

# India Geography

## 1. Geographical location of India

1. With which of the following countries does India share its longest land border?

(a) Bhutan (b) Pakistan  
(c) Bangladesh (d) Myanmar

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** India shares its land borders with seven countries: Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China, Nepal, and Bhutan in the North and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. Towards the south, India has two neighbouring island countries : Sri Lanka and Maldives.

S.N.	Name of the country :	Length of the border (in km)
1.	Bangladesh	4,096.7
2.	China	3,488
3.	Pakistan	3,323
4.	Nepal	1,751
5.	Myanmar	1,643
6.	Bhutan	699
7.	Afghanistan	106
Total		15,106.7

2. India's border with which country runs 4,096.70 km (2,545.57 mi)?

(a) Nepal (b) China  
(c) Bangladesh (d) Pakistan

**RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

3. India has a land border of about \_\_\_\_\_ km with neighbouring countries.

(a) 20233 (b) 7516  
(c) 15106 (d) 5055

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –14/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

4. With how many countries does India share its land boundaries?

(a) 8 (b) 6  
(c) 12 (d) 7

**RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(d) :** See the explanation of above question.

5. Which country has the longest border with India?

(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh  
(c) China (d) Nepal

**RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

6. The largest international border of India is connected with \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh  
(c) China (d) Bhutan

**RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ to the east of India is the neighboring country.

(a) Nepal (b) Sri Lanka  
(c) China (d) Bangladesh

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):** See the explanation of above question.

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ border in the world's fifth largest border.

(a) India-Myanmar (b) India-Bhutan  
(c) India-Nepal (d) India-Bangladesh

**RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** India-Bangladesh border is the fifth- largest land border in the world. The total length of the India-Bangladesh border is 4096.7 km. It is significant that world's largest land border is shared by Canada and the USA. The total length of the Canada-USA border is 8893km.

9. Through which of the following states of India does the Tropic of Cancer NOT pass?

(a) Tripura (b) Odisha  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Madhya Pradesh

**RRB Group-D– 16/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** The tropic of cancer passes through 8 states of India - Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

The tropic of Cancer does NOT pass through Odisha.

10. India is bounded by the Hindu Kush mountain range in the .....

(a) north (b) north-west  
(c) south (d) north-east

**RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** India is bounded by the Hindu Kush mountain range in the North-West. The Hindu Kush is a mountain range that is 800 kilometres long and stretches through Afghanistan, Northern Pakistan, and Tajikistan.

11. Cape Comorin, the southernmost tip of mainland India is located in which of the following states?

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Cape Comorin, Rocky headland on the Indian Ocean in Tamil Nadu state, forming the southernmost point of the subcontinent. It is the southern tip of the Cardamom Hills, an extension of the Western Ghats range along the west coast of India.

12. India lies entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes ..... and 37°6' north.

(a) 8°4' (b) 9°4'  
(c) 10°4' (d) 11°4'

**RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(a) :** India lies entirely in Northern hemisphere, the main land extends between latitude 8°4 'N and 37°6 'N and longitudes 68°7 'E and 97°25 'E.

13. Indira point is located in the southern part of which of the following islands?

(a) Car Nicobar Island  
(b) Little Andaman Island  
(c) Middle Andaman Island  
(d) Great Nicobar Island

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** Indira Point is located in the southern part of Great Nicobar Island. It got submerged under the seawater in 2004 during the Tsunami.

14. India is the third largest country in South Asia, with ..... of Earth's land area.

(a) 6.5% (b) 4.3%  
(c) 5.7% (d) 2.3%

**RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** India is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest country of the world having a share of 2.4% of the total Earth's land area and the total area comprising India has an area of about 3,287,263 square kilometers. It is the third largest country of South-Asia.

15. Through which of the following places does the Standard Meridian of India pass?

(a) Kannauj (b) Mirzapur  
(c) Agra (d) Jaunpur

**RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** Among the options the Standard Meridian of India, 82°30'E passes through Mirzapur.

The standard meridian of India passes through the following states:

Uttar Pradesh  
Madhya Pradesh  
Chattisgarh  
Odisha  
Andhra Pradesh

16. The Radcliffe Line has become the international border between:

(a) India and Bangladesh (b) India and Pakistan  
(c) India and Nepal (d) India and China

**RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :**

Countries	International Boundary
Afghanistan- Pakistan	Durand Line
India- China	McMahon Line
India- Pakistan	Radcliffe Line
USA - Canada	49 <sup>th</sup> Parallel Line

24<sup>th</sup> Parallel line is the line which demarcates boundary between Pakistan and India in the general area of Rann of Kutch.

17. Which of the following is considered as the border between India and Pakistan?

(a) Frontiers line (b) Order-Nisek line  
(c) Mason Dixon line (d) Radcliffe Line

**RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

18. What is the name of the boundary line between India and China?

(a) 24<sup>th</sup> Parallel line (b) McMahon line  
(c) Durand line (d) Radcliffe

**RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

19. Which strip of water separates India and Sri Lanka?

(a) Strait of Lombok (b) Durand line  
(c) Strait of Malacca (d) Palk Strait

**RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Palk Strait, inlet of Bay of Bengal between southeastern India and northern Sri Lanka. It is bounded on the south by Pamban Island (India), Adam's (Rama's) Bridge (a chain of shoals), the Gulf of Mannar and Mannar Island (Sri Lanka). It separates India and Sri Lanka.

20. Which of the following neighbouring countries is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar?

(a) Maldives (b) Sri Lanka  
(c) Pakistan (d) Nepal

**RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

21. Palk Strait separates Sri Lanka from-----.

(a) India (b) Malaysia  
(c) Maldives (d) Indonesia

**RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

22. Mac-Mahon line is the boundary line between India and .....

(a) China (b) Japan  
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Bangladesh

**RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** Mac Mahon line is the demarcation line between the Tibet region of China and north-eastern region of India, signed between the Tibetan delegates and the British colonial representative and proposed by the British colonial administrator "Henry Mac Mahon" at the Shimla conference in 1914.

23. Which of the following countries does NOT share its land boundary with India?

(a) Bangladesh (b) China  
(c) Myanmar (d) Tajikistan

**RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans. (d) :** Tajikistan is the central Asian country which does not share a border with India. It shares its border with Afghanistan, China, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. India shares land borders with seven countries : Pakistan, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Afghanistan and Nepal (maritime boundaries are 7 in number).

24. Which of the following countries is one of India's neighbors?

(a) Iran (b) Brazil  
(c) USA (d) Bangladesh

**RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)**

**RRB Group-D 28-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

25. Which of the following countries is a neighbour of India?

(a) Iran (b) France  
(c) Iraq (d) Nepal

**RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

26. Which of the following statements is **INCORRECT**?

- (a) The Radcliffe Line is the boundary between India and China
- (b) Saffron is cultivated in Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Madhya Pradesh is the highest copper producing state of India
- (d) V Kurien is the Father of the White Revolution in India

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Radcliffe Line was the boundary demarcation line between the India and Pakistani protions of the Punjab and Bengal Presidency of British India. whereas the McMohan line denotes the boundary between the China and India. Hence all options are correct except option (a).

27. How many Indian states share their boundaries with Nepal?

- (a) 8
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim are 5 states which share the border with Nepal.

States, that shares the border with others countries are- **China-** Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Bhutan-** Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal.

**Bangladesh-** West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram.

**Myanmar-** Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland.

28. Which of the following states of India does not share its boundary with Nepal?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Tripura

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

29. Which of the following states does not share border with Bangladesh?

- (a) Manipur
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Tripura
- (d) Meghalaya

**RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

30. Which of the following state does not share border with Myanmar?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Manipur

**RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

31. Which of the following state shares border with Bhutan?

- (a) Manipur
- (b) Nagaland
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Meghalaya

**RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

32. Which of the following states does not share its border with Bangladesh?

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Tripura
- (d) Jharkhand

**RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

99. Which of the following Indian states are situated on the Bangladesh border ?

- (a) West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
- (b) Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim, Manipur, West Bengal
- (c) Sikkim, Nagaland, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Mizoram
- (d) West Bengal, Assam, Sikkim, Nagaland, Meghalaya

**RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

34. Which of the following states does NOT share land boundary with Nepal?

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Uttarakhand
- (d) West Bengal

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

35. Name the strait which separates Tamil Nadu of India and Mannar of Sri Lanka.

- (a) Sunda strait
- (b) Bass strait
- (c) Palk strait
- (d) Hudson strait

**RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Strait

Strait	Geographical Location
Palk Strait	India & Sri Lanka
Sunda Strait	Sumatra & Java Islands
Bass Strait	Tasman Sea & South Sea
Hudson Strait	Bay of Hudson & Atlantic Ocean

36. Which gulf divides India and Sri Lanka?

- (a) Guant namo Bay
- (b) Bay of Bais
- (c) Duncan Passage
- (d) Palk strait

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

37. Which of the following is the border between India and Pakistan?

- (a) Durand Line
- (b) Mannerheim Line
- (c) Radcliffe Line
- (d) Hindenburg Line

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :**

Boundry	Country
Durand Line	Afghanistan-Pakistan
Radcliffe Line	India- Pakistan
Mannerheim Line	Russia-Finland
Hindenburg Line	Germany-Poland

38. Indian Standard Time (IST) is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 5 h, 10 min
- (b) 6 h, 15 min
- (c) 5 h, 30 min
- (d) 3 h, 30 min

**RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Standard time of India is considered to be

$82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  East longitude line passing through Mirzapur near

Prayagraj, which is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours ahead of Greenwich time.

It is significant that  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  east longitude passes through five states of India viz. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

39. Which of the following states lie along the border of Pakistan?

- (i) Gujarat
- (ii) Punjab
- (iii) Rajasthan
- (iv) Haryana

- (a) i, ii and iv (b) i, ii and iii  
(c) iv, iii and i (d) ii, iii and iv

**RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The states adjacent to Pakistan are- Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The boundary division between India and Pakistan was done by Sir Radcliffe on 17 August, 1947.

**40. Which of the following territorial disputes is going on between India and Nepal?**

- (a) Senkaku (b) Kuril  
(c) Sino (d) Kalapani

**RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Kalapani shares border in the North with the Tibet, autonomous region of China and Nepal. Kalapani is a region of Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand. Dispute arises when Nepal released a new political map that claims Kalapani, Limpiyadhura and Lipulekh of Uttarakhand as part of Nepal's territory.

**41. What is the approximate total length of coastline of India including the coastline of Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman & Nicobar Islands?**

- (a) 5717 km (b) 5423 km  
(c) 4523 km (d) 7517 km

**RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The total length of the coast line of the mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is 7516.6km. (approximate 7517km). India is the seventh largest country in the world (in terms of area). The state of Gujarat has the longest coastline in India. There are 9 coastal states in India which are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal and four Union Territories are Puducherry, Daman-Diu, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

**42. How many Indian states and Union territories are situated along the Indian Coastline?**

- (a) 9 states & 4 UTs  
(b) 12 States & 3 UTs  
(c) 7 States and 5 UTs  
(d) 5 States and 3 UTs

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

**43. Which Indian state shares borders with China, Nepal and Bhutan?**

- (a) Sikkim (b) Mizoram  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Nagaland

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Sikkim is a northeast state of India that shares its borders with three countries - Nepal, Bhutan, and China. Sikkim is located in the north-eastern part of the country and is one of the smallest states of India.

- To the north and north-east, it is bounded by the Tibet Autonomous Region of China.
- To the south-east, it is bounded by Bhutan.
- To the south, it is bounded by West Bengal.
- To the west, it is bounded by Nepal.

**44. The Southern most tip of Indian territory is \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) Cape Comorin (b) Kanyakumari  
(c) Karondi (d) Indira Point

**RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :**

- Northernmost Point → Indira Col (Ladakh)
- Southernmost Point → Indira Point formerly known as Pygmalion point and Parsons point (Great Nicobar, Island)
- Southern most tip of India's mainland → Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu)
- Easternmost Point → Kibithu (Arunachal Pradesh)
- Westernmost Point → Guhar Moti or Ghuar Mota or Sir Creek (Gujarat)

**45. The southern most tip of peninsular India is:**

- (a) Indira Point (b) Kanyakumari  
(c) Pal Strait (d) Cape Comorin

**RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a)** See the explanation of above question.

**46. Where is the Indira Point, the southern-most point of the Indian territory?**

- (a) Andaman Island (b) Great Nicobar Island  
(c) Barren Island (d) Port Blair.

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** Indira point is southernmost point on Great Nicobar Island and located in the eastern Indian ocean at 6°45' 10"N and 93°49'36"E.

**47. The southernmost tip of India is.....**

- (a) Kavaratti (b) Indira Point  
(c) Barren Island (d) Port Blair

**RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans:(b)** See the explanation of above question.

**48. Indira point India's southernmost point is located at the .....tip of greater Nicobar Island.**

- (a) Eastern (b) Northern  
(c) Southern (d) Western

**RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-18 Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

**49. Which is the southern most tip of the mainland of India?**

- (a) Kanyakumari (b) Rameswaram  
(c) Pamban (d) Dhanushkodi

**RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** Kanyakumari is the southernmost end of the mainland of India. It is in the south of Tamil Nadu. It is confluence of the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Pamban island is situated between Peninsular India and Sri Lanka. This island is also known as Rameswaram island.

**50. Which of the following latitudes is the most distant from India?**

- (a) North Pole (90°N)  
(b) Arctic Circle (66°30'N)  
(c) Tropic of Capricorn (23°30'S)  
(d) South Pole (90°S)

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The South Pole (90°S) latitude is the most distant from India. India is situated north of equator between 8°4' North to 37°6' North latitude and 68°7' east to 97°25' east longitude. India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of landmass.

**51. India is .....degree north of equator.**

- (a) 6 (b) 10  
(c) 8 (d) 7

**RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of the above question.

**52. The latitudes that pass through Kerala also pass through:**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Telangana (d) Uttarakhand

**RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Kerala lies between northern latitude of 8°.17'.30" N and 12°. 47'.40" N, and the latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is 8°4'N to 13°35'N. Hence the latitudes that passes through Kerala also passes through Tamil Nadu.

**53. India.....is divided into geographical regions**

- (a) 7 (b) 5  
(c) 6 (d) 4

**RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** The geographical regions of India has been divided into 6 parts:

1. The Himalayan mountains
2. The northern plains
3. Peninsular plateau
4. Indian desert
5. Coastal plains
6. The Islands

**54. The tropic of cancer does not pass through which of the following state?**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Mizoram  
(c) Tripura (d) Manipur

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** 'Tropic of Cancer' is drawn at a latitude 23°30 " parallel to the equator in the northern hemisphere. The tropic of cancer passes through almost the central part of India. i.e. dividing India into two parts. The tropic of cancer passes through 8 states Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram in India. The tropic of cancer does not pass through Manipur.

**55. .... divides the Indian land most into two parts.**

- (a) Prime meridian (b) Tropic of cancer  
(c) Tropic of Capricorn (d) Equator

**RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans:(b)** See the explanation of the above question.

**56. India is completely located in the which part of earth.**

- (a) Northern, Eastern  
(b) Northern, Southern  
(c) Southern, Eastern  
(d) Western, Eastern

**RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a)** India is located in the northern hemisphere latitudinally and in the eastern hemisphere longitudinally.

**57. Which one is the eastern most Indian State?**

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Assam  
(c) Mizoram (d) Manipur

**RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** India's eastern-most state is Arunachal Pradesh. It lies along the border of Tibet in the north, and on its east is Myanmar. Assam forms its southern boundary.

**58. A coastal border of Andhra Pradesh is connected to\_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Bay of Bengal (b) Indian Ocean  
(c) Arabian Sea (d) Gulf of Khambhat

**RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a)** The state of Andhra Pradesh is situated on the south-eastern coast of India. The coastal boundary of Andhra Pradesh is connected to Bay of Bengal in the east.

**59. With which state is the border of Bhutan, China and Myanmar connected?**

- (a) Tripura (b) Assam  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Manipur

**RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** Arunachal Pradesh is a state in north-east of India. It's international boundry is connected by Bhutan, China and Myanmar. Arunachal Pradesh got full state status in the year of 1987.

**60. Which of these cities has the longest coastline of India situated?**

- (a) Mangalore (b) Mumbai  
(c) Cochin (d) Chennai

**RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):** Coastline of Tamil Nadu is part of Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal and is the third longest coastline in the country after Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. The coast of Tamil Nadu has Major seaport like Tuticorin and Chennai, Major fishing harbors and longest natural urban beach in India called Marina Beach in Chennai and Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park.

**61. Which of these Indian state is bordered by the Arabian sea?**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Odisha  
(c) Gujarat (d) West Bengal

**RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):** Gujarat is bordered by the Arabian Sea. The state of Gujarat has the longest coastline (1600 kms) among the Indian states while the border of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal are connected to the coast of Bay of Bengal.

**62. West Bengal shares the border with how many countries?**

- (a) 4 (b) 1  
(c) 2 (d) 3

**RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d)** West Bengal is located in the eastern part of India. This state forms terrestrial borders with these countries:- Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal and shares border with the five states of India-Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Sikkim, and Assam.

**63. In terms of area, India is the largest country in.**

- (a) Seventh (b) Eighth  
(c) Second (d) Sixth

**RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a):** In terms of area, India is the seventh largest country in the world. The order of countries according to area is as follows:

Russia > Canada > China > United States of America > Brazil > Australia > India.

64. In which direction is the Bay of Bengal located in India?

- (a) East (b) South  
(c) North (d) West

**RRB Group-D 13-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** The Bay of Bengal is connected to the Indian Ocean in the east of India. In the East, the Bay of Bengal is surrounded by Myanmar and the Andaman and Nicobar Island of India. According to ancient Hindu texts, it was called Mahodadhi.

65. Which of the following state does not share its border with Pakistan?

- (a) Punjab (b) Gujarat  
(c) Haryana (d) Rajasthan

**RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c)** States share the border with Pakistan are 1. Punjab 2. Gujarat, 3. Rajasthan 4. Jammu & Kashmir. Thus, Haryana does not share border with the Pakistan.

66. Which sea is located in the west of India?

- (a) Black sea (b) Red sea  
(c) Bay of Bengal (d) Arabian Sea

**RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Arabian sea is located to the west of India, Indian ocean to the south, to the east lies Bay of Bengal and the north the Himalayan mountains. Whereas Black sea is the marginal sea of the Atlantic Ocean, located between Eastern Europe and Asia. Western and Red Sea is difurcated by Sinai peninsula into the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gulf of Suez, Where it is connected to the Mediterranean Sea via Suez Canal.

67. The north-most state of India is:

- (a) Uttarakhand  
(b) Jammu & Kashmir  
(c) Himachal Pradesh  
(d) Kerala

**RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(b)** The north-most state of India is Jammu & Kashmir, but it was given union territory status in the year 2019.

68. Southern part of India is \_\_\_\_\_ triangular shaped.

- (a) Peninsula (b) Plain  
(c) Desert (d) Island

**RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):** Southern part of India is a peninsula in the shape of a vast inverted triangle, bounded by three sides, on the west by the Arabian Sea, on the east by the Bay of Bengal and on the north by the Vindhya and Satpura ranges.

69. Which is the lowest point of India?

- (a) Wayanad (b) Kuttanad  
(c) Chettinad (d) Indira point

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** Kuttanad is the lowest point of India. It is a region that covers Alappuzha, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta districts in the state of Kerala, whereas the highest point of India is K<sub>2</sub>.

70. India in the terrestrial region of earth share of ----- (Estimated).

- (a) 2.8% (b) 2.4%  
(c) 2.0% (d) 3.2%

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** Area of India 32,87,263 sq kms which is 2.43% of the global area. India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of area.

71. IST (Indian standard time) is how many minutes ahead PKT (Pakistan Standard time)?

- (a) 25 minute (b) 35 minute  
(c) 40 minute (d) 30 minute

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** The world uses 0° longitude meridian for time. Prior to 1972 it was called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) but now is termed as Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Pakistan Standard Time is 5 hours of UTC. Hence, IST is ahead of 30 minutes from PKT.

72. How many countries meet Indian water line?

- (a) One (b) Two  
(c) Three (d) Seven

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d):** Indian water line joins seven countries as follows—

1. Maldives 2. Sri Lanka
3. Indonesia 4. Thailand
5. Pakistan 6. Bangladesh
7. Myanmar

73. Which country shares its border with India?

- (a) Indonesia (b) Maldives  
(c) Myanmar (d) Philippines

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** Myanmar shares its border with India. Myanmar is bordered with Indian states as Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram.

74. Which of the following Indian state border does not touch international Border?

- (a) West Bengal (b) Haryana  
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Punjab

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** Haryana does not touch international border. Haryana shares its borders with Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to the north, Rajasthan to the south-west and touches Uttar Pradesh towards the east and two Union territories Delhi and Chandigarh.

75. Bangladesh has a land border with:

- (a) Only India (b) India and Myanmar  
(c) India & Bhutan (d) India and China

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** Bangladesh has a land border with India and Myanmar.

## 2. Physical Division of India

### (i) Mountains and Peaks

76. The hill station Mount Abu is located in which of the following mountain chains?

- (a) Satpura (b) Maikal  
(c) Vindhya (d) Aravalli

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** The hill station Mount Abu (1722 m.) is located in the Aravalli mountain chains. It is spread over Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat. It belongs to the proterozoic era.

77. Select the correct statement.

- (a) Dhupgarh is the highest peak of the Satpura Range.
- (b) Mahendragiri Mountain is the highest peak of the Satpura Range.
- (c) Panchchuli Peak is the highest peak of the Indian Himalayas.
- (d) Dhupgarh is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghat.

**RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Dhupgarh (1,350 m) near Pachmarhi on Mahadev Hills is the highest peak of the Satpura Range in Madhya Pradesh. Mount K2 (8611 meters), located in Jammu and Kashmir, also known as Godwin-Austen is the highest peak of Indian Himalayas.

78. The Kumaun Himalayas (according to the east-west division of the Himalayas) lie between which of the following two rivers?

- (a) Teesta and Dihang
- (b) Sutluj and Kali
- (c) Indus and Sutluj
- (d) Kali and Teesta

**RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** Kumaun Himalayas, a west-central section of the Himalayas in northern India, extending around (320 km) from the Sutlej and Kali rivers.

Rivers	Himalayan ranges (lying between rivers)
Kali and Teesta	Nepal Himalayas
Indus and Satluj	Punjab Himalayas
Teesta and Dihang	Assam Himalayas

79. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers are known as :

- (a) Assam Himalayas
- (b) Purvanchal
- (c) Kumaun Himalayas
- (d) Nepal Himalayas

**RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

80. Which of the following is the longest range in the lesser Himalayas?

- (a) Karakoram Range
- (b) Pir Panjal Range
- (c) Zaskar Range
- (d) Ladakh Range

**RRB Group-D- 18/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(b) :** Pir Panjal is the longest range in the Lesser Himalayas(Middle Himalayas). Jhelum and Chenab rivers flow through this range. The Trans-Himalayas mountain region, also known as the Tibet Himalayan region is situated to the North of the Great Himalayas and includes the mountain range of Karakoram, Ladakh and Zaskar.

81. The ..... is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri.

- (a) northern-most range of the Himalayas
- (b) the outermost range of the Himalayas
- (c) longitudinal valley lying between the lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks
- (d) range lying to the south of the Himalayas

**RRB Group-D- 20/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** The northern-most range of the Himalayas is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri.

82. The outermost range of the Himalayas is the Shivalik, which ranges between 900 and 1100 metres in height and lies in width between .....

- (a) 10 and 50 km
- (b) 15 and 25 km
- (c) 30 and 55 km
- (d) 25 and 40 km

**RRB Group-D- 22/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(a) :** Shivalik extend over a width of 10-50 km and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 m.

83. The oldest mountain range in India is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Nallamala Range
- (b) Aravali Range
- (c) Dhauladhar Range
- (d) Zaskar Range

**RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** The oldest mountain range in India is Aravali. It is a mountain range in Northern-western India. It passes through Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

84. Shevaroy Hills are a part of the \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Western Ghats
- (b) Chatanagpur Plateau
- (c) Eastern Ghats
- (d) Deccan Plateau

**RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The Servarayan hills, with the anglicised names Shevaroy Hills, are a towering mountain range (1620 m) near the city of Salem, in Tamil Nadu state of Southern India. It is one of the major hills stations in Tamil Nadu and in the Eastern Ghats.

85. Which of the following statements about the Himalayas is INCORRECT?

- (a) The Patkai Hills lie between the lesser Himalayas and the Shiwaliks.
- (b) The Kumaon Himalayas lie between the Satluj and Kali rivers
- (c) The outer-most range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks
- (d) The Brahmaputra marks the eastern-most boundary of the Himalayas

**RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** Patkai Hills are part of Purvanchal Hills in North-Eastern part of India. Patkai includes three hills namely-Patkai Bum, Garo-Khasi-Jaintia, and Lushai Hills, Hence, the first statement about the Himalayas is incorrect. Rest of the given options are correct.

86. The Kamet peak of Himalaya is located in which state of India?

- (a) Sikkim
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Uttarakhand
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

**RRB Group-D- 26/08/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(c) :** Kamet is the Himalayan peak located in Uttarakhand. Nanda Devi, Chaukhamba, Chandabang, Shiveling, Trishul, Hathiparwat are the major peaks of Uttarakhand.

87. The Western Ghats are locally known by which name in Maharashtra?

- (a) Anaimalai
- (b) Sahyadri
- (c) Cardamom
- (d) Nilgiri

**RRB Group-D- 26/08/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(b) :** The Western Ghats are locally known as Sahyadri in Maharashtra and Sahya Parvatham in Kerala.

**88. What is the altitude of the outermost range of the Himalayas, the Shiwaliks ?**

- (a) 800 to 1000 meter (b) 600 to 800 meter  
(c) 900 to 1100 meter (d) 700 to 900 meter

**RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(c) :** The outermost range of Himalayas is called Shiwaliks. They have an average altitude of 900 to 1100 meters. These are the sub-Himalayan range of the Himalayas. The Northernmost range is Great Himalayas or Himdari (World's highest peaks-are located in this range. Middle Himalayas or Himachal is located south of Himadri with an average altitude of 3500 to 4500 mt. This range is famous for hill stations.

**89. Mawsynram is the wettest place on earth and it is situated in \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) Rajmahal Hills (b) Khasi Hills  
(c) Mahadeo Hills (d) Lushai Hills

**RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** Mawsynram is the wettest place on the earth and it is situated in the East-Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya state in North- eastern India.

**90. Which of the following combinations of hills and the states in which they are located is correct ?**

- (a) Garhjat Hills – Madhya Pradesh  
(b) Kaimur Hills – Bihar  
(c) Mahadeo Hills – Kerala  
(d) Cardamom Hills – Odisha

**RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(b) :** Kaimur Hills are located in Bihar. The Garhjat Hills is a mountain range located in Odisha. Mahadev Hills are located in the northern part of the Satpura Range, in southern Madhya Pradesh. Cardamom Hills, are a mountainous area in southeastern Kerala state.

**91. The Kamet peak of Himalaya is located in which state of India?**

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Sikkim  
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Uttarakhand

**RRB Group-D– 26/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(d) :** The Kamet Peak of Himalaya is located in Uttarakhand state of India. Being part of the Zaskar Range, it is 7756 meters high. Other high peaks in Uttarakhand are Nanda Devi, Sunanda Devi, Mana Peak, Mukut Parbat, Trisul, Kedarnath, Satopanth, Gangorti etc. But don't confuse it with mountain names like Makalu, Dhaulagiri, Mansalu, Annapurna and Gurula Mandhata these are all located in the country of Nepal.

**92. The Western Ghats are locally known by which name in Maharashtra?**

- (a) Cardamom (b) Nilgiri  
(c) Anamalai (d) Sahyadri

**RRB Group-D– 26/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(d) :** The Western Ghats are locally known as Sahyadri in Maharashtra. They run parallel to the western coast for 1600 km in a north-south direction. The Ghats are known as a biodiversity hotspot and are famous for their unique flora & fauna. Anamalai Hills, also called Elephant Mountains, located in Tamil Nadu

is the part of the Western Ghats. The Cardamom Hills is also part of the Western Ghats located in Kerala. Nilgiri Mountains are part of the Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu and are home to Doddabetta which is the second highest peak after Anaimundi in south India.

**93. Which of the following mountains and States/UT is NOT correctly matched ?**

- (a) Saser Kangari – Ladakh  
(b) K2 mountain – Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Nandadevi – Uttarakhand  
(d) Kanchenjunga – Sikkim

**RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(b) :** K<sub>2</sub> or Mount Godwin Austen is the second highest mountain (at 8,611 meters) in the world, after Mount Everest above sea level. K<sub>2</sub> is located on the China Pakistan border. The rest of the given mountains and states are correctly matched.

**94. The range is bounded by the Satpura range on the south and the Aravalis on the northwest.**

- (a) Shivalik (b) Vindhyan  
(c) Kailash (d) Gir

**RRB Group-D– 16/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** The Vindhyan range is bounded by the Satpura range on the south and the Aravalis on the northwest. The Vindhya range is a complex, discontinuous chain of mountain ridges, hill ranges, highlands and plateau escarpments in West-Central India. Its name is included in one of the oldest ranges of India.

**95. Traumat Peak is located in:**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Haryana

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** Traumat Peak is located in Maharashtra. This is the sixth Highest Peak in Maharashtra state.

**96. Which physiographic division covers a distance of 2500 km from Indus to Brahmaputra in west-east direction?**

- (a) Coastal plains (b) Northern plains  
(c) Himalaya mountains (d) Peninsular plateau

**RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Himalayas are physiographic features (mountains) covering a distance of 2500 km from Indus to Brahmaputra in west-east direction. Stretching from west to east Himalayas lie in nearly 13 Indian states. Himalayas are of much significance acting as a climatic boundary, providing a climatic boundary with many minerals and being a source of rivers.

**97. In which state will you find the Mahendragiri Hills?**

- (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Odisha  
(c) Jharkhand (d) West Bengal

**RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** The Mahendragiri Hills are found in the state of Odisha. It is a part of the Eastern Ghat mountains of India. The highest peak of Eastern Ghats is Jindhagada the peak of Andhra Pradesh. The hill is a part of Eastern Ghats situated in the Gajapati district. Earlier Mahendragiri was the highest Peak (1501 mts.), but now Jindhagada Peak is the highest peak with a height of 1690 mts.



98. **Doddabetta Peak, which means a big mountain, is the highest mountain peak in the \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 (a) Anathagiri Hills (b) Shevaroy Hills  
 (c) Cardamom Hills (d) Nilgiri Hills

**RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** Doddabetta Peak is the highest mountain in the Nilgiri Hills at 2637 Meters. It lies at the junction of Western and Eastern Ghats.

99. **Match the mountain ranges in column-A with their states in column-B.**

Column-A (Mountain range)	Column-B (State)
A. Aravali mountain	1. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
B. Vindhya range	2. Kerala and Karnataka
C. Western ghat	3. Rajasthan
D. Himalaya range	4. Madhya Pradesh

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

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :**

Column-A (Mountain range)	Column-B (State)
A. Aravali mountain	1. Rajasthan
B. Vindhya range	2. Madhya Pradesh
C. Western ghat	3. Kerala and Karnataka
D. Himalaya range	4. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

100. **Deomali Peak is in which of the following states of India?**

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Odisha  
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Karnataka

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** Deomali Peak with an elevation of about 1672 m is the highest peak of Odisha and the fewest in the whole of the Eastern Ghats.

101. **Which of the following peaks of the Himalayas is located in India?**

- (a) Annapurna (b) Dhaulagiri  
 (c) Kamet (d) Makalu

**RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Kamet Peak is located in the Indian state of Uttarakhand while Annapurna Peak, Dhaulagiri Peak and Makalu peak are located in Nepal.

102. **What is the longitudinal valley lying between the lesser Himalayas and the Shivalik's known as?**

- (a) Bugyal (b) Payar  
 (c) Marg (d) Duns

**RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** The valley lying between the lesser Himalayas and the Shivalik's is known as Duns for example Dehradun.

103. **Anamudi mountain is located in which of the following states?**

- (a) Telangana (b) Karnataka  
 (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

**RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Anamudi is a mountain located in Ernakulam district and Idukki district of the Indian state of Kerala. It is the high-test peak in the Western Ghats and South India.

104. **The Cardamom Hills are located in which state of India?**

- (a) Kerala (b) Maharashtra  
 (c) Karnataka (d) Goa

**RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** The Cardamom Hills are located in the state Kerala of India. The Cardamom Hills are mountain ranges of Southern India and part of the Southern Western Ghats located in Southeast Kerala and South West Tamil Nadu in India.

105. **Guru Shikhar Peak is the highest Peak of which of the following mountain ranges?**

- (a) Western Ghats (b) Himalaya Mountain  
 (c) Eastern Ghats (d) Aravali Range

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** Guru Shikhar Peak on Mount Abu is the highest peak in the Aravalli Range (1722 m). The Aravali of Northwestern India, one of the oldest fold mountains of the world, has been formed primarily of folded crust. Dilwara is the second top-peak in Rajasthan.

106. **Which one of the following is not a local name used for the Western Ghats?**

- (a) Anaimalai Hills of Kerala  
 (b) Nilgiri Hills of Karnataka  
 (c) Cardamom hills of Tamil Nadu  
 (d) Sahyadri Hills of Maharashtra

**RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Western Ghats is a mountain range that covers the states of Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.

The Eastern Ghats are a discontinuous range of mountains along India's eastern coast. The Eastern Ghats pass through Odisha, Andhra Pradesh to Tamil Nadu in the south passing some parts of Karnataka as well as Telangana.

Cardamom Hills is a, mountainous area in south-eastern Kerala state, it is not in Tamil Nadu.

107. **Where is Raisina hill?**

- (a) It is the place where the Dogra rulers of Jammu and Kashmir built their fort in Jammu  
 (b) It is located in Srinagar.  
 (c) It is situated in the same location as Rashtrapati Bhavan.  
 (d) It is the rock feature at Kanyakumari where Swami Vivekananda's statue was erected.

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Raisina hill is a place where the Rashtrapati Bhavan is situated or means the official residence of president of India is situated. The Rajbhavan over the Raisina hill is a famous building of much national importance.

**108. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Nilgiri Hills?**

- (a) It is located in Western Ghats of India.
- (b) Tea and Coffee are grown extensively on these hills.
- (c) It is a mountainous region of Karnataka.
- (d) Doddabetta is the highest peak of these hills.

**RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Nilgiri Hills are a mountainous region in the state of Tamil Nadu. The confluence of the western and eastern Ghats takes place in these hills. Doddabetta is the highest peak of the Nilgiri Hills. The Toda tribe of India lives in the slopes of these mountain ranges. the Nilgiri Hills are also known as the Blue Mountains. Tea, cinchona, coffee are widely cultivated on these hills.

**109. The Aravalli Range does NOT pass through — state of India.**

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Maharashtra

**RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Aravalli Range spreads over an area of 692 km. The Aravallis cover the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Delhi and Haryana. Geologists say that the mountain range is as old as 350 million years which is like older than the Himalayan Range. Thus making it the oldest range of fold mountains in India. Guru Shikhar, the highest peak in the Aravalli Range .

**110. Where is the Guru Shikhar Peak located?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Rajasthan

**R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Guru Shikhar is the highest peak of Aravali, which is mainly located in Rajasthan.

**111. Which of the following is the highest peak of the Nilgiri hills?**

- (a) Armakonda
- (b) Anamudi
- (c) Kalsubai
- (d) Doddabetta

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Doddabetta (8652 feet) is the highest peak of Nilgiri hills, located in Tamil Nadu. The name Doddabetta literally means 'Big mountain' in the Badugu language, which is so in reality, whereas the highest peak of western ghats is Anaimudi (8842 feet).

**112. The name of the peak of which of these hills located in South India is Doddabetta.**

- (a) Jaintia Hills
- (b) Anamalai Hills
- (c) Cardamom Hills
- (d) Nilgiri Hills

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**113. Saltoro Kangri Peak are located on which of the following borders ?**

- (a) Indo-Nepal border
- (b) Indo-Pak border
- (c) Indo-China border
- (d) Indo-Tibetan border

**RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Saltoro Kangri Peak is a part of Karakoram range, located near Siachen Glacier. It is situated on Indo-Pak border. Its some parts lie in Kashmir Valley (India) while some of its parts are in Pak Occupied Kashmir (POK).

**114. In 2020, In a Virtual event the exact height of Mt. Everest was declared by Nepal and China. What was the height?**

- (a) 29,028.12 feet
- (b) 29,031.69 feet
- (c) 29,035.15 feet
- (d) 29,017.12 feet

**RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Nepal and China jointly announced that the revised height of the world's highest peak Mount Everest was 8848.86 meters (29,031.69 feet) about 86 centimetres more than the previous measurement done by India in 1954.

**115. Himalayas are divided into:**

- (a) Himachal, Sahyadri and Shivalik
- (b) Himachal, Himadri and Shivalik
- (c) Himadri, Vindhya and Shivalik
- (d) Satpura, Sahyadri and Himadri

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Himalayas are divided into three major parallel ranges. The northernmost is the "Great Himalayas" or Himadri. The world's highest peaks are located in this range. Middle Himalaya or Himachal lies to the south of Himadri. The Shivalik is the southernmost range.

**116. The Kullu Valley with the Lahaul and Spiti Valleys in Himachal Pradesh is connected by the**

- (a) Rohtang Pass
- (b) Nathula Pass
- (c) Bara-Lacha Pass
- (d) Mayali Pass

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Rohtang Pass is located in the state of Himachal Pradesh. It is located on the Pir Panjal Range of Himalayas. It connects the Kullu Valley with Lahaul and Spiti Valley of Himachal Pradesh.

**117. The part of the Himalayan Mountains that is lying between Tista and Dihang River is known as:**

- (a) Assam Himalayas
- (b) Kumaon Himalayas
- (c) Punjab Himalayas
- (d) Kashmir & Himachal Himalayas

**RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Kali and Teesta rivers divide the Nepal Himalayan mountains and the part lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas.

Indus - Satluj - Kali - Teesta - Dihang

\_\_\_\_\_

Punjab Kumaon Nepal Assam  
Himalayas Himalayas Himalayas Himalayas

**118. Which is the highest peak of the Hindu Kush?**

- (a) Karakoram
- (b) Tirich Mir
- (c) Udren Zom
- (d) Nanda Devi

**RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Hindu Kush mountain range runs along the border between Afghanistan and POK. Tirich Mir rises to 25,230 feet (7,690 metres) and is the highest peak of the northern Hindu Kush.

**119. Which of the following is NOT related to Western Ghats**

- (a) Anaimalai Hills
- (b) Mahendragiri Hills
- (c) Nilgiri Hills
- (d) Sahyadri Hills

**RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Mahendragiri Hills are not related to Western Ghats. Remaining Hills (Annamalai, Nilgiri, Sahyadri) are related to Western Ghats. Mahendragiri, is a Mountain in Rayagada district of Odisha, India.

**120. The height of Mt Godwin Austen (K-2) is \_\_\_\_\_ m.**

- (a) 8848 (b) 8126  
(c) 8586 (d) 8611

**RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** K-2 (Godwin Austen) is the second highest mountain peak in the world after Everest, with 8,611 meters elevation. It's a part of "Trans Himalaya". The highest peak of Himalaya in India is Kangchenjunga. K-2 is situated in Pak occupied Kashmir (POK) regions.

**121. The Dhauladhar range in the Himalayas is a part of:**

- (a) Shiwalik (b) Trans-Himalayas  
(c) Central Himalayas (d) Lesser Himalayas

**RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Dhauladhar range is a part of a lesser Himalayan chain of mountains. It rises from the Shivalik hills, to the north of Kangra and Mandi.

**122. Dhupgarh is the highest peak of the \_\_\_\_\_ range.**

- (a) Satpura (b) Aravalli  
(c) Ajanta (d) Vindhya

**RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

<b>Ans. (a) :</b>	
<b>Mountain Range</b>	<b>Highest Peak</b>
Satpura	– Dhupgarh
Aravalli	– Guru Shikhar
Nilgiri	– Dodabetta
Vindhya	– Sad-Bhawana Shikhar

**123. Which of the following mountain ranges has the highest peak of mountain is known as Guru Shikhar?**

- (a) Western Ghat Mountain Range  
(b) Satpura Mountain Range  
(c) Aravalli Mountain Range  
(d) Vindhya Mountain Range

**RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-18 Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):** The highest mountain peak in the Aravalli range is known as Guru Shikhar. The Aravalli range was formed in the pre-cambrian period. Guru Shikhar has a height of 1722 mts.

**124. Which is the highest peak of Aravali hills?**

- (a) Achalgarh (b) Jarga  
(c) Guru Shikhar (d) Sair

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)**

**Ans:(c)** See the explanation of above question.

**125. Which one of the following is the second highest peak in Himalayas?**

- (a) Mount Everest (b) Dhaulagiri  
(c) Makalu (d) K2

**RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

<b>Ans. (d) :</b> Top five highest peaks in the Himalayas:-	
<b>Peak Name</b>	<b>Elevation (m)</b>
Mount Everest	8,848.86
K2	8,611
Kanchenjunga	8,586
Lhotse	8,516
Makalu	8,485

**126. Shillong is situated in which of the following hills?**

- (a) Khasi Hills (b) Garo Hills  
(c) Naga Hills (d) Mikir Hills

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Shillong is the capital of Meghalaya, one of the states in North Eastern India. It is also known as the Scotland of East. Shillong is situated on the Khasi Hills.

**127. The \_\_\_\_\_ range practically forms the boundary between North and South India.**

- (a) Vindhya (b) Shivalik  
(c) Himadri (d) Sahyadri

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Vindhyan range is bounded by the central Highland on the South and the Aravallis on the Northwest. The further westward extension gradually merges with the sandy and rocky desert of Rajasthan. The Vindhya range forms a boundary between north and south India.

**128. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats meet at \_\_\_\_\_ hills.**

- (a) Shivalik (b) Nilgiri  
(c) Amarkantak (d) Maikal

**RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The meeting point of the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats is the Nilgiri plateau. The western ghats of India play an important role in the distribution of the monsoon rainfall. Anaimudi is the highest peak which is located on the Anaimalai Hills of the Western Ghats. The eastern ghats have lower in elevation than that of the western ghats. The highest peak of Eastern Ghats is the Jindhagada peak. Doddabetta is the highest mountain in the Nilgiri Mountains at 2,637 metres.

**129. In which of the following regions is Mount Kailash situated?**

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Sikkim  
(c) Tibet (d) Nepal

**RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The eastern extension of the Trans- Himalayas which is extended upto Tibet is called Kailash Mountains. The mountain is located near the Rakshatal Lake and the Mansarovar Lake. The Indus, Sutlej and Brahmaputra are originated from this area.

**130. The outer Himalayas is also known as**

- (a) Shiwaliks (b) Bomdi-La  
(c) Pamir Knot (d) Pir Panjal

**RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Shiwalik Hills is a mountain range of the outer Himalayas also known as Manak Parbat in ancient times. Shiwalik literally means 'tresses of Shiva'. This range is about 2,400 km (1,500 m) long enclosing an area that starts almost from the Indus and ends close to the Brahmaputra, with a gap of about 90 kilometres (56 miles) between the Teesta and Raidak rivers in Assam. The width of the Shiwalik Hills varies from 10 to 50 km (6.2 to 31.1 miles), their average elevation is 1,500 to 2,000 m (4,900 to 6,600 ft). It is known as outer range due to its position among the three Himalayan mountain ranges.

**131. Girnar Hills of Junagarh, Gujarat is famous for \_\_\_\_\_ Mangoes.**

- (a) Kesar (b) Dasheri  
(c) Alphonso (d) Totapuri

**RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Girnar Hills of Junagarh, (Gujarat) are famous for their Kesar mangoes. Situated at 320 km from Ahmedabad, **Kesar** mangoes variety, is highly renowned for their distinct sweet flavour and is considered to be the 'Queen of Mangoes'. It is significant that, the Kesar mango is the second variety of mango in India to get GI registration after the **Dasherri** mango variety grown in Uttar Pradesh. Recently **Jardalu** mango from Bhagalpur district of Bihar got GI tag.

**132. Which of the following hills in India are known as the Blue Mountains?**

- (a) Nilgiri Hills (b) Khasi Hills  
(c) Garo Hills (d) Shivalik Hills

**RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** 'Nilgiri Hills' are known as the Blue Mountains. The western Ghats are locally known as the Sahyadri in Maharashtra. The Nilgiri is located in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, and the Annamalai and Cardamom hills are in Kerala.

**133. Which of the following areas have an uplifted region and saline sandy plains and swamps?**

- (a) Ganga Brahmaputra Delta  
(b) Konkan Coast  
(c) Rann of Kutch  
(d) Malabar Coast

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Rann of Kutch (in Gujarat) is an areas having an uplifted region and saline sandy plains and swamps, lying over border regions of India and Pakistan. The regions consists of desert at a side and has a marine ecosystem at another side.

**134. .... are mountain range that runs almost parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula and is one of the eight 'hottest hotspots' of biological diversity in the world sometimes called 'Great escarpment of India'.**

- (a) Eastern Ghat (b) Western Ghat  
(c) Himalayas (d) Satpura Range

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** Western ghats are mountain range that runs almost parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula and is one of the eight 'hottest hotspots' of biological diversity in the world sometimes called 'Great escarpment of India'. The mountain range on the west coast of India is called western ghats or Sahyadris. It is very important for biodiversity in the world. It extends from the border of Gujarat and Maharashtra to Kanyakumari. UNESCO has declared the western ghats as a world heritage site in 2012.

**135. .... form a wall in the north of India.**

- (a) Thar desert (b) Northern Mountain  
(c) Northern Plain (d) Eastern Mountain

**RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b)** Northern mountain form a wall in the north of India. This mountain range mainly consists of three parallel ranges 1. The Great Himalaya 2. The middle Himalaya 3. The Shivalik . Apart from these three main categories, the fourth and most northern range is called the Trans Himalayas.

**136. The hill belt of Meghalaya of eastern India was originally part of:**

- (a) Manipur (b) West Bengal  
(c) Assam (d) Sikkim

**RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The hill belt of Meghalaya of eastern India was originally part of the Assam. Meghalaya literally means 'house of clouds'. It is also known as 'Scotland of East'.

**137. The southern part of the three mountainous ranges in the north of India is the outer Himalayas, it is also called.....?**

- (a) Shiwalik Range (b) Great Himalaya  
(c) Kanchenjunga (d) Kailash Range.

**RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):** The southern part of the three mountainous regions in the north of India is the outer Himalayas, it is also called Shiwalik range. It is southern part of the Himalayan mountain system which extends from the west to east. It has average elevation of 850-1200 mts and has several sub-categories.

**138. In which of the following state Guru shikhar peak is located?**

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Gujarat  
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

**RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):** Guru Shikhar is highest peak of Aravalli range. It is located in Mount Abu in Rajasthan.

**139. In which of the following states of India the Shevaroy hills lie?**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Karnataka  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

**RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d)** Shevaroy hills, part of the eastern ghats, extends into the Salem district of Tamil Nadu.

