

NDA-CDS 1 2025

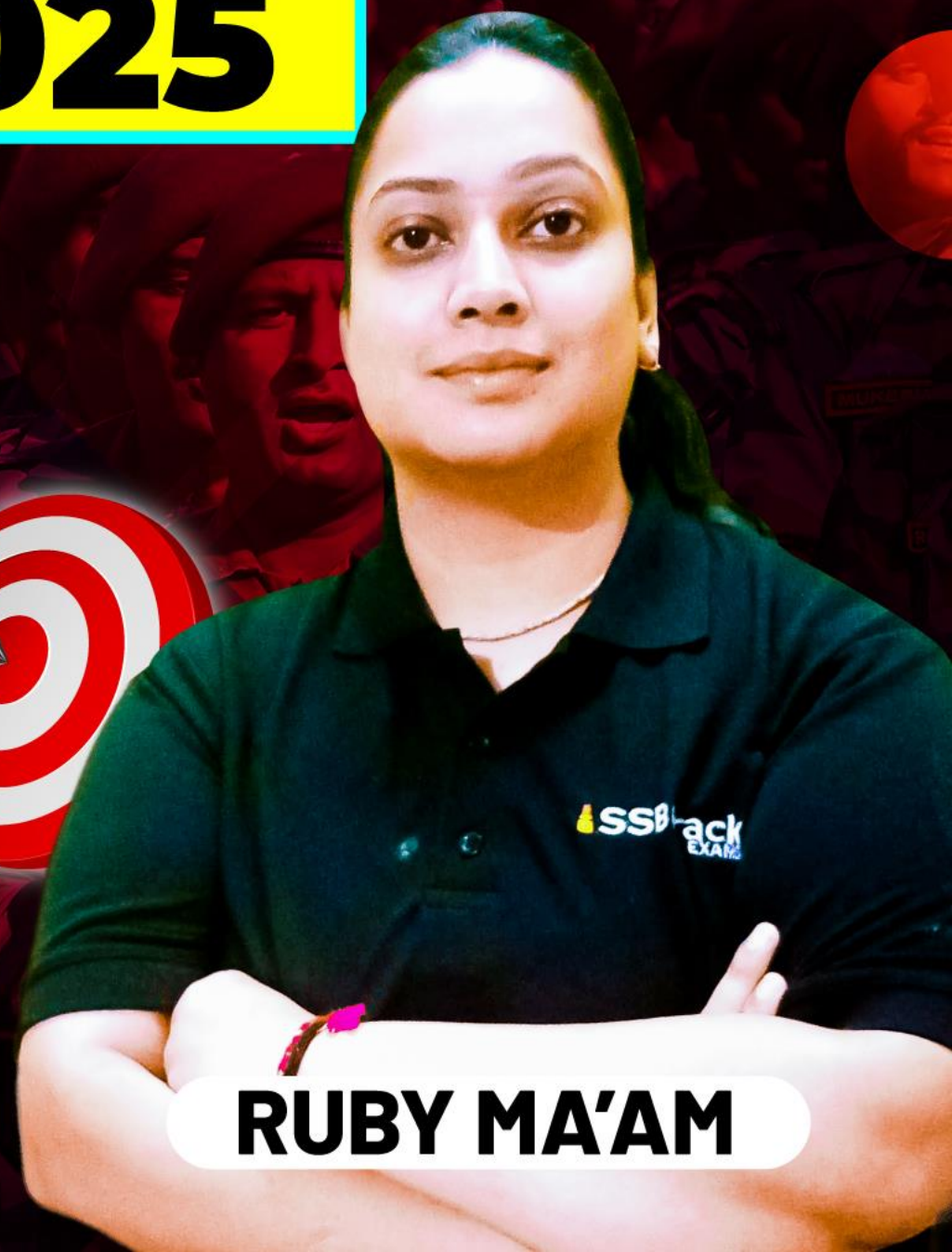
GK

LIVE



INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

CLASS 1



RUBY MA'AM



03 Oct 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM -- 03 OCTOBER 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS RUBY MA'AM

9:00AM -- 03 OCTOBER 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES DIVYANSHU SIR

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:00AM -- OVERVIEW ON GD & LECTURETTE ANURADHA MA'AM

NDA 1 2025 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM -- GK - INDIAN GEOGRAPHY - CLASS 1 RUBY MA'AM

1:00PM -- BIOLOGY - PLANT KINGDOM SHIVANGI MA'AM

5:30PM -- ENGLISH - SPOTTING ERRORS - CLASS 1 ANURADHA MA'AM

CDS 1 2025 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM -- GK - INDIAN GEOGRAPHY - CLASS 1 RUBY MA'AM

1:00PM -- BIOLOGY - PLANT KINGDOM SHIVANGI MA'AM

5:30PM -- ENGLISH - SPOTTING ERRORS - CLASS 1 ANURADHA MA'AM

AFCAT 1 2025 LIVE CLASSES

10:00AM -- REASONING - SYLLOGISM RUBY MA'AM

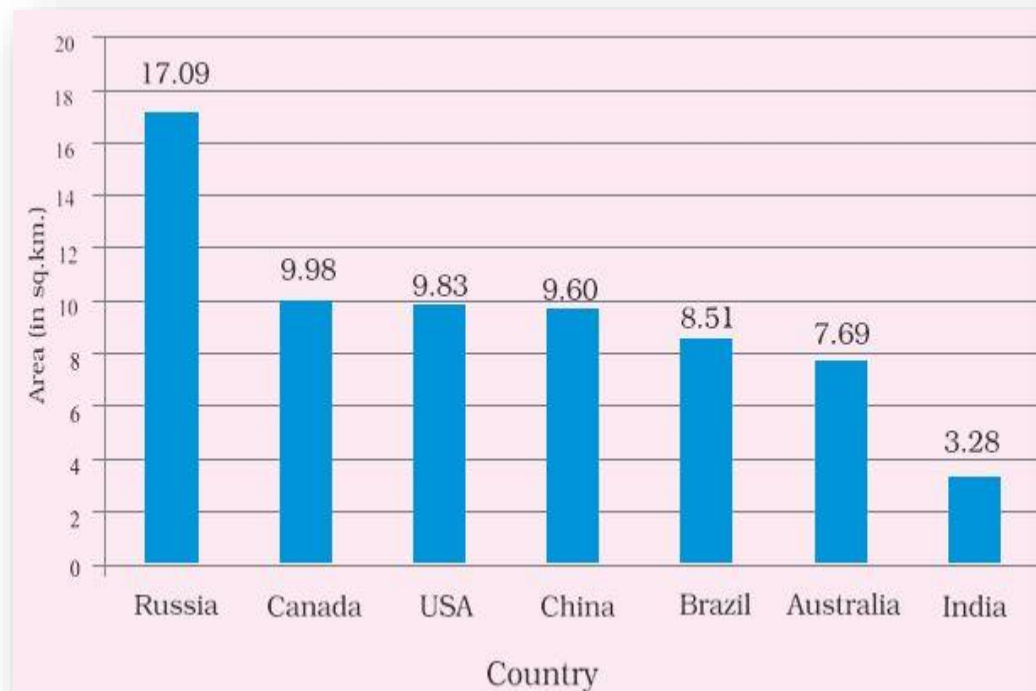
4:00PM -- STATIC GK - SPORTS & GAMES TERMINOLOGY - 1 DIVYANSHU SIR

5:30PM -- ENGLISH - SPOTTING ERRORS - CLASS 1 ANURADHA MA'AM



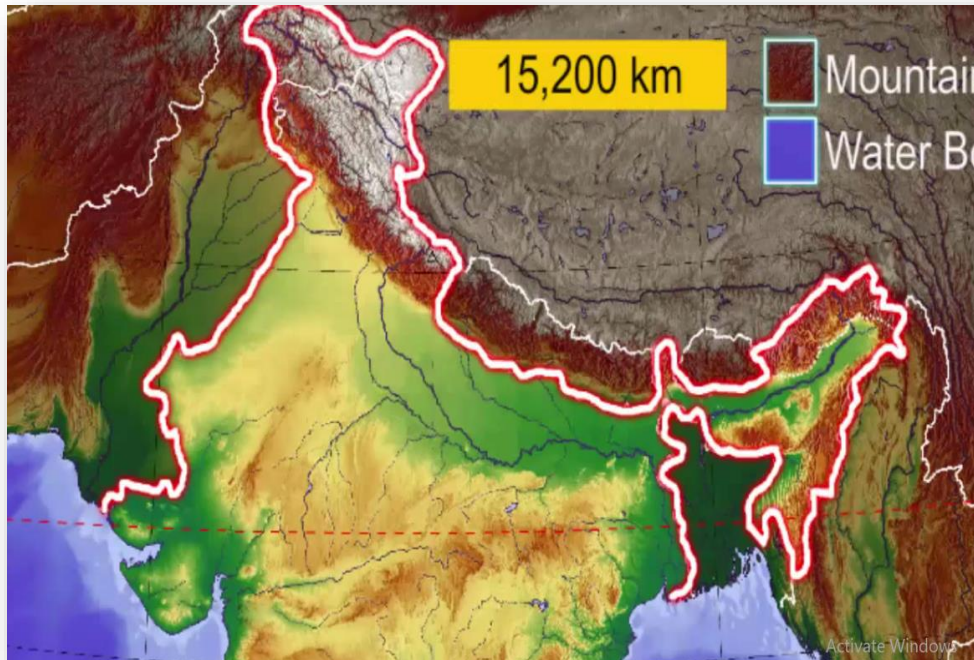
India's Location

The Land Mass Of India Has An Area Of **3.28 Million Square Km**. India's Total Area = **2.4 %** Of The Total Geographical Area Of The World. India Is The **7th Largest Country Of The World**.

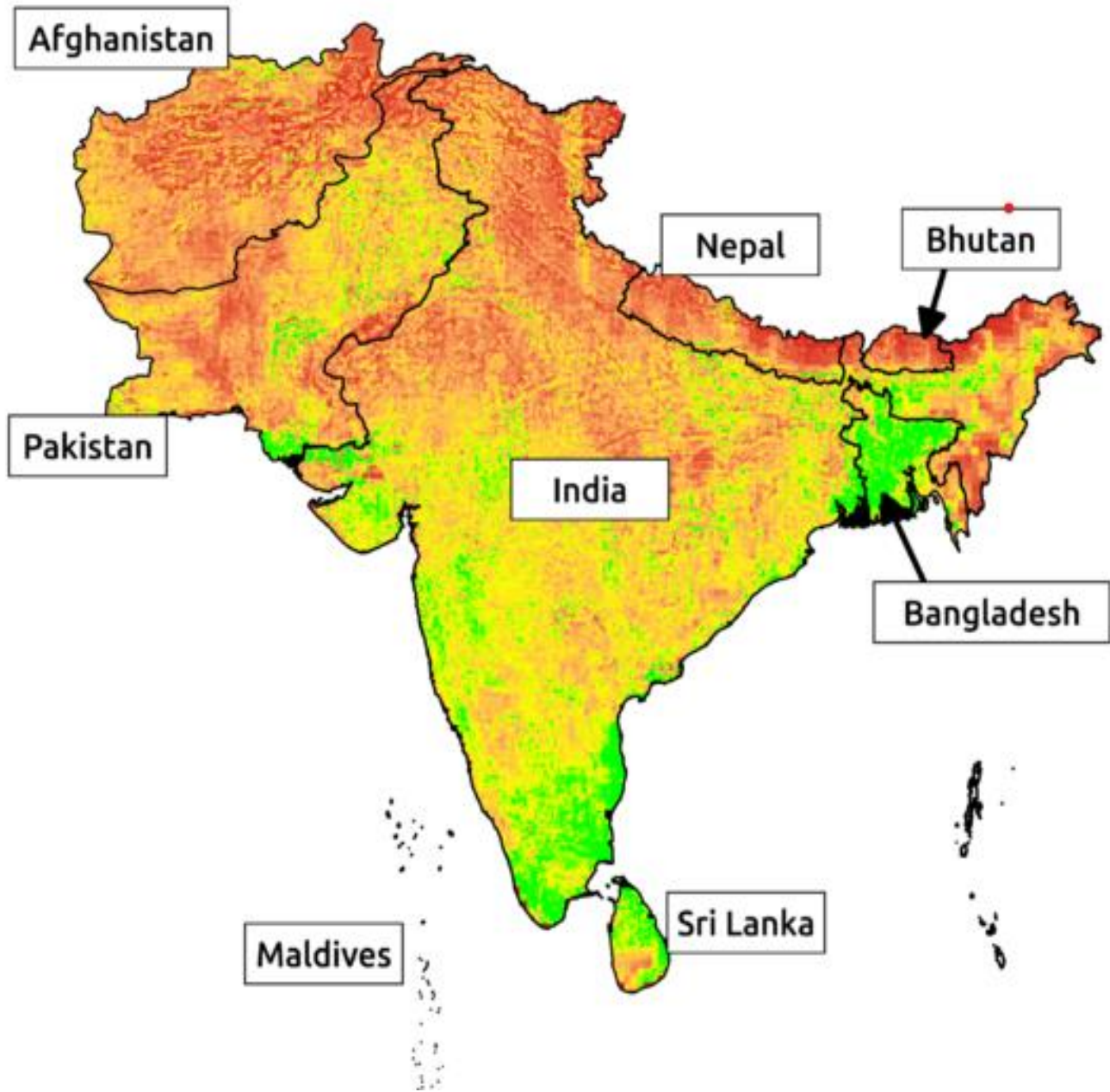


India's Location

India (Land Boundary) = 15,200 Km. India (Total Length Of The Coastline Of The Mainland Including Andaman And Nicobar And Lakshadweep) = 7,516.6 Km.



Countries	Bordering States	Distance
Pakistan	Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujrat	1751 km
China	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh	3380 km
Nepal	Bihar, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and West Bengal	1751 km
Bangladesh	West Bengal, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura and Asom	4096 km
Bhutan	West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Asom	699 km
Myanmar	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram	1643 km
Afghanistan	Jammu and Kashmir (Pakistan-Occupied Area).	106 km
Sir Lanka	Tamilnadu	30 km



India – Pakistan Border



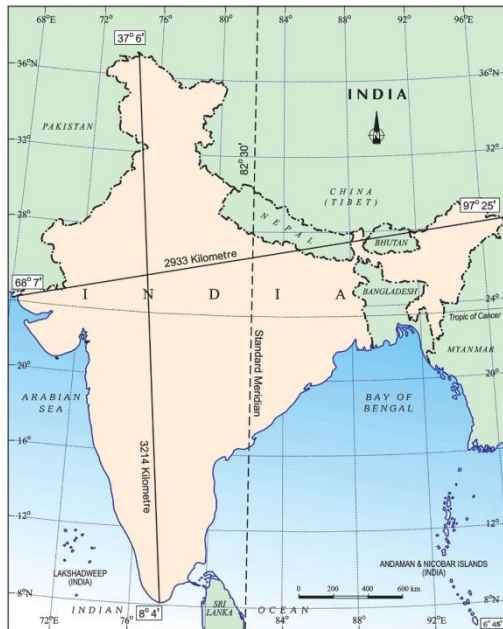
Why India Used 82°30'E Standard Meridian Of Time

From Gujarat To Arunachal Pradesh, There Is A Time Lag Of 2 Hours. Hence,

Time Along The Standard Meridian Of India (82°30'E) Passing Through

Mirzapur (In Uttar Pradesh) Is Taken As The Standard Time For The Whole

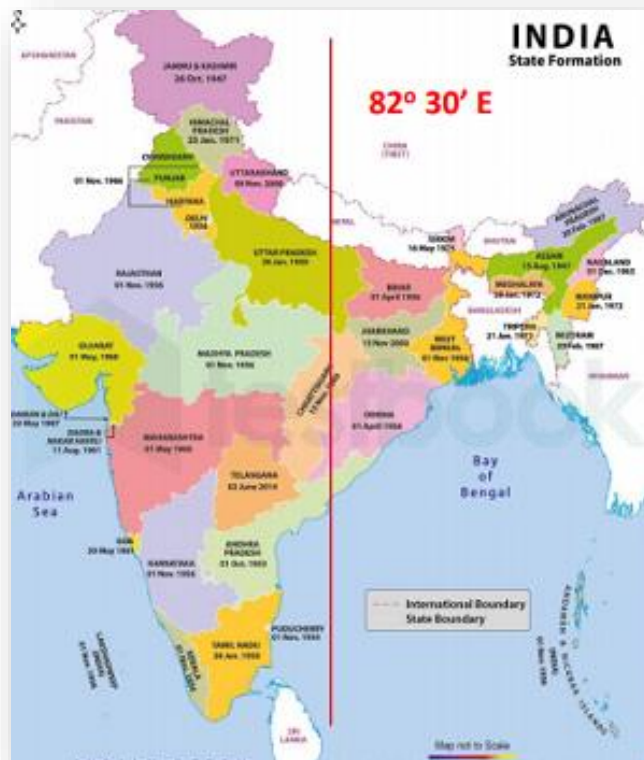
Country.



Indian Standard Time

The Indian Government Has Accepted The **82.5° Meridian East** For The Standard Time Which Is **5 Hours 30 Mins, Ahead Of Greenwich Mean Time.**

150 Years Ago British Colonialists Introduced “Chaibagaan Time” Or “Bagaan Time”.



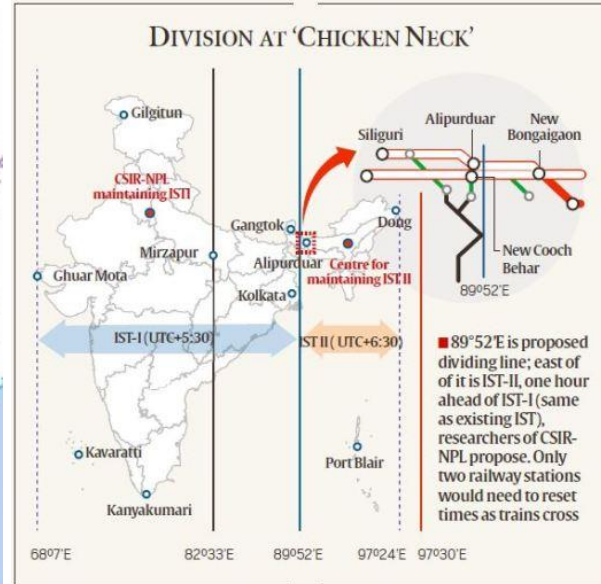
Chaibagaan Time

A Time Schedule Observed By Tea Planters, Which Was 1 Hour Ahead Of IST.

This Was Done To Improve Productivity By Optimizing The Usage Of Daytime.

