

Questions & Answers bearing 1 mark each

Unit: I

[A] Tourism – Concept, Meaning and Significance

1. **Q:** What is the basic meaning of tourism?
A: Tourism means travelling to and staying in places outside one's usual environment for leisure, business, or other purposes.
2. **Q:** Name one major significance of tourism.
A: Tourism generates employment and contributes to a nation's economy.
3. **Q:** What is *domestic tourism*?
A: Tourism within the same country by residents.
4. **Q:** Mention one environmental benefit of sustainable tourism.
A: It promotes conservation of natural and cultural heritage.
5. **Q:** Which is considered the largest service industry globally?
A: Tourism industry.
6. **Q:** Name one key component of tourism.
A: Transport, accommodation, attractions, or hospitality (any one).
7. **Q:** Define *eco-tourism* in one line.
A: Eco-tourism is responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and supports local people.
8. **Q:** Mention one socio-cultural benefit of tourism.
A: Promotes cultural exchange and mutual understanding.
9. **Q:** Which organisation promotes responsible and sustainable tourism globally?
A: United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

[B] Different Types of Tourism

10. **Q:** What is *adventure tourism*?
A: Tourism involving exploration or travel to remote, exotic, or risky areas for adventure activities.
11. **Q:** What is *cultural tourism*?
A: Tourism motivated by interest in cultural attractions like art, heritage, and traditions.
12. **Q:** What is *wildlife tourism*?
A: Tourism focusing on observing wild animals and their habitats.
13. **Q:** What is *medical tourism*?
A: Travelling to another place or country for medical treatment.
14. **Q:** Name one type of tourism that helps protect biodiversity.
A: Eco-tourism.

15. **Q:** What is *pilgrimage tourism*?
A: Visiting religious places for spiritual or religious reasons.
16. **Q:** What is *rural tourism*?
A: Tourism that takes place in rural areas showcasing traditional lifestyles and culture.
17. **Q:** What is *heritage tourism*?
A: Tourism based on historical monuments, architecture, and heritage sites.
18. **Q:** Which type of tourism is becoming popular in the hill regions of North East India?
A: Adventure and eco-tourism.

[C] Physiographical Divisions, Water Bodies and Climatic Conditions

19. **Q:** Which major river flows through Assam?
A: The Brahmaputra River.
20. **Q:** Name the largest river island in the world located in Assam.
A: Majuli Island.
21. **Q:** Which state in North East India receives the highest rainfall?
A: Meghalaya.
22. **Q:** What is the name of the important lake in Manipur known for its floating vegetation?
A: Loktak Lake.
23. **Q:** Which river forms the boundary between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh in parts?
A: The Subansiri River.
24. **Q:** Name one important plateau in North East India.
A: Karbi Anglong Plateau.

[D] Important Wildlife Habitats

25. **Q:** Which national park of Assam is famous for the one-horned rhinoceros?
A: Kaziranga National Park.
26. **Q:** Name one UNESCO World Heritage Site among Assam's wildlife areas.
A: Manas National Park.
27. **Q:** Which national park in Assam is known as the habitat of the pygmy hog and golden langur?
A: Manas National Park.
28. **Q:** Name the smallest national park of Assam.
A: Orang National Park.
29. **Q:** Which Park is located on the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas and famous for tigers and elephants?
A: Nameri National Park.
30. **Q:** Which Park of Assam is famous for its swamp forests and feral horses?
A: Dibru-Saikhowa National Park.

31. **Q:** Name the national park located in Arunachal Pradesh known for its biodiversity and clouded leopards.
A: Namdapha National Park.
32. **Q:** In which state is the Keibul Lamjao National Park located?
A: Manipur.
33. **Q:** What makes Keibul Lamjao National Park unique?
A: It is the world's only floating national park.

