

1. India-Location and Physiography

Exercise

1 A. Question

The Bay of Bengal is located to the of India.

- A. West
- B. South
- C. South-east
- D. South-west

Answer

The Bay of Bengal is located in the South-east of India. In the west of India we have the Tropic of Cancer, in the south we have the Indian Ocean and in the south-west we have the Arabian Sea.

1 B. Question

Palk Strait separates India from

- A. Sri Lanka
- B. Myanmar
- C. Maldives
- D. Lakshadweep

Answer

Palk Strait separates India from Sri Lanka. The Arakan mountain range in the east separates India from Myanmar whereas Maldives and Lakshadweep are a collection of small land masses situated in the Bay of Bengal.

1 C. Question

The most centrally located meridian in India passes through

- A. Ahmedabad
- B. Allahabad
- C. Hyderabad
- D. Aurangabad

Answer

Allahabad is in Uttar Pradesh which contains the most preferred centrally located meridian located nearly on the longitude reference line. Ahmedabad is in Gujarat, Hyderabad is in Telangana and Aurangabad is in Maharashtra.

1 D. Question

The highest peak in the world is

- A. Mt. Everest
- B. Nanda Devi
- C. Mt. Kanchenjunga
- D. Dhaulagiri

Answer

The highest peak in the world is Mt. Everest with a height of 8848m. Nanda Devi has a height of 7817m, Mt. Kanchenjunga has a height of 8586m and Dhaulagiri has a height of 8172m.

1 E. Question

The Source of River Ganga is

- A. Yamunotri
- B. Siachen
- C. Gangotri
- D. Karakoram

Answer

The Source of River Ganga is Gangotri. Yamunotri is the source of Yamuna river whereas Siachen is a glacier located in the eastern Karakoram Range in the Himalayas.

1 F. Question

The Himalayas are known as

- A. Abode of snow
- B. Himachal
- C. Siwalik
- D. Himadri

Answer

The Himalayas are also known as the 'Abode of snow' Himachal are referred to as the lesser Himalayas, Siwalik as the outer Himalayas and Himadri as The Great Himalayas. All of these are parts of the central Himalayas.

2. Question

Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Pilgrim centre | Sahyadri |
| 2. Terai Plain | Vembanad |
| 3. Western Ghats in Karnataka | Deccan |
| 4. Lava Plateau | Kedarnath |
| 5. Largest lake in Kerala | Marshy Land |
| | Chilka Lake |
| | Tsangpo |

Answer

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Pilgrim centre | Kedarnath |
| 2. Terai plain | Marshy Land |
| 3. Western Ghats in Karnataka | Sahyadri |
| 4. Lava Plateau | Deccan |
| 5. Largest lake in Kerala | Vembanad |
| 6. Chilka Lake | Tsangpo |

3 A. Question

GMT and IST

Answer

S. NO.	GMT	IST
1.	GMT stands for Greenwich Mean or Meridian Line located 0 degree longitude.	IST stands for the Indian Standard Time Meridian which is 5:30 hrs ahead (5 hours and 30 minutes) of the GMT. For example, if GMT is 6:00 A.M, than its IST would be 11:30A.M.

3 B. Question

Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

Answer

S.NO	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	The Western Ghats runs in the North-South direction forming the western edge of the Deccan plateau extending from the Tapi river in the north to Kanyakumari in the south running parallel to the western coast.	The Eastern Ghats runs parallel to the Eastern coast lying between the Mahanadhi River in Orissa and the Vaigai River in Tamil Nadu.
2.	Continuous in nature, it has only 3 Ghats namely Thal Ghat, Bhor Ghat and the Pal Ghat providing passage for roads and railways. The average height of the Western Ghats are 900-1600 mts.	These are discontinuous series of intersected hills and thus are irregular with an average height of 600-900 mts almost disappearing at times between the Godavari and Krishna river.
3.	The slope is steep on its western side due to which the rivers flow swiftly thereby making a number of waterfalls like the Jog falls (270 mts) on the Sharavati River.	Characterized by gentle slopes consisting of major rivers like Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri flowing into the Bay of Bengal.

