



Indian Geography

States and Capitals of India

There are 29 states and seven union territories in the country. Each state and union territory has an administrative, legislative and judicial capital. An administrative capital is one where all the offices of the executive government are situated. A legislative capital is the one where the state assembly convenes. A judicial capital is the one where the territorial high courts are located. All the states and two union territories, Puducherry and the National Capital Territory of Delhi, have an elected form of government and legislatures. They are headed by a Chief Minister who is elected for a term of five years. Other union territories are directly ruled by the Central government.

States and Capitals of India

S.no	State	Capital
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (Proposed Capital Amaravati)
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3	Assam	Dispur
4	Bihar	Patna
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6	Goa	Panaji
7	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
8	Haryana	Chandigarh
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar (summer), Jammu (winter)
11	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12	Karnataka	Bengaluru
13	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
14	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
15	Maharashtra	Mumbai
16	Manipur	Imphal

17	Meghalaya	Shillong
18	Mizoram	Aizawl
19	Nagaland	Kohima
20	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
21	Punjab	Chandigarh
22	Rajasthan	Jaipur
23	Sikkim	Gangtok
24	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
25	Telangana	Hyderabad
26	Tripura	Agartala
27	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
28	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
29	West Bengal	Kolkata

Union Territories and Capitals of India

S.no	Union Territories	Capital
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
3	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa
4	Daman and Diu	Daman
5	Delhi	Delhi
6	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
7	Puducherry	Pondicherry

Major Thermal Power Plants in India

Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram Thermal Power Station

A coal based power plant of HPGCL the Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram Thermal Power Plant is located at Yamunagar in Haryana . Commissioned in April 2008 with its first unit today this power plant has two units with a total installed capacity of 600 MW.

Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Station

The Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Station is situated in Kedar in the Hisar district of Haryana. One of the lowest costing power projects in India so far this power plant is a coal based power plants of HPGCL. This thermal power plant has 2 units with a total installed capacity of 600 MW.

Kota Super Thermal Power Plant

Situated on the bank of River Chambal near Kota in Rajasthan this thermal power station is the state's first major coal fired power plant. Known as one of the most efficient and prestigious thermal power plants in India the Kota Super Thermal Power Plant has received many awards for productivity during 1984,1987, 1989, 1981 and every year since 1992 onwards. This thermal power plant has 28 units with an installed capacity of 1240MW.

Anpara thermal power station- UttarPradesh

Located on the banks of Rihand reservoir in the district of Sonebhadra in Uttarpradesh the Anpara thermal power station is a coal fired thermal power plant. Situated at a distance of 200 km from Varanasi on Pipri-singrauli road this power station is well connected by air/rail and road route from other major cities. This thermal power plant has 5 operational units with a total installed capacity of 500 MW.

Bakreswar Thermal Power Project - West Bengal

The Bakreswar Thermal Power Project is one of the most prominent thermal power projects in India. It is situated at a distance of just 260 Km away from Kolkata, West Bengal. The project has clear rail track access via Chinpai on the Andal-Sinthia Line of Eastern Railways. The Bakreswar Thermal Power Project is running with five operational units having total installed capacity of 1050 MW. Expansion of another 600 MW unit (sixth unit) has been envisaged for implementation during the Eleventh-Five-year Plan period.

Panipat Thermal Power Station II

A coal based Thermal Power Plants in India the Panipat Thermal Power Station II is located in Panipat in Haryana. Developed under four stages this thermal power plant has 8 units in total with an installed capacity of 250 MW.

Nuclear Power Plants in India

Power Station	State
Kaiga	Karnataka
Kalpakkam	Tamil Nadu
Kakrapar	Gujarat
Rawatbhata	Rajasthan
Tarapur	Maharashtra
Narora	Uttar Pradesh

Major Hydro Power Plants in India

Name	State
Babail	Uttar Pradesh
Bhandardara-1	Maharashtra
Belka	Uttar Pradesh
Chenani-1	Jammu & Kashmir
Bhatgar	Maharashtra
Indira Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
Little Ranjit	West Bengal
Jammu Canal	Jammu & Kashmir
Matatila	Uttar Pradesh
Salal	Jammu & Kashmir
Omkareshwar	Madhya Pradesh
Samal	Orissa

The River System of India

The river system of India can be classified into four groups,

1. Himalayan rivers
2. Deccan (Peninsular) rivers
3. Coastal rivers and
4. Rivers of inland water drainage.

-> Most of the Indian rivers flow into the Bay of Bengal but some like Narmada, Tapti and Periyar flow into the Arabian Sea.

