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ENTRY 9th

ENTRANCE FOR CLASS 9th

ENTRANCE EXAM 2027



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- ✔ Chapter description
- ✔ Detailed notes + diagrams
- ✔ 1,150 One-liners
- ✔ Sainik + RMS PYQs
- ✔ 100+ MCQs per chapter
- ✔ 50 Practice Sets

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AISSEE • RMS CET

For Admission to Class IX • Strictly as per the Official Syllabus of NTA (AISSEE) & RMS CET

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Published by: **Vikramaditya Academy** | Director: **Naresh Sharma**
Plot No. 11, Wazirpur Road, Palwali, Sector-88, Greater Faridabad • Branch: JCB Sr. Sec. School, Agra Chowk, Palwal
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About This Book

This book covers the complete **Social Science (GK)** part of the Class IX entrance examinations of **Sainik Schools (AISSEE, conducted by NTA)** and **Rashtriya Military Schools (RMS CET)**. The 23 chapters follow the official list of topics given in the AISSEE Information Bulletin (Appendix III – Topics covered in Class IX: Social Science). The RMS CET syllabus for Class IX Social Science (History – Our Pasts, Social and Political Life, Resources and Development) is fully covered inside these chapters.

Every chapter has four parts:

Part	What it contains
About this chapter	A short description of what the chapter is about and why it matters for the exam.
A. Notes	Point-wise notes with tables of important facts, dates, places and terms, labelled diagrams and timelines, 'More Knowledge' sections for extra depth, and a Quick Revision box.
B. One-Liners	50 one-line questions with answers for last-minute revision (1,150 in all).
C. Chapter-wise MCQs	Part I – Previous Year Questions of Sainik School (2014–2026) and RMS CET (2016–2025), each with its year tag; Part II – practice MCQs on the PYQ pattern. Every chapter has at least 100 questions, followed by a full answer key.
Part B – Practice Sets	50 full-length Social Science practice sets (25 questions each) on the AISSEE pattern at the end of the book, each with its answer key.

No repetition: every question appears only once in the whole book – a question used in one chapter or practice set is not repeated anywhere else. Notes on PYQs: Questions based on events that are now outdated (old schemes, past elections, abolished posts, renamed ministries) have been removed. Questions repeated in more than one year are given once, with all years shown in the tag (e.g. [Sainik 2019 | RMS 2017, 2018]). The 2014–2016 Sainik papers were descriptive (true/false, fill in the blanks, match); their syllabus-related items are given here in MCQ form. Where an original question had a printing error, a wrong or outdated option, or two correct options, it has been corrected so that exactly one option is right.

Exam Pattern – Social Science (Class IX)

Exam	Paper / Section	Questions	Marks	Medium
AISSEE (Sainik School) – Class IX	Social Science section of a single 180-minute paper (Maths 200, Intelligence 50, English 50, Gen. Science 50, Social Science 50 = 400)	25	50 (2 marks each)	English
RMS CET – Class IX	Paper-1: English (50) + Hindi (20) + Social Science (30)	30	30 (1 mark each)	English

Source: AISSEE-2027 Information Bulletin (NTA) and RMS CET-2026 Information Bulletin. Always check the latest bulletin for any change.

How to Use This Book

- Read the notes of a chapter once carefully, then revise the Quick Revision box and one-liners.
- Attempt Part I (PYQs) first – these show exactly how questions are framed in the real exam.
- Then attempt Part II, check with the answer key and mark the questions you got wrong for revision.
- After finishing all chapters, attempt one Practice Set a day in 25 minutes.
- Chapters 1–6 (Geography), 7–11 (Polity), 12–14 (Economics) and 15–23 (History) can be studied in any order.

Official Syllabus – AISSEE (Sainik School) Class IX: Social Science

As given in the AISSEE-2027 Information Bulletin, Appendix III – 'Topics covered in Class IX: Social Science' (Total questions 25, Max. marks 50).

S. No.	Topic (as in the Bulletin)	Covered in
1	Geographical diversity of India	Chapter 01
2	Resource & their conservation	Chapter 02
3	Weather & Climate	Chapter 03
4	Land form & life	Chapter 04
5	Locating places on the earth	Chapter 05
6	Ocean & Continents	Chapter 06
7	From the Rulers to the ruled: Type of Government	Chapter 07
8	The Constitution of India	Chapter 08
9	Universal franchise & India's electoral system	Chapter 09
10	The parliament system: legislature & executive	Chapter 10
11	Grassroot democracy: local & self Government	Chapter 11
12	From barter to money	Chapter 12
13	Understanding Market	Chapter 13
14	Economic activity around us	Chapter 14
15	The beginning of Indian Civilization	Chapter 15
16	India's cultural root	Chapter 16
17	New beginnings – City & State	Chapter 17
18	The rise of empire	Chapter 18
19	Age of re-organization	Chapter 19
20	The Gupta Era: an age of tireless creativity	Chapter 20
21	Reshaping India's political map	Chapter 21
22	The rise of Marathas	Chapter 22
23	The colonial era in India	Chapter 23

Official Syllabus – RMS CET Class IX: Social Science

The RMS CET-2026 Information Bulletin (Chapter 7 – Broader Syllabus for RMSs) lists the Class IX Social Science topics as: **History: Our Pasts; Social and Political Life; Resources and Development**. The written test is of Class VIII standard and only in English for Class IX. The table shows where each part is covered in this book.

RMS topic	Where it is covered in this book
History: Our Pasts (Class VIII)	Ch 21 (medieval background), Ch 22 (Marathas), Ch 23 (Company rule, revenue systems, tribals, 1857, crafts and industries, education and social reform, colonial cities, national movement)
Social and Political Life	Ch 7 (types of government, secularism, federalism), Ch 8 (Constitution, Fundamental Rights, judiciary, criminal justice, marginalisation, social laws), Ch 9 (elections, media, RTI), Ch 10 (Parliament and executive), Ch 11 (local government)
Resources and Development	Ch 2 (resources, land, soil, water, vegetation, wildlife, minerals, power, agriculture), Ch 14 (industries, human resources and population), Ch 1, 3, 4 (physical geography)
Classes VI–VII background asked in RMS papers	Ch 4, 5, 6 (earth, landforms, continents), Ch 15–20 (ancient India)

PYQ Coverage

Exam	Years used
Sainik School (AISSEE) Class IX	2014, 2015, 2016 (descriptive papers – converted to MCQ), 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2026
RMS CET Class IX	2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025 (both papers)

Total PYQs placed chapter-wise in this book: **521** (after merging repeated questions).

Contents

Ch.	Chapter	PYQs	Practice MCQs	Total
GEOGRAPHY				
01	Geographical Diversity of India	10	199	**209**
02	Resources and Their Conservation	96	148	**244**
03	Weather and Climate	9	145	**154**
04	Landforms and Life	22	148	**170**
05	Locating Places on the Earth	7	132	**139**
06	Oceans and Continents	8	143	**151**
POLITY (SOCIAL & POLITICAL LIFE)				
07	From the Rulers to the Ruled: Types of Government	11	118	**129**
08	The Constitution of India	78	93	**171**
09	Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System	12	112	**124**
10	The Parliamentary System: Legislature and Executive	34	96	**130**
11	Grassroots Democracy: Local Self-Government	8	112	**120**
ECONOMICS				
12	From Barter to Money	0	126	**126**
13	Understanding Markets	1	119	**120**
14	Economic Activities Around Us	36	95	**131**
HISTORY				
15	The Beginnings of Indian Civilisation	6	121	**127**
16	India's Cultural Roots	8	130	**138**
17	New Beginnings: Cities and States	1	119	**120**
18	The Rise of Empires: The Mauryas	3	120	**123**
19	The Age of Reorganisation (c. 200 BCE – 300 CE)	0	119	**119**
20	The Gupta Era: An Age of Tireless Creativity	4	119	**123**
21	Reshaping India's Political Map (c. 800 – 1700 CE)	17	131	**148**
22	The Rise of the Marathas	2	118	**120**
23	The Colonial Era in India	148	108	**256**
	Total	**521**	**2871**	**3392**
PART B				
–	Practice Sets 01–50 (Sainik School AISSEE pattern)	–	1250	**1250**

CHAPTER 01

Geographical Diversity of India

AISSEE Class IX Syllabus – Social Science Topic 1: *Geographical diversity of India*

ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

India is often called a sub-continent because it has almost every kind of landform found on earth — the highest mountains (Himalayas), vast alluvial plains, a hot sandy desert, an ancient plateau, long coastlines and two groups of islands. This chapter explains India's location and size, its major physiographic divisions, its rivers and lakes, and the facts about states and population that are asked again and again in Sainik School and RMS entrance tests.

A. Notes

1. Location and Size of India

India lies entirely in the Northern and Eastern Hemispheres. The Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N) divides the country into almost two equal halves.

Fact	Value
Latitudinal extent	8°4'N to 37°6'N (mainland)
Longitudinal extent	68°7'E to 97°25'E
Area	3.28 million sq km — 7th largest country; about 2.4% of world area
North–South length	about 3,214 km
East–West width	about 2,933 km
Land boundary	about 15,200 km
Coastline	7,516.6 km (traditional figure, incl. islands); re-measured in 2024 as about 11,099 km
Standard Meridian (IST)	82°30'E, passes near Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh); IST = GMT + 5:30
Southernmost point	Indira Point (Great Nicobar); mainland: Kanyakumari

- The Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 states: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.
- Because of the 30° longitudinal spread there is a time difference of about 2 hours between Arunachal Pradesh (east) and Gujarat (west).
- Neighbours: Pakistan and Afghanistan (north-west); China, Nepal and Bhutan (north); Myanmar and Bangladesh (east). Sri Lanka and the Maldives are island neighbours across the sea.
- Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar. India shares its longest land boundary with Bangladesh (about 4,096 km).
- India has 28 States and 8 Union Territories. Largest state by area: Rajasthan; smallest: Goa. Most populous: Uttar Pradesh; least populous: Sikkim.