3 C. Question

West Coastal Plains and East Coastal Plains.

Answer

S.NO	West Coastal Plains	East Coastal Plains
1.	The West Coastal Plains has its territory marked from the Rann of Kutch (north) to Kanyakumari (south) with an average width of 65 km lying between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.	The East Coastal plains too runs from north to south stretching from the delta regions of West Bengal to Kanyakumari respectively which lies between The Eastern Ghats and The Bay of Bengal.
2.	The West Coastal Plain is primarily divided into 2 parts namely the Konkan and the Malabar coast .	The East Coastal Plains primarily consists of two parts, namely the 'Northern Circars' and the 'Coromandal Coast' East
3.	Intersected by the mountain regions at places along its path, the West Coastal Plains does not form any deltas on the West Coast due to Eastward flowing rivers like Kaveri, Krishna, Godavari, and Mahanadi forms deltas through it in the Eastern Coastal Plain.	The East Coastal plain is characterized by wide deltas which are more wide-spread compared to the West Coastal Plains.

4.	The West Coastal Plain consists of many plains such as 'The Gujarat Plain' lying towards the east of Kutch and Kathiawar which was formed by the Narmada, Tapi, Mahi and Sabarmati rivers, the 'Konkan plain' which lies between the south of Gujarat extending to Goa having features like cliffs, reefs and islands in the south of Mumbai consisting of the 'konkan coast' has a series of beaches. Its northern part is sandy while its southern part is rocky and rugged.	The East Coast Plain on the other hand consists of straight shoreline with well defined beaches such as the 'Marina Beach' which is located in Chennai. It too consists of plains such as the 'Utkal Plain' situated along the coast of Odisha, the 'Andhra Plain' which lies between Berhampur and Pulicat Lake and the 'Tamil Nadu plain' stretching from Pulicat Lake to Kanyakumari.
----	--	--

4 A. Question

What are the main physical divisions of India?

Answer

The main physical features of India are-

- a) Northern Mountains,
- b) Northern Great Plains,
- c) Peninsular Plateaus,
- d) Coastal plains and
- e) Islands

4 B. Question

Write any two points on the Importance of the Himalayas.

Answer

Any two points on the importance of the Himalayas are-

- a) They act as a natural barrier from undesirable natural factors like the cold winds from Central Asia

b) The Himalayas are the source of many great rivers of India namely Indus, Jhelum, Chenab and so on

4 C. Question

Name a few well-known holy places in the Northern Mountains of India.

Answer

Some holy places in the Northern Mountains of India are-

- a) Kedarnath temple
- b) Kailash Mansarovar
- c) Char Dham and so on

4 D. Question

Name the river that does not form a delta on the west coast of India.

Answer

Rivers that do not form deltas on the west coast of India are Narmada, Sabarmati, Mahi and Tapti.

4 E. Question

Name the Island belonging to India.

Answer

The islands belonging to India are Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar

5 A. Question

'India is a sub-continent' – Justify.

Answer

Any land body is considered as a subcontinent if it has distinct characteristics of its own either politically or geographically even after being a part of the continent which is relevant by the fact of its geographical region regarding how it is surrounded by three large bodies. Not only that, the essential component (the people) is different in terms of caste, creed, religion, ethnicity, language and cultures. With the land containing different physical features such as the deserts, The Great Himalayas, plateaus and so on. Hence, one could conclude India as a subcontinent.

5 B. Question

'Unity in Diversity' Explain.

Answer

It basically defines a scenario showing unity along or within its heterogeneous or mixed elements. This line is totally appropriate for India as one can notice unity even though its constituents differ in terms of religion, geographical features and so on. Though with such differences we see how well it cooperates and benefits the country on a whole like the creation of flora and fauna possible by its diversified climate, the freedom of following one's belief allowing secularism to flourish in the country and showing unity in times of foreign invasion keeping their differences aside with supportive examples such as the Kargil Invasion and on natural calamities like floods, tsunamis, etc.

