

## Short Answer Questions

### Q.1. Describe the locational extent of India.

**Ans.**

- i. India, officially called the Republic of India is located in the southern part of Asia.
- ii. It has a vast geographical extent due to which it is also called 'Subcontinent'.
- iii. It is bounded by land on one side and water from the three sides.
- iv. This is the only country which lends its name to an ocean named 'Indian Ocean'.
- v. More specifically, it is bounded by Arabian Sea on the South-west, Bay of Bengal on the South-east.
- vi. Pakistan on the west, China and Nepal to the North-east and Bangladesh to the east.
- vii. The great Himalayas run from Nanga Parbat in the North to the Namcha Baruah in the North-east.
- viii. In the north-west lies Thar Desert.
- ix. To the foothills of Himalayas lies the Great Plains (Indus-Ganga Plain).
- x. To the south of the Great Plains is the Peninsular Plateau.

### Q.2. Give the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India.

**Ans.**

- i. India is located in the northern hemisphere.
- ii. The Tropic of Cancer ( $23^{\circ}30' N$ ) passes almost halfway through the country.
- iii. From South to north, main land of India extends between  $8^{\circ}4' N$  and  $37^{\circ}6' N$  latitude.
- iv. From west to east, India extends between  $68^{\circ}7' E$  and  $97^{\circ}25' E$  longitude.

### Q.3. How is India divided? What is the Indian Standard Meridian?

**Ans.**

- i. There is a difference of almost 30 degrees in both latitudinal and longitudinal extent.
- ii. Indian Standard Meridian lies at  $82^{\circ}30' E$  longitude and passes from Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh.
- iii. It passes through five states namely Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

### Q.4. Write a note on India's neighbours.

**Ans.**

- i. India shares its land frontiers with seven neighbouring countries.
- ii. India's boundaries are natural.
- iii. Its neighbours are Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north-west, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.
- iv. Across the sea, Sri Lanka is the nearest neighbour which is separated by a narrow strait known as Palk Strait.

- v. In the Indian Ocean, there is another island country—Maldives—south of the Lakshadweep islands.
- vi. Bhutan is totally situated in the Himalayas. It is also called Himalayan Kingdom.
- vii. Nepal another neighbour is another Hindu nation, after India in the world.

**Q.5. Make a table list of States and Union Territories in India.**

**Ans.**

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

Union Territories

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Chandigarh
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
4. Daman and Diu
5. Lakshadweep
6. National Capital Territory of Delhi
7. Puducherry

**Q.6. Name the physical divisions of India.**

**Ans. Physical Divisions of India:** India can be divided into five physical divisions which are as follows:

1. The Great Himalayan Mountain
2. The Great Indian Desert
3. The Northern Plains
4. The Peninsular Plateau
5. The Coastal Plains
6. The Islands

**Q.7. Which is the world's largest delta?**

**Ans.**

- i. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra form the world's largest delta—the Sunderban delta.
- ii. The delta is triangular in shape.
- iii. It is an area of land formed at the mouth of the river (where rivers enter into the sea, that point is called the mouth of the river).

**Q.8. How are coral islands formed?**

**Ans.**

- i. Coral and skeletons of tiny marine animals called polyps.
- ii. When the living polyps die their skeletons are left other polyps grow on top of the hard skeleton which grows higher and higher, thus forming the coral islands.
- iii. For example, Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea.

**Q.9. Write a short note on Great Himalayas.**

**Ans.** Great Himalayas are also known as Inner Himalayas or Himadri. This is the highest mountain range among the three parallel ranges. Its peaks are snow covered throughout the year hence, it has been lent the name “Himadri”. All the highest peaks are lying in this range.

The highest peaks of the world are, Mount Everest (8,850 metres), Makalu, Dhaulagiri, Nanga Parbat, Annapurna, Nanda Devi, and Namcha Barwa.

**Q.10. Write a short note on Middle Himalayas.**

**Ans.** Also known as Himachal Himalayas, it is located south of the Great Himalayas. Pir Panjal and Dhauladhar ranges are its two important branches. It is home to the beautiful valleys. Some of them are the famous Kullu valley, Kashmir valley, etc.

**Q.11. Write a short note on Shiwalik.**

**Ans.** It is the southernmost range of the Himalayas. It is the youngest of all the three ranges (recent origin) and it is still rising in height. It is famous for longitudinal valleys which are called “Duns”. Dehradun and Kotliadun are the best examples.

**Q.12. Write a short note on western coastal plains.**

**Ans.**

- i. These plains lie in the western part of the South India, which extend from Gujarat to Kanyakumari.
- ii. These are divided into three parts:
  - a. Konkan coast—Mumbai to Goa
  - b. Kannad coast—Goa to Mangalore
  - c. Malabar coast—Mangalore to Kanyakumari

**Q.13. Write a short note on Eastern Ghats.**

**Ans.**

- i. The Eastern Ghats are most discontinuous.
- ii. They are broken by rivers flowing from west to east into Bay of Bengal.
- iii. The prominent rivers include the Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna and Kaveri.
- iv. The Godavari basin is next only to the Ganga basin.