-> Luni, Machhu, Rupen, Saraswati, Banas and Ghagghar are examples of rivers with inland water drainage, i.e. they do not empty into the ocean but get lost into the sand.

-> Five rivers of erstwhile Punjab are Sutlej, Ravi, Beas, Jhelum and Chenab.

-> The river also known as Dakshin Ganga is Godavari.

-> The Brahmaputra is known as Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet and as Dihang in Arunachal Pradesh. The Brahmaputra river is known as Jomuna in Bangladesh.

-> The river known as Singi Khamban (Lion's mouth) in Tibet is River Indus.

-> The river known as Bengal's sorrow is River Damodar.

-> Prayag or Allahabad is believed to be the confluence (sangam) of these rivers Ganga, Yamuna and the mythical Saraswati.

-> The Ganges is also known as the Bhagirathi since King Bhagirath was responsible for bringing it from the heavens to the earth. The Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda join at Devprayag to form the Ganga. The part of the River Ganga which flows into Bangladesh is known as Padma.

-> The number of Indian rivers which have been classified as major rivers by the Government is twelve.

-> There are three Trans-Himalayan rivers which originate in the high Tibetan Plateau and cut across the mighty Himalayan ranges. Indus, Brahmaputra, and Sutlej.

-> The largest river flowing through the state of Rajasthan is the Chambal river.

Cities and Rivers

Indian City	River
Delhi	Yamuna
Agra	Yamuna
Patna	Ganga
Haridwar	Ganga
Allahabad	confluence of Ganga and Yamuna
Varanasi	Ganga
Guwahati	Brahmaputra
Kanpur	Ganga
Jabalpur	Narmada
Bharuch	Narmada
Lucknow	Gomti
Hyderabad	Musi
Nasik	Godavari
Srinagar	Jhelum
Vijayawada	Krishna
Kolkata	Hooghly
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati
Surat	Tapti

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Thiruchirapalli	Cauveri
Cuttack	Mahanadi
Ayodhya	Saryu
Ludhiana	Sutlej

Dams and Rivers

Dams	Rivers
Nagarjunasagar	Krishna
Pochampad	Godavari
Srisaillam	Krishna
Sardar Sarovar	Narmada
Ukai	Tapti
Hirakud	Mahanadi
Bhakra Nangal	Sutlej
Pong (Maharana Pratap Sagar)	Beas
Thein (Ranjit Sagar)	Ravi
Baglihar	Chenab
Chutak	Suru
Panchet	Damodar
Maithon	Barakar
Tehri	Bhagirathi
Koyna	Koyna
Mettur	Kaveri
Krishnaraja Sagar	Kaveri
Alamatti	Krishna
Mullaperiyar	Periyar
Gandhisagar	Chambal
Nimoo Bazgo	Indus

1. Which major latitude passes at the south of the southernmost point of peninsular India, that is kanyakumari?

Ans : Equator

2. The pass located at the southern end of the Nilgiri Hills in south India is called?

Ans : Palghat gap

3. Singhbhum and Hazaribagh in Jharkhand are famous for reserve of particular non-ferrous mineral. Identify the mineral?

Ans : copper

4. In which river in India the Salal project is constructed on?

Ans : Chenab

5. The percentage of earth surface covered by India is?

Ans : 2.4%

6. The India's highest annual rainfall is reported at ?

Ans : Mawsynram, Meghalaya

7. Which authority in India is reported responsible for the set up the refineries Mathura, Digboi and Panipat?

Ans : Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

8. Who is known as "Father of white Revolution" in India?

Ans : V. Kurien

9. The Radcliffe line is boundary between?

Ans : India and Pakistan

10. Identify the Gulf that has a potential for harnessing of tidal energy in India?

Ans : Gulf of Cambay

11. The state having largest area of forest cover in India is ?

Ans : Madhya Pradesh

12. Which year is called a Great Divide in the demographic history in India?

Ans : 1921

13. Which is the only state in India that produces saffron?

Ans : Jammu and Kashmir

14. Three important rivers of the India subcontinent have their sources near the Mansarovar Lake in the Great Himalayas.

Ans : Brahmaputra, Indus and Sutlej

15. The zonal soil type of peninsular India belongs to ?

Ans : Red soil

16. Which food grain crop is occupied the largest part of the cropped area in India?

Ans : Rice

17. The number of major languages, recognized in the Indian Union as official language, are

Ans : 22

18. Which state in India has the largest number of districts?

Ans : Uttar Pradesh

19. The oldest rocks in India are reported from

Ans : Dharwar region, Karnataka

20. which atomic power station in India is built completely indigenously?