5 C. Question

Explain the origins of the Himalayas.

Answer

Earlier there just existed a single piece of land (instead of many as we know) which were referred to as the 'Pangea' surrounded by water bodies referred to as the 'Panthalassa' which got divided into two parts namely the Angara land (Laurasia) and the Gondwana land as the northern and the southern part respectively separated by the sea called the Tethys sea stretching itself towards the east-west direction. The rivers from these two land bodies deposited their silts along the Tethys sea which later along with the northward movement of Gondwana pushed this deposited silt upwards resulting in the formation of gigantic folds due to the collision of the Indo-Australian plate and the Eurasian plate which are now known as the Himalayas.

5 D. Question

Mention the Importance of Himalayas.

Answer

The Himalayan Mountains has many important features along with its beauty that pleases the eye. It forms a natural barrier saving us from the cold winds originating from the north. It is a source of many rivers such as Indus, Jhelum, etc. which carries the fertile soil from the mountains bringing it down to the plains. Not only that, it acts as a stoppage for the monsoon winds thereby providing rain to many parts of the country.

5 E. Question

Write short notes on Northern Plains of India.

Answer

Located at the south of the Himalayas, The Northern Plains are formed by the deposits of Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers. Extending over a length of 2400 km with an area of over 7 lakh sq.km formed after the creation of the Himalayas where its rivers brought down sediments and fertile soil which later became its constituents which included features such as Bhabar (unasserted sediments), Terrain (marshy tracks), Bhangar (older alluvium) and Khadar (newer alluvium), because to its huge area and different characteristics of the soil it was further divided into 4 parts. The first is The Rajasthan Plain which is located in the Aravalli range extending for about 640kms with an average width of about 300kms. These cover western Rajasthan where two-third of this region is desert. Second is The Punjab Haryana plain, located in the north-east of the Great Indian Desert extending over 640kms from north-east to south-west and about 300kms from west to east. Third is The Ganga plain, the largest plain extending from The Yamuna River in the west to the Bangladesh in the east. Extending over 1500kms with an average width of 300kms covering the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. And finally the fourth is The Brahmaputra plain originating in Tibet which is locally known out there as 'Tsangpo' which consists of large marshy tracts containing alluvial fans leading to the formation of 'Terai'.

5 F. Question

Write in brief about Peninsular Plateau.