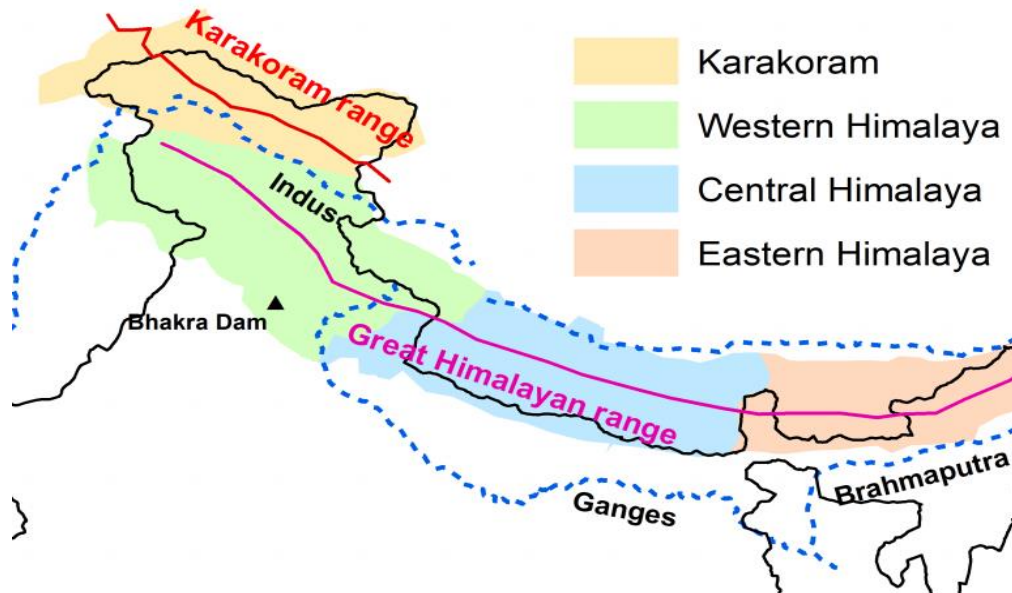
After Independence, Assam, Along With The Rest Of India, Has Been Following

IST For The Past 66 Years.



The Himalayan Mountains

The **Himalayas** Are The **Youngest Mountains In The World**. They Are Structurally **Folded Mountains**, Form An **Arc Of About 2,400 Km Long** From **West To East**. The **Width** Varies From **400 Km In Kashmir** To **150 Km In Arunachal Pradesh**.



The Himalayan Mountains

The **Altitudinal Variations Are Greater In The Eastern Part Than In The Western Part**. There Are **Four Parallel Ranges In Its Longitudinal Extent**. **Zaskar Range Lies West Of Himalayas And Indus Gorge Is Beyond It**.

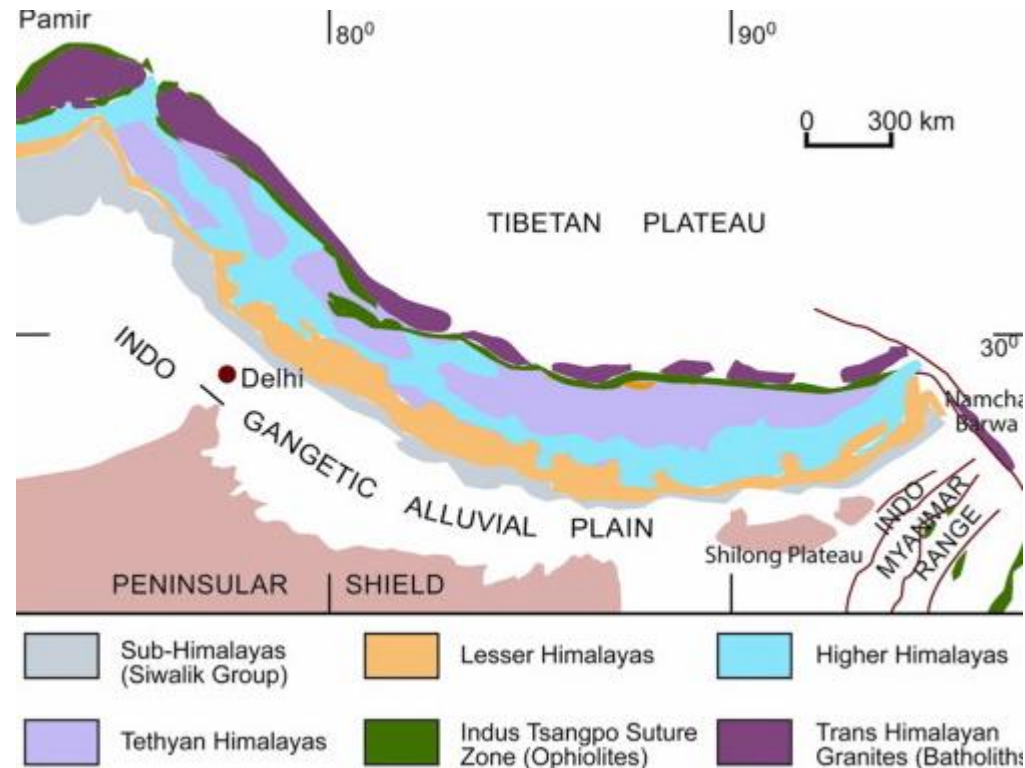
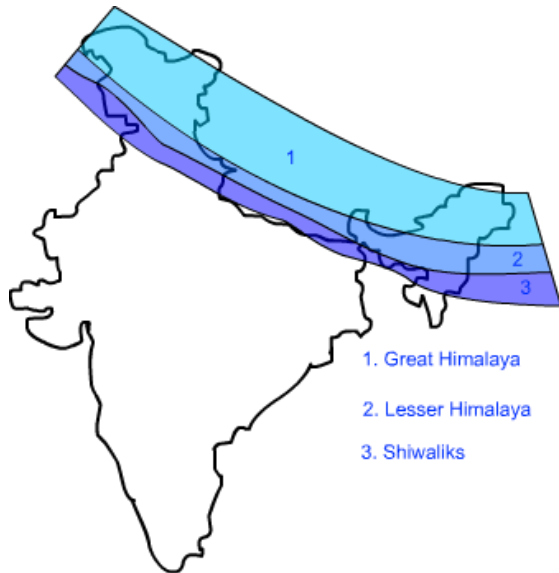


The Great Or Inner Himalayas

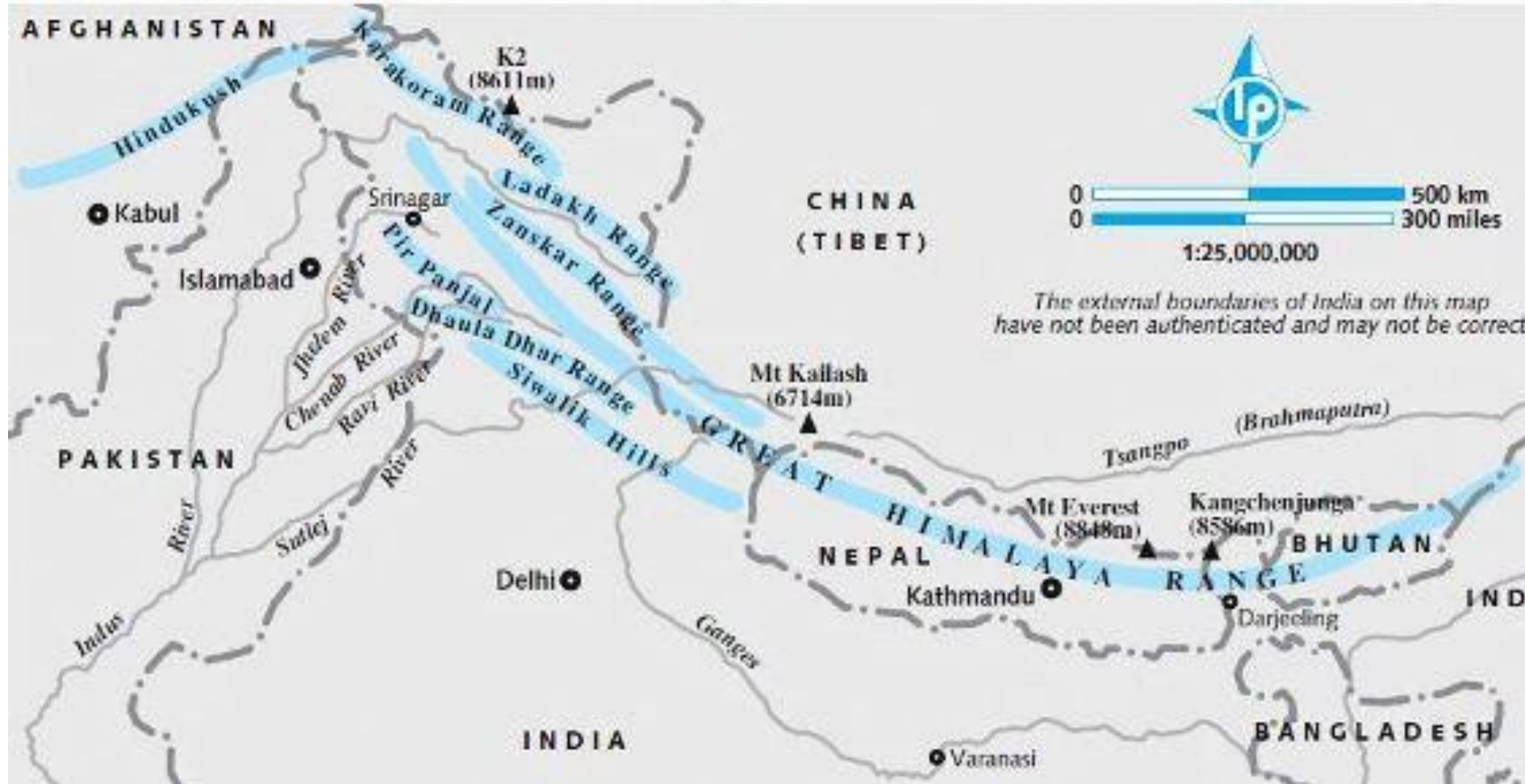
It Is Known As 'Himadri, Average Height Of Peaks Here Is 6,000 Meters.

Asymmetrical Folds Having Granite In The Core Are Snow Covered

Throughout The Year. Width: 25 Kms. It Stretches from Nanga Parbat to Namcha Barwa.



The Great Or Inner Himalayas



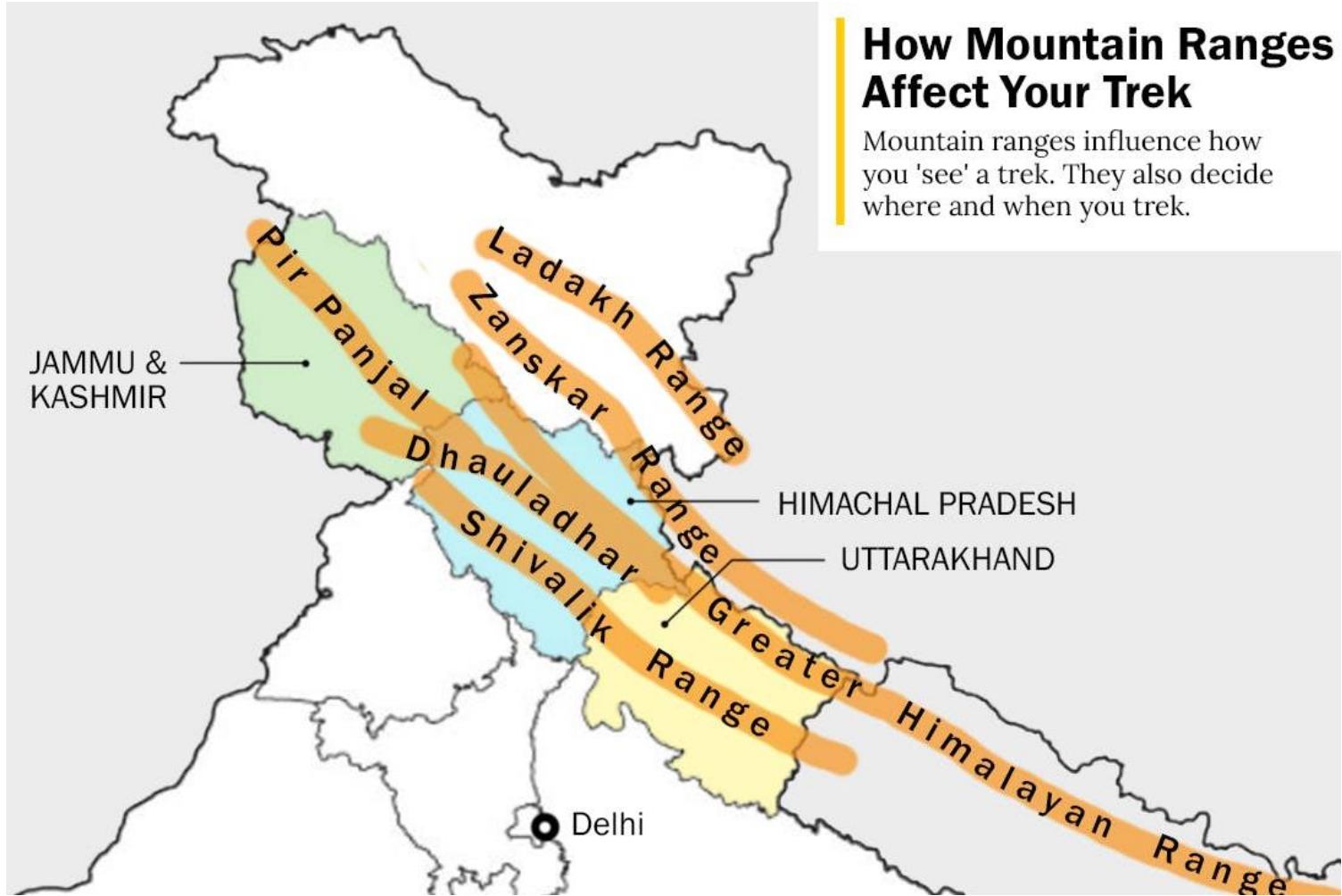
The Lesser Himalayas Or Himachal

This Lies **South Of The Great Himalayas** And **North Of Shiwalik** With **Altitude Varying** From **3,700 M** To **4,500 M**. **Average Width** Of This Range Is **60-80 Km**.

It Is Mainly Composed Of **Highly Compressed** And **Altered Rocks**. **Pir Panjal** (**J&K**), **Dhaura Dhar**, **Mahabharat** (Nepal) And **Mussorie** Ranges Are Found.



The Lesser Himalayas Or Himachal



The Shiwaliks Or The Outer Himalayas

It Is An **Outermost & Youngest Range** And Is Also Known As **Lesser Himalayas**. The **Altitude** Varies Between **900 – 1100 Mts** And The **Width** Varies Between **10 -50 Km**. The **Longitudinal Valleys** Lying Between The **Himachal And Shiwaliks** Are Called '**Dun**' And Are Composed Of



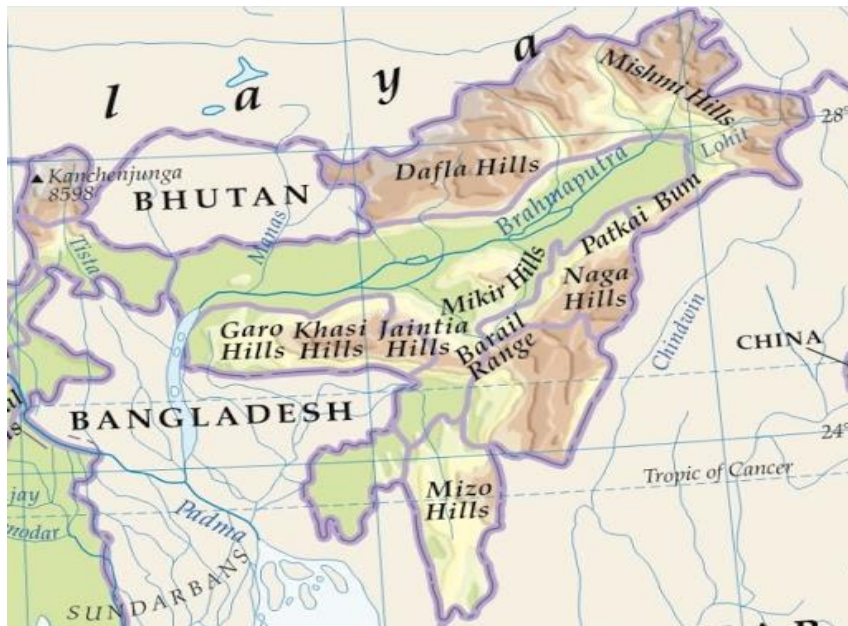
Trans Himalayas

It Includes **Karakoram, Ladakh & Zaskar** Ranges. Extended From **Pamir** Crossing **Gilgit River** And Reaches **Ladakh**. **Elevation** Is Above **5500 M** And **Width** Is **120-140 Km**. **Ladakh Range** Is Situated In **Kashmir** Between **Indus** And Its **Tributary Shyok**. Highest **Peak** Is **Mt. Rakaposhi (7880 M)**.