Unit: II

Part A: Ancient Remains of the North–East

1. **Q:** Where are the ancient archaeological remains of Goalpara located?
A: In western Assam, near Surya Pahar, known for ancient rock carvings and relics of Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain traditions.
2. **Q:** Which ancient site in Guwahati has yielded important archaeological remains from the early medieval period?
A: Ambari.
3. **Q:** Ambari archaeological site is situated near which river?
A: Near the Bharalu River in Guwahati.
4. **Q:** Which ancient town of Assam is associated with King Banasura in legend?
A: Tezpur.
5. **Q:** Name the archaeological site in Golaghat district known for ancient temple ruins and stone sculptures.
A: Deopahar.
6. **Q:** Malinithan is an archaeological site located in which present-day state?
A: Arunachal Pradesh.
7. **Q:** Which goddess is associated with the ancient temple site of Malinithan?
A: Goddess Malini (a form of Parvati).
8. **Q:** Doyang–Dhansiri Valley is an important archaeological zone in which state?
A: Nagaland.
9. **Q:** Which archaeological site in Assam shows evidence of coexistence of multiple religions—Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism?
A: Surya Pahar (Goalpara).

Part B: Important Tourist Places of the North–East

10. **Q:** Which city is known as the “Scotland of the East”?
A: Shillong.
11. **Q:** Cherapunjee is famous for what natural phenomenon?
A: It receives one of the highest amounts of rainfall in the world.

12. **Q:** Gangtok is the capital city of which North–Eastern state?
A: Sikkim.
13. **Q:** Kohima is the capital of which Indian state?
A: Nagaland.
14. **Q:** Tawang Monastery, one of the largest in India, is located in which state?
A: Arunachal Pradesh.
15. **Q:** The Poa Mecca shrine is located at which place in Assam?
A: Hajo.
16. **Q:** The shrine of Azan Pir is located in which district of Assam?
A: Sivasagar district.
17. **Q:** Who was Azan Pir (also known as Ajan Fakir)?
A: A 17th-century Sufi saint and composer of Assamese *zikir* and *zari* devotional songs.
18. **Q:** Jatinga, a village in Dima Hasao district, is world-famous for which mysterious phenomenon?
A: The phenomenon of migratory birds appearing to commit mass “suicide” at night.
19. **Q:** Which North–Eastern hill station was once the capital of undivided Assam during British rule?
A: Shillong.
20. **Q:** Name the tourist spot in Arunachal Pradesh famous for its scenic lakes and Buddhist monastery.
A: Tawang.

Unit: III

Architectural Heritage — 1 Mark Questions and Answers

[a] Dimapur, Kasomari, Maibong, Khaspur

1. **Q:** Which ancient capital of the Kachari kingdom is located near Dimapur?
A: Dimapur itself was the capital of the Kachari kingdom.
2. **Q:** Maibong was the capital of which dynasty after Dimapur’s decline?
A: The Kachari (Dimasa) dynasty.
3. **Q:** The Kasomari site in Assam is known for the remains of which type of structure?
A: A brick temple of medieval period.
4. **Q:** Khaspur, in Cachar district, was the later capital of which rulers?
A: The Dimasa Kachari kings.

[b] Charaideo, Garhgaon, Sivasagar and Rangpur

5. **Q:** Who founded Charaideo as the first capital of the Ahom kingdom?
A: Sukapha (founder of the Ahom dynasty).

6. **Q:** The royal burial mounds at Charaideo are locally known as what?
A: *Maidams*.
7. **Q:** Garhgaon was the capital of the Ahoms before which town replaced it?
A: Sivasagar (also called Rangpur).
8. **Q:** The famous seven-storeyed Kareng Ghar palace is located at which site?
A: Garhgaon.
9. **Q:** Name one major architectural complex built by the Ahoms at Sivasagar.
A: Rang Ghar or Talatal Ghar.
10. **Q:** Which structure in Rangpur was used as an amphitheatre for games and festivities?
A: Rang Ghar.

[c] Ujjayanta Palace and Neermahal

11. **Q:** Ujjayanta Palace is located in which northeastern state?
A: Tripura.
12. **Q:** Neermahal is often called the “Water Palace” of which lake?
A: Rudrasagar Lake (Tripura).
13. **Q:** Which ruler commissioned Neermahal?
A: Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur.
14. **Q:** The architectural style of Neermahal is a blend of which two traditions?
A: Hindu and Mughal architectural styles.