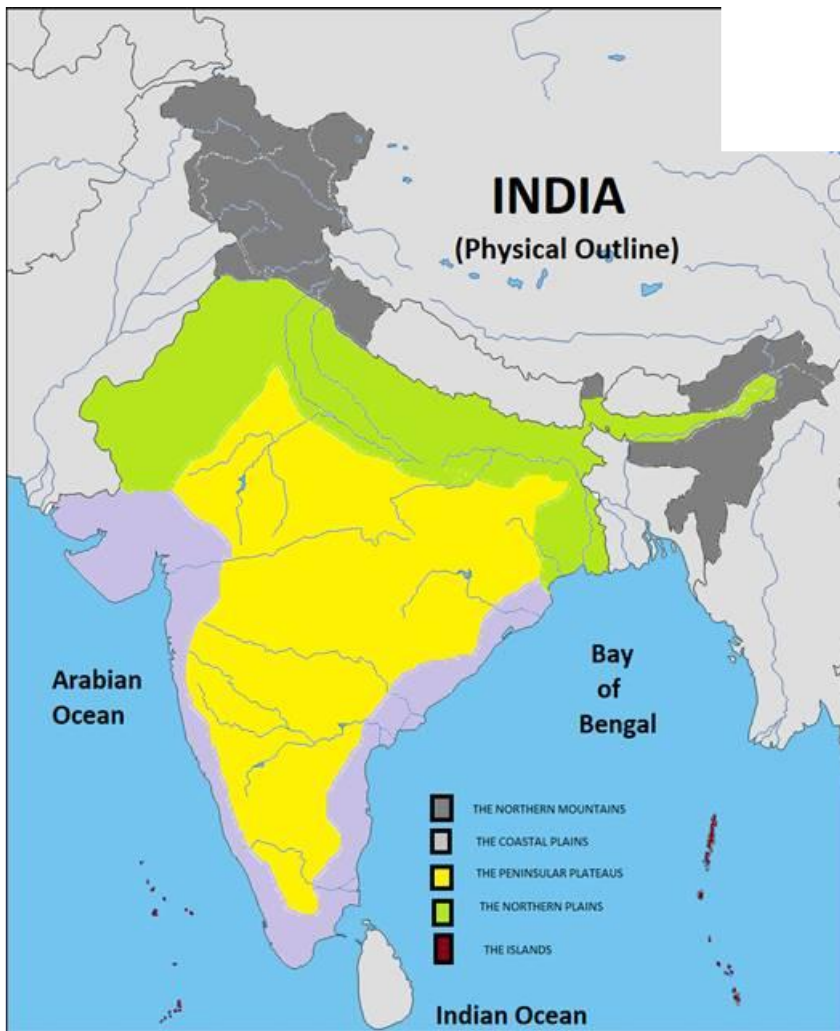
Answer

Located in the south of the Northern Great Plains, this Peninsula Plateau is triangular in shape covering an area of 16 lakh sq.kms with an average height of 600-900m composed of the oldest rocks. Surrounded by hill ranges on all sides such as the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura and Rajmahal ranges in the north, the Western Ghats in the west and the Eastern Ghats in the east, The plateau is divided by the Narmada river into two parts. One is The Central Highlands which includes the Bundelkhand, the Malwa plateau, the Baghelkhand lying to the east of Maikala range, the Chotanagpur plateau and parts of the Vindhya Range. Whereas the other is The Deccan Plateau covering vast portions of the southern part of the country with an area of 5lakh sq.km, made up of lava and covered with black soil, bounded by the Satpura and the Vidhya ranges in the northwest, the Mahadev and Maikala ranges in the north and the western and eastern Ghats in its east and west respectively.

6 A. Question

Main physical Divisions of India.