**140. In which district of Jharkhand is the Tagore Hill located?**

- (a) Lohardaga (b) Ranchi  
(c) Simdega (d) Gumla

**RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** The Tagore Hill lies in Morabadi, Ranchi, Jharkhand and is also known as Morabadi Hills. It is 300 ft high.

**141. The hills of the north-east are called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Himadri (b) Purvanchal  
(c) Duns (d) Shivalik

**RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** Hills including Mishmi, Naga, Manipur, Tripura, Patkai, Mizo that run through the north-east region are known as Purvanchal hills. It lies south of Brahmaputra valley.

**142. Which is the newest mountain of India?**

- (a) Anamudi (b) Satpura  
(c) Himalaya (d) Mount Abu

**RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** Himalayan is newest mountain range, which was formed in the tertiary era by convergence of European and Indian plate. It is located on the northern border of India.

**143. Khasi, Garo and Jaintia hills are located in:**

- (a) Meghalaya (b) Nagaland  
(c) Assam (d) Sikkim

**RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):** Khasi, Garo and Jaintia hills are located in Meghalaya. Originally Khasi, Garo and Jaintia tribes are inhabited in these hills that is why these hills are named on these tribes. These hills are part of peninsular plateau which is separated by Rajmahal Garo gap.

**144. India's tallest peak Kanchanjunga located in which state?**

- (a) Himachla Pradesh (b) Arunachal Pradesh  
(c) Uttarakhand (d) Sikkim

**RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d)** Kanchenjunga is the highest Himalayan peak in India. It is situated in Sikkim and it is also 3<sup>rd</sup> highest peak in the world.

**145. The peak of Mount Everest was made by sea level of approximately.....?**

- (a) 2900 (b) 2700  
(c) 2400 (d) 2600

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** Mount Everest is the highest mountain peak in the world with a highest of 8848m. Mount Everest measured 2900 feet. A scientific survey are said to have an elevation of 2 cm per annum rising.

**146. Which of the following series is the oldest mountain range in India?**

- (a) Aravalli (b) Western Ghats  
(c) Eastern Ghats (d) Himalayas

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** Aravalli is a range located in the north-western part of India in Rajasthan. Aravalli is the oldest mountain in the geological history of India. The highest mountain peak of Aravalli is Guru Shikhar (1722m) in Sirohi district near Mount Abu.

**147. What is Gurushikhar?**

- (a) The highest peak of Aravalli Range  
(b) A famous sikh poet  
(c) An ancient Indian Sufi saint  
(d) Nineteenth century literature

**RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans.(a)** See the explanation of above question.

**148. Which is the highest peak of south India?**

- (a) Dodda Betta (b) Mullayanagiri  
(c) Kalsubai (d) Anaimudi

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** Highest peak of south India is Anaimudi (2696m). It is the junction of three hills in three direction; Cardamom hills to the south, Anamalai hills to the north and Palani hill to the north-east.

## (ii) Plains of North India

**149. Which of the following groups of major river systems formed in the Northern Plains of India?**

- (a) Narmada, Ganga and Brahmaputra  
(b) Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra  
(c) Cauvery, Ganga and Tapi  
(d) Indus, Ganga and Godavari

**RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** The northern plain of India is formed by three river systems, i.e. the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries.

**150. The part of the northern plain of India comprising older alluvium is known as:**

- (a) Bhangar (b) Terai  
(c) Khadar (d) Bhabhar

**RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** The Part of the northern plains of India comprising older alluvial soil is known as 'Bhangar'. The Bhangar is the older alluvium along the river beds forming terraces higher than the flood plain.

The Barind Plains in the deltaic region of Bengal and the 'Bhur formation' in the middle Ganga and Yamuna doab are regional variations of Bhangar. The Khadar is composed of newer alluvium and forms the floodplains along the river banks.

**151. Northern Plain is situated in the .....of Himalayas?**

- (a) North (b) South  
(c) East (d) West

**RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b)** The northern plain of India is the most fertile and densely populated landmass of the world. This vast plain of India has formed by the three major river; Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra and their tributaries. This area is about 7 lakh sq. kms. This plain is situated to the south of the Himalayas.

## (iii) Plateau

**152. Which plateau is spread across Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat with an average altitude of 500 m?**

- (a) Chotanagpur Plateau (b) Deccan Plateau  
(c) Malwa Plateau (d) Marwar Plateau

**RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** Malwa Plateau is spread across Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat with an average altitude of 500m and with total area of 83,535 km<sup>2</sup>

**153. The 'Garo', 'Khasi' and 'Jaintia' hills are part of which physical division of India?**

- (a) The Himalayan Mountain  
(b) The Peninsular Plateau  
(c) The Northern Plains  
(d) The Coastal Plains

**RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills are part of the Peninsular plateau.

**154. Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand are part of which physical feature of India?**

- (a) Coastal Plains  
(b) Himalayan Mountains  
(c) Peninsular Plateau  
(d) Northern Plains

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand are part of Peninsular Plateau, Bundelkhand is a region in central India covering the northeastern regions of M.P. and a small area of southeastern U.P. whereas Bundelkhand is a semi-arid region of India that comprises seven districts of UP and six districts of M.P. In 1948, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand merged into Vindhya Pradesh.

**155. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau can be found in which of the following Indian states?**

- (a) Karnataka (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Jharkhand (d) Assam

**RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The Chhota Nagpur Plateau covers parts of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh. It has an elevation of 4430 feet. Given below are the division of Chhota Nagpur Plateau—

- Pat region
- Ranchi Plateau
- Hazaribagh Plateau
- Koderma Plateau
- Damodar Trough
- Palamu
- Manbhum-Singbhum

**156. In which plateau is the city of Hyderabad located?**

- (a) Deccan (b) Meghalaya plateau  
(c) Malwa (d) Chota Nagpur

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Hyderabad is located on the bank of River Musi, on the Deccan Plateau. It is the capital of Telangana and the fourth most populous city of India.

**157. Which type of soil covers most of the Deccan Plateau?**

- (a) Black soil (b) Alluvial soil  
(c) Red soil (d) Yellow soil

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Most of the Deccan Plateau is covered with black soil. Black soil is also known as leave or regur soil. This soil is formed from the weathering of the rocks found on Deccan trap. Maharashtra has the maximum extent of black soil. Black soil is best suited for the production of cotton.

**158. Which mountain range is on the eastern and western sides of the Deccan plateau?**

- (a) Shivalik and Zaskar  
(b) Karakoram and Vindhya  
(c) Aravalli and Pir Panjal  
(d) Eastern and Western Ghat

**RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Deccan plateau is known as the great peninsular plateau. This plateau is triangular. Its north boundary is determined by the Satpura and Vindhya mountain range. Its east and west boundary is determined by the eastern and western ghats respectively. This plateau is spread over eight states of India.

**159. Kathiawar Peninsula is a geographical and cultural extension of .....**

- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Hyderabad  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Raipur

**RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The geographical and cultural expansion of Kathiwar Peninsula is mainly in Rajasthan. Among the major cities of the Kathiwar region, Morvi, Rajkot in the middle of peninsula, Jamnagar in the Gulf of Kutch, Bhavnagar in the Gulf of Khambhat. Surendranagar and Wadhwan in Central Gujarat, Porbandar on the west coast and Junagadh in the South.

## (iv) Passes

**160. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the highest motorable roads in the world, and is a mountain pass in the Himalayan peaks that co-joins Sikkim and China's Tibet Autonomous Region.**

- (a) Nathu La (b) Auden's Col  
(c) Chanshal Pass (d) Baraacha La

**RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Nathu La is one of the highest motorable roads in the world, and is a mountain pass in the Himalayan peaks that co-join Sikkim and China's Tibet Autonomous Region.

**161. ....pass is a high mountain pass in the state of Himachal Pradesh, that connects Kullu valley with Lahual-Spiti Valley.**

- (a) Lipu Lekh (b) Zoji La  
(c) Rohtang (d) Shipki La

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Rohtang pass is located at an altitude of 3979 m. located on the eastern Pir Panjal range.

Pass	State
Lipu Lekh	Uttarakhand
Zoji La	The Union territory of Ladakh
Shipki La	Himachal Pradesh

**162. Rohtang pass is located in which of the following states?**

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Uttarakhand  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Sikkim

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Rohtang pass is located in the state of Himachal Pradesh. It connects Manali to Leh. The name Rohtang means 'grounds of corpses' due to the number of people who lost their lives trying to cross it.

**163. Which of the following Places is not correctly matched with the pass located at?**

- (a) Banihal -Pir Panjal  
(b) Jelep La- Zaskar  
(c) Zoji-la - Greater Himalaya  
(d) Khardung La - Ladakh Mountain ranges

**RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) : Banihal Pass**—Banihal Pass is a mountain pass across the Pir Panjal Range (J & K).

**Jelep la**—Jelep La Pass is a high mountain pass between East Sikkim District, Sikkim, India and Tibet Autonomous Region, China.

**Khardung La Pass**— Khardung La is a mountain pass in the Leh district of the Indian union territory of Ladakh.

**Zoji la**— Zoji La is a high mountain pass in the Himalayas in the Indian Union Territory of Ladakh.

164. Which of the following is not one of the three business check posts between India and China?

- (a) Lipulekh Pass (b) Nathula Pass  
(c) Khyber Pass (d) Shipki La pass

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Khyber pass is located on Pak - Afghan border in the Hindukush ranges.

**Lipulekh Pass (Uttarakhand)** - Connects India & Tibet

**Nathula Pass (Sikkim)** - Connects southern Tibet with Chumbi Valley.

**Shipkila Pass (Himachal Pradesh)**- Connects Himachal Pradesh with Tibet.

165. Which of the following pass connects Sikkim with China?

- (a) Bara Lachha Darra/Pass  
(b) Nathula darra/Pass  
(c) Mana darra/Pass  
(d) Debasa darra/Pass

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Nathula Pass is located on the old Silk Route which connects Sikkim to China's Tibet Autonomous Region.

166. Which of the following passes connects Sikkim with China ?

- (a) Debsa Pass (b) Mana Pass  
(c) Nathu La Pass (d) Bara Lacha Pass

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : **Nathula Pass**— Nathu La is a mountain pass in the Dongkya Range of the Himalayas between China's Yadong County in Tibet, and the Indian states of Sikkim and West Bengal in Bengal, South Asia.

**Mana Pass**— Mana Pass is one of the highest vehicle-accessible passes in the world. It connects Uttarakhand-Tibet and is known for landslides.

**Baralacha Pass**— Bara-lacha pass is a high mountain pass in Zaskar range, connecting Lahaul district in Himachal Pradesh to Leh district in Ladakh.

**Debsa Pass**— Debsa Pass is a 5,360-metre-high mountain pass in the Himalaya mountains between the Kullu and Spiti Districts of Himachal Pradesh, India.

167. Which of the following mountain passes forms the 'tri-junction' of India, China and Mynamar?

- (a) Imis La (b) Pensi La  
(c) Diphu (d) Bum La

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Diphu Pass is a mountain pass around the areas of the disputed tri-point borders of India, China, and Myanmar. It is situated in Arunachal Himalayas. Diphu Pass is also a strategic position to eastern Arunachal Pradesh in India.

168. Diphu pass is situated in :

- (a) Pir panjal range in Himalayas  
(b) Arunachal Himalayas  
(c) Kashmir or North western Himalayas  
(d) Darjeeling and Sikkim Himalayas

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

169. Which of the following is NOT a Himalayan Mountain Pass connecting Uttarakhand with Tibet ?

- (a) Shipki La (b) Mana Pass  
(c) Mangsha Dhura (d) Niti Pass

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Shipki La Pass is located through Sutlej Gorge. It connects Himachal Pradesh with Tibet. It is India's third border post for trade with China after Lipulekh and Nathula Pass.

State/Union territory	Pass
Jammu and Kashmir	Burzil pass, Banihal Pass, Pir-Panjal Pass
Ladakh	Zoji La, Chang-La, Khardung La
Himachal Pradesh	Rohtang Pass, Shipki La, Bara-lacha La
Uttarakhand	Niti Pass, Mana Pass, Muling La, Mangsha Dhura
Arunachal Pradesh	Diphu pass, Pangsau Pass, Bomdi-La

170. The Karakoram pass, the mountain pass which lies between India and China, is in close proximity to :

- (a) Kargil (b) Pathankot  
(c) Tawang (d) Srinagar

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The word 'Karakoram' means 'Black Gravel'. Karakoram pass is located in Kargil, Jammu & Kashmir. It connects India and China. The mountain pass is situated in the Karakoram range.

171. Which of the following is an important mountain pass in the Western Ghats mountain range, in southwestern India that connects the Nilgiri Hills to the north and Anaimalai Hills to the south?

- (a) Thal Ghat (b) Goran Ghat  
(c) Palakkad Gap (d) Bhore Ghat

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Palakkad Gap (Palghat Gap) is a pass located in the Western Ghats between Nilgiri and Anaimalai in Kerala. The 32 m wide gap connects Kerala and Tamil Nadu and serves as a major communication route between these two states.

172. Which one of the following passes is located at the crest of the Western Ghats and connects Mumbai with Pune?

- (a) Tamhini Ghat Pass (b) Amba Ghat Pass  
(c) Bhore Ghat Pass (d) Asirgarh Fort Pass

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Bhore Ghat Pass is located in Western ghats, connecting Mumbai to Pune.

- Tamhini Ghat Pass is also located in Western Ghats.
- Amba Ghat is a mountain Pass located on Ratnagiri-Kolhapur road, Maharashtra.
- Historic Aseergarh Fort Pass is located in Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh.

173. Which of the following passes connects Srinagar and Leh?

- (a) Zoji La (b) Bara La  
(c) Nathu La (d) Jelep La

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (a) :**

Passes	States & UTs	Connects
Zoji La	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar and Leh
Bara Lacha La	Himachal Pradesh	Leh and Mandi
Nathu La	Sikkim	Sikkim & Chumbi Valley
Jelega La	Sikkim	Sikkim & Autonomous Tibet

**174. This pass is in the Zaskar border of Jammu and Kashmir the road from Srinagar to Leh passes through it is formed by the Indus river. Identify the pass.**

- (a) Zojila Pass (b) Mana Pass  
(c) Niti Pass (d) Rohtang Pass

**RRB ALP & Tec. (13-08-18 Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** Zojila pass is located in the Zaskar range of Jammu and Kashmir. The highway going from Srinagar to Leh passes through these routes. Its elevation is about 3529 mts above the sea level. Mana is a village in the district of Chamoli in Uttarakhand, located at an altitude of 3,200 meters.

**175. Khardung La mountain pass is located in which state or union territory?**

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Jammu-Kashmir  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Nagaland

**RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** Khardung La mountain pass is located in Ladakh. This connects Shyok and Nubra valley. At the time of examination, it was a part of Jammu and Kashmir but in 2019 it got splitted into Ladakh & Jammu and Kashmir UT. So, now the pass lies in Ladakh.

**176. Jelega and Nathula pass are located in which of the following state?**

- (a) Sikkim (b) Uttarakhand  
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Jammu-Kashmir

**RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** Jelega and Nathula pass are located in Sikkim. Through these passes, there is a route to Tibet via Darjeeling and Chumbi valley.

**177. In which of the following northern state is the Geocha La pass located?**

- (a) Sikkim (b) Assam  
(c) Meghalaya (d) Uttarakhand.

**RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** Geocha La pass is located in Sikkim. Nathula and Jelega pass are also located in Sikkim.

## (v) Coastal area and Islands

**178. Which of the following is the largest river island in India?**

- (a) Majuli Island  
(b) Nongkhnum River Island  
(c) Quibble Island  
(d) Bhavani Island

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** Majuli is the biggest inhabited riverine island in the world located in the river Brahmaputra. It is India's 'first island district' and is also included in the tentative list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO.

**179. By which river is the riverine island Majuli (Assam) formed?**

- (a) Narmada (b) Krishna  
(c) Kaveri (d) Brahmaputra

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**180. The famous Majuli island is located on which river?**

- (a) Godavari (b) Indus  
(c) Brahmaputra (d) Ganga

**RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the question.

**181. Identify the world's largest riverine island formed by the Brahmaputra.**

- (a) Diglipur Island (b) Majuli Island  
(c) Sumba Island (d) Sandwip Island

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the question.

**182. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the central stretch of land between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea in the Western Coast.**

- (a) Rohilkhand Plain (b) Utkal Plain  
(c) Kannad Plain (d) Barind Tract

**RRB Group-D- 15/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** The Kannad Plain is the central stretch of land between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea in the Western Coast.

**183. The Union Territory of Lakshadweep has \_\_\_\_\_ inhabited islands as of March 2022.**

- (a) 14 (b) 10  
(c) 16 (d) 12

**RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(b) :** The union territory of Lakshadweep is an archipelago of 36 Islands, out of which 10 are inhabited. Lakshadweep's capital is Kavaratti. It was formed on November 1, 1956. Andrott is the largest Island of Lakshadweep.

**184. The western coastal plains are an example of \_\_\_\_\_ coastal plains.**

- (a) narrow (b) dry  
(c) submerged (d) wide

**RRB Group-D- 26/08/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(c) :** The western coastal plains is a narrow strip of coastal plains between the west coast of India and the Western Ghats. The west coast is submergent coast.

**185. The approximate total length of the coastline of the mainland of India, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands is:**

- (a) 10516.6 km (b) 7516.6 km  
(c) 8516.6 km (d) 9516.6 km

**RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** The approximate total length of the coastline of the mainland of India, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands is 7516.6 km.

**186. The Andaman and Island group of India is an emergent part of which of the following submerged mountain range?**

- (a) Arakan Yoma (b) Himalaya  
(c) Kunlun Shan (d) Eastern Ghats

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)**



**Ans. (a) :** The Andaman and Nicobar Islands group is an emergent part of Arakan Yoma. These mountain ranges are the part of the great Himalayas.

**187. From the following, name the region located in the western coast.**

- (a) Indus plains
- (b) The Assam Region
- (c) Coromandel coast
- (d) The Malabar Region

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** 'Malabar region is located in western coast.' The western coastal plain lies between Kerala and Gujarat and stretches from the Arabian Sea to the Western Ghats. The Western ghat consists of following sections:

Konkan coast– Mumbai to Goa  
Kanara coast – Central stretch  
Malabar coast – Kerala

**188. Where are the Andaman and Nicobar Islands situated?**

- (a) Red sea
- (b) Arabian sea
- (c) Indian ocean
- (d) Bay of Bengal

**RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)**

**Ans. (d) :** Andaman and Nicobar Islands are situated in Bay of Bengal.

**189. The first island to operate seaplane service is:**

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar
- (b) Neil Island
- (c) Majuli
- (d) Diu

**RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Andaman and Nicobar Islands service is the first island to operate a sea plane. In the year 2010, 4 sea plane services were started in Andaman and Nicobar named 'Jal Hans'.

**190. River Island Majuli which has become India's first and only district island.**

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Jammu-Kashmir
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Assam

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** River island Majuli has become first and only island district of India. It was declared as the 35<sup>th</sup> district of Assam.

**191. Which among the following states has the longest mainland coastline in India?**

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Maharashtra

**RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Gujarat has the largest mainland coastline in India. The entire length of India's coastline is 7516.6 kilometres. The Arabian Sea spreads most of its Coastline in Gujarat. The length of Gujarat coastline is 1214.7 kilometres. It covers about 23% of the total coastline.

**192. Which state has the longest coastline in India?**

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka

**R.R.B. JE- Stage - II 31-08-2019 (Shift -I)**

**Ans. (a) :** See the expalantion of the above question.

**193. In Kerala, \_\_\_\_\_ is the coastline with coconut tree with beautiful backwaters?**

- (a) Coromandel
- (b) Malabar
- (c) Konkan
- (d) Khambhat

**RRB Group-D 11-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** The coastal areas of Kerala are called Malabar coast. This coast is aligned with a beautiful backwater coconut trees and western coastal areas from Mumbai to Goa is called Konkani coast. The eastern-most coastal part of the southern country along Tamil Nadu coast is known as Coromandel coast.

**194. The east coast of India is a:**

- (a) concordant coastline
- (b) low sedimentary coast
- (c) coast with fjords
- (d) rocky retreating coast

**RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The east coast of India is a low sedimentary coast. Depositional forms dominate in the east coast.

**Note -** Regional names of Eastern Coast: Odisha → Utkal Coast; Tamil Nadu → Coromandel Coast.

**195. Which Indian state has the longest mainland coastline?**

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Gujarat

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The total length of coastlines of India measures about 7516.6 km. There are total 9 Indian states and 4 union territories which are located on coastlines of India. The states with maximum length of coastlines is Gujarat (1214 km) followed by Andhra Pradesh (974 km) , Tamil Nadu (906 km), Maharashtra (652.6 km) and Kerala (569.7 km).

**196. Where is the island of Netrani located?**

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Andaman & Nicobar
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Goa

**RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Netrani Island in Murudeshwar is located off the coast of Karnataka, also known as the 'Pigeon Island'.

**197. Aminidivi and Minicoy are parts of which Indian union territory?**

- (a) Andaman & Nicobar
- (b) Daman & Diu
- (c) Chandigarh
- (d) Lakshadweep

**RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** Aminidivi and Minicoy are parts of Lakshadweep. Lakshadweep is a union territory of India. It is a group of some three dozen Island Scattered over some 30,000 square miles of the Arabian sea off the Southwestern coast of India.

## (vi) Desert

**198. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of crescent-shaped sand dune formed in desert regions where the wind direction is very constant.**

- (a) Blowhole
- (b) Bluff
- (c) Bergschrund
- (d) Barchan

**RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Barchan is a type of crescent-shaped sand dune formed in desert regions where the wind direction is very constant.

199. What does 'Barchans' (Barkhans) refer to?

- (a) Type of hut in deserts
- (b) Shrub in desert
- (c) Dune
- (d) Hot winds in the desert

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

200. Which of the following statements about the Rann of Kutch is NOT correct ?

- (a) It is a salt marsh in the Thar Desert in the Kutch District of Gujarat.
- (b) This famous desert of white salt is visible after the monsoon season.
- (c) It is located in the Eastern Ghat in Odisha state
- (d) It is famous for the wild ass.

**RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The Great Rann of Kutch is a salt marsh in the Thar Desert in the Kutch district of Gujarat India. It is about 7500 km<sup>2</sup> in area and is reputed to be one of the largest salt deserts in the world.

201. One of the world's largest brackish desert "Rann of Kutch" in which Indian state situated?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Telangana
- (d) Assam

**RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

202. Which state of India has a large part of the desert?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Punjab

**RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b):** A large part of Thar desert is located in the Rajasthan. Thar desert is the largest desert in India, located in the north-west of India and south-east of Pakistan.

203. Which of the following is the largest desert in India?

- (a) Thar Desert
- (b) Kara-Kum Desert
- (c) Gobi Desert
- (d) Kutch Desert

**RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans:(a)** See the explanation of above question.

204. Thar Desert is located in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Uttarakhand

**RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans: (b)** See the explanation of above question.

205. Which of the following state does not have Thar desert?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Punjab

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Thar desert is not the part of the Himachal Pradesh. The desert is located in north-west of India and in the south-east of Pakistan. There is cold desert present in Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh.

206. The white desert is located in which of the following states of India?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Tamilnadu
- (c) Jammu & Kashmir
- (d) Sikkim

**RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** White desert, known as Rann of Kutch, is situated in Gujarat. The region is famous for its salt production.

207. In which part of India does the Great Indian Desert lie?

- (a) Northern part
- (b) Southern part
- (c) Eastern part
- (d) Western part

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Great Indian desert is a large arid region in the western part of India. It is the world's 20<sup>th</sup> largest desert and also known as the Thar Desert that forms a natural boundary between India & Pakistan.

208. Which of the following is not a desert in India?

- (a) Indus Valley desert
- (b) Spiti Valley cold desert
- (c) The Thar desert
- (d) Rann of Kutch

**RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Indus Valley desert is not a desert in India. Indus Valley Desert is an almost uninhabited desert ecoregion of northern Pakistan. It is in north western Punjab province between the Chenab and the Indus river.

## (vii) Lakes, Waterfalls

209. Which of the following lakes is a brackish water lake?

- (a) Loktak Lake
- (b) Wular Lake
- (c) Dal Lake
- (d) Pulicat Lake

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** In the given options, Lake Pulicat is a brackish water lake. It is the second largest brackish water lake in India after Lake Chilika while the Loktak, Dal (J & K) are the fresh water lakes.

210. Phumdis, the floating islands are the unique features of which of the following lakes?

- (a) Pangong Lake
- (b) Loktak Lake
- (c) Sambhar Lake
- (d) Chilika Lake

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** Loktak is the largest freshwater lake of Northeast India located in Manipur. It is known for its floating circular swamps, which are called phumdis. Located on this phumdi Keibul Lamjao National Park is the only floating national Park in the world.

211. Which of the following lakes is NOT located in the state of Kerala?

- (a) Sasthamcotta Lake
- (b) Ashtamudi Lake
- (c) Vembanad Lake
- (d) Renuka Lake

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -14/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** Renuka Lake is situated in the Sirmaur district of Himachal Pradesh while Sasthamkotta Lake, Ashtamudi Lake, Vembanad Lake are situated in the Kerala.

212. Which of the following is the world's largest basaltic impact crater lake found in India ?

- (a) Pulicat Lake
- (b) Lonar Lake
- (c) Loktak Lake
- (d) Wular Lake

**RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(b) :** Lonar Lake is the world's largest basaltic impact crater lake in India. It is situated in Maharashtra.

Lake		Location
Pulicat Lake	–	Andhra Pradesh
Loktak Lake	–	Manipur
Wular Lake	–	Jammu & Kashmir

**213. The Largest brackish water Lake in India is present in which state?**

- (a) Assam (b) Odisha  
(c) Gujarat (d) Maharashtra

**RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** Chilka Lake (lagoon lake) is the largest brackish water lake in India located in the Odisha while Sambhar Lake (Rajasthan) is the largest inland brackish water lake in India. Wular Lake in Kashmir is the largest freshwater lake in India.

**214. From which of the following rivers does the Dhuadhar Falls originate?**

- (a) Kaveri (b) Mahanandi  
(c) Tapi (d) Narmada

**RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** Dhuadhar Falls in Bhedaghat near Jabalpur, is one of the most sought after tourist destinations of Madhya Pradesh. The mighty River Narmada jumps thirty meters down into the deep gorge of Marble rocks creating one of the most beautiful natural sites.

**215. Which is the largest inland saltwater lake in India?**

- (a) Lonar Lake (b) Devtal Lake  
(c) Pushkar Lake (d) Sambhar Lake

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** Sambhar lake is the largest inland saltwater lake in India. It is situated in Rajasthan whereas the Chilika Lake is the largest saltwater Lake in India. It lies in the state of Odisha.

**216. Among the following pairs of lakes and the states in which they are located, Which one has been INCORRECTLY paired?**

- (a) Kolleru Lake- Maharashtra  
(b) Sultanpur Lake- Haryana  
(c) Chilika Lake - Odisha  
(d) Loktak Lake - Manipur

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** In the above options, the lake Kolleru is located in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Hence option (a) has been incorrectly paired, while the rest given pairs are correctly matched.

**217. Which river is associated with the Dhuandhar falls.**

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Tapi  
(c) Kaveri (d) Narmada

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Dhuandhar Falls are located on Narmada River in Bhedaghat in the Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh. The name of the falls is derived from two words, "Dhuan", which means smoke, and "Dhar", which means flow. In 2021 it was included among the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

**218. 'Loktak' lake is situated in which state?**

- (a) Manipur (b) Odisha  
(c) Meghalaya (d) Rajasthan

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The largest freshwater lake in Northeast India is located at Moirang in Manipur state, India. The world's first floating primary school has been built in Loktak Lake. There is a lake in which there is a floating island. This lake is situated near Ghuma river in Manipur. Dense aquatic grass floats in this lake, which are called phumdi. Keibul Lamjao National Park is the only floating National park in the world located on the Loktak lake.

**219. .... is the largest fresh water lake in north-eastern India, located in Manipur.**

- (a) Maracaibo lake (b) Pulicat lake  
(c) Loktak lake (d) Chilika lake

**RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**220. Which of the following lakes is the largest fresh water lake in north-east India?**

- (a) Loktak lake (b) Pulicat lake  
(c) Dal lake (d) Kolleru lake

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

**221. Kolleru lake is located in which Indian state?**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Kerala (d) Rajasthan

**RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Kolleru lake is located in the state of Andhra Pradesh. This lake is the one of the largest freshwater lakes in the country. It is situated in the middle of the Godavari and Krishna River. It was considered a wildlife sanctuary under the Wildlife Conservation Act, 1972 in 1999. It was included as a wetland under the International Ramsar Convention. Atapaka is a bird sanctuary in Kolleru which has become the only safe breeding place of migratory birds Stork and Grey Pelican.

**222. Where is the Kolleru Lake situated?**

- (a) Assam (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Gujarat

**RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

**223. Tsomgo lake is located in which state of India?**

- (a) Nagaland (b) Sikkim  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Goa

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Tsomgo lake or Changgu Lake, is a glacial lake in the East Sikkim district of Sikkim. It remains frozen during the winter season, and is surrounded by steep mountains. The Lake is the venue for the Guru Purnima festival.

**224. Which one of the following is the largest natural freshwater lake in India.**

- (a) Loktak (b) Wular  
(c) Bhimtal (d) Barapani

**RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Wular Lake, located in Bandipore district of Jammu and Kashmir, is the largest fresh water lake of India measuring approximately 260 sq. kilometres. In 1990, it was designated as a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention.

Loktak Lake	Manipur
Bhimtal Lake	Uttarakhand
Barapani Lake	Meghalaya

**225. Where is the Sambhar Lake Situated ?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Gujarat (d) Rajasthan

**RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Sambhar Lake is situated in Rajasthan. It was declared as a Ramsar site in 1990. It is a significant resource of salt in the country and it is also known as the largest salt water lake in the country.

Rajasthan government recently started Sambhar Project which covers waters of Mendha, Samavd, Mantha, Rupangarh, Kharian, and Khandela rivers.

**226. The largest coastal salt water lake of India lies in which of the following states?**

- (a) Kerala (b) Odisha  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) West Bengal

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The largest coastal salt water lake of India lies in Odisha and it is called the Chilika Lake. It is the largest lagoon of Asia and second largest lagoon in the world as well. In 1981, Chilika lake was designated as first Indian wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. It has been formed due to the silting action of the Mahanadi river, which drains into the northern end of the lake. Kerala has lake called Vembanad, Asthamudi, Sasthamcottal etc. Important Lakes of Andhra Pradesh are Srisailem, Pulicat, Rajahmundry, etc.

**227. Chilika lake is located in which state?**

- (a) Odisha (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) West Bengal

**RPF Constable 16.02.2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (a) :** Chilika Lake is the largest brackish water lake in Odisha. It is situated at the mouth of the Daya River, south of the Mahanadi delta, that flows into the Bay of Bengal. It has been listed as a tentative UNESCO World Heritage Site.

**228. India's largest salt water lake is situated in:**

- (a) Thar Desert Region (b) Krishna Delta  
(c) Ganga Delta (d) Mahanadi Delta

**RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**229. What is the name of the only lake formed by meteorite located in India ?**

- (a) Lonar (b) Bhimtal  
(c) Wooller (d) Dull

**RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Lonar Lake is a lake of lagoon in Buldhana district of Maharashtra state. It was created due to a meteorite. It is the only major hoverback in the basalt rock. Its water is alkaline. Lonar Lake has been declared as Wildlife Sanctuary for the conservation.

**230. Which of the following lake was formed as a result of a meteor crashing into Earth during Pleistocene Epoch?**

- (a) Lonar (b) Vienna  
(c) Rankala (d) Ambazari lake

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

**231. Which of the following lake is saline water lake affected by meteorite?**

- (a) Lonar lake (b) Nakuru lake  
(c) Shala lake (d) Mono lake

**RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a)** See the explanation of above question.

**232. Which Indian waterfall has four different springs named Raja, Rani, Rocket and Roarer?**

- (a) Dudhsagar (b) Hirni  
(c) Athirappilly (d) Jog

**RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):** Jog falls also known as Garsoppa falls, is located in Karnataka. It is located at the mouth of the Arabian sea. Its height is 253 mts and located on the Sharavati River. It is made up of four small falls - Raja, Rani, Rocket and Roarer.

**233. The Dal lake is located in :**

- (a) Gujarat  
(b) Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Jammu and Kashmir  
(d) Uttar Pradesh

**RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** Dal lake is a famous lake situated in Jammu and Kashmir. This lake is surrounded by hills in three directions. It is the second largest lake in Jammu and Kashmir.

**234. Nainital lake is located in .....**

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Himanchal Pradesh  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Assam

**RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Nainital lake is located in the state of Uttarakhand in India. In Skanda Purana it is also called Rishi Sarovar. The length of this lake is 1432 m width 445m and depth is 27m.

**235. Umiam lake is also known as Barapani lake which is located in state ?**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Uttarakhand  
(c) Meghalaya (d) Madhya Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c)** Umiam lake is a reservoir located in Shillong, capital of India's north-eastern state of Meghalaya. It is also called Barapani lake. This artificial lake has been constructed by intercepting water of Umiam lake, coming from the southern Khari mountain.

**236. Chitrakoot falls on the Indravati river, often referred to as the Niagara falls of India is located in?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Chhattisgarh  
(c) Uttarakhand (d) Jharkhand

**RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** Chitrakoot falls is situated on Indravati river in Chhattisgarh. It is known as Niagara falls of India.

237. .... lake is one of the largest freshwater lake in Asia.

- (a) Vembanad (b) Sambhar  
(c) Chilika (d) Wular

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>

**Ans. (d):** Wular lake is one of the largest freshwater lake in Asia. It is located in Bandipora district of Jammu and Kashmir. It is the largest fresh water lake in India. Its length is 16 kms and width is 9.6 kms.

238. Which of the following is the largest freshwater lake in india?

- (a) Dal lake (b) Thol lake  
(c) Pushkar lake (d) Wular lake

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans:(d)** See the explanation of above question.

239. Wular lake is the largest freshwater lake is situated in the state of.....?

- (a) Himanchal Pradesh  
(b) Arunanchal Pradesh  
(c) Utrakhand  
(d) Jammu & Kashmir

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

**Ans:(d)** See the explanation of above question.

240. Where is the Kunchikal waterfall?

- (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Telangana

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans:(b)** Kunchikal waterfall is located in Shimoga district of Karnataka. It is officially the highest waterfall in India. The total height of this waterfall is 455 mts and it is situated on the Varahi river.

241. Choose the one which is different or odd from the following?

- (a) Dal lake (b) Sambhar lake  
(c) Vembanad lake (d) Wular lake

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans. (b):** Sambhar lake is a saltwater lake while Dal, Wular and Vembanad lakes are freshwater lake.

242. Khecheopalri Lake is situated in which state.

- (a) Nagaland (b) Tripura  
(c) Sikkim (d) West Bengal

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

**Ans. (c) :** Khecheopalri lake is located near Khecheopalri Village, Gangtok in the West Sikkim.

243. Tawa waterfall is situated on Tawa river which is a tributary of?

- (a) Krishna (b) Tapti  
(c) Narmada (d) Godavari

RPF Constable 03.02.2019 (Shift - I)

**Ans. (c) :** Tawa River is a tributary of the Narmada river. Tawa river originater in the Satpura range.

### (viii) Glacier

244. Identify the world's second longest glacier located outside the polar region in Nubra Valley?

- (a) Baltaro (b) Siachen  
(c) Hispar (d) Batura

RRB Group-D- 29/08/2022 (Shift-III)

**Ans.(b) :** Siachen is the world's second longest glacier located outside the polar region in Nubra Valley.

Baltaro Glacier - One of the longest glaciers outside the polar regions located in Gilgit Baltistan region of Pakistan

Hisper Glacier - It is also located in Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan

Batura Glacier - Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan

245. The Baltoro Glacier is located in which of the following sub-ranges of the Himalayas?

- (a) Zaskar (b) Karakoram  
(c) Ladakh (d) Pir Panjal

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (b) :** The Baltoro Glacier is located in the Shigar district of Gilgit Baltistan region of PoK in Karakoram ranges. The Baltoro glacier is one of the longest glaciers outside the Earth's polar region.

246. Which of the following is the largest glacier in India?

- (a) Gangotri Glacier (b) Drang Glacier  
(c) Siachen Glacier (d) Shafat Glacier

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans. (c):** Siachen Glacier is the largest glacier of India. It is the highest battle-field in the world where Indian army has been stationed since 1984.

247. Which of the following is known as the highest battlefield of the world?

- (a) Nanda Devi glacier (b) Gangotri glacier  
(c) Siachen glacier (d) Rathong glacier

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** The Siachen Glacier is the highest battleground on Earth, where India and Pakistan have fought inter-mittently since 13 April, 1984. Both countries maintain a permanent military presence in the region at a height of over 6000 metres.

## 3. Drainage System

248. 'Natural Levees' are :

- (a) depositional landforms of the river  
(b) depositional landforms of wind  
(c) erosional landforms of river  
(d) erosional landforms of wind

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (a) :** Levees are usually made of earth. The natural movement of the body of water pushes sediment to the side and creates a natural levee. Hence levees are depositional landforms of Rivers.

249. Which of the following river basins is the most populated in the world?

- (a) Ganga (b) Nile  
(c) Amazon (d) Mississippi

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (a) :** The Ganga river basin is the most populated river basin in the world. The Nile River is the longest of the world, also known as life line of Egypt. Amazon River is the 2nd longest river after Nile and the largest river by volume.

**250. Which of the following is a non-perennial river?**

- (a) Brahmaputra (b) Ganga  
(c) Indus (d) Krishna

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** In the given options, river Krishna is a non perennial river, while the river like Ganga, Brahmaputra, Yamuna and Indus are perennial rivers. Perennial River means, the rivers that continue to flow throughout the year while rivers that do not flow continuously throughout the year are known as non perennial rivers

**For example-** Krishna, Godavari, Mahanadi etc are non-perennial rivers.

**251. Which of the following rivers drains into the Bay of Bengal?**

- (a) Godavari (b) Narmada  
(c) Luni (d) Tapi

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** In the given option, River Godavari drains into the Bay of Bengal while the rivers Narmada, Luni and Tapi drain into the Arabian sea.

**252. The \_\_\_\_\_ River is known as River Jamuna in its lower course, after it enters Bangladesh.**

- (a) Hooghly (b) Brahmaputra  
(c) Yamuna (d) Ganga

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** The Brahmaputra is a trans boundary river which flows through Tibet, Northeastern India, and Bangladesh. It is also known as the Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibetan, the Siang/Dihang River in Arunachal, Luit in Assamese, and Jamuna river in Bangla. The combined water stream of Ganga and Brahmaputra is known as the Meghna. The Meghna is a major river in Bangladesh.

**253. Which of the following is an East flowing river?**

- (a) Mandovi (b) Tapi  
(c) Damodar (d) Narmada

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Damodar River is a tributary of Hooghly River. It flows through Jharkhand and West Bengal in the west to east direction. The river originates from the hills of Chhota Nagpur plateau of Jharkhand Bokaro. Barakar and Konar are its tributaries. The Damodar River is called the Sorrow of Bengal. Narmada, Tapi, Mandvi are the rivers falling into the Arabian Sea.

**254. Which of the following rivers originates from Aravalli range and disappears into Rann of Kachchh?**

- (a) Chambal (b) Sabarmati  
(c) Luni (d) Banas

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The river 'Luni' originates from Aravalli range, near Ajmer, travels 495 km the southeastern portion of the Thar Desert and ends in the Marshlands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.

**255. River \_\_\_\_\_ flows through the Malwa Plateau.**

- (a) Godavari (b) Betwa  
(c) Bhima (d) Rangeet

**RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** Betwa River flows through the Malwa Plateau. It flows generally northeast through Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh states and empties into the Yamuna River just east of Hamirpur after a 380 – mile (610 km) course. Nearly half of its course, which is not navigable, runs over the Malwa plateau before it breaks into the upland of 'Bundelkhand'.

**256. Along its course, River \_\_\_\_\_ passes through Tibet, where it is known as Tsangpo also passed through the Indian states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Bangladesh.**

- (a) Brahmaputra (b) Ramganga  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Brahmani

**RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(a) :** Principal tributaries at Brahmaputra river :- The Lohit, The Dibang, The Subansiri, The Jiabharali, The Dhansiri (North), The Manas, The Torsa, The Sankosh, The Teesta.

Ramganga is a left bank tributary of Ganga, joinsit near Kannauj in Fathehgarh District.

Mahanadi River flows through the state of Chhattisgarh and Odisha and finally merges into Bay-of-Bengal

Brahmani River is formed by the content of the Sankh and South Koel River.

**257. The Brahmaputra marks the ..... boundary with the Himalayas.**

- (a) Northern-most (b) Eastern-most  
(c) Western-most (d) Southern-most

**RRB Group-D– 20/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** The Brahmaputra called Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet marks the Eastern-most boundary with the Himalayas.

**258. Which of the following is the westernmost of the Himalayan rivers in India?**

- (a) Luni (b) Indus  
(c) Bhagirathi (d) Alaknanda

**RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(b) :** The Indus also known as the Sindhu is the westernmost of the Himalayan River in India.

**259. Which of the following rivers merges in the Arabian Sea?**

- (a) Teesta (b) Krishna  
(c) Narmada (d) Kaveri

**RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** The river Narmada originates from Amarkantak and merges in the Arabian sea.

**260. Which of the following rivers flows into India from Nepal?**

- (a) Karnali (b) Dhauliganga  
(c) Son (d) Bhilangana

**RRB Group-D– 20/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** Karnali River flows into India from Nepal. It is also known as Ghaghara River. It is a tributary of River Ganga.

**261. The Godavari River rises from \_\_\_\_\_ about 80 km from the Arabian Sea at an elevation of 1,067 m.**

- (a) Talakaveri (b) Trimbakeshwar  
(c) Satpura Range (d) Mahabaleshwar

**RRB Group-D– 16/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** The Godavari River rises from Trimbakeshwar about 80 km from the Arabian Sea at an elevation of 1,067 m. It is India's second longest river.

**262. Which river originates from Gaumukh Glacier, and flows for about 193 km before meeting Alaknanda to form the Ganga River at Devprayag?**

- (a) Kosi River (b) Ghaghara River  
(c) Bhagirathi River (d) Gomati River

**RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Bhagirathi River originates from Gaumukh Glacier, and flows for about 193 km before meeting Alaknanda to form the Ganga River at Devprayag.

**263. The river Tapi rises in the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Satpura range (b) Himalayan range  
(c) Aravali range (d) Nilgiri hills

**RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** The river Tapi rises in the Satpura range.

**264. The river island of Majuli is a part of the vast dynamic river system of the \_\_\_\_\_ basin.**

- (a) Godavari (b) Yamuna  
(c) Brahmaputra (d) Ganga

**RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** The river island of Majuli is a part of the vast dynamic river system of the Brahmaputra basin.

**265. Banas is a tributary of which of the following rivers?**

- (a) Chambal (b) Rapti  
(c) Tunga (d) Gandak

**RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Banas river basin is located in the eastern part of Rajasthan occupying the significant area in the east of the Aravali mountain range. Banas River is a tributary to the Chambal River, which in turn flows into the Yamuna River.

**266. Bhima River, which is a major tributary of the Krishna River, flows through :**

- (a) Goa and Karnataka  
(b) Rajasthan and Haryana  
(c) Maharashtra and Karnataka  
(d) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

**RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** The river Bhima originating from the Western Ghats at Bhima Shankar near Karjat village in Maharashtra state is a tributary of the Krishna River. It flows southeast for 861 Kilometers through Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Telangana states, before entering the Krishna River.

**267. The river when in its lower course while entering the sea splits into numerous smaller channels are known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) gorges (b) aretes  
(c) distributaries (d) tributaries

**RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The river when in its lower course while entering the sea splits into numerous smaller channels they are known as distributaries.

**268. The river \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of the Brahmaputra River System.**

- (a) Gomti (b) Kosi  
(c) Ramganga (d) Lohit

**RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** The Lohit River is a river in China and India, which joins the Brahmaputra River in the state of Assam.

**269. The river \_\_\_\_\_ flows through the Chotanagpur Plateau.**

- (a) Meghna (b) Damodar  
(c) Tungabhadra (d) Bhima

**RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** The Damoder River rises in the Palamu hills of the Chota Nagpur plateau in the state of Jharkhand. The Damodar occupies the eastern margins of the Chotanagpur plateau where it flows through a rift valley and finally joins the Hugli. The Barakar river is its main tributary.

**270. What is the name of a river in central India with a total length of about 724 km, which originates from Betul, Madhya Pradesh, and joins the Arabian Sea?**

- (a) Kaveri River (b) Tapi River  
(c) Krishna River (d) Godavari River

**RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** The river Tapi is a river in central India with a total length of about 724 km, which originates from Betul, M.P. and drains into the Arabian Sea. It flows through the state of Maharashtra, Gujarat & M.P.

**271. The Periyar River flows in which of the following Indian states?**

- (a) Kerala (b) Tripura  
(c) Odisha (d) Punjab

**RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** The Periyar River is the longest river of Kerala, it originates from Sivagiri Hills of Western Ghats.

**272. Pennan River of South India originates from which of the following hills?**

- (a) Nandi Hills (b) Anamalai Hills  
(c) Ashambu Hills (d) Shivalik Hills

**RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** Pennan River of South India originates from Chenna Kesava hills of the Nandi ranges of Karnataka and draining into Bay of Bengal.

**273. In which of the following locations is the Brahmaputra River known as Tsang Po ?**

- (a) Pakistan (b) Tibet  
(c) Bangladesh (d) Nepal

**RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** Tsang Po river originates in Tibet near Mansarovar Lake, and it is the longest river in Tibet. When the Dihang River joins it in Arunachal Pradesh there it is known as Brahmaputra. It is called Jamuna' in Bangladesh and empties into the Bay of Bengal.

**274. Which Indian River starts from Gangotri is polluted largely by human activities and industries ?**

- (a) Krishna (b) Brahmaputra  
(c) Cauvery (d) Ganga

**RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(d) :** The Ganga originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri glaciers in the Himalayas. It is polluted largely by human activities and industry.

**275. Which river system's tributaries are Purna and Girna Rivers ?**

- (a) Kaveri (b) Tapi  
(c) Godavari (d) Narmada

**RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(b) :** The Tapi River is a River in central India. It flows through the state of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Its tributaries are the Purna, Girna, Gomai Vaki etc. It originated from Satpura Range (M.P.) and falls into the Arabian Sea.

**276. Which of the following is the major river that flows across the western part of Rajasthan ?**

- (a) Ghaggar (b) Luni  
(c) Chambal (d) Banas

**RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(b) :** Luni is a lesser-known, west-flowing river that flows primarily through desert area in western Rajasthan. It originates from western slopes of Naga hills, at an elevation of 772 m in Ajmer district of Rajasthan, where it is known as the Sagarmati.

**277. Which tributary of Ganga is known as the 'Sorrow of Bihar'?**

- (a) Alaknanda (b) Damodar  
(c) Kosi (d) Gaumukh

**RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(c) :** Kosi the tributary of Ganga is known as the 'Sorrow of Bihar' because it is very unstable and changes its courses very often and hence causes devastating floods.