[d] Kamakhya, Hayagriva Madhava, Tripura Sundari Temple, Rumtek Monastery

15. **Q:** Kamakhya Temple is situated on which hill in Guwahati?
A: Nilachal Hill.
16. **Q:** Kamakhya Temple is dedicated to which goddess?
A: Goddess Kamakhya (a form of Shakti).
17. **Q:** The Hayagriva Madhava Temple is located in which district of Assam?
A: Hajo (Kamrup district).
18. **Q:** The Hayagriva Madhava Temple represents the architectural style of which dynasty?
A: The Pala dynasty of Assam.
19. **Q:** The Tripura Sundari Temple at Udaipur (Tripura) is dedicated to which deity?
A: Goddess Tripura Sundari (Shakti).
20. **Q:** Rumtek Monastery is located in which state?
A: Sikkim.

[e] Kangla Fort

21. **Q:** Kangla Fort is located on the banks of which river?
A: Imphal River.

22. **Q:** Kangla Fort was the ancient capital of which kingdom?
A: The Manipur Kingdom (Meitei rulers).
23. **Q:** Which ruler of Manipur rebuilt the Kangla Fort in brick during the 17th century?
A: King Khagemba.

Unit: IV

Theme: Festivals, Cultural Performances, and Fairs of Assam and Northeast India

(a) Festivals – Bihu, Ali-Aye-Ligang, Mopin, Tai–Buddhist Festivals

1. **Q:** How many types of Bihu festivals are celebrated in Assam?
A: Three – Rongali (Bohag), Kongali (Kati), and Bhogali (Magh) Bihu.
2. **Q:** Which community mainly celebrates *Ali-Aye-Ligang*?
A: The Mishing community.
3. **Q:** What does *Ali-Aye-Ligang* mark the beginning of?
A: The agricultural season and sowing of *Ahu* paddy.
4. **Q:** *Mopin* festival is celebrated by which tribe?
A: The Galo (Adi) tribe of Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) Bhaona and Ras Celebration in Majuli

5. **Q:** Who introduced *Bhaona* in Assam?
A: Srimanta Sankardeva.
6. **Q:** In which language are the dialogues of *Bhaona* generally written?
A: Brajvali (a literary mixture of Assamese, Maithili, and Sanskrit).
7. **Q:** What is *Ras Leela* in Majuli mainly based on?
A: The divine love story of Lord Krishna and Radha.
8. **Q:** Where in Assam is the Ras festival celebrated most grandly?
A: Majuli, especially in the Satras (Vaishnavite monasteries).
9. **Q:** During which month is *Ras Mahotsav* of Majuli celebrated?
A: In the month of *Kati–Aghon* (October–November).
10. **Q:** What is the main purpose of *Bhaona* performances?
A: To spread moral and spiritual messages of Vaishnavism through drama.

(c) Fairs – Jonbil Mela, Ambubachi Mela

11. **Q:** *Jonbil Mela* is unique for which traditional practice?
A: Barter system of trade.
12. **Q:** Where is *Jonbil Mela* held?
A: Near Jagiroad in Morigaon district, Assam.
13. **Q:** Which tribal communities mainly participate in *Jonbil Mela*?
A: Tiwa, Karbi, and Khasi tribes.

14. **Q:** *Ambubachi Mela* is associated with which temple?

A: The Kamakhya Temple, Guwahati.

15. **Q:** In which month is *Ambubachi Mela* usually held?

A: During *Ahaar–Aashar* (June).

(d) Tourist Festivals Based on Ethnic Culture – Hornbill, Sangai, Dihing Patkai

16. **Q:** The *Hornbill Festival* is celebrated in which Indian state?

A: Nagaland.

17. **Q:** Why is the *Hornbill Festival* called the “Festival of Festivals”?

A: Because all major Naga tribes participate showcasing their cultures.

18. **Q:** The *Sangai Festival* is organised in which state?

A: Manipur.

19. **Q:** The *Sangai Festival* derives its name from which animal?

A: The Sangai deer (brow-antlered deer), Manipur’s state animal.

20. **Q:** What is the primary focus of the *Dihing Patkai Festival*?

A: Promoting eco-tourism, adventure, and the tea culture of Assam.

21. **Q:** Name the wildlife sanctuary associated with the *Dihing Patkai Festival*.

A: Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary.

22. **Q:** Which two rivers are associated with the *Dihing Patkai Festival*?

A: The Dihing and the Patkai rivers.
