

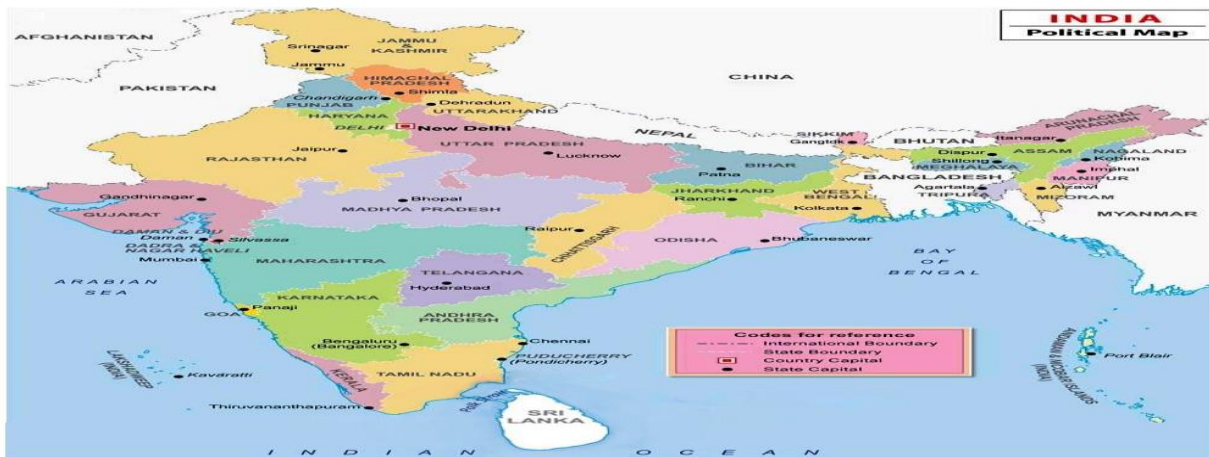
Chapter- 2  
INDIA

**STUDY NOTES**

India is a land of diverse landforms and cultures.



Some of the tallest mountains of the world, vast and fertile plains, rugged plateaus, hot dry deserts and long sandy beaches can be found in India.

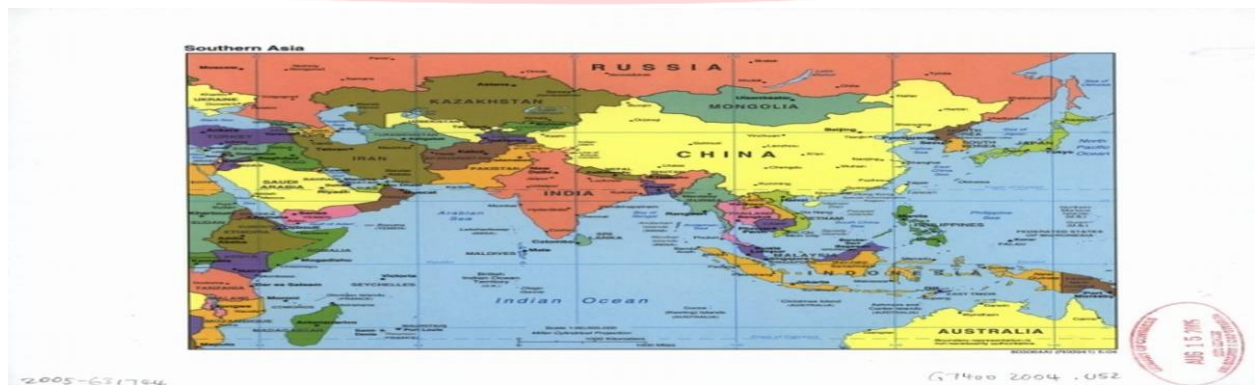


India is a vast land, it is the seventh largest country of the world in terms of area, and its population is the second largest in the world.

People speaking more than 23 different languages and belonging to many different religions can be found here. In spite of these differences, all Indians are united by the love they have for their country.