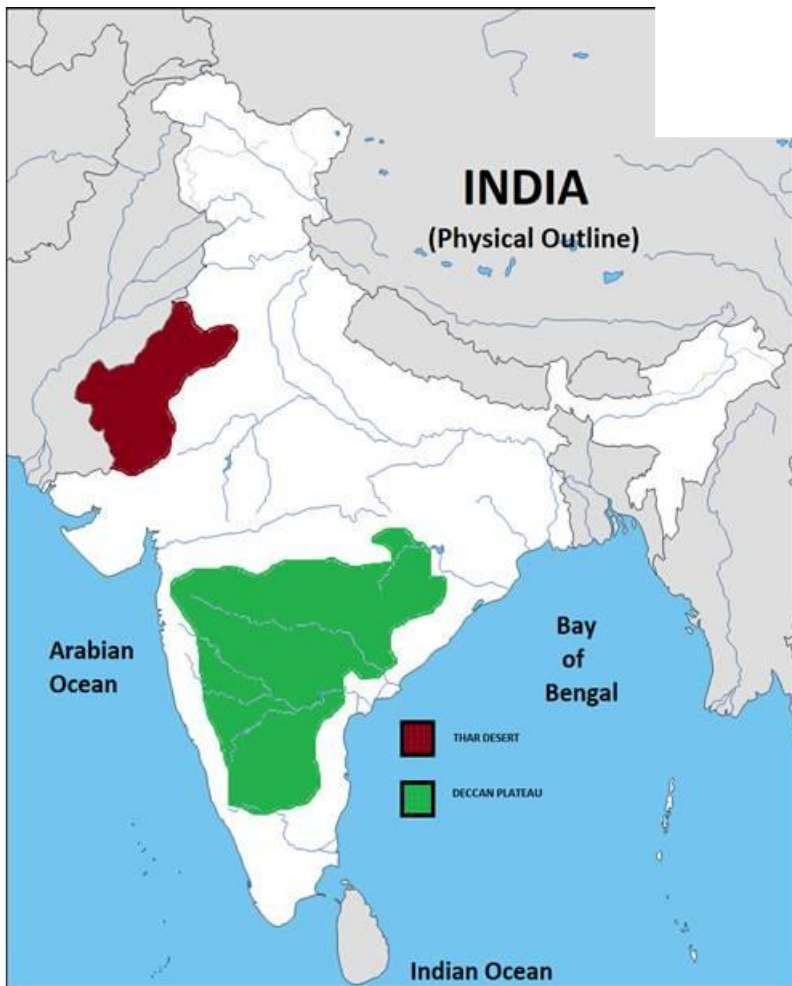
Answer



6 B. Question

Thar desert and Deccan Plateau.

Answer



6 C. Question

Rivers : Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Godavari and Krishna.

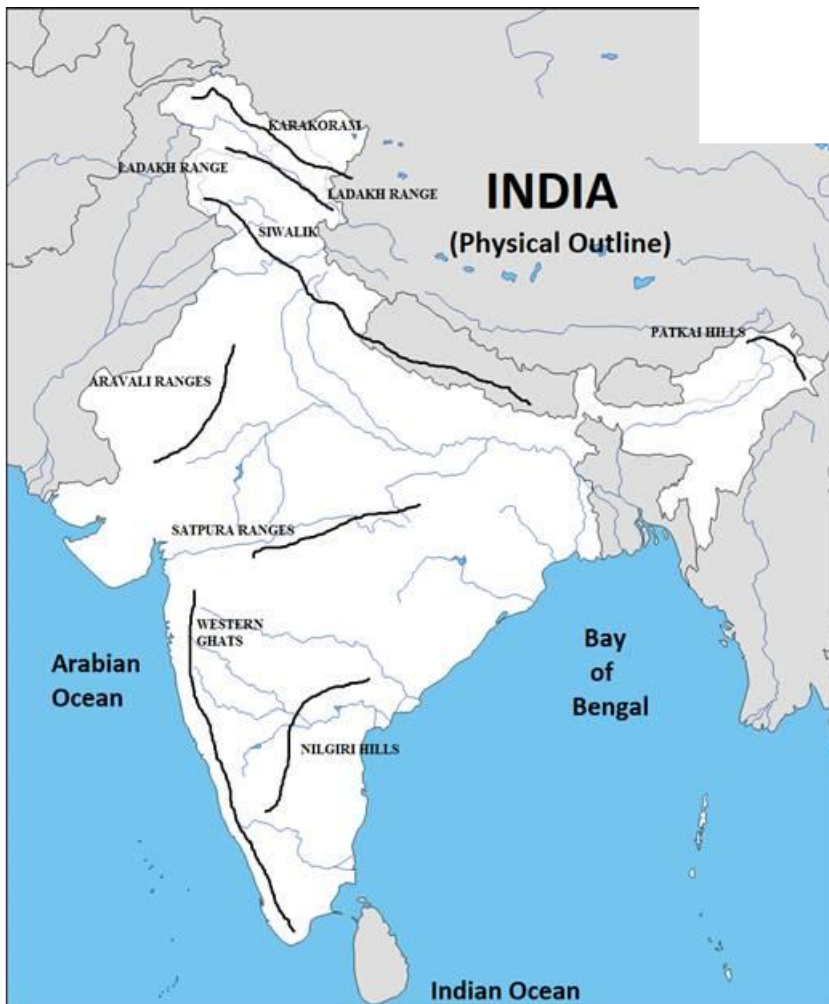
Answer



6 D. Question

Hills/Mountains: Siwalik, Larakoram, Ladakh Range, Kailash Range, Patkai hills, Nilgiri Hills, Western ghats, Satpura and Aravali Ranges.

