

# Geography

## Chapter-7

### Our Country India

#### **A. Fill in the blanks:**

1. India has an area of 3.28 million square kilometers.
2. The Andaman and Nicobar Island lie in the Bay of Bengal.
3. India's only volcano lies in Barren Island in the Andamans.
4. The Indian Ocean lies to the south of the country.

#### **B. Name the following:**

1. **States that have common boundaries with Bangladesh --** Assam, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya and West Bengal.
2. **States that are a part of the Peninsular Plateau--** Telangana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
3. **States that lie completely in the Himalayas--** Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal.
4. **States that are made up of hills, in North East India--** Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

#### **C. Give reasons:-**

1. The Northern Plains of India are one of the most densely populated regions of the world – they consist of large deposits of alluvium soil which makes them fertile for agriculture. The land is flat which makes it simple for the people to stay.
2. There are no natural harbours along the Eastern Coastal Plain—Because Eastern coast has delta formation by rivers which is actually extension of land in the sea.
3. The Peninsular plateau of India is rich in mineral resources-- the peninsular plateau of India is considered to be very rich in minerals because in the ancient times the plateau used to be a volcano and when the volcano erupted many of the minerals used to flow outside it so now the soil of the peninsular plateau is very rich in minerals.
4. The rivers of the Deccan Plateau are non-perennial and non-navigable-- because they depend only on rain for water and get dried up in summer due to absence of rain. The rivers are non navigable because they mainly flow through the hilly regions.

**D. Answer these questions in brief—**

**1. What is a Sub-continent?**

**Ans.1** A large land mass which is a subdivision of a continent, regarded as a geographic or political entity, such as India, that is part of a continent but is considered either geographically or politically as an independent entity.

**2. Name the countries that make up the sub-continent of India?**

**Ans.2** The Indian subcontinent, consisting variably of India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives.

**3. State the latitudes and the longitudes, between which India lies?**

**Ans.3** India is situated north of the equator between 8°4' north to 37°6' north latitude and 68°7' east to 97°25' east longitude.

**E. Answer the questions in detail:**

**1. Name the states and union territories of India?**

**Ans.1** The states are –

Andhra Pradesh	Goa	Madhya Pradesh	Punjab
Arunachal Pradesh	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Rajasthan
Assam	Haryana	Manipur	Sikkim
Bihar	Himachal Pradesh	Meghalaya	Tamil Nadu
Karnataka	Jammu and	Mizoram	Telangana
Kerala	Kashmir	Nagaland	Tripura
Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand	Orissa	Uttarakhand
Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal		

**The union territories are:-**

Andaman and Nicobar
Pondicherry
Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Daman and Diu
Delhi
Chandigarh
Lakshadweep

## **2. What are the tributaries of the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra?**

**Ans.2** The tributaries of Ganga are the Ghaghra, the Son, the Gandhak, the Chambal, Kosi and Damodar. The tributaries of the Brahmaputra are Tista, Subansiri, Barali, Dhansiri and Dihing.

## **3. Write a note on the Himalayan Mountains?**

**Ans.3** In the northern part of India stands the highest mountains in the world which is the Himalayan mountain Range. These mountains stretch from the Indus river in the west to the Brahmaputra in the east. The word Himalaya is derived from the two words, Him means snow and alaya means the abode. Himalaya means 'the abode of snow'. The length of the Himalayan Range is 2400 km and the breadth is 240 km. The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges which are classified on the basis of their height. They are the Himadri, the Himachal and the Siwaliks.

## **4. Describe the coastal plains of India?**

**Ans.4** A coastal plain is flat, low-lying land adjacent to a sea coast. The Coastal Plains of India lie on either side of the Peninsular Plateau, along the western and eastern coasts of India. They extend for about 6,150 km from the Rann of Kutch in the west to West Bengal in the east. They are broadly divided into the Western Coastal Plains and the Eastern Coastal Plains. The two coastal plains meet at Kanyakumari, the southernmost tip of the Indian mainland. The eastern coastal plain is located between The Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats and the western coastal plain is located between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats.

5. What are the features of the Northern Plains?

**Ans.5** To the south of the Himalayas, lie the Northern Plains. They extend approximately 2,500 km in length from east to west. The Indus basin and the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin, form the Northern Plain. The plains are flat, and made up of fertile alluvial soil laid down by the rivers—Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra and their tributaries. Due to these factors, the Northern Plains of India are densely populated.

**Chapter Complete**