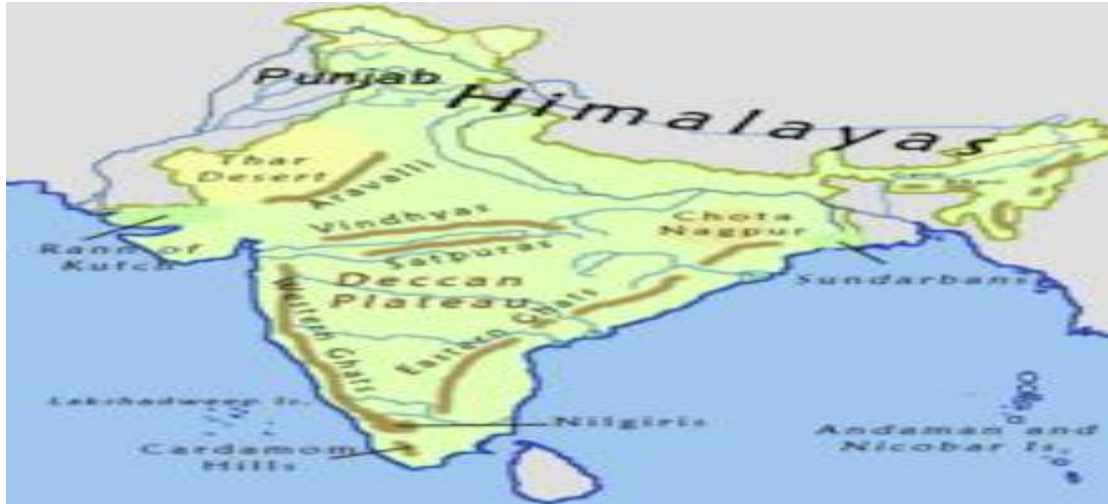


- ❖ India has several neighbours.
- ❖ To the north-west are Afghanistan and To Pakistan;
- ❖ to the north are China and Nepal;
- ❖ Bhutan lies to the north-east and to the east are Myanmar and Bangladesh.
- ❖ Across the oceans, India has the island of Maldives on the south-west,
- ❖ Sri Lanka on the south, and Indonesia on the south-east.



### Location

- ❖ India is located in the south of the continent of Asia, the largest of the seven continents.
- ❖ The northern part of India is surrounded by land.
- ❖ The southern part of India is surrounded by water on three sides.
- ❖ It has the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on the east.



### Physical Features

- ❖ India is a land of vastly varied landforms.
- ❖ There are plains, hills, mountains, a desert, plateaus, a long coastline, forests and islands.
- ❖ These are known as the physical features of the land.

A large number of rivers flow through the land such as the rivers Ganga, Brahmaputra, Godavari, Krishna, Narmada and Mahanadi.

On the basis of its physical features, India can be divided into five main regions:

- ❖ the Northern Mountains
- ❖ the Northern Plains
- ❖ the Deccan Plateau
- ❖ the Coastal Plains and Islands
- ❖ the Western Desert