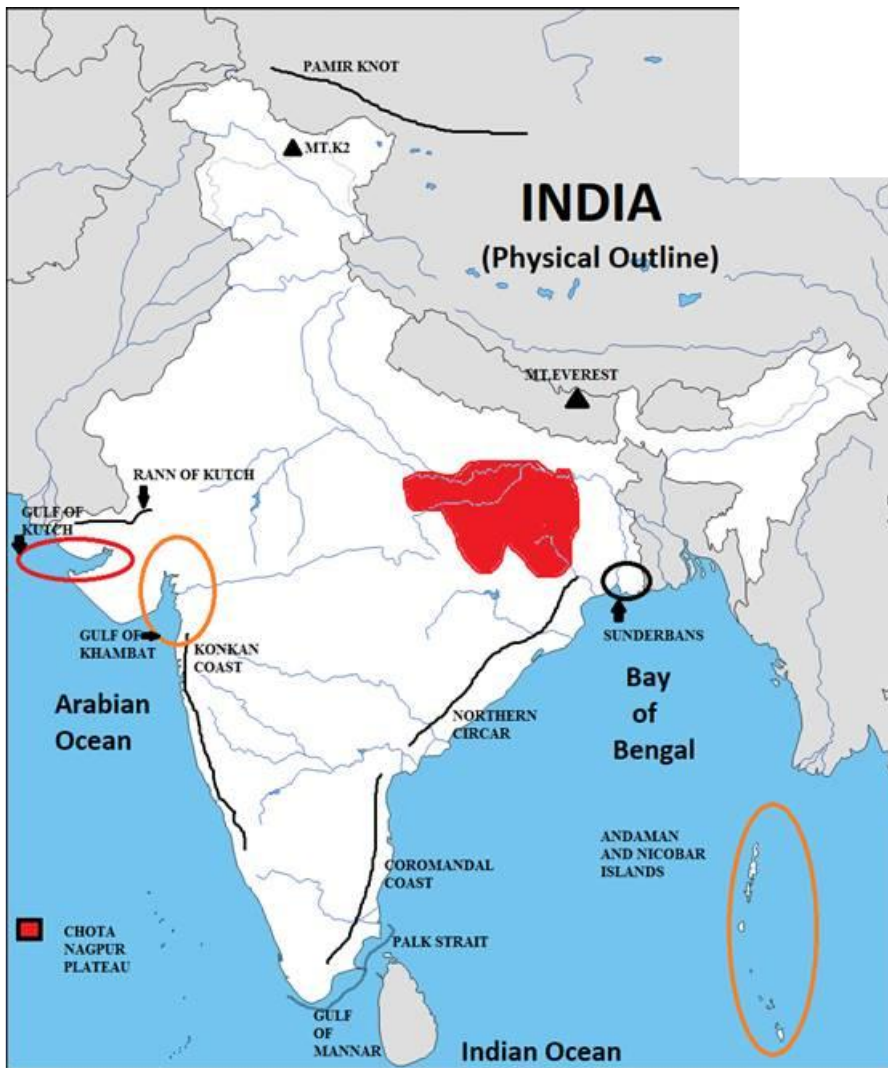
Answer



6 E. Question

Mt. Everest, Mt. K2, Palk Strait, Gulf of Mannar, North and Circars, Coromandal coast, Konkan Coast, Andaman and Nicobar islands, Gulf of Khambhat, Gulf of Kutch, Chhota Nagpur plateau, Sundarbans, Rann of Kutch, Malwa Plateau and Pamir Knot

Answer



7 A. Question

Find the answer with the help of the table : 1

Which is the largest state in India?

Answer

Rajasthan

7 B. Question

Find the answer with the help of the table : 1

Which is the smallest state in India?

Answer

Goa

7 C. Question

Find the answer with the help of the table : 1

Note down the densely populated and sparsely populated states.

Answer

Densely populated state is Delhi and sparsely populated state is Arunachal Pradesh

7 D. Question

Find the answer with the help of the table : 1

List out the names of seven states in north eastern India called seven sisters.

Answer

The names of seven states in the north eastern India constituting the seven sisters are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland.