



Why Relevant for IR :

- **Strategic Location:** Asia contains crucial waterways and strategic chokepoints, such as the Strait of Hormuz and the South China Sea. Control or influence over these routes is vital for global trade and energy security. The region is also at the heart of the "Indo-Pacific" concept, which highlights the interconnectedness of the Indian and Pacific Oceans and the strategic importance of the maritime space.
- **Shifting Balance of Power:** The rise of major powers like China and India is reshaping the global order. These countries, along with others in the region, are challenging the traditional dominance of Western nations. The competition for influence and resources in Asia, particularly between the United States and China, is a defining feature of 21st-century geopolitics.
- **Economic Powerhouse-Economic Powerhouse:** Asia is home to a significant portion of the world's manufacturing and is increasingly driving global innovation.
- **Security Challenges:** The continent is a complex mix of old and new security challenges. It is home to seven of the world's ten largest militaries and several nuclear-armed states. Long-standing territorial disputes and rivalries, like those in the South China Sea and on the Korean Peninsula.

Key Geopolitical Issues

- Asia is home to several major conflict regions and ongoing disputes, stemming from a mix of historical rivalries, ethnic tensions, and competition for resources.
- **Great Power Competition** between the United States and China. Both nations are vying for influence across the region, using economic, diplomatic, and military tools.
- **South China Sea:** A major flashpoint for territorial disputes, this area is contested by China and several Southeast Asian nations.
- **Strategic Chokepoints:** Key maritime passages such as the Strait of Malacca and the Sunda Strait are critical for global trade, especially for oil and other raw materials.
- **Belt and Road Initiative (BRI):** China's massive infrastructure and investment project is a core tool of its foreign policy. The BRI aims to connect Asia, Africa, and Europe, but it has also been criticized for creating "debt traps" and extending China's political influence.
- **Regional Blocs and Alliances:** Organizations and partnerships like ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), the Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue between the U.S., Japan, Australia, and India), and the SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) represent different efforts to shape the regional order and balance power.
- **Technological Supremacy:** The race for dominance in critical technologies, particularly semiconductors and artificial intelligence, is a major geopolitical issue.
- **Climate Change and Water Security:** Climate change is a major geopolitical concern in Asia, impacting food and water resources. For instance, the control of rivers like the Mekong and Brahmaputra, which flow through multiple countries, is a source of potential tension and conflict.

Key Conflict Regions and Issues

- The Korean Peninsula-Korean War (1950-1953)
- the peninsula remains divided by a heavily fortified border, the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), between North Korea and South Korea
- south china sea
- Kashmir
- Central Asia Issues

Why Asia has large Population Base?

- due to huge landmass
- due to presence of minerals
- due to presence of three main oceans and various seas for connectivity and livelihood.
- due to presence of all types of climate : Equatorial , Monsoon, Tropical Desert climate, Mid latitude desert , Mediterranean climate, Temperate Grassland , Manchurian type, Taiga and Tundra climate.
- due to presence of all types of Natural vegetation and wildlife
- but mainly due to various various old civilization persist here.

Note:

- A cradle of civilization is a location and a culture where civilization was created by mankind independent of other civilizations in other locations
- Scholars generally acknowledge six cradles of civilization. Mesopotamia, Ancient Egypt, Ancient India, and Ancient China are believed to be the earliest in the Old World
- Cradles of civilization in the New World are the Caral-Supe civilization of coastal Peru and the Olmec civilization of Mexico.

Scholarship generally identifies six areas where civilization emerged independently:

- Fertile Crescent, incl. Mesopotamia (Tigris–Euphrates Valley) and the Levant
- Nile Valley
- Indo-Gangetic Plain
- North China Plain
- Andean Coast
- Mesoamerican Gulf Coast



Countries : 49 UN members , 1 observer State :Palestine

Big Metropolitan cities decreasing wise : Tokyo, Jakarta, Delhi, Karachi, Seoul, Shanghai, Manila, Bombay, Beijing

The distribution of population is highly uneven

Densely Populated Areas:

- Reason fertile River valleys, Coastal region and Industrial regions .
- Regions: China, India, Bangladesh and Pakistan , Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan
- farmers practise Intensive agriculture

Moderately Populated Areas :

- part of China and India, West and South East Asian Countries

Sparsely Populated Areas :

- The regions with mountain, deserts, forest areas and areas with extreme climatic conditions
- Regions: West Asia, Central Asia and North Russia
- Farmers practise shifting cultivation in mountain and forest areas .