**278. Which river system enters Indian territory in Jammu and Kashmir by forming a picturesque gorge?**

- (a) Brahmaputra River System  
(b) Narmada River System  
(c) Godavari River System  
(d) Indus River System

**RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(d) :** The Indus River system enters the Indian territory in Union territory of Laddakh by forming a picturesque gorge.

The Indus is the westernmost river system in the subcontinent. Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Satluj are its main tributaries. Several tributaries of Indus river are the Zaskar, the Nubra the Shyok and the Hunza join it in the Kashmir region.

**279. The Nubra and the Shyok are the tributaries of River .....**

- (a) Sutlej (b) Narmada  
(c) Kaveri (d) Indus

**RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-II)**

**RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**280. The Mahanadi River system is the third largest in the peninsula of India and the largest river of .....**

- (a) Assam (b) Telangana  
(c) Odisha (d) West Bengal

**RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(c) :** The Mahanadi is the largest River of Odisha and third largest in the peninsula of India after Godavari and Krishna.

**281. The Sone river belongs to which river system?**

- (a) Ganga (b) Godavari  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Narmada

**RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(a) :** Son river is the south bank tributary of Ganga river, originating in the Amarkantak Plateau. After forming a series of waterfall at the edge of the plateau, it reaches Arrah, west of Patna, to join the Ganga. Ganga river system extends across Bangladesh, Nepal, Tibet and India. It makes up nearly one fourth of India total land area and the country's largest river system.

**282. Which river originates at Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra, passes through Sangli and meets the sea in the Bay of Bengal at Hamasaladevi in Andhra Pradesh?**

- (a) Krishna (b) Godavari  
(c) Narmada (d) Tapi

**RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(a) :** Krishna river originates at Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra, passes through Sangli and meets the sea in the Bay of Bengal at Hamasaladevi in Andhra Pradesh. Some of the major tributaries joining the Krishna River are Ghatprabha, the Malaprabha, the Bhima, the Tungbhadra and the Musi.

**283. In which one of the following Indian states is Mawsynram located which is at present the wettest place in India, with an average annual rainfall of 11802.4 mm (average of the 1974-2022 period)?**

- (a) Mizoram (b) Assam  
(c) Meghalaya (d) Tripura

**RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(c) :** Mawsynram is located in the state of Meghalaya, which is at present the wettest place in India, with an average annual rainfall of 11802.4 mm (average of the 1974-2022 period).

**284. Lokapavani and Bhavani are tributaries of the River .....**

- (a) Cauvery (b) Godavari  
(c) Krishna (d) Mahanadi

**RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(a) :** Tributaries of Cauvery → Harangi, Hemavati, Lokapavani, Bharani.

Tributaries of Godavari → Purna, Pravara, Manjira, Maner, Pranhita, Wainganga, Penganga etc.

Tributaries of Krishna → Ghatprabha, Malaprabha Bhima, Tungbhadra, Musi,

Tributaries of Mahanadi → Hasdeo, Sheonath, Ong, Tel, Jonk.



**285. Which of the following rivers originates from Amarkantak Hills?**

- (a) Sutlej (b) Godavari  
(c) Narmada (d) Teesta

**RRB Group-D- 17/08/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Narmada is the largest west flowing river of peninsular India. It rises from Narmada Kund, located at Amarkantak, in the Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh.

**286. The Ganga Plain extends between the Ghaggar and Teesta rivers, of which about 79% area of the basin is in India. How many states and Union Territories does the basin cover?**

- (a) 12 (b) 13  
(c) 11 (d) 10

**RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Covering the area mentioned in the question, the Ganga Plain in India is spread across 10 states and 1 Union Territory namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal, and Delhi.

Hence, in total the basin covers 11 states and Union Territories.

**287. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about the rivers of India?**

- (a) The Godavari rises in the Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh.  
(b) The Krishna River rises near Mahabaleshwar in Sahyadri.  
(c) The Kaveri rises in the Brahmagiri hills of the Kogadu district in Karnataka.  
(d) The Mahanadi rises near Sihawa in the Raipur district of Chhattisgarh.

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** The Godavari rises from the Trimbakeshwar in the Nashik district of Maharashtra and NOT in the Jabalpur district of M.P., while the rest of the given statements are correct.

**288. The ..... originates from the confluence of two rivers, the Chandra and the Bhaga, which themselves originate from either side of the Bara Lacha Pass in Lahul.**

- (a) Sutlej (b) Beas  
(c) Jhelum (d) Chenab

**RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** The Chenab originates from the confluence of two rivers, the Chandra and the Bhaga, which originates from either side of the Bara Lacha pass in Lahaul.

**289. Which one of the following rivers marks the easternmost boundary of the Himalayas?**

- (a) Brahmaputra (b) Ganga  
(c) Godavari (d) Chambal

**RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Originating from the Chemayung Dung glacier, Brahmaputra is the river marking the easternmost boundaries of the Himalayas. It has tributaries like Subansiri, Kameng, Manas, Sankosh, Dhansiri, Burhi Dihang. It has many regional names like Yarlung Tsangpo, Jamuna etc.

**290. Which of the following is not a tributary of the Yamuna River system?**

- (a) Hindon (b) Chambal  
(c) Sind (d) Chenab

**RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** Yamuna originates from Yamunotri and joins Ganga at Prayagraj. The right bank tributaries of Yamuna are Chambal, Sindh, Betwa and Ken. Among the given options, Chenab is not a tributary of Yamuna. Chenab is a tributary of Sutlej and is a part of the Indus River system.

**291. On which river is India's smallest river island Umananda situated?**

- (a) Ganga River (b) Saraswati River  
(c) Yamuna River (d) Brahmaputra River

**RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Umananda is the smallest river island amid of the river Brahmaputra flowing through the city of Assam. It is also the smallest inhabited river island in the world. Majuli is the largest river Island in India and is situated between streams of Brahmaputra in Assam.

**292. Which of the following rivers is NOT a tributary of the Yamuna?**

- (a) Ken (b) Gandak  
(c) Betwa (d) Chambal

**RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** Gandak river is not a tributary of the Yamuna river. The important tributaries of the Yamuna River are Tons, Chambal, Hindon, Betwa and Ken.

**293. Majuli, in the \_\_\_\_\_, is the largest inhabited riverine island in the world.**

- (a) Yamuna River (b) Godavari River  
(c) Brahmaputra River (d) Ganga River

**Ans. (c) :** Manjuli, in the Brahmaputra River, is the largest inhabited riverine island in the world.

**294. The bends formed in the river when river water erodes its banks on the outside of the channel are known as:**

- (a) Braided channels (b) Distributaries  
(c) Tributaries (d) Meanders

**RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** The bends formed in the river when river water erodes its banks on the outside of the channel are known as meanders. A meander is a winding curve on a bend in a river. Meanders are the result of both erosional and depositional processes.

**295. The Narmada or Nerbudda is a river in central India that empties into the Arabian Sea in the state of .....**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Gujarat (d) Karnataka

**RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The river flows through Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat between Vindhya and Satpura hill ranges before falling into the Gulf of Cambay in the Arabian Sea about 10 km north of Bharuch, Gujarat.

**296. Which of the following rivers is called the 'Dakshin Ganga'?**

- (a) Tapi (b) Periyar  
(c) Narmada (d) Godavari

**RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** The Godavari River rises in Nasik district from the slopes of the Western Ghats. The Godavari River is popularly known as the Dakshin Ganga because it is the second longest river after the Ganga.

**297. Which river of Rajasthan had dried up but revived with efforts of the villagers assisted by Tarun Bharat Sangh, an NGO?**

- (a) Bhagirathi River (b) Saraswati River  
(c) Luni River (d) Arvari River

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** The Arvari River which originates in Aravalli range is a small river flowing through the Alwar district of Rajasthan, India. Its flow was restored after being dry for 60 years. Arvari Sansad was formed, in order to ensure its management and collective ownership of its resources.

**298. At Devprayag (Uttarakhand), which of the following two rivers confluence and form river Ganga?**

- (a) Alaknanda and Yamuna  
(b) Bhagirathi and Yamuna  
(c) Yamuna and Gomti  
(d) Alaknanda and Bhagirathi

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-I)**

<b>Ans. (d) : River confluence</b>	<b>Prayag</b>
Alaknanda and Dhauliganga	Vishnu Prayag
Nandakini and Alaknanda	Nand Prayag
Alaknanda and Pindar	Karn Prayag
Alaknanda and Mandakini	Rudra Prayag
Bhagirathi and Alaknanda	Dev Prayag

**299. Devprayag is the confluence of .....**

- (a) Godavari and Narmada  
(b) Sutlej and Indus  
(c) Yamuna and Ganga  
(d) Alaknanda and Bhagirathi

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**300. Known as the 'sorrow of Bihar', the river ..... causes great destruction due to its frequently changing course.**

- (a) Indravati (b) Brahmani  
(c) Subarnarekha (d) Kosi

**RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** The river Kosi is known as the sorrow of Bihar because it causes great destruction due to its frequently changing river course.

**301. The 'Lohit' is a tributary of which river from following?**

- (a) Indus (b) Narmada  
(c) Brahmaputra (d) Cauvery

**RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The 'Lohit' is a tributary of river Brahmaputra, the other tributaries of Brahmaputra are Desang, Dhansiri, Subansiri, Manas, Kopilli etc.

**302. The largest peninsular river in India is:**

- (a) Cauvery (b) Narmada  
(c) Godavari (d) Krishna

**RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The largest peninsular river is Godavari with a length of 1465 km followed by Krishna (1401 km) and Narmada (1312 km).

**303. Which of the following rivers does not flow in Punjab?**

- (a) Brahmani (b) Beas  
(c) Ravi (d) Chenab

**RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** The river Brahmani flows in the state of Odisha not in Punjab while the rest of the given rivers flow in Punjab.

**304. When the main rivers flow parallel to each other and the tributaries join them at right angles, such a pattern is called \_\_\_\_\_ drainage pattern.**

- (a) trellis (b) centripetal  
(c) radial (d) dendritic

**RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Trellis drainage develops in folded topography where hard and soft rocks exist parallel to each other. Such a pattern is formed when the primary tributaries of the main river flow parallel to each other and secondary tributaries join them at right angles. E.g. The rivers in the upper part of the Himalayan region; Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra.

**305. Which set of statements is true about the river Ganga?**

1. The Ganga rises in the Gangotri glacier near Gaumukh. Here, it is known as the Bhagirathi.
2. At Devprayag, the Bhagirathi meets the Alaknanda; hereafter, it is known as the Ganga.
3. The Alaknanda has its source in the Satopanth glacier above Kedarnath.
4. The Ganga enters the plains at Haridwar

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4  
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4

**RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** The Ganga rises in the Gangotri glacier near Gaumukh. Here, it is known as the Bhagirathi. At Devprayag, the Bhagirathi meets the Alaknanda; hereafter, it is known as the Ganga. The Alaknanda has its source in the Satopanth glacier above Badrinath not Kedarnath. The Ganga enters the plains at Haridwar. Hence, option (d) is the right answer.

**306. Which of the following rivers originates in Sikkim, flows through West Bengal and then enters Bangladesh?**

- (a) Teesta (b) Ghaggar  
(c) Dhansri (d) Damodar

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** River Teesta originates from Tso Lhamo Lake in the North Sikkim district it is a tributary of the river Brahmaputra and it flows through West Bengal, enters Bangladesh and finally drains into Bay of Bengal.

**307. \_\_\_\_\_ is NOT among the three major rivers originating from the Western Ghats.**

- (a) Godavari (b) Tungabhadra  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Cauvery

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** East flowing rivers, which originate from western Ghats and flow towards the east, among them three rivers Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri are prominent. Other small rivers include Tungabhadra, Bhima, Ghataprabha, Hemvati etc. But Mahanadi originates from Sihawa mountain near Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

**308. Which of the following is a tributary of the Indus river?**

- (a) Subansiri (b) Beas  
(c) Jonk (d) Son

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** The Indus river is the western most Himalayan river in India. it originates from a glacier near Mansurovar Lake in the Tibetan region. Its most important tributaries are Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.

**309. Which of the following rivers flows from east to west?**

- (a) Narmada (b) Mahanadi  
(c) Krishna (d) Godavari

**RRB Group-D- 22/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

<b>Ans. (a) :</b>		
<b>Rivers</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Sea</b>
Narmada	Madhya Pradesh	Arabian Sea
Mahanadi	Chandigarh	Bay of Bengal
Krishna	Maharashtra	Bay of Bengal
Godavari	Maharashtra	Bay of Bengal

**310. Which of the following is NOT a river of Himalayan origin?**

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Jhelum  
(c) Yamuna (d) Ganga

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The major Himalayan rivers are Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Ravi, Saraswati, Sutlej, Ganga (or the Ganges), Yamuna, and Brahmaputra. All these rivers collectively cover an area of 2,250 km<sup>2</sup>. The Mahanadi is one of the major rivers of the country and among the peninsular rivers. It extends over states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha and comparatively smaller portions of Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

**311. Which of the following rivers makes an estuary?**

- (a) Narmada (b) Kaveri  
(c) Ganga (d) Krishna

**RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Narmada, Periyar and Tapi are the only long rivers, which flow west and make estuaries. An estuary is a partially enclosed coastal body of brackish water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the open sea.

**312. Name the drainage pattern where the river originates from a hill and flows in all directions.**

- (a) Trellis (b) Dendritic  
(c) Centripetal (d) Radial

**RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** When the rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, the drainage pattern is known as 'Radial'. For example the rivers originating from the Amarkantak Range; Narmada and Son (tributary of Ganga).

**313. The tributaries of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra Rivers together form the Ganges-Brahmaputra basin in the Indian subcontinent. Which of the following is not a feature of the river basin?**

- (a) It is a fertile region that covers most of northern and eastern India  
(b) It is surrounded by the Himalayan mountains and hills in the north.  
(c) Gokhur (OX-bow) lakes are found on flat places.  
(d) To its south lies the Sundarbans delta.

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Regarding the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin the region is mostly fertile due to depositional work of both rivers. In north we may clearly see the Himalayas, being boundary of it. Also it's a plain region, hence oxbows will be a characterized landform of the rivers in this region. But in reference to the basin the sunderban delta won't be exactly in south, but will be in south east. Hence, option 'd' will be incorrect.

**314. In Bangladesh the river Ganga is known with what name?**

- (a) Kosi (b) Padma  
(c) Mishmi (d) Ravi

**RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** Ganga river is named Padma river in Bangladesh. The mainstream of Ganga begins at the confluence of Bhagirathi and Alaknanda at Devprayag. Bhagirathi rises at Gangotri glacier and Alaknanda rises at satopanth glacier in Uttarakhand. The length of the Ganga river in India is approx. 2500km. Ganga flows from Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, west Bengal, and finally in Bangladesh.

**315. Which of the following rivers drains into the Bay of Bengal?**

- (a) Sindhu (b) Kaveri  
(c) Narmada (d) Tapi

**RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Kaveri river is the sacred river of southern India. It rises cauvery on Brahmagiri hills of the Western Ghats in south western Karnataka state and drains into the Bay of Bengal. The Kaveri river flows through the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

**316. Which of the following is NOT a tributary of the Indus River?**

- (a) Beas (b) Chenab  
(c) Gomti (d) Ravi

**RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Indus is a transboundary river of Asia and a trans-Himalayan river of South and Central Asia. It rises in Western Tibet, flows northwest through the Ladakh and Gilgit-Baltistan regions of Kashmir, bends sharply to the left after the Nanga Parbat massif, and flows south-by-southwest through Pakistan, before it empties into the Arabian Sea near the port city of Karachi.

Its left-bank tributary in Ladakh is the Zaskar River, and its left-bank tributary in the plains is the Panjnad River which itself has five major tributaries, namely the Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej rivers. Its principal right-bank tributaries are the Shyok, Gilgit, Kabul, Kurram, and Gomal rivers.

Where as, the Gomti River, an alluvial river of the Ganga Plain and one of the important tributaries of the Ganga, originates near Mainkot, from Gomat Taala lake also known as- 'Fulhar Jheel' in Madhotanda, Pilibhit town in Uttar Pradesh.

**317. Which of the following rivers of India flows from east to west?**

- (a) Tungabhadra (b) Godavari  
(c) Narmada (d) Mahanadi

**RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Rivers flows from higher level to the lower level of the ground.

Most of the peninsular region rivers flow through the west to east like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri. But Narmada and Tapi rivers flow trough east to west. As it flows down the hill, it is trapped in a rift valley between the Vindhya and the Satpura mountain ranges which leads it to the west towards Gujarat where it drains into the Gulf of Khambhat.

**318. Among the following rivers, which is a good example of a superimposed drainage system?**

- (a) Gomti (b) Brahmaputra  
(c) Subarnarekha (d) Ganga

**RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** When a river flows over a softer rock stratum reaches the harder basal rocks but continues to follow the initial slope, it seems to have no relation with the harder rock bed. This type of drainage is called superimposed drainage. Peninsular rivers exhibit this type of drainage. The Damodar, the Subarnarekha, the Chambal, the Banas and the rivers flowing at the Rewa Plateau present some good examples of superimposed drainage.

**319. From which of the following mountain ranges does the river Luni originate?**

- (a) Himalaya (b) Satpura  
(c) Vindhya (d) Aravali

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Luni is a river of western Rajasthan, India. It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer and ends in the marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat. After passing Govindgarh, it meets its tributary Saraswati, which originates from Pushkar Lake, and from then it gets its name Luni. The name Luni is derived from the Sanskrit word lavanavari (salt river) and is so called because of its excessive salinity.

**320. Mechi, a trans-boundary river flowing through India and Nepal is a tributary of \_\_\_\_\_ river.**

- (a) Ganga (b) Gandak  
(c) Godavari (d) Mahananda

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Mechi a trans - boundary river flowing through India and Nepal is a tributary of Mahananda river. The river rises from Mahabharat Ranges in Nepal and meets up Mahananda in Kishanganj (Bihar).

**321. Mechi river is a tributary of which river?**

- (a) Hooghly (b) Brahmaputra  
(c) Ganga (d) Mahananda

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**322. The river that is known as Jamuna in Bangladesh is called \_\_\_\_\_ in India.**

- (a) Narmada (b) Brahmaputra  
(c) Ganga (d) Sindhu

**RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The river that is known as Jamuna in Bangladesh is called Brahmaputra in India. The Brahmaputra also known as Yarlung or Tsangpo in Tibet, China, the Siang/Dihang River in Arunachal Pradesh, and Luit, Dilao in Assam is a transboundry river which flows through Tibet India and Bangladesh.

**323. Which is the nickname of Yarlung Tsangpo?**

- (a) Ganga (b) Brahmaputra  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Sutlej

**RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

**324. Which of the following describes a drainage pattern resembling a dome like structure?**

- (a) Radial (b) Rectangular  
(c) Trellis (d) Dendritic

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The radial pattern develops when currents flow in different directions from central spire or dome like structure. Example - River like Narmada, Son and Mahanadi, originating from Amarkantak hills flow in different directions and are prime examples of radial pattern.

**325. Which of the following rivers flows into the Arabian Sea ?**

- (a) Godavari (b) Luni  
(c) Sabarmati (d) Krishna

**RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Indian rivers that flow into the Arabian Sea are Tapi, Narmada, Sindhu, Purna, and Sabarmati etc. The Indian rivers that flow into the Bay of Bengal include Krishna, Kaveri, Ganga, and the Godavari etc.

**326. Name the major river that flows through the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.**

- (a) Pinjal (b) Daman Ganga  
(c) Narmada (d) Par

**RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Daman Ganga River originate from Ambegaon in Dindori taluka of Nashik district and discharges into Arabian Sea. The river flows through Maharashtra and Gujarat states as well as the union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.

**327. In which of the following places does the river Godavari originates?**

- (a) Hills of Coorg (b) Yamunotri  
(c) Brahmagiri Hills (d) Gangotri

**RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The River Godavari rises at Brahmagiri hills in the Western Ghats near Trimbak Hills in the Nasik district of Maharashtra. It is the second largest river after Ganga in India. After flowing for about 1465 km, in a generally south-east direction it falls into the Bay of Bengal.

**328. Which of the following rivers flow in west and fall in Arabian Sea?**

- (a) Gandak and Koshi  
(b) Mahanadi and Krishna  
(c) Luni and Kaveri  
(d) Narmada and Tapi

**RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Narmada and Tapi are among the few Indian rivers which flow towards the Arabian sea, because these two rivers flow in the rift valley between the Vindhyan and Satpura mountains. Narmada rises from Amarkantak Plateau in M.P. The river originates from Multai in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh in the Satpura range.

**329. Which of the following rivers flows in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?**

- (a) Simsang (b) Someswari  
(c) Kalpong (d) Umkhrah

**RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Kalpong river is a river in North Andaman Island in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It originates from the Saddle peak. Kalpong Hydro-electric project has been established on this river.

**330. Which of these rivers meet at Triveni sangam in Uttar Pradesh?**

- (a) Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati  
(b) Ganga, Yamuna, Tapi  
(c) Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada  
(d) Ganga, Yamuna, Sindh

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** In Indian tradition, Triveni Sangam is the confluence of three rivers:- The Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati (a mythical river which is supposed to have dried up thousands of year ago) at Prayagraj, U.P.

**331. Triveni Sangam in Prayagraj is a confluence of how many rivers ?**

- (a) Two rivers (b) Three rivers  
(c) Four rivers (d) Five rivers

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

**332. Which of the following river is the underground river of Triveni Sangam of Prayagraj?**

- (a) Ganga (b) Yamuna  
(c) Saraswati (d) Caveri

**RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**333. Which of the following is NOT a tributary of Krishna?**

- (a) Ghatprabha (b) Manjira  
(c) Musi (d) Tungabhadra

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Manjira River is a tributary of Godavari River not Krishna. The Krishna River rises from the Western Ghats near Jor village of Satara district of Maharashtra at an altitude of 1,337 m just north of Mahabaleshwar. The total length of river from origin to its outfall into the Bay of Bengal is 1,400 km. Its principal tributaries joining from right are the Ghatprabha, the Malprabha and the Tungabhadra whereas those joining from left are the Bhima, the Musi and the Munneru are joining the river from left etc.

**334. Which of the following is NOT one of the three rivers whose interplay is responsible for the formation of the northern plains in India?**

- (a) Indus (b) Ganga  
(c) Brahmaputra (d) Godavari

**RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Godavari is not one of the three whose interplay is responsible for the formation of the Northern Plains. The sediments for the formation of the Northern Plains. The sediments deposited by the three rivers Indus, Ganga, and the Brahmaputra led to the formation of Northern Plain. The sediments of these rivers were deposited on the foot hills of the Himalayas. The Northern plain is a very fertile plain and contributes significantly to the agriculture sector and also has a high population density. Godavari is the second-longest river after Ganga and is termed as the Ganga of South (South Ganga).

**335. How many type of Indian River Systems are there?**

- (a) 4 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 1

**RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** There are two major types of Indian river system. Drainage systems based on its origin.

**The Himalayan Rivers:** Himalayan rivers are those which originate in the Himalayas and flow through the northern plains, e.g., The Ganga, the Yamuna and their tributaries etc.

**The Peninsular Rivers:** Peninsular Rivers are those which originate from the peninsular plateaus and small hills of India e.g., Godavari, Krishna, Narmada, Tapi etc.

**336. Bari Doab is the area between:**

- (a) Ravi and Ganga (b) Beas and Ravi  
(c) Sutlej and Ravi (d) Beas and Sutlej

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :**

Doab	Lies Between
Bari Doab	Beas & Ravi
Sindh Sagar Doab	Indus & Jhelum
Jech Doab	Jhelum & Chenab
Rechna Doab	Chenab & Ravi
Bist Doab	Beas & Sutlej

**337. Kaveri water dispute is in between ———.**

- (a) Karnataka & Telangana  
(b) Karnataka & Goa  
(c) Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh  
(d) Karnataka & Tamil Nadu

**RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The sharing of waters of the Kaveri River has been the source of a serious conflict between the two Indian states of Tamilnadu and Karnataka. The genesis of this conflict rests in two agreement in 1892 and 1924 between the Madras Presidency and Kingdom of Mysore.

**338. Which of the following river falls in Arabian Sea ?**

- (a) Tapi (b) Godavari  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Krishna

**RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Indus, Tapi, and Narmada river together with their key tributaries flow into the Arabian sea. The Tapi River is also known as the Tapti River. Tapti is the prehistoric sanskrit name of the River. Tapi is a major river in Central India.

**339. Where does Tapti river originates from?**

- (a) Mansarovar Lake (b) Satpura  
(c) Brahmgiri (d) Amarkantak

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Tapti river also known as Tapi river originates from Multai in Betul district of M.P. in the Satpura range at an elevation of 752 meter above the sea level and flows for about 724 km before outfalling into the Arabian sea through the Gulf of Cambay. The state through which the Tapi river flows include Maharashtra Gujarat and M.P. The Tapti has several tributaries, some important of them are Vaki, Gomai, Arunavati, Aner, Purna, Girna, Panjhra and Bori river. Amarkantak is associated with the origin place of Narmada river.

**340. The river Mahananda is a tributary of:**

- (a) Damodar River (b) Satluj River  
(c) Yamuna River (d) Ganga River

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Mahananda River is a river flowing in the Indian states of West Bengal, Bihar and Bangladesh. It is the last tributary of the Ganga River originating from the Himalayas. The Yamuna River is the largest tributary of Ganga River in India, which joins the Ganga River at Prayagraj. The tributaries of Yamuna are Chambal, Betwa and Ken Rivers.

**341. At which of these places does the Pindar River meet the Alaknanda?**

- (a) Vishnuprayag (b) Rudraprayag  
(c) Karnaprayag (d) Devprayag

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Alaknanda then joins river Pindar at Karnaprayag, originating from Pindar Glacier from the Nanda Devi Mountain range.

- **Vishnuprayag** is located some 35 km downstream from Badrinath, Vishnuprayag is the first place where River Alaknanda joins Dhauliganga (also known as Dhauli locally).
- **Rudraprayag:** River Alaknanda meets Mandakini here. Now, this confluence is named after Lord Shiva as he performed tandav (dance of destruction) his fierce (rudra) form.
- **Devprayag** is the last place of holy confluence of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi, which is immensely revered. River Bhagirathi flows here from one of the glaciers at Gangotri and this is also the first confluence you meet on the way to Badrinath.

**342. Which of the following rivers is not the tributary of Ganga?**

- (a) Son (b) Gomati  
(c) Yamuna (d) Indravati

**RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Indravati river is a tributary of the Godavari river in central India. It originates from Ghats of Dandakaranya, Kalahandi district of Odisha. Tributaries of the Ganga river are the Yamuna, the Ramganga, The Gomti, the Son, the Kosi, the Mahananda etc.

**343. Brahmaputra is one of the major rivers that flows across countries having many tributaries. Which of the following tributaries is NOT a part of Brahmaputra?**

- (a) Dibang River (b) Subansiri River  
(c) Teesta River (d) Tamsa River

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Brahmaputra is a major river that flows across China, India and Bangladesh. It originates in Himalayan Lake Mansarovar in Tibet to the outfall in the Bay of Bengal. It flows eastward in Tibet and south, south-west in India. It traverses eastward longitudinally for a distance of nearly 1,200 km in a dry and flat region of southern Tibet, where it is known as the Tsangpo. Tsangpo is the major right bank tributary of this river in Tibet. It emerges as a turbulent and dynamic river after carving out a deep gorge in the Central Himalayas near Namcha Barwa. The river emerges from the foot hills under the name of Siang or Dihang. It enters India west of Sadiya town in Arunachal Pradesh. Flowing southwest, it receives its main left bank tributaries, viz., Dibang or Sikang and Lohit; thereafter, it is known as the Brahmaputra. Among the tributaries Subansiri, Manas, Jibbarali, Pagladiya, Puthimari and Sankosh etc. are snow fed.

**344. Which of the following is the origin of Son river?**

- (a) Morabadi hill (b) Trikut hill  
(c) Parasnath hill (d) Amarkantak hill

**RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)** Son river originates from a plateau called Amarkantak of Maikal mountain. It is the major southern tributary of Ganga. The total length of this river is 780 km.

**345. Which of following is not a tributary of Ganga?**

- (a) Yamuna (b) Gomati  
(c) Kosi (d) Manas

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d):** The Ganga river system is one of the four river system of India. The Ganga river has many tributaries.

**Right bank tributaries:** Yamuna, Son, Punpun and Damodar.

**Left bank tributaries :** Gomti, Ghaghra, Gandak & Kosi.

**346. Which of these river is a tributary of Ganga?**

- (a) Beas (b) Gandak  
(c) Tungbhadra (d) Manas

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans.(b)** See the explanation of above question.

**347. Yamuna and Gomati River the tributary of which River?**

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Godavari  
(c) Krishna (d) Ganga

**RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans:(d)** See the explanation of above question.

**348. The Ramganga river passes through which national park?**

- (a) Periyar (b) Ranthambore  
(c) Kaziranga (d) Corbett

**RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** Jim Corbett National Park is located in Uttarakhand. It was founded in 1936, as name of Hailey National Park. Ramganga river flows through this park.

**349. Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Vyas and Sutlej are also tributaries of :**

- (a) Indus (b) Brahmaputra  
(c) Yamuna (d) Ganga

**RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a)** Indus river originates from 'Chemayungdung' glacier in Mansarovar lake in Tibet. It is 3180 km. It is long and one of the major rivers of the world. Its length in India 1050 kms. Sutlej, Vyas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum are the main tributaries on left side of Indus river. The major tributaries on right side are Shyok, Kabul, Kurram, Gomol etc.

**350. Jhelum, Chenab and Ravi are tributaries of :**

- (a) Ganga (b) Indus  
(c) Brahmaputra (d) Godavari

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** In north-west part of India, Indus and its tributaries form a wide drainage system. Indus originates from the southern part of mount Kailash near lake Mansarovar in Tibet and goes to Pakistan via Jammu and Kashmir. The river meets from the right side Kabul, Kurram Gomol etc. and from left side Sutlej Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum etc.

**351. Which of the following is the largest river originated from the peninsular region of India?**

- (a) Kaveri (b) Narmada  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Godavari

**RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d)** The largest river originating from the peninsular region of India is Godavari (1465km). This river originates from Trimbak of Nashik. It flows from the western ghats to the eastern ghats in India. The peninsular rivers of India are Godavari and Krishna. Godavari and Krishna river form Krishna-Godavari delta. It is second largest delta in India after the Sundarbans.

**352. Longest river of Peninsular India is:**

- (a) Godavari (b) Narmada  
(c) Tapti (d) Mahanadi

**RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans: (a)** See the explanation of above question.

**353. Kolleru lake in the southern part of Andhra Pradesh is situated on a delta of two rivers, which are those River's?**

- (a) Tungabhadra and Chitrawali  
(b) Godavari and Krishna  
(c) Godavari and Mahanadi  
(d) Krishna and Caveri

**RRB ALP & Tec. (13-08-18 Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** Kolleru lake is located in Andhra Pradesh, on the delta of two rivers Godavari and Krishna. It is a freshwater lake.

**354. Which one of the following two rivers sets the world's largest delta before falling into its own sea?**

- (a) Ganges-Brahmaputra  
(b) Rhine-Seine  
(c) Neil-Euphrates  
(d) Danube-Thames

**RRB J.E.-2014**

**Ans:(a)** Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers form the world's largest delta before falling into sea. Ganga-Brahmaputra delta /Sundarvan delta is the largest delta in the world.

**355. Delhi is situated on the banks of:**

- (a) Yamuna (b) Kosi  
(c) Gangotri (d) Yamunotri

**RRB ALP & Tec. (21-08-18 Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** Delhi is situated on the banks of Yamuna river. Delhi was made the capital of India (transferred From Kolkata) in the year 1911. The cities like Agra and Mathura are also situated on banks of Yamuna river.

**356. Narmada and Tapti are flowing towards:**

- (a) North (b) West  
(c) South (d) East

**RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(b):** Narmada, Tapti, Sabarmati and Mahi river flow towards west. Narmada river originates from Amarkantak peak of Maikal range. Tapti river originates from Satpura range near a place called Multai in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. The flow of both rivers through rift valley and drain into the Arabian Sea.

**357. Which river originates from Amarkantak?**

- (a) Betwa (b) Chambal  
(c) Son (d) Narmada

**RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** See the explanation of above question.

**358. Which of the following river does not fall in the Arabian sea?**

- (a) Narmada (b) Sabarmati  
(c) Tapti (d) Ganga

**RRB Group-D 25-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans: (d)** Narmada, Sabarmati and Tapti fall in Arabian sea while Ganga river falls in 'Bay of Bengal'.

**359. Which of the following river spreads in the Sapta Sindhu region and later dries up?**

- (a) Jhelum (b) Chenab  
(c) Saraswati (d) Yamuna

**RRB Group-D 11-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c)** Saraswati river is one of the main rivers mentioned in the mythological hindu texts and Rigveda. In a verse from the river Sukta of the Rigveda, the river Saraswati is described as flowing east of Yamuna and west of Sutlej. Saraswati river is described as dry in the desert in later vedic texts.

**360. Which of the following river not originates in India?**

- (a) KacI (b) Sankh  
(c) Brahmaputra (d) Brahmani

**RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c)** Brahmaputra river originates from the ice stream called 'Chemayungdung' near Mansarovar in the south of Tibet. It flows through Tibet, India and Bangladesh. It is called 'Tsangpo' in Tibet, 'Dihang' in Arunachal Pradesh and 'Luit', 'Dilao' in Assam. Its major tributaries are Kemeng, Lohit, Manas, Teesta Subansiri, Barak etc.

**361. Which of the following river flow through Surat?**

- (a) Kali (b) Rupen  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Tapi

**RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):** Tapi originates from Multai in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh state, flows from the middle of the Satpura range to the west and falls in the Arabian sea, crossing the plains of Maharashtra and Surat.

**362. In which State Kshipra River located?**

- (a) Odisha (b) West Bengal  
(c) Bihar (d) Madhya Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d)** Kshipra river is also known as shipra River. It flows in Madhya Pradesh, originates from the north of Dhar district and joins Chambal river in Mandsaur district on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The city of Ujjain is situated on the banks of this river. Kumbh Mela takes place here after every twelve years.

**363. Chambal, Betwa and Son river are flowing:**

- (a) East (b) North  
(c) West (d) South

**RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** Chambal, Betwa and Son are rivers flowing from south to north in India.

**Chambal River**—It is a tributary of Yamuna river in Central India. It originates from Janapav Hills (Madhya Pradesh) and joins Yamuna in Etawah (Uttar Pradesh).

**364. Which of the following is the longest river originated in India?**

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Jhelam  
(c) Ganga (d) Brahmaputra

**RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Ganga is the longest river in India. It covers a total 2704 kms in India and Bangladesh. It originates from Gangotri glacier in Uttarakhand and drains in 'Bay of Bengal'.

**365. Tungbhadra is a tributary of ..... river.**

- (a) Krishna (b) Ganga  
(c) Indus (d) Godawari

**RRB Group-D 26-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a):** Tungbhadra is a tributary of river Krishna, flows through Karnataka during most of its course and joins Krishna river in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. It has been mentioned as Pampa in the Ramayan.

**366. Savitri river is located in:**

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Tripura  
(c) Gujarat (d) Goa

**RRB Group-D 01-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans:(a)** Savitri river originates from Mahabaleshwar, in Maharashtra and drains Arabian Sea. Also Mahabaleshwar is a source of five rivers:- Krishna, Koyana, Venna, Savitri, Gayatri.

**367. Which of the following pairs of rivers flows in the southern parts of India?**

- (a) Krishna & Ganga  
(b) Caveri & Godawari  
(c) Narmada & Tapi  
(d) Brahmaputra & Yamuna

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** Cauvery and Godawari rivers flow in the Southern parts of India.

**368. Godawari river does not passes through :**

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Gujarat  
(c) Chhattisgarh (d) Andhra Pradesh

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** Godavari originates from Trimbakeshwar in Nashik district in Maharashtra. It flows in Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh.

**369. Which of the following state is not one of the party's states of Krishna River dispute?**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Karnataka

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b):** It's drainage area in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. So, dispute are among them states.

**370. Pranhita is the largest tributary of Godavari river conveying the combined waters of the Penganga river, \_\_\_\_\_ river and Wainganga river.**

- (a) Wardha (b) Koyana  
(c) Tapi (d) Ulhas

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a):** The Pranhita river is the largest tributary of the Godavari river, occupying 34% of its drainage basin, which carries the combined waters of the Penganga river, the wardha river and the Wainganga river.

**371. After entering Bangladesh, the main branch of the Ganges is known as .....**

- (a) Hoogly River (b) Jamuna River  
(c) Meghana River (d) Padma River

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** After entering Bangladesh, the main branch of the Ganges is known as Padma. In Bangladesh, Padma (Ganga), Jamuna (Brahmaputra) and Meghna form the world's largest delta and falls into the 'Bay of Bengal'.

**372. Kalindi river is another name of .....**

- (a) Ganga (b) Bhagirathi  
(c) Yamuna (d) Brahmaputra

**RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Kalindi is another name of Yamuna River.

**373. Which one of the following statement is not true about Indian river's?**

- (a) Himalayan rivers are evergreen.  
(b) Peninsular rivers constitute very small delta.  
(c) Himalayan rivers constitute very small delta.  
(d) Peninsular rivers have low water content.

**RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Himalayan rivers form very large (Ganga and Brahmaputra delta) deltas. Rivers originate from the Himalayas, by melting of ice and glaciers. Hence, they are constantly flowing through out the year.



**374. Which of the following river originates in Tibet?**

- (a) Godavari (b) Mahanadi  
(c) Brahmaputra (d) Son

**RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Correct match is as follows:

(River)	(Place of Origin)
Godavari	— Trimbakeshwar Hill (Maharashtra)
Mahanadi	— Sihawa (Chhattisgarh)
Brahmaputra	— Mansarovar Lake (Tibet)
Son	— Amarkantak Hill (M.P.)

**375. Which of the following is not a river with an inland drainage?**

- (a) Rupen (b) Banas  
(c) Periyar (d) Saraswati

**RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Periyar is not an inland drainage river. This river flows out of the western ghats in Kerala and flows to the west. It falls into the Arabian sea. Periyar river is the longest river in Kerala with a length of about 244 kms. It flows only in Kerala.

**376. The Government of India has ..... 'Classified Rivers' in India as major rivers.**

- (a) 9 (b) 10  
(c) 11 (d) 12

**RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** The government of India has classified 12 rivers as major rivers of India.

**377. Which river is known as "Sorrow of Bengal"?**

- (a) Brahmaputra (b) Hugli  
(c) Bhagirathi (d) Damodar

**RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** Damodar river is known as 'Sorrow of Bengal'. It is called so because it used to bring flood many areas of Bardhaman, Hooghly, howrah and Medinipur districts.

**378. Which is the second largest river of India?**

- (a) Narmada (b) Yamuna  
(c) Brahmaputra (d) Godavari

**RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** The largest river of India is Ganga (2525 km) and the second longest river is Godavari (1465 km). It originates from the Trimbak mountain under the western Ghats mountain range. Its major tributaries are Pranhita, Indravati, Manjira.

**379. Which River does not flows into the Arabian Sea?**

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Krishna  
(c) Tapti (d) Godavari

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (\*)** Mahanadi and Godawari does not flow into the Arabian see.

**380. Which of the following river flow through Cuttack?**

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Krishna  
(c) Tapti (d) Godavari

**RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans: (a)** Mahanadi originates Sihawa in the hills of Chhattisgarh state of central India. This River is also know as the Sorrow of Odisha. This River joins the Bay of Bengal through Several Streams. Sambalpur and Cuttack in Odisha are situated on the Banks of the Mahanadi.

**381. Which is the longest river of India that does not flow into sea?**

- (a) Ganga (b) Yamuna  
(c) Tapti (d) Cauvery

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** Yamuna is the largest tributary of Ganga. Its length is 1376 kms. It originates from Yamunotri glacier and joins Ganga in Prayagraj.

**382. Which river is called 'Dakshin Ganga'?**

- (a) Cauveri (b) Mahanadi  
(c) Godavari (d) Krishna

**RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Godavari river is also known as 'Dakshin Ganga'. Godavari river originates from the Trimbak hills of the Western Ghat in Nashik district of Maharashtra. Godavari river is main river in south India. It is the largest among peninsular rivers. It is 1465 km in length.

**383. From which country the Brahmaputra River does not flow?**

- (a) China (b) Bangladesh  
(c) India (d) Nepal

**RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** Brahmaputra river does not flow through Nepal. It is flows through Tibet, India, and Bangladesh.

**384. Sabarmati River originates from which state of India?**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) West Bengal (d) Gujarat

**RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** Sabarmati river is a major river of India. This river originates in Rajasthan. It flows through the Aravalli range in the south-west direction entering in Gujarat. Finally, it drains into the Gulf of Khambhat (cambay) in the Arabian Sea.

**385. Through which of the following states does the Chambal River flow?**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) All of the options  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh

**RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift**

**Ans : (b)** Chamal River originates at Janpav, Vindhya Mountains (Indore, M.P.).

**386. Through which state do the rivers Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and Yamuna flow?**

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir (b) Punjab  
(c) Haryana (d) Himachal Pradesh

**RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (evening)**

**Ans. (d):** Through Himachal Pradesh, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and Yamuna flow.

**387. Which of the following rivers is one of the major rivers in the state of Odisha?**

- (a) Pamba River (b) Soan River  
(c) Bhavani River (d) Rushikulya River

**R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Rushikulya River is a major river of Odisha rising from Daringbadi hills of eastern ghats.

## 4. River Valley Projects

**388. The famous Sardar Sarovar dam has been built on which of the following rivers?**

- (a) Sutlej (b) Narmada  
(c) Godavari (d) Ganga

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** The Sardar Sarovar Dam was built across the Narmada River as a development scheme funded by the World Bank. It is considered to be the second largest concrete dam in the world in terms of the volume of concrete used in this project. It is in Gujarat and was commissioned by J.L. Nehru on 5<sup>th</sup> April, 1961.

**389. On which river is the Sardar Sarovar Dam constructed?**

- (a) Brahmaputra (b) Ganga  
(c) Narmada (d) Yamuna

**RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**390. One of the largest dam of the world. Hirakud Dam is built across the \_\_\_\_\_ river.**

- (a) Kaveri (b) Narmada  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Beas

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Mahanadi is the third largest river (after Godavari and Krishna) of peninsular India and the largest river of Odisha. The Mahanadi rises in the highlands of Chattisgarh. Hirakud Dam is the one of the largest dam built across this river. It is the longest earthen dam in the world.

**391. Which of the following issue is NOT a problem concerning large dams?**

- (a) Low benefits compared to costs involved  
(b) Deforestation and the loss of biological diversity  
(c) Displacement of people  
(d) Storage of water for irrigation

**RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Storage of water for irrigation is not a problem concerning large dams.

**392. Gosikhurd National Irrigation Project is related to which of the following states?**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) West Bengal  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Punjab

**RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** Gosikhurd Irrigation Project, which is also known as Indra Sagar Irrigation Project is located at the Godavari Basin in Maharashtra. This project was launched in the 7<sup>th</sup> Five year plan in 1984, in the Bhandara district of the state, over the river Wainganga.

**393. The oustees of which dam built in the 1970s are still fighting for the benefits they were promised?**

- (a) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam  
(b) Sardar Sarovar Dam  
(c) Tawa Dam  
(d) Hirakud Dam

**RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(c) :** Tawa dam is a dam on Tawa river in central India. It is located in Narmadapuram district of Madhya Pradesh, above Betul district. The reservoir was formed by the construction of the Tawa dam, which began in 1958 and was completed in 1978.

**394. Regulating the natural flow of a river by building large dams affects agriculture in downstream regions by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) lowering the water table due to reduced water flow  
(b) blocking annual deposits of mineral rich sediment from floods  
(c) making the water salty due to reduced water supply  
(d) preventing the recharging of groundwater during monsoons

**RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(b) :** Regulating the natural flow of a river by building a large dam affects agriculture in downstream regions by blocking annual deposits of mineral rich sediment from floods.

**395. What of the following dams was constructed on river Ganga?**

- (a) Koyna dam (b) Rihand dam  
(c) Chamera dam (d) Tehri dam

**RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Tehri dam is constructed on river Bhagirathi. Koyna Dam is a rubble- concrete dam constructed on Koyna River. The Chamera Dam is constructed on the River Ravi and Rihand dam is constructed on Rihand river, tributary of Son River.

**396. Which aspect of large dams has not been criticised?**

- (a) Psychological (b) Social  
(c) Environmental (d) Economic

**RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Large dams are criticized on social, environmental and economic aspects but they are not criticized on a psychological basis.

**397. The state of Rajasthan regained its lost greenery due to which canal?**

- (a) Sirhind Canal (b) Munak Canal  
(c) Agra Canal (d) Indira Gandhi Canal

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** The Indira Gandhi Canal is the longest canal in India. It starts at Harike Barrage near Harike at the confluence of Sutluj and Beas river, in the state of Punjab. It flows through the state of Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan.

**398. Hirakud Dam was in the news due to the conflict between Odisha and Chhattisgarh over the distribution of water from the ..... river on which the dam has been erected.**

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Indravati  
(c) Sankh (d) Damodar

**RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** Hirakud dam is erected on the river Mahanadi. It was in news due to a conflict between Odisha and Chhattisgarh over the distribution of water. It is the longest earthen dam of the world.

**399. Which of the following is the least important reason for building a large dam?**

- (a) Control of flooding in downstream areas
- (b) Renewable source of electricity for a region
- (c) Site for boating, fishing and picnics for families
- (d) Guaranteed supply of water for households

**RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** In the given options, site for boating, fishing and picnics for families are the least important reasons for building a large dam.

**400. Which canal brought considerable greenery to Rajasthan?**

- (a) Handri-Neeva Canal
- (b) Agra canal
- (c) Indira Gandhi Canal
- (d) Buckingham Canal

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** The Indira Gandhi Canal is the longest in India. It originates at Harike Barrage near the confluence of the Sutlej & Beas river in Punjab and terminates its irrigation facility in the Thar desert. It flows across the state of Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan. It passes through the following districts of Rajasthan namely Barmahal, Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Srianganagar.

**401. Which of the following is /are advantage (s) of building dams?**

- i) Stores water for irrigation
  - ii) No equitable distribution of water
  - iii) Stores water for generating electricity
  - iv) Canals from dams help in transferring water to great distances
  - v) Benefits only to a few people
- (a) Only v
  - (b) Only ii
  - (c) ii and v
  - (d) i, iii and iv

**RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** Dams and reservoirs are constructed to store surplus water during wet periods, which can be used for irrigating arid lands. One of the major benefits of dams and reservoirs are where water flows can be regulated as per agricultural requirements of the various regions over the year.

Reservoir-based hydroelectric projects provide much needed peaking power to the grid. Hydropower is a renewable source of energy.

Canals from dams help in transferring water from reservoir to greater distance which facilitates equitable distribution of water.

**402. Indira Gandhi Canal originates from:**

- (a) Harike Dam
- (b) Indira Sagar Dam
- (c) Sardar Sarovar Dam
- (d) Ukai Dam

**RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans:(a)** Indira Gandhi Canal is main canal of Rajasthan. Its old name was 'Rajasthan Canal'. This canal derived from Harike Dam on Sutlej and Beas rivers. This canal supplies water to Rajasthan and Punjab.