2. Major Physiographic Divisions

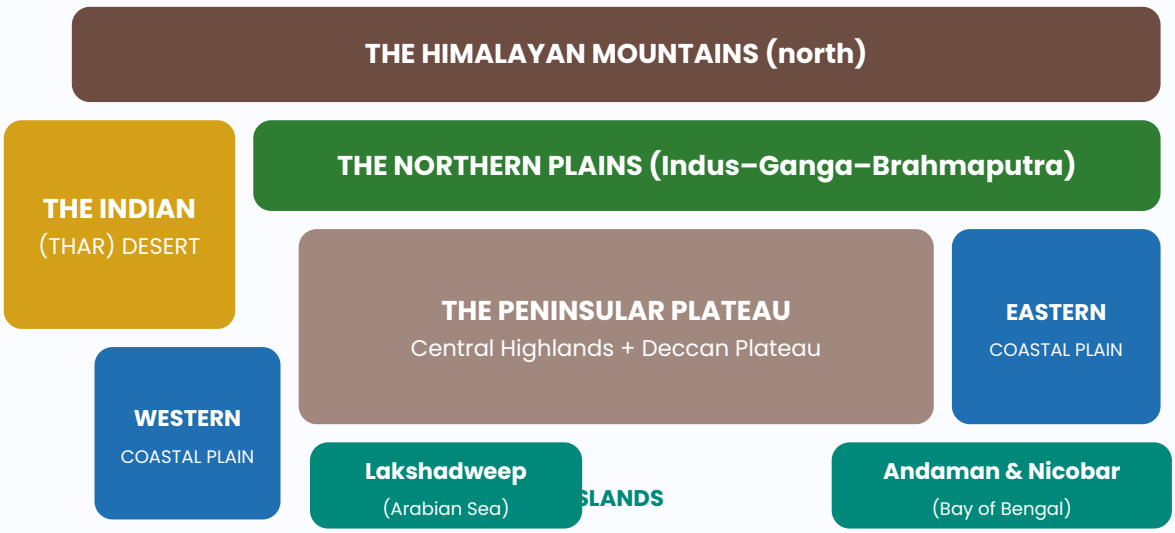

Fig. 1.1 – Schematic view of the six physiographic divisions of India (not to scale)

India can be divided into six physical divisions: (1) The Himalayan Mountains (2) The Northern Plains (3) The Indian (Thar) Desert (4) The Peninsular Plateau (5) The Coastal Plains (6) The Islands.

3. The Himalayas

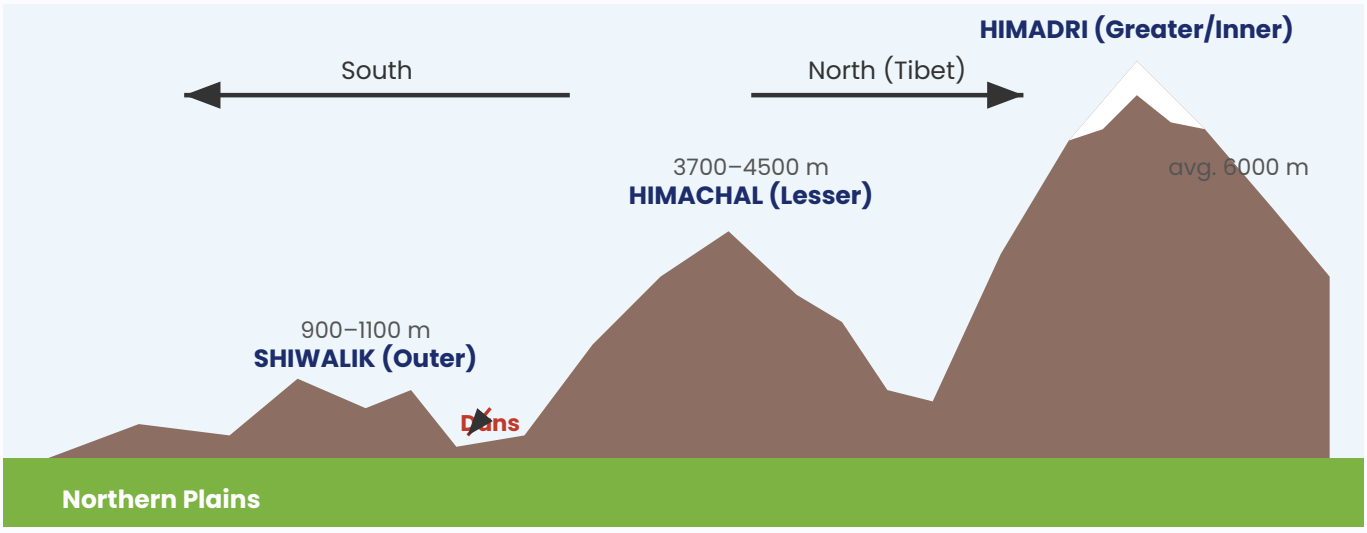

Fig. 1.2 – Cross-section of the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas (south → north)