Asia Borders:

The most commonly accepted boundaries place Asia to the east of the Suez Canal, the Ural River, the Ural Mountains, and the Turkish Straits, and south of the Caucasus Mountains and the Caspian and Black Seas. Asia was the birthplace of most of the world's mainstream religion including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, Jainism, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism, as well as many other religions

Main Regions

- North Asia (Siberia)
- East Asia (Far East): Japan, China, North/south Korea, Mongolia, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau
- West Asia (Middle East or Near East)

Central Asia: 5 countries : Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan



- [South Asia](#): 8 countries : Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.
- [Southeast Asia](#) ([Indochina](#) and [East Indies](#)): 11 countries (Commonly understood as comprising; Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam.)



west asia: Western Asia (or Southwestern Asia, or Middle East minus Egypt): Commonly understood as comprising; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Gaza Strip, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

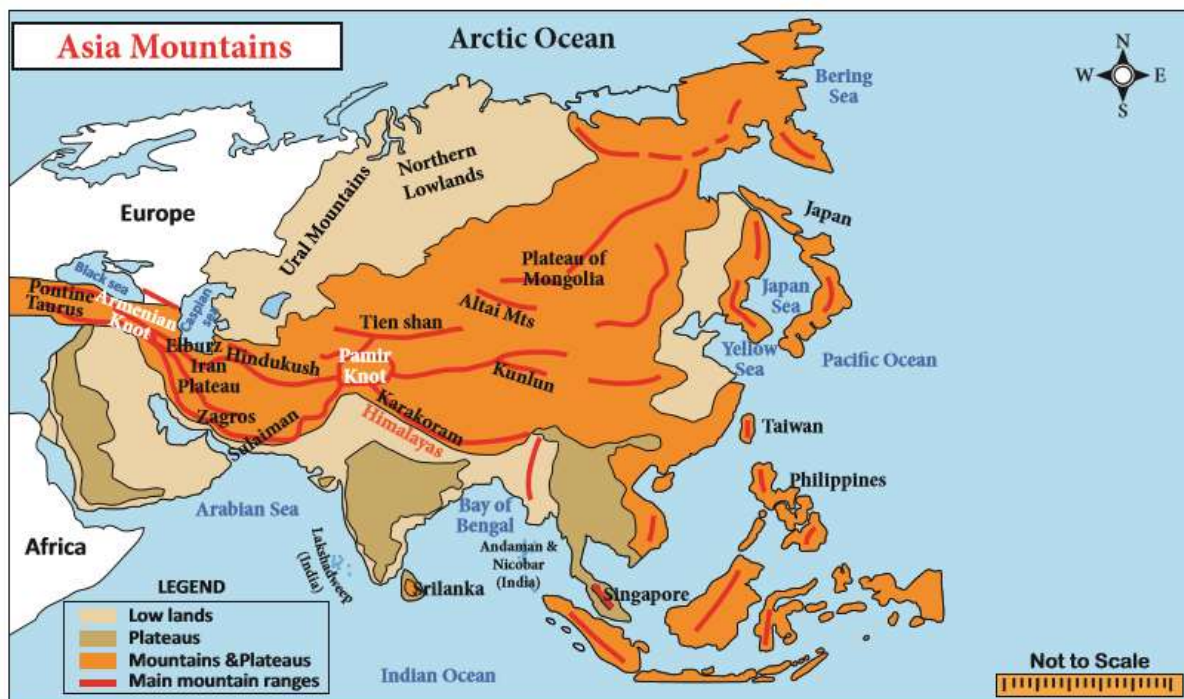


Middle East It is important to note that Egypt is considered part of Middle East not in West Asia and West Asia include Georgia, Armenia & Azerbaijan conventionally which are not part of Middle East.

Middle East - 18 countries , 60 languages, (western Asia+Turkey+egypt)

The earth's highest and lowest places are both in Asia:

- The highest place on earth: Mount Everest
- The lowest place on earth: Dead Seashore



IMPORTANT MOUNTAINS

The Himalayan Mountain Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies to the north of Indo Gangetic Plain, is an example of mountain range which formed in the same age with same process. An example of fold mountain of Alpine orogeny Mount Everest (8,848 m) is the highest peak, actually in Nepal
Karakoram Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies to the north of the Himalaya. Godwin Austin (K2) is the highest peak of Karakoram.
Kailash Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East of Karakoram Range in Tibet.
Kunlunshan Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies to the north of Tibet Plateau and to the south of the desert basin of Tarim in China.
Tianshan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies to the north of Tarim basin.
Great Khingan Mountain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tien Shan extends to the north east and reaches the Amur River under the name of Khingan Mountain.
Altain Mountain Hangay Mountain Sayan Mountain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies to the north of Tianshan in succession in a more or less east-west direction.
Yablonovy Range, Stanvoi Range. Dzhugzur Range and Kolyama Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies to the north east of the Altain Range in the eastern Siberia
Verkhyoyansk Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies to the east of the lena River separates Central Siberian Plateau from the eastern Siberian region.
Pegu Yoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Irrawaddy and Sittang are divided in their middle course by this mountain range.
Arakan Ysoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Running southwards, is the western range of Myanmar. A range of the Himalaya which further continues through the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Sumatra, Java and other Indonesian islands.

THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS TO THE WEST OF THE PAMIR	
Hindukush Mountain	• Running westwards from the Pamir Knot to the Elburz Mountain in Iran.
Elburz Mountain	• Hindukush Mountain joins the Armenian Knot near the Caspian Sea under the name of Elburz Mountain in Iran.
Sulaiman Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It proceeds southwards from the Pamir Knot along the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. • The most famous pass across this mountain wall is the Khyber, linking Pakistan with Afghanistan.
Kirithar Range	Sulaiman Range takes the name of Kirithar in the south.
Makran Range	Kirithar Range turns westward on the Arabian Sea coast and assumes the name of Makran.
Zagros	Running to the northwest of Makran, ultimately ends up in the Armenian Knot.
Pontic Mountain Range	Running to the northwest of Armenian Knot in Turkey.
Taurus Mountain Range	Running to the southwest of Armenian Knot along the Mediterranean coast in Turkey.

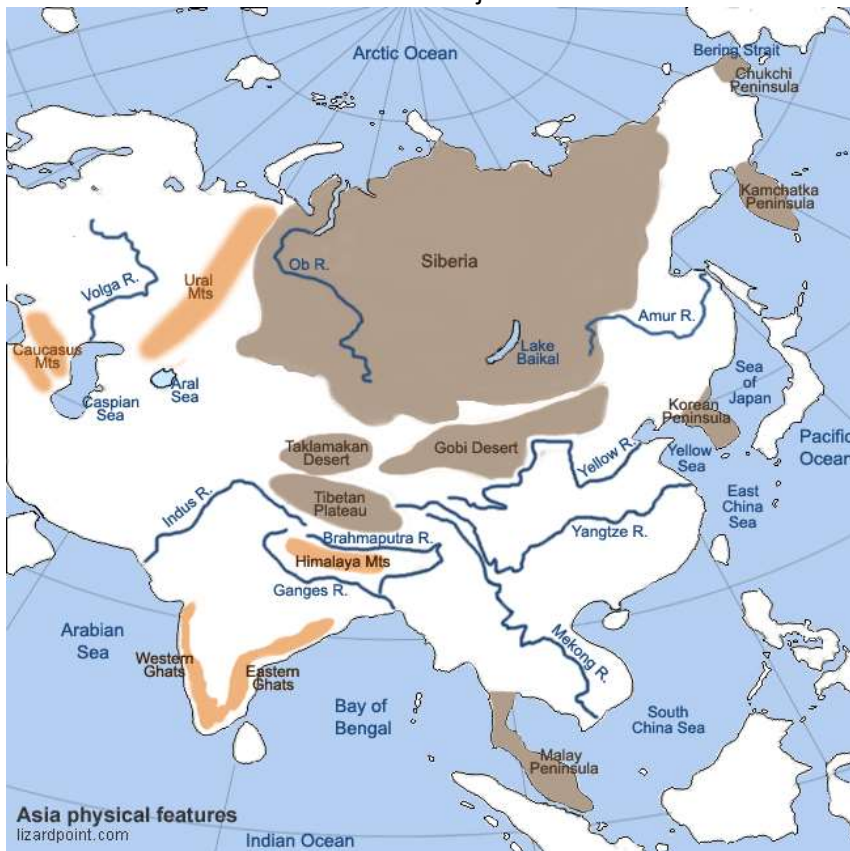
IMPORTANT PLATEAUS AND BASINS	
NAME	INFORMATION
Ladakh Plateau (Intermontane Plateau)	• Lies between the Karakoram in the north and the Himalayas in the south.
Tibet Plateau (Intermontane Plateau)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosed to the south by the Himalayas, to the north by the Kunlun Range is the highest tableland (4,800 m) of Tibet. • The largest plateau in the world with an average altitude of 4,250 m.
Yunan Plateau	• Lies to the southeast of the Tibet Plateau is separated from the fertile Szechuan basin by the range of mountains.
Takla Makan Desert Plateau and Tarim Basin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An intermontane desert basin lies between the Tianshan in the north and Kunlun Shan in the south. • Convective wind 'Karaburan' blows in the arid regions.
Pamir Plateau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situated to the northwest of the Indian sub-continent. • Meeting point for the central Asian mountain ranges which make up the skeleton of the continent • The highest plateau of the world with an altitude of 4,900 m is also known as 'roof of the world'
Armenian Plateau	• Situated between the Caspian Sea and Black Sea
Loess Plateau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plateau region is surrounded by Great Plain in the east, Qining Mountains in the south and Ordos Plateau in the north. • Loess is the wind borne fine dust, deposited beyond the deserts limits and is the fine loam, rich in lime. • Shansi and Shensi region of loess plateau is known for its extensive coal reserves. • The Hwang Ho flows through loess land.
Dzungarian Basin	• Relatively low lying land between the Tien shan and Altai Range in Mongolia.
	• A sort of door between China and Mongolia in the east and Tarim lowland in the west.
Mesopotamian Plain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formed by the Tigris and Euphrates River in Iraq. • One of the major regions where wheat, barley, tobacco and cotton is grown.
Gobi Desert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situated to the southeast of Mongolians Plateau and extends into China. • Aridity due to interior location shows the features of undulating sand sea as well as barren sheets of rock and stone.