**403. In which state the Gandhi Sagar Dam is situated?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Rajasthan

**RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Gandhi Sagar Dam is built on Chambal River and is located in the Mandsaur & Neemuch district of Madhya Pradesh. The dam have power station of five turbines of 23 MW capacities thus having a total installed capacity of 115 MW.

**404. On which river the Bhakra Nangal Dam Situated?**

- (a) Jhelum
- (b) Ravi
- (c) Chenab
- (d) Sutlej

**RPF SI 12.01.2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (d) :** The Bhakra Nangal Dam is situated on the Sutlej River in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh.

**405. Name the state where India's longest (300 m) single-lane steel cable suspension bridge was inaugurated over river Siang.**

- (a) Mizoram
- (b) Assam
- (c) Manipur
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Arunachal Pradesh's Chief Minister Pema Khandu inaugurated India's longest (300m) single-lane steel cable suspension bridge over river Siang in Upper siang district of Arunachal Pradesh. This bridge was funded by the Development of North-Eastern Region Ministry under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources schemes.

**406. Where is Kandaleru Dam located?**

- (a) Goa
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

**R.R.B. JE- Stage - II 31-08-2019 (Shift -I)**

**Ans. (d) :** Kandaleru Dam is an irrigation project, built up in Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

**407. On which river is Idukki Dam built?**

- (a) Mahanadi
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Ghataprabha
- (d) Periyar

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Idukki Dam is built on the Periyar river. The Periyar River is the longest river in the state of Kerala, with a total length of 244 km.

- ♦ Hirakud Dam → Mahanadi
- ♦ Lal Bahadur Shastri Dam → Krishna River (Almatti Dam)
- ♦ Nagarjuna Sagar Dam → Krishna River
- ♦ Tehri Dam → Bhagirathi River

**408. Major purpose of most of the dams around the world is–**

- (a) Drinking water supply
- (b) All of the options
- (c) Irrigation
- (d) Power generation

**RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift**

**Ans : (b)** Major purpose of most of the dams around the world is Drinking water supply, Irrigation and Power generation.

**409. Select the pair that is NOT matched correctly (the dam to the river it is built on).**

- (a) Nathpa Jhakri Dam – Jhelum River
- (b) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam – Krishna River
- (c) Indira Sagar Dam – Narmada River
- (d) Tehri Dam – Bhagirathi River

**RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Nathpa Jhakri Dam is not situated on river Jhelum but is built on river sutlej, whereas, nagarjuna Sagar Dam is on Krishna River and Indira Sagar Dam is on Narmada River and Tehri Dam is on Bhagirathi River.

**410. Which pair is NOT correct regarding dams and the states they are situated in?**

- (a) Stanley Reservoir - Tamil Nadu
- (b) Gobind Sagar - Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Shanti Sagar - Kerala
- (d) Nagarjuna Sagar - Andhra Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

<b>Ans. (c) : Reservoir</b>	<b>States</b>
Stanley Reservoir -	Tamil Nadu
Govind Sagar -	Himachal Pradesh
Shanti Sagara -	Karnataka
Nagarjuna Sagar -	Andhra Pradesh

**411. What was the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area previously called as?**

- (a) Rajasthan Canal
- (b) Punjab Canal
- (c) Haryana Canal
- (d) Gujarat Canal

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area was previously known as 'Rajasthan Canal'. It is the longest canal of India. It starts from the Harike Barrage at Harike, a few kilometres below the confluence of the Satluj and Beas rivers in the Indian state of Punjab and terminates in irrigation facilities in the Thar Desert in the north west of Rajasthan state. It was renamed as the Indira Gandhi Canal on 2 November 1984 following the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

**412. Which of the following canal systems is NOT in Haryana?**

- (a) Gandak canal
- (b) Nagal canal
- (c) Bhakra Canal System
- (d) Western Yamuna Canal

**RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Western and Eastern Yamuna canal, Bhakra canal, Nagal canal, Gurgaon canal, Bhiwani canal, Jawahar Lal canal etc are the important canals in Haryana, while Gandak canal system is located in Nepal.

**413. On which of the following rivers was Independent India's first river dam constructed?**

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Ganga
- (c) Damodar
- (d) Yamuna

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Damodar Valley Project is the first Multipurpose River Valley Development Project in Eastern India after independence. Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) is an Indian governmental organization which operates in the Damodar River area of West Bengal and Jharkhand states of India. It was founded in 1948, headquartered in Kolkata.

**414. Which one of the following multipurpose projects in India is constructed on river Narmada?**

- (a) Sardar Sarovar Project
- (b) Mettur Project
- (c) Farakka Project
- (d) Korba Project

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Sardar Sarovar Dam is a concrete gravity dam built on the Narmada river in Navagam near Kevadiya, Narmada District, Gujarat in India. Indian states Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan receive water and electricity supply from the dam. Benefits of Project irrigation, drinking water supply, power generation, flood protection, wild life etc.

**415. Which two rivers are linked by the Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Project?**

- (a) Godavari and Kaveri
- (b) Godavari and Mahanadi
- (c) Godavari and Krishna
- (d) Godavari and Narmada

**RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The two rivers Godavari and Krishna are linked by Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Project. It was started by Andhra Pradesh government on 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2016.

**416. In which of the following districts is the Dul Hasti Power Station situated?**

- (a) Anantnag
- (b) Kishtwar
- (c) Donda
- (d) Poonch

**RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Dul Hasti Dam is situated on the Chenab river. It is located in the Kishtwar district of Jammu and Kashmir and is a hydroelectric power plant of capacity 390 MW. Beneficiary states/UT's of this power station are J&K, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

**417. On which of the following rivers is Idukki Hydroelectric Project built?**

- (a) Tapti
- (b) Kosi
- (c) Ganga
- (d) Periyar

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Idukki hydroelectric project has been built on Periyar River in Kerala. It is a double curvature arc dam. Periyar River is the longest river with the largest discharge potential in the Indian state Kerala. It originates from western ghats and discharges in Arabian Sea.

**418. Which of the following is an example of arch dam in India?**

- (a) Lakhwar Dam
- (b) Bhakra Dam
- (c) Tehri Dam
- (d) Idukki Dam

**RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**419. India and ..... signed an agreement to build Shahtoot Dam in Feb, 2021.**

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Afghanistan
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Pakistan

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** India and Afghanistan signed an MoU to build Shahtoot Dam in Kabul. It provides drinking water facility in the Afghan capital. The Shahtoot Dam has been constructed on the Kabul river basin.

**420. The confluence of the Indus River and the Zaskar River occurs in:**

- (a) Pachnada (b) Vijayapura (Bijapur)  
(c) Katihar (d) Ladakh

**RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Ladakh (Nimmu Valley) marks the confluence of the Indus River and Zaskar River. The Indus originates from the Bokhar Chu (glacier) in northern slopes of Mt. Kailash. It drains the largest number of glaciers and mountain slopes of the Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar and Himalayan Ranges.

**421. Which of the following is NOT correct in the context of PSU's and their year of establishment?**

- (a) Airports Authority of India in 1995  
(b) Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. in 1867  
(c) Damodar Valley Corporation in 1946  
(d) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in 1956

**RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Damodar Valley Corporation was established in 1948 under the Damodar Valley Project Act of parliament based on the Tennessee Valley Authority of America. Under this project seven dams have to be constructed, among them 4 are as follows- Tilaiya, Maithan, Konar and Panchet were constructed Damodar Valley Project ranges in Jharkhand and West Bengal.

**422. Which of the following is India's first hydroelectric plant?**

- (a) Sidrapong Hydroelectric Power Station  
(b) Sardar Sarovar Dam  
(c) Karcham Wangtoo Hydroelectric Plant  
(d) Tehri Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Power Plant

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** India's first hydroelectric plant was established in 1897, Sidrapong (Darjeeling). After that, another hydroelectric plant of 4.5 megawatt was established near Shivasamudram falls on Kaveri river, Karnataka

**423. Which of the following projects is in Uttarakhand?**

- (a) Tehri Hydro Power Complex  
(b) Koyna Hydroelectric Project  
(c) Sharavathi Hydroelectric Project  
(d) Chamera Hydroelectric Project

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :**

Dam (Hydroelectric)	Constructed on River	Location
Tehri Dam, Koteshwar Dam	Bhagirathi	Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand
Ramganga Dam	Ramganga	Garhwal, Uttarakhand
Ichari Dam	Tons	Dehradun, Uttarakhand
Koyna Dam	Koyna	Satara, Maharashtra
Gerusoppa Dam	Sharavathi	Uttara Kannada, Karnataka
Chamera Dam	Ravi	Chamba, Himachal Pradesh

**424. Koyna Dam is located in which state?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Gujarat

**RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

**425. Which of the following is not correctly matched?**

- (a) Bhakra Dam– Himachal Pradesh  
(b) Sardar Sarovar Dam– Gujarat  
(c) Tihri Dam– Maharashtra  
(d) Hirakund Dam– Odisha

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :**

Dam	States	River
Tihri Dam	Uttarakhand	Bhagirathi
Bhakra Dam	Punjab, Haryana Himachal Pradesh	Sutlej
Sardar Sarovar Dam	Gujarat, Rajasthan M.P, Maharashtra	Narmada
Hirakund Dam	Odisha	Mahanadi

**426. Name the river on which the Indira Sagar Dam is built.**

- (a) Ganga (b) Yamuna  
(c) Narmada (d) Kaveri

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Indira Sagar project is situated on river Narmada in Punasa district of Madhya Pradesh. Narmada is the largest west flowing river of south India. It is originated in Amarkantak plateau and drains in Gulf of Cambay.

**427. .... is the largest earthen dam in India and second largest in Asia. The dam is named after the son of Mahabali, who was the king of Kerala.**

- (a) Banasura Sagar Dam  
(b) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam  
(c) Krishna Raja Sagar Dam  
(d) Mettur Dam

**RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a)** Banasura Sagar Dam is the largest earthen dam in India and second largest in Asia. This dam is named after the son of Mahabali, who was the king of Kerala. This dam consists of a dam and a canal began operating as a part of the Indian Banasura Sagar Project started in 1979.

**428. Rajghat Dam is situated on ..... river.**

- (a) Betwa (b) Narmada  
(c) Sutlej (d) Chambal

**RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a):** Rajghat dam is situated on Betwa river and the foundation stone of this dam was laid by late Smt. Indira Gandhi in 1971. The dam is located on the border of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Three canals distribute water from this dam.

**429. The Malampuzha Dam is located at which of the following places?**

- (a) Papanasam (b) Chandigarh  
(c) Palakkad (d) Pune

**RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** Malampuzha Dam is located in Palakkad district in Kerala. It is located on the banks of Malampuzha river. It is a tributary of Bharathappuzha river in Kerala.

**430. The Ukai Dam was built on ..... river.**

- (a) Tapti (b) Godavari  
(c) Narmada (d) Krishna

**RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a)** Ukai Dam is constructed on Tapti river. It is located in Surat district of Gujarat. It was built in 1972.

**431. The Tipaimukh Dam is located in which state?**

- (a) Tripura (b) Mizoram  
(c) Manipur (d) Nagaland

**RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):** Tipaimukh Dam is located on Barak river in Manipur. The purpose of this dam is flood control and hydroelectric generation.

**432. Which of the following dam is built on Krishna River?**

- (a) Narmada Sagar (b) Nagarjuna Sagar  
(c) Bhakra Nangal (d) Hira Kund

**RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b):** Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is located on Krishna river in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. The foundation of this dam was laid by first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 10 December 1955. It has been named after Buddhist scholar Nagarjuna.

**433. The Dhola-Sadia Bridge, dedicated to the nation by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, is built across which river?**

- (a) Ganga River (b) Yamuna River  
(c) Lohit River (d) Narmada River

**RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-18 Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** India's longest bridge Dhola-Sadia/ Bhupen Hazarika Setu (9.15 km) is built on Lohit river. This bridge was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on May 26, 2017. This bridge connects Dhola (Assam/to Sadia Assam)

**434. In which state is the Gandhi Sagar dam located?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

**RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** Gandhi Sagar Dam is situated in Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh on the Chambal River. This is the first and main dam of the ambitious multipurpose 'Chambal river valley project'. Rana Pratap Sagar, Jawahar Sagar and Kota barrage dam have been constructed under Chambal river project.

**435. The Gandhi Sagar Dam is built on which river in Madhya Pradesh?**

- (a) Chambal (b) Brahmaputra  
(c) Krishna (d) Narmada

**RRB-JE 30.08.2019, 1st Shift**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

**436. 'Kaleswaram' is an irrigation project started by which of the following state governments?**

- (a) Kerala (b) Telangana  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Odisha

**RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** Kaleswaram is a lift irrigation project started by the Telangana government. Under this project, water of Godavari River lifted from Medigadda barrage to supply water to Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Warangal and Medak district of Telangana.

**437. Rukura Medium Irrigation Dam Project is in which state?**

- (a) Assam (b) Odisha  
(c) Gujarat (d) Andhra Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b)** Rukura Medium Irrigation Dam Project is in Odisha.

- On July 25/2018, Odisha chief minister Naveen Patnaik inaugurated Rukura Medium Irrigation Project in Sundargarh.
- The cost of this project is Rs. 300 crores so that a total of 5800 hectares of agricultural area will be irrigated.
- The projects is built on Rakura river in the Brahmani and Baitarani basin area.

**438. Rihand River Vally Project is located in:**

- (a) Assam (b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Haryana (d) Himachal Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b):** Rihand river valley project is located on Rihand river in Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh. The foundation stone of this project was laid on 13 July 1954.

**439. Where is Kandaleru Dam located?**

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka

**RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** Kandaleru dam is an irrigation project built on Kandaleru river in Rapur Mandal of Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh.

**440. Which state is the Pagladia Dam project located?**

- (a) Meghalaya (b) West Bengal  
(c) Nagaland (d) Assam

**RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** Pagladia Dam Project is located on Brahmaputra river in Assam. The height of this dam is 26.2 mts.

**441. Jayakwadi Hydroelectric Project (phase-1) is built on which river?**

- (a) Indus (b) Cauvery  
(c) Godavari (d) Ganga

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c)** Jayakwadi Hydropower project is a river valley project located on the Godavari river near Jayakwadi village in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. A reservoir is formed behind the dam known as Nathsagar Reservoir. A 12 MW capacity power house has been installed on this dam. This dam is also known with the name of Paithan dam.

Projects	Place
Ratle Hydroelectric Power Plant	Jammu & Kashmir
Periyar Hydroelectric power project	Kerala
Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam	Rajasthan
Matatila Project	Uttar Pradesh
Paithan Hydroelectric Project	Maharashtra

**442. Where is 'Paithan Hydroelectric Project' located in India?**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) West Bengal (d) Maharashtra

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**443. Jayakwadi project is the largest irrigation project is situated on which river?**

- (a) Godawari (b) Narmada  
(c) Krishna (d) Tapi

**RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans: (a)** See the explanation of above question.

**444. Pulichintala Hydropower project is build on which River?**

- (a) Patra (b) Caveri  
(c) Godawari (d) Krishna

**RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d)** Pulichintala Hydropower project is located on Krishna river in Nalgonda district of Telangana. It was first conceived in 1911 and was started by British engineer Colt Ellis. It was started by chief minister of Andhra Pradesh N.T. Rama Rao.

**445. In which state is the Bansagar Dam situated?**

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Gujarat (d) Madhya Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** Bansagar or Ban Sagar Dam is a multipurpose river valley project on Son river situated in the Ganges Basin in Madhya Pradesh, India with both irrigation and 435 MW of hydroelectric power generation.

**446. Almatti Dam is built on which River?**

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Yamuna  
(c) Krishna (d) Caveri

**RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):** Almatti Dam is a hydroelectric project located on the Krishna River in Vijayapura district of Karnataka. Its height is 524.26 feet. It was formed in July 2005, This dam is used for making electricity and for Irrigation.

**447. Almatti Dam Hydroelectric Project is on the which River?**

- (a) Krishna (b) Yamuna  
(c) Caveri (d) Godavari

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)**

**Ans: (a)** See the explanation of above question.

**448. Which is the oldest dam in India?**

- (a) Nagarjun sagar dam  
(b) Almatti dam  
(c) Indira Gandhi dam  
(d) Grand Anicut (Kallanai)

**RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** Kallanai, it is built on the river Cauvery. This dam was built by the Chola dynasty rulers Karikalan in the first century BCE. The dam is 329 meters long and 20 meters wide covering an area of 146.70 sq. km.

**449. Sardar Sarovar Dam was constructed in Gujarat over the .....**

- (a) Gang River (b) Sutlej River  
(c) Narmada River (d) Mahanadi River

**RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Sardar Sarovar Dam is constructed on Narmada River in Gujarat. It is in Kevadiya, Narmada District and provides water and electricity to 4 Indian states: Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

**450. Hirakund dam built on which River?**

- (a) Kaveri (b) Gandak  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Baitarani

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Hirakund dam is built on Mahanadi. It is 15 km from Sambalpur, Odisha. There is a huge reservoir behind this dam. This dam built on the Mahanadi in the year 1957, is one of the longest dam in the world. It is one of the first major multipurpose river valley projects started after India's independence.

**451. Hirakund Dam is built on the river:**

- (a) Ganga (b) Mahanadi  
(c) Godavari (d) Brahmaputra

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

**452. In which river Hirakund dam is built?**

- (a) Caveri (b) Mahanadi  
(c) Krishna (d) Yamuna

**RRB J.E. -2014**

**Ans.(b):** See the explanation of above question.

**453. Hirakund reservoir is built on ..... river.**

- (a) Sutlej (b) Godavari  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Narmada

**RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of above question.

**454. Sharavathi hydroelectric project is located in:**

- (a) Puducherry (b) Karnataka  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Kerala

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** Sharavathi hydropower project is located on Gerusoppa / Jog falls of Sharavathi river in Karnataka also named as Mahatma Gandhi waterfall.

**455. Tungabhadra Multipurpose project following River, which of the following river is set on the banks of tributary.**

- (a) Godavari (b) Krishna  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Indus

**RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** Tungabhadra project is river valley project in India. Tungabhadra river is a tributary of Krishna river. The dam built on this river is at a place called Hospet in Karnataka. The construction of this dam was completed in 1953.

**456. Which of the following powerhouse related with Damodar valley project?**

- I. Durgapur II. Chandrapura**  
**III. Maithon IV. Hampi**  
(a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III  
(c) I, II and III (d) I, II, III and IV

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):** Damodar Valley project is first multipurpose project of independent India. It extends to Jharkhand and West Bengal. Durgapur, Chandrapura and Maithon powerhouses are related with Damodar valley project.

**457. Kosi flood control and irrigation project is located in:**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) West Bengal (d) Bihar

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** Kosi flood control and irrigation project is located in Bihar. Kosi River is known for its devastating floods.

## 5. Climate of India

**458. Which of the following states in general receives the maximum proportion of its rainfall from northeast monsoon rainfall?**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Gujarat (d) Punjab

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** The northeast monsoon commonly known as winter monsoon is confined to south India and brings rain from October to December over Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Karaikal, Yanam, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mahe and south interior of Karnataka. While Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Punjab receive the maximum proportion of their rainfall from South-west monsoon.

**459. Which of the following is the factor that causes the winter rain in the north-western part of India?**

- (a) Subtropical easterly jets  
(b) Western disturbances  
(c) Monsoon winds  
(d) High pressure over the Indian Ocean

**RRB NTPC (State-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** The winter rainfall in the North-western part of India is caused because of western disturbance, which is very useful for wheat crops in Punjab and Haryana.

Western Disturbances are weather phenomena of winter months brought in by the westerly flow of winds from the Mediterranean region. They usually influence the weather in northern and northwestern regions of India.

**460. In India, the western cyclonic disturbances are weather phenomena of the winter months brought in by the westerly flow from the \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Arabian Sea region  
(b) Pacific Ocean region  
(c) Bay of Bengal region  
(d) Mediterranean region

**RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(d) :** Western Disturbances are the moisture-laden winds or storms, that originate in Caspian or Mediterranean Sea bringing non-monsoonal rainfall to northwest India. The region of northern India especially Punjab receives rainfall due to it.

**461. The 'Mango Showers' phenomenon in India is related to which season?**

- (a) Summer (b) Rainy  
(c) Winter (d) Autumn

**RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** During the summer, in India, pre-monsoon showers are very common, especially in Kerala, Karnataka and parts of Tamil Nadu. They help in the early ripening of mangoes, hence often referred to as 'Mango showers'.

**462. Which of the following states of India are related to the term 'Mango Showers' ?**

- (a) Kerala and Karnataka  
(b) Meghalaya and Assam  
(c) Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh  
(d) Punjab and Haryana

**RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(a) :** See the explanation of the question.

**463. Mango showers can be defined as:**

- (a) monsoon showers which are common in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar  
(b) pre-monsoon showers which are common in the states of Karnataka and Kerala  
(c) Snow storms during the winter season  
(d) post-monsoon showers which are common in the states of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

**RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(b) :** See the explanation of above question.

**464. Towards the close of the summer season, pre-monsoon showers are common, especially in Kerala and Karnataka. These showers are referred to as .....**

- (a) Mango showers (b) Grape showers  
(c) Papaya showers (d) Orange showers

**RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**465. Which of the following months is the season of retreating monsoon in India?**

- (a) Mid-June to mid-September  
(b) March to mid-June  
(c) Mid-December to February  
(d) October to November

**RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** During the month of October-November, the south-west monsoon winds become weaker and start to retreat from the North India. This phase of the monsoon is called retreating monsoon.

**466. Which of the following Indian states received the maximum of its rainfall from the Northeast Monsoon in 2021 ?**

- (a) Gujarat (b) Haryana  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

**RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(d) :** The State of Tamil Nadu received maximum rainfall from North-East monsoon in 2021. The North East monsoon, generally known as a monsoon of winter (oct-march) blows from the land toward the sea, and the southwest monsoon is just the opposite, known as monsoon of summer.



**467. Indian sub-continent, in general, is known to have which of the following types of climate ?**

- (a) Temperate Monsoon (b) Mediterranean  
(c) Equatorial (d) Tropical Monsoon

**RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(d) :** The Indian Subcontinent has a tropical monsoon climate. The temperatures are high with monsoon laden summers. Tropical monsoon climate experiences abundant rainfall like that of the tropical rainforest climate, but it is concentrated in the high-sun reason. Regions with Tropical Monsoon climates receive rain through monsoon winds blowing from the Sea in summer. This region experiences rainfall of 1000 mm.

**468. \_\_\_\_\_ is the climate at the centre of large landmasses, typified by a large annual range in temperature, with precipitation most likely in the summer.**

- (a) Extreme Climate (b) Maritime Climate  
(c) Temperate Climate (d) Continental climate

**RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(d) :** Continental climate is characterized by hot summers, cold winters, and little rainfall, typical of the interior of a continent.

It is the climate at the centre of large landmasses, typified by a large annual range in temperature, with precipitation most likely in the summer.

**469. Which of the following states first receives the rain from the southwest monsoon?**

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) West Bengal  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Kerala

**RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(d) :** Kerala states of India first receives the rain from the southwest monsoon in nearly first of June.

**470. Delhi generally receives the monsoon showers from the ..... by the end of June (tentative date is 29th of June).**

- (a) Returning Monsoon  
(b) Bay of Bengal branch  
(c) Arabian Sea branch  
(d) Mediterranean region branch

**RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(b) :** Delhi generally receives the monsoon showers from the Bay of Bengal branch by the end of June (tentative date is 29<sup>th</sup> of June).

**471. Which place receives the highest rainfall in the world?**

- (a) Tura Peak (b) Mawsynram  
(c) Kangto (d) Dhupgarh

**RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** Mawsynram receives the highest average rain fall in the world. This place is located in Meghalaya.

**472. Which of the following factors does NOT determine the climate of India?**

- (a) Distribution of land and water  
(b) Surface area of the country  
(c) Latitude  
(d) Altitude

**RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** The factors that determine the climate of a place are- Latitude, Attitude, Winds, Distance from the sea, Humidity and ocean currents. Surface area of a country and longitudes are not factors that determine the climate of a place.

**473. Bordoishila storm occurs in which of the following Indian states?**

- (a) Assam (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Kerala

**RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** Bordoishila is a pre monsoon storm occurring in Assam. It is actually a norwester which is known as Kalbaishakhi in West Bengal and known by the name of Bordoishila is the Assamese region. It marks the incoming monsoon, a season at it accompanied by heavy showers and strong wind.

**474. In which of the following period do the monsoon winds tentatively reach Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh and Haryana during a normal monsoon year?**

- (a) First week of June (b) First week of May  
(c) First week of August (d) First week of July

**RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** The Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal branches of the monsoon merge over the northwestern part of the Ganga plains. This is the main reason of Punjab, Western UP and Haryana experiencing monsoon by the first week of July.

**475. Which of the following factors does NOT directly affect the climate of India?**

- (a) Altitude  
(b) Pressure and winds  
(c) Snowfall in European countries  
(d) Latitude

**RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** On the given option, snowfall in European countries does not directly affect the climate of India.

**476. In India, the duration from.....is the time of the arrival of the normal rainfall, which increases suddenly and continues constantly for several days, known as the 'burst' of monsoon.**

- (a) Early June of August  
(b) Early June to mid-September  
(c) Early July to mid-August  
(d) July to early September

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** Indian subcontinent generally witnesses the southwest monsoon around the beginning of time and fade away by the mid-September.

The interval from October to December is implied to be northeast monsoon season over peninsular India, earlier this period was also implied to be Retreating Southwest monsoon season.

**477. In which state of India experiences winter rainfall due to retreating monsoon?**

- (a) West Bengal (b) Gujarat  
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

**RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** Most parts of the country get rainfall during June - September but coastal Tamil Nadu gets rain in starting of winter by the retreating monsoon.

**478. In which season do the dry and hot winds known as 'Loo' blow in the afternoon?**

- (a) The Hot Weather Season
- (b) The Cold Weather Season
- (c) The Retreating Monsoon Season
- (d) The Southwest Monsoon Season

**RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Loo is a powerful hot and dry local wind that blows across north Indian and western region of Pakistan. May and June the northern plains of India and Pakistan are blasted by the loo, which is hot and dry wind.

**479. Identify the states from the following which are related to Pre-Monsoon shower 'Nor Westers'**

- (a) Rajasthan and Punjab
- (b) West Bengal and Assam
- (c) Kerala and Karnataka
- (d) Gujarat and Maharashtra

**RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** West Bengal and Assam states are related to Pre-Monsoon shower Nor- westers: Nor Westers or the Kalbaishakhi is a local thunderstorm and rainfall which occurs in India and Bangladesh.

**480. Pre-monsoon rainfall, which is a common occurrence over the coastal areas of Kerala and Karnataka, is locally known as.....**

- (a) Mango showers
- (b) Blossom showers
- (c) Nor Westers
- (d) Winter showers

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The pre-monsoon rainfall experienced in the region of Karnataka and Kerala is known as "Mango shower" as it helps in the early ripening of mangoes. It is also known as April rains or summer showers. They occur before the arrival of the monsoon into India in the month of March to May.

**481. In....., local thunderstorms are called mango shower which helps in ripening mango crop.**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Odisha

**RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c)** See the explanation of above question.

**482. Name the capital of the union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.**

- (a) Pondicherry
- (b) Port Blair
- (c) Kavaratti
- (d) Silvassa

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a union territory of India, its capital is silvassa. (Now Daman) on 26Jan, 2020 with the merging of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the number of UT's have come down to eight.

**483. Mumbai is situated in the sideway direction due to which heavy rains occurs here?**

- (a) Aravalli
- (b) Himalaya
- (c) Eastern Ghat
- (d) Western Ghat

**RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d):** Mumbai is situated towards the west coast of the western ghat. The monsoon wind lifts the fog of the western Ghat and cool down due to heavy rains in Mumbai. While the eastern part of the ghat the rain shadow area receives less rainfall.

**484. In India, places like Cherrapunji, Visakhapatnam Kolkata etc have high levels of moisture in the air. What is the atmosphere of such places called?**

- (a) Cold
- (b) hot
- (c) Rainy
- (d) Humid

**RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d)** When there is high level of humidity in the air, such atmospheric places are called humid. Humid environment prevails in places like Cherrapunji, Visakhapatnam, Kolkata etc in India.

**485. Loo is a type of:**

- (a) Cyclone
- (b) Cold Wave
- (c) Heat Wave
- (d) Tsunami

**RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c)** Loo is a type of heat wave. In north India, hot and dry winds blow in the north-east and west-east direction in summer are called Loo. These winds blow in month of May and June. The temperature goes up to 45°C at the time of summer.

**486. Winds coming down ..... cause cold wave in India during winters.**

- (a) Western Ghat
- (b) Himalaya
- (c) Vindhya
- (d) Aravalli

**RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b)** Winds coming down Himalayas cause cold wave in India during winter.

**487. Loo, occurs during summer season, blows towards which adjacent area?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** Its originates from Rajasthan and blows towards adjacent area of Rajasthan during the summer season.

**488. Which state has the extreme climate?**

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Cochin

**RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** The climate of Delhi varies greatly between summer and winter temperature. Summer is very hot and dry while winter is very cold and foggy.

**489. The southwest monsoon originated from.....**

- (a) Arabian Sea
- (b) Indian ocean
- (c) Bay of Bengal
- (d) Himalaya

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b):** South west monsoon usually lasts from June to September. This monsoon originates from the Indian ocean.

## 6. Soils of India

**490. Black soil, found in the Deccan Traps is considered highly suitable for the cultivation of \_\_\_\_\_ crops.**

- (a) Coffee (b) Tea  
(c) Cotton (d) Wheat

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The Black soil also known as Regur soil is considered highly suitable for cultivation of cotton crops, therefore it is also known as cotton soil. This soil is mainly found in Deccan trap. It is rich in humus and contains a high percentage of phosphoric acid, phosphorus and ammonia.

**491. Red and Yellow soils can easily be found in parts of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Odisha and Chhattisgarh  
(b) Rajasthan and Gujarat  
(c) Manipur and Sikkim  
(d) Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh

**RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in the areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern part of the Deccan plateau. Red and Yellow soils are found in parts of Odisha and Chattisgarh and in the southern parts of middle Ganga plain. They are found in the large tracts of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Southern Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Chotanagar Plateau of Jharkhand.

**492. What is another term for 'pedology'?**

- (a) Geomorphology (b) Oceanography  
(c) Phyto Geography (d) Soil Geography

**RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Soil geography is another term for Pedology.

**493. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about soil formation?**

- (a) Altitude and slope determine the rate of humus formation.  
(b) Time determines the thickness of the soil profile.  
(c) Temperature and rainfall influence the rate of weathering  
(d) Parent rock determines the colour.

**RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** The major factors of soil formation are nature of parent rock and climatic factors.

Except option (a) all the options are correct regarding the formation of soil because Flora, Fauna and micro-organism affect the rate of humus formation not the Altitude and slope.

**494. .... covers most of the Deccan plateau, which includes parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Tamil Nadu.**

- (a) Laterite soil (b) Peaty soil  
(c) Black soil (d) Alluvial soil

**RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Black soil covers most of the Deccan Plateau. It includes parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Tamil Nadu.

**495. Which of the following types of soils found in India cover about 40 per cent of the total area of the country?**

- (a) Red and yellow soils (b) Laterite soils  
(c) Black soils (d) Alluvial soils

**RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Alluvial soils are widespread in the northern plains and river valleys. It covers about 40% of the total land area of the country. Alluvial soils are formed mainly due to silt deposited by Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra rivers. They are rich in potash but poor in phosphorus.

**496. Which of the following statements is correct about black soil?**

- (a) It is the least fertile of all soil types  
(b) It covers most of the Deccan Plateau  
(c) It covers most of the North Indian Gangetic Plain  
(d) Black soils are rich in phosphorus, nitrogen

**RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Black soil covers most of the Deccan Plateau which includes parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Tamil Nadu. In the upper reaches of the Godavari and Krishna and the northwestern part of the Deccan Plateau the black soil is very deep (25 cm deep) and it is derivatives of trap Lava.

**497. What is the other name for Regur soil in India?**

- (a) Alluvial Soil (b) Laterite soil  
(c) Red and yellow soil (d) Black soil

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Black soil is also called Regur soil. The Black soil is also ideal for growing cotton.

**498. What is called black cotton soil?**

- (a) Alluvial (b) Regur soil  
(c) Loamy soil (d) Clay soil

**RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

**499. In India, Cotton crop is mainly grown in:**

- (a) Alluvial soil (b) Red soil  
(c) Black soil (d) Sandy soil

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)**

**Ans: (c)** See the explanation of above question.

**500. The ..... soil is also called regur soil.**

- (a) Alluvial (b) Black  
(c) Desert (d) Mountain

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

**501. Black soil is also known as ..... soil.**

- (a) Humid (b) Crystalline  
(c) Bhangar (d) Regur

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans:(d)** See the explanation of above question.

- 502. When we travel across the countryside, we see red soils in many regions. What is the reason for its colour?**  
 (a) Abundance of humus  
 (b) Presence of magnesium  
 (c) Presence of nitrogen  
 (d) Abundance of ferric oxides

**RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** When we travel across the countryside, we see red soils in many regions. The reason for the red color of the soil is the abundance of ferric oxide. This soil is found in the Giripad regions of the western Ghats, Odisha, some parts of Chhattisgarh and the southern parts of the middle gangas. This soil is suitable for millet groundnut, potato and rice cultivation.

- 503. In which soil does cotton grow best?**  
 (a) Black soil (b) Yellow soil  
 (c) Red soil (d) Brown soil

**RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Black soils are most suitable for the cotton crop hence it is also known as black cotton soil. For the best cottonseed germination, the soil should have an average soil temperature of 86 degrees Fahrenheit at a depth of 8 inches. Soil plays a major role in a few key cotton fibre properties: strength, length, and micronaire. Since black soil has a high level of clay, it has good water holding capacity that makes it suitable for the growth of cotton.

- 504. Most suitable cash crop for black soil is:**  
 (a) Cotton (b) Tea  
 (c) Jute (d) Oilseed

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

- 505. Which soil is well known for its capacity to hold moisture?**  
 (a) Laterite soil (b) Arid soil  
 (c) Alluvial soil (d) Black soil

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Black soil is well known for its moisture holding capacity. It gets sticky when wet and it becomes difficult to work on it.

Properties of black soil

- Clayey texture and are highly fertile.
- Rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash, and lime but poor in nitrogen and phosphorous.
- Highly retentive of moisture, extremely compact and tenacious when wet contractible and develops deep wide cracks on drying.
- Calcareous and neutral to mild alkaline in reaction, high in carbon exchange capacity and low in organic matter self-ploughing and comparatively less fertile on the uplands than on the lowlands.

- 506. Black soil is predominately found in which one of the following state?**  
 (a) Maharashtra (b) Odisha  
 (c) Karnataka (d) Jharkhand

**RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Black soil is predominately found in Maharashtra.

- 507. Laterite Soil develops in the area of \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 (a) High temperature and heavy rainfall  
 (b) High temperature and low rainfall  
 (c) Low temperature and Heavy rainfall  
 (d) Low temperature and Medium rain fall

**RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Laterite is both a soil and a rock type rich in iron and aluminium and is commonly considered to have formed in hot and wet tropical areas. Laterite Soil are develop in the areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall. Nearly all laterites are of rusty-red coloration, because of high iron oxide. It is found in the southern parts of Maharashtra, some parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Kerala and Assam.

- 508. Laterite soil mainly are found in:**  
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Kashmir  
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Karnataka

**RRB Group-D 13-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

- 509. Found in Tamilnadu, Odisha, Chhotanagpur and small part of Meghalaya. It is red in colour and not is suitable for agriculture?**  
 (a) Alluvial soil (b) Red soil  
 (c) Laterite soil (d) Regur soil

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans: (c)** See the explanation of above question.

- 510. Which type of soil is mostly found in eastern coast of India?**  
 (a) Red Rocky (b) Alluvial  
 (c) Black Soil (d) Laterite

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Alluvial soil is mostly found in eastern coast of India. It's mainly present in river plains of Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra. It is also known as coastal soil.

- 511. Which soil is the largest available and the most intensively cultivated soil in India?**  
 (a) Black soil (b) Alluvial soil  
 (c) Red soil (d) Desert soil

**RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) : Alluvial soil**—The soil extends upto 15 lakh sq km area comprising about 43% of total land area of the nation. It is mainly found in great Indian plains and river coastline areas of southern India. Abundancy of Potash and Calcium in such soils while it is deficient in phosphorous and Nitrogen. It is useful for the agriculture of pulses, wheat, sugarcane etc.

- 512. Plain area of Ganga is covered by \_\_\_\_\_ soil.**  
 (a) Black (b) Laterite  
 (c) Alluvial (d) Red

**RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** Northern plain of India is covered by alluvial soil. Northern plains, between the Himalayan ranges and the southern peninsular plateau, lies a large and important plains formed by the deposition of Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra river. It is also called Ganga-Brahmaputra plains. Crops like paddy, wheat, maize, oilseeds, pulses and potatoes are grown in the soil.

**513. Which type of soil found in the great northern plain?**

- (a) Alluvial soil (b) Black soil  
(c) Red soil (d) Laterite soil

**RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

**514. Karewa a type of soil/silt, is found in:**

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Nagaland (d) West Bengal

**RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** Karewa is a type of soil/silt. It is the lake deposit of Kashmir valley. It contains thick deposits of glacier and snowflakes. The lake deposits are found in Pir-Panjal range of Jammu and Kashmir.

**515. Old alluvial soil is also known as:**

- (a) Bangar (b) Regur  
(c) Red (d) Khadar

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):** Soil made up of old alluvial soil is called Bangar soil. Sand and pebbles are found in Bangar soil. Bangar soil is found in the higher surface of the plain.

**516. What is the fragrance of soil generated immediately after the rains?**

- (a) Petrichor (b) Tempus Vernum  
(c) Brochi (d) Irda

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** The aroma of soil generated immediately after the rain is called Petrichor.

**517. What is the term used to refer to the study of soil?**

- (a) Pedology (b) Geology  
(c) Doxology (d) Ecology

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** The term used to the study of soil is known as pedology.

**518. Most of the ..... are formed by sand and silt deposited by rivers and sea-waves?**

- (a) Laterite and lateritic soil  
(b) Alluvial soil  
(c) Marshy soil  
(d) Saline and alkaline soil

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** Most of alluvial soils are formed by sand and silt deposited by rivers and sea-waves. Alluvial soils are often made up of a variety of materials including silt, fine particles, clay and large particles of sand and gravel.

**519. \_\_\_\_\_ is the parent material for the formation of all types of soil.**

- (a) Sand  
(b) Soil or sand brought by the flow of water  
(c) Rock  
(d) Sediment

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** Rocks are the basic material for formation of all types of soil. The coarse, medium, organic and inorganic mixed particles on the top surface of the earth are called soil. The rock is usually found when the soil is removed from the top surface.

**520. What is the reason for the colour of soil being red in some parts of India?**

- (a) Presence of magnesium  
(b) Presence of phosphate  
(c) Presence of ferric oxide  
(d) Presence of monuse-soil

**RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Red soil deposits are found in plateau areas. These endues metal and mineral in which iron element and aluminum line are found in sufficient quantity, which is oxidized and turns red.

**521. Which of the following is the least porous?**

- (a) Sandy soil (b) Silt soil  
(c) Clayey soil (d) Saline soil

**RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Minimum porous soil is clayey soil. The diameter of soil particle size is less than 0.002 mm.

**522. It is difficult to cultivate red soil because.....**

- (a) Its water holding capacity is low.  
(b) it is highly contaminated.  
(c) Biological components are not mixed with it.  
(d) It is red in colour.

**RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** Red soil is difficult to cultivate as, it has low water holding capacity. It is formed by dissolution of riveted and metamorphic rock. Soil is rich in silica and iron. It is a soil of acidic nature. It lacks in nitrogen, phosphorus and humus.

## **7. Forest/ Wildlife/ Vegetations in India**

**523. Which of the following is the largest mangrove forest in the world?**

- (a) Godavari Krishna mangroves  
(b) Bhitarkanika mangroves  
(c) The Sundarbans reserve forest  
(d) Pichavaram mangrove forest

**RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** The Sundarbans Reserve Forest (SRF), located in the Southwest of Bangladesh between the river Baleswar in the East and the Harinbanga in the West, adjoining the Bay of Bengal, is the largest contiguous mangrove forest in the world. The Pichavaram Mangrove Forest near Chidambaram is the world's second largest mangrove forest.

**524. Which of the following states has the largest area (in absolute terms) under forest, according to the India State of Forest Report 2019?**

- (a) Karnataka (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Odisha (d) Maharashtra

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** Madhya Pradesh state had the maximum forest cover in India in absolute terms (ISFR 2019). According to ISFR (2021), the total forest and tree cover is 24.62% of the geographical area of the country (Including 21.71% forest cover and 2.91% tree cover). Madhya Pradesh has maintained its top position since then.

**525. Which of the following is NOT a coniferous tree?**

- (a) Jatropha (b) Spruce  
(c) Pine (d) Cedar

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** In the given options, Spruce, Pine, Cedar falls into the category of coniferous forest. The coniferous vegetation is composed primarily of cone bearing/seed bearing cones needle-leaved or scale-leaved evergreen trees found in areas that have long winters and moderate to high annual precipitation. Jatropha is a tropical tree and it is an important source of biofuel.

**526. What is the range of the annual average the temperature in sub-tropical vegetation zones in India?**

- (a) Above 24°C (b) 17°C to 24°C  
(c) 7°C to 17°C (d) Below 7 °C

**RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(b) :** The sub-tropical zone is the area between the tropical zone and the temperate zone. The annual average temperature of this zone is 17° to 24°C.

**527. The Tropical Deciduous Forests in India receive rainfall between \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Below 25 cm (b) 25 to 50 cm  
(c) 70 to 200 cm (d) 40 to 60 cm

**RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The Tropical Deciduous forests in India receive rainfall between '70 to 200 cm'. In India, Tropical Deciduous forests are found in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Parts of Maharashtra.

**528. Tropical Evergreen Forests are found in which of the following states of India?**

- (a) Kerala (b) Gujarat  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

**RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** Tropical Evergreen Forests in India are found on the eastern and western slopes of Western Ghats. Therefore the states where the forests are predominantly found are Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra etc.

**529. In India, which vegetation has dominating species i.e., Teak, Sal and Shisham?**

- (a) Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs  
(b) Tropical Deciduous Forests  
(c) Mangrove Forests  
(d) Tropical Evergreen Forests

**RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(b) :** Teak, Sal and Shisham are the dominant species of tropical deciduous forests. Tropical deciduous are the monsoon forests found in a large part of India, northern Australia and Central America. These regions experience seasonal changes. Trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water.

**530. What type of forest underwent a remarkable recovery with the active and willing participation of the local community in the Arabari forest range of the Midnapore district?**

- (a) Sandalwood forests (b) Teak forests  
(c) Sal forests (d) Neem forests

**RRB Group-D– 26/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(c) :** The Arabari forest range of west Midnapore district of the West Bengal is dominated by the Sal forest. Conservation efforts of forest way began in 1972 with the help of the local communities.

**531. In India, Mangrove Forests are majorly found in which of the following states?**

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Telangana  
(c) West Bengal (d) Nagaland

**RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** In India, Mangrove Forests are majorly found in West Bengal. West Bengal has 42.5% of India's mangrove cover, followed by Gujarat 23.66% and Andaman & Nicobar Islands 12.39%.

**532. Which state government's forest department recognized its failures in reviving the degraded Sal forests in the south-western districts of the state**

- (a) Odisha (b) West Bengal  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Madhya Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** West Bengal's forest department recognised its failure in reviving the degraded sal forests in the south- western districts of the state.

**533. Where do mangroves flourish?**

- (a) Hills (b) Marshes  
(c) Coastal areas (d) Deserts

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Mangroves flourish in the coastal areas of West Bengal, Gujarat and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. They cannot withstand freezing temperatures. They share the unique capability of growing in weather rich of tides and salty soil.

**534. Red Sanders, an endemic tree species, is restricted to which of the following Indian physical divisions?**

- (a) Eastern Ghats  
(b) Gangetic Plains  
(c) Himalayan Mountain Region  
(d) Western Ghats

**RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** Red Sanders, an endemic tree species is restricted to the Eastern Ghats. IUCN categorized Red Sanders as 'Endangered Species' in its Red List.

**535. .... are used to make bidis.**

- (a) Tendu leaves (b) Tamarind leaves  
(c) Oak leaves (d) Coconut leaves

**RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Tendu is an Indian wild tree mostly found in subtropical areas. The leaves of Tendu are used to make bidis.

**536. Which type of forest is the main source of shrubs and resources like silver fir, juniper, pine and birch for nomadic tribes like Gujars and Bakrwals.**

- (a) Tropical Deciduous forest  
(b) Mangrove forest  
(c) Mountain forest  
(d) Tropical Evergreen forest

**RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Mountain type of forest is the main source of shrubs and resources like silver fir, pine and birch for nomadic tribes like Gujars and Bakrwals. Mountain forest gets affected by colder climates and moderate elevations. In these areas dense forests are common.

**537. The gum produced by various types of trees like Acacia trees are.....**

- (a) an insect-repellent substance
- (b) a form of stored food
- (c) a waste product of these plants
- (d) an indication of poor health/infection

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** The gum produced by various types of trees like Acacia trees are a waste product of these plants.

**538. Safflower, Shisam, Khair, Arjun and Mulberry are the main trees of which vegetation?**

- (a) Mangrove Forests
- (b) Montane Forests
- (c) Tropical Evergreen Forests
- (d) Tropical Deciduous Forests

**RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** Tropical deciduous forests are the most common in India as they are found in a large parts of the country. Teak is the most dominant tree of this forest and others are bamboo, Sal, Shisham, Khair, Arjun, Mulberry etc.

**539. Which of the following is not correctly matched?**

- (a) Neem - Alpine region
- (b) Ficus - Malabar coast moist forests
- (c) Pine - Himalayan subtropical forest
- (d) Indian Sandalwood - Deciduous forests of Deccan Plateau

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-III)**

<b>Ans. (a) : Tree</b>	<b>Region</b>
(a) Neem	Tropical Deciduous forests
(b) Ficus	Malabar coast moist forests
(c) Pine	Himalayan subtropical forest
(d) Indian Sandalwood	Deciduous forests of Deccan Plateau

**540. In India, river dolphins are found in \_\_\_\_\_ river:**

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Luni
- (c) Godavari
- (d) Ghaghara

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** River dolphins are usually freshwater aquatic mammals. These dolphins are found in Ghaghara river.

**541. Chilika lake is famous for which of the following birds/animals?**

- (a) Penguins
- (b) Flamingos
- (c) Rhinoceros
- (d) Musk deer

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The lake has also been designated as a Ramsar site since 1981. The island supports the largest concentrations of waters in the lake, and a few thousand flamingos.

**542. In which state can one find the Himalayan Yew?**

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Sikkim
- (d) Jammu & Kashmir

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Taxus Wallichiana, (the Himalayan yew) is native to the Himalaya and part of South east Asia. It is currently classified as endangered by the IUCN. It is found in Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. It is used in treatment of cancer. The Himalayan Yew is a medicinal plant.