The Himalayas are young fold mountains stretching about 2,400 km from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. They have three parallel ranges:

Range	Other name	Key points
Great Himalayas	Himadri	Highest and most continuous; average height 6,000 m; snow-bound; peaks like Kangchenjunga
Lesser Himalayas	Himachal	Pir Panjal, Dhaula Dhar, Mahabharat ranges; hill stations – Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Darjeeling; Kashmir and Kullu valleys

Outer Himalayas	Shiwaliks	Lowest range; long flat valleys between Lesser Himalaya and Shiwaliks are called 'Duns' (Dehra Dun)

- Trans-Himalaya: Karakoram, Ladakh and Zanskar ranges. K2 (Godwin Austen, 8,611 m) lies in the Karakoram.
- Highest peak within India's administered area: Kangchenjunga (8,586 m) in Sikkim. K2 (Godwin Austen, 8,611 m) in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir is claimed by India as its highest peak. Mount Everest (8,849 m) is in Nepal.
- Purvanchal (eastern hills): Patkai Bum, Naga Hills, Garo-Khasi-Jaintia hills, Mizo (Lushai) Hills.
- The Himalayas block cold Central Asian winds, cause monsoon rainfall and feed perennial rivers.

4. The Northern Plains

Formed by the deposits (alluvium) of the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra and their tributaries. They are among the most fertile and densely populated regions of the world.

- Bhabar: narrow belt of pebbles at the foot of the Shiwaliks where streams disappear.
- Terai: wet, marshy, forested belt south of the Bhabar where streams re-emerge.
- Bhangar: older alluvium, lies above flood level, contains kankar.
- Khadar: newer, younger alluvium of flood plains; very fertile.
- The Punjab plain is formed by the Indus and its tributaries (Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej). 'Doab' = land between two rivers.
- The Ganga–Brahmaputra delta (Sundarbans) is the largest delta in the world.

5. The Indian (Thar) Desert

- Lies west of the Aravalli Hills, mostly in Rajasthan; receives less than 150 mm of rain a year.
- Covered with sand dunes (barchans); Luni is the only large river, and it is seasonal.

6. The Peninsular Plateau

A tableland made of the oldest rocks of India (part of ancient Gondwana land).

- Central Highlands (north of the Narmada): Malwa Plateau, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Chota Nagpur Plateau (rich in minerals).
- Deccan Plateau (south of the Narmada): triangular; slopes gently east. Black (regur) soil in the Deccan Trap region.
- Aravalli Range: one of the oldest fold mountains of the world; Guru Shikhar (Mount Abu) is its highest peak.
- Western Ghats (Sahyadri): continuous, higher; Anaimudi (2,695 m) is the highest peak of South India; Doddabetta (2,637 m) in the Nilgiris.
- Eastern Ghats: discontinuous, cut by rivers; Mahendragiri is a well-known peak.
- The Narmada and Tapi flow westwards through rift valleys and form estuaries, not deltas.

7. The Coastal Plains

Coast	Parts (north to south)	Features
Western coast	Konkan (Maharashtra–Goa), Kannad/Kanara (Karnataka), Malabar (Kerala)	Narrow; lagoons/backwaters (kayals) in Kerala; estuaries
Eastern coast	Northern Circars, Coromandel (Tamil Nadu)	Wide; deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri; Chilika Lake (Odisha)

8. The Islands

Group	Sea	Facts

Andaman & Nicobar	Bay of Bengal	Over 570 islands; capital Sri Vijaya Puram (formerly Port Blair); Barren Island – India's only active volcano; Ten Degree Channel separates Andaman from Nicobar
Lakshadweep	Arabian Sea	36 coral islands; capital Kavaratti; smallest UT by area

