

Q1. Which of the following statements is correct in the context of the Lakshadweep Islands?

- A. The entire island group is built of coral deposits.**
- B. Narcondam is a small volcanic island in Lakshadweep group.
- C. Saddle peak is the highest peak in Lakshadweep islands
- D. Eleven degree channel separates Lakshadweep from Maldives.

Explanation:

The islands of the Arabian sea include Lakshadweep and Minicoy. The entire group of islands is broadly divided by the Eleventh-degree channel, north of which is the Amini Island and to the south of the Cannanore Island.

These are scattered between 8°N-12°N and 71°E -74°E longitude.

These islands are located at a distance of 280 km-480 km off the Kerala coast.

The entire island group is built of coral deposits.

The entire group of islands is broadly divided by the Eleven-degree channel, north of which is the Amini Island, and to the south of the Cannanore Island.

The Islands of this archipelago have storm beaches consisting of unconsolidated pebbles, shingles, cobbles, and boulders on the eastern seaboard.

The maritime boundary between the Maldives and India (Lakshadweep) runs through the Eightdegree channel, locally known as AddigiriKandu.

Saddle Peak or Saddle Hill is located on North Andaman Island in India's Andaman and the Nicobar Islands.

Narcondam is a small volcanic island located in the Andaman Sea. They are supposed to be dormant volcanoes.

Hence option (a) is the correct answer.

Q2. With reference to the Western Coastal plains, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. They are spread out in five Indian states.
2. They are broader in the middle and get narrower towards North and South.
3. The Malabar stretch of the western coastal plains has backwaters called Kayals.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 3 only**

- C. 2 only
- D. 3 only

Explanation:

Indian coastal plains can be broadly divided into two: (i) the western coastal plains; (ii) the eastern coastal plains.

Western Coastal plains:

an example of submerged coastal plains.

Because of this submergence, it is a narrow belt and provides natural conditions for the development of ports and harbor.

Extending from the Gujarat coast in the north to the Kerala coast in the south i.e., in five Indian states ((Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka Kerala, and Gujarat).Hence statement 1 is correct.

They are narrow in the middle and get broader towards the north and south.Hence statement 2 is not correct.

The rivers flowing through this coastal plain do not form any delta.

The Malabar coast has got certain distinguishing features in the form of ‘Kayals’ (backwaters), which are used for fishing, inland navigation, and also due to its special attraction for tourists. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

Eastern Coastal plains:

It is broader and is an example of an emergent coast.

There are well-developed deltas here, formed by the rivers flowing eastward into the Bay of Bengal Because of its emergent nature, it has less number of ports and harbors.

Q3.Consider the following pair:

Water Channels : Islands

1. 10 degrees Channel : Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Duncan passage : Middle Andaman and Little Andaman
3. Coco Strait : Great Nicobar and Sumatran Island

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1 only**

Explanation:

The Ten Degree Channel is a channel that separates the Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands from each other in the Bay of Bengal. Hence pair 1 is correctly matched. The two sets of islands together form the Indian Union Territory (UT) of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Coco Strait is between the North Andaman Islands and the Coco Islands of Myanmar. Hence Pair 3 is not correctly matched.

South Andaman (Great Andaman) and Little Andaman are separated by Duncan Passage. Hence pair 2 is not correctly matched.

The Grand Channel is between the Great Nicobar Islands and the Sumatra islands of Indonesia.

Q4. Consider the following statements about the Little Andaman Island:

1. It is famous by the name of the largest settlement- Hut Bay in the region.
2. The island is considered home to the Onge tribe.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

This island is part of the Little Andaman Group (Little Andaman is the counterpart of Great Andamans). This island is the fourth largest island in Andamans. It is famous by the name of its main village and the largest settlement –Hut Bay (rarely known by its other name Kwate-tu-kwage). Hence, statement 1 is correct.

At a distance of about 120 Kilometers by sea from the capital town of Port Blair, this island has become a tribal reserve from sometime near to 1957. This is considered home to the Onge Tribes, even though there are multilingual settlers of Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, and Ranchi communities. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

Q5. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands have the highest number of National Parks and Wildlife sanctuaries for any state/Union Territory in India.

2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands house the largest number of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) for any state/Union territory in India.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation:

While Andaman and Nicobar have the highest number of Wildlife Sanctuaries for any state/Union Territory in India, with respect to National Parks it stands second. Madhya Pradesh houses the largest number of National Parks.

With respect to PVTGs, Andaman and Nicobar house 5 PVTGs, while Odisha is home to around 13 PVTGs.

Hence option (d) is the correct answer.

Q6. Consider the following statements in the context of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

- 1. The Andaman and Nicobar islands are of tectonic origin.
- 2. The islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2**
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

The Bay of Bengal island groups consists of about 572 islands/islets which are of tectonic origin. Hence statement 1 is correct.

These are situated roughly between 6°N-14°N and 92°E -94°E.

The two principal groups of islets include Ritchie's archipelago and Labyrinth Island.

The entire group of islands is divided into two broad categories – the Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south, separated by a waterbody which is called the Ten-degree channel.

It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains. Hence statement 2 is correct.

However, some smaller islands are volcanic in origin. The Barren island, the only active volcano in India is also situated in the Nicobar Islands.

The coastal line has some coral deposits and beautiful beaches.

These islands receive convectional rainfall and have an equatorial type of vegetation.

Duncan Passage is a strait that separates Rutland Island (part of Great Andaman) to the north, and Little Andaman to the south.

Q7. Which of the following statements are correct?

In Assam, Brahmaputra valley is dominated by Assamese speakers and Barak valley is dominated by Bengali speakers.

The Barak Valley is located in the southern region of Assam.

Which of these statements are correct?

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

The Barak Valley is located in the southern region of Assam. It is dominated by Bengali speakers unlike the Brahmaputra valley which is dominated by Assamese speakers. **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q8. Consider the following statements:

The state of Nagaland was formed out of the states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

The Nagas are hill people found in the states of Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

Nagaland achieved statehood in December 1963. It was formed out of the Naga Hills district of Assam and the then North East Frontier Agency (NEFA) province (now Arunachal Pradesh). **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

Nagas are a hill people who are estimated to number about 2.5 million (1.8 million in Nagaland, 0.6 million in Manipur and 0.1 million in Arunachal states) and living in the remote and mountainous country between the Indian state of Assam and Burma. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q9. Consider the following statements with reference to Inner Line Permit (ILP) System:

ILP is applicable to all North-Eastern States.

It is issued only for travel purposes by the concerned State Government.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation:

Inner Line Permit System is implemented under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation (BEFR) 1873, the ILP is an official travel document which allows inward travel of an Indian citizen into a protected/restricted area for a limited period.

Under Section 2 of the Regulation of 1873, the ILP was only applicable to the three North-Eastern States viz. Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. On 11th December 2020, the President signed the order extending ILP to Manipur, which became the fourth state where the ILP regime is applicable.

It is a special permit obligatorily required by “outsiders” from other regions of the country to enter the notified states. It is issued by the concerned State Government and can be issued for travel purposes solely.

Q10. Identify the state with the help of given information:

The state is a landlocked state in North East India. Green imperial pigeon is the state bird. The state has a tropical savanna climate, designated Aw under the Koppen climate classification. Most of the state lies within the Indomalaya ecozone.

Select the correct answer from options given below:

- A. Assam
- B. Meghalaya
- C. Tripura**
- D. Sikkim



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