**543. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about mangrove forests?**

- (a) Mangrove are salt tolerant plants.
- (b) They cannot withstand freezing temperatures.
- (c) Mangrove forests stabilise the coastline, reducing erosion.
- (d) Mangrove trees grow in areas with oxygen-rich soil.

**RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Mangrove forests consist of small trees and shrubs that grow along the coast. Mangrove forests can survive in high salt and low oxygen conditions. Mangrove forests are found only along the lines up to the middle of tropical sub-tropical latitudes. Mangrove forests reduce sea erosion by storm surges, waves, currents and tides. West Bengal has the largest mangrove forest in the world.

**544. Which of the following animal species is special to the Western Ghats?**

- (a) Elephant
- (b) Tiger
- (c) Nilgiri Tahr
- (d) Hornbill

**RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Nilgiri Tahr is a wild animal living in the southern part of the Nilgiri Mountains and western Ghats in the state of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. It is the state animal of Tamil Nadu, and is a type of wild goat. It is listed in endangered list of IUCN.

**545. Lion-Tailed macaque is found in-**

- (a) Western Ghats
- (b) Western Himalaya
- (c) Eastern Ghats
- (d) Caucasus

**R.R.B. JE- Stage - II 31-08-2019 (Shift -I)**

**Ans. (a) :** The lion Tailed macaque are mostly found on the Western Ghats.

**546. Which of the following plantations helps in the prevention of soil erosion in desert?**

- (a) Shelter belts
- (b) Strip cropping
- (c) Agro forest
- (d) Contour ploughing

**RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Shelter belts is a barriers of trees and shrubs that provide protection from wind and storm and lessens erosion. Shelter belts decreases the wind speed 60% to 80% and reduce crop damage.

**547. Sundarbans in West Bengal is an example of:**

- (a) Mountain forests
- (b) Tropical evergreen forests
- (c) Tropical deciduous forests
- (d) Mangrove forests

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Sundarbans is a Mangrove area in the delta formed by the confluence of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers in the Bay of Bengal. It is adjacent to the border of India's Sundarbans World Heritage Site inscribed in 1987.

**548. What type of forests are found in the Sunderbans Delta in India ?**

- (a) Tropical (b) Thorny bushes  
(c) Alpine (d) Mangrove

**RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d)** See the explanation of above question.

**549. Tundra vegetation is found in the:**

- (a) Middle plain region (b) Himalayan region  
(c) Western Ghats (d) Eastern Ghats

**RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Tundra vegetation is found in the Himalayan region. This type of forest is found in the higher altitudes especially the mountains. The region has an intense climate with cold waves and less sunlight. The plants like sledges, grasses etc. are thrive.

**550. Which of the following endemic species is NOT found in the Western Ghats?**

- (a) Nilgiri Langur (b) Brown Palm Civet  
(c) Hispid Hare (d) Nilgiri Tahr

**RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Out of given species, the Hispid Hare, also called Assam rabbit and bristly rabbit is a leporid native to South Asia, whose historic range extended along the southern foothills of the Himalayas. Whereas others are endemic to the western ghats of India.

**551. What type of trees are found in mountain forests in India?**

- (a) Chir (b) Ash  
(c) Maple (d) Cactus

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Chir, Pine and Deodar are founded in mountain forest of India. These type of trees are found naturally in western Himalayas from Gandaki river in central Nepal to Hindukush mountain range in Afghanistan.

**552. Where are Mangrove forests found**

- (a) Vindhya hill region  
(b) Thar desert region  
(c) In the tidal affected coasts  
(d) High Himalayan region

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Mangrove forests are found in the tidal affected coasts all over the tropical and subtropical areas of the world. Indonesia is the country with the most mangroves. Note that the Sundarbans reserve forest located in the coast of Bay of Bengal is the largest contiguous mangrove forest in the world.

**553. Which one of the following state is famous for its sandal wood?**

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

**RRB J.E. -2014**

**Ans. (d) :** India has the highest position in the production of sandalwood. It also has economic significance. This tree is found mainly in the forest of Karnataka and is also found somewhere in other parts of India.

**554. Gir dry deciduous forest are found in.....**

- (a) Goa (b) Gujarat  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Chhattisgarh

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b):** The dry deciduous forest are found in Gir, Gujarat. Gir Forest National Park is a Wildlife Sanctuary in Gujarat, Western India. It was established to protect Asiatic lions, who frequent the fenced off Devalia Safari Park, along with leopards and antelopes.

**555. Spiny forest are found in:**

- (a) Sikkim (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Kerala (d) Kashmir

**RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b)** Rajasthan is located in the northwest direction of India. It is the largest state of India in terms of area, 60 cms less annual rain fall due to its have western part desert. Spiny forest are found in Rajasthan. These are called xerophytes such as hawthorn, acacia, cactus, etc.

**556. Tropical rain forest are found in the silent valley of:**

- (a) Kerala (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Delhi (d) Meghalaya

**RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a)** Tropical rain forest is found in the silent valley of Kerala. Silent valley is located in Nilgiri hills in Palakkad district of Kerala. This is a part of Western Ghats recognized as a world heritage site.

**557. Which of the following state of India has maximum forest area?**

- (a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Bihar

**RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** According to India state of Forest Report 2021, area-wise Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra. In terms of forest cover as percentage of total geographical area, the top five states are Mizoram (84.53%), Arunachal Pradesh (79.33%) Meghalaya (76.00%), Manipur (74.34%) and Nagland (73.90%).

**558. Which wood is used to make cricket Bat?**

- (a) Teak (b) Willow  
(c) Babul (d) Rosewood

**RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** Willow wood is used to make cricket bat. The scientific name of this tree is Salix Alba. It is found in India mainly in Jammu & Kashmir.

**559. Which of the following is the most widespread type of forest in India?**

- (a) Dciduous forest (b) Thorn forest  
(c) Tidal Forest (d) Mountain forest

**RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** The most extensive type of forests in India is deciduous forest. These forests drop their leaves at the beginning of summer so, they are called the autumn or monsoon forest.

**560. Where is an animal named Hoolock Gibbon found?**

- (a) Kerala (b) Uttarakhand  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Arunachal Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** In north-east India, Hoolock Gibbon found in Brahmaputra river to the south and Dihang river to the east. It is spread over seven state viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.



## 8. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

**561. Which of the following statements with regard to the Green Revolution NOT true?**

- (a) It requires decreasing inputs over time.
- (b) It needs fertilizers and pesticides.
- (c) It increases crop yields
- (d) It uses high-yielding varieties of seeds.

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** The green revolution led to high productivity of crops through adapted measures such as increased area under farming, double cropping, adoption of high yield variety seed and increased use of inorganic fertilizers and pesticides. It is not true that the green revolution needs decreasing inputs over time.

**562. Which of the following is a major wheat growing region of India?**

- (a) Sundarbans delta
- (b) Eastern ghats
- (c) Western coast
- (d) Punjab-Haryana plains

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** Punjab-Haryana plains is a major wheat growing region of India. Wheat is the main cereal crop in India. The total area under the crop is about 34.1 million hectares in the country. India's wheat production in 2023 is expected to be a record 112 million tones.

**563. Slash and burn agriculture is also known as ..... in Madhya Pradesh.**

- (a) Jhum
- (b) Bewar
- (c) Kuruwa
- (d) Valre

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** Slash and burn agriculture in Madhya Pradesh is known as 'Bewar'. It is similar to Jhum Cultivation practised in the north-east. In such type of farming a patch of land is cleared and vegetation is put on fire and further, the ash is added to the ground for a good yield. After farming for 2 or 3 times, process is carried out on the next site. This kind of farming is known as 'Kuruva' in Jharkhand and 'Valra' in Rajasthan.

**564. Which of the following Indian cities is famous for its oranges?**

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Amritsar
- (c) Nagpur
- (d) Varanasi

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The city of Nagpur is famous as the 'Orange City' of India while the city of Amritsar is famous as the 'Golden city of India. Chennai is famous as the Detroit of Asia & Motor City of India and Varanasi is famous as the Spiritual Capital of India.

**565. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the condition of agriculture at the time of independence?**

- (a) The land tenure system was characterized by intermediaries
- (b) Zamindars helped in improving the condition of farmers

(c) Indian farmers were encouraged to produce cash crops

(d) Low productivity of the agricultural sector

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** The Zamindars deteriorated the condition of farmers at the time of Independence hence option (b) is incorrect while the rest given statements are correct regarding the condition of agriculture at the time of independence.

**566. Name the state that became the first state to introduce carbon-neutral farming methods, in March 2022 ?**

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Assam
- (d) Kerala

**RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(d) :** Kerala became the first state to introduce carbon-neutral farming methods, in March 2022. In the first phase, carbon-neutral farming will be implemented in 13 farms under the Agriculture Department and tribal areas.

**567. Which of the following minerals helps crops withstand pests?**

- (a) Calcium, Potassium and Sodium
- (b) Sodium, Calcium and Magnesium
- (c) Potassium, Calcium and Magnesium
- (d) Magnesium, Iron and Boron

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The minerals like potassium(K), calcium (Ca), and magnesium (Mg) help crops withstand pests. Calcium in the plant is used to make calcium percale. Potassium plays a major role in insect and disease suppression, Nitrogen excess tends to produce weak, fast-growing plants that are very susceptible to insects and disease damage.

**568. Crop production does not involve considerable costs on which of the following?**

- (a) Costs of seeds
- (b) Costs of pesticides
- (c) Costs of fertilizers
- (d) Costs of animal food

**RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** Production of crops includes considerable costs on different items, e.g. cost of seeds, pesticides, fertilizers etc. but does not include costs on animal food. Irrigation and labour costs are other costs included in it.

**569. Some consequences of creating monocultures are mentioned below. Which of these are the advantages?**

- A. Huge Areas are cleared of vegetation
- B. They destroy a large amount of biodiversity
- C. Industries can access specific products
- D. They generate revenue for the forest department
- E. Varied needs of local people are not met

- (a) A, B and E
- (b) A and E
- (c) C and D
- (d) D and E

**RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Monoculture is a farming system in which only one single type of crop is grown in a field at a particular time, usually throughout/through an agricultural season. Industries disadvantages of monocultures are huge areas are of vegetation is cleared, they destroy a large amount of biodiversity, and the varied needs of local people are not met.

**570. Identify the INCORRECT pair of primitive subsistence agriculture and related state from following.**

- (a) Koman - Kerala
- (b) Podu - Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Dahiya - Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Kuruwa - Jharkhand

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

<b>Ans. (a) :</b>	
Primitive subsistence Agriculture	State
Koman	- Odisha
Podu	- Andhra Pradesh
Dahiya	- Madhya Pradesh
Kuruwa	- Jharkhand

**571. The \_\_\_\_ Revolution was the sudden increase in the production of edible oil due to plantation of hybrid oil seeds.**

- (a) Black
- (b) Golden
- (c) Yellow
- (d) Brown

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

<b>Ans. (c) :</b>	
Revolution	Related Production
Black Revolution	Petroleum Production
Golden Revolution	Horticulture, Honey & Fruit
Yellow Revolution	Oilseeds
Brown Revolution	Leather & Cocoa
Green Revolution	Cereals
Silver Revolution	Egg & Poultry
Pink Revolution	Prawn fish, Onion, Medicine
Fisheries	Blue revolution
Grey Revolution	Fertilizers

**572. Silver revolution is concerned with :**

- (a) Egg
- (b) Metal
- (c) Milk
- (d) Agriculture

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

**573. Who is called the father of green revolution in India?**

- (a) M.S. Swaminathan
- (b) Ajeet Singh
- (c) Radha Mohan Singh
- (d) Chaturanan Mishra

**RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

**574. M.S. Swaminathan Indian scientist played the lead role in .....**

- (a) Yellow Revolution
- (b) White Revolution
- (c) Green Revolution
- (d) Black Revolution

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

**575. Grey revolution in India is related to which of the following?**

- (a) Coal production
- (b) Mustard production
- (c) Crude Oil production
- (d) Fertilizer production

**RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**576. Which Colour revolution was related to leather/cocoa?**

- (a) Golden
- (b) Black
- (c) Grey
- (d) Brown

**RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**577. Blue Revolution in India is related to:**

- (a) milk production
- (b) silk production
- (c) agriculture
- (d) fisheries

**RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**578. Which colour is associated with the revolution in fertilisers?**

- (a) Pink
- (b) Grey
- (c) Black
- (d) Golden

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

**579. Rythu Bandhu Scheme is the scheme of which of the following states?**

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Telangana
- (d) Tamil Nadu

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Rythu Bandhu Scheme was started in Telangana on 10th May 2018. The scheme provides ₹5000 per acre as an investment support to farmers before every cropping season. The main objective of the scheme is to support farmers for fertilizers, compost and other preparations for the upcoming cropping season.

**580. Name the underground water channels developed during ancient times in which water drains using gravity via a slope for the purpose of irrigation.**

- (a) Rivers
- (b) Tributaries
- (c) Tunnels
- (d) Qanats

**RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** A Qanat or Kariz, is a system for transporting water from an aquifer or water well to the surface, through an underground aqueduct. Constructed in Iran, Iraq and numerous other societies, this is an ancient system of water supply which allows water to be transported over long distances in hot dry climates. In this system consists of a network of underground canals that transport water from aquifers in highlands to the surface at lower levels by gravity.

**581. Which of the following areas in our country has the highest demand and consumption of water?**

- (a) Industrial
- (b) Domestic
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Hotel

**RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Most of the crops need to be watered on a regular basis, to get good yield. Thus, a large amount of water is required in agriculture. In India, about 90% of the available fresh water is used in agriculture Sector. However, in India, only about 4% of the purpose like cooking, bathing, drinking, washing clothes etc.

**582. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which farmers grow trees on their land for commercial and non-commercial purposes.**

- (a) Tree forestry
- (b) Forest preservation
- (c) Agro forestry
- (d) Tree protection

**RRB NTPC 11.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The process by which farmers grow trees on their land for commercial and non-commercial purposes is called agro-forestry. It is an important part of social forestry. Under Agro Forestry Centre crops are grown along with trees on the same land. World Agro Forestry was established in 1978 as the International centre for Research in Agro forestry (ICRAF). Its headquarterd in Nairobi, Kenya.

**583. Which economic revolution in India, M.S. Swaminathan is associated ?**

- (a) White Revolution (b) Green Revolution  
(c) Pink Revolution (d) Yellow Revolution

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** M.S. Swaminathan is known as father of Green Revolution in India. He accepted Mexican variety of wheat in order to bring self-sufficiency in Indian foodgrains. This lead to increase in production of wheat. In India the Green-revolution started in 1966-67. On world level it was started by Norman Borlaug. The main aim of Green Revolution was to increase food grains production in the country.

**White Revolution-** Its founder was Dr. Verghese Kurien. It is associated with increasement of milk production.

**Pink Revolution-** It is related with onion, meat, paultry production.

**Yellow Revolution-** It is related wthi production of oil seeds.

**584. With which of the following is the 'Green Revolution' related?**

- (a) Fish production  
(b) Milk production  
(c) Food and grain Production  
(d) Oil and seed production

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Green Revolution is mainly associated with production of food and grain production. Norman Borlaug is considered as the "Father of Green Revolution in the World". But M.S. Swaminathan is known as the father of Green Revolution in India. Green Revolution takes place in 1966-67 in India.

Mainly, Green Revolution led to use of new techniques and use of high yield variety seeds in agriculture.

**585. In India, the credit of successfully executing the Green Revolution goes to .....**

- (a) Satyendra Nath Bose  
(b) Harishchandra  
(c) M. S. Swaminathan  
(d) Subrahmanyam Chandrashekhar

**RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**586. Which of the following is a drought-tolerant crop?**

- (a) Millet (b) Sugarcane  
(c) Rice (d) Jute

**RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Staple food crops like sorghum, cassava, sweet potato, pearl millet, cowpea and groundnut are naturally more drought tolerant crops.

**587. Tea and coffee fall under which category of crops in India ?**

- (a) Horticulture crops (b) Cash crops  
(c) Food crops (d) Plantation crops

**RRB NTPC 11.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** In India, tea and coffee crops fall under the category of plantation crops.

Crops of India	Crop
Horticultural Crops	Banana, Grapes, Potato, Onion, Cassava, Cardamom, Ginger, Turmeric etc,
Cash Crops	Jute, Cotton, Sugarcane, Orange, Mango, Cocoa etc.
Food crops	Wheat, Barley, Paddy, Maize, Pulses etc.

**588. Which is major weed of the rice crop in India?**

- (a) Parthenium hysterophorus (congress grass)  
(b) Echinochloa crusgalli (barnard grass)  
(c) Phalaris minor (small canary grass)  
(d) Elymus repens (quack grass)

**RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The major weed of the rice crop in India is Echinochloa crysgalli (barnard grass). Its got origin in Japan.

**589. What is contour ploughing?**

- (a) Ploughing on sloping land along the contour lines  
(b) Ploughing on barren land along the contour lines  
(c) Ploughing in a zig-zag manner along the contour lines  
(d) Ploughing on plains along the contour lines

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Contour ploughing is the farming practice of ploughing or planting across a slope following its elevation contour lines contour ploughing helps to reduce soil erosion.

**590. Which of the following Indian state has highest production from Viticulture?**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Bihar

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Viticulture is the cultivation, protection and harvest of grapes. Maharashtra is the India's largest producer of grapes (more than 80% of total).

**591. In which state did India's White Revolution have its origin?**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Odisha  
(c) Gujarat (d) Maharashtra

**RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Dr. Tribhuvan Das Patel launched the White Revolution in Anand, Gujarat in 1970. In the city of Anand the Anand Milk Union Limited (AMUL) was founded. Dr. Varghese Kurian was a pioneer in promoting the Amul co-operative society.

**592. Which one among the following is NOT associated with the White Revolution in India?**

- (a) Amul (b) Norman Borlaug  
(c) Anand (d) Dr. Verghese Kurien

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

- 593. The process of extraction of wool from sheep with a thin layer of skin is known as.**  
 (a) Rolling (b) Shearing  
 (c) Scouring (d) Sorting

**RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Sheep shearing is the process by which the woollen fleece of a sheep is cut off. The person who removes the sheep's wool is called a shearer.

- 594. All of the following are Kharif crops, EXCEPT**

- (a) Millet (b) Ragi  
 (c) Maize (d) Wheat

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Based on the climatic conditions, crops in India are broadly classified into three categories:

**(i) Kharif Crops:** The crops which are grown in the rainy season are called Kharif crops. The rainy season in India is generally from June to September. Paddy, maize, millet, soyabean, groundnut and cotton are kharif crops.

**(ii) Rabi Crops:** The crops grown in the winter season (October to March) are called Rabi crops. Examples of rabi crops are wheat, gram, pea, mustard and linseed.

**(iii) Zaid Crops:** Zaid Crops are summer season crops. They grow for short time period between Kharif and Rabi crops, mainly from March to June. Zaid crops are - water melon, fodder, pumpkin etc.

- 595. Which of the following is correct?**

- (a) Kharif crops are winter crops.  
 (b) Rabi crops are monsoon crops.  
 (c) Wheat is a rabi crop.  
 (d) Mustard is a kharif crop.

**RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

- 596. Which of the following is NOT a Kharif crop**

- (a) Bajra (b) Paddy  
 (c) Jowar (d) Wheat

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

- 597. In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season known as .....**

- (a) Junaid season (b) Poddy season  
 (c) Mecca season (d) Zaid season

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

- 598. Which of the following is the kharif crop?**

- (a) Maize (b) Millet  
 (c) Onion (d) Wheat

**RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**RRB Group-D 13-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** Kharif crops require high temperature at time of sowing and dry environment at ripening time. In north India, kharif crops are sown in June-July and harvested in october. Kharif crops are Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Sorghum, Millet, MOONg, Soyabean etc.

- 599. The government of India approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF) in:**

- (a) 2007 (b) 2010  
 (c) 2018 (d) 2001

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The National Commission on Farmers under the chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan submitted its final report in October 2006. Based on the draft prepared by the National Commission on Farmers and after consultations with State Governments and the Central Ministries concerned, the Government of India approved the National Policy for Farmers, 2007.

- 600. Which among the following is the process of covering the soil/ground to create more favourable conditions for plant growth, development and efficient crop production?**

- (a) Mulching (b) Shelter belts  
 (c) Terrace farming (d) Contour farming

**RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Mulching involves covering the soil layer in between the crops with organic matter such as leaves, grass clippings, straw etc. Apart from protecting the soil from erosion, mulching also help in conserving the soil moisture which will reduce the need for frequent watering. It also adds nutrient to the soil by way of slow decomposition of the organic matter.

- 601. Who is called the 'Milkman of India'?**

- (a) Verghese Kurien (b) Arjun Dev  
 (c) Charan Singh (d) Manoj Kumar

**RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Dr. Verghese Kurien is known as the "Milkman of India". He is the father of "White Revolution". Kurien was a social entrepreneur whose idea "Operation Flood" became the world's largest agricultural dairy development programme. The White revolution was started in India by 1970. In present, India is the leading milk producing country of the world. On every 1st June, World Milk Day is celebrated. World Milk Day was established by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of UN in 2001.

- 602. Who is known as the father of white revolution in India?**

- (a) Tatyasaheb Kore (b) Kurian Chacko  
 (c) Varghese Kurien (d) Vishwas Narayan

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

- 603. Who is considered the father of white revolution in India?**

- (a) MS Swaminathan (b) Verghese Kurien  
 (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Arun Krishnan

**RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

- 604. What does Yellow revolution refer to?**

- (a) Increasing the production of milk  
 (b) Increasing the production of fish  
 (c) Increasing the production of oil seeds  
 (d) Increasing the production of coffee

**RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Revolution launched in 1986–1987 to increase the production of edible oil, especially mustard and sesame seeds to achieve self-reliance is known as the Yellow Revolution. Sam Pitroda is known as the Father of the Yellow Revolution in India. Yellow Revolution targets nine oilseeds that are groundnut, mustard, soybean, safflower, sesame, sunflower, niger, linseed, and castor. The oil production in India in 2019-20 was 34.19 million tonnes.

**605. Which is a food as well as a fodder crop grown under semi-arid climatic conditions and over inferior soils :**

- (a) Jowar (b) Bajra  
(c) Maize (d) Wheat

**RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Maize is a food as well as fodder crop grown under semi-arid climatic conditions and over inferior soils. It is sown all over India except Punjab and eastern and north- eastern regions.

**606. Slash and burn agriculture is known as Bewar in which state of India?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The local name of slash and burn agriculture in Madhya Pradesh is Bewar or Dahiya. Slash and burn agriculture is also called the shifting cultivation. In the North-Eastern regions of India, jhumming is the local name of shifting cultivation in north-east regions.

**607. What is another name of shifting cultivation?**

- (a) Harvesting (b) Shifting  
(c) Jhum (d) Plantation

**RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

**608. The 'Sweet Revolution' is related to production of:**

- (a) sugarcane (b) honey  
(c) sugar (d) jaggery

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Sweet Revolution in India also known as Honey Mission or Mithi Kranti is launched to increase the promotion of the development of scientific beekeeping and production of honey and related products to double the farmers' income.

**609. Which is the largest producer of coffee in India?**

- (a) Kerala  
(b) Tamilnadu  
(c) Karnataka  
(d) Unified Andhra Pradesh

**RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)**

**Ans. (c) :** Most of the coffee in India is grown in south India of which Karnataka (71%), Kerala (21%) and Tamil Nadu (5%).

**610. .... is also known as the spice garden of India.**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Kerala  
(c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra

**RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** Kerala is also known as 'Spice Garden of India', while Jaipur is also known as 'Pink City of India'.

**611. Who is popular as the father of white revolution in India?**

- (a) Anand Milkwala  
(b) Dr. Varghese Kurien  
(c) Tribhuvan Das Patel  
(d) Karsan Bhai Patel

**RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation to above question.

**612. Which Indian state is the largest producer of soybean?**

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh

**RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-18 Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):** The leading Indian states that producing Soyabean are as follows:

1. Madhya Pradesh 2. Maharashtra  
3. Rajasthan 4. Karnataka  
5. Andhra Pradesh

**613. Which of the following is not a planting crop?**

- (a) Tea (b) Coffee  
(c) Cashew (d) Millet

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d):** Millet is not a planting crop. The crops that can be obtained for a long time after sowing are called planting crops such as cashew, tea, coffee, pistachio etc.

**614. Saffron is produced mostly in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) West Bengal (b) Goa  
(c) Jammu & Kashmir (d) Arunachal Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c)** Saffron is cultivated in Kishtwar and Pampore in Jammu & Kashmir. Karewa soil is found in Kashmir and is suitable for saffron cultivation.

**615. Among the following Indian states, saffron is mostly cultivated in:**

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Assam (d) Sikkim

**RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

**616. Which of the following state is the largest producer of saffron?**

- (a) Jammu& Kashmir (b) Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Uttarakhand (d) Arunachal Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of the above question.

**617. Where is saffron produced on a large scale?**

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Gujarat  
(c) Jammu & Kashmir (d) Arunachal Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**RRB Group-D 26.10.2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** See explanation of the above question.

**618. Which state of India is the leading producer of rubber?**

- (a) Kerala (b) Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Telangana (d) Tamil Nadu

**RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a)** Kerala has the highest production of rubber in India. The headquarters of 'Rubber Board' is located in Kottayam district in Kerala.

**619. Which of the following is known as 'Golden Fiber'?**

- (a) Wheat (b) Wool  
(c) Jute (d) Rayon

**RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Jute is known as 'golden fiber'. The first Jute factory was established in 1855 at place called Rishra. Most of the factories of this industry are located in West- Bengal.

620. .... is known as 'Golden Fiber'.

- (a) Jute (b) Silk  
(c) Hemp (d) Cotton

**RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(a) :** See the explanation of above question.

621. Which state of India is the leading producer of Jute?

- (a) West-Bengal (b) Sikkim  
(c) Bihar (d) Tamil Nadu

**RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a)** West Bengal is the leading producer of jute. India is the largest jute producing country in the world. About 60 percent of the world's jute is produced in India. Jute is mainly produced in the Ganga delta.

622. Which state of India is largest producer of jute?

- (a) Bihar (b) Odisha  
(c) West Bengal (d) Jharkhand

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

623. .... is the leading producer state of cotton in India.

- (a) Gujarat (b) West Bengal  
(c) Assam (d) Odisha

**RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a)** Gujarat is largest producer of cotton in India.

624. Which state of India is the leading producer of cotton?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Telangana  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Goa

**RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

625. Nagpur is famous for .....

- (a) Apple (b) Orange  
(c) Saffron (d) Jute

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** Nagpur is famous for oranges. It is also called the city of oranges.

626. Alphonso is a variety of which fruit?

- (a) Banana (b) Mango  
(c) Apple (d) Grapes

**Ans. (b)** Alphonso species is called the King of Mangoes. This mango is also known as Hapus in Maharashtra and Apus in Karnataka . Alphonso have been provided GI tag.

627. Which state of India is the leading producer of wheat?

- (a) Haryana (b) Karnataka  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Punjab

**RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c)** Uttar Pradesh ranks first in the country in production of food grains-wheat, barley, sugarcane, potato etc.

628. Which state of India is the leading producer of rice?

- (a) West Bengal (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Kerala (d) Uttar Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)**

Ans. (a): State	Production
West Bengal	– Rice, Jute
Andhra Pradesh	– Maize, Fruit
Kerala	– Black pepper, Natural rubber
Uttar Pradesh	– Wheat, Sugarcane

629. Uttar Pradesh is leading producer of:

- (a) Coffee (b) Jute  
(c) Tea (d) Sugarcane

**RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d):** See the explanation of above question.

630. Which state of India is the leading producer of sugarcane?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Bihar  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Haryana

**RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c)** See the explanation of above question.

631. .... is a plantation crop.

- (a) Tea (b) Wheat  
(c) Rice (d) Groundnut

**RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Plantation crops of India include tea, coffee coconut, rubber, cardamom, chilli, turmeric etc.

632. Which state of India is the leading in coffee production?

- (a) Assam (b) Kerala  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka

**RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d)** Karnataka is ranked first in coffee production in India, followed by Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

633. Which state of India is the largest producer of Jowar?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Telangana (d) Uttar Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a)** Maharashtra is the largest producer of Jowar in India and United States of America is the largest producing country of Jowar in the world.

634. Which of the following crops is legume?

- (a) Til (b) Mucuna  
(c) Pulses (d) Grains

**RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c)** Pulses are obtained from legume crop. It is included in crops grown in both rabi and kharif seasons.

635. Which one of the following is a legume crop?

- (a) Kiwanch (b) Pulses  
(c) Sesame (d) Grain

**RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

636. .... is a major crop of Meghalaya.

- (a) Walnut (b) Apple  
(c) Pineapple (d) Orange

**RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** Pineapple is main crop of Meghalaya. Meghalaya is an agricultural state. 80% of its population is mainly dependent on farming. The soil and climate of Meghalaya are favourable for gardening.

637. Which of the following Indian state is the highest producer of raw silk?

- (a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra

**RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Karnataka is the highest producer of raw silk. Silk is a fiber made of natural proteins. These fibers are made by the larvae of insects.

**638. Which of the following is a non-edible crop?**

- (a) Fiber crops (b) Coffee  
(c) Oil Seeds (d) Sugar cane

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** Fiber crops are non-edible crops. Fiber crop are crops grown for their fiber, which is traditionally used for making paper, cloth rope, such as jute, paper, cotton etc.

**639. India has the largest area under .....crop in the world.**

- (a) Oil seed (b) Sugarcane  
(c) Wheat (d) Apple

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):** India has the largest area under sugarcane crop in the world. India leads in both, in the area under cultivation of Sugarcane and its production among all the Sugarcane cultivating countries in the world Sugarcane is cultivated in tropical and subtropical countries.

**640. Which crop is most cultivated in India?**

- (a) Rye (b) Wheat  
(c) Maize (d) Rice

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** Rice is the most important food crop of our country. Rice production requires temperature ranging from 20° to 80°C, rainfall above 100 cm and alluvial soil. India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China.

**641. Which one of the following is major tea producing state in India?**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) West Bengal  
(c) Odisha (d) Maharashtra

**RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** The main beverage crop of India is tea. Its geographical conditions are 150-250 cm annual rainfall, temperature of 24°C to 30°C. Assam has the first rank in tea production and second rank is held by West Bengal.

**642. Which of the following crops is mostly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka at 35°C temperature more than 200 cm rainfall?**

- (a) Rubber (b) Rice  
(c) Coffee (d) Cotton

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** Rubber crop requires 25°C temperature and more than 200cm rainfall. The birth place of rubber is Brazil. It is a tropical plant. Rubber is obtained from the milk of the tree. Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are major rubber producing states in India.

**643. The milk producing state ..... is the largest producer of milk in the country accounting for about 17.22% of the total milk production.**

- (a) Gujarat (b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

**RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** According to the data for the year 2017-18, Uttar Pradesh is at the top in milk production with 17.22% of the total milk production of the country. Rajasthan is ranked second in milk production in India.

**644. Chemical fertilizer improve yield, but after some seasons, the yield may reduced due to low soil quality. Which of the following can be used to improve soil quality?**

- (a) Caustic Lime (b) Sugar Solution  
(c) Manure (d) Fertilizer

**RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):** Chemical fertilizers are used to increase and improve the yield but after sometimes the yield may be reduced due to low soil quality. Caustic lime can be used to improve soil quality.

**645. Black revolution is related to the production of:**

- (a) Coal (b) Black rose  
(c) Petroleum (d) Black grapes

**RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c)** Black revolution is related to self reliance in the production of petroleum.

**646. Who are the pioneers of green revolution in India and famous agriculture scientists?**

- (a) Gurucharan Singh Kalkat  
(b) Gudivada Nagaratnam Naidu  
(c) R.N. Swami  
(d) Girish Badragond

**RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Gurucharan Singh Kalkat was an Indian agricultural scientist and the founder chairman of Punjab State Farmers Commission in the year 2005. He is known for his contribution in the field of 'Green Revolution' in Punjab.

**647. Which of the following state has the most number of cotton mills and most of them produced yarn rather than cloth?**

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala  
(c) Karnataka (d) Goa

**RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The cotton sector in India is considered the second most developed sector in the textile industry (after man made fibres). A 18% of the global total, India is the world's largest producer of cotton. It also has the largest area under cotton cultivation in the world, representing about 25% of the world's area under cultivation. Tamil Nadu has one of the largest number of operational mills in India. It has cotton producing cities like Chennai, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Tuticorin, Salem, Virudhunagar and Polanchi. Most mills, in Tamil Nadu produce Yarn rather than cloth.

## 9. Mineral Resources in India

**648. Slash and Burn method of farming in Andaman & Nicobar Islands is known as ....?**

- (a) Milpa (b) Dipa  
(c) Jhumming (d) Pamlou

**RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b)** Slash and Burn agriculture is also known as fire-fallow cultivation which is a cultivating technique that includes the cutting and burning of plants in a backwoods or forest to make a field called a 'swidden'. 'Slash and Burn Agriculture' is known by a specific name in different states of India. These are:

- Jhumming- Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland
- Pamlou- Manipur
- Dipa- Bastar (Chhattisgarh) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands

**649. Which of the following places is known for copper mines in India?**

- (a) Ratnagiri (b) Kolar  
(c) Kudremukh (d) Khetri

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** In the given options Khetri in the state of Rajasthan is known for copper mining. While Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) mines are famous for Bauxite and limonite, Kolar mines (Karnataka), Lolar mines are known for Gold and Kudremukh mines (Karnataka) mines are known for iron ore.

**650. Which of the following regions is known for oil extraction in India?**

- (a) Kolar (b) Jharria  
(c) Bokaro (d) Mumbai High

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** In the given options, Mumbai High is known for oil extraction in India. It is an offshore oilfield off the west coast of Mumbai in Gulf of Cambay.

**651. Coal and petroleum have their advantages and disadvantages. Three of the statements regarding Coal and petroleum are similar. Choose the one dissimilar.**

- (a) When burnt in insufficient O<sub>2</sub> produce carbon monoxide, which is a poisonous gas  
(b) When burnt produces CO<sub>2</sub>, which causes global warming  
(c) When burnt produce oxides of N and S that are poisonous and cause acid rain.  
(d) Used to generate electricity in thermal plants and are cost effective

**RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):** Coal and petroleum have their own advantages and disadvantages. In the given option which is dissimilar is an option (4) used to generate electricity in thermal plants and is cost-effective.

**652. Which Indian state has the largest reserves of Bauxite as per the Indian Minerals Yearbook 2017?**

- (a) Jharkhand (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Odisha (d) Andhra Pradesh

**RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(c) :** Odisha is India's largest Bauxite producer followed by Gujarat.

Guinea is the world's leading Bauxite produce; the nation holds 26.9% of the world's estimated ore reserves.

The Paragominas bauxite mine is one of the world's richest supplies of bauxite, situated in the state of Pahr in northern Brazil.

⇒ Jharkhand has the largest reserve of coal in India followed by Odisha and Chattisgarh.

**653. The Ankleshwar region of Gujarat is famous for which energy resource from following?**

- (a) Uranium (b) Coal  
(c) Thorium (d) Petroleum

**RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** The Ankleshwar region of Gujarat is famous for Petroleum energy resource in the given options.

**654. Which of the following states has the oldest operating oil refinery in India since 1901?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) West Bengal  
(c) Assam (d) Mumbai

**RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Assam has oldest operating refinery since 1901 in India.

**655. Which of the following states has the largest coal reserves of India?**

- (a) Jharkhand (b) Chhattisgarh  
(c) West Bengal (d) Odisha

**RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** Jharkhand has largest coal reserve state in India followed by Odisha and Chhattisgarh.

**656. The most important Gondwana coal fields that lie in the Jharkhand-Bengal coal belt of India are located in the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Manali Valley (b) Dehradun  
(c) Damodar Valley (d) Kaveri Basin

**RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** The most important Gondwana coal fields that lie in the Jharkhand-Bengal coal belt of India are located in the Damodar Valley.

**657. As per Provisional Coal Statistics released by the Ministry of Coal for the year 2020-21, \_\_\_\_\_ was the largest producer of non-coking coal in the country in 2020-21.**

- (a) Odisha (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Chhattisgarh (d) Jharkhand

**RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Chhattisgarh was the largest producer of non-coking coal in the country in 2020-21 as per Provisional Coal Statistics released by the Ministry of Coal for the year 2020-21.

**658. Which of the following is the largest coal field in India ?**

- (a) Bokaro Coal Fields  
(b) Jharria Coal Fields  
(c) Karanpura Coal Fields  
(d) Raniganj Coal Fields

**RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(b) :** Jharria coal fields are located in Jharkhand. It is the largest coal field in India. Bokaro Coal Fields is in Jharkhad and Karanpura Coal Fields is also in this state. Raniganj Coal Field is located in West Bengal.

**659. The Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru belt in Karnataka is famous for reserves of which mineral from the following?**

- (a) Monazite (b) Iron-ore  
(c) Copper (d) Lead and Zinc

**RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-II)**



**Ans.(b) :** The Ballari- Chitradurga- Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru belt in Karnataka is famous for the large reserves of iron ore.

There are three major iron ore belts in India are –

- (1) Odisha – Jharkhand-Belt
- (2) Durg – Bastar→Chandrapur Belt
- (3) Ballari – Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru Belt

**660. In the Financial Year 2020-21, which state registered the highest coal production ?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Bihar
- (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Chhattisgarh

**RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(d) :** In the financial year 2020-21, Chhattisgarh state registered the highest coal production.

**661. The Gua mines of Jharkhand are associated with which of the following minerals?**

- (a) Bauxite (b) Iron-ore
- (c) Zinc (d) Coal

**RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** The Gua mines of Jharkhand is associated with Iron ore minerals. It is a mining township situated in the Chhotanagpur plateau.

**662. \_\_\_\_\_ is the leading manganese ore producing State of India and accounted for 33% of the total production in 2018-19.**

- (a) Karnataka (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra (d) Odisha

**RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** Madhya Pradesh is the leading Manganese producing state of India and accounted for 33% of the total production in 2018-19.

**663. The famous 'Khetri' mines are located in which state of India?**

- (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Rajasthan (d) Madhya Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** Khetri is situated at the foothills of the Aravalli Range in the state of Rajasthan, which hosts copper minerals, popularly known as the Khetri Copper Belt.

**664. The 'Malanjkhand' is a famous mine of ..... mineral in India.**

- (a) Iron-ore (b) Zinc
- (c) Manganese (d) Copper

**RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** The 'Malanjkhand' is a famous copper mines located in the Balaghat district in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh.

**665. The first oil field in Independent India was discovered in .....**

- (a) Assam (b) Gujarat
- (c) Maharashtra (d) Rajasthan

**RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** The first oil field in India was dug at Digboi in Assam in 1889.

**666. As per the Ministry of Mines, as of 2021, 44% of the country's primary gold ore reserves are in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Bihar (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Karnataka (d) Jharkhand

**RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** As per the Ministry of Mines, as of 2021, 44% of the country's primary gold ore reserves are in Bihar followed by Rajasthan (25%), Karnataka (21%) West Bengal (3%).

**667. Which of the following states has the largest deposits of jet black granite?**

- (a) Odisha (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Karnataka

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Jet Black granite, which has demand in the USA, Europe and China markets are used as flaring mortars and for landscaping and as ornamental stones. The Kollegal region in Karnataka has the largest deposit of Jet Black granite in India spread over Chamarnjanagar, Mysore and Mandya districts. Jet Black granite is an absolute black colour intrusive igneous rock which is granular and phaneritic in texture.

**668. The maximum concentration of iron and steel industry is found in which region in India from following?**

- (a) Bundelkhand Plateau
- (b) Malwa Plateau
- (c) Baghelkhand Plateau
- (d) Chhotanagpur plateau

**RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** The maximum concentration of iron and steel industry is found in the Chhotanagpur region. Iron and Steel Industries are heavy industries using bulky raw materials, thus their location is governed by proximity to raw materials. All the raw materials required in the Iron and Steel Industry are mined in the Chhotanagpur region i.e iron ore, manganese, limestone, coking coal etc.

**669. As per National Mineral Inventory data 2015, which state of India has the highest reserve s of gold ore (primary)?**

- (a) Karnataka (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Bihar (d) Maharashtra

**RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** In India largest resources of gold ore (Primary) are located in Bihar (44%) followed by Rajasthan (25%), Karnataka (21%), West Bengal (3%), and Andhra Pradesh (3%).

**670. Monazite ore is found in the sands of which of the following states of India?**

- (a) Odisha (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Punjab (d) Kerala

**RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Monazite is a primarily reddish brown phosphate mineral that contains rare earth elements. The world's richest monazite deposits occur in the Palakkad and Kollam districts of Kerala. Monazite is found in the sands of Kerala state and it is high in thorium content.

**671. In which state is the iron-ore mine Badampahar located?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Odisha  
(c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :**

(Iron ore mine)	(State)
Badampahar, Mayurbhanj	Odisha
Dalli Rajhara, Bailadila	Chhattisgarh
West Singhbhum, Palamu	Jharkhand
Kudremukh	Karnataka

**672. In which of the following states are India's richest Hematite deposits located?**

- (a) Odisha (b) Bihar  
(c) West Bengal (d) Chhattisgarh

**RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** India's richest Hematite deposits states- Odisha (34%) > Jharkhand (23%) > Chhattisgarh (22%) > Karnataka (11%) > Goa (5%).

So, option (a) is correct.

**673. The Hasdeo Valley in Chhattisgarh is famous for \_\_\_\_\_ mines.**

- (a) Silver (b) Panna  
(c) Coal (d) Silicon

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Hasdeo valley in Chhattisgarh is famous for coal mines. The largest coal producing countries in the world are - China (3.7 billion tonnes), (India 783 million tonnes), Indonesia - 616 million tonnes. Top coal producing states are Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh.

**674. From the given options, which country has the largest deposit of mica in the world?**

- (a) England (b) America  
(c) South Africa (d) India

**RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** India is the leading producer of Mica in the world. The main ore of Mica is "Pegmatites" found in Andhra Pradesh (41%) followed by Rajasthan (25%) and Odisha (17%).

**675. What is the name of famous petroleum site located in Gujrat?**

- (a) Mahabaleswar (b) Ankleshwar  
(c) Amreshwar (d) Jaileshwar

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Ankleshwar is known for its industrial township called Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC). Ankleshwar has an office of the ONGC (Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited). It is a famous petroleum site in Gujarat. The first major oil field came into existence in 1958 with the discovery of the Ankleshwar field.

**676. Ankleshwar, a famous petroleum site, is located in:**

- (a) Bhopal (b) Bihar  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Gujarat

**RRB Group-D 29-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d)** See the explanation of above question.

**677. In which of the following districts of Jharkhand is bauxite obtained?**

- (a) Lohardaga (b) Gumla  
(c) All of the options (d) Lather

**RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (evening)**

**Ans. (c):** The deposits of Bauxite in Jharkhand are limited to Latehar, Gumla and Lohardaga districts.

**678. Which of the following statements is true about Mica?**

- (a) It is comprised of iron, silica and magnesium  
(b) It contributes to 2 percent of the earth's crust  
(c) It contributes to 3 percent of the earth's crust  
(d) It is found in sedimentary rocks

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Micas are the group of minerals whose outstanding physical characteristic is that individual mica crystals can easily be split into extremely thin elastic plates. It is made up of elements like potassium, aluminium, magnesium, iron, silicon, etc. It forms 4% of the earth's crust. It is commonly found in igneous and metamorphic rocks. Mica is widely used in electronic instruments.

**679. Panchpatmali in Koraput district, Odisha has large deposits of which mineral?**

- (a) Copper (b) Iron Ore  
(c) Manganese (d) Bauxite

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district in Odisha is famous for Bauxite. Odisha accounts for 51% of country's resources of Bauxite followed by Andhra Pradesh (16%), Gujarat (9%) and Jharkhand (6%).

**680. Which state is the largest producer of Bauxite?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) West Bengal (d) Odisha

**RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**681. Which of the following states has the largest Uranium reserves in India?**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Odisha  
(c) Punjab (d) Himachal Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The state of Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of Uranium in India. Tummalapalle village, located in the Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh, is considered as one of the largest Uranium reserves in the world. India has Uranium reserves in Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. It is currently operating mines in Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh.

**682. Most of the Chromite deposits in India are found in:**

- (a) Odisha (b) Karnataka  
(c) Bihar (d) Kerala

**RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** According to Indian Minerals Yearbook 2019; more than 96% resources of Chromite are located in Odisha, mostly in Jajpur, Kendujhar and Dhenkanal districts. Chromite is an oxide of iron and chromium, which is found in igneous rocks. It is used in the manufacture of stainless steel, bricks, salt etc.

683. Which state in India has the highest coal reserves?  
 (a) West Bengal (b) Jharkhand  
 (c) Orissa (d) Chhattisgarh

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Jharkhand has the largest coal reserves in India with 83.15 billion tones. It is located in north-east India. It produces more than 26% of the total production. The state's main coal mining centres are Jharia, Bokaro, Auranga, Giridh, Dhanbad, Ramgarh, Karanpur and Hutar.

684. Which state is the largest producer of gold in India?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Telangana  
 (c) Jharkhand (d) Chhattisgarh

**RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Karnataka is the largest producer of gold in India. The state has reserves of 17.5 million tonnes of gold ore containing 42,023 kg of metal, mainly in Kolar, Dharwad, Hassan and Raichur districts.

685. Which among the following places is famous for Uranium Mines ?

- (a) Raniganj (b) Korba  
 (c) Jaduguda (d) Panna

**RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Jaduguda mine is a Uranium mine in Jaduguda village in the Purbi Singhbhum district of the Indian state of Jharkhand. It commenced operation in 1967 and was the first Uranium mine in India. The deposits at this mine were discovered in 1951.

686. Where is first uranium mine of India, Jaduguda, located?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Assam  
 (c) Jharkhand (d) Bihar

**RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(c):** See the explanation of above question.

687. Where was the first oil well discovered in Assam?

- (a) Moran-Hugrijan (b) Digboi  
 (c) Naharkatiya (d) Rudrasagar

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Digboi is a town in the state of Assam where first oil well was discovered. The first refinery was started here early in 1901.

688. In which state is the oldest oil field of India located?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Assam  
 (c) Punjab (d) Maharashtra

**RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

689. Which of the following is found in abundance in Digboi mines?

- (a) Petroleum (b) Copper  
 (c) Natural gas (d) Coal

**RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Digboi is a small town located in the north-eastern part of Tinsukia district of Assam in India. Digboi is also known as the old city of Assam. Asia's first oil refinery was also established here in the year 1901.

690. Digboi, India's oldest oil refinery, is located in:

- (a) Mathura (b) Assam  
 (c) Kalol (d) Meghalaya

**RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation to above question.

691. Which of the following Indian mines is one of the world's largest uranium mine?

- (a) Tummalapalle mine (b) Narwapahar mine  
 (c) Jaduguda mine (d) Bhatin mine

**RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Tummalapalle Uranium Ore mine is located in Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh. The mine at Tummalapalle at present produces 3,000 tonnes of uranium. Tummalapalle uranium mines are said to have the world's largest uranium reserves. In the results of research conducted by the atomic energy commission of India in 2011 the analysts concluded that this mine could be one of the longest reserves of Uranium in the world.