9. Rivers and Lakes

River	Origin	Notes
Ganga	Gangotri glacier (Bhagirathi + Alaknanda meet at Devprayag)	Longest river of India; Yamuna is its main right-bank tributary
Brahmaputra	Near Mansarovar, Tibet (Tsangpo)	Called Jamuna in Bangladesh; Majuli – largest river island
Indus	Near Mansarovar, Tibet	Flows through Ladakh into Pakistan
Godavari	Nashik (Trimbakeshwar)	Largest peninsular river – 'Dakshin Ganga'
Krishna	Mahabaleshwar (Western Ghats)	East-flowing
Kaveri	Brahmagiri hills (Kodagu)	'Dakshin ki Ganga' of Tamil Nadu; Shivasamudram falls
Narmada	Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh)	West-flowing, rift valley; Dhuandhar falls
Mahanadi	Chhattisgarh highlands	Hirakud Dam

- Himalayan rivers are perennial (fed by snow and rain); Peninsular rivers are mostly seasonal (rain-fed).
- Lakes: Wular (J&K) – largest freshwater lake; Chilika (Odisha) – largest brackish-water lagoon; Loktak (Manipur) – floating 'phumdis'; Sambhar (Rajasthan) – largest inland salt lake; Dal Lake – Srinagar.

10. Population Facts (Census 2011)

- Total population: about 121 crore (17.5% of world population on 2.4% of land).
- Literacy rate: 74.04%. Highest: Kerala (94%); lowest: Bihar (61.8%).
- Sex ratio: 943 females per 1,000 males; highest: Kerala, lowest: Haryana (among states).
- Highest density: Bihar (1,106 per sq km); lowest: Arunachal Pradesh.
- India's largest salt-producing state is Gujarat; tropical deciduous (monsoon) forests cover the largest area of India.

★ **Quick Revision:** Remember: Himalayas = young fold mountains; Aravallis = old fold mountains; Western Ghats = continuous; Eastern Ghats = broken; Narmada & Tapi = west-flowing through rift valleys.

11. More Knowledge: States, Capitals and Special Names

State / UT	Capital	Known for
Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	Rice bowl area (Krishna–Godavari delta), Tirupati
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	'Land of the Rising Sun' of India; borders China, Bhutan, Myanmar
Assam	Dispur	Tea, Kaziranga, Majuli, oil at Digboi (oldest refinery)
Bihar	Patna	Bodh Gaya, Nalanda; highest population density
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	'Rice bowl of central India'; Bhilai steel
Goa	Panaji	Smallest state; beaches; Portuguese heritage (freed 1961)
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Longest coastline; salt; Rann of Kutch; Gir lions
Haryana	Chandigarh (shared)	Kurukshetra, Panipat; formed 1966 from Punjab

Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Apples, Kullu–Manali, Gaddis
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Minerals of Chota Nagpur; Jamshedpur
Karnataka	Bengaluru	IT, coffee, sandalwood, Jog Falls
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	'God's Own Country'; backwaters; highest literacy
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	'Heart of India'; Sanchi, Khajuraho, tigers
Maharashtra	Mumbai	Financial capital; Ajanta–Ellora
Manipur	Imphal	Loktak lake; Manipuri dance
Meghalaya	Shillong	'Abode of Clouds'; Mawsynram
Mizoram	Aizawl	Bamboo; Cheraw dance
Nagaland	Kohima	Hornbill festival
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	'City of Temples'; Konark, Puri, Chilika
Punjab	Chandigarh (shared)	'Land of Five Rivers'; 'Granary of India'
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Largest state; Thar; 'Pink City' Jaipur
Sikkim	Gangtok	Least populous state; Kangchenjunga; organic farming
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Temples, Coromandel coast
Telangana	Hyderabad	Formed 2 June 2014; Charminar
Tripura	Agartala	Bordered on three sides by Bangladesh
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Most populous; Taj Mahal; 'Sugar bowl'
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Formed 2000; Char Dham, Jim Corbett
West Bengal	Kolkata	Jute, Sundarbans, Darjeeling tea

- Union Territories (8): Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Sri Vijaya Puram), Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (Daman), Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir (Srinagar–Jammu), Ladakh (Leh), Lakshadweep (Kavaratti), Puducherry.
- J&K became a Union Territory and Ladakh a separate UT on 31 October 2019 (Article 370 changes, 5 August 2019).
- Recent states: Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand (all in 2000), Telangana (2014).

12. More Knowledge: Mountain Passes

Pass	Location / connects
Zoji La	Srinagar – Leh (Ladakh)
Khardung La	Ladakh; road to Nubra valley
Banihal	Jammu – Srinagar (Jawahar tunnel)
Rohtang, Shipki La, Bara Lacha La	Himachal Pradesh
Lipulekh, Mana	Uttarakhand (Kailash–Mansarovar route)
Nathu La, Jelep La	Sikkim – Tibet
Bomdi La	Arunachal Pradesh
Palakkad (Palghat) Gap	Kerala – Tamil Nadu through the Western Ghats
Thal Ghat, Bhor Ghat	Western Ghats in Maharashtra
Khyber, Bolan	Pakistan–Afghanistan region (historic invasion routes)