Major Physical Divisions of Asia

Desert Region of Asia

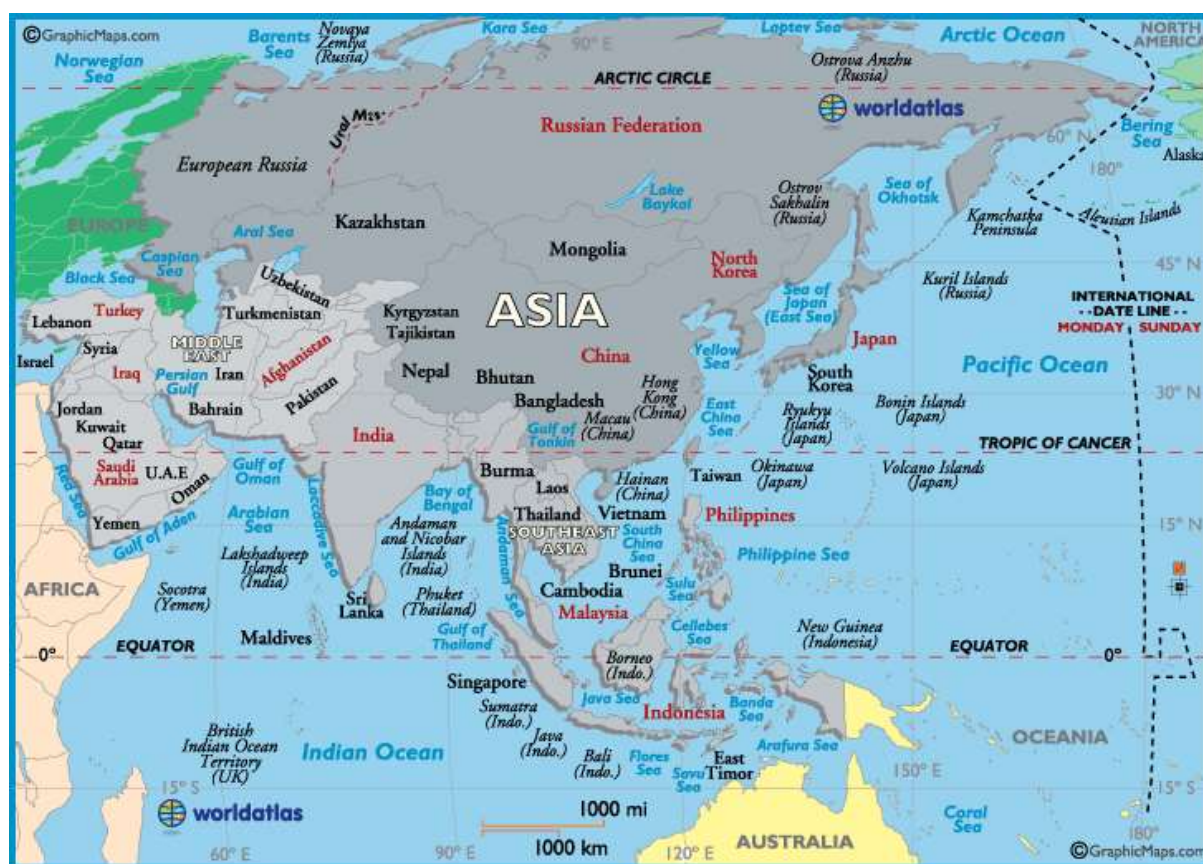
- Gobi Desert of NE China and South Mangolia. it is rainshadow desert due to Tibet Plateau.

- Kara kum Desert of Central Asia called as " Black Sand ", nearly 70% Turkmenistan land nearness to Caspian sea, region of Oil, Gas, Cotton, Black soil
- Kyzyl Kum Desert called as " Red Sand", Crossing over Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan, it is located in Doab between Amu Darya and Syr Darya river - Historically Transoxania: but today this area divided into Kaz, Uzb, Turkmenistan
- Takla Makan Desert : in North West China
- Thar Desert or Great Indian Desert in NW India . About 85 % of it located in India and remaining in Pakistan . Over 60 % Desert located in Rajasthan State.



A peninsula is a mass of land surrounded by water but attached to the mainland. The Deccan plateau region is also a peninsula. The major peninsulas of Arabia, India, and Malay are in southern Asia. The Kamchatka peninsula lies in northeastern Asia.