692. Singareni coal mines are located in:

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Telangana  
 (c) Odisha (d) Chhattisgarh

**RRB Group-D 11-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** Singareni coal mine is located in Telangana. Jharkhand (83.15 billion) is the largest coal producing state in India, followed by Odisha (79.30) at second rank.

693. Which of the following metals are abundant in Balaghat mines?

- (a) Iron ore (b) Bauxite  
 (c) Aluminium (d) Manganese

**RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Balaghat mine is located in Balaghat district ( Satpura range), Madhya Pradesh. There is abundant extraction of manganese metal from this mine. Bharveli is largest manganese mine in Asia.

694. Minerals, found in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra in Uttar Pradesh, are:

- (a) Copper (b) Marble  
 (c) Manganese (d) Asbestos

**RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** Marbles and other timbers are found in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh. Other minerals are found in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra as follow:

**Mirzapur**–Limestone, Barytes, Asbestos.

**Sonbhadra** –China clay, limestone, coal, silimanite.

695. A large ore of gypsum and silver are extracted in India:

- (a) Bihar (b) Rajasthan  
 (c) Jharkhand (d) Odisha

**RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

Ans. (b): State	Minerals
Karnataka	– Gold
Rajasthan	– Gypsum, Silver
Jharkhand	– Coal
Odisha	– Iron ore, Chromite

696. Bauxite is widely distributed in Ranchi, Jamnagar, Jabalpur, Kolhapur and Shevaroy hills as surface deposit in these area, it happen where ..... soil is found.

- (a) Mountain (b) Black  
 (c) Laterite (d) Flooded soil

**RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** Bauxite is widely distributed in Ranchi, Jamnagar, Jabalpur, Kolhapur and Shevaroy hills as surface deposits in these areas, it happens where laterite soil is found.

**697. Which mineral is found in Banda, Sonbhadra and Mirzapur district?**

- (a) Dolomite (b) Iron  
(c) Silver (d) Manganese

**RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):** Dolomite is found in Banda, Sonbhadra and Mirzapur district. If the amount of Manganese in limestone becomes more than 10%, it is called dolomite.

**698. Which is the largest producer of manganese in India?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Odisha  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Karnataka

**RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b)** The largest producer of manganese in India is Odisha. Kolar mines of Karnataka is famous for gold production. Manganese is an important component in manufacturing of iron ore.

**699. Which of the following metal is found in abundance in Hazaribagh mines?**

- (a) Copper (b) Bronze  
(c) Iron (d) Silver

**RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** The Hazaribagh Coal mines are a group of opencast and underground coal mines, operated by Central Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India, producing 6.5 million tonnes per annum, in the west Bokaro coalfield, in Jharkhand state, India. Along with the production of coal, region is enriched with copper metal also.

**700. Ramgiri is located in Anantapur district, famous for:**

- (a) Petroleum (b) Silver  
(c) Gold field (d) Diamond

**RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):** Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh is well known for its gold resources. Ramgiri, a village in Anantapur district has gold mines.

**701. Identify the wrong pair from the following:**

- (a) Khetri-Iron (b) Kashmir-Saffron  
(c) Muradabad-Brass (d) Surat-Diamond

**RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Khetri is located in Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan. It is famous for copper mines.

**702. Rajasthan is known for ..... reserves.**

- (a) Copper (b) Manganese  
(c) Gold (d) Iron

**RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** Rajasthan is known for copper reserves, while leading state in production is Madhya Pradesh. Chile is the largest producer of copper in the world.

**703. Where is Kolar Gold field located?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka

**RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** Kolar gold field is located in Karnataka. Karnataka is the largest producer of gold in India. Gold mines in this state are located in Dharwad, Hassan and Raichur district. This state produces 83.7 percent of gold in India.

**704. Which of the following mines are found in abundance in Karnataka?**

- (a) Gold (b) Petroleum  
(c) Coal (d) Platinum

**RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a)** See the explanation of above question.

**705. In which state is Singbhum mine located?**

- (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Odisha  
(c) Jharkhand (d) Rajasthan

**RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** Singbhum mine is located in Jharkhand. Minerals like chromite, magnetite, manganese etc are found in this district.

**706. How many gold fields in India?**

- (a) 1 (b) 4  
(c) 3 (d) 2

**RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** India currently has a total of three gold fields as follows—

1. Kolar and Hutti (Karnataka)
2. Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh)
3. Hirabuddini (Jharkhand)

**707. Crude oil is .....**

- (a) Odorless  
(b) Colorless  
(c) Smelly yellow to black liquid  
(d) Odourless yellow to black liquid

**RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Saturated hydrocarbons found between sedimentary layers below ground level are called petroleum. It is also called crude oil. Crude oil is a smelly yellow to black liquid.

**708. Which is the second largest crude oil producing state in India?**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Goa

**RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a)** Bombay High (Maharashtra) is the largest crude oil producer in India. Rajasthan is the second largest crude oil producing state in India after Bombay High.

**709. Which mineral is present in monazite sand?**

- (a) Thorium (b) Talc  
(c) Mica (d) Throat

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** India has the highest accumulated Thorium reserves in the world and produces 75% of the total thorium in the world. Thorium is obtained from monazite sand in India. Monazite is mainly found in sand in Kerala, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh.

**710. Where is the oldest oil producing area of Asia?**

- (a) Gujarat (b) Assam  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Nagaland

**RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** The oldest oil well was dug out at Digboi in Assam state of India. The world's first oil well was drilled in 1859 in the USA. Assam oil company drilled the first oil well of Asia in Digboi in 1901. The largest oilfield of India is Bombay High which is operated and managed by ONGC. The other important oilfields of Assam are Hugrijan, and Nahorkatiya.

**711. Which state in India has one of the oldest and largest oil field?**

- (a) Tamil nadu (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Gujarat (d) Assam

**RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**712. Which Indian state has the largest mica reserves?**

- (a) Jharkhand (b) Odisha  
(c) Bihar (d) Andhra Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Andhra Pradesh has the largest reserves of Mica. The Nellore district is famous for Mica production. According to Indian Minerals year book-2018, Andhra Pradesh has 41% of the mica reserve & 71% of total Mica production in India.

**713. Which of the following basins is known for having large amount of coal deposits?**

- (a) Godavari Valley (b) Damodar Valley  
(c) Mahanadi Valley (d) Indus Valley

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** The major coal sector of Gondwana system lies in Damodar valley region, known for large amount of coal reserves. Most of the total coal production in India is found in Gondwana rocks.

**714. Mica is found in abundance in:**

- (a) West Bengal (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Bihar (d) Rajasthan

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** Mica is available abundantly in Rajasthan. In Rajasthan, Mica is mostly found in-Beaver Ajmer Belt, Tonk Belt, and Kaunthal Belt. In India, muscovite, Phlogopite, and biotite are the types of mica found. As per Indian Bureau of Mines 2017 report, Andhra Pradesh leads with 71% share in the country's total resources of Mica. It is followed by Rajasthan (28%), Odisha (17%), Maharashtra (13%), Bihar (2%).

**715. Aishwarya oil field located in:**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Assam  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Madhya Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** Aishwarya oil field is located in Barmer district of Rajasthan. It is the second largest oil field discovery in India.

**716. Mayurbhanj mines are known for :**

- (a) Iron Ore (b) Bauxite  
(c) Copper (d) Aluminium

**RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a)** Mayurbhanj mines are known for iron ore. Iron ore is found mainly in ancient dharwad rocks in India. Odisha is major iron-ore producing state of India. Keonjhar, Bonai and Mayurbhanj district - all the major iron-ore producing area occurs in Odisha. Mayurbhanj receives about 20% of total iron-ore produced in India.

## 10. Major Industries in India

**717. Which of the following cities is NOT known for iron and steel production in India?**

- (a) Surat (b) Bhilai  
(c) Bokaro (d) Jamshedpur

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** Bhilai, Bokaro and Jamshedpur are known for their iron and Steel production in India. Surat is famous for its cloth industry and diamond cutting.

**718. Which of the following industries has developed the most on the banks of the Hooghly river?**

- (a) Jute Industry (b) Dairy Industry  
(c) Sugar Industry (d) Iron-ore Industry

**RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** The Jute industry has developed the most on the banks of the Hooghly River because adjoining regions are jute producing areas and River Hooghly provides water transport and facilities for washing Jute and Jute related goods.

**719. Which of the following states is home to the only mine in the country involved in industrial-scale mining of diamonds?**

- (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Karnataka

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** The Majhgawan mine located in Panna, Madhya Pradesh is the only mine in the country involved in the industrial scale mining of diamonds. Other diamond mines in India are- Golkonda (Andhra Pradesh) Kolar mine (Andhra Pradesh) etc.

**720. Which two steel plants were set up in collaboration with Russia (former USSR)?**

- (a) Durgapur Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plant  
(b) Bokaro Steel Plant and Bhilai Steel Plant  
(c) Rourkela Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plant  
(d) Rourkela Steel Plant and Bhilai Steel Plant

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** In Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) which based on Nehru-Mahalanobis Model, heavy industrialization took place in India. Bokaro Steel Plant (Jharkhand) and Bhilai Steel Plant (Chhattisgarh) were set up with the collaboration of USSR.

**721. Rourkela steel plant is situated in?**

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Odisha (d) Andhra Pradesh

**RPF Constable 03.02.2019 (Shift - I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Rourkela Steel Plant is situated in Odisha state of India. It was set up in 1955 with the help of West Germany.

**722. The Bokaro Steel Plant was set up in India in 1964 with ..... collaboration.**

- (a) Soviet Union (b) Britain  
(c) Switzerland (d) Germany

**RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Bokaro Steel Plant was set up in India in 1964 with the collaboration of USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). Bokaro Steel Plant is the fourth integrated plant in the Public sector started taking shape in 1965 with the collaboration of Soviet Union. It was incorporated as a limited company on 29th January 1964 and was later merged with SAIL.

**723. The Bokaro Steel Plant, which started its operation in 1972 was set up in India with the assistance of :**

- (a) Great Britain (b) Canada  
(c) USSR (d) USA

**RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**724. Which of the following city is famous for its diamond industry located in state of Gujarat?**

- (a) Vadodara (b) Ahmedabad  
(c) Rajkot (d) Surat

**RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** Surat and Navsari city of Gujarat are famous for diamond industries. Diamond cutting and polishing work is done in Surat.

**725. Which steel plant was established with Russian collaboration in Durg district of Chattisgarh and started production in 1959?**

- (a) Rourkela Steel Plant  
(b) Bokaro Steel Plant  
(c) Bhilai Steel Plant  
(d) Durgapur Steel Plant

**RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

Steel Plant	State	Est. with the help of
Bhilai Steel Plant	Chhattisgarh	Russia
Rourkela Steel Plant	Odisha	Germany
Bokaro Steel Plant	Jharkhand	Soviet Union
Durgapur Steel Plant	West Bengal	United Kingdom

**726. In which Indian city was the first successful Cotton mill set up?**

- (a) Mumbai (b) Patna  
(c) Kolkata (d) Chennai

**RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The first cotton mill in India was established in 1818 at Fort Gloster near Kolkata but was a commercial failure. The second cotton mill in India was established on 7 July, 1854 in Tardeo, in Bombay, British India. One of the first steam-powered cotton textile mills in the region, the company was founded by Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar and was named Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company. This mill is said to mark the true foundation of the modern cotton industry in India.

**727. Where is the headquarters of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation located in India?**

- (a) Mumbai (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Uttarakhand

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is an Indian government-owned crude Oil and Natural Gas Corporation. It is headquartered in Dehradun, Uttarakhand. It is under the ownership of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Government of India. It is the largest government-owned-oil and gas exploration and production corporation in the country, and produces around 70% of India's crude oil and around 84% of its natural gas. In November 2010, the Government of India conferred the Maharatna status to ONGC.

**728. Which Indian city is known as the 'Silicon Valley of India' ?**

- (a) Bangalore (b) Kolkata  
(c) Mumbai (d) Delhi

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Bengaluru (formerly Bangalore), the capital of Karnataka is the favorite destination for IT Job seekers. It is also known as the "Silicon Valley of India". However, original Silicon Valley, is situated in the southern San Francisco Bay Area of California, is home to many start-ups and global technology companies like Apple, Facebook and Google.

**729. Hindustan Steel Limited (HSL) was initially designed to manage which of the following steel plants in India?**

- (a) Durgapur (b) Bhilai  
(c) Rourkela (d) Bokaro

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Hindustan Steel Limited (HSL) was initially designed to manage only one plant that was coming up at Rourkela. For Bhilai and Durgapur steel plants the preliminary work was done by the Iron and Steel Ministry. From April 1957, the supervision and control of these two steel plants were also transferred to Hindustan Steel Limited.

**730. Which of the following is India's largest oil company?**

- (a) Hindustan Petroleum  
(b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited  
(c) Bharat Petroleum  
(d) Oil and Natural Gas Nigam Limited

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Indian Oil Corporation Limited is an Indian government corporation. It is under the ownership of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India headquartered in New Delhi. It is the largest government owned oil corporation in the country.

**731. Which of the following is the first large-scale iron and steel plants in India?**

- (a) Sterlite Steel Plant  
(b) Bhilai Steel Plant  
(c) TISCO  
(d) Bokaro Steel Plant

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Tata Iron and Steel Company or TISCO is the first iron and steel manufacturing plant in India which was founded and established by Jamshedji Tata and Dorabji Tata on 26<sup>th</sup> August, 1907 at Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.

**732. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of crude oil and natural gas in India.**

- (a) ONGC (b) BHEL  
(c) SAIL (d) NTPC

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Maharatna ONGC (Oil and Natural Gas Corporation) is the largest producer of crude oil and natural gas company in India. It was established in 1956 and its headquarter is situated in New Delhi.

**733. Rourkela, Bhilai, Bokaro, Visakhapatnam etc are centres for:**

- (a) Cotton and textile industry  
(b) Footloose industry  
(c) Chemical plants  
(d) Iron and steel industry

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Rourkela, Bhilai, Bokaro, Visakhapatnam etc are centres for Iron and steel industry. Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP), in Rourkela, Odisha is the first integrated steel plant in the public sector in India. It was founded in 1955 and it is operated by Steel Authority of India. Bhilai and Bokaro Steel plants are situated in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand state respectively. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Vizag), Vishakhapatnam steel plant is a Navaratna PSU under the ministry of steel.

**734. The Rourkela Steel Plant started with the inauguration of first blast furnace by the then President of India in**

- (a) 1958 (b) 1968  
(c) 1959 (d) 1969

**RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Rourkela steel plant is situated at the north-west end of Odisha in the rich mineral area. This is the first integrated steel plant in the Public sector in India, which was established in collaboration with Germany. On 3 February 1959, the then President Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the first blast furnace 'Parvati' of Rourkela steel Plant.

**735. Which of the following is in the list of Maharatna Central Public Sector Enterprises?**

- (a) India Tourism Development Corporation  
(b) Central Coalfields Limited  
(c) Cochin Shipyard  
(d) Coal India Limited

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** As of June 2023, the nation holds 12 Maharatnas, 14 Navratnas and 73 Miniratnas. The Maharatnas are :

1. National Thermal Power Corporation
2. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation.
3. Steel Authority of India Limited.
4. Coal India Limited.
5. Indian Oil Corporation Limited.
6. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.
7. Gas Authority of India Limited.
8. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.
9. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.
10. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited.
11. Power Finance Corporation Limited.
12. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited.

**736. Which of the following cities has emerged as the most important center with nearly half the cotton mills of the state**

- (a) Coimbatore (b) Bengaluru  
(c) Chennai (d) Madurai

**RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The largest number of cotton mills in Tamil Nadu are found in Coimbatore. Coimbatore is known as the Manchester of South India. It has emerged as the most important centre with nearly half the mills located there.

**737. The full form of BHEL is**

- (a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited  
(b) Bharat Heavy Electronics Limited  
(c) Bureau of Heavy Electricals Limited  
(d) Bureau of Heavy Electronics Limited

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The full name of BHEL is Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. It is government owned engineering and manufacturing enterprise. It was established in 1964. It is India's largest power generation equipment manufactures. BHEL work under the leadership of Ministry of Heavy industries and Public Enterprises.

**738. Which of the following statements is NOT true about cottage industry?**

- (a) Requires advance technological skills  
(b) Involves Household Industry  
(c) Uses local raw material  
(d) Uses family or part-time labour

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Cottage industries are the home-based units of production which rely on human or animal-propelled skills and technology. They are characterized by accessibility to raw materials, low costs of operations and proximity to markets.

**739. Moradabad is renowned for ..... work and has carved a niche for itself in the handicraft industry throughout the world.**

- (a) Copper (b) Diamond  
(c) Steel (d) Brass

**RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Moradabad is a city in Uttar Pradesh. It is situated on the banks of Ramganga river. The city is famous for its huge export of brass handicraft to north America and Europe, and is also thus called 'Brass city' or Peetal Nagari.

**740. Which city of Uttar Pradesh is famous for industry of glass bangles?**

- (a) Moradabad (b) Aligarh  
(c) Agra (d) Firozabad

**RRB JE - 29/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** Firozabad, city of Uttar Pradesh, is famous for manufacturing of glass bangles. It is also known as "Suhag ki Nagari".

**741. Essar steel limited is located in Hazira in :**

- (a) West Bengal (b) Gujarat  
(c) Odisha (d) Jharkhand

**RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** Essar Steel limited is located in Hazira, Surat district of Gujarat. It is fully integrated carbon steel company.

**742. Saharanpur city of Uttar Pradesh is famous for:**

- (a) Wood carving cottage Industry  
(b) Silk textiles  
(c) Brass utensils  
(d) Glass bangles

**RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Saharanpur is a city of Uttar Pradesh. It is famous for cotton textile, sugar processing industry and wood carving cottage industries.

**743. How many leather factories in Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh?**

- (a) 500 (b) 200  
(c) 400 (d) 700

**RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):** Kanpur is major industrial city of Uttar Pradesh. This city is situated on the bank of the river Ganga. It is known as the industrial capital of Uttar Pradesh. Currently, more than 400 factories are located in Kanpur.

**744. Salem steel plant is located at ..... :**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Odisha  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal

**RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c)** Salem steel plant is located in Tamil Nadu. Salem steel plant is a specialized steel manufacturing unit of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) was started in 1982.

**745. In which state Bokaro steel plant located?**

- (a) Jharkhand (b) Assam  
(c) West Bengal (d) Bihar

**RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):** Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL) is located in the Bokaro district of Jharkhand. It is the fourth Integrated Public Sector Steel Plant in India built with help of USSR. It was incorporated as a limited company in 1964. It was later merged with the state-owned steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).

**746. The weavers of ..... in Uttar Pradesh are noted for their versatility of weaving carpets. They always a great demand for ancient persian weaving carpet made in ancient and modern design.**

- (a) Mirzapur (b) Meerut  
(c) Saharanpur (d) Muradabad

**RRB Group-D 13-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a)** The weavers of Mirzapur region in Uttar Pradesh are noted for their versatility of weaving carpets, always a great demand for ancient Persian weaving carpet made in ancient and modern design.

**747. .... is first coastline modern integrated steel plant in India.**

- (a) Durgapur steel plant (b) Bhilai steel plant  
(c) Vizag steel plant (d) Salem steel plant

**RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c)** Vizag steel plant is India's first onshore modern integrated steel plant. It was established in the year 1982. It is also known as Vishakhapatnam steel plant. this is located in Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

**748. First 'Brass city' of Uttarakhand has been established in .....**

- (a) Moradabad (b) Nainital  
(c) Almora (d) Raniket

**RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c)** First 'Brass City' of Uttarakhand was established in Marchula, Almora in December, 2015.

**749. .... is called as 'Manchester of India'.**

- (a) Mumbai (b) Ahmedabad  
(c) Kolkata (d) Surat

**RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b)** Ahmedabad is called as 'Manchester of India'. Mumbai is known as cotton textile capital of India. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) is called 'Manchester of North India'.

**750. The first jute mill was established at Risra in:**

- (a) Kolkata (b) Delhi  
(c) Chennai (d) Mumbai

**RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** India's first jute mill opened in 1855, at Risra near Kolkata. India has first rank in jute production globally.

**751. IISCO Burnpur steel plant is located in:**

- (a) Odisha (b) West Bengal  
(c) Bihar (d) Jharkhand

**RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** IISCO Steel Plant of Steel Authority of India Limited is an integrated steel plant located at Burnpur, a neighbourhood in Asansol city, in west Bengal, India.

**752. Mathura refinery is only refinery in Uttar Pradesh. Which rank among the chain Indian oil refineries in the country?**

- (a) 7 (b) 5  
(c) 6 (d) 9

**RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c)** Mathura Refinery, the sixth refinery of Indian oil was commissioned in 1982 with a capacity of 6.0 MMPTA to meet the demand of Petroleum Products in north western region of the country, which includes National Capital Region.

**753. Mathura refinery, ..... refinery of Indian Oil was commissioned in 1982 with a capacity of 6.0 MMPTA to meet demand for petroleum product in the north-western region of India.**

- (a) 7<sup>th</sup> (b) 9<sup>th</sup>  
(c) 6<sup>th</sup> (d) 5<sup>th</sup>

**RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c)** See the explanation of above question.

**754. Panipat refinery belong to:**

- (a) IOCL (b) HPCL  
(c) BPCL (d) ONGC

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans: (a)** Panipat refinery belong to Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL). This refinery is located in a village called 'Baholi' in Panipat, Haryana. It was established in 1998.

## 11. Transport in India

### (i) Land Transport

**755. The East-West Corridor connects Silchar in Assam with \_\_\_\_\_ in Gujarat.**

- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Porbandar  
(c) Surat (d) Kandla

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -16/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** The East-West corridor of the Golden Quadrilateral connects Silchar (Assam) and Porbandar (Gujarat) cities in India.

**756. The British introduced the concept of ..... In 1850, which significantly influenced the structure of the Indian economy.**

- (a) Waterways (b) roadways  
(c) railways (d) airways

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-I)**



**Ans. (c) :** The 1<sup>st</sup> Railway Train in India, which ran between Bombay to Thane in 21 mile long track on 16<sup>th</sup> April, 1853 was contributed by Lord Dalhousie.

**757. Which of the following National Highway (NH) Connects Pune and Hyderabad?**

- (a) NH-24 (b) NH-9  
(c) NH-27 (d) NH-7

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** National Highway 9 connects Pune–Hyderabad– Machilipatnam/Masulipatnam. NH 9 is one of the major National Highways in India, spanning the states of Maharashtra in the west and Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in the south. Beginning at Pune in Maharashtra, the highway extends for 841 km and ends at Machilipatnam.

**758. Clearance of snow in high altitude areas is undertaken by :**

- (a) Public Works Department  
(b) Snow Authority of India  
(c) Inland Waterways Authority  
(d) The Border Road Organisation

**RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Snow clearance in high altitude area is done by Border Road Organisation (BRO). The BRO was established on 7 May, 1960 to build and manage the road network in the border areas of India. Its headquarters is in New Delhi. It was founded by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Departments	Founding year	Headquarters
Public Works Department (U.P)	1923	Lucknow
Conservation Authority of India	2006	New Delhi
Inland Waterways Authority	1986	Noida (U.P)

**759. Which of these railway stations in India has the largest number of Platforms?**

- (a) Sealdah  
(b) New Delhi  
(c) Hawrah Junction  
(d) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus

**RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Hawrah junction has the maximum number of platform. The numbers of platform in Hawrah are 23. The second highest number of platform is in Siyaldah junction. The Hubli junction has the longest platform of the world.

**760. The \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for the construction and maintenance of national highways.**

- (a) State legislative assembly  
(b) Central Government  
(c) Supreme Court  
(d) President of India

**RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Central Government constituted, the National Highways Authority of India in 1988 responsible for the construction & maintenance of national highways whose functions include development, monitoring and management of National Highways including other minor projects.

**761. Which agency has built and is maintaining the Leh-Manali Highway ?**

- (a) Himachal Pradesh State Highway Authority  
(b) National Highway Authority of India  
(c) National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation (NHIDCL)  
(d) The Border Road Organisation

**RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Leh–Manali Highway is a 428 km long highway in northernmost India connecting Leh, one of the two capitals of the Union Territory of Ladakh, to Manali in the state of Himachal Pradesh. It is designed, built and being maintained by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) for Indian Armed forces.

**762. The scheme which was launched in March 2016 to free all national highways from Railway level crossings, build bridges and renovate the old bridges on national highways is known as :**

- (a) Rail-Bridge Connection Project  
(b) Rail-Road Coordination Project  
(c) Setu-Samudram Project  
(d) Setu-Bharatam Project

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Setu Bharatam was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 4 March 2016. Setu Bharatam programme aims to make all National Highways free of railway level crossings by 2019. This is being done to prevent the frequent accidents and loss of lives at Railways crossings. 208 Railway Over Bridges (ROB)/Railway Under Bridges (RUB) will be built at the Railway crossings at a cost of ₹20,800 crore as part of the programme. Point to be noted is that, Setu Samudram Project is a project between the India and the Sri Lanka.

**763. Which of the following states has the highest road density?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

**RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Road density is the ratio between the length of the total road network of the country and the land area of the country. In India, the distribution of roads is extremely uneven. With 375 kms, the highest road density is in Kerala and the least in Jammu & Kashmir with Just 10 kms. Highest in India, Kerala has the greatest road density, followed by Tripura. Kerala has 5,268.69 km of road network per 1,000 square km.

**764. National Highway 48 (NH 48) extends from:**

- (a) Delhi to Chennai (b) Delhi to Guwahati  
(c) Delhi to Kolkata (d) Delhi to Hyderabad

**RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** National Highway 48 (NH 48) extends from Delhi to Chennai. It passes through seven states of India. Its total length is 2807 km.

**765. The Rail Coach Factory (RCF) is located in which city of Punjab?**

- (a) Bathinda (b) Amritsar  
(c) Kapurthala (d) Ludhiana

**RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Rail Coach factory at Kapurthala is a coach manufacturing unit of the Indian Railways in the state of Punjab. It is located on the Jalandhar - Firozpur railway line.

**766. Deccan Odyssey is a ———**

- (a) Luxury train (b) Five star hotel  
(c) Botanical garden (d) Cricket stadium

**RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Deccan Odyssey is a luxury train which is based on the model of palace on wheels to promote tourism. It is an undertaking of Government of Maharashtra and Ministry of Railways, Government of India. This aims to be a complete 5-star hotel on wheels.

**767. Which of the following highways covers most of Rajasthan?**

- (a) NH 47 (b) NH 15  
(c) NH 8 (d) NH 7

**RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Road transportation is very well developed in Rajasthan. The longest national highway of Rajasthan that connects the state to the Kandla port of Gujarat is NH-15. Apart from NH-15, the other highway that connects Rajasthan state to the Kandla port of Gujarat is NH-14.

**768. Which mobile app won the National e-Governance Award 2019?**

- (a) IRCTC Rail Connect (b) JAN DHAN  
(c) UPI (d) BHIM

**RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Railway's ticket booking mobile application IRCTC (Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation) Rail connect won this year's National e-Governance Award. This app was launched in January 2017 to facilitate booking of train tickets in a faster and easier way.

**769. The headquarters of West Central railway is \_\_.**

- (a) Bilaspur (b) Jaipur  
(c) Jabalpur (d) Mumbai

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The West Central Railway is one of the 18 zones under Indian Railways. West Central Railway was formed by the Ministry of Railway on 4th July 2002. It came into existence on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2003. The headquarters of West Central Railway is at Jabalpur. West Central Railway covers three Indian states namely Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan. Jabalpur railway division, Bhopal railway division, and Kota railway division are the three divisions of West Central Railway.

**770. In which year the first electric train of India was introduced ?**

- (a) 1920 (b) 1940  
(c) 1925 (d) 1950

**RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The first ever electric train in India ran on February 3, 1925, between Bombay Victoria Terminus now called as Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus and Kurla Harbour. The train was electrified on 1500 Volt DC (direct current). The first passenger train in India was started from Mumbai (Bori Bunder) to Thane. It was operated on 16 April 1853.

**771. Which place is linked by National Highway 1 (old numbering)?**

- (a) Delhi-Mumbai (b) Delhi-Kolkata  
(c) Delhi-Atari (d) Delhi-Chennai

**RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** National Highway 1 or NH 1 was a in Northern India that linked the national capital New Delhi to the town of Attari in Punjab near the India-Pakistan border. Old National Highway 1 in its entirety, was part of historic Grand Trunk Road or simply known as GT Road.

NH2 - Delhi to Kolkata  
NH3- Mumbai to Agra  
NH4- Mumbai to Chennai

**772. Institute of Road Traffic Education (IRTE) is located at \_\_\_\_\_ in India.**

- (a) Faridabad (b) New Delhi  
(c) Ghaziabad (d) Gurugram

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Metro rail is fast becoming the most popular means of mass rapid transit in India with an operational network of over 660 km across 12 cities. The first metro in the country started operations all the way back on 24 October, 1984 in Kolkata. It is also the only metro rail network that is controlled by the Indian Railways, all others are operated by autonomous local authorities.

**773. Name the Metro Rail Corporation which has become the first ever project in the country to receive power generated from a waste-to-energy plant.**

- (a) Mumbai Metro (b) Chennai Metro  
(c) Delhi Metro (d) Bangalore Metro

**RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Delhi Metro has become the first ever metro project in the country to receive power generated from waste to energy plant. It contributes towards 'Swachh Bharat Mission' and also helps in creating awareness about its importance.

**774. Second Vande Bharat Express is running between \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) New Delhi to Lucknow  
(b) New Delhi to Mumbai  
(c) New Delhi to Kanpur  
(d) New Delhi to Katra

**RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The original name of Vande Bharat Express is Train 18 (T 18). It is India's first engineless train. First Vande Bharat Exp- Delhi to Varanasi  
Second Vande Bharat Exp- New Delhi to Katra. Recently on 15th Aug 2021, PM announced for 75 more Vande Bharat Trains on "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav Initiative". It is the semi high-speed train of India.

**775. What is the name of India's first engineless train?**

- (a) Vande Mataram Express  
(b) Vande Bharat Express  
(c) Namami Bharat Express  
(d) New India Express

**RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

776. Between which two cities does India's first semi high-speed train 'Vande Bharat Express' run?  
 (a) Ahmedabad and Mumbai Central  
 (b) Hazrat Nizamuddin and Jhansi Junction  
 (c) Puri and Howrah Junction  
 (d) New Delhi and Varanasi Junction

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

777. Which of the following is the semi-high speed train also known as 'Train 18'?  
 (a) Rajdhani Express  
 (b) Vande Bharat Express  
 (c) Mahamana Express  
 (d) Vande Mataram Express

**RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

778. Where and when was the first metro train introduced in India?  
 (a) Kolkata on 24 Oct. 1984  
 (b) Delhi on 15 Aug. 1947  
 (c) Bangalore on 2 Oct. 1945  
 (d) Bombay on 26 January 1950

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Kolkata Metro is the first planned and operational rapid transit system in India. It was initially planned in 1920s, but constructed in 1970s. The first underground stretch, from Bhawanipore (Neta Ji Bhawan) to Esplanado, opened in 1984. At present time metro operates in 9 cities in India. On 29 December 2010, Metro Railway, Kolkata, became the 17th zone of the Indian Railways, completely owned and funded by the Ministry of Railways.

779. Kolkata Metro Rail was opened for commercial services in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 1984 (b) 1980  
 (c) 2004 (d) 1992

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

780. In which year was the Setu Bharatam Programme launched?  
 (a) 2013 (b) 2018  
 (c) 2017 (d) 2016

**RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Setu Bharatam is a project of the Government of India, which was started on 4 March, 2016. Setu Bharatam aims to make all National Highways in India free of railway crossing by 2019. It was launched by the Indian Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

781. Which one of these comprises the Golden Quadrilateral?  
 (a) Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata  
 (b) Delhi-Jaipur-Agra-Meerut  
 (c) Delhi-Mumbai-Bangalore-Kolkata  
 (d) Delhi-Pune-Chennai-Bhubaneswar

**RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Golden Quadrilateral project was launched by Atal Bihari Bajpayee in 2001. By this project the country's big cities will be connected by road in which the government has covered 5846 km road and launched the Golden Quadrilateral scheme of the four major metropolitan cities of the country - Delhi (North), Chennai (South), Kolkata (East) and Mumbai (West).

782. Who launched the Golden Quadrilateral Project?

- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (b) Manmohan Singh  
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Narendra Modi

**RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

783. What is the overall length of Golden Quadrilateral in India ?

- (a) 7956 km (b) 6033 km  
 (c) 4088 km (d) 5846 km

**RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

784. Which one of the following programmes is associated with the development of road transport in India?

- (a) Golden Quadrilateral (b) NRHM  
 (c) NREGP (d) MNREGA

**RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

785. The first undersea tunnel of India will be built in \_\_\_\_\_ by the year 2023.

- (a) Mumbai (b) Kochi  
 (c) Chennai (d) Kanyakumari

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Mumbai will be home to India's first undersea tunnel, which will be part of the city's coastal Road Project to get completed in 2023.

786. The Gatimaan Express connects Jhansi to:

- (a) Agra Cant (b) Anand Vihar  
 (c) New Delhi (d) Hazrat Nizamuddin

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Gatimaan Express connects Jhansi to Hazrat Nizamuddin. It is India's first semi high speed train. Its operating speed is 160 km/h.

787. National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) was set up in:

- (a) 2014 (b) 1988  
 (c) 2002 (d) 1952

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** NHAI was set up in 1988. It's headquarter is situated in New Delhi. The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is responsible for managing the network of National highways in India. The National Highway Authority of India comes under the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. NHAI was set up as an act of 1988, this act ensures the development, maintenance, and management of National highways.

788. The institution responsible for construction and maintenance of India's highways is:

- (a) National Highways Authority of India  
 (b) Transport Authority of India  
 (c) Highway Association of India  
 (d) National Roads Safety Authority

**RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

789. As per Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, National Highways carry \_\_\_\_\_ of India's total road traffic.

- (a) 40% (b) 50%  
 (c) 30% (d) 60%

**RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** National Highways constituted 2.7% of India's total road network, but carried about 40% of road traffic, as of 2013.

**790. Which is India's Longest six-laned controlled-access expressway?**

- (a) Mumbai Pune expressway
- (b) Western Peripheral expressway
- (c) P.V. Narasimha Rao expressway
- (d) Agra-Lucknow expressway

**RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** 302 Km long Lucknow- Agra Expressway is India's longest access controlled 6 lane expressway. It is constructed by the Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority. This expressway can be expandable upto 8 lanes.

**791. Which of the following statements is not true regarding to national highway?**

- (a) NH-44 is the longest national highway of India.
- (b) NH-47A is the shortest national highway of India.
- (c) NH-8 is the shortest national highway of India
- (d) NHAI has the authority for the development, maintenance and management of national highways.

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** NH-44 - It is the longest National Highway in India, which connects "Srinagar" to "Kanya kumari".

• NH-47A - It is the shortest national Highway in India whose length is 5.92 km.

NH-8 is a national Highway in India running from Karimganj in Assam to Sabroom in Tripura.

The full name of NHAI is 'National Highways Authority of India'. it was established in the year 1988 and is responsible for the development, maintenance and management of National Highways.

**792. The Border Roads Organization (BRO) comes under the:**

- (a) Ministry of Defence
- (b) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and public Distribution
- (c) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (d) Ministry of Communications

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Border Roads Organization comes under the Ministry of Defence since 2015. It has an objective to regulate and make roads near borders. It was established in 1960 and its present Director General is Rajeev Chaudhary.

**793. When was the Border Road Organisation established in India?**

- (a) May, 1960
- (b) May, 1962
- (c) September, 1962
- (d) September, 1960

**RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

**794. Where is the 'Zojila Tunnel Project' located?**

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Zojila Tunnel is one of the longest tunnels in Asia. Zojila Tunnel Project located in Jammu & Kashmir. It is a 14.2 km long road tunnel under Zoji la Pass in the Himalayas. Zojila Pass is situated at an altitude of 11, 578 feet on the Srinagar - Kargil - Leh National Highway. The tunnel will provide all weather connectivity between Srinagar valley and Leh on NH-1.

**795. India's longest road-cum-rail bridge, connecting Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, is called the :**

- (a) Godavari Bridge
- (b) Bogibeel Bridge
- (c) Howrah Bridge
- (d) Pamban Bridge

**RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Bogibeel Bridge is a combined road and rail bridge over the Brahmaputra river in the north-eastern Indian state of Assam between Dhemaji district and Dibrugarh district which was started in 2002. It is the longest rail - cum-road bridge in India, measuring 4.94 km.

**796. Which is the longest highway tunnel in India ?**

- (a) Aat Tunnel
- (b) Rohtang Tunnel
- (c) Atal Tunnel
- (d) Jawahar Tunnel

**RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Atal Tunnel, is the longest highway tunnel with a length of 9.02 km its named after former Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

**797. The headquarters of East Central Railway is in**

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Patna
- (c) Malda
- (d) Hajipur

**RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :**

<u>Railway Zones</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
East Central Railway	Hajipur, Bihar
Eastern Railway	Kolkata
West Central Railway	Jabalpur, M.P.
South-East Central Railway	Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
East Coast Railway	Bhubaneswar, Odisha
There are total 18 zones and 70 divisions in India	

**798. NH-44 is the longest national highway route in India and it runs between Srinagar and Kanyakumari. What is its length?**

- (a) 2397 km
- (b) 2134 km
- (c) 2369 km
- (d) 3745 km

**RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** National Highway 44 (NH-44) is now the longest national highway in India. It is 3745 km long and runs from Srinagar to Kanyakumari. Earlier the longest national highway route was NH-7 of total length 2,369 km (from Varanasi to Kanyakumari). NH-44 passes through 10 states i.e. Punjab, Haryana, UP, MP, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and 2 Union Territory Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi.

**799. Which two places are connected by the National Highway, NH-44?**

- (a) Srinagar to Kanyakumari
- (b) Vijay Nagar to Kutch
- (c) Delhi to Chennai
- (d) Lahaul & Spiti to kanyakumari

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

800. \_\_\_\_\_ is the longest highway of India.

- (a) NH - 44 (b) NH - 8  
(c) NH - 35 (d) NH - 20

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

801. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first metro railway in India, inaugurated by former Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi.

- (a) Mumbai Metro (b) Jaipur Metro  
(c) Delhi Metro (d) Kolkata Metro

**RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Kolkata metro was India's first metro railway which was inaugurated in 1972 by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and was first opened for commercial services in 1984. Initially, it was introduced in a stretch of only 3.4 km. Kolkata metro joined as the 17th zone of the Indian railways in December 2010.

802. "Rail Sahyog" web portal launched by Indian Railway is meant for

- (a) Grievance redressal  
(b) Real-time train running status  
(c) Ticket reservation  
(d) Provide basic amenities i.e. toilet, dustbin etc.

**RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Rail Sahyog project is an initiative of Indian Railways towards transforming India with objective to provide fundamental amenities i.e. toilets (for boosting hygiene sanitation standard), Rail WiFi, dustbins (Swachh Station, Swachh, Bharat), benches (taking care of every citizen), plastic bottle crushing machine etc.

803. What is the name of India's first Railway University?

- (a) Rashtriya Rail Vishwavidyalaya  
(b) Institute of Rail Management of India  
(c) National Rail and Transportation Institute  
(d) Indian Rail and Roadways Institute

**RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** On 15 December 2018, Union Railways Minister Piyush Goyal had dedicated India's first Railway University to the Nation in Vadodara. The Railway University is first of its kind institution in the nation and the third in the world after Russia and China. It is named as the National Rail and Transportation Institution (NRTI).

804. India's first railway university is located at:

- (a) Thane, Maharashtra  
(b) Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Vadodara, Gujarat  
(d) Raurkela, Odisha

**RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

805. Which one of the following lines runs parallel to Arabian Sea?

- (a) The Central Railways  
(b) The Western Railways  
(c) The Southern Railways  
(d) The Konkan Railways

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Konkan Railways runs parallel to Arabian Sea. It's headquarter is in Navi Mumbai. It connects Mumbai (financial capital of India) to Mangalore. Konkan Railways passes through Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka.

806. Which one of the following states has the highest length of railway lines in kilometers?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Uttar Pradesh has the highest length of railway lines in kilometres as compared to other states. As of 2019, Uttar Pradesh has approximate 8,823 kms of railway route.

807. The North-South and East-West (NS-EW) corridors of Indian Highway network intersect at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Delhi (b) Jhansi  
(c) Bhopal (d) Jaipur

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Jhansi is the junction(intersection) of North-South and East-West Corridors and four stretches are common between the Golden Quadrilateral the NS-EW Corridors. The NS-EW Corridor passes from 17 states and from Delhi along with other states capitals such as Srinagar, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Lucknow, and Dispur. The North-South corridor connects Srinagar to Kanyakumari (4,000 km), and the East-West corridor connects Silchar to Porbandar (3,300 km).

808. The Longest running train in the Indian Railway network in terms of distance and time is .....

- (a) Vivek Express (b) Golden Chariot  
(c) Yoga Express (d) Samjhauta Express

**RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a) :** The longest running train in the Indian Railway network in terms of distance and time is Vivek Express. The Vivek Express comprises of pairs of express trains which were introduced to mark the 150th birth anniversary of Swami Vivekanand in 2013. This train runs between Dibrugarh and Kanyakumari and covers a total journey of 4247 km.

809. India's longest distance train run between which stations?

- (a) Kanyakumari-Baramulla  
(b) Dibrugarh-Nakia  
(c) Dibrugarh-Kanyakumari  
(d) Thiruvananthapuram -New Delhi

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

810. Name the recently added 17th zone of the Indian Railway.

- (a) Kolkata Metro (b) East Central Railway  
(c) Konkan Railway (d) Delhi Metro

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Indian Railways framework is the biggest in Asia and the fourth biggest in the world. It celebrated 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2003. Kolkata Metro is the 17<sup>th</sup> Zone of Indian Railways. Presently Indian Railway has 18 Zone and 70 Divisions. The headquarter of Indian Railway is in New Delhi.

811. Which National Highway connects Delhi and Mumbai?

- (a) NH10 (b) NH8  
(c) NH1 (d) NH12

**RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** National Highway 8 (NH8) connects the Indian capital city of New Delhi with the Indian financial capital city of Mumbai. The highway passes through the state capitals of Gandhinagar and Jaipur, as well as important cities like Ahmedabad, Surat and Vadodara.

**812. The Bharatmala Pariyojana is associated with:**

- (a) Ports (b) Highways  
(c) Telecom (d) Railways

**RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Bharatmala Project is a National Highway Development Project. Under this, apart from new highways, those projects will also be completed which are still incomplete. This included the development project with border and international connectivity.

**813. What is full form of IRCTC?**

- (a) Indian Railway Central Tourism Corporation  
(b) Indian Railway Catering and Transport Corporation  
(c) Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation  
(d) Indian Railway Central Transport Corporation

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The full form of IRCTC is the Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation. It was established on 27 September 1999. It is an Indian Railway subsidiary established by the Ministry of Railways to manage Indian railway catering, online ticketing and tourism operations. IRCTC headquarters is located in New Delhi, India.

**814. Which of the following special trains can be taken to travel to Lumbini, Bodhgaya, Sarnath and Kushinagar?**

- (a) Buddhist Circuit Tourist Train  
(b) Buddhist Train  
(c) Buddha Express Special Tourist Train  
(d) Buddhist Tourist Train

**RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** In the Mahaparinirvana Sutra the Buddha tells his followers that they can attain merit and a noble rebirth by going on pilgrimage to the places where he was born (Lumbini), gained enlightenment (Bodhgaya), first taught (Sarnath) and attained Nirvana (Kushinagar). The Buddhist Circuit Tourist Train takes us to these places and helps in feeling self disciplined and legendary life of Lord Buddha.

**815. Operation Thirst was started by?**

- (a) Border Security Force  
(b) Railway Protection Force  
(c) Central Industrial Security Force  
(d) Delhi Police

**RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Indian Railways have launched "Operation Thirst", as an all India drive to curb the menace of selling unauthorized packaged drinking water in railway premises. The operation thirst drive was carried out in all major railway stations of the country on 8 and 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2019. During the drive, 1371 persons were arrested by the railway protection force for selling of packaged drinking water of unauthorized brands.

**816. What are the main modes of transport that accelerate the Indian economy?**

- (a) Water Ship (b) Bicycles  
(c) Railways (d) Bullock Cart

**RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Rail transport is the major among the modes of transportation, that give a boost to the India economy.

**817. Indian Railway has ..... zones.**

- (a) 8 (b) 18  
(c) 16 (d) 12

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b) :** Indian Railway has 18 zones. Recently, 18<sup>th</sup> railway zone (South coastal Railway) has been established in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh in February, 2019.

**818. Where is the headquarter of East Coast Railway located?**

- (a) Guwahati (b) Bhubaneswar  
(c) Chennai (d) Secunderabad

**RRB J.E. -2014**

**Ans. (b) :** The East Coast Railway is one of the 18 railway zones of Indian Railways. It came into existence on 1 April 2003. The headquarters of the zone are at Bhubaneswar.

**819. Where is the headquarter of west-central railway?**

- (a) Jabalpur (b) Jaipur  
(c) Prayagraj (d) Ahmedabad

**RRB J.E. 2014**

**Ans. (a) :** The headquarter of the western-central railway is located in Jabalpur on 1 April 2003. West central railway was renovated from Jabalpur and Bhopal division of the central railway zone and re-organized Kota division of western railway.

**820. What is the status of Indian Railways among the world largest railways?**

- (a) 7 (b) 5  
(c) 3 (d) 4

**RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** Indian Railways is Asia's second largest rail network and single government owned in the world. It has the fourth largest rail network.

**Note—Question is aborted by RRB.**

**821. Pir-Panjal railway tunnel is located in:**

- (a) Himachal Pradesh  
(b) Uttarakhand  
(c) Sikkim  
(d) Jammu and Kashmir

**RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** Pir-Panjal railway tunnel is also known as Banihal railway tunnel. It is 11.2 kms long. It originates from Banihal town of Jammu and Kashmir.

**822. Broad Gauge in India has a distance between the tracks is:**

- (a) 1676 mm (b) 1000 mm  
(c) 762 mm (d) 1676 mm

**RRB J.E. -2014**

**Ans. (a) :** Broad gauge is also called wide gauge or large line. The distance between the two tracks in these railway gauges is 1676 mm (5ft 6in). any gauge, wider than standard gauge or 1,435 mm (4ft 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches), is called broad gauge.

**823. Which of the following place does not have a rail coach factory?**

- (a) Kapurthala (b) Kolkata  
(c) Perambur (d) Rae Bareilly

**RRB J.E. 2014**

**Ans. (b) :** Rail coach factory is not located in Kolkata. Rail coach factory Kapurthala was established in 1986. It is second rail coach factory of Indian railway

**824. India's first bullet train is as proposed to run between:**

- (a) Surat and Mumbai  
(b) Ahmedabad and Mumbai  
(c) Vadodara and Mumbai  
(d) Vapi and Mumbai

**RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b)** India's first bullet train is proposed to run between Ahmedabad to Mumbai. The train will cover the distance of over 508 km from Sabarmati (Gujarat) to Bandra (Mumbai, Maharashtra). Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe laid the foundation stone for the project in Ahmedabad, Gujarat on 14 September, 2017.