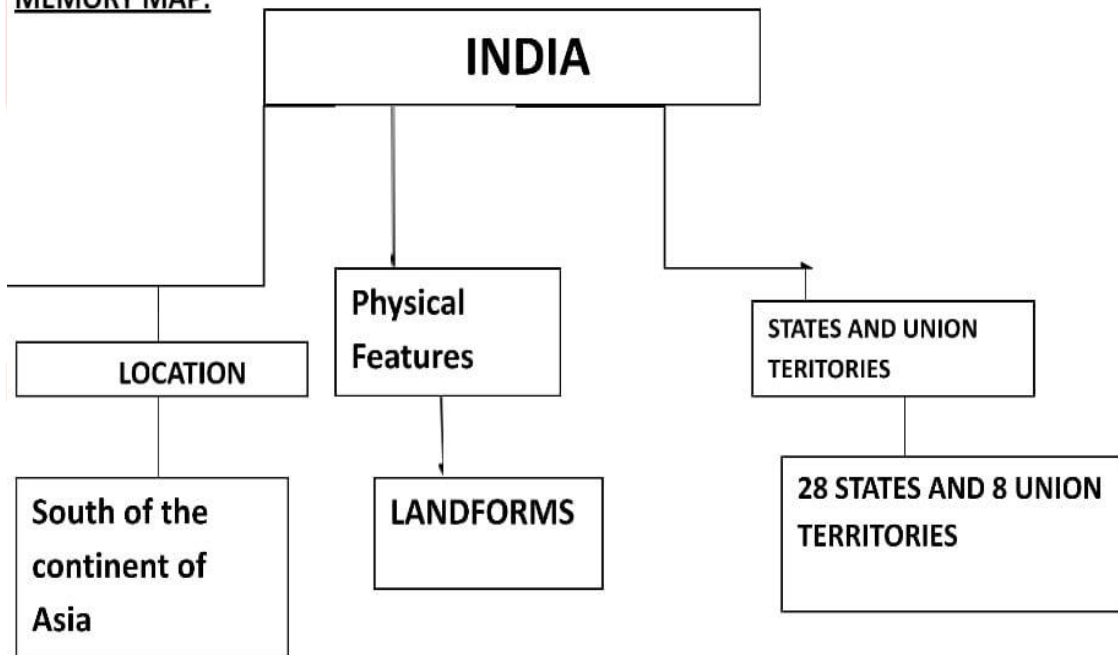


A map showing the kind of land a country has is called a physical map. This is a physical map of India.

**States and Union territories**

- ❖ One is the Central Government and the other is the State Government.
- ❖ India is divided into 28 states and 8 union territories.
- ❖ Each state has its own government, which is chosen by the people of that state.
- ❖ The union territories however, are directly governed by the central government.
- ❖ The map on the next page shows the states and union territories of India, and their capitals.

**MEMORY MAP:**



**Let's Know More:**

**A. Fill in the blanks:**

- I. The only active volcano of India is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the Andaman and Nicobar Island, 140Km northeast of Port Blair.

- II. All the states and union territories are further subdivided into \_\_\_\_\_.
- III. The boundary line between India and china is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Let's Do:**

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

- I. India is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest country in the world.
- II. India's neighbours on the north-west are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- III. To the south of the Indian peninsula lies the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.
- IV. India has \_\_\_\_\_ states and \_\_\_\_\_ union territories.

**C. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

i. India is located in the continent of

- a. Europe
- b. Asia
- c. North America

ii. Based on area, what place does India occupy among the countries of the world?

- a. second
- b. fifth
- c. seventh

iii. The country which lies to the north-east of India is

- a. Bhutan
- b. Bangladesh
- c. Myanmar

IV. Study the physical map of India. Into which ocean/sea does the River Godavari flow?

- a. Bay of Bengal

b. Arabian sea

c. Indian Ocean

**Understand & Answer:**

D. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

Answer the following questions.

- i. Where is India located? Who are its neighbours?
- ii. Which are the ocean bodies that surround peninsular India?
- iii. Why do we say that India is a land of vastly diverse landforms?
- iv. What is the difference between a state and an union territory?

**Teacher's note**

Write five lines about of diverse landforms and cultures of India.

**Improve Your GK:**

- Who is the Father of our Nation?
- Who was the first President of India?
- Who is known as Father of Indian Constitution?
- Who was the first Prime Minister of India?

**ANSWER KEY**

**Let's Know More:**

A. Fill in the blanks:

- i. Barren island
- ii. districts
- iii. McMahon Line

B. Fill in the blanks.

- i. seventh
- ii. Afghanistan and Pakistan
- iii. Indian

iv. 28 states and 8 union territories

C. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

i. b. Asia

ii. a. second

iii. a. Bhutan

iv.a. Bay of Bengal

D. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

Answer the following questions.

i. Ans. India is located in the south of the continent of Asia.

Its neighbours are:

- a) Afghanistan
- b) Pakistan
- c) Bhutan
- d) Myanmar
- e) Bangladesh
- f) Maldives, Srilanka and Indonesia across the oceans

ii. Ans. The ocean bodies that surrounds the peninsular India are:

- ❖ The Indian ocean on the south
- ❖ The Arabian sea on the west
- ❖ The Bay of Bengal on the east.

iii. Ans. India is a land of vastly varied landforms.

There are plains, hills, mountains, a desert, plateaus, a long coastline, forest and islands.

India has been divided into five main regions:

- ❖ The Northern Mountains

- ❖ The Northern Plains
- ❖ The Deccan Plateau
- ❖ The Coastal Plains and Islands

IV.Ans. State - State has its own government, which is chosen by the people of that state.

Union Territories - The union territories are directly governed by the central government.