Ans : Kalpakkam

Indian Geography Objective General Knowledge Questions and Answers

General Knowledge questions from Indian Geography, Rivers and Mountains

1. Guwahati is situated on the banks of river?

- (A) Brahmaputra
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Yamuna
- (D) Godavari

2. The Gulf of Mannar is situated along the coast which state in India?

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Tamil Nadu

3. The city of Nasik is situated on the banks of which river in India?

- (A) Krishna
- (B) Godavari
- (C) Koshi
- (D) Yamuna

4. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (A) Haldia : Orissa
- (B) Jamnagar : Maharashtra
- (C) Numaligarh : Gujarat
- (D) Panangudi : Tamil Nadu

5. Which one of the following rivers originates near Mahabaleshwar ?

- (A) Godavari
- (B) Krishna
- (C) Kaveri
- (D) Tapi

6. With reference to the climate of India, the western disturbances originate over which one of the following ?

- (A) Arabian Sea
- (B) Baltic Sea
- (C) Caspian Sea
- (D) Mediterranean Sea

7. In which one of the following states is the Nanga Parbat peak located ?

- (A) Sikkim
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Jammu and Kashmir
- (D) Uttarakhand

8. In India, which of the following are the Southernmost hills ?

- (A) Anaimalai hills
- (B) Cardamom hills
- (C) Nilgiri hills
- (D) Javacli hills

9. Where are the coal reserves of India largely concentrated ?

- (A) Son valley
- (B) Mahanadi valley
- (C) Damodar valley
- (D) Godavari valley

10. Which of the following Indian island lies between India and Sri Lanka ?

- (A) Elephanta
- (B) Nicobar
- (C) Rameshwaram
- (D) Salsette

11. In which state do the Monsoon arrives first ?

- (A) Assam
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Kerala

12. How many islands are there in the group of Lakshadweep?

- (A) 36
- (B) 30
- (C) 35
- (D) 34

13. Which one of the following areas of India does not come under the zone of high seismic intensity ?

- (A) Uttarakhand
- (B) Karnataka Plateau
- (C) Kachchh
- (D) Himachal Pradesh

14. Between which ranges does the Kashmir valley in the Himalayas lie ?

- (A) Siwalik and Pir Panjal
- (B) Pirpanjal and Dhauladhar
- (C) Zaskar and Pir Panjal
- (D) Dhauladhar and Zaskar

15. Indravati is a tributary of which river ?

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Godavari
- (C) Krishna
- (D) Mahanadi

16. Which one of the following Indian rivers forms an estuary ?

- (A) Godavari
- (B) Kaveri
- (C) Tapi
- (D) Mahanadi

17. Where is Thattekad Bird Sanctuary located ?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

18. In which one of the following states of India is the Pamayangtse Monastery situated ?

- (A) Nagaland
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Arunachal Pradesh

19. Assertion (A) : The Gangatic plains are among the most beautiful agricultural areas of the world.

Reason (R) : The Gangetic plains contain predominately regur soil.

Codes :

- (A) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

20. The main streams of river Ganga which flows beyond Farakka is known as?

- (A) Bhagirathi
- (B) Padma
- (C) Hooghly
- (D) Suvarna Rekha

21. The length of the Indian coast line is□

- (A) 5000 km
- (B) 5500 km
- (C) 7516.6 km
- (D) 5800 km

22. How many National waterways are there in India ?

- (A) 3
- (B) 5
- (C) 7
- (D) 9

23. In the Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh states, the joint "Rajghat River Valley Project" is launched on□

- (A) Ken River
- (B) Son River
- (C) Chambal River
- (D) Betwa River

24. Which of the following rivers have almost the same point of emerging ?

- (A) Brahmaputra and Ganga
- (B) Tapi and Beas
- (C) Brahmaputra and Indus
- (D) Indus and Ganga

25. In which state of India is the maximum area irrigated by tube wells ?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (C) 10. (C)
11. (D) 12. (A) 13. (B) 14. (C) 15. (B) 16. (C) 17. (A) 18. (C) 19. (C) 20. (B)
21. (C) 22. (D) 23. (D) 24. (C) 25. (D)