13. More Knowledge: Cities on River Banks

City	River	City	River
Delhi, Agra, Mathura	Yamuna	Varanasi, Patna, Prayagraj (confluence)	Ganga
Lucknow	Gomti	Srinagar	Jhelum
Guwahati, Dibrugarh	Brahmaputra	Cuttack, Sambalpur	Mahanadi
Jabalpur	Narmada	Nashik	Godavari
Vijayawada	Krishna	Tiruchirappalli	Kaveri
Hyderabad	Musi	Ujjain	Shipra
Ludhiana, Ferozepur	Sutlej	Kolkata	Hooghly

- 'Sorrow of Bihar' – Kosi; 'Sorrow of Bengal' – Damodar (both flood-prone). 'Dakshin Ganga' – Godavari.
- Ganga was declared the National River in 2008; the river dolphin is the National Aquatic Animal.

14. More Knowledge: Soils of India

Soil	Area	Features
Alluvial	Northern plains, river deltas	Most widespread and fertile; khadar and bhangar
Black (regur)	Deccan trap – Maharashtra, Gujarat, MP	Holds moisture; best for cotton
Red and yellow	Eastern and southern Deccan	Red due to iron
Laterite	Kerala, Karnataka hills, NE	High rainfall areas; tea, coffee, cashew
Arid (desert)	Rajasthan	Sandy, saline
Mountain / forest	Himalayas	Rich in humus

15. More Knowledge: Tribes and People of Regions

- Todas – Nilgiri Hills; Gonds – central India (largest tribe group with Bhils); Bhils – Rajasthan, MP, Gujarat; Santhals – Jharkhand, West Bengal; Nagas – Nagaland; Khasi, Garo – Meghalaya; Jarawa, Onge, Sentinelese, Shompen – Andaman & Nicobar.
- India's National symbols: National animal – tiger; bird – peacock; flower – lotus; tree – banyan; fruit – mango; river – Ganga; heritage animal – elephant.

★ **Quick Revision:** Remember: Telangana (2014) is the youngest state; J&K and Ladakh became UTs in 2019; Gujarat has the longest coastline; Zoji La links Srinagar and Leh; Kosi – Sorrow of Bihar.

B. One-Liners (Quick Revision)

1. How many states and union territories does India have? → **28 States and 8 UTs**
2. India's rank by area in the world? → **7th**
3. Which line divides India into two almost equal halves? → **Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N)**
4. Through how many Indian states does the Tropic of Cancer pass? → **8**
5. Standard Meridian of India? → **82°30'E (near Mirzapur)**
6. Southernmost point of India? → **Indira Point, Great Nicobar**
7. Highest peak in India (excluding K2 in PoK)? → **Kangchenjunga (8,586 m)**
8. Longest valleys between Lesser Himalaya and Shiwaliks are called? → **Duns**
9. Marshy belt south of the Bhabar? → **Terai**
10. Newer alluvium of the flood plains? → **Khadar**
11. Largest delta in the world? → **Sundarbans (Ganga–Brahmaputra delta)**
12. Only large river of the Thar Desert? → **Luni**
13. Oldest fold mountains of India? → **Aravallis**
14. Highest peak of South India? → **Anaimudi (2,695 m)**

15. Another name of the Western Ghats? → **Sahyadri**
16. Western coast of Kerala is called? → **Malabar Coast**
17. Coast of Tamil Nadu is called? → **Coromandel Coast**
18. India's only active volcano? → **Barren Island (Andaman Sea)**
19. Capital of Lakshadweep? → **Kavaratti**
20. Channel separating Andaman from Nicobar? → **Ten Degree Channel**
21. Largest freshwater lake of India? → **Wular Lake**
22. Largest brackish-water lagoon of India? → **Chilika Lake (Odisha)**
23. Lake with floating islands called phumdis? → **Loktak (Manipur)**
24. Origin of the Narmada? → **Amarkantak**
25. Largest peninsular river? → **Godavari**
26. Largest river island? → **Majuli (Brahmaputra, Assam)**
27. Country with which India has its longest land boundary? → **Bangladesh**
28. State with lowest literacy (Census 2011)? → **Bihar**
29. State with highest literacy (Census 2011)? → **Kerala**
30. Water body between India and Sri Lanka? → **Palk Strait**
31. Capital of Arunachal Pradesh? → **Itanagar**
32. Youngest state of India? → **Telangana (2 June 2014)**
33. States formed in 2000? → **Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand**
34. Ladakh became a UT on? → **31 October 2019**
35. State with the longest coastline? → **Gujarat**
36. 'Abode of Clouds'? → **Meghalaya**
37. 'Heart of India'? → **Madhya Pradesh**
38. 'Land of Five Rivers'? → **Punjab**
39. Pass connecting Srinagar and Leh? → **Zoji La**
40. Gap in the Western Ghats between Kerala and Tamil Nadu? → **Palakkad Gap**
41. Passes linking Sikkim with Tibet? → **Nathu La and Jelep La**
42. River called 'Sorrow of Bihar'? → **Kosi**
43. River called 'Sorrow of Bengal'? → **Damodar**
44. City on the Gomti? → **Lucknow**
45. City on the Musi? → **Hyderabad**
46. Soil best for cotton? → **Black (regur) soil**
47. Most widespread soil of India? → **Alluvial soil**
48. Tribe of the Nilgiri Hills? → **Todas**
49. National aquatic animal? → **Ganges river dolphin**
50. Oldest oil refinery of India? → **Digboi (Assam)**