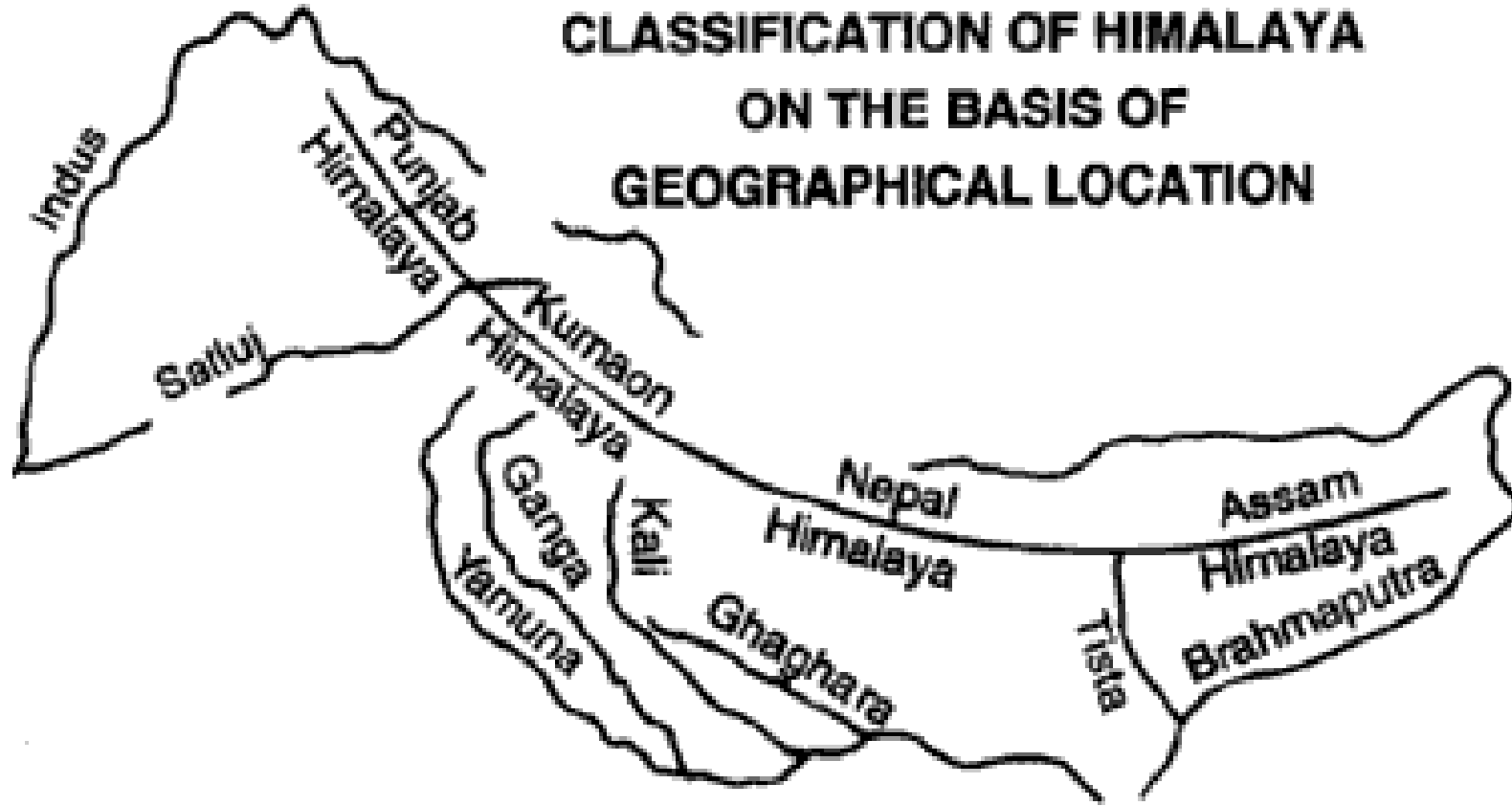


Purvanchal Or Eastern Hills

The **Purvanchal Range, Or Eastern Mountains**, Is A Sub-mountain Range Of The Himalayas In **Northeast India**. It Lies **South Of The Brahmaputra Valley** & Run Along **India-Myanmar Border (Arunachal Pradesh To Mizoram)**. **Patkai Bum Hills & Naga Hills** Form The **Watershed Between India & Myanmar**.



**CLASSIFICATION OF HIMALAYA
ON THE BASIS OF
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION**



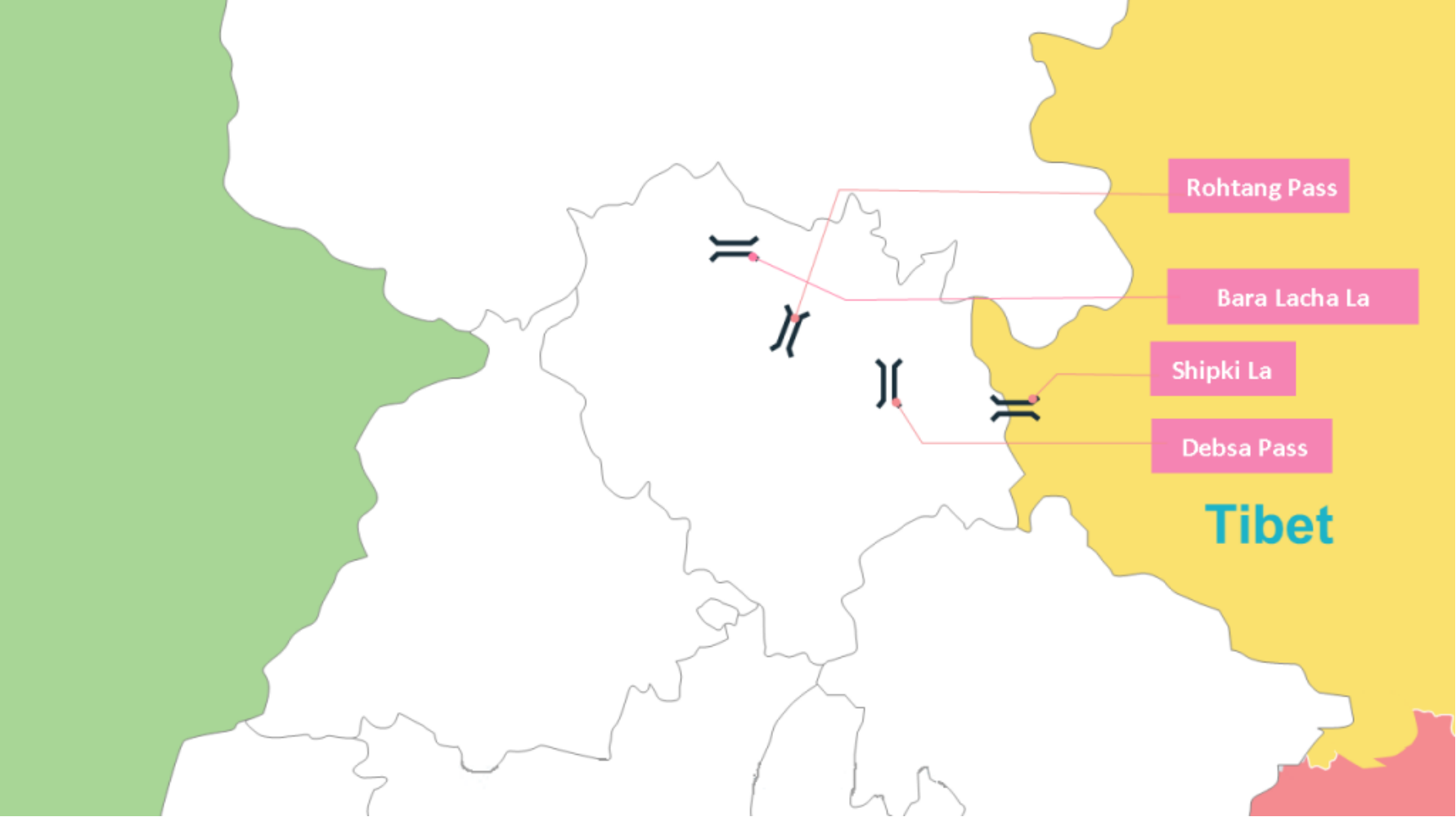
Major Mountain Peaks

Peak	Country	Height in meters
Mt. Everest	Nepal	8848
Kanchenjunga	India	8586
Makalu	Nepal	8481
Dhaulagiri	Nepal	8167
Nanga Parbat	India	8126
Annapurna	Nepal	8078
Nanda Devi	India	7817
Kamet	India	7756
Namcha Barwa	India	7756
Gurla Mandhata	Nepal	7694

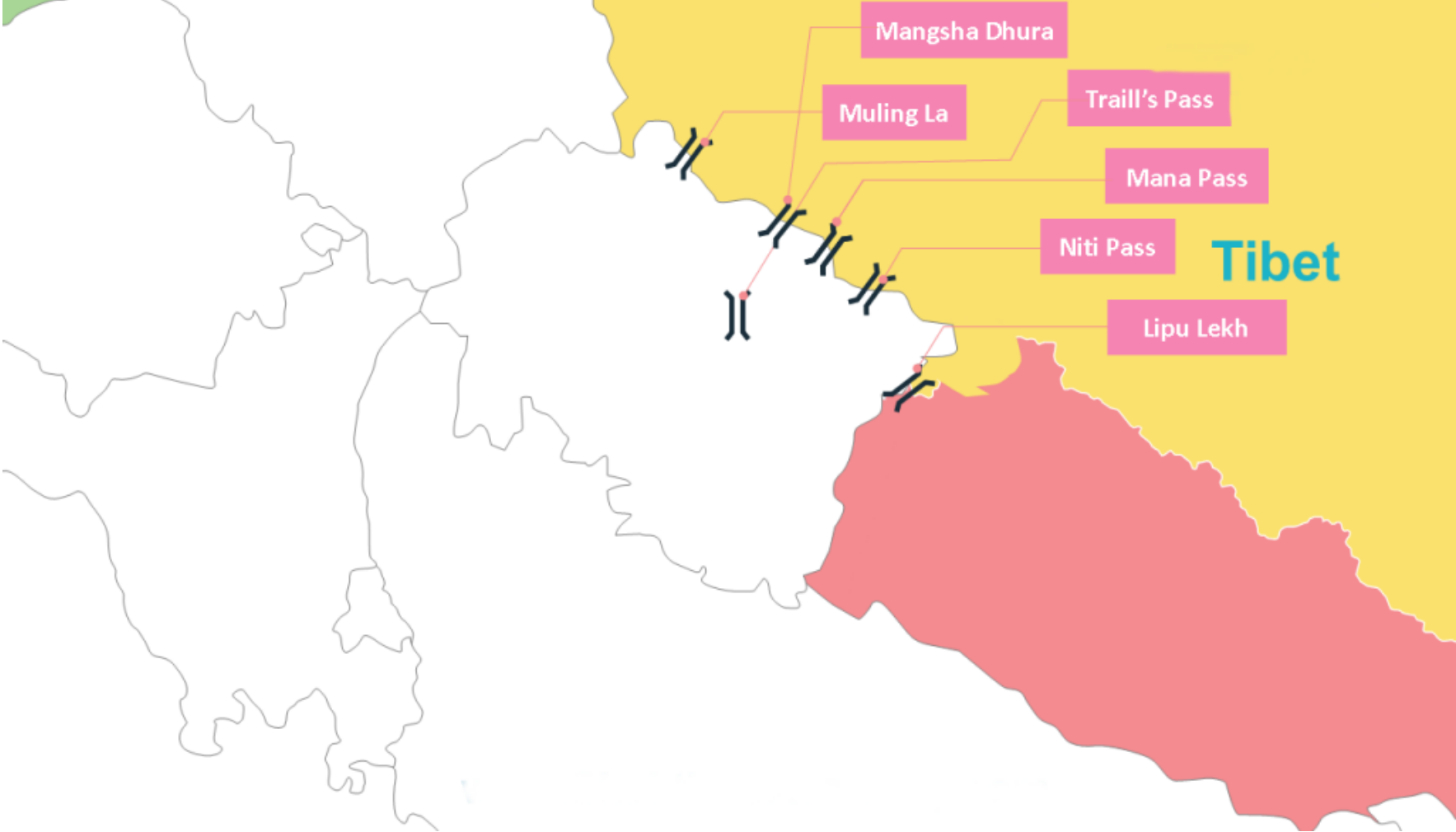
Mountain Passes Of India



Mountain Passes Of India

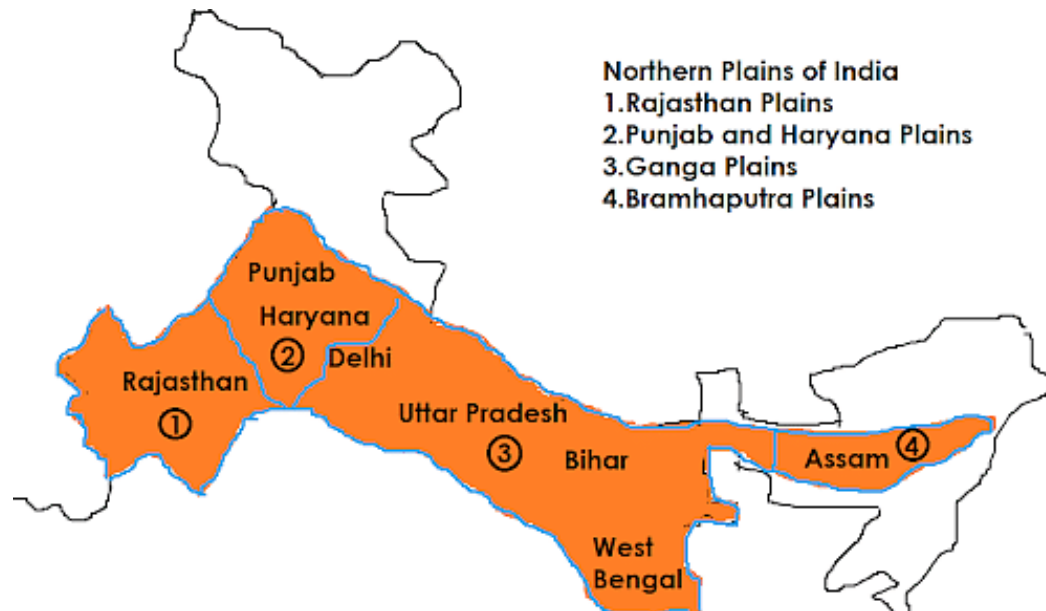


Mountain Passes Of India

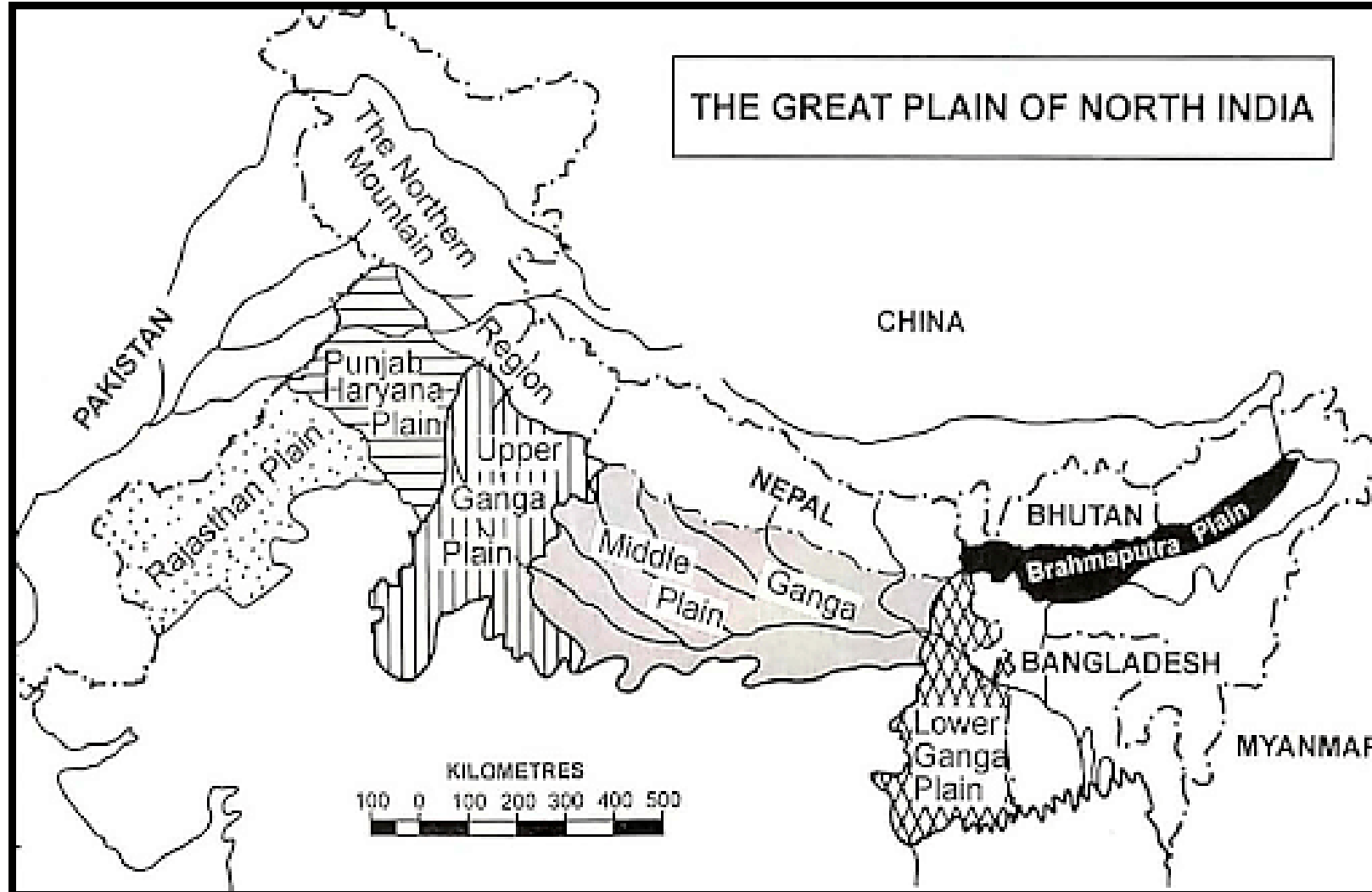


The Northern Plain

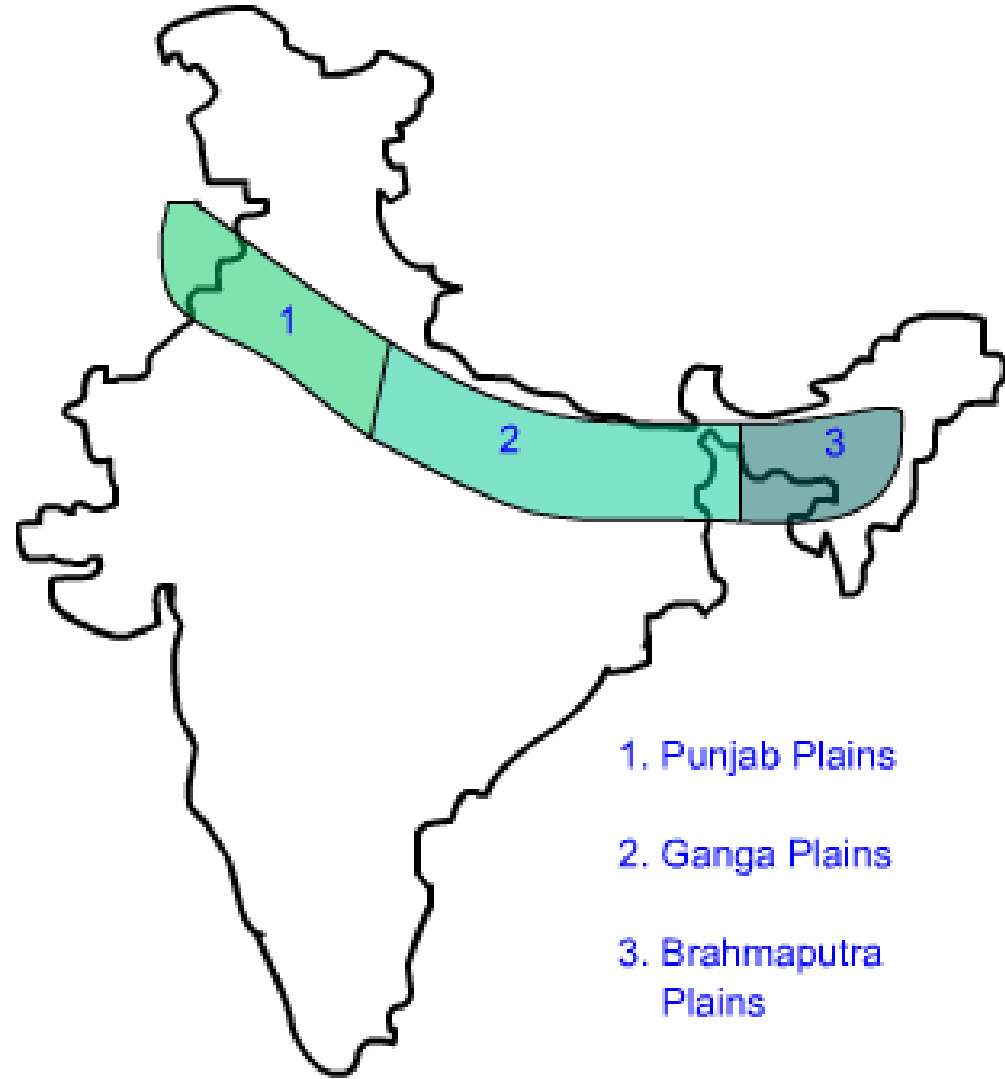
The Northern Plain Of India Is Formed By Three River Systems, Viz. The Indus, The Ganga And The Brahmaputra Along With Their Tributaries. Alluvial Soil Has Been Deposited Over Millions Of Years. The Total Area Of The Northern Plain Is About 7 Lakh Square Kilometer.