Seas: As the continent is covered by sea from its three sides, It has also characterized by the long stretch of bay and gulf. Major seas contributing to Asian Drainage are Andaman Sea, Arabian Sea, Banda Sea, Barents Sea, Bering Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, East Siberian Sea, Java Sea, Kara Sea, Laccadive Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk. The South China Sea and the Yellow Sea.

Drainage of Asia Surrounded by three Ocean

- The Arctic Ocean: fed by Major rivers: Ob, Yenisei, Iena
- The Pacific Ocean : fed by major rivers: Mekong, Pearl River, Yangtze, Hwangho or Yellow river and Amur river
- The Indian Ocean: Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Tigris, Euphrates, Irrawaddy, Salween .

list of longest rivers of Asia (decreasing wise)

River	Countries
1. Yangtze River	China
2. Yellow River	China

3. Mekong River [China](#), [Myanmar](#), [Laos](#), [Thailand](#), [Cambodia](#), [Vietnam](#)
4. Lena River [Russia](#)
5. Irtysh River [Mongolia](#), [China](#), [Kazakhstan](#), [Russia](#)
6. Brahmaputra River [China](#), [India](#), [Bangladesh](#)
7. Ob River [Russia](#)
8. Indus River [China](#), [India](#), [Pakistan](#)
9. Yenisey [Mongolia](#) and [Russia](#)
10. Ganga River [India](#), [Nepal](#), [Bangladesh](#)



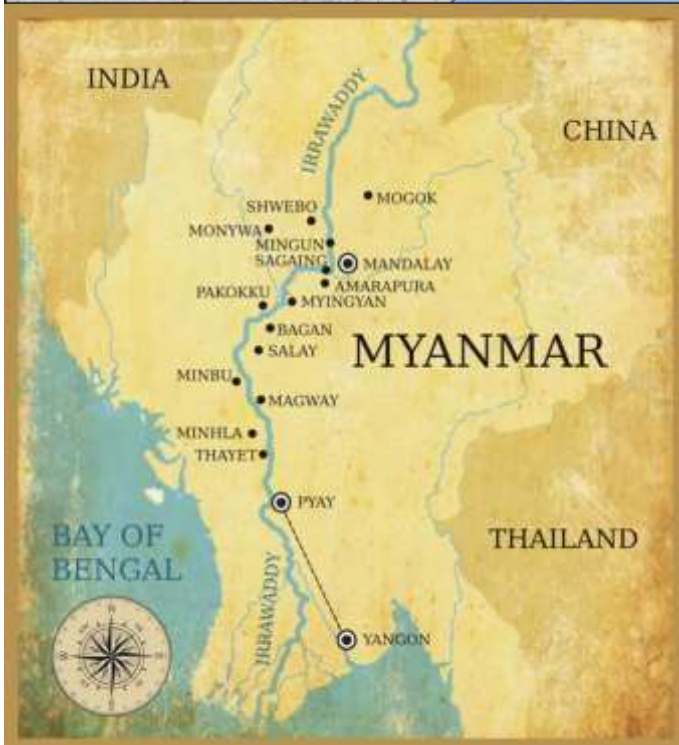
Name	Separates	Connects
Bering Strait	Asia and North America	East Siberian Sea with Bering Sea
La Parouse Strait	Sakhalin Island and Hokkaido Island	Sea of Okhotsk with Sea of Japan
Tata Strait	Eastern Russia and Sakhalin	Sea of Okhotsk with Sea of Japan
Korea Strait	South Korea and Kyushu (Japan)	Yellow Sea with Sea of Japan
Formosa Strait (Taiwan Strait)	Taiwan and China	East China Sea with South China Sea
Luzon Strait	Taiwan and Luzon (Philippines)	South China Sea with Pacific Ocean.
Makassar Strait	Borneo (Kalimantan) and Celebes Island	Celebes Sea with Java Sea.
Sundra Strait	Java and Sumatra	Java Sea with India Ocean
Malacca Strait	Malaya Peninsula and Sumatra	Java Sea with Bay of Bengal
Strait of Jahore	Singapore and Malaysia	South China Sea with strait of Malacca
Strait of Hormuz	UAE and Iran	Persian Gulf with Gulf of Oman.
Strait of Bosporus	Asia and Europe	Black Sea with Sea of Marmara.
Strait of Dardanelles	Asia and Europe	Sea of Marmara with Mediterranean Sea



1. Northern Lowlands of Asia:

- These are extensive plain areas
- World largest lowland is Great Siberian Plains from Ural Mountains in west to Lena river in east.
- Manchurian Plains of Northern China near Amur River
- Great Plains of China due to Hwangho and Yangtze river
- Tigris- Euphrates Plains of Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Syria and Kuwait. Mesopotamia is historical name for this region.
- Ganga Plains alongside Gangariver
- Irrawaddy Plains along Irrawaddy river in Myanmar





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2. Central Mountains of Asia



- A mountain knot is where two or more mountain ranges meet.
- In Asia, Pamir Knot : is meeting of some mountain range: the Tian shan , the sulaiman, Hindu Kush, Kunlun, Karakoram and the Himalayan Mountains.