**825. National Rail Museum of India is located at?**

- (a) New Delhi (b) Shimla  
(c) Darjeeling (d) Kolkata

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** National Rail Museum is located in Chanakyapuri area of New Delhi. Indian rail is the centre of heritage. The National Rail Museum is one of prominent railway museums in the world.

**826. Headquarter of ..... at Hubli, Karnataka is started using green fuel, biodiesel in trains coming under its territory.**

- (a) Southern Railway  
(b) South Eastern Railway  
(c) South central Railway  
(d) South Western Railway

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):** South-Western Railway headquartered at Hubli located in Karnataka, has started using green fuel (bio-diesel) in the trains under its territory. Under this, Hubli-Bengaluru Jan Shatabdi Express is the first train to use bio-diesel.

**827. Indian Railways has introduced bio-diesel locomotive in its ..... zone.**

- (a) South Railway  
(b) South western Railway  
(c) South central Railway  
(d) South Eastern Railway

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

**828. Which of the following is the railway mascot of India?**

- (a) Morris Cat (b) Murgan Peacock  
(c) Nandi Bull (d) Bholu Elephant

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** The mascot of Indian railways is 'Bholu the Elephant'. This is symbol of an elephant standing like a train guard carrying a lamp in hand and showing green signal.

**829. A semi-luxury tourist train is:**

- (a) Royal Rajasthan on Wheel  
(b) Deccan Odyssey  
(c) Deccan Queen  
(d) Desert Circuit

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d):** Desert circuit is a semi-luxury train that runs between Jaipur-Bikaner-Jaisalmer-Jodhpur via Ajmer-Pushkar. The goal of the this train to promote tourism in the desert cities. It is managed and handled by IRCTC.

**830. Which of the following is the slowest train in India?**

- (a) Mettupalayam - Ooty - Nilgiri Passenger  
(b) New delhi - Bhopal - shatabdi Express  
(c) Dibrugarh-Kanyakumari-vivek Express  
(d) Pratapnagar-Jambusar passenger train

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** The slowest train of India is Mettupalayam-Ooty- Nilgiri Passenger has almost speed 10 km/h. Its speed is so slow that people can easily climb in a moving train.

**831. Name the railway zone headquarter located in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh that become the first railway zone in Indian Railways to eliminate all unmanned level crossing?**

- (a) Central Railway  
(b) Western Central Railway  
(c) Eastern Central Railway  
(d) South Central Railway

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** West Central Railway Jabalpur is the railway zone headquarters located in Madhya Pradesh. It is first railway zone to eliminate unmanned level crossing.

**832. International Tourist Bureau facility of Indian Railways is not available in:**

- (a) Chennai  
(b) Thiruvananthapuram  
(c) Secunderabad  
(d) Bengaluru

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** International Tourist Bureau facility of Indian Railways is not available in Thiruvananthapuram. Indian Railways International tourist Bureau is available in Kolkata, Secunderabad, New Delhi, Chennai, Jaipur, Agra etc.

**833. The engine of the....., is the oldest working steam locomotive in the world.**

- (a) Fairy queen (b) Golden Chariot  
(c) Place on wheels (d) Maharaja Express

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** The engine of Fairy Queen, is the oldest working steam locomotive in the world. This engine was built in 1855. Fairy Queen operates at a speed of 30 to 40 km/h. The name of this engine has also been recorded in the Guinness Book of World Records.

**834. Where is the Diesel Locomotive Work located?**

- (a) Irugar (b) Chittaranjan  
(c) Varanasi (d) Secunderaband

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Diesel locomotive work is located in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Its production unit is owned by Indian railway that manufactures diesel electric locomotives and its spare parts.

**835. Which are the longest rail tunnels in India?**

- (a) Nathuwadi tunnel (b) Pir-Panjal tunnel  
(c) Karbude tunnel (d) Bardewadi tunnel

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** India's longest rail tunnel is Pir-panjal or Banihal rail tunnel which is 11.21 km long. It is located in north of Banihal town of Jammu and Kashmir in India.

**836. Indian rail network.....connects almost station?**

- (a) 12,000 (b) 14,000  
(c) 8,000 (d) 10,000

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Indian rail network connects about 8000 railway station. Indian Railway is the largest employer in India.

**837. In which year was the Indian Railway Board Act passed?**

- (a) 1905 (b) 1890  
(c) 1937 (d) 1966

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** Indian Railway Board Act was passed in the year 1905. The Railway Board was formed in the year 1901 on the recommendation of Sir Thomas Robertson Committee in relation to administration and work of railways.

**838. 'Mission Speed' is associated from which project?**

- (a) Air traffic (b) Road traffic  
(c) Water traffic (d) Rail Traffic

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** 'Mission Speed' is associated with the rail traffic project. It was announced in 2016-17 budget under ministry of Railways to increase the average speed of freight trains and passenger trains.

**839. Which one of the following does not refer zones of Indian Railways?**

- (a) SECR (b) ECOR  
(c) NER (d) EWR

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (d):** EWR does not refer zones of Indian railways.

Railway zone	Headquarter
South East Central Railway (SECR) –	Bilaspur
North Eastern Railway (NER) –	Gorakhpur
Eastern Coast Railway (ECR) –	Bhubaneswar

**840. Which of the following rail networks is the fourth largest network in the world?**

- (a) China (b) U.S.A.  
(c) India (d) Russia

**RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The world's seventh largest commercial employer with over 1.3 million employees, Indian Railways has emerged as the fourth largest rail network globally. Boasting about 115,000 km of track length across about 7,500 stations, Indian Railways transports more than a billion tons of freight traffic per year and carries 8.4 billion passengers every year.

**841. Select the INCORRECT pair of railway zone and its headquarters.**

- (a) West Central – Jabalpur  
(b) East Central – Hajipur  
(c) North Central – Gorakhpur  
(d) South Central – Secunderabad

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

Ans. (c) :	
Railway Zone	Zonal headquarter
Central Railway	Mumbai
Eastern Railway	Kolkata
North Central Railway	Prayagraj
North Eastern Railway	Gorakhpur
North Western Railway	Jaipur
Western Railway	Churchgate
West Central Railway	Jabalpur
East Coast Railway	Bhubaneswar
Northern Railway	Baroda House, New Delhi

**842. Which statement regarding the "Green Rail Corridor" (launched in Tamil Nadu) is NOT correct?**

- (a) The stretch of the green rail corridor is 114 km  
(b) It is India's first green rail corridor  
(c) The trains under green rail corridor are equipped with bio toilets.  
(d) It was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi

**RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The India's first Green Rail Corridor, a 114-km long Rameswaram-Manamadurai stretch in Tamil Nadu which ensures zero toilet discharge on rail tracks, was inaugurated by Railways Minister Suresh Prabhu in July, 2016. Trains in the section have been equipped with bio-toilets ensuring zero discharge of human waste on the rail tracks.

**843. Government of India has set ambitious target of building \_\_\_\_ Kms of highways in FY21.**

- (a) 1000 (b) 10000  
(c) 15000 (d) 5000

**RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The government has set a target of constructing 15,000 km of highways in financial year 21. On march 2021 total length of National Highways are 1.37 lakh km.

## (ii) Water Transport

**844. Which of the following ports is located on the western coast of India?**

- (a) Ennore (b) Cochin  
(c) Haldia (d) Paradip

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

Ans. (b) : Port	Location
Ennore –	Tamil Nadu (Eastern coast)
Cochin –	Kerala (Western coast)
Haldia –	Kolkata (Eastern coast)
Paradip –	Odisha (Eastern coast)



**845. The National Waterway No. 1 on the Ganga River connects Allahabad with .....**

- (a) Hooghly (b) Patna  
(c) Kolkata (d) Haldia

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** National Waterways Act came into effect in 2016. It proposed 106 additional National Waterways and merged 5 existing Acts. National Waterway No. 1 on the Ganga River connects Allahabad with Haldia (Ganga-Bhagirathi, Hooghly river system).

**846. The Jawaharlal Nehru Port is situated in which of the following cities?**

- (a) Kochi (b) Mormugao  
(c) Kandla (d) Navi Mumbai

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** The Jawaharlal Nehru port is situated at Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra while Kochi port is situated at Kochi, Kerala. Mormugao is situated in Goa and Kandla port is situated in Kutch, Gujarat.

**847. Which of the following Indian sea ports is located in the far South as compared to the others?**

- (a) Tuticorin (b) Chennai  
(c) Paradip (d) Mangalore

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** In given Indian sea ports Tuticorin is located in the far South as compared to the others.

**848. Which of the following ports lies on the east coast of India?**

- (a) Kochi (b) Nhava Sheva  
(c) Tuticorin (d) Kandla

**RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Thoothukudi (formerly Tuticorin) is a port city, a municipal corporation and an industrial city in Thoothukudi district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. The city lies in the Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal in the east coast of India. Nhava Sheva is a port located in Mumbai.

**849. Which among the following ports in India has been renamed as Deendayal Port.**

- (a) Kandla (b) Mormugao  
(c) Tuticorin (d) Cochin

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Ministry of Shipping renamed Kandla Port Trust as Deendayal Port Trust with effect from 25th of September, 2017. Kandla Port, located on the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat, is one of the twelve major ports in the country. It was constructed in 1950s as main seaport to serve in western India.

**850. Which of the following rivers is a part of National waterway 5 (NW-5)?**

- (a) Krishna (b) Brahmani  
(c) Damodar (d) Godavari

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

<b>Ans. (b) :</b>		
<b>National Waterway</b>	<b>Related River</b>	<b>Length</b>
National Waterway-1	Ganga, Bhagirathi, Hooghly Rivers (Prayagraj to Haldia)	1620 km
National Waterway-2	Brahmaputra (Sadiya-Dhubri)	891 km
National Waterway-3	West Coast Canal is located in Kerala from Kollam to Kottapuram	205 km
National Waterway-4	Krishna and Godavari (Kakinada Puducherry Canal System)	1095 km
National Waterway-5	Brahmani River (From Geonkhali to Talcher)	623 km
National Waterway-6 (proposed)	Barak River (Lakhipur to Bhanga)	121 km
Currently 111 Waterways have been officially notified in India.		

**851. Which of the following National waterway runs along Coromandal Coast and also through part of Krishna and Godavari river in South India?**

- (a) National Waterway-1  
(b) National Waterway-4  
(c) National Waterway-3  
(d) National Waterway-2

**RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

**852. Which of the following river's section was declared as National Waterway-2 in 1988 ?**

- (a) Narmada (b) Brahmaputra  
(c) Krishna (d) Ganga

**RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

**853. National waterways (NW 1) is already operated for waterways transport between which two cities of the country?**

- (a) Kottapuram-kollam (b) Kakinad-Puducheri  
(c) Haldia-Prayagraj (d) Dhubri- sadiya

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**854. Which two places are connected by National Waterway-2?**

- (a) Kottapuram and Kollam  
(b) Prayagraj and Haldia  
(c) Mandavi and Zuari  
(d) Sadiya and Dhubri

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**855. According to National Waterways 1 (NW 1) in India, what is the length (stretch) of Allahabad (Prayagraj)-Haldia in km?**

- (a) 1078 km (b) 205 km  
(c) 891 km (d) 1,620 km

**RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**856. National Waterway-3 of India exists in the state of .....**

- (a) Karnataka (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Kerala (d) Andhra Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**857. Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust is situated in?**

- (a) Bhubaneswar (b) Kochi  
(c) Mumbai (d) Vishakhapatnam

**RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (c) :** Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust is situated in Mumbai.

**858. As per Inland Waterways Authority of India, what is the approximate total length of navigable and waterways of India?**

- (a) 15600 km (b) 14500 km  
(c) 13600 km (d) 12400 km

**RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** In India, the total length of inland waterways is 14500 km. As per National Waterway Act 2016, 111 waterways have been declared as 'National Waterways'.

**859. India's only Naval Aviation Museum is located in which state**

- (a) Odisha (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Gujarat (d) Goa

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** India's only Naval Aviation Museum is located in Goa. It is the only aviation museum in Asia. It was inaugurated in 1998. The chief attractions of the place are displays of Indian aircraft that were used in the history of the Navy. Air force museum is located in New Delhi, Samudrika Naval Marine Museum situated in Andaman and Nicobar, and cavalry Tank museum in Maharashtra.

**860. Which port city is called the 'Queen of Arabian Sea'?**

- (a) Mumbai (b) Chennai  
(c) Kolkata (d) Kochi

**RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Kochi is called the 'Queen of Arabian Sea' because it is an important spice trading centre located on the west coast from 14th century onwards. It is the part of Ernakulam district.

**861. The Kolkata Port is located on which river?**

- (a) Hooghly (b) Godavari  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Ganga

**RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The Kolkata Port (KoPT), located on the left bank of Hugli River is the first major as well as the only riverine port in India. Recently the Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has given its approval to rename Kolkata Port as Syama Prasad Mookherjee Port. The Board of Trustees of Kolkata Port Trust in its Meeting held on 25th February, 2020 has also passed a Resolution to re-name Kolkata Port as Syama Prasad Mookherjee Port, Kolkata.

**862. In which of the following places is the Syama Prasad Mookherjee Port located?**

- (a) Kolkata (b) Chennai  
(c) Kandla (d) Mumbai

**RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

**863. How does most of India's foreign trade take place?**

- (a) Through land and air routes  
(b) Through land and sea routes  
(c) Equally through land, air and sea routes each  
(d) Through sea and air routes

**RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Most of India's foreign trade is carried through sea and air routes. However, a small portion is also carried through land route to neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

**864. Which one of the following ports is not located on the Eastern Coast of India?**

- (a) Tuticorin (b) Kandla  
(c) Paradeep (d) Haldia

**RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The port of Kandla is located on the Gulf of Kutch on the northwestern coast of India.

**865. Which port is one of the oldest artificial ports on the eastern coast of India?**

- (a) Chennai Port (b) Kandla Port  
(c) Visakhapatnam Port (d) Paradip Port

**RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Chennai Port was founded in 1639. Initially, East India company's ships used to anchor offshore and the cargo was transported through the small boats. Chennai doesn't possess any natural harbour. Chennai Port is 3rd oldest port in India. It serves mainly as a container port that ranks second in India just after the container port of Mumbai. It is the largest port in Bay of Bengal.

**866. Where is INS Sardar Patel Naval Base located?**

- (a) Chennai (b) Mumbai  
(c) Porbandar (d) Vishakhapatnam

**RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** INS Sardar Patel is a Forward Operating Base of Indian Navy in Porbandar (Gujarat). Also it acts as headquarter of Naval Officer-in-charge. It has been proved of much significance for providing help and support to units of Indian Navy operating in northern Arabian sea.

**867. Which of the following is maritime harbor in the gulf of Kutch?**

- (a) Verawal (b) Kandla  
(c) Dahej (d) Jafarabad

**RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b)** Kandla port is located in the gulf of Kutch, Gujarat. It is the largest port to supply the northern India. It is a tidal port that has been declared a free trade zone.

**868. Which of the following is the major worldwide centre for Ship breaking in India?**

- (a) Kochi (b) Vishakhapatnam  
(c) Alang (d) Chennai

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Shipbreaking yards in Alang-Sosiya are located in the state of Gujarat around 50 km by road from the city of Bhavnagar. They were initially set up in 1983 and stretch on a 10 km long beach with a vast tidal range. Alang-Sosiya is the world's largest shipbreaking site.

**869. Establishment of National Technology Centre for ports was recently laid in:**

- (a) Varanasi (b) Ahmedabad  
(c) Kanpur (d) Chennai

**RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)** Establishment of National Technology Centre for ports, waterways and beaches (NTCPWE) was recently laid in IIT Chennai, under the Sagarmala project, i.e., flagship programme of the Ministry of Shipping.

**870. Which of the following port is a riverine port?**

- (a) Kocchi (b) Mumbai  
(c) Kolkata (d) Chennai

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** Kolkata port is a natural riverine port. It is located on the left bank of Hooghly river, 129 km north from the Bay of Bengal. Its sea-based ports is called "Diamond Harbour". Paddy and jute are most exported products from port of Kolkata.

**871. .... is an inland river port serving the vast hinterland of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin.**

- (a) Tuticorin (b) Kochi  
(c) Kolkata (d) Kandla

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**872. Hindustan Shipyard Limited is located in .....**

- (a) Goa (b) Cochin  
(c) Mumbai (d) Visakhapatnam

**RRB J.E. -2014**

**Ans. (d) :** Hindustan Shipyard Limited is one of the India's shipyard center, located in Visakhapatnam. Hindustan Shipyard Limited was established by the Scindia shipyard navigation company with the name of 'Scindia shipyard'. Its foundation was laid by Dr. Rajendra Prasad on 21<sup>st</sup> June 1941.

### **(iii) Air Transport**

**873. Which transport aircraft of the Indian Air Force is certified to fly on blended aviation fuel?**

- (a) Sukhoi Su-30 (b) MiG-29  
(c) AN-32 (d) Mirage 2000

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Indian Airforce's AN-32 aircraft was formally fleet certified to fly on blended aviation fuel containing up to 10% of indigenous bio-jet fuel. The approval for use of bio-fuel to fly the Russian made fleet was given by the Centre for Military Airworthiness and Certification (CEMILAC). This will promote the 'Make in India' mission as this bio-fuel would be produced from Tree Borne Oils sourced from tribal areas and farmers.

**874. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport is situated in :**

- (a) Bhubaneswer (b) Siliguri  
(c) Hyderabad (d) Kolkata

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport is located in Kolkata, West Bengal. Kolkata Airport is one of the oldest airports in India. It was opened in 1924.

**875. Name the Indian state, which has four international airports.**

- (a) Kerala (b) Gujarat  
(c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra

**RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Kerala has four operational International airports as of 2019 and is the only Indian state having 4 International airports along with Tamil Nadu.

- (1). Trivandrum International Airport, Kerala
- (2). Cochin International Airport, Kerala
- (3). Calicut International Airport, Kerala
- (4). Kannur International Airport, Kerala.

**876. Which of these public sector companies provides helicopter service to tourists for use in hilly areas ?**

- (a) Global vector Helicorp  
(b) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited  
(c) Air India  
(d) Pawan Hans Limited

**RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Pawan Hans Limited is a helicopter service company based at Noida in Delhi NCR, India. Pawan Hans is a minor category-I PSU. Pawan Hans Limited was incorporated on 15 October, 1985 as the Helicopter Corporation of India (HCI). Off -Shore operations, connecting inaccessible areas, charter services, search and rescue work, VIP transportation, corporate and special charters, hotline washing of insulators and Heli-pilgrims are some of the major services of Pawan Hans.

**877. Which of the following is responsible for providing safe, efficient air traffic and aeronautical communication services in the Indian air space?**

- (a) Airports Association of India  
(b) Airports and Aeronautical Authority of India  
(c) Airports Authority of India  
(d) Aeronautical Authority of India

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Airports Authority of India (AAI) is responsible for the provision of Air Navigation Services over the Indian Continental airspace and adjoining ocean airspace, delegated to India by ICAO. AAI was founded in 1995 and headquartered in New Delhi.

**878. The international airport of which Indian city is named after Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?**

- (a) Nagpur (b) Pune  
(c) Hyderabad (d) Ranchi

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport is an international airport serving the city of Nagpur, Maharashtra, India. It is in use for domestic, international and cargo flights from Nagpur to various domestic and international cities.

**879. At which city's airport can one find the statue of Lal Bahadur Shastri?**

- (a) Varanasi (b) Chennai  
(c) Shimla (d) Hyderabad

**RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport is an international and famous public airport located at Babatpur, Varanasi. It was declared as an international airport by the union cabinet on 3<sup>rd</sup> Oct, 2012.

**880. Which Indian airport is the world's first fully solar powered airport?**

- (a) Indira Gandhi International Airport  
(b) Chennai International Airport  
(c) Cochin International Airport  
(d) Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Cochin International Airport, India's first airport built under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Model, has scripted another chapter in aviation history by becoming the first airport in the world that operates completely on solar power.

**881. Which one is the world's fully power by solar energy airport?**

- (a) Cochin International Airport  
(b) Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport  
(c) Dubai International Airport  
(d) Kansai International Airport.

**RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

**882. The Air India logo consists of:**

- (a) A flying swan only  
(b) A flying duck with the wheel of Konark inside it  
(c) A flying crane with the wheel of konark inside it  
(d) A flying swan with the wheel of konark inside it

**RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Air India's mascot is the Maharaja (Emperor) and the logo consists of a flying swan with the wheel of Konark inside it. Over 60 international destinations are served by Air India across four continents. It was founded in 15<sup>th</sup> October, 1932 as Tata Airlines.

**883. Where is Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport situated?**

- (a) Bengaluru (b) Chennai  
(c) Indore (d) Nagpur

**RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport is situated in Indore in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. It is an International Airport. The airport is named after Maharani Ahilya Bai Holkar of Indore, belonging to the Holkar dynasty of the Maratha Empire. She built hundred of temples, more than 30 dharmshalas and numerous ghats and wells, all for the welfare of people. Her's 28-year-reign, during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, is still cited as a model of benevolent and effective government

**884. Where is Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport located?**

- (a) Shimla (b) Chandigarh  
(c) Bareilly (d) Amritsar

**RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Sri Guru Ramdas Jee International Airport, which serves in the Indian city of Amritsar, Punjab. It is named after Guru Ram Das who was the fourth Sikh Guru and the founder of Amritsar city.

**885. The \_\_\_\_\_ was constituted in 1995 with the responsibility of creating, upgrading, maintaining and managing civil aviation infrastructure both, on the ground and in the air space of India.**

- (a) National Airport Authority of India  
(b) Aviation Authority of India  
(c) Airport Authority of India  
(d) International Airport Authority of India

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Airport Authority of India was constituted in 1995 with the responsibility of creating, upgrading, maintaining and managing civil aviation infrastructure both, on the ground and in the air space of India. It's headquarters is in New Delhi.

**886. Where is the Indira Gandhi International Airport located?**

- (a) Mumbai (b) Chandigarh  
(c) Delhi (d) Chennai

**RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Indira Gandhi International Airport is an international airport which is located in the capital of India, New Delhi. Earlier it was known as Palam Airport which later in 1986 changed to IGIA, named after the former Prime Minister of India, Ms. Indira Gandhi. It is the largest and busiest airport in India.

**887. Indira Gandhi International Airport is located in :**

- (a) Mumbai (b) Chennai  
(c) New Delhi (d) Kolkata

**RRB JE - 28/06/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c)** See the explanation of above question.

**888. Where is located Lokpriya Gopinath Bardoloi International Airport?**

- (a) Jaipur (b) Bengaluru  
(c) Guwahati (d) Hyderabad

**RRB J.E. -2014)**

**Ans. (c) :** Gopinath Bardoloi was freedom fighter and first chief minister of Assam. He worked with Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. After independence, this airport was established with name of Gopinath Bardoloi in Guwahati. It is the most important airport for north-eastern states of India.

**889. Vistara airline is a joint venture between which international airlines with Tata sons?**

- (a) Lufthansa (b) Malaysian Airline  
(c) British Airways (d) Singapore Airline

**RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):** Vistara airlines is a domestic airlines and it is a joint venture between Tata sons and Singapore airlines. Its headquarter is located at Gurugram in India. It started service with first inaugural flight between Mumbai to Delhi. It was established in the year of 2013.

**890. Which Indian airport has become the busiest single runway of the world's single runway?**

- (a) Indira Gandhi International Airport
- (b) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport
- (c) Calicut International Airport
- (d) Amausi Airport

**RRB Group-D 11-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj international airport is operated by GVK group and this has become busiest airport with a single runway facility in the world.

**891. .... has become the first foreign airline to launch air transport facility from Srinagar in J&K.**

- (a) Ethihad Airway
- (b) Vistara
- (c) Air Asia
- (d) Air India

**RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Air Asia has become the first foreign airline to launch air transport facility from Srinagar in Jammu Kashmir. It was established in 1993.

**892. If you land at Jolly Grant Airport, then you are in.....?**

- (a) Sikkim
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** Jolly Grant Airport is located in Dehradun, Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand state cabinet has decided to rename this airport after name of former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

**893. If you land at Veer Savarkar Airport, then you are in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Lakshadweep
- (b) Daman
- (c) Andaman & Nicobar
- (d) Pondicherry

**RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Veer Savarkar International Airport is located at Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is a civilian airport. It is named after the famous freedom fighter Veer Savarkar. This airport is also known as Port Blair Airport.

## 12. Tribes of India

**894. Onges is a tribal group living in which of the following union territories?**

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Kakshadweep
- (d) Puducherry

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** The Onges are the ethnic tribal groups mainly found in the union territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Other tribes of Andaman and Nicobar are Jarwas, Shompen Pucikwas Bo, Negrito, Karan and sentinels.

**895. Jainitia is the name of a tribe as well as a hill range found in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Meghalaya
- (d) West Bengal

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Jaintia tribes are found in Jaintia hills of Meghalaya, so it is the name of tribe as well as the hill range. Other tribe of Meghalaya are Garo and Khasis.

**896. Which of the following tribes is NOT native to the state of Tamil Nadu?**

- (a) Kota
- (b) Bhutia
- (c) Malasar
- (d) Kurumba

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** In the given options, Bhutia is the native tribe of Sikkim while the Kota, Malasar and Kurumba tribes are native to state of Tamil Nadu.

**897. Chakma refugees are migrants to India from which of the following neighbouring countries?**

- (a) Myanmar
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Nepal
- (d) China

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** Chakma Refugees are Buddhist tribes that migrated to India from the Chittagong Hill tracts of Southeastern Bangladesh in 1960's. At present they primarily reside in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura in India.

**898. On which island do the Mishing tribes live?**

- (a) Majuli Island
- (b) Andaman Island
- (c) Lakshadweep
- (d) Minicoy

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Mishing tribes live on Majuli island. Majuli island is located in Brahmaputra river and also it is the biggest riverine island of the world.

**899. Which of the following tribes belongs to Nagaland?**

- (a) Rengma
- (b) Bonda
- (c) Limboo
- (d) Pnar

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

Ans. (a) :	
State	Tribe
Nagaland	Rengma, Angami, Lotha, Chang etc.
Odisha	Gond, Munda, Khonds, Oraan, Baiga etc.
Sikkim	Limbu, Bhutia, Rai, Chhetri, Lepcha etc.
Meghalaya	Khasi, Garo, Jaintia etc.

**900. Which of the following is a tribe of Andaman and Nicobar Islands?**

- (a) Fulani
- (b) Ainus
- (c) Jarawa
- (d) Tharu

**RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Andaman Islands are home to four 'Negrito' tribes – the Great Andamanese, Onge, Jarawa and Sentinelese. The Nicobar Islands are home to two 'Mongoloid' tribes – the Shompen and Nicobarese. The 'Negrito' tribes are believed to have arrived in the islands from Africa up to 60,000 years ago. All arenomadic hunter-gatherers, hunting wild pig and monitor lizard, and catching fish with bows and arrows. They also collect honey, roots and berries from the forest. The 'Mongoloid' tribes probably came to the islands from the Malay-Burma coast several thousand years ago.

**901. 'Bhotiya' is a caste of scheduled tribes of which of the following states in India?**

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

<b>Ans. (a) :</b>	
State	Tribes
Uttarakhand	Bhotias, Buksa, Jaunsari, Khas, Raji, Tharu.
Rajasthan	Bhils, Damaria, Dhanka, Meenas (Minas), Patelia, Sahariya.
Maharashtra	Warlis, Bhaina, Katkari, Bhunjia, Rathawa, Dhodia.
Madhya Pradesh	Kharia, Bhils, Murias, Birhors, Baigas, Katkari, Kol, Bharia, Gonds.

**902. According to current data, which of the following is a tribal language of India?**

- (a) Konkani (b) Bhojpuri  
(c) Gondi (d) Maithili

**RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** Gond tribe is spread across 13 states like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Odisha, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Gujarat, West Bengal, Assam and Chhattisgarh etc, and their language is 'Gondi'.

**903. .... people of Chotanagpur plateau, Bengal and some parts in Bihar were inhabited and they are primarily lined as hunter-gatherers.**

- (a) Bhiku (b) Santhal  
(c) Kanhu (d) Bhairon

**RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b)** Santhal people of Chhota Nagpur plateau, Bengal and some parts of Bihar were inhabited, and they primarily lined as hunter-gatherers. These are major tribal groups of India and their primary habitat is Jharkhand. Drinking and dancing are part of their daily lives.

**904. Which of the following region is the original place of residence of 'Toda' tribe?**

- (a) Kumaon Hills (b) Khasi Hills  
(c) Nilgiri Hills (d) Garhwal Hills

**RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):** The people of Toda tribes live in Nilgiri hills of Tamil Nadu. They speak toda language. It is language of Dravidian family and their main occupation is animal husbandry.

## 13. Energy Resource

**905. India's first commercial nuclear power plant Tarapur is located in which of the following states?**

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Karnataka

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Tarapur Atomic power station is located in the Tarapur, Maharashtra. It was the first commercial atomic power station of India commissioned on 28<sup>th</sup> October 1969.

**906. Out of the following which is not a non conventional source of energy:**

- (a) Geothermal energy (b) Solar energy  
(c) Tidal energy (d) Nuclear energy

**RRB Group-D- 22/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(d) :** Nuclear energy is one of most environment friendly conventional source of energy as it produces no green house gases.

**907. Petroleum is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) a renewable resource since a single oil well gives oil every day  
(b) a non-renewable resource since it cannot be made in a factory  
(c) a renewable resource since it is derived from dead plants  
(d) a non-renewable resource since conditions that produced it no longer exist

**RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** Non-renewable energy comes from sources that run out or will not be replenished in our lifetime or even in many lifetimes. Most non-renewable energy sources are fossil fuels; coal, petroleum, and natural gas, carbon is the main element in fossil fuels.

**908. Which of the following is not a source of geothermal energy?**

- (a) Lava flow (b) Geysers  
(c) Biomass (d) Fumaroles

**RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(c) :** Geothermal energy can be usefully extracted from different types of geological formation, sources of Geothermal energy like Lava flow, Geysers, fumaroles etc. Biomass energy is energy generated or produced by living organism.

**909. Where is the Manikaran Geothermal Energy Plant located in India ?**

- (a) Punjab  
(b) Jammu and Kashmir  
(c) West Bengal  
(d) Himachal Pradesh

**RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(d) :** Manikaran Geothermal Energy plant is located in Himachal Pradesh. It is an experimental geothermal power plant of SMW capacity that has been set up in Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh.

**910. Which of the following places is a harnessing sits for geothermal energy in India?**

- (a) Bokaro (b) Manikaran  
(c) Tarapur (d) Kolkata

**RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** Manikaran, located in Parvati Valley, is a Geothermal energy site in the Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. Here an experimental Geothermal Power Plant of 5 megawatts has been set up.

**911. What is the ranking of India in wind power as on March 2021?**

- (a) 10<sup>th</sup> (b) 4<sup>th</sup>  
(c) 7<sup>th</sup> (d) 8<sup>th</sup>

**RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** India stands 4<sup>th</sup>, globally in Renewable energy installed capacity. 4<sup>th</sup> in the wind and solar power capacity (as per REN21 Global status report)

**912. Where did the first Green Hydrogen Microgrid Project start in 2021?**

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Kerala

**RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Andhra Pradesh was the first state, where the first Green Hydrogen Microgrid Project started in 2021. As we all know that hydrogen is the "Energy of the future". Green Hydrogen is obtained by electrolysis of water, it is the cleanest and most sustainable form of hydrogen.

**913. As per the Ministry of New And Renewable Energy, which state has the highest wind power potential of on March 2021?**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Karnataka (d) Gujarat

**RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** As per the Ministry of New And Renewable Energy, state of Gujarat has the highest wind power potential as on March 2021.

**914. At which place has India established CIRUS reactor?**

- (a) Jadugoda, Jharkhand  
(b) Trombay, Mumbai  
(c) Indore, Madhya Pradesh  
(d) Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu

**RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** CIRUS (Canada India Reactor Utility Services) was a research reactor at the Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC) in Trombay near Mumbai, India. CIRUS was supplied by Canada in 1954, but used heavy water (deuterium oxide) supplied by the United States. It was the second nuclear reactor to be built in India.

**915. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant is located in:**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Kerala

**RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant is located in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu, India. Its construction started in 2002. 2000 Megawatt pressurised water reactor units based on Russian technology were constructed in phase one of the project.

**916. Which one of the following is the main source of power generation in India?**

- (a) Nuclear Power (b) Thermal Power  
(c) Solar Power (d) Hydro Power

**RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Despite the other causes the thermal energy proves to be of most significance as it accounts for 63% of total energy sector of India. Main sources of thermal energy are coal, diesel, natural gas. Madhya Pradesh is India's most thermal energy producing state.

**917. Kudankulam Atomic energy plant is located in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Gujarat (b) Tamilnadu  
(c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans: (b)** Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) - Maharashtra  
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) - Rajasthan  
Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) - Madras  
Kudankulam Atomic Power Station (KKAPS)-Tamil Nadu  
Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) - U.P.  
Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS) - Gujarat  
Kaiga Generating Station (KGS) - Karnataka

**918. In which of the following states of India is a nuclear plant NOT located?**

- (a) Bihar (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Tamil Nadu

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Any nuclear plant is not located in Bihar.

**919. Which is India's newest nuclear power plant?**

- (a) Kaiga (b) Kalpakkam  
(c) Kudankulam (d) Tarapur

**RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** India's newest nuclear power plant is Kudankulam. The plant was established in collaboration with Russia. Kudankulam is India's first nuclear power plant which is used Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR) technology. It is located in Tamil Nadu, India.

**920. Select the correct statement from the given options.**

- (a) Mundra Thermal Power Station is in Madhya Pradesh.  
(b) Kudankulam Nuclear Power Station is in Kerala  
(c) Talcher Super Thermal Power Station is in Andhra Pradesh.  
(d) Narora Atomic Power Station is in Uttar Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :**

<u>Power Plant</u>	<u>Place</u>
Narora Atomic Power Station	– Uttar Pradesh
Mundra Thermal Power Station	– Gujarat
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Station	– Tamil Nadu
Talcher Super Thermal Power Station	– Odisha

**921. Which of the following nuclear plants has the highest capacity?**

- (a) Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant  
(b) Tarapur Nuclear Reactor  
(c) Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant  
(d) Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KNPP) is located 650km south of Chennai, in the Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu, India. It is the highest capacity nuclear plant in India, with a total of 2,000 MW currently installed with a further 2,000 MW under construction. Kudankulam is the only nuclear plant in India that uses Pressurised Water Reactor (PWR) rather than boiling water reactors (BHW) or pressurised heavy-water reactors (PHWR).

**922. In which state is the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Station located?**

- (a) Karnataka (b) Gujarat  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Rajasthan

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**923. What is Kaiga, situated in Karnataka, famous for?**

- (a) Diamond mining (b) Nuclear plant  
(c) Antibiotics plant (d) Cement plant

**RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Kaiga is located in the state of Karnataka which is famous for nuclear plant. Kaiga Atomic Power Station (KAPS) is operated by State-run Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL). Kaiga has four indigenously developed Pressurised Heavy Water reactors of 220 MW each fuelled by domestic fuel. In 2019, it has set a new benchmark of 962 days of uninterrupted operation.

**924. Which of the following Nuclear Power Plant is situated in the state of Uttar Pradesh?**

- (a) Narora (b) Thumba  
(c) Tarapur (d) Rawatbhata

**RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) is a nuclear power plant located in Narora, Bulandshahar District in Uttar Pradesh, India. Its first unit started functioning from 1 January, 1991. The second unit started from 01 July 1992. Each unit has a capacity of 220 MW.

**925. Shakti Sthal is a solar power park, recently inaugurated in which of the following state?**

- (a) Karnataka (b) Assam  
(c) Chhattisgarh (d) Odisha

**RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a)** The world's largest solar park (till 2018) was established in Pavagada in Tumakuru district of Karnataka. It is a 2000 MW plant, named Shakti Sthala. At present, world's largest solar power park is situated in Gujarat's Kutch with 30,000 megawatt capacity. Spread over 72,600 hectares of waste land, the first of its kind energy project is expected to play a major role in fulfilling India's vision of generating 450 GW (4,50,000 MW) of power by 2030.

**926. India's 1<sup>st</sup> atomic power station was commissioned in:**

- (a) 1966 (b) 1969  
(c) 1968 (d) 1967

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Tarapur Atomic Power Station (T.A.P.S) was the first nuclear power plant in India. The construction of the plant was started in 1962 and the plant began operations in 1969. It is the world's oldest nuclear power plant in commercial operation. It was build for the Department of Atomic Energy by General Electric and Bechtel. The facility is operated by the NPCIL (Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited).

**927. Which one of these nuclear power reactor is situated in Gujarat?**

- (a) Rana Pratap Sagar (b) Tarapur  
(c) Narora (d) Kakrapar

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Kakrapar nuclear power reactor is situated in Gujarat. This atomic power station is located on the banks of the Tapti River approximately 80km from the city of Surat. Tarapur nuclear power reactor is located in the Maharashtra. It is the first nuclear power plant in India and is operational since 1969. Narora nuclear power plant is located in Narora, Bulandshahar district in U.P. The Ranapratap sagar is a gravity dam built on the Chambal River at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan in India.

**928. Where was the first nuclear power plant set up in India?**

- (a) Tarapur (b) Kakrapur  
(c) Kaiga (d) Kalapakkam

**RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

**929. The Kakrapar Atomic Power Station is located in:**

- (a) Gujarat (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Karnatka (d) Kerala

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

**930. Which of the following is NOT a major drawback of Nuclear power generation?**

- (a) Risk of accidental leakage of nuclear radiation  
(b) Electricity generation  
(c) High cost of installation of a nuclear power plant  
(d) Storage and disposal of used fuel

**RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Nuclear power is the use of nuclear reactions to produce electricity. Nuclear power can be obtained from nuclear fission, nuclear decay and nuclear fusion reactions. The main disadvantages of nuclear energy includes its environmental impact, and is extremely water-intensive. There is a risk of nuclear accidents.

**931. Which of the following nuclear power plants have been incorrectly matched with the state within which it is located?**

- (a) Kalpakkam - Karnataka  
(b) Kaiga - Karanataka  
(c) Kakrapar - Gujarat  
(d) Kudankulam - Tamil Nadu

**RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

Ans. (a) Nuclear Power Plant	State
Kalpakkam	- Tamil Nadu
Kaiga	- Karanataka
Kakrapar	- Gujarat
Kudankulam	- Tamil Nadu

**932. Which of the following is not correctly matched?**

- (a) Kaiga Atomic Power Plant-Karnataka  
(b) Narora Nuclear Reactor - Rajasthan  
(c) Tarapur Nuclear Reactor - Maharashtra  
(d) Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant-Tamil Nadu

**RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

Ans. (b) : Nuclear Power Plants in India	
Power Plant	Location
Kaiga	Karnataka
Kakrapar	Gujarat
Kudankulam	Tamil Nadu
Madras Kalpakkam	Tamil Nadu
Narora	Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan	Rajasthan
Tarapur	Maharashtra



**933. The largest nuclear power station in India is in**

- .....  
 (a) Mahabaleshwar (b) Tarapur  
 (c) Panchgani (d) Aurangabad

**RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** From the given options, India's largest nuclear power station is located in Tarapur. Tarapur is a city in Palghar district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is an industrial city. There are four nuclear reactors in India from which electric power is generated. It has a total capacity of 1400 MW. The Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant located in Tamil Nadu. It has a total capacity of 2000 MW. It is India's largest Nuclear Power Plant.

**934. Which of the following options is India's largest nuclear power plant?**

- (a) Kudankulam nuclear power plant  
 (b) Tarapur Atomic Power Station  
 (c) Rajasthan Nuclear Power Station  
 (d) Kaiga Generating Station

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

**935. Which of the following is the major hazard of nuclear power generation?**

- (a) Energy requirement  
 (b) Limited availability  
 (c) Storage and Dispersal  
 (d) Installation

**RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The major hazard of nuclear power generation is the storage and dispersal of spent or used fuels because the uranium still decaying into harmful subatomic particles (radiations).

**936. Which of the following pairs of thermal power and their locations is NOT correct?**

- (a) Neyveli - Tamilnadu  
 (b) Talcher - Assam  
 (c) Panaki - Uttar Pradesh  
 (d) Korba - Chhattisgarh

**RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :**

Thermal Power Plant	Location
Neyveli	Tamil Nadu
Talcher	Odisha
Namrup	Assam
Unchahar, Parichha, Panki	Uttar Pradesh
Kayamkulam	Kerala
Korba, Lara	Chhattisgarh

**937. The first Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) of India in 1964 was a Collaborative venture between Atomic Energy of \_\_\_\_ Ltd and NPCIL of India.**

- (a) USSR (b) Israel  
 (c) Canada (d) France

**RRB NTPC 20.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** In 1964, India's first Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR), and this prototype-Rajasthan 1, which had Canada's Douglas point reactor as a reference unit, was built as a collaborative venture between. Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and NPCIL all were a Unified Undertakings.

**Note:** PHWR is an Indian Reactor designed by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. All its main components for the first unit were supplied by Canada in 1960s.

**938. Which district in Haryana has a nuclear power plant?**

- (a) Karnal (b) Rohatak  
 (c) Fatehabad (d) Sonipat

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant or the Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana (GHAVP) is a nuclear power plant built on a 560 hectares (1,400 acres) area west of Gorakhpur village of Fatehabad district of Haryana. The foundation stone of the 2800 Megawatt nuclear power plant was laid on 13 January 2014. The first phase of the project will have an installed capacity of 1400 MW and is expected to be completed by 2025. The second phase will start after that which will double the capacity to 2800 MW.

**939. Damodar Valley Corporation operates:**

- (a) Cement Plant  
 (b) Fertilizer Plant  
 (c) Thermal power stations  
 (d) Pesticide plants

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) was formed on 7 July 1948. A comprehensive program of flood control, irrigation, and power generation were planned under a corporation with the participation of Bihar, West Bengal, and Govt of India. It is a government organization under the Ministry of Power, Govt of India. It operates power stations in the Damodar River areas in Jharkhand and the West Bengal. The corporation operates both thermal power stations and hydel power stations under the Ministry of Power, Govt of India. DVC is headquartered in the Kolkata city of West Bengal, India.

**940. Electricity production using nuclear energy commenced in India in:**

- (a) November 1969 (b) November 1970  
 (c) October 1969 (d) October 1968

**RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Electricity production using nuclear energy commenced in October 1969 when the two reactors at Tarapur were put into service. The Tarapur Atomic Power Station was built by General Electric of USA. It is significant that, nuclear power is the fifth-largest source of generating electricity in India after coal, gas, wind power, and hydroelectricity. India now has twenty-one reactor units in service.

**941. Which Indian state has the highest power generation capacity from thermal energy?**

- (a) Gujarat (b) Uttar Pradesh  
 (c) Maharashtra (d) Andhra Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The state of Maharashtra is at the top position in power generation capacity from Thermal Energy. India is the world's 5th largest electricity generator with installed capacity of 2, 27, 722 MW.

**942. At which place in Haryana is the Government of India developing a nuclear power plant?**

- (a) Kalka (b) Gorakhpur  
(c) Ballabgarh (d) Palwal

**RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** 'Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Project' is being established in a village named Gorakhpur (Fatehabad district) by the Government of India in Haryana. The foundation stone of this project was laid by the former Prime Minister of India Manmohan Singh on 13 February 2014.

**943. The Rajasthan Atomic Power station was constructed with the help of.....?**

- (a) Germany (b) Canada  
(c) Australia (d) Japan

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) located in Rawatbhata in the north Indian state Rajasthan, currently six Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) units, operating with a total capacity of 1180 MW. The construction of Douglas Point Nuclear generating station, Canada began in 1961 with (Canada Deuterium Uranium) Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) capable of producing 220 MW of electricity.

**944. Minerals and Oil are-**

- (a) Non-renewable resources  
(b) Renewable resources  
(c) Artificial resources  
(d) Water resources

**R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (a) :** Minerals and Oil fall under category of Non-renewable resources.

**945. The Narora Atomic Power Station is situated in:**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Haryana

**RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) is a nuclear power plant located in Narora, Bulandshahr District in Uttar Pradesh, India.

**946. The Tuticorin Thermal Power Station is situated in the state of:**

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Karnataka  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Telangana

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Tuticorin Thermal Power Station (TTPS) is located in Thoothukudi harbour Tamil Nadu. TTPS has 5 units having capacity of 210 MW each. The coal required for the boilers is transported from coal fields of Odisha, West Bengal & Bihar.

**947. Which of the following State has the highest wind energy production in India?**

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Karnataka  
(c) Odisha (d) Tamil Nadu

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Wind Energy is a non-conventional and renewable energy. According to the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) report 2020, Tamil Nadu is the largest producer of wind energy in India.

**948. Which one of the following power generation is not a environment-friendly approach?**

- (a) Thermal power (b) Solar power  
(c) Wind energy (d) Bio-waste

**RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a)** Thermal power generation is not environment-friendly approach because it can produce pollution. According to the U.S. Energy information Administration most of the nations electricity was generated by natural gas coal and nuclear energy in 2019. Electricity is also produced from renewable sources such as Hydropower, Biomass, Wind, Geothermal and Solar Power.

## 15. State and the Union Territories

**949. Madhya Pradesh does not share its boundaries with which of the following states?**

- (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar

**RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** Madhya Pradesh is surrounded in the north by Uttar Pradesh, in east by Chhattisgarh, in south by Maharashtra and in the west by Gujarat and Rajasthan.

**950. Which of the following states is not located in the Indian Himalayan region?**

- (a) Mizoram (b) Sikkim  
(c) Uttarakhand (d) Bihar

**RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** The Indian Himalayan region is spread across 13 Indian states/union Territories namely Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Assam and West Bengal. Therefore Bihar is not included in it.

**951. The state of Telangana has been carved out of which of the following states?**

- (a) Karnataka (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Maharashtra

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The state of Telangana has been carved out from the state of Andhra Pradesh. In February 2014, Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 Bill was passed by the parliament for the formation of Telangana state and its capital is Hyderabad.

**952. .... is the largest state in India by land area.**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Uttar Pradesh

**RRB Group-D- 22/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** India is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world in terms of land area and the 1<sup>st</sup> largest country in terms of population. India has 28 states and 8 Union territories as of now.

- The largest state in terms of Area is Rajasthan followed by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India followed by Maharashtra and Bihar.

**953. In which state/UT of India can we find the Indira Gandhi Canal?**

- (a) New Delhi (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Kerala (d) West Bengal

**RRB Group-D- 29/08/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(b) :** Indira Gandhi Canal is situated in the state of Rajasthan. It is the longest canal in India.

**954. \_\_\_\_\_ district is the smallest district in Tamil Nadu in terms of area (1672/sq.Km).**

- (a) Vellore (b) Madurai  
(c) Kanniyakumari (d) Coimbatore

**RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Kanyakumari district is the smallest district of Tamil Nadu in terms of area (1672 sq. km.) among the given options. Meanwhile Coimbatore is the largest and Chennai is the smallest district of Tamil Nadu in terms of area.