C. Chapter-wise MCQs (209 Questions)

Part I – Previous Year Questions: Sainik School (AISSEE) & RMS CET (10)

1. [RMS 2022] Indus river originates in
(a) Kinnaur **(b)** Ladakh
(c) Nepal **(d)** Tibet

2. [RMS 2022] Which type of forests occupies the highest percentage of area in India?
(a) Tropical Deciduous Forest **(b)** Tropical Evergreen Forest
(c) Thorny Forest **(d)** Tidal Forest

3. [RMS 2022] River Krishna originate from
(a) Eastern Ghats **(b)** Northern Ghats
(c) Western Ghats **(d)** Southern Ghats

4. [RMS 2022] Which of the following is India's largest Salt Producing state?
(a) Maharashtra **(b)** Gujarat
(c) Orissa **(d)** Kerala

5. [RMS 2022] Name the place from which River Narmada originates.
(a) Nasik **(b)** Amarkantak
(c) Lake Mansarovar **(d)** Mahabaleshwar

6. [Sainik 2019] Which State had the lowest literacy rate as per Census 2011?
(a) Andhra Pradesh **(b)** Bihar
(c) Rajasthan **(d)** Gujarat

7. [Sainik 2026] In which category does the 'Thar' region of India belong?
(a) Glaciers **(b)** Volcanoes
(c) Deserts **(d)** River valleys

8. [Sainik 2026] Which among the following is correct about the Himalayas?
(a) The Himachal are the highest and most rugged part
(b) Mount Everest is part of the Himachal range
(c) The Shiwalik hills are the lowest ranges
(d) The Himadri have a moderate climate with dense habitation

9. [Sainik 2014] Bengaluru is known as the:
(a) Manchester of India
(b) Silicon Plateau (Silicon Valley of India)
(c) Pink City
(d) City of Lakes

10. [Sainik 2016] Which river joins the Chenab in Pakistan?
(a) Beas **(b)** Yamuna
(c) Jhelum **(d)** Sutlej

Part II – Practice MCQs on PYQ Pattern (199)

11. India lies entirely in which hemispheres?
(a) Southern and Eastern **(b)** Northern and Eastern
(c) Northern and Western **(d)** Southern and Western

12. The latitudinal extent of mainland India is:
(a) 6°4'N to 30°6'N **(b)** 8°4'N to 37°6'N
(c) 8°4'S to 37°6'S **(d)** 10°N to 40°N

13. India's Standard Meridian is:
(a) 68°7'E **(b)** 82°30'E
(c) 90°E **(d)** 97°25'E

14. Indian Standard Time is ahead of GMT by:
(a) 4 hours 30 minutes **(b)** 5 hours 30 minutes
(c) 5 hours **(d)** 6 hours

15. Which of the following states does the Tropic of Cancer NOT pass through?
(a) Jharkhand **(b)** Tripura
(c) Odisha **(d)** Mizoram

16. In terms of area, India is the _____ largest country in the world.
(a) seventh **(b)** second
(c) fifth **(d)** ninth

17. India accounts for about _____ of the world's total land area.
(a) 2.4% **(b)** 5.4%
(c) 10% **(d)** 17.5%

18. Which is the southernmost point of India?
(a) Kanyakumari **(b)** Port Blair
(c) Rameswaram **(d)** Indira Point

19. Which country does NOT share a land boundary with India?
(a) Bhutan **(b)** Sri Lanka
(c) Nepal **(d)** Myanmar

20. The Palk Strait separates India from:
(a) Myanmar **(b)** Bangladesh
(c) Sri Lanka **(d)** Maldives

21. With which country does India share its longest land boundary?
(a) Nepal **(b)** Bangladesh
(c) Pakistan **(d)** China

22. Which is the largest state of India by area?
(a) Uttar Pradesh **(b)** Rajasthan
(c) Madhya Pradesh **(d)** Maharashtra

23. Which is the smallest state of India by area?
(a) Sikkim **(b)** Manipur
(c) Goa **(d)** Tripura

24. The Himalayas are an example of:
(a) Old fold mountains **(b)** Young fold mountains
(c) Block mountains **(d)** Volcanic mountains