- Pamirs knot is located in high altitude of Central Asia.
- Armenian knot is in northern part of Middle East . Armenian knot as Zagros, pontic, Taurus and Elburz



3. Major Plateau of Asia

- Tibet Plateau between Kunlun Range and Himalaya mountain range. it is Highest plateau in the World.called as "Roof of the World".
- Ladakh Plateau between Karakoram and Himalaya Mountain range
- and Deccan Plateau between Eastern and Western Ghats
- Yunnan Plateau of South West China
- Armenian Plateau between Caspian Sea and Black Sea.
- Anatolian Plateau between Pontic Mountains and taurus mountain in Turkey / Asia minor region.
- Mangolian Plateau include Gobi desert and Dry steppe grassland regions
- Shan plateau in Myanmar eastern region.
- Arabian Plateau extends over whole of Arabian Peninsula. The Peninsula consist of Yemen, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and UAE.

Afghanistan	Kabul
Armenia	Yerevan
Azerbaijan	Baku
Bahrain	Manama
Bangladesh	Dhaka
Bhutan	Thimphu
Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan
Cambodia	Phnom Penh
China	Beijing

Cyprus	Nicosia
Georgia	Tbilisi
India	New Delhi
Indonesia	Jakarta
Iran	Tehran
Iraq	Baghdad
Israel	Jerusalem
Japan	Tokyo
Jordan	Amman
Kazakhstan	Astana
Kuwait	Kuwait City
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek
Laos	Vientiane
Lebanon	Beirut
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
Maldives	Male
Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar
Myanmar	Naypyidaw
Nepal	Kathmandu
North Korea	Pyongyang
Oman	Muscat
Pakistan	Islamabad
Palestine	Jerusalem (East)
Philippines	Manila
Qatar	Doha
Russia	Moscow
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh
Singapore	Singapore
South Korea	Seoul
Sri Lanka	Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte
Syria	Damascus
Taiwan	Taipei
Tajikistan	Dushanbe
Thailand	Bangkok
Timor-Leste	Dili
Turkey	Ankara
Turkmenistan	Ashgabat
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi
Uzbekistan	Tashkent
Vietnam	Hanoi



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Topics in News with reference to Asia



Levant Region

- is an approximate [historical geographical](#) term referring to a large area in the [Eastern Mediterranean](#) region of [Western Asia](#).
- Countries : Turkey Hatay Province, Israel, Jordan Lebanon Palestine Syria, UK
- Akrotiri and Dhekelia, is a [British Overseas Territory](#) on the island of [Cyprus](#) see map Akrotiri (left) and Dhekelia (right)



Anatolia Region or Asia Minor

- is a large [peninsula](#) in [Western Asia](#) and is the western-most extension of continental Asia.
- Geographically, the Anatolian region is bounded by the [Turkish Straits](#) to the north-west, the [Black Sea](#) to the north, the [Armenian Highlands](#) to the east, the [Mediterranean Sea](#) to the south, and the [Aegean Sea](#) to the west.
- Topographically, the [Sea of Marmara](#) connects the Black Sea with the Aegean Sea through the [Bosporus](#) strait and the [Dardanelles](#) strait, and separates Anatolia from [Thrace](#) in the [Balkan peninsula](#) of Southeastern Europe.

Mesopotamia

- is a [historical region](#) of [Western Asia](#) situated within the [Tigris–Euphrates river system](#)
- Today, Mesopotamia occupies modern [Iraq](#)., Iran [Kuwait](#), [Syria](#) and [Turkey](#).



Fertile Crescent

- is a crescent-shaped region in the [Middle East](#),
- In current usage, the Fertile Crescent includes [Israel](#), [Palestine](#), [Iraq](#), [Syria](#), [Lebanon](#), [Egypt](#), and [Jordan](#), as well as the surrounding portions of [Turkey](#) and [Iran](#)
- In addition to the [Tigris](#) and [Euphrates](#), river water sources include the [Jordan River](#).

The Tigris is the easternmost of the two great rivers. The river flows south from the mountains of the Armenian Highlands through the Syrian and Arabian Deserts, and empties into the Persian Gulf.

Tigris source : Taurus Mountains of eastern Turkey. See location of Baghdad. Originating in Turkey, the Euphrates flows through Syria and Iraq to join the Tigris in the Shatt al-Arab, which empties into the Persian Gulf.

The Jordan River has an upper course from its sources to the Sea of Galilee and a lower course south of the Sea of Galilee down to the Dead Sea.