**955. The 'Kangra' and 'Kullu' valley is situated in which state of India?**

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Sikkim

**RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** Kangra and Kulla valley is situated in state of Himanchal Pradesh of India.

**956. Which of the following is not a neighboring state of West Bengal?**

- (a) Meghalaya (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Sikkim (d) Odisha

**RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Meghalaya is not the neighbouring state of West Bengal. West Bengal shares border with Jharkhand, Sikkim, Odisha, Assam and Bihar.

**957. The 'Sisters of India' does NOT include which of the following states?**

- (a) Meghalaya (b) Nagaland  
(c) Sikkim (d) Arunachal Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland are grouply known as "Seven Sisters of India". These states are 7 north-east states of India. Among the following, Sikkim is a state not included in seven sisters.

**958. Which of the following states is NOT a member of 'Seven Sisters' states of North-East India?**

- (a) Tripura (b) Sikkim  
(c) Meghalaya (d) Mizoram

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

**959. Manipur is located in :**

- (a) Western (b) North-Eastern  
(c) North (d) North-Western

**RRB Group-D 25-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

**960. Which of the following places consists of 12 atolls**

- (a) Seychelles (b) Maldives  
(c) Andaman (d) Lakshadweep

**RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Lakshadweep consists of 12 atolls, 3 coral reefs and 5 water bodies. It is the smallest Union Territory in India which spreads in area of 32 sq. kms. The territory comes under the jurisdiction of Kerala High Court. The capital of Lakshadweep is Kavaratti.

**961. In the context of area, which of the following is the smallest Union Territory of India?**

- (a) Puducherry  
(b) Chandigarh  
(c) Lakshadweep  
(d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** In the context of area, Lakshadweep is the smallest Union Territory of India with an area of 32 Sq. km. It comes under the jurisdiction of Kerala High Court. Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep. It was formed as a Union Territory on 1 November, 1956. It consists of 36 islands.

**962. Which of the following states shares its border with a maximum number of other States/Union territories?**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Chhatisgarh  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Uttar Pradesh state shares its border with a maximum number of other States/Union Territories. The state shares its borders with 9 States/Union territories, apart from sharing an international border with Nepal. In the north, Uttar Pradesh shares its border with Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, in the west with the states Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan, in south with Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, and in the east with Jharkhand and Bihar. Assam comes in the second position with sharing its boundaries with as many as seven states, apart from sharing international boundaries with Bhutan & Bangladesh. Each of the states of Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka share their borders with six neighbouring states.

**963. Which Indian state shares its border with most of the state?**

- (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Gujarat  
(c) Odisha (d) Uttar Pradesh

**RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)** See the explanation of above question.

**964. Which one of the following Indian states does NOT share boundary with Maharashtra?**

- (a) Telangana (b) Odisha  
(c) Karnataka (d) Chhattisgarh

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Maharashtra border touches the state Gujarat, Goa, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Telangana but does not touch with Odisha.

**965. Odisha shares its border with \_\_\_\_\_ Indian states.**

- (a) Four (b) Five  
(c) Six (d) Three

**RPF JE (Electrical) 19.09.2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (a) :** Odisha shares border with Chhattisgarh Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh.

**966. Which Indian territory has over 300 islands and also a cellular jail?**

- (a) Lakshadweep
- (b) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- (c) Daman & Diu
- (d) Andaman & Nicobar

**RRB-JE 30.08.2019, 1st Shift**

**Ans. (d) :** Cellular jail is situated on South Adman Island, in India. Cellular Jail also known as Kala Pani.

**967. Which northeastern Indian state is also called as 'Nye-Mal-Ale' by its actual inhabitants?**

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Sikkim

**RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The state of Sikkim is termed as "Nye-Mal-Ale" by its own original/initials residents. It borders with Nepal in west and with Sino-Tibetan Autonomous region in North-east. It was recognised as 22<sup>nd</sup> Indian state along with capital Gangtok in 1975.

**968. Which is the only Indian state to share its boundary with the state of Sikkim?**

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Assam
- (d) Odisha

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Sikkim is a north-eastern state in India. It share border with China, Nepal and Bhutan. West Bengal is the only state of India, which shares its border with Sikkim.

**969. Which of the following Indian states has minimum area?**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

<b>Ans. (a) :</b>	
<b>State</b>	<b>Area (Sq.km)</b>
Rajasthan	342239
Madhya Pradesh	308245
Maharashtra	307713
Uttar Pradesh	240928

**970. Which one is the largest state of India on the basis of area?**

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Gujarat

**RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

**971. Which of the following state does not meet the boundry line with Telangana?**

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Chhattisgarh

**RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** Gujarat does not share the boundry line with Telangana. Telangana is a newly formed state which has been bifurcated from the Andhra Pradesh. The states sharing border with Telangana are – Karnataka, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh.

**972. Andhra Pradesh is a coastal state of India, situated in the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) South-East
- (b) West
- (c) South-West
- (d) North

**RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** Andhra Pradesh is a coastal state which is located in the south-eastern part of India. The neighbouring states of Andhra Pradesh are Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamilnadu etc.

**973. Which state is situated in the eastern part of Jharkhand?**

- (a) Odisha
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Chhattisgarh

**RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** Jharkhand was constituted as 28<sup>th</sup> state of India on 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2000. The capital of Jharkhand is Ranchi and its largest city is Jamshedpur. The official language of Jharkhand is Hindi. Jharkhand is enriched by the Indian of West Bengal (East) Uttar Pradesh (West), Chhattisgarh (West), Bihar (North) and Odisha (South).

**974. The capital of Jharkhand is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Patana
- (b) Jamshedpur
- (c) Hatia
- (d) Ranchi

**RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** See the explanation of above question.

**975. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Jharkhand.**

- (a) Simdega
- (b) Patna
- (c) Hatia
- (d) Ranchi

**RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d):** See the explanation of above question.

**976. Which of these states was not divided in the year of 2000 A.D?**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Bihar

**RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** In the year 2000, three new states were formed as—Uttarakhand from Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand from Bihar.

**977. Which is the capital of Nagaland?**

- (a) Dimapur
- (b) Kohima
- (c) Mokokchung
- (d) Tezpur

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** Kohima is the capital of Nagaland and it was founded in the year of 1963 as the 16<sup>th</sup> Indian state.

**978. Where is the capital of Dadar and Nagar Haveli?**

- (a) Daman
- (b) Kavaratti
- (c) Silvassa
- (d) Port Blair

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** As the time of question asked silvassa was the capital of Dara and Nagar Haveli. But after merger of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman Div the capital of this territory is Daman.

**979. Which of these is the capital of union territories of Daman and Diu?**

- (a) Daman
- (b) Diu
- (c) Dabhel
- (d) Bhimpur

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

**980. The capital of Mizoram is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Shilong
- (b) Aizawl
- (c) Kavaratti
- (d) Imphal

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

<b>Ans. (b): State/UTS</b>	<b>Capital</b>
Mizoram	– Aizawl
Meghalaya	– Shillong
Manipur	– Imphal
Lakshadweep	– Kavaratti

**981. Choose the odd or different from the following.**

- (a) Agartala (b) Tripura  
(c) Kohima (d) Shillong

**RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** Tripura is a north-eastern state and its capital is Agartala while Kohima is capital of Nagaland and Shillong is the capital of Meghalaya.

**982. Which state was formed in 2014?**

- (a) Telangana (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Uttarakhand (d) Chandigarh

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** On 2 June 2014, Telangana was formed as a new state of India. Its capital is Hyderabad. Telangana is bifurcated from Andhra Pradesh.

**983. \_\_\_\_\_ is the new capital of Andhra Pradesh.**

- (a) Tirupati (b) Sikandarabad  
(c) Hyderabad (d) Amravati

**RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** The current capital of Andhra Pradesh is Hyderabad, will remain the capital of both Andhra Pradesh & Telangana for a period of time not exceeding 10 year. After that Amravati will be the new capital of Andhra Pradesh.

**984. Which is the capital of Andhra Pradesh?**

- (a) Hyderabad (b) Amravati  
(c) Vijayvada (d) Tirupati

**RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans:(a)** See the explanation of above question.

**985. Which is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh?**

- (a) Agartala (b) Shillong  
(c) Itanagar (d) Dispur

**RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

<b>Ans. (c): State</b>	<b>Capital</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	– Itanagar
Tripura	– Agartala
Assam	– Dispur

**986. The summer capital of the Government of Jammu is in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Jammu (b) Sri Nagar  
(c) Gulmarg (d) Anantnag

**RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** Srinagar is the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir and winter capital is Jammu. Srinagar lies in Kashmir valley on the banks of Jhelum River.

**987. What is the other name of Laccadive Sea?**

- (a) Mannar Sea (b) Sri Lanka Sea  
(c) Lakshadweep Sea (d) Maldive Sea

**RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Laccadive Sea is also known as Lakshadweep sea. It borders with India, Sri Lanka and Maldives. Lakshadweep sea is a part of northern Indian Ocean.

**988. Which of the following is the largest union territory of India in terms of area?**

- (a) Chandigarh  
(b) Andaman & Nicobar Islands  
(c) Delhi  
(d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** Andaman & Nicobar Islands is the largest union territory of India where as Lakshadweep is the smallest union territory of India.

**989. Which of the following island is not related to Lakshadweep?**

- (a) Minicoy (b) Kavaratti  
(c) Nile (d) Amini

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Famous island of Lakshadweep are Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini Island. So, Nile is not related to Lakshadweep.

**990. Which Indian state shares its borders with the maximum number of other Indian states?**

- (a) Manipur (b) West Bengal  
(c) Assam (d) Uttarakhand

**RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Among the given options, Assam shares its borders with the maximum number of other Indian states. Assam shares its borders with Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur Arunachal Pradesh & West Bengal.

**991. The capital of \_\_\_\_\_ is Panaji.**

- (a) Mahe (b) Daman  
(c) Goa (d) Diu

**RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** The capital of Goa is Panaji. Goa is the smallest state in India by area. Goa is known for its beautiful sea shore and famous architecture. Goa was known as a colony of Portuguese previously. On 19<sup>th</sup> December 1961, it was liberated by the Indian Army by "Operation Vijay".

**992. What is the capital of Nagaland?**

- (a) Gangtok (b) Imphal  
(c) Kohima (d) Dispur

**RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c)** North-eastern states and their capitals are as follow:

State	Capital
Nagaland	Kohima
Sikkim	Gangtok
Manipur	Imphal
Assam	Dispur
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
Tripura	Agartala
Meghalaya	Shillong
Mizoram	Aizawl

**993. The capital of Arunachal Pradesh is–**

- (a) Dispur (b) Amravati  
(c) Itanagar (d) Gangtok

**RPF SI 24.12.2018 (Shift - I)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**994. Agartala is the capital of :**

- (a) Manipur (b) Nagaland  
(c) Mizoram (d) Tripura

**RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):** See the explanation of above question.

995. What is the capital of Nagaland?

- (a) Kohima (b) Agartala  
(c) Imphal (d) Aizawl

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : Kindly refer to the explanation of above question.

996. The capital of Tripura is .....

- (a) Dispur (b) Gangtok  
(c) Agartala (d) Silvassa

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

997. Which of the following state capital is Itanagar?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Manipur  
(c) Assam (d) Haryana

RRB JE- 31/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) See the explanation of above question.

998. Dispur is the capital of :

- (a) Assam  
(b) Jammu and Kashmir  
(c) Himachal Pradesh  
(d) Tamilnadu

RRB Group-D 01-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

999. What is the second capital of Himachal Pradesh?

- (a) Manali (b) Mandi  
(c) Dharmashala (d) Kullu

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Shimla is the capital and largest city of Himachal Pradesh. In 1864, Shimla was declared the summer capital (first) of the British state in India. In the year 2017, Dharmashala was declared the second capital of Himachal Pradesh.

1000. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Uttarakhand.

- (a) Masuri (b) Roorkee  
(c) Dehradun (d) Nanital

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Dehradun, is the capital of Uttarakhand state, northern India. It lies in the northwestern part of the state in the foothills of the Himalayas at an elevation of about 2,200 feet (670 metres).

1001. What is the area of Gujarat?

- (a) 1,66,024 km<sup>2</sup> (b) 1,96,024 km<sup>2</sup>  
(c) 1,99,724 km<sup>2</sup> (d) 1,96,204 km<sup>2</sup>

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The area of Gujarat is approximately 1,96,024km<sup>2</sup>. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Gujarat is 6,04,39,692. The population density of Gujarat is 308 person per square kilometers. Gujarat is longest coastline state of India.

1002. Itanagar city is located in which of the following states?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Meghalaya  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Himachal Pradesh

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Itanagar is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh. It is a north-eastern state of India, which borders Assam to the south, Nagaland to the south-east, Myanmar to the east, Bhutan to the west, Tibet to the north and China to the north-east.

## 16. Tourist Spots in India/Major City/Nicknames

1003. Port Blair is located at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) North Andaman (b) South Andaman  
(c) Middle Andaman (d) Little Andaman

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (b) : Port Blair is a district of Andaman & Nicobar union territory and is also the capital of Andaman and Nicobar island. It is located on the south Andaman and 'Cellular Jail' is situated here.

1004. The construction of the \_\_\_\_\_ in Rajasthan is based on the theme of nine planets.

- (a) Jain MM Emitra  
(b) Raj Palace  
(c) Raj Bhavan Chikitsalaya  
(d) Jawahar Kala Kendra

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Jawahar Kala Kendra uniquely structured building on the theme of nine planets was designed by the renowned Indian architect of international repute—Late Charles Correa. The architecture of the building is based on the Navgraha (Nine-Planet) concept of Indian astronomy and resembles the square-grid plan of Jaipur city as well.

1005. Powa/Poa Mecca situated on top of Garurachal Hill in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Gujarat  
(b) Assam  
(c) Himachal Pradesh  
(d) Kerala

RRB Group-D- 01/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b) : Hajo Powa Mecca aka Poa Mecca is situated on top of Garurachal Hill in Assam. It is the popular Muslim Pilgrimage site. It was constructed during the rule of the Mughals. It is the tomb of Pir Giasuddin Auliya.

1006. Which of the following is a Buddhist temple in India?

- (a) Mahabodhi Temple (b) Vishwanath Temple  
(c) Gorakhnath Temple (d) Nidhivan Temple

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : The Mahabodhi Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage Site is an ancient, but rebuilt and restored Buddhist temple in Bodh Gaya, Bihar, marking the location where the Buddha is said to have attained the enlightenment.

1007. In which of the following states are the Palitana temples, a Jain pilgrimage site, located?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Jharkhand (d) Gujarat

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : The Palitana temples, a Jain pilgrimage site are located in the Bhavnagar district of the state of Gujarat. The Palitana is also known as the "City of Temples". The temples are related to the Svetambara tradition of Jainism.

**1008. Ranikhet hill station is located in which state of India?**

- (a) Sikkim (b) Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Kerala (d) Uttarakhand

**RRB Group-D- 30/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(d) :** Ranikhet Hills station is located in the state of Uttarakhand of India. Nainital, Mussoorie, Auli, Mukhteshwar, Kausani, Dhanaulti, Lansdowne are the major hill stations of Uttarakhand.

**1009. \_\_\_\_\_ city has emerged as the 'Silicon Valley of India'**

- (a) Bengaluru (b) Gurgaon  
(c) Pune (d) Chennai

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Bengaluru because of its role as the nation's leading software industry as well as being a major semiconductor hub, has emerged as the 'Silicon Valley of India'.

**1010. Which city is known as 'Pink City' of India?**

- (a) Jaipur (b) Kanpur  
(c) Udaipur (d) Nagpur

**RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** Jaipur, popularly known as the Pink City of India, is the largest city of Rajasthan. It is also the capital of Rajasthan which was founded by Maharaj Sawai Jai Singh II in 1727. Some major geographical epithets of India are as follow:

Orange City	-	Nagpur
White City	-	Udaipur
Spice Garden of India	-	Kerala
Venice of East	-	Cochin
Paris of East	-	Jaipur
Pittsburg of India	-	Jamshedpur

**1011. Sabarimala Sri Ayyappa temple is situated in the state of:**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Karnataka (d) Kerala

**RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Sabarimala Sri Ayyappa Temple is located within the Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala.

**1012. Which of the following cities is known as 'City of Palaces' in India?**

- (a) Kolkata (b) Jaipur  
(c) Lucknow (d) Patna

**RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Kolkata is known as 'City of Palaces' because of the number of buildings built by the Britishers during the 19th Century. This city is also known as 'City of Joy'. Udaypur is called as 'City of lake' in India. Surat is known by 'The Silk City' and the 'Diamond City' Jaipur is also known as 'Pink City of India'.

**1013. Which of the following cities is known as 'The Queen of the Arabian Sea'?**

- (a) Port Blair (b) Mumbai  
(c) Visakhapatnam (d) Kochi

**RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :**

Geographical Surname	-	City
The Queen of the Arabian Sea	-	Kochi
City of Seven Island	-	Mumbai
Manchester of India	-	Ahemdabad
India's Paris	-	Jaipur

**1014. Where is the famous Wagah Border located?**

- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Kashmir  
(c) Amritsar (d) Jaipur

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Wagah Border is an army outpost on the India and Pakistan border, lying between the cities of Amritsar and Lahore (Pakistan). It is around 28 km from Amritsar and is one of the main access points overland to the neighbouring country of Pakistan. Among its many buildings, roads and barriers, one can witness the impressive Beating and Retreat ceremony, held everyday. During the ceremony, an infantry man stands at attention on both sides of the gate.

**1015. Which place in India was known as 'Kaala Paani' ?**

- (a) Lakshadweep (b) Kerala's backwaters  
(c) Gulf of Kutch (d) Andaman Islands

**RRB NTPC 20.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Cellular Jail of Andaman was known as Kaala Paani because the Jail was surrounded by sea and hence no prisoner could hope to escape. This jail was especially used by the British to exile political prisoners to remote archipelago, during the struggle for Indian Independence.

**1016. Which city of Punjab was earlier known as Ramdasapur.**

- (a) Kapurthala (b) Ludhiana  
(c) Amritsar (d) Jalandhar

**RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Previously, Amritsar was known as Ramdasapur. Amritsar is a famous and holy site of Punjab. The Swarna Mandir (Golden Temple) and Jallianwala Bagh are situated in Amritsar. Also the Jallianwala bagh Massacre took place here on 13 April, 1919.

**1017. Which of the following cities is also known as 'Blue City'?**

- (a) Jaipur (b) Ajmer  
(c) Jodhpur (d) Bikaner

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The Blue City of India is the nickname of Jodhpur. It is called Blue City because houses are painted in blue colour in the old city area. Jodhpur is situated in Rajasthan.

**1018. Where is the unique experimental city Auroville located?**

- (a) Sikkim (b) Manipur  
(c) Puducherry (d) Nagaland

**RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Unique experimental city Auroville is located mostly in Tamil Nadu and some part in Puducheri. It was founded in the year 1968 by Mirra Alfassa as a project of the Aurobindo Society. It was designed by architect Roger Anger.

**1019. Udaygiri-Khandgiri caves are located in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Bihar (d) Odisha

**RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d)** Khandgiri and Udayagiri are two hills located near Bhubaneswar in Odisha and these caves got its name from this hills. Both of these ancient Indian cultural sites are hardly 150 to 200 meters apart.

**1020. The largest city of Rajasthan is :**

- (a) Bikaner (b) Jaisalmer  
(c) Kota (d) Jaipur

**RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** Jaipur is known as 'Pink city'. It is the largest city and capital of Rajasthan. It was founded by Maharaja Jai Singh II of Ajmer in 1727. It is famous for tourism as Hawa-Mahal, Tajmahal, Jantar-Mantar etc.

**1021. Asia's largest Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip garden is situated in which city ?**

- (a) Shimla (b) Manali  
(c) Gangtok (d) Srinagar

**RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** The largest garden in Asia-Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip Garden is located in the city of Sri Nagar. Its former name is Siraj Bagh. It was opened in 2008 by the then Chief Minister Ghulam Nabi Azad. This garden is situated at the foot hills of the Zabarwan Mountain Range.

**1022. Which of the following cities does NOT have the Jantar Mantar?**

- (a) Varanasi (b) Nagpur  
(c) Ujjain (d) Jaipur

**RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Jantar Mantar is not situated at Nagpur. Whereas Jantar Mantar situated at Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura, Varanasi, and New Delhi. which was built by Raja Sawai Jai Singh. The essential purpose of the Jantar Mantar was to accumulate astronomical tables.

**1023. Which of the following cities of India is nicknamed "city of Joy"?**

- (a) Kolkata (b) Shimla  
(c) Chennai (d) Mumbai

**RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** Located in the eastern Indian state of West Bengal on the banks of Hooghly River, the modern city of Kolkata is also known as 'City of Joy'. Kolkata is also known as the 'Gateway to eastern India' due to its excellent condition now.

**1024. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as "Saffron Town" of Kashmir.**

- (a) Srinagar (b) Jammu  
(c) Pampore (d) Sopore

**RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Pampore is situated in Pulwama district of Jammu and Kashmir. It is also known as "Saffron Town" of Kashmir. In Pampore, more than 16,000 families are directly dependent on Saffron for their livelihood.

**1025. Which of the following is not city/village/town in Rajasthan?**

- (a) Tonk (b) Nagaur  
(c) Navsari (d) Sikar

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c)** Tonk, Nagaur and Sikar are the districts of Rajasthan. Navsari is the district of Gujarat.

**1026. Which Indian city is known as the "city of pearl" because at one time it was told to be the only global center of large diamonds and natural pearl?**

- (a) Hyderabad (b) Jodhpur  
(c) Ahmedabad (d) Chennai

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** Hyderabad is known as the 'City of Pearl'.

Hyderabad is the capital of Andhra Pradesh, located on the bank of Musi river lying on Deccan Plateau. Its other name is 'Bhagya Nagar'. Hyderabad and Secunderabad both are called as 'twins cities'.

**1027. Which of the following monuments is not located in the state of Madhya Pradesh?**

- (a) Janjira Fort (b) Gwalior Fort  
(c) Bandhavgarh Fort (d) Asirgarh Fort

**RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Janjira fort is situated on an island just off the coastal town of Murud in the Raigarh district of Maharashtra. Gwalior Fort, Bandhavgarh Fort and Asirgarh Fort are situated in Madhya Pradesh.

**1028. The Metro City which hasn't undergone a name change since independence is \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Mumbai (b) Delhi  
(c) Chennai (d) Calcutta

**RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The name of Delhi has not been changed since independence. It is situated on the banks of Yamuna river. It is capital of India and a union territory. During Mahabharat period its name was Indraprastha. The capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in 1912.

**1029. Which city is known as 'Venice of the East' where the City Palace is located ?**

- (a) Mysore (b) Manali  
(c) Mumbai (d) Udaipur

**RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d)** Often referred to as the 'Venice of the East', the "city of lakes" Udaipur is located around Azure water lakes and is hemmed in by lush green hills of Aravallis. Udaipur was founded in 1553 by Maharana Udai Singh II as the new capital of Mewar Kingdom. Udaipur is famous for its history, culture, and scenic beauty and is called the 'Venice of the East'. Venice is also known as the "City of Canals," "The Floating City".

**1030. Which one of the following cities does not form a part of tourist circuit 'The Golden Triangle'?**

- (a) Jaipur (b) Agra  
(c) Lucknow (d) Delhi

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Delhi-Agra-Jaipur is known as 'The Golden Triangle' of India. It is a tourist circuit.

• Notably 'The Golden Triangle of World' (Thailand, Laos, Myanmar) is known for illegal Drugs Trading.

**1031. Which Indian city is also known as "Pink city"?**

- (a) Jaipur (b) Jodhpur  
(c) Solapur (d) Jabalpur

**RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** Jaipur is capital of Rajasthan, known as 'Pink City', due to the dominant colour scheme of its buildings. It is believed that a romantic dusty pink hue, which has defined the city since 1876, after it was painted pink to welcome Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert who gave Jaipur its status as the "Pink City."



**1032. Which city is known as the "Pink City of India"?**

- (a) Jaipur (b) Jodhpur  
(c) Pathankot (d) Kalka

**RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

**1033. Which of the following is a hill station located in Rajasthan?**

- (a) Nainital (b) Kasauli  
(c) Mount Abu (d) Panchgani

**RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** Mount Abu is the only Hill Station of Rajasthan with a height of 1220mts above sea level. It is located in Aravalli mountain ranges. Mount Abu is a major pilgrimage site for Hindus and Jainism.

**1034. 'Udhagamandalam' is an other name for which of following hill stations?**

- (a) Darjeeling (b) Kodaikanal  
(c) Nainital (d) Ooty

**RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** Udhagamandalam (Ooty) is a tourist destination located in the Tamil Nadu. It is located in the Nilgiri hills. Because of the beauty, it is also called the 'Queen of Hill Stations'.

**1035. .... is a religious city located in Rajasthan.**

- (a) Rajkot (b) Puri  
(c) Rishikesh (d) Pushkar

**RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):** Pushkar is located in Ajmer district of Rajasthan in the Aravalli ranges. It is one of the main pilgrimage site of India. The temple of Brahma is located in Pushkar, Ajmer that is the only temple of Brahma in the world.

**1036. Anantnag is a city in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Jammu-Kashmir (b) Sikkim  
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Uttarakhand

**RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a)** Anantnag is a city in Jammu and Kashmir, located on the banks of the Jhelum river. It is a largest commercial centre of Kashmir valley.

**1037. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the city of pearls.**

- (a) Tirupati (b) Nagari  
(c) Hyderabad (d) Nellore

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Hyderabad is considered the main pearl trading centre in India, because of which the city is also known as the "City of Pearls" It is also known by the nickname 'City of Nizams'.

**1038. Which city is called the 'City of Pearls'?**

- (a) New Delhi (b) Chennai  
(c) Bengaluru (d) Hyderabad

**RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**1039. Which of the following is a religious city located in Odisha, India?**

- (a) Saputra (b) Puri  
(c) Naina Devi (d) Katra

**RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b)** Puri is a city located in Odisha. Puri is one of the four holiest places of India. The temple of Lord Jagannath, Subhadra and Balabhadra is located here from where Rath Yatra is taken out every year. This temple was built by Ananta Varman Deva Chodaganga in 12<sup>th</sup> century.

**1040. Which of the following city is called 'Silicon Valley of India'?**

- (a) Jaipur (b) New Delhi  
(c) Bengaluru (d) Chennai

**RRB Group-D 26-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c)** Bengaluru is known as the 'Silicon Valley of India' because the headquarters of Google, Apple, Accenture Intel, IBM and Adobe are located here. Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka. It is the seventh largest city of India.

**1041. Which of the following is known as the 'Princess of hill stations'?**

- (a) Dehradun (b) Kodaikanal  
(c) Ooty (d) Darjeeling

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b)** Kodaikanal is a hill town in Tamil Nadu. Kodaikanal is referred to as the 'Princess of Hill Stations'. Its name in tamil language means " Gift of the forest"

**1042. Haflong Hill station is located in:**

- (a) Sikkim (b) Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Uttaranchal (d) Assam

**RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)**

**Ans. (d) :** Haflong is a town and headquarters of Dima Hasao district in Assam, India. It is the only hill station in Assam.

## 17. Major Cities located on Rivers Banks

**1043. Which of the following option is NOT correctly matched?**

- (a) Ujjain – Kshipra River  
(b) Surat–Tapti River  
(c) Jabalpur– Jhelum River  
(d) Lucknow–Gomti

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :**

City	River
Ujjain	Kshipra River
Surat	Tapti River
Jabalpur	Narmada River
Lucknow	Gomti River

**1044. Jammu is situated on the banks of:**

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Rapti  
(c) Tawi (d) Tungabhadra

**RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** Jammu is the winter capital of Indian union territory Jammu and Kashmir. It is also known as 'City of Temples'. It is situated on the south of Srinagar and on the banks of Tawi river.

**1045. Hyderabad is situated on the banks of :**

- (a) Narmada (b) Chambal  
(c) Musi (d) Ganga

**RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** Hyderabad is the capital of Telangana. It is located on the banks of Musi river in the deccan plateau. Musi river is a tributary of Krishna river.

**1046. Madurai city is situated on the banks of:**

- (a) Kuvam (b) Kaveri  
(c) Vaigai (d) Pennar

**RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** Cities and concerned rivers are as follow:

Cities	River
Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	– Vaigai
Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	– Koovam (Kaum)
Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu)	– Kaveri
Nellore (Andhra Pradesh)	– Pennar

**1047. On which of the following river banks is the city of Nasik located?**

- (a) Tapti (b) Cauvery  
(c) Godavari (d) Jhelum

**R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (c) :** Trimbakeshwar (Nasik) is the origin place of Godavari River.

**1048. Which of the following cities is inhabited on the banks of Sabarmati river?**

- (a) Surat (b) Vadodra  
(c) Bhavnagar (d) Ahmedabad

**RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)** Ahmedabad is situated on the banks of Sabarmati river. It is a large city located in Gujarat. It is also called 'Manchester of India'. Kankaria lake, Huthi Singh Jain Temple, Jama Masjid, Sabarmati Ashram etc are famous tourist places located here.

**1049. Which Indian city is situated on the banks of Hooghly River?**

- (a) Cuttack (b) Gangtok  
(c) Chennai (d) Kolkata

**RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d)** Cities and concerned river banks are as follow:

City	River
Kolkata	– Hooghly
Cuttack	– Mahanadi
Gangtok	– Ranikhola
Chennai	– Koovam, Adyar

**1050. Agra is situated on the bank of :**

- (a) Saraswati (b) Yamuna  
(c) Jhelum (d) Satluj

**RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-II)**

**RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b):** Agra is situated on the banks of Yamuna river.

**1051. Kanpur is situated on the banks of:**

- (a) Yamuna (b) Hooghly  
(c) Ganga (d) Sabarmati

**RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** Cities and concerned rivers are as follow:

Town	River
Badrinath	– Alaknanda
Delhi	– Yamuna River
Surat	– Tapi
Srinagar	– Jhelum
Ujjain	– Shipra
Lucknow	– Gomti
Cuttack	– Mahanadi

Varanasi	– Ganga
Ahmedabad	– Sabarmati
Kanpur	– Ganga
Jabalpur	– Narmada

**1052. Which of the following cities is on the banks of Gomti river?**

- (a) Lucknow (b) Ghaziabad  
(c) Kanpur (d) Prayagraj

**RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

**1053. Jabalpur is situated on the banks of which river?**

- (a) Betwa (b) Chambal  
(c) Yamuna (d) Narmada

**RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** See the explanation of above question.

**1054. Vijaywada is situated on the banks of :**

- (a) Cauvery (b) Krishna  
(c) Tapti (d) Brahmaputra

**RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** Vijaywada is a town in Andhra Pradesh, located on the bank of Krishna river. Krishna river originate near Mahabaleshwar in Sahyadri and flow through Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

## 18. Miscellaneous

**1055. Parts of which present state had evolved a local system of canal irrigation called 'kulhs' over 400 years ago?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh  
(b) Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Uttar Pradesh  
(d) Jammu and Kashmir

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** Kulhs are a traditional system of community managed interconnected gravity flow irrigation systems of Kangra valley in Himachal Pradesh.

**1056. Which of the following places is known for its hot springs?**

- (a) Mawsynram (b) Jaisalmer  
(c) Coorg (d) Gaurikund

**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** A Hot Spring also known as a geothermal spring is a naturally occurring spring of water that emerges due to heated groundwater. In the above given options, Gaurikund is famous for its hot springs located at Uttarakhand. Some important Hot Springs of India are– Tattapani (Himachal Pradesh) Manikaran (Himachal Pradesh), Rishikund (Uttarakhand), Tapovan (Uttarakhand), Sahastradhara (Uttarakhand), Taptapani (Odisha) and etc.

**1057. In which state from following, we can see the local wind 'Loo' in the summer season from following?**

- (a) Telangana (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Assam (d) Maharashtra

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** The Loo is a strong, dusty, gusty, hot and dry summer wind which blows over the Indo-Ganga plain region of North Indian. It is usually strong in May and June.

**1058. 'Loo' winds are usually associated with \_\_\_\_\_ in India.**

- (a) retreating monsoons
- (b) winter seasons
- (c) summer seasons
- (d) advancing monsoons

**RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**1059. The strong, gusty, hot, dry winds blowing during the day over the north and northwestern India in summer is known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Loo
- (b) Kalbaisakhi
- (c) Trade winds
- (d) Mango winds

**RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**1060. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a strong, dusty, gusty, hot and dry summer wind from the west which blows over the western Indo-Gangetic Plain region of North India.**

- (a) Sammer
- (b) Kaal Baisakhi
- (c) Loo
- (d) Utrayan

**RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**1061. In which year, was the total faecal coliform levels from Gangotri to Diamond harbour, high?**

- (a) 2007
- (b) 2011
- (c) 2020
- (d) 2014

**RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(b) :** Total faecal coliform levels from Gangotri to Diamond harbor was high in the year 2011.

**1062. Kangri language is mostly spoken in which of the following states of India?**

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

**RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(c) :**

Language	state
Gondi	Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra
Bhili	Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
Garo & Khasi	Meghalaya, Manipur
Kokborok	Tripura

**1063. In which of the following states is the concentration of Buddhism the largest as per 2011 Census data?**

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Goa
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

**RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** According to census 2011, the Buddhist population in India was 0.7% of its total population. The majority of Buddhists are concentrated in North-East India, West-Bengal, Maharashtra and Laddakh. Buddhist concentration is high-test in Maharashtra with the population of over 65 lakhs. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

**1064. What is a 'bawri'?**

- (a) An underground tank to store water
- (b) A narrow bore tube-well
- (c) A traditional way of collecting water
- (d) A canal providing water to agricultural land

**RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Bawri is the one of the oldest river water management approach. It is traditional way to store the rain water.

**1065. What is the primary purpose of rainwater harvesting?**

- (a) Reduce dependence on municipality water
- (b) Collect pure fresh drinking water
- (c) Help each raindrop to sleep into the ground
- (d) Promote drip irrigation

**RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** Help each raindrop to sleep into the ground is the primary purpose of rainwater harvesting.

**1066. The only active volcano of India is in .....**

- (a) Baratang
- (b) Barren Island
- (c) Port Blair
- (d) Narcondam Island

**RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Barren Island is an island located in the Andaman Sea. It is the only confirmed active volcano in South Asia. Along with the rest of the Andaman Islands, it is a part of the Indian Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and lies about 135 km northeast of the territory's capital, Port Blair. Barren Island houses the only active volcano in India. The volcano on Barren Island last erupted in 2005.

**1067. Where is India's only confirmed active volcano located, which lies about 135 km northeast of the Andaman and Nicobar Island's capital, Port Blair?**

- (a) Wilson Island
- (b) Neill Island
- (c) Havelock Island
- (d) Barren Island

**RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**1068. Which one of the following districts in Western India recorded a temperature of 1.1 degrees Celsius on December 18, 2021?**

- (a) Morbi
- (b) Banswara
- (c) Churu
- (d) Patan

**RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** 'Churu', a district in Rajasthan, is known for its abrupt temperatures over the years. Although Churu is located close to the Thar desert, one of the hottest regions in India, it recorded 1.1 degrees Celsius in December 2021.

**1069. Which Indian state was the first to make rooftop rainwater harvesting structure mandatory for all homes?**

- (a) Karnataka (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Telangana (d) Chhattisgarh

**Ans. (b) :** Tamil Nadu is the 1<sup>st</sup> state in India which has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structures compulsory to all the houses across the state. There are legal provisions to punish defaulters.

**1070. In which Indian state does 'Ahars', a type of water harvesting system, exist?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Kerala (d) Bihar

**RRB Group-D- 29/08/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(d) :** 'Ahars' is a type of water harvesting system. It exists in the Indian state of Bihar.

**1071. Which of the following is India's coldest inhabited place?**

- (a) Jammu (b) Drass  
(c) Shimla (d) Mount Abu

**RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** Among the given options Drass is India's coldest inhabited place. The valley is located in the Kargil district of Laddakh.

**1072. Marathi, which is an Indo-Aryan language, is the ..... largest language is spoken by 6.86% of the total population of India according to the 2011 census.**

- (a) Third (b) Fifth  
(c) Fourth (d) Second

**RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** According to the 2011 census, Marathi, which is an Indo-Aryan language, is the third largest language spoken by 6.86% of the total population of India.

**1073. Extremely severe cyclonic storm 'Fani' hit Odisha in the year:**

- (a) 2020 (b) 2018  
(c) 2019 (d) 2017

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Extremely severe cyclonic storm 'Fani' hit Odisha in the year 2019. Fani reached its peak intensity on May 2, 2019. It is the strongest tropical cyclone to hit since 1999.

**1074. In which state of India for storage of drinking water Khadins made?**

- (a) West Bengal (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Karnataka (d) Gujarat

**RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** Khadin is an ingenious construction designed to harvest surface runoff water for agriculture. They are much more famous and built in Rajasthan. These are also called Dhora in regional dialects.

**1075. The only thing that we do not get from natural resources but directly from outside the earth is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Minerals (b) Coal  
(c) Natural gases (d) Energy

**RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** The only thing that we do not get from natural resources but directly from outside the earth is energy.

**1076. .... is a type of water collection system found in Madhya Pradesh.**

- (a) Bundhis (b) Kattas  
(c) Surangams (d) Kulhs

**RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** The rainwater harvesting system is a widely practised method of water conservation. Small dams and reservoirs are built to reserve rainwater for public usage. Examples of such structures are Khadirs in Rajasthan, Bundhis in Madhya Pradesh, Ahars in Bihar and Kattas in Karnataka.

**1077. Which of the following languages has maximum number of speakers in India according to the Census 2011 data?**

- (a) Odisha (b) Bengali  
(c) Kannada (d) Malayalam

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** According to the 2011, Indian Census, the Hindi language is the most spoken language in India, having 52.83 crore speakers and Bengali is the second most spoken language in India but according to option Bengali is the right answer.

**1078. According to the Census of India 2011, ..... has the largest number of Christians among the states.**

- (a) Goa (b) Nagaland  
(c) Kerala (d) Mizoram

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** According to the census of India 2011, Kerala has the largest number of Christians among the states.

**1079. Ao is a prominent language spoken in the state of .....**

- (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Tripura  
(c) Nagaland (d) Odisha

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** The Ao or Central Naga languages are a small family of Sino-Tibetan languages spoken by various Naga peoples of Nagaland.

**1080. According to the 2011 language census, what is the rank of Telugu in terms of speakers' total number in India?**

- (a) 5<sup>th</sup> (b) 6<sup>th</sup>  
(c) 4<sup>th</sup> (d) 3<sup>rd</sup>

**RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c) :** As per the 2011, census 'Hindi' ranks at the top in terms of speaker total number in India followed by Bengali, Marathi and Telugu. Thus we can say that Telugu is the 4<sup>th</sup> most spoken language in terms of no. of speakers.

**1081. Watershed management emphasizes on:**

- (A) Conservation of water and soil  
(B) Improve primary sources of land and soil  
(C) Increase production and income of the watershed community  
(D) Increasing income only by increasing agriculture and crop yield

**Which among the above statements are correct with respect to Watershed management?**

- (a) A and B (b) A, B and C  
(c) B and C (d) A, C and D

**RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b) :** Watershed management refers to the efficient conservation and management of groundwater and surface water resources. Watershed management emphasizes on:

- (1) Conservation of water and soil.  
(2) Improve primary sources of land and soil.  
(3) Increase production and income of watershed community etc.

**1082. As per the report of the National Rubber Policy 2019. India is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest producer of Natural Rubber in the world.**

- (a) eighth (b) fifth  
(c) seventh (d) sixth

**RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** As per the report of the National Rubber Policy 2019. India is the 6<sup>th</sup> largest producer of Natural Rubber in the world. Traditional rubber growing states comprising Kerala and Tamil Nadu account for 81% of production. The Rubber Board is headquartered in Kottayam, Kerala.

**1083. In March 2022, a captive floating solar power plant which is claimed to be the country's first and largest floating power plant, was set up by the agri-nutrient and fertilizers company Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited, popularly known as SPIC Limited, formally went on stream at which place?**

- (a) Kodaikanal (b) Bhopal  
(c) Udaipur (d) Thoothukudi

**RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** A floating solar project at Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu has been set up by leading fertilizer manufacturer Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd. (SPIC) at an estimated cost of Rs. 150.4 crores.

**1084. The Indian Railways has completed the world's highest railway arch bridge over the -----river in Jammu and Kashmir.**

- (a) Chenab (b) Indus  
(c) Ravi (d) Jhelum

**RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Indian Railways has completed the world's highest railway Arch bridge over the Chenab river in Jammu Kashmir. The 5.6-m steel arch is part of the 111 km Udhampur - Srinagar - Barmulla rail link project (USBRL) which runs from Katra to Banihal in J & K.

**1085. Hollong (Dipterocarpus macrocarpus) is the tallest tree in the state of \_\_\_\_\_ and also its State Tree.**

- (a) Manipur (b) Assam  
(c) Nagaland (d) Sikkim

**RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** Hollong is a popular tree in India's north-eastern states. It can reach upto 150 feet and is one of the tallest trees in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The state tree of Assam is the Hallong (Dipterocarpus macrocarpus). It is also a sacred tree for some of the people of Assam.

**1086. Sanskrit belongs to which family of languages?**

- (a) Indo-European (b) Austro-Asiatic  
(c) Dravidian (d) Tibeto-Burman

**RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Sanskrit is a standardized dialect of old Indo-Aryan, origination as Vedic Sanskrit as early as 1700-1200 BC. It is one of the oldest Indo-European languages for which substantial documentation exists.

**1087. What is the language spoken by a majority of the people in Lakshadweep ?**

- (a) Konkani (b) Kannada  
(c) Malayalam (d) Marathi

**RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** The most common spoken language in Lakshadweep is Malayalam. They use the modern script of Malayalam known as Grandha.

**Note:** Lakshadweep is the smallest union territory of India. It is located in the Arabian Sea and is formed of coral islands and is famous for its lagoon.

**1088. The Kolhati language is spoken by people who live in**

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Bihar  
(c) Odisha (d) Andhra Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :**

States	Dialects
Maharashtra	Kolhati, Marathi
Bihar	Bhojpuri, Hindi
Odisha	Odia/Oriya
Andhra Pradesh	Telugu

**1089. The ground water utilization is very high in the below given three states out of four. Which is the state where the utilization is not as high as the other three?**

- (a) Odisha (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Punjab (d) Haryana

**RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The groundwater utilization is very high in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu; while states like Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala utilize only a small proportion of their groundwater potentials.

**1090. Which of the following is a cause for migration of unskilled workers?**

- (a) Population (b) Pollution  
(c) Poverty (d) Ambience

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** In India unskilled labour migrate to urban areas mainly due to poverty non availability of regular work and for relatively higher wages.

**1091. Which of the following cities is not in Madhya Pradesh ?**

- (a) Raipur (b) Bhopal  
(c) Jabalpur (d) Gwalior

**RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Raipur city is not in Madhya Pradesh. It is the capital of the state of Chhattisgarh whereas Bhopal, Jabalpur, Gwalior are the cities of Madhya Pradesh. Bhopal is the capital of Madhya Pradesh. Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh on November 1, 2000 and became the 26<sup>th</sup> state of India.

**1092. Juhu Beach, Mumbai is the part of :**

- (a) Bay of Bengal (b) Pacific Ocean  
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Arabian Sea

**RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Juhu Beach is located on the shores of the Arabian Sea. It is the longest beach in Mumbai. This beach is known to be the one of the most visited beaches of India.

**1093. India is ..... most populated country in the world.**

- (a) Third (b) Second  
(c) Fourth (d) First

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b)** India is second most populated country in the world with nearly a fifth of the world's population. According to the 2019 revision of the world population prospectus, population stood at 1,352,642,280.

**1094. Which of the following is Ram Setu situated?**

- (a) Keel Nahar (b) Bering Strait  
(c) Palk Strait (d) Gibraltar Strait

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c)** Ram Setu is a causeway, created across the sea connecting Pamban Island in Tamil Nadu to Mannar Island in Sri Lanka. Scientific studies have determined that Palk strait is a natural bridge formed by limestone shoals.

**1095. Machilipatnam (Masulipatnam) was a prosperous part on the east coast of India, famous for his \_\_\_\_\_ work.**

- (a) Kalamkari (b) Patola  
(c) Clay pots (d) Zari

**RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a)** Machilipatnam (Masulipatnam) was a prosperous part on the east coast of India, famous for his Kalamkari work. Kalamkari is an exquisite craft of painting and printing fabric. It derives its name from kalam meaning pen and kari meaning work, literally penwork. In Andhra Pradesh, both Masulipatnam (Machilipatnam) and Srikalahasti Villages have been recognized as major centers for kalamkari painting.

**1096. Zero mile stone was founded by British, who uses this point to measure all distances, where is located?**

- (a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata  
(c) Nagpur (d) New Delhi

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** Zero mile stone is a monument locating the geographical center of colonial India in the city of Nagpur, Maharashtra. The zero mile stone was erected by the British who used this point to measure all the distances.

**1097. In which city is the famous Howrah Bridge located.**

- (a) Mumbai (b) Chennai  
(c) New Delhi (d) Kolkata

**RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)**

**Ans. (d)** The Howrah Bridge is a balanced cantilever bridge over the Hooghly River in West Bengal.

**1098. Hotel Taj Lake Palace in the middle of Lake Pichola is situated in which city?**

- (a) Jodhpur (b) Jaipur  
(c) Udaipur (d) Bikaner

**ALP Stage -II 23.01.2019 (shift - II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Pichala lake lies in Udaipur Rajasthan It is an artificial freshwater lake.

**1099. Dholavira is in the State of:**

- (a) Gujarat (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Chhattisgarh

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** The ancient city of Dholavira, was the southern centre of the Harappan Civilization. It is situated in Runn of Kutch in Gujarat. It got UNESCO World Heritage Site tag in August 2021. The site was discovered in 1967-68 by J.P. Joshi and is the fifth largest of eight major Harappan sites.

**1100. Which state of India is known as 'Land of Rolling Hills'?**

- (a) Tripura (b) Arunachal Pradesh  
(c) Mizoram (d) Himachal Pradesh

**RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** Mizoram is known as Land of Rolling Hills valleys, lakes and rivers.

**1101. Which fort is built on the bank of Chenab river?**

- (a) Bahu fort (b) Akhnoor fort  
(c) Hari Prabat fort (d) Chiktan fort

**RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Akhnoor Fort is on the right bank of Chenab River and construction was started by Raja Tegh Singh in 1762 CE and completed by his successor Raja Alam Singh in 1802. On 17th of June, 1822 Maharaja Ranjeet Singh crowned Maharaja Gulab Singh at the fort's Jia Pota Ghat on Bank of Chenab's River.

**Bahu Fort** is constructed on the banks of Tawi River **Hari Parbat** is also known as Kooh-e-Maran lies on the west of Dal Lake in Srinagar

**Chiktan** Castle is located deep inside a valley, by the Indus river, with the mountains in the background.

**1102. Konkar, Marathwada and Vidarbha regions are located in :**

- (a) Karnataka (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Gujarat (d) Maharashtra

**RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** Konkar, Marathwada and Vidarbha regions are located in Maharashtra.