25. The northernmost and highest range of the Himalayas is called:
(a) Shiwaliks **(b)** Himachal
(c) Purvanchal **(d)** Himadri

26. Hill stations like Shimla, Mussoorie and Nainital are located in the:
(a) Trans-Himalaya
(b) Shiwaliks
(c) Great Himalayas
(d) Lesser Himalayas (Himachal)

27. The outermost range of the Himalayas is:
(a) Shiwaliks **(b)** Himadri
(c) Karakoram **(d)** Pir Panjal

28. Longitudinal valleys between the Lesser Himalayas and the Shiwaliks are known as:
(a) Duns **(b)** Doabs
(c) Bhabar **(d)** Khadar

29. The highest peak located in India is:
(a) Kangchenjunga **(b)** Mount Everest
(c) Nanda Devi **(d)** Anaimudi

30. K2 (Godwin Austen) is located in the _____ range.
(a) Pir Panjal **(b)** Shiwalik
(c) Zanskar **(d)** Karakoram

31. Patkai Bum, Naga Hills and Mizo Hills are part of the:
(a) Western Ghats **(b)** Shiwaliks
(c) Aravallis **(d)** Purvanchal

32. The Northern Plains have been formed mainly by:
(a) Glaciers
(b) Alluvial deposits of rivers
(c) Wind-blown sand
(d) Volcanic lava

33. The narrow belt of pebbles at the foot of the Shiwaliks is called:
(a) Bhabar **(b)** Bhangar
(c) Khadar **(d)** Terai

34. The wet, swampy, forested belt of the Northern Plains is called:
(a) Terai **(b)** Bhabar
(c) Bhangar **(d)** Doab

35. The older alluvium of the Northern Plains is called:
(a) Bhabar **(b)** Terai
(c) Khadar **(d)** Bhangar

36. The land between two rivers is called a:
(a) Estuary **(b)** Dun
(c) Doab **(d)** Delta

37. Which is the largest delta in the world?
(a) Godavari delta **(b)** Mahanadi delta
(c) Nile delta **(d)** Sundarbans delta

38. The Thar Desert lies mainly in the state of:
(a) Gujarat **(b)** Haryana
(c) Punjab **(d)** Rajasthan

39. The only large river flowing through the Thar Desert is:
(a) Luni **(b)** Chambal
(c) Banas **(d)** Mahi

40. Crescent-shaped sand dunes of the desert are called:
(a) Moraines **(b)** Barchans
(c) Kayals **(d)** Duns

41. The Peninsular Plateau is made up of:
(a) Coral deposits
(b) Sand and gravel
(c) Young alluvium
(d) Old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks

42. The Malwa Plateau and Chota Nagpur Plateau are part of the:
(a) Northern Plains **(b)** Deccan Plateau
(c) Coastal Plains **(d)** Central Highlands

43. Which plateau is known as the 'mineral heartland' of India?
(a) Chota Nagpur Plateau **(b)** Malwa Plateau
(c) Deccan Plateau **(d)** Meghalaya Plateau

44. Which are among the oldest fold mountains of the world?
(a) Aravallis **(b)** Shiwaliks
(c) Western Ghats **(d)** Himalayas

45. The highest peak of the Aravallis is:
(a) Anaimudi **(b)** Mahendragiri
(c) Doddabetta **(d)** Guru Shikhar

46. The Western Ghats are also known as:
(a) Himadri **(b)** Purvanchal
(c) Sahyadri **(d)** Nilgiri

47. The highest peak of South India is:
(a) Doddabetta **(b)** Anaimudi
(c) Mahendragiri **(d)** Guru Shikhar

48. Doddabetta is the highest peak of the:
(a) Satpura **(b)** Aravallis
(c) Cardamom Hills **(d)** Nilgiri Hills

49. Which statement about the Eastern Ghats is correct?
(a) They run along the Arabian Sea
(b) They are higher than the Western Ghats
(c) They are young fold mountains
(d) They are discontinuous and cut by rivers

50. The Narmada and Tapi flow westward through:
(a) Doabs **(b)** Glacial valleys
(c) Rift valleys **(d)** Deltas

51. West-flowing rivers like the Narmada form _____ instead of deltas.
(a) lagoons **(b)** duns
(c) estuaries **(d)** doabs

52. The Konkan Coast lies along:
(a) Tamil Nadu **(b)** Kerala
(c) Maharashtra and Goa **(d)** Odisha

53. The coastal plain of Kerala is called the:
(a) Northern Circars **(b)** Konkan Coast
(c) Malabar Coast **(d)** Coromandel Coast

54. Backwaters found in Kerala are locally called:
(a) Kayals **(b)** Ghats
(c) Duns **(d)** Bhabar

55. The Coromandel Coast lies in:
(a) Tamil Nadu **(b)** Kerala
(c) Karnataka **(d)** Andhra Pradesh