Khurdistan region

- is an [autonomous region](#) in Iraq and bordering [Iran](#), [Syria](#), and [Turkey](#).
- [Kurdish](#)-majority
- Kurdistan Region declares the disputed city of [Kirkuk](#) to be the capital of the Kurdistan Region





Recently, a three decades-old unresolved ethno territorial **conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan** over Nagorno-Karabakh flared up once again.

several regional and global players particularly Russia, Europe, Turkey and Iran are also involved to secure their strategic, security and economic interests in the region.

Nagorno-Karabakh, the centre of the conflict, is located within Azerbaijan but is populated, mostly, by those of Armenian ethnicity (and mostly Christian compared to the Shia Muslim majority Azerbaijan).

- The energy-rich Azerbaijan has built several gas and oil pipelines across the Caucasus (the region between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea) to Turkey and Europe.
- Some of these pipelines pass close to the conflict zone (within 16 km of the border).

Russia enjoys good ties with both Azerbaijan and Armenia and supplies weapons to both.

- Armenia is more dependent on Russia than the energy-rich Azerbaijan and Russia also has a military base in Armenia.
- Therefore, Russia is trying to strike a balance between the two, by mediating a ceasefire between the warring sides, but it has yet to convene a meeting of Armenian and Azerbaijani political or military leaderships.

Madrid Principles

- Co-chaired by Russia, France and the U.S., the Minsk Group put forward in 2007 the Madrid Principles as the basis for the formulation of a peace treaty between Armenia and Azerbaijan

Which of these water bodies witnesses sun rise at the earliest?

- a) Red Sea
- b) Black Sea
- c) Caspian Sea
- d) Mediterranean Sea

The Red Sea is a strip of water and an inlet of the Indian Ocean occupying the area separating the continent of Africa from Asia. The countries bordering the Red Sea are –

1. Saudi Arabia
2. Yemen
3. Ethiopia
4. Egypt
5. Djibouti

Select the correct answer code:

- a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- b) 1, 2, 3, 5
- c) 2, 3, 4, 5
- d) 1, 2, 4, 5

Practice Question

1. China shares boundary with :

1. Laos
2. North Korea
3. Vietnam

Select the Correct Code :

- a) 1 and 2
 - b) 2 and 3
 - c) 1, 2 and 3
 - d) None of the Above
2. Turkish Straits divided which two continent / two regions
- a) Africa and Asia
 - b) Europe and Asia
 - c) East Asia and West Asia
 - d) West Europe and East Europe

3. Match the following (countries and Capital)

- I. Kyrgystan ----- A) Beirut
II. Cambodia-----B) Phnom penh
III. Lebanon-----C) Bishkek
IV. Oman-----D) Muscat

a. IA,IIB,IIIC,IVD

b. IB,IIC,IIID,IVA

c. IC,IIB,IIIA,IVD

d. ID,IIC,IIIA,IVB

4. Which plateau of the world is known as the "Roof of the World"?

- a. Deccan plateau
- b. Pamir plateau
- c. Khorat plateau
- d. Katanga plateau

5. Which is the deepest lake of the world?

- a. Lake Victoria
- b. Lake Baikal
- c. Lake Nyasa
- d. Lake Manzala

6. Kara kum Desert of Asia is mainly located in

- a) Uzbekistan
- b) Turkmenistan
- c) Kazakhstan
- d) China

7. kara Kum Desert refer as

- a) Yellow Sand
- b) Black Sand
- c) Red Sand
- d) Grey Sand

8. Kyzyl Kum Desert is located between which two rivers

- a) Tigris and Euphrates
- b) AmuDarya and Syr Darya
- c) Amur River and Hwango
- d) Mekong and Irrawaday

9. Takla Makan Desert Located in

- a) North East China

- b) North West China
 - c) South East China
 - d) South West China
10. Which of the Following Desert is Located in the Rain shadow region of Tibet Plateau
- a) Gobi Desert
 - b) Thar Desert
 - c) Kara kum Desert
 - d) Kyzyl Kum Desert
11. Which of the Following Rivers flows from South to North
1. Ob River
 2. Yenisei River
 3. Yangtze River
 4. Volga River
- Select the Correct Code:
- a) All of the above
 - b) 2, 3 and 4
 - c) 1 and 2 only
 - d) 1, 2 and 3
12. Which country is known as the country of white elephant?
- a) Malaysia
 - b. Indonesia
 - c. Thailand
 - d. Nigeria
13. Which of the following imaginary lines Passes through Asia
1. Equator
 2. Tropic of Cancer
 3. Tropic of Capricorn
 4. International Date Line
 5. Arctic Circle
- Select the Correct Code:
- b) 1, 2, 3 and 5
 - c) 1, 2 and only
 - d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
 - e) 2, 3, 4 and 5
14. Which of the following separate Asia from the Africa continent?
- a) Bering Strait and Red Sea
 - b) Red Sea and Arabian Sea
 - c) Suez Canal and Red Sea
 - d) Suez Canal Bering Strait
15. Lowest Point in Asia
- a) Mariana Trench
 - b) Dead Sea
 - c) Aral Sea
 - d) Caspian Sea
16. Which of the following is Located in Mediterranean Climate
- a) Black Sea
 - b) Dead Sea
 - c) Lake Superior
 - d) Lake Baikal
17. In which Country in Asia receive highest rainfall in the World.
- a) Indonesia
 - b) China
 - c) India



