

Our Country India

India: Our Country, Our Love



Our country-India offers a wide variety of physical features and climatic conditions. There are mountains, valleys, plains, plateaus, seas, rivers, lakes and beaches. All these make India one of the most beautiful countries of the world.

- The variety of physical features reflects itself in a great diversity in the living styles of men and women. There is an amazing variety of wildlife and natural forests.

Beauty of India

- The widespread of the country leads to a wide variety of physical conditions.
- These conditions influence the type of houses people build, their dresses, festivals, eating habits, and many other things.



Dresses of People of India

- Each physical region or climatic belt has some distinctive characteristic. How these blend together to make India a strong nation is an interesting study.



Diwali is one of the major festivals of India.

- The present Unit describes the physical and climatic regions of the country.

Physical and Climatic Regions of the Country

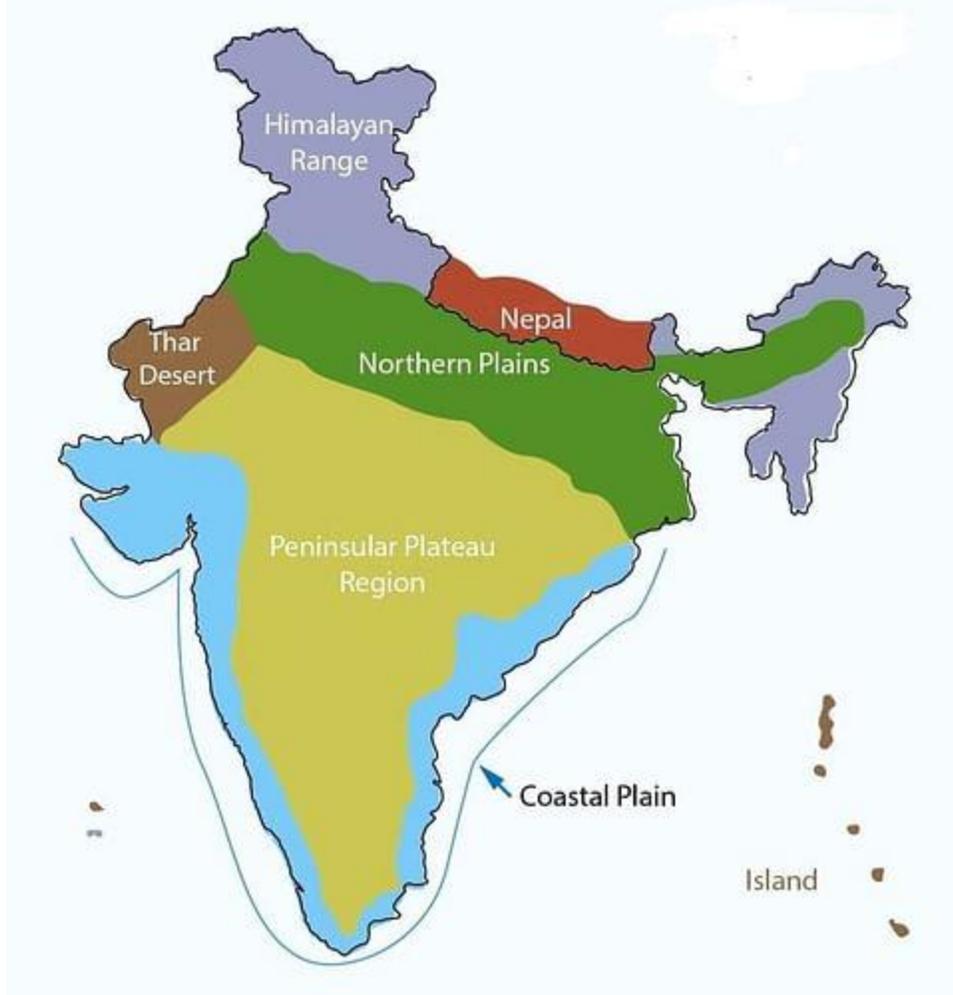
- India is a big and beautiful country. Something like a kite, it is broad in the middle and narrow at the top and bottom.

- From North to South, the boundaries of our country extend to 3,214 kilometers. The East to West distance is 2,933 kilometers.
- The islands of Andaman and Nicobar in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea are part of India.



Neighboring Countries of India

- China, Nepal, and Bhutan are our neighboring countries in the north. Sri Lanka is our neighbor in the South.
- Bangladesh and Myanmar lie to the East of India. Pakistan and Afghanistan lie in the West.



Physical Divisions of India

"India is the seventh-largest country in the world. Russian Federation, Canada, China, United States, Brazil, and Australia are bigger in size. But in terms of population, India occupies second place. China has more people than India."

Political Divisions

India became an independent country on 15 August 1947. Today India is a union of 28 states and eight Union Territories, including the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

The names of all the states and the Union Territories, and their capitals, are given in Table.

State	Capital	State	Capital
1 Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	21 Rajasthan	Jaipur
2 Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	22 Sikkim	Gangtok
3 Assam	Dispur	23 Tamil Nadu	Chennai
4 Bihar	Patna	24 Telangana	Hyderabad
5 Chhattisgarh	Raipur	25 Tripura	Agartala
6 Goa	Panaji	26 Uttarakhand	Dehra Dun
7 Gujarat	Gandhinagar	27 Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
8 Haryana	Chandigarh*	28 West Bengal	Kolkata
9 Himachal Pradesh	Shimla		
10 Jharkhand	Ranchi	Union Territory	Capital
11 Karnataka	Bengaluru	1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
12 Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	2 Chandigarh	Chandigarh
13 Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3 Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Daman
14 Maharashtra	Mumbai	4 Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar; Jammu*
15 Manipur	Imphal	5 Ladakh	Leh
16 Meghalaya	Shillong	6 Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
17 Mizoram	Aizawl	7 National Capital Territory of Delhi	Delhi
18 Nagaland	Kohima	8 Puducherry	Puducherry
19 Odisha	Bhubaneswar		
20 Punjab	Chandigarh*		

* Chandigarh is a Union Territory and the capital of two states.

* Srinagar is the summer capital. Jammu is the winter capital.

Here are a few more facts:

- Rajasthan is the largest state in area. Goa is the smallest.
- The seven states in north-eastern India are called the Seven Sisters. These are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.
- Telangana was carved out of Andhra Pradesh. Hyderabad is the capital of Telangana. Amaravati is the capital of Andhra Pradesh.