The Northern Plain

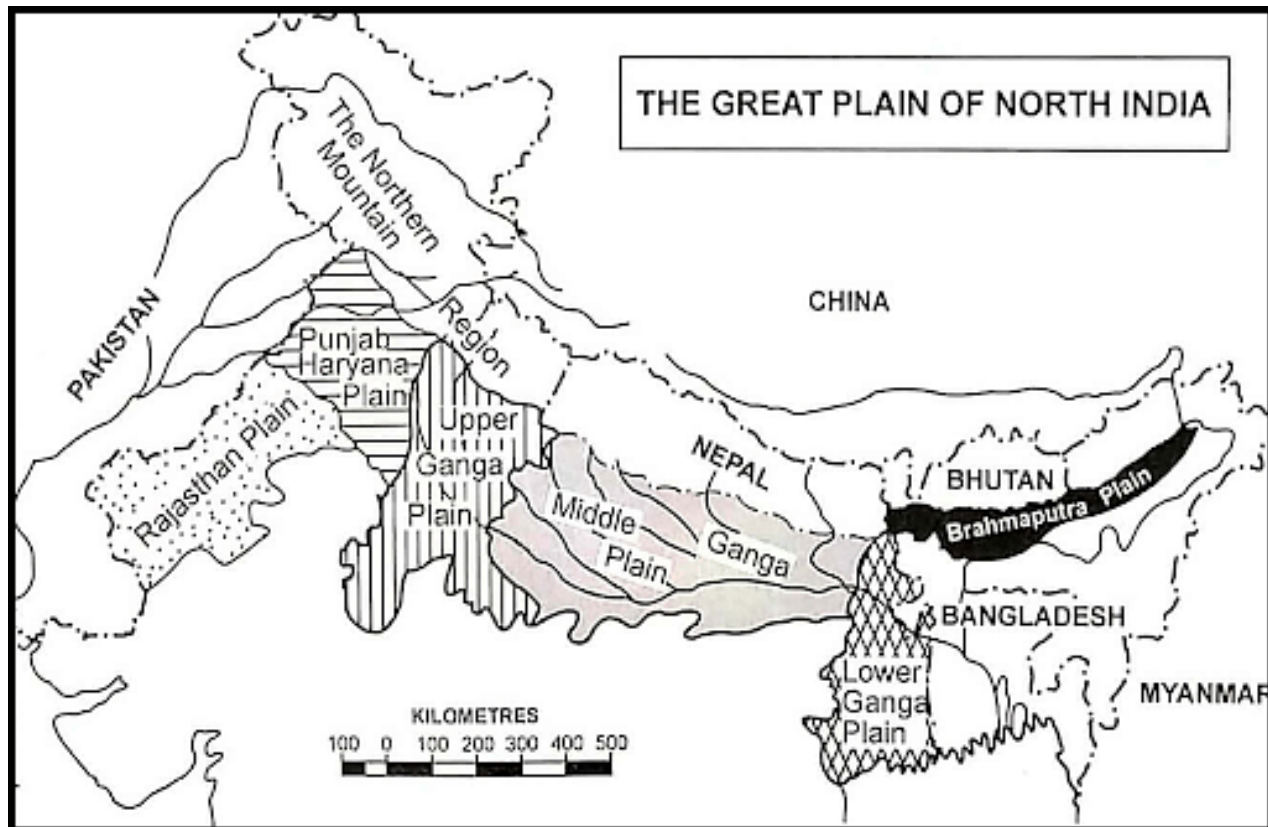


The Northern Plain



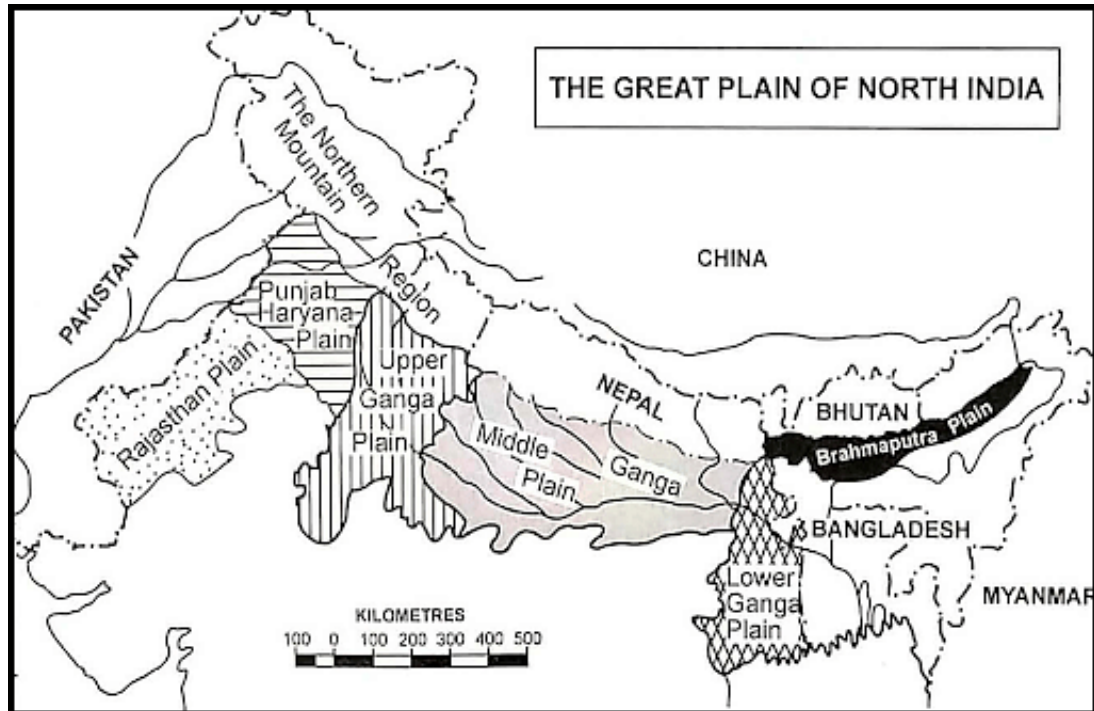
Punjab Plains

It Is **Western Part Of The Northern Plain**. Formed By The **Indus And Its Tributaries Like Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas And Sutlej**.



Ganga Plains

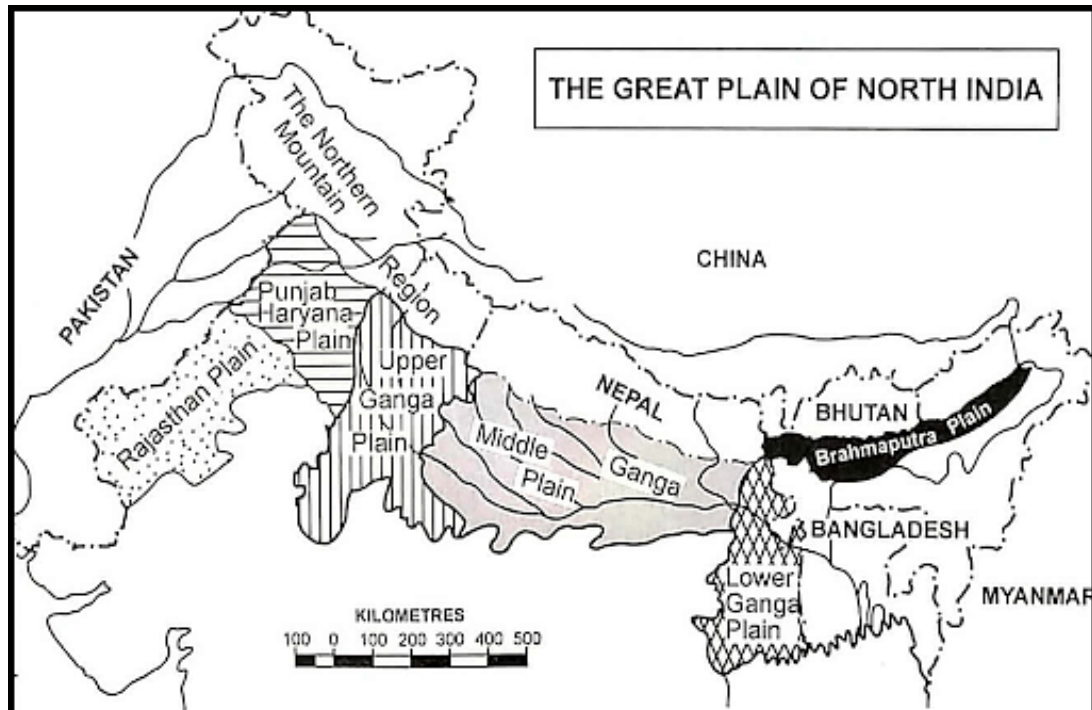
This Plain Extends **Between Ghaggar And Tista Rivers**. The **Northern States, Haryana, Delhi, UP, Bihar, Part Of Jharkhand And West Bengal** Lie In The **Ganga Plains**.



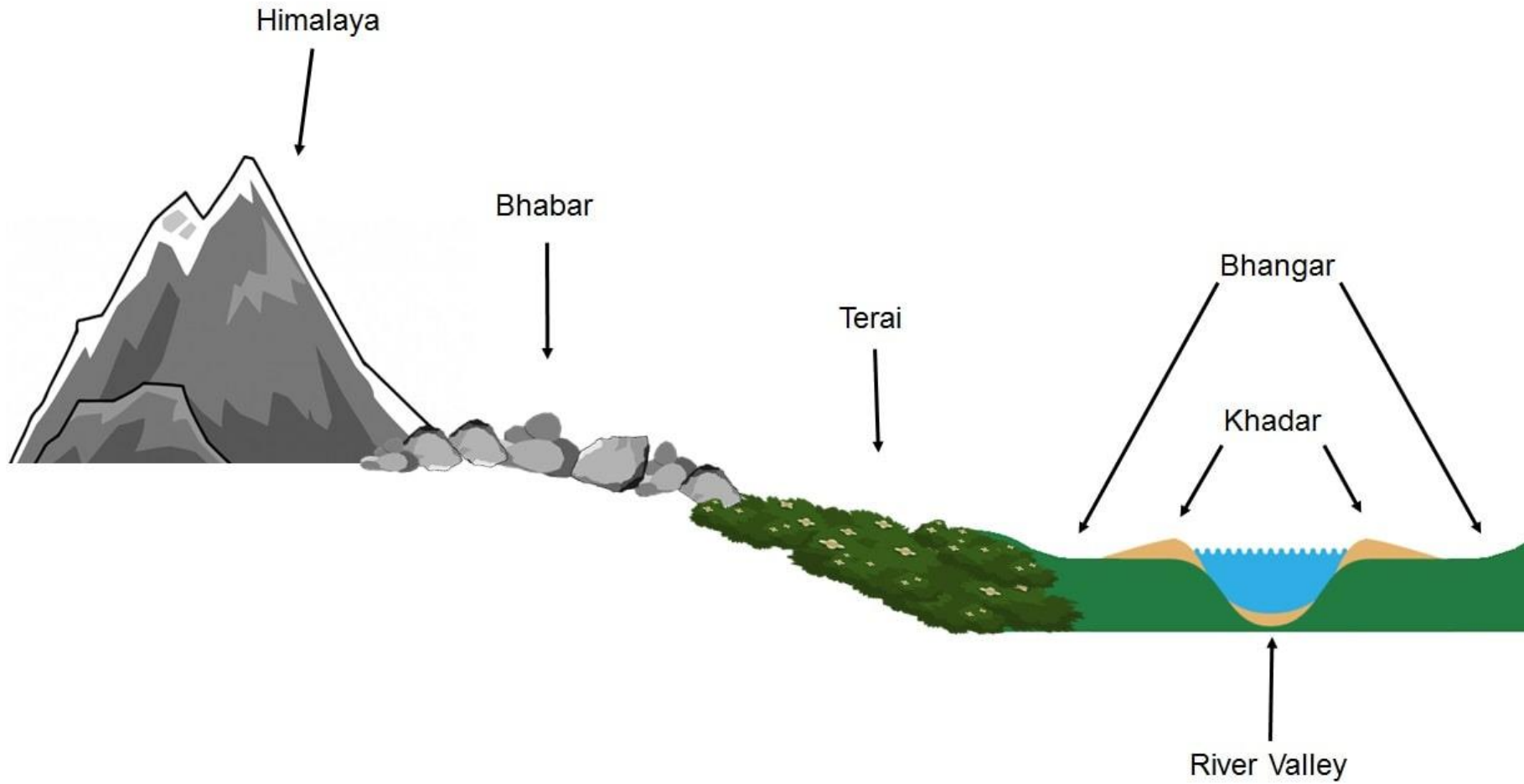
Brahmaputra Plains

This Plain Forms The Eastern Part Of The Northern Plain And Lies In Assam.

Based On The Relief Features The Northern Plain Can Be Divided Into Four Regions, Bhabar, Terai, Bhangar And Khadar.

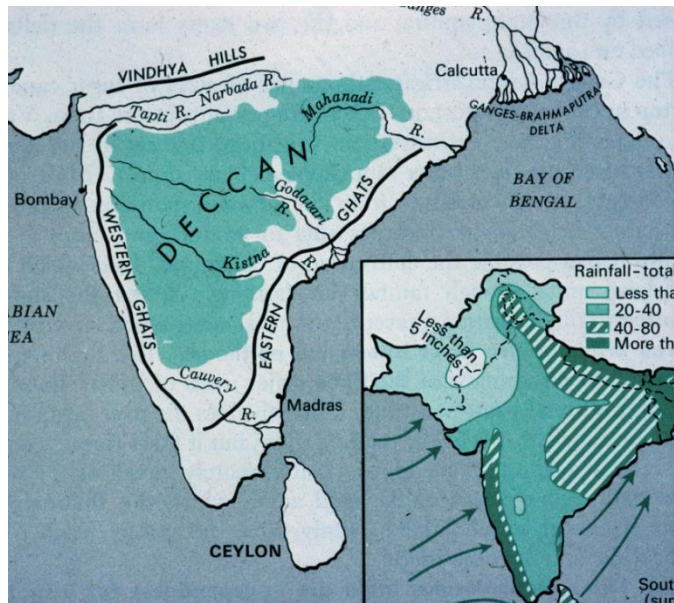


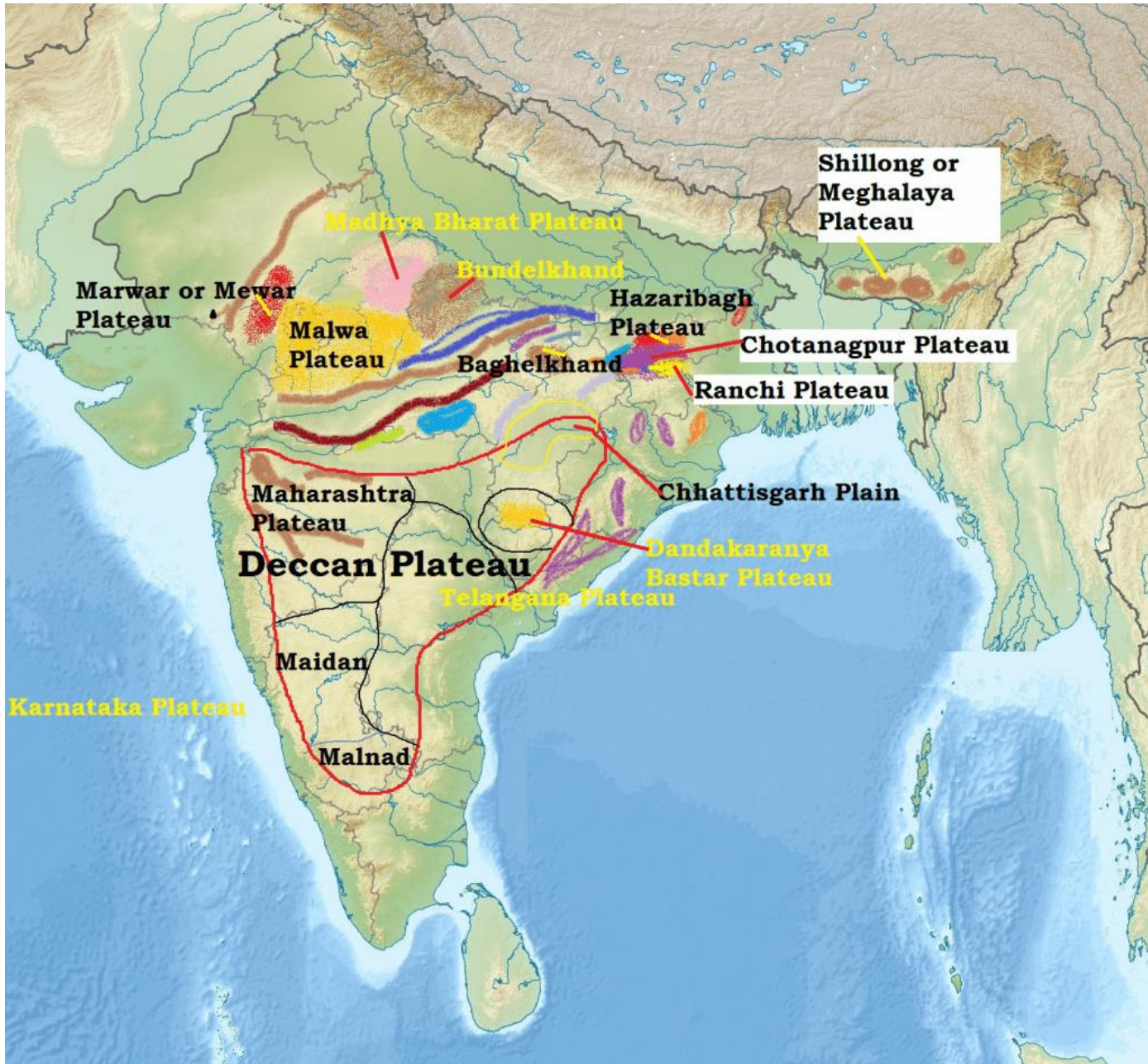
The Northern Plain



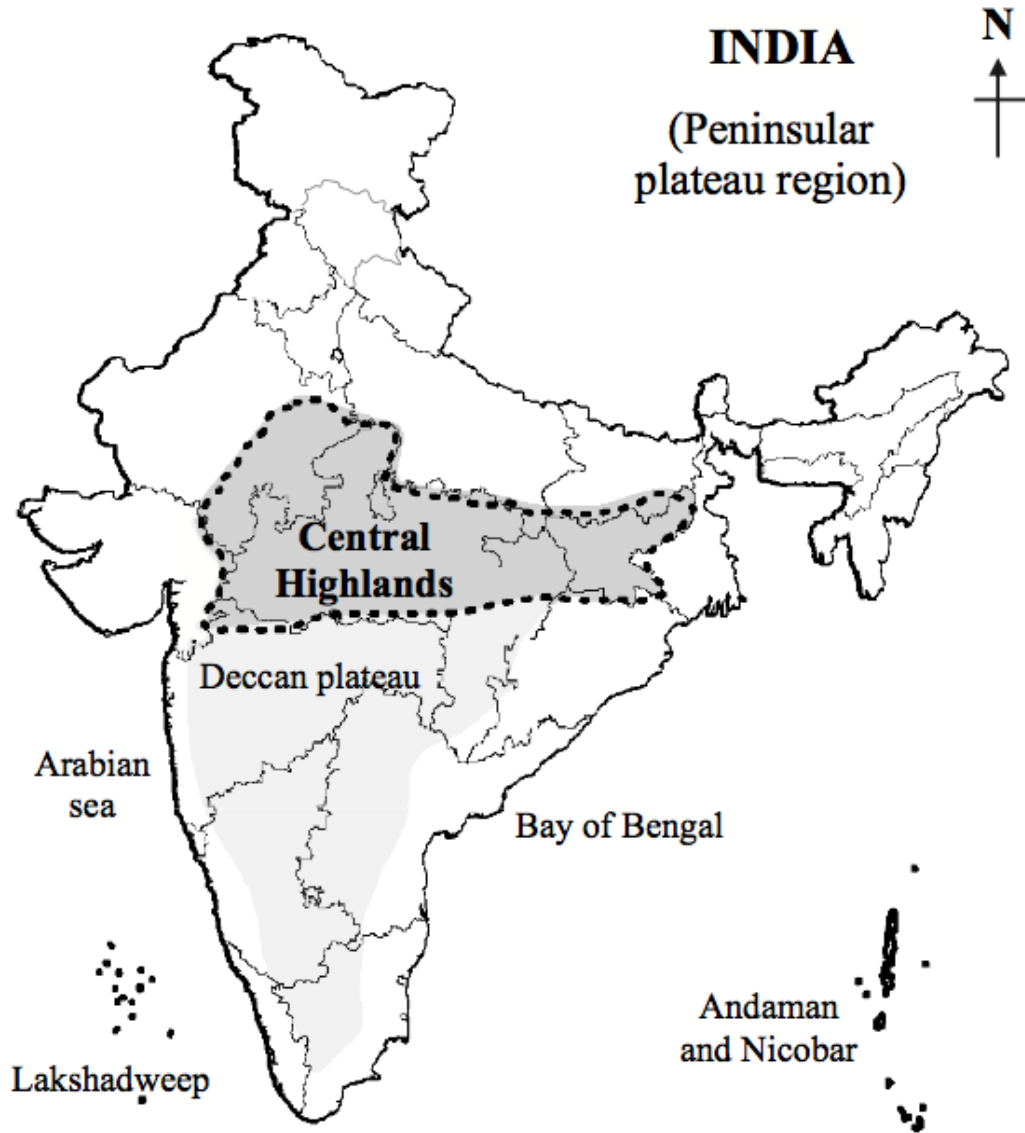
The Peninsular Plateau

It Is A Tableland. It Is Composed Of The **Oldest Rocks** And **Drifted From Gondwana Land** With **Elevation Of 600- 900 Km**. **Broad And Shallow Valleys** With **Rounded Hills** Are The **Characteristic Features** Of This. The **Slope Of The Deccan Plateau** Is From **West To East** As The **Rivers Flows**.



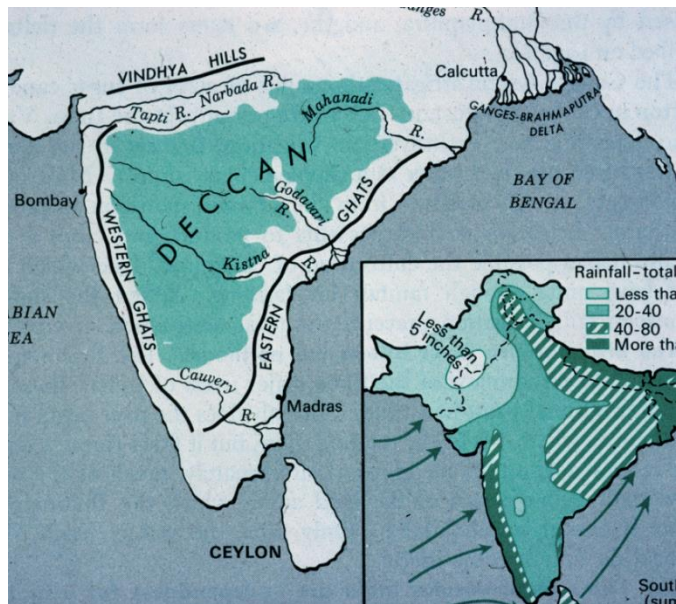


The Central Highlands



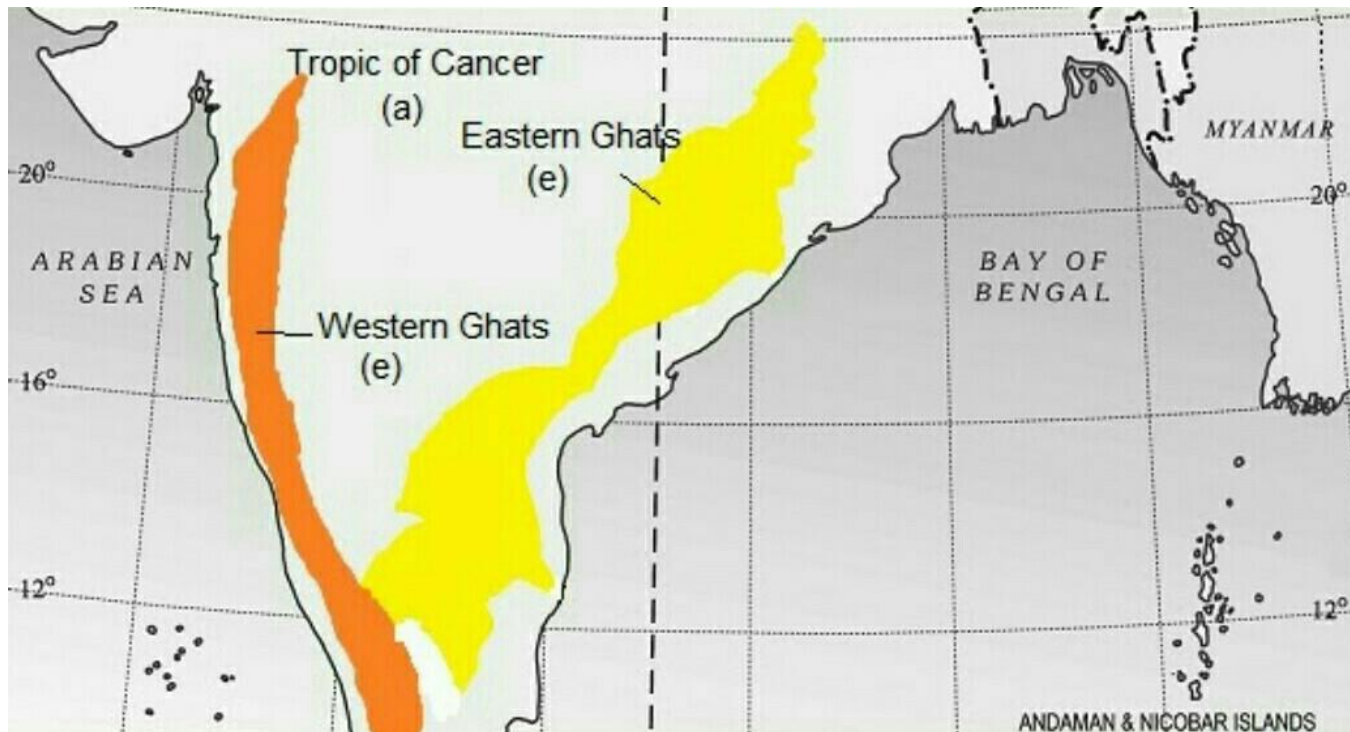
The Deccan Plateau

It is triangular in shape, Satpura Range makes its northern boundary. The Mahadev, Kaimur Hills and Maikal Ranges make its eastern part. It extends into the north east which covers Meghalaya, Karbi- Anglong Plateau & North Cachar Hills. Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills are the prominent ranges.

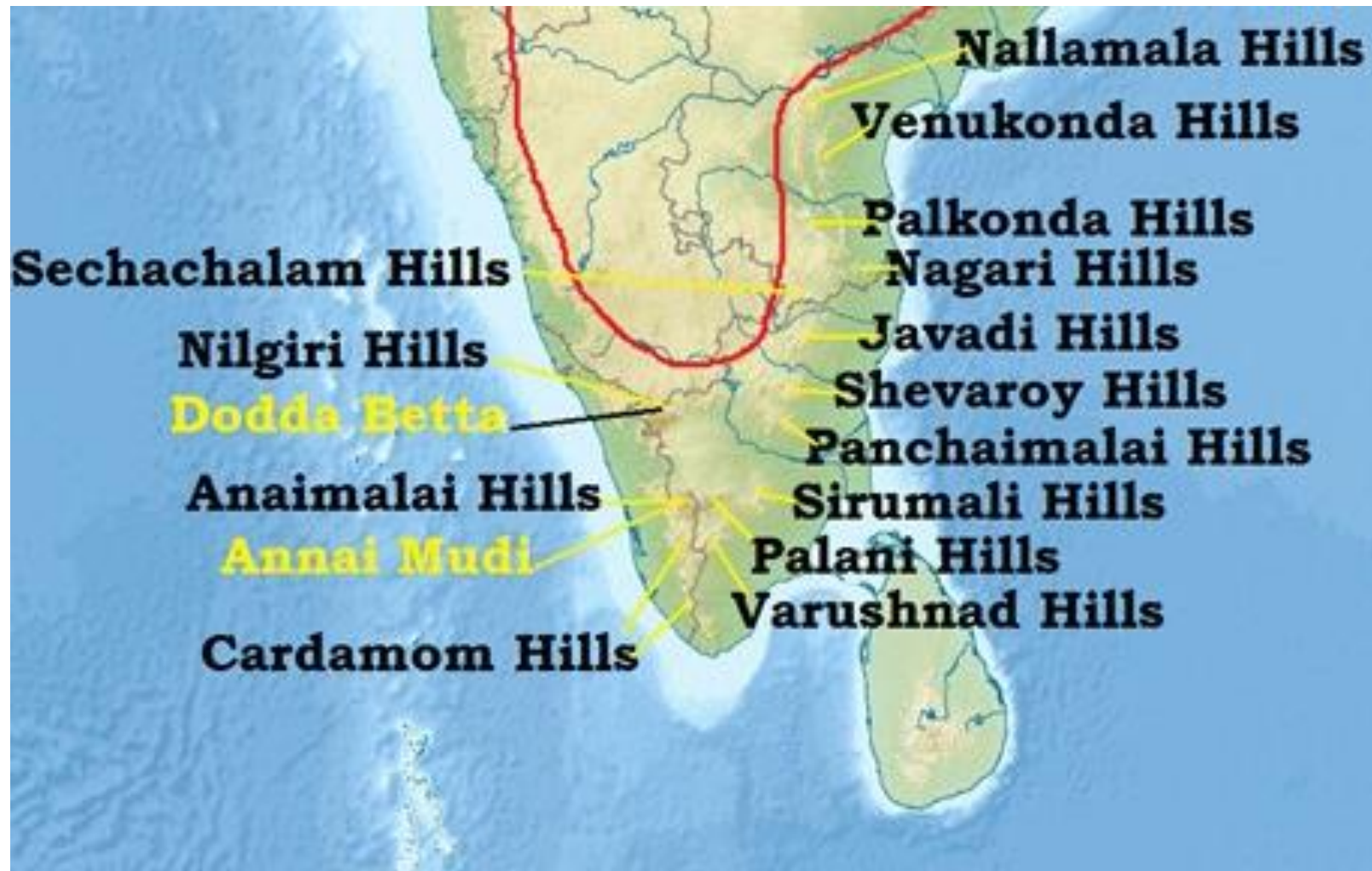


The Western And The Eastern Ghats

The **Average Elevation Of Western Ghats Is 900 – 1600 Metres** Compared To **600 Metres** In Case Of **Eastern Ghats**. The **Eastern Ghats Stretch From Mahanadi Valley To The Nilgiris In The South**.

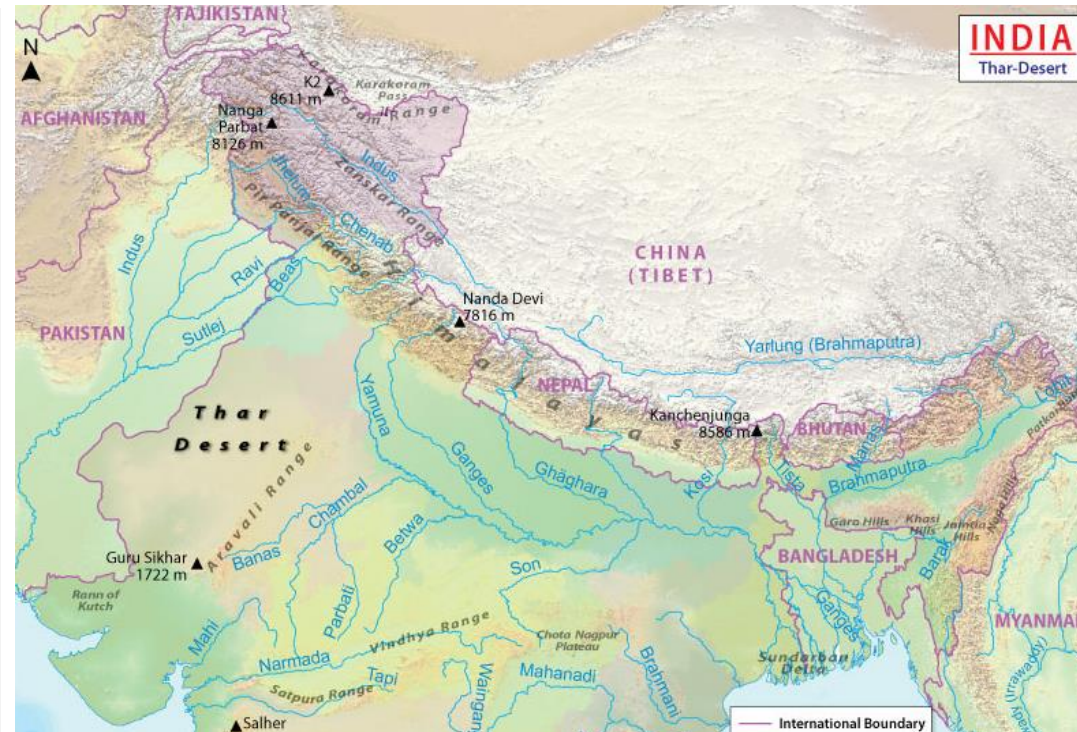


The Western And The Eastern Ghats



The Indian Desert

It Lies Towards The **Western Margins Of The Aravali Hills**. This Region Gets **Scanty Rainfall Which Is Less Than 150 Mm A Year**. Hence, The **Climate Is Arid And Vegetation Is Scanty**.



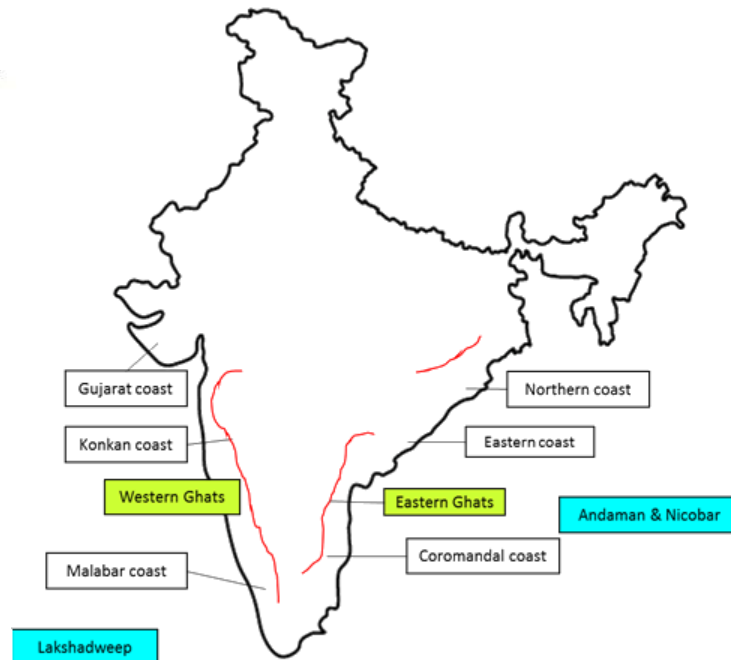
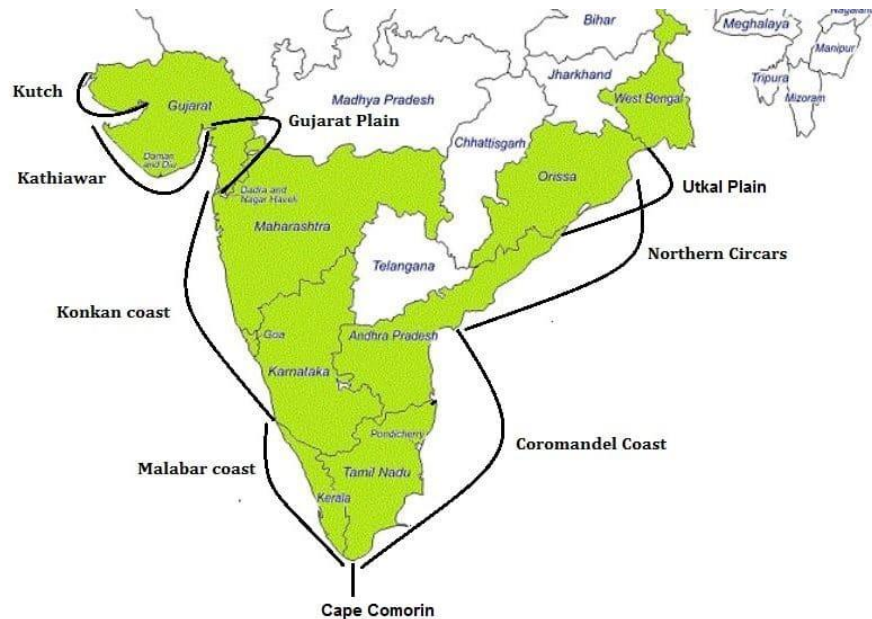
The Thar Desert

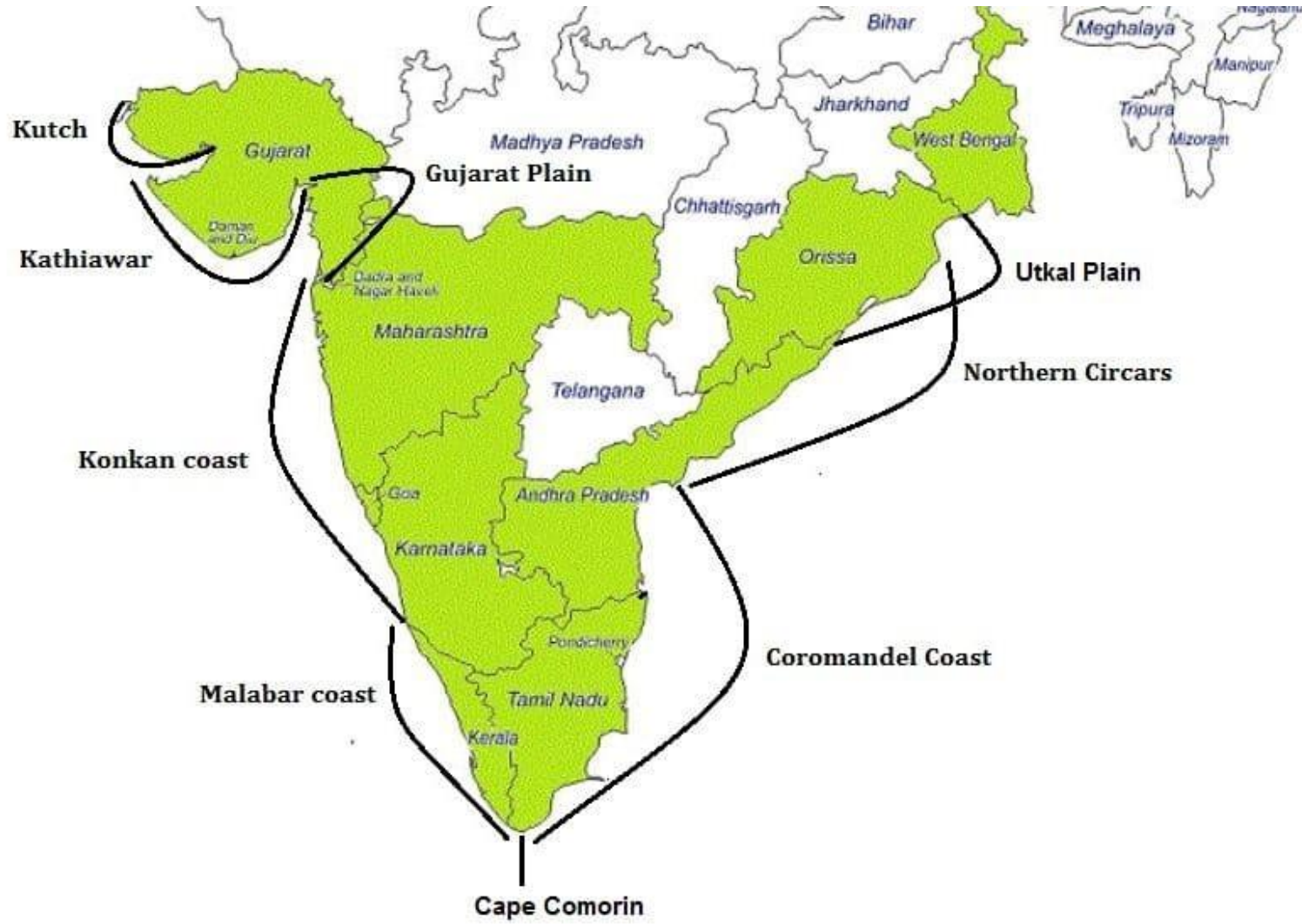
The **Thar Desert** Extends Across **Gujarat, Haryana And Punjab**, And Covers **More Than 60% Of The Geographical Area Of Rajasthan**. The Region Is Also Called As **'Marusthali'**. **Luni Is The Seasonal River** And Gets **Very Little Rainfall**.



The Coastal Plains

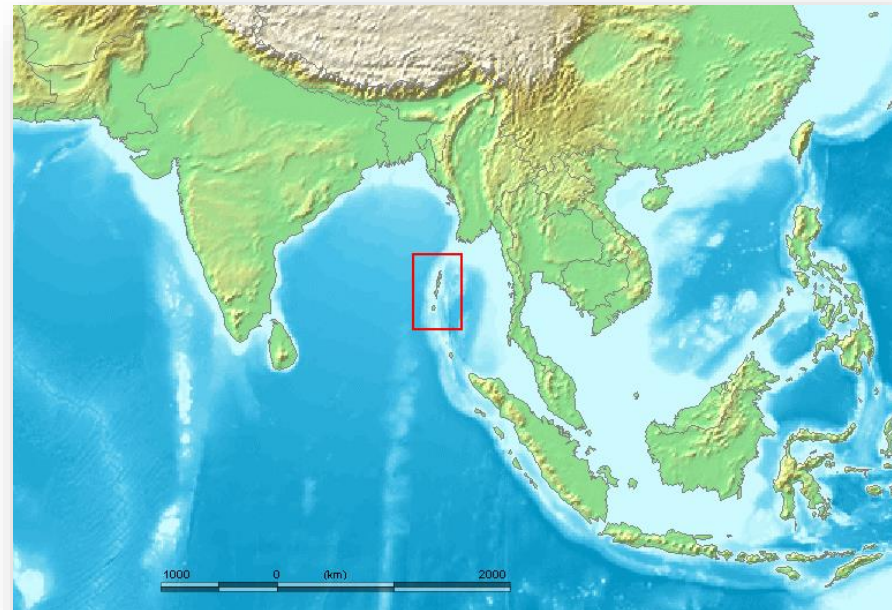
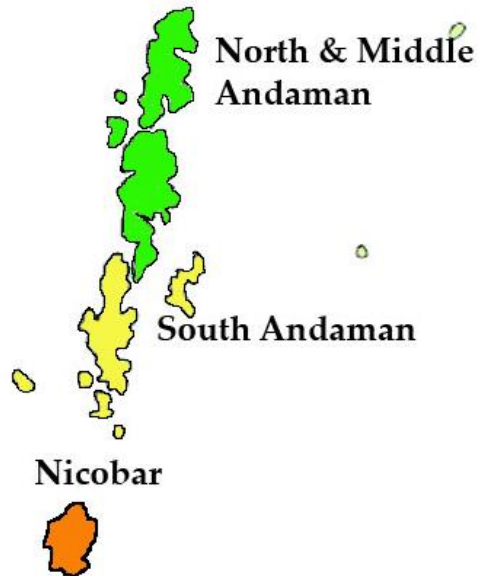
Towards The **West And East Of Peninsular Stretches Narrow Coastal Strips** Are Situated. They Run Along The **Arabian Sea In West** And Along The **Bay Of Bengal In East**. The **Western Coast** Lies Between The **Western Ghats** And The **Arabian Sea**.





The Islands

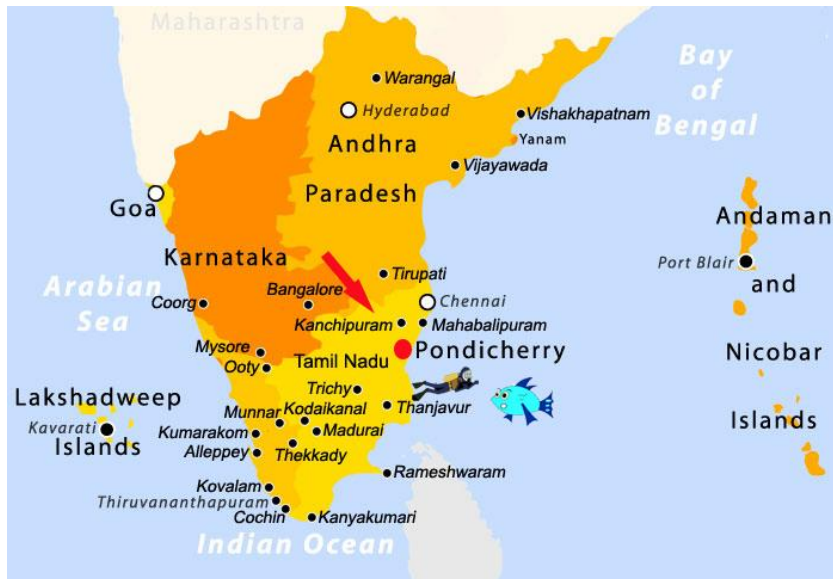
The **Lakshadweep Islands** Are In The **Arabian Sea**. Its Area Is **32 Sq Km**. This Group Of Islands Is **Rich In Terms Of Biodiversity**. The **Andaman And Nicobar** Islands Can Be Divided Into **Two Groups**. The **Andaman** Is In The **North** And The **Nicobar** Is In The **South**. These Islands Too Have **Rich Biodiversity**.



Major Island Group

2 Major Island Groups Are Situated On Either Side Of Indian Peninsula.

Andaman & Nicobar Island Group Lies On The Eastern Part, i.e. In Bay Of Bengal And Lakshadweep Island Group Lies On The Western Part Of India, i.e. In Arabian Sea.



Valleys And Their Locations

- Araku Valley : Andhra Pradesh
- Damodar Valley : Jharkhand and West Bengal
- Darma Valley : Uttarakhand
- Dzukou Valley : Nagaland and Manipur
- Johar Valley : Uttarakhand
- Markha Valley : Ladakh
- Nubra Valley : Ladakh
- Sangla Valley : Himachal Pradesh
- Saur Valley : Uttarakhand
- Suru Valley : Ladakh
- Tons Valley : Uttarakhand
- Yumthang Valley : Sikkim

Q. Which One Among The Following Is The Coral Group Of Islands Of India?

(A) Andaman

(B) Nicobar

(C) Minicoy

(D) Lakshadweep

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- **Explanation:**
- **Lakshadweep Is About 220 To 440 Kms Away From The Cost Of Kerala, Group Of 36 Coral Islands.**



Q. Considering The Locations Of Mountains In India, Which One

Among The Following Is In Right Sequence From South To North?

- (A) Doddabetta, Kailash, Dhaulagiri, Vindhyachal
- (B) Doddabetta, Vindhyachal, Dhaulagiri, Kailash
- (C) Dhaulagiri, Kailash, Doddabetta, Vindhyachal
- (D) Dhaulagiri, Vindhyachal, Doddabetta, Kailash

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(C) Dhaulagiri, Kailash, Doddabetta, Vindhyachal

(D) Dhaulagiri, Vindhyachal, Doddabetta, Kailash

- **Explanation:**
- **Doddabetta Is The Highest Mountain In The Nilgiri Hills (Tamil Nadu).**
- **The Vindhyas Run Across Most Of Central India.**
- **The Dhaulagiri Massif In Nepal Extends 120 Km From The Kaligandaki River West To The Bheri.**



Q. Which Is The Highest Peak In Andaman And Nicobar Islands?

(A) Saddle Peak

(B) Mount Thuiller

(C) Mount Diavolo

(D) Mount Koyale

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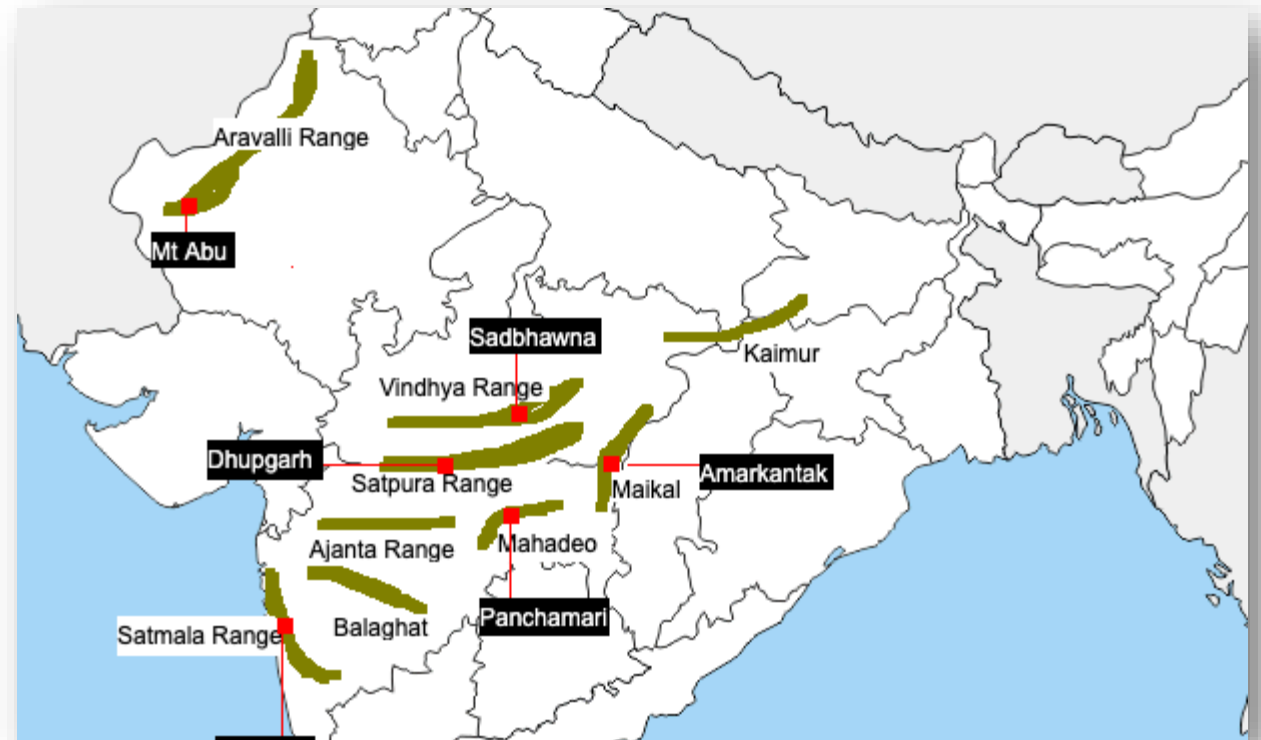


Q. Which One Of The Following Does NOT Lie In Maharashtra?

- (A) Balaghat Range
- (B) Harishchandra Range
- (C) Mandav Hills
- (D) Satmala Hills

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**Q. Which One Of The Following Coasts Of India Is Located Between
Krishna Delta And Cape Comorin?**

(A) Coromandel Coast

(B) North Circar

(C) Malabar Coast

(D) Konkan Coast

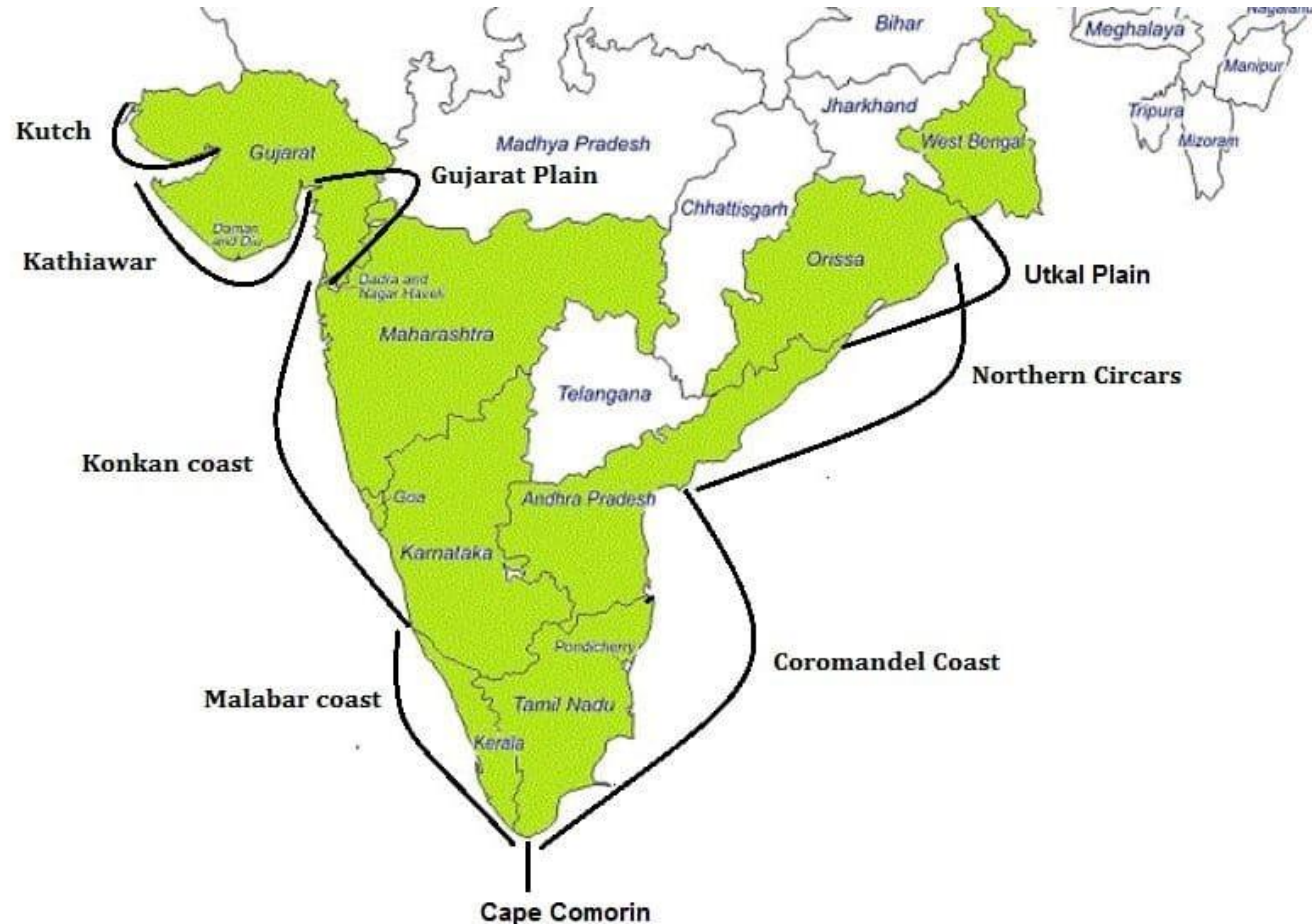
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Q. Rohtang Pass Connects The Valleys Of—

(A) Bhagirathi And Alaknanda

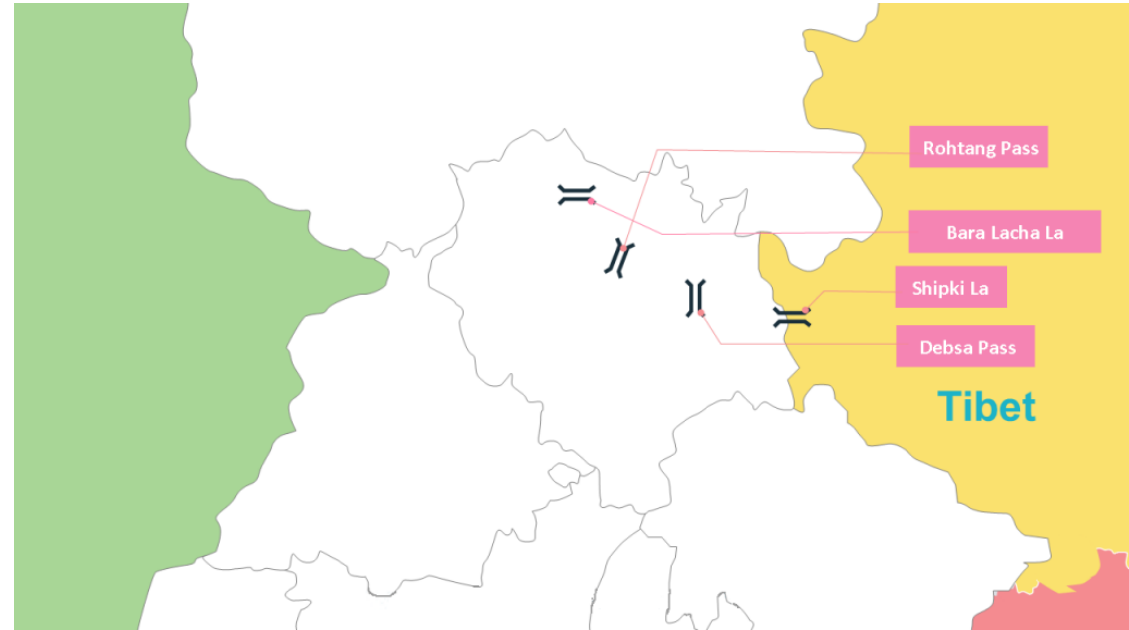
(B) Kali And Dholi

(C) Kullu And Spiti

(D) Jhelam And Ravi

Q. Rohtang Pass Connects The Valleys Of—

- (A) Bhagirathi And Alaknanda
- (B) Kali And Dholi
- (C) Kullu And Spiti**
- (D) Jhelam And Ravi



Q. Himalayan Mountain System Originated Out Of The Following

Geosynclines—

(A) Ural Geosyncline

(B) Rocky Geosyncline

(C) Tethys Geosynclines

(D) None Of The Above

Q. Himalayan Mountain System Originated Out Of The Following

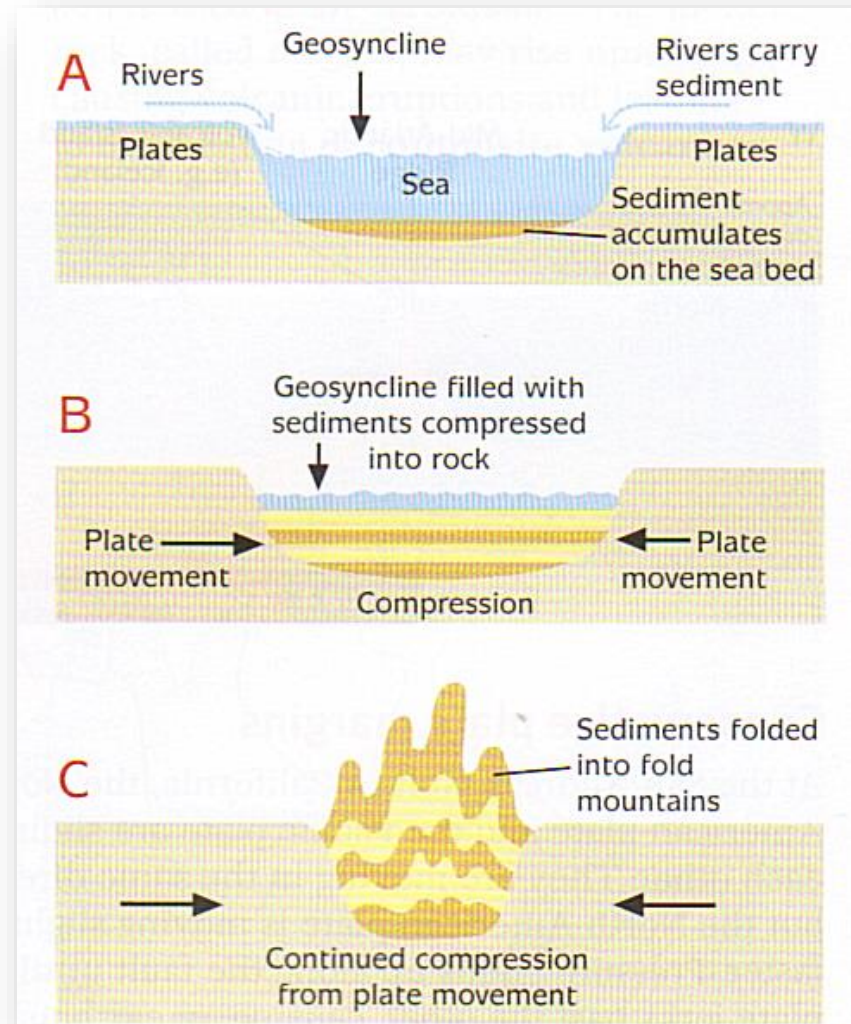
Geosynclines—

(A) Ural Geosyncline

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(C) Tethys Geosynclines

(D) None Of The Above



Q. Which One Of The Following Mountain Ranges Is Spread Over Only One State In India?

(A) Aravali

(B) Satpura

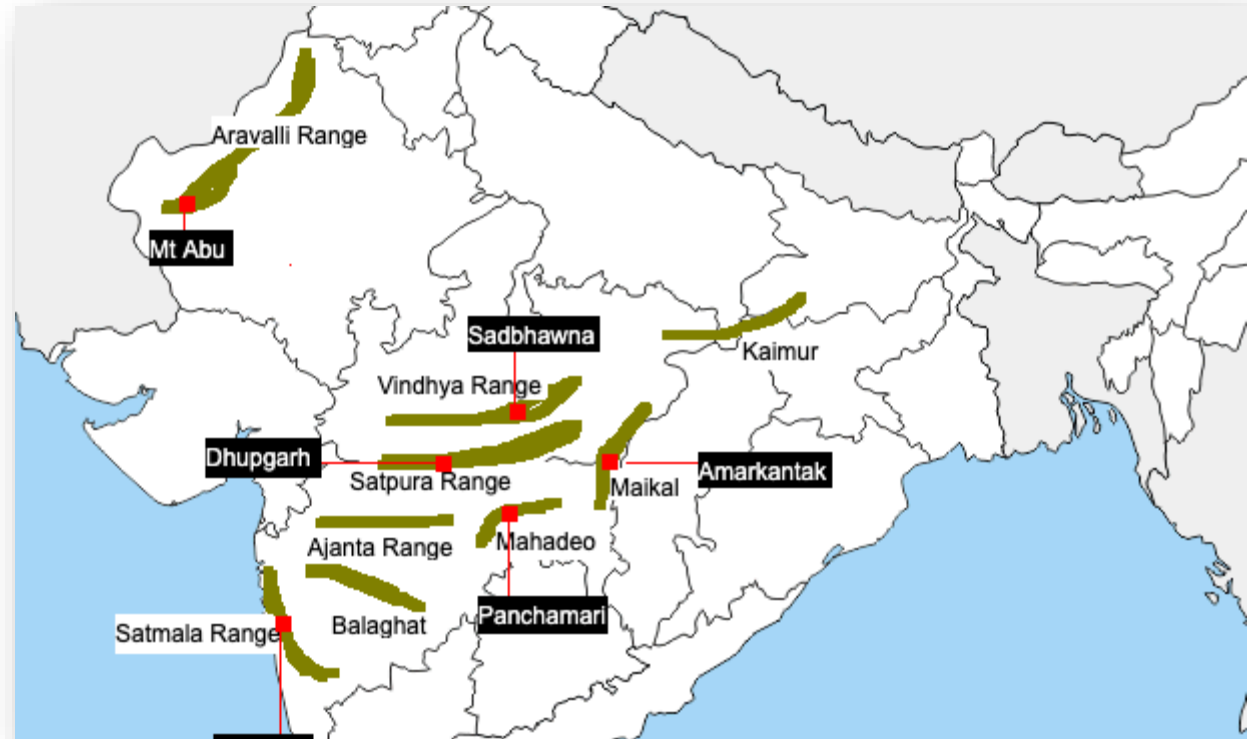
(C) Ajanta

(D) Sahyadri

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- (A) Aravali
- (B) Satpura
- (C) Ajanta**
- (D) Sahyadri



Q. What Is Kayal?

- (A) Terai Plain
- (B) Ganges Delta
- (C) Regur Of Deccan Plateau
- (D) Lagoon Of Kerala

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(A) Terai Plain

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Q. Which Of The Following Pairs Is Not Correctly Matched?

- (A) Lipulekh — Uttarakhand
- (B) Nathu La — Arunachal Pradesh
- (C) Rohtang — Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Palghat — Kerala

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(D) Palghat — Kerala

- **Explanation:**
- **Nathu La Is A Mountain Pass In The Himalayas.** It Connects The Indian State Of **Sikkim** With **China's Tibet Autonomous Region.**
- The Pass, At **4,310 M Above Mean Sea Level,** Forms A Part Of An Offshoot Of The **Ancient Silk Road**



Q. Which One Of The Following Regions Separates The Great Plains Of North India From The Plateaus And Coastal Plains Of The Deccan?

- (A) Central Highlands
- (B) Western Himalayas
- (C) Eastern Himalayas
- (D) Western Arid Plains

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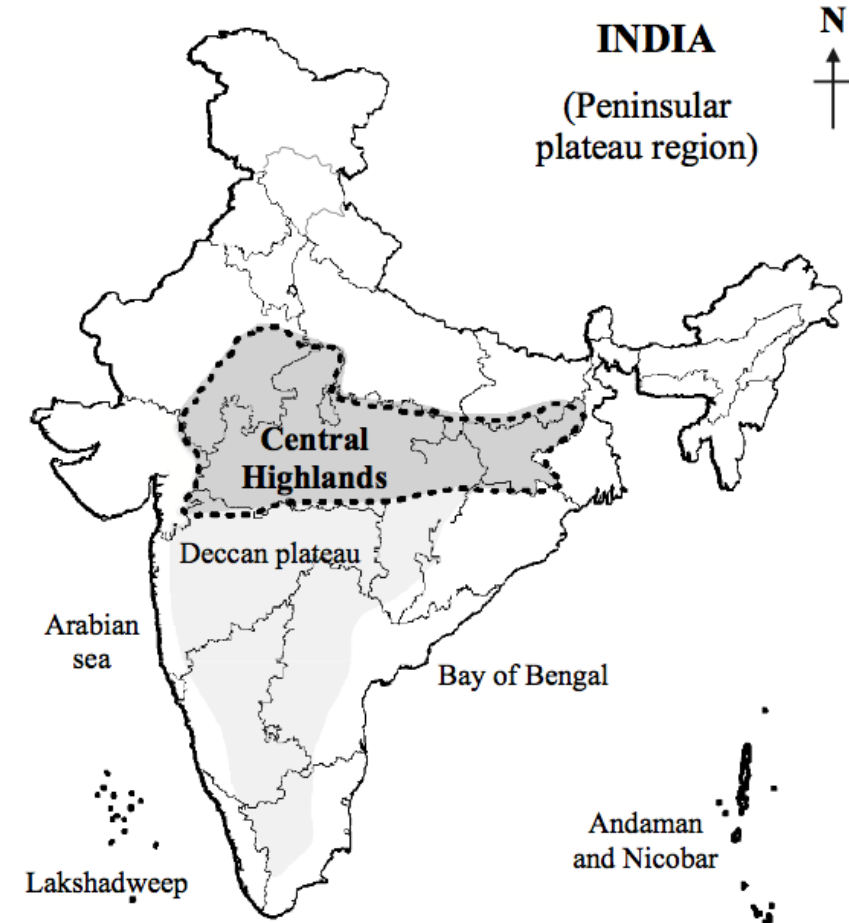
(A) Central Highlands

(B) Western Himalayas

(C) Eastern Himalayas

(D) Western Arid Plains

- **Explanation:**
- **Central Highlands (Vindhyan & Malwa Plateaus) Are The Regions That Separates The Great Plains Of North India From The Plateaus And Coastal Plains Of Deccan.**



Q. Which One Of The Following Statements Is Correct?

- (A) One Himalayas Were Formed Due To Faulting Of The Earth's Crust
- (B) Himalayas Are The Oldest Mountains
- (C) Himalayas Belong To The Caledonian Mountain System
- (D) Himalayas Have Risen From The Tethys Sea When The Sea Got Compressed.

Q. Which One Of The Following Statements Is Correct?

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Q. Which Of The Following Passes Is In Arunachal Pradesh?

(A) Bomdila Pass

(B) Rohtang Pass

(C) Bara Lachan Pass

(D) Shipki La Pass

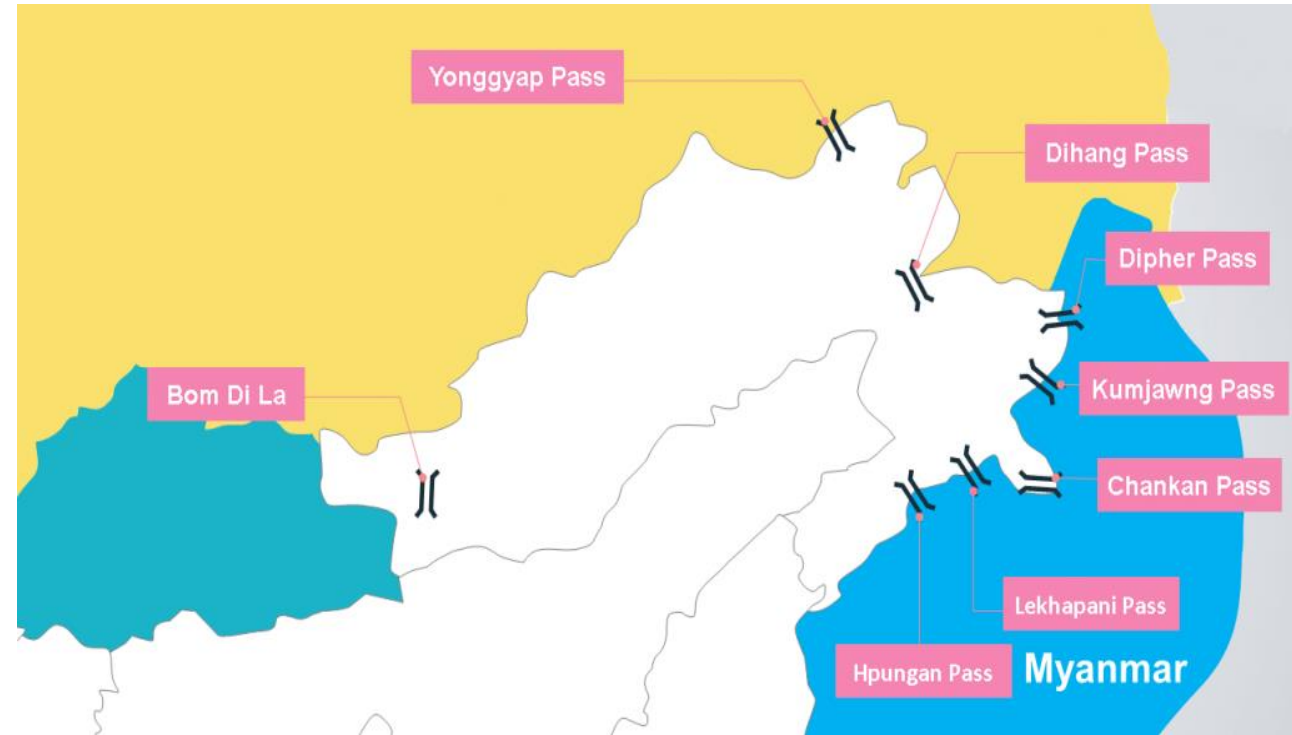
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Q. Consider The Following Statements:

1. In India, The Himalayas Are Spread Over Five States Only.
2. Western Ghats Are Spread Over Five States Only.
3. Pulicat Lake Is Spread Over Two States Only.

Which Of The Statements Given Above Is/Are Correct?

- (A) 1 And 2 Only (B) 3 Only
- (C) 2 And 3 Only (D) 1 And 3 Only

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Q. Pir Panjal Range In The Himalayas Is A Part Of

- (A) Shiwalik
- (B) Trans Himalaya
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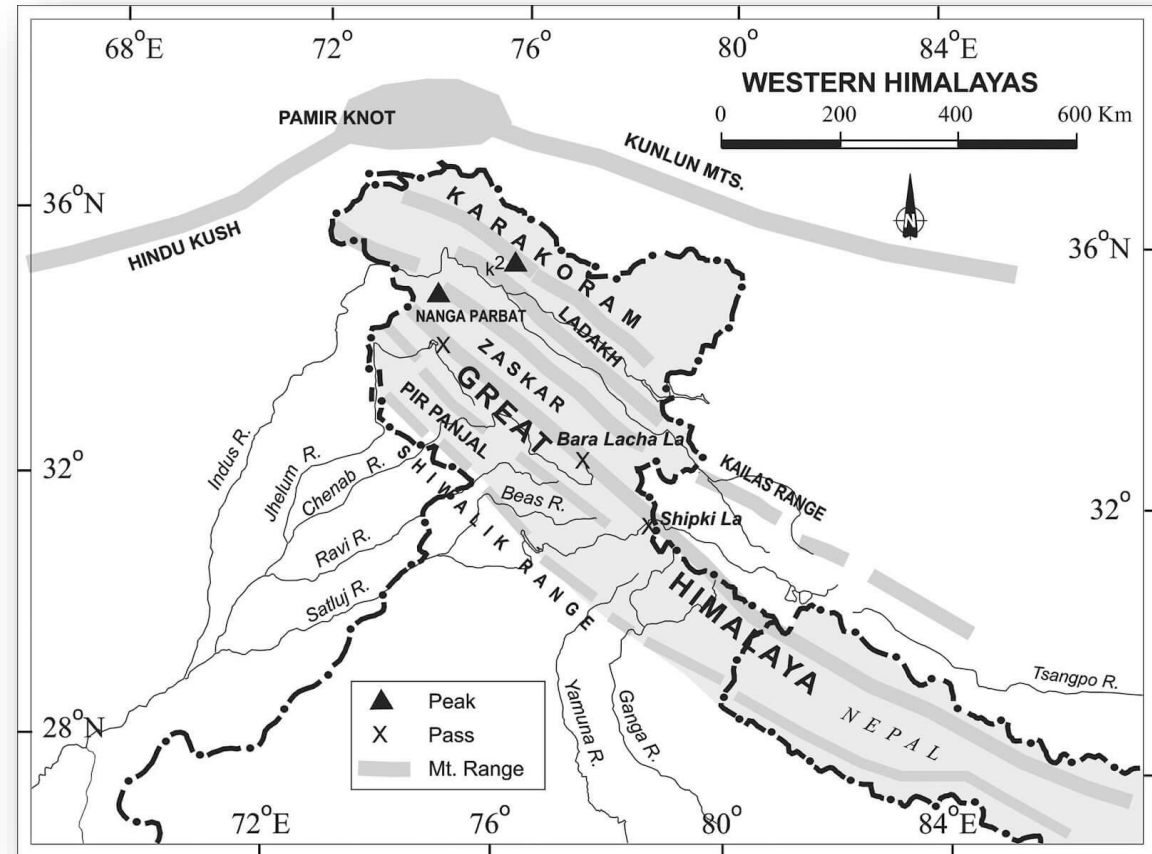
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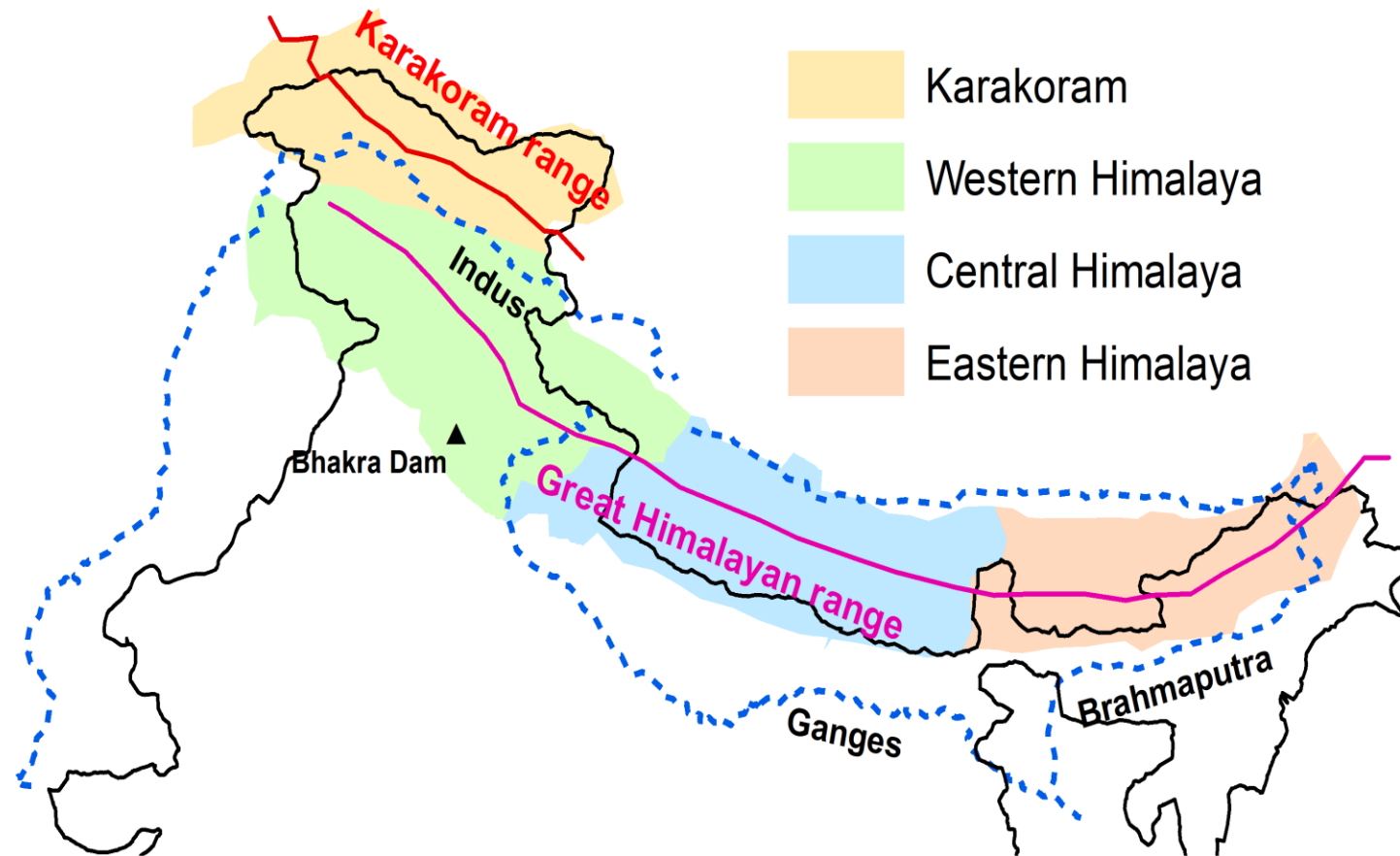
(C) Central Himalaya

(D) Lesser Himalaya

- **Explanation:**
- **Pir Panjal Range Is Concerned With Lesser Himalayan Region.**
- It Includes **Himachal Pradesh, Jammu And Kashmir And Kashmir (POK).**



- **Explanation:**



Q. Match & Select The Correct Answer Using The Code Given Below

(Farming Area)

(State)

A. Doab

1. Assam

B. Char

2. Karnataka

C. Maidan

3. Punjab

D. Terai

4. Uttar Pradesh

A B C D

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(a) 3 2 1 4

(b) 3 1 2 4

(c) 4 1 2 3

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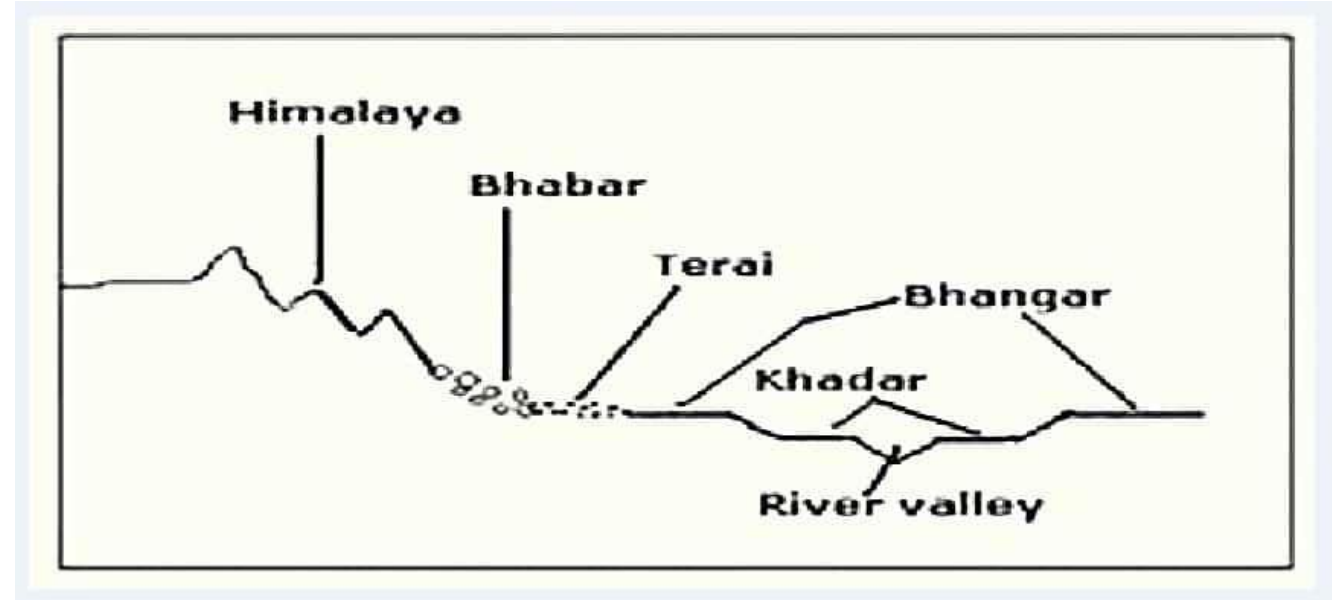
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Q. Which One Of The Following Islands Is Of Volcanic Origin ?

(A) Reunion Island

(B) Andaman & Nicobar Island

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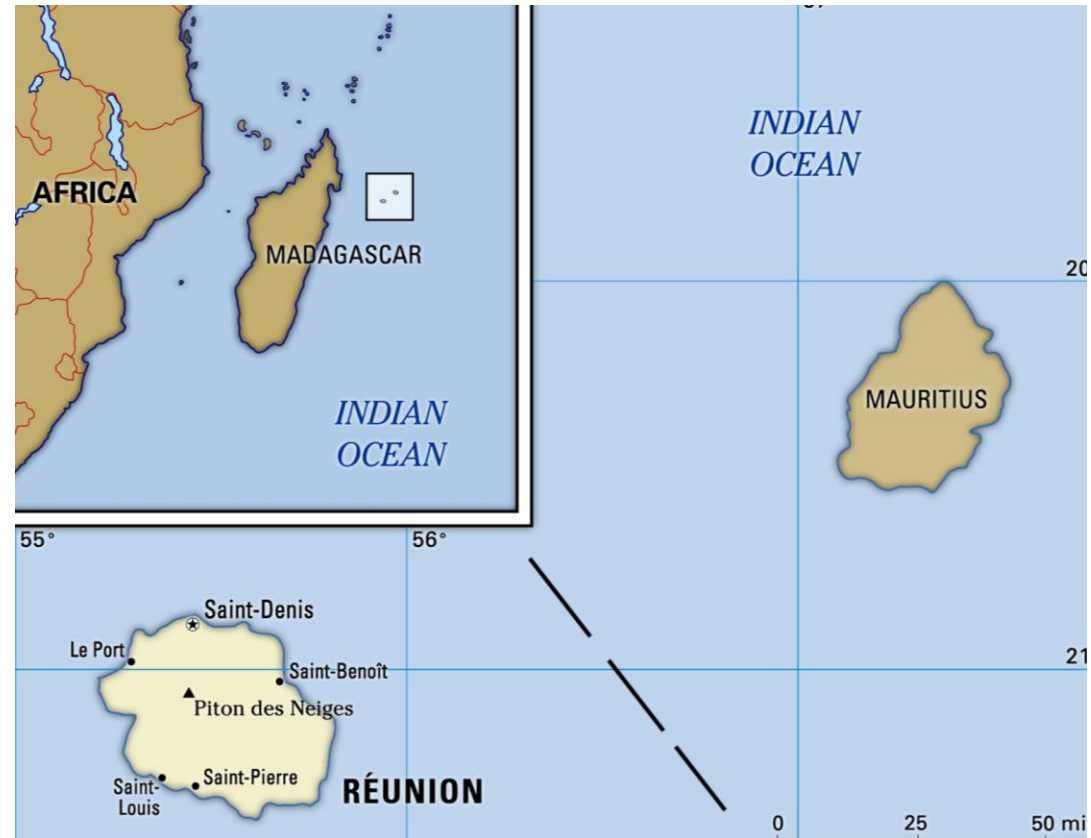
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Q. In India, Glacial Terraces Known As 'Karewas' Are Found In

- (A) Sapt Kosi Valley
- (B) Jhelum Valley
- (C) Alakananda Valley
- (D) Teesta Valley

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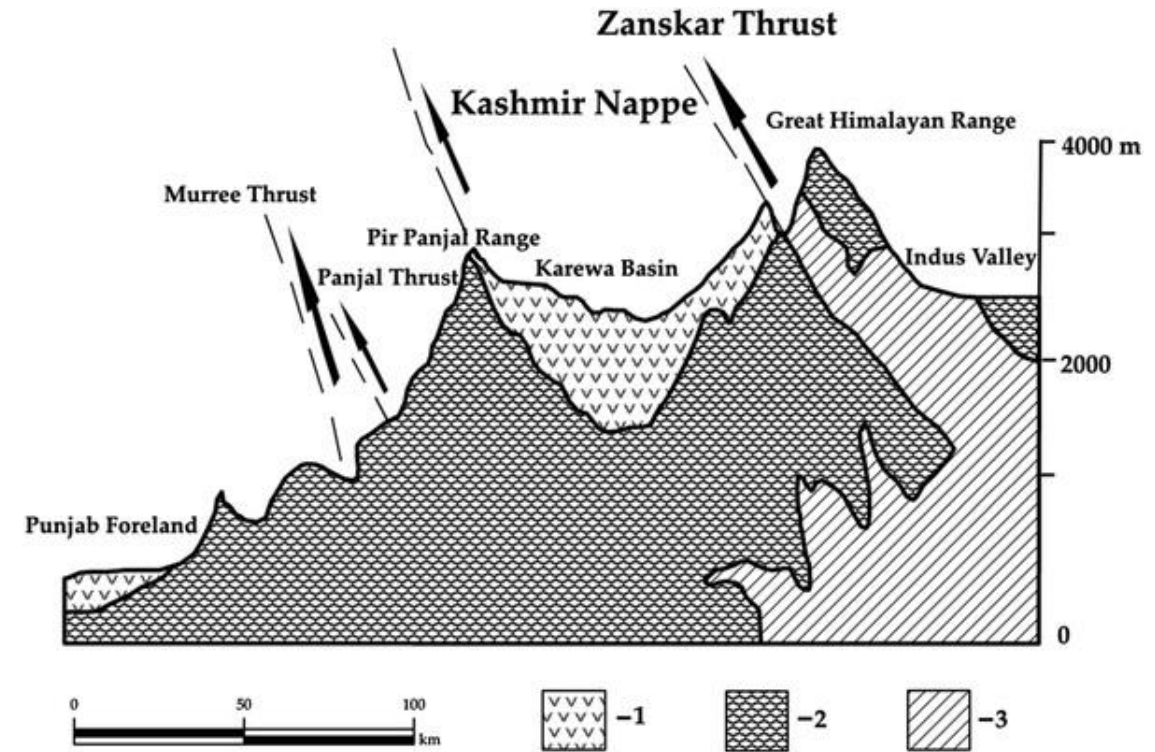
(B) Jhelum Valley

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(D) Teesta Valley



- **Explanation:**
- **Karewas Are Lacustrine Deposits**
(Deposits In Lake) In The **Valley Of Kashmir** And In **Bhadarwah Valley** Of The **Jammu Division** Also Known As **Jhelum Valley**.



Q. Deserts, Fertile Plains And Moderately Forested Mountains Are The Characteristic Features Of Which One Of The Following Regions Of India?

- (A) South-western Border Along Arabian Sea
- (B) Coromandel Coast
- (C) North-eastern Frontier
- (D) North-western India

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- **Deserts, Fertile Plains And Moderately Forested Mountains Are The Characteristics Features Of North-western India.**



Q. In Thar Region, The Shifting Sand Dunes Are Locally Known As

(A) Dhrian

(B) Dauris

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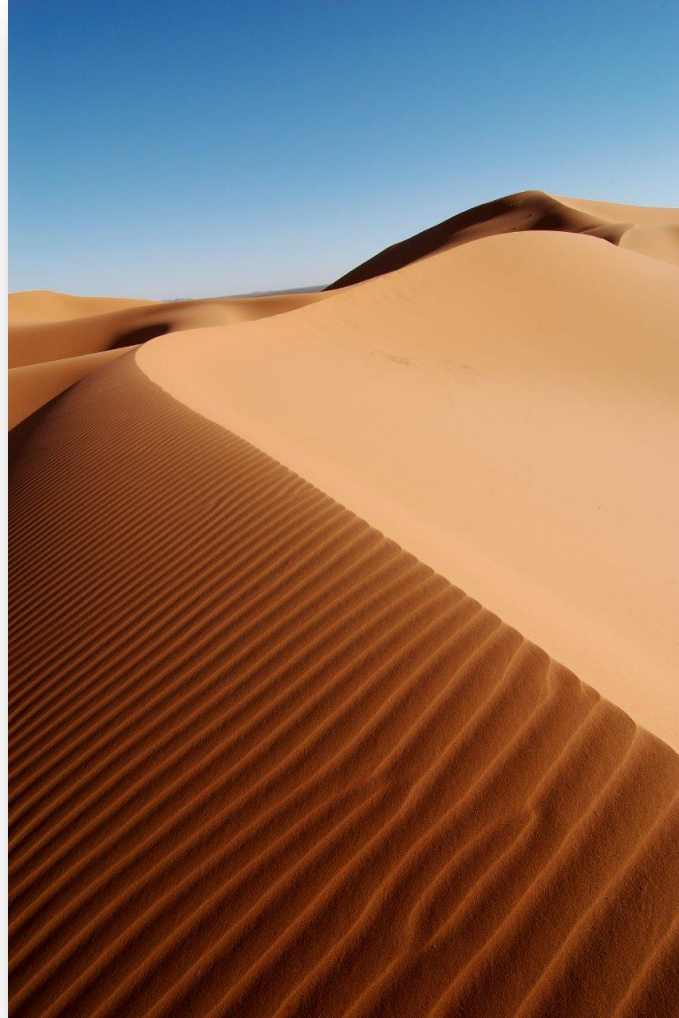
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Q. Jelep La Pass Is Located In

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(B) Sikkim Himalaya

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- **Explanation:**
- **Jelep La Or Jelep Pass Elevation 4,267 M Or 13,999 Ft, Is A High Mountain Pass Between East Sikkim District, Sikkim, India And Tibet Autonomous Region, China.**



- Q. Which of the following groups of states has the largest deposits of iron ore?
- A. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
 - B. Bihar and Orissa
 - C. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
 - D. West Bengal and Assam

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