

## Chapter- 7

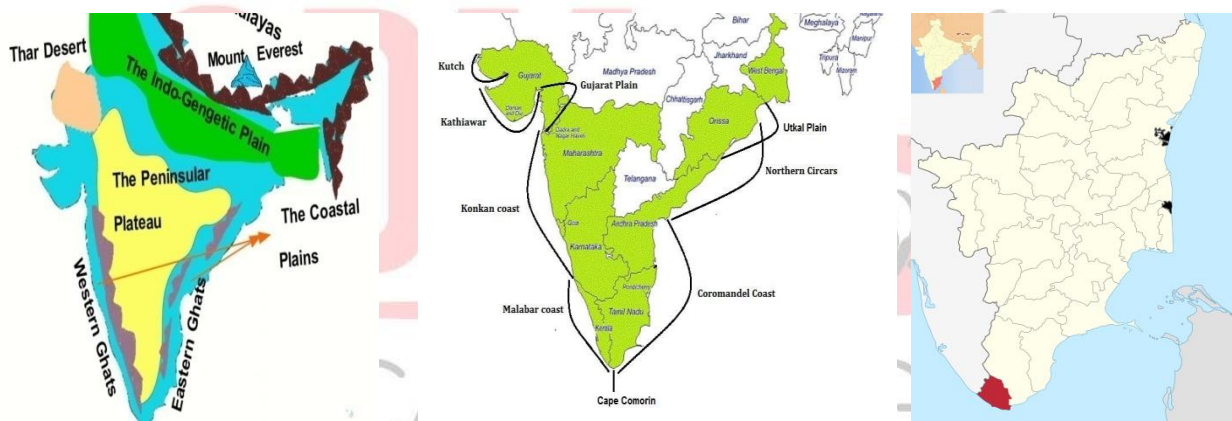
# The Coastal Plains and Islands

### STUDY NOTES

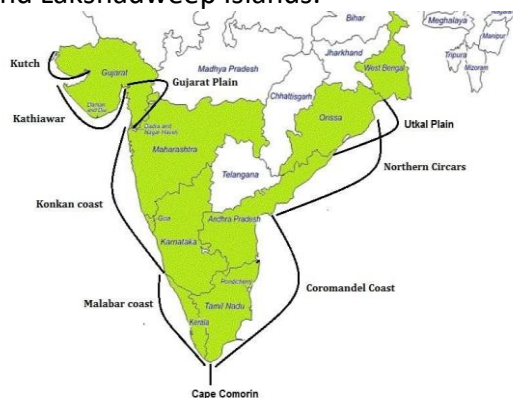
#### Let's Learn

How many of you have seen the sea? Did you like it? Did you play in the water? What did you like most about the sea? We all like to play in the water. Made sand castle near the sea, collect the shells. So in this chapter we will learn about the coastal plains and islands.

#### The Coastal Plains And Islands



- The southern plateau covers most of the Indian peninsula.
- The plateau is surrounded by narrow coastal plains on the eastern and western sides.
- The Eastern Coastal Plains is between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.
- The Western Coastal Plains is between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.
- These plains meet at Kanyakumari, the southernmost tip of the peninsula. There are also many islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, like the Andaman and Nicobar islands and Lakshadweep Islands.