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- d) Bhutan
- 18 Which of the following river is longest in Asia
- Yenisey
 - Mekong
 - Yellow
 - Yangtze
- 19 . Largest Desert In Asia
- Thar Desert
 - Gobi Desert
 - Takla makan Desert
 - Kyzylkum Desert
- 20 . Which of the following desert located in Central Asia (Question correction needed) *****
- Gobi Desert
 - Taklamakan Desert
 - Karakum Desert
 - Kyzylkum Desert
- 21 Father of Systematic Approach in Geography
- Eratosthenese
 - Alexander Von Humboldt
 - Karl Ritter
 - Edward Suess
- 22 . 'Politics' book is written by
- Plato
 - Aristotle
 - Kautilya
 - Eratosthenese
- 23 . Which of the following is related with Geomorphology
- is an [earth science](#) concerned with the [solid Earth](#), the [rocks](#) of which it is composed, and the processes by which they change over time.
 - Study the physical features on the outer surface of the Earth
 - refers to difference in elevation between highest and lowest point in the area.
 - study of nature or rocks and study of rock layers
24. Which of the following is the fifth largest continent on the Earth in terms of geographical size , in decreasing order.
- North America
 - South America
 - Antartica
 - Europe
25. Second and third largest continent in terms of population is
- Europe and Africa
 - Europe and North America
 - Africa and Europe
 - Europe and Australia
- 26 Which of the following country is largest in terms of Geographical Area
- Algeria
 - Kazakhstan
 - Argentina
 - India
27. Which of the following country is second smallest country in the World.
- Vatican city
 - Monaco
 - Nauru
 - Tuvalu
- 28 Which country is located in Italy
- vatican city
 - Tuvalu
 - San Marino
 - Liechtenstein

Select the Correct Code:

- a) 1 only
b) 2, 3 and 4
c) 1, 2 and 3
d) 1 and 3
29. largest riverine island is located on which of the following river
a) Hwangho
b) Indus
c) Brahmaputra
d) Mekong
30. Second largest Island on the Earth in terms of area
a) Bornea
b) Madagascar
c) Greenland
d) New Guinea
31. Arrange the following Island of the Earth in terms of decreasing order
1. Bornea
2. Madagascar
3. Greenland
4. New Guinea
- Select the Correct Code:
a) 1,2,3,4
b) 3,4,2,1
c) 3,4,1,2
d) 3,2,1,4
32. Which of the following island is largest in Indian Ocean and completely located in Indian Ocean.
a) Bornea
b) Sumatra
c) Madagascar
d) New Guinea
33. Aral sea located between
a) Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
b) Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan
c) Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan
d) Russia and Kazakhstan
35. Consider the correct pairs
(Region) (Located: Country)
1. Pontic and Taurus Mountains: Turkey
2. Elburz and Zagros Mountains : Iraq
3. Tien shan and Kunlun: Russia
- Select the Correct Code :
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 only
d) 1, 2 and 3
36. Which of the following mountain range located in Central Asia and East Asia, where Russia, China, [Mongolia](#) and [Kazakhstan](#) converge, and where the rivers [Irtysh](#) and [Ob](#) have their headwaters
a) Kunlun Range
b) Ural Mountains
c) Altai mountains
d) Tien shan Mountains
37. World largest continuous sand desert also referred as "Empty Quarter" located in West Asia is
a) Dasht-e Lut
b) Dasht-e Kavir
c) Al Nafud Desert
d) Rub-al-khali
38. Consider the pairs
(Region) (Located: Country)

1. Kamchataka Peninsula : Russia
2. Manchurian Plain: China
3. Irrawaddy Plains: Myanmar

Select the Correct Code:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 3 only

39 . Malay Peninsula is a [peninsula](#) in [Mainland Southeast Asia](#). The [landmass](#) runs approximately north–south, and at its terminus, it is the southernmost point of the Asian continental mainland. These area contains which of the following country .

1. Malaysia
2. Thailand
3. Myanmar
4. Singapore

Select the Correct Code:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1, 2 ,3 and 4
- c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

40. The Longest strait of World called " [Strait of Malacca](#) " is separates the following region.

- a) Java Island and Sumatra Island
- b) Sumatra Island and Malay Peninsula
- c) Andaman and Nicobar region and Andaman Sea
- d) Malay Peninsula and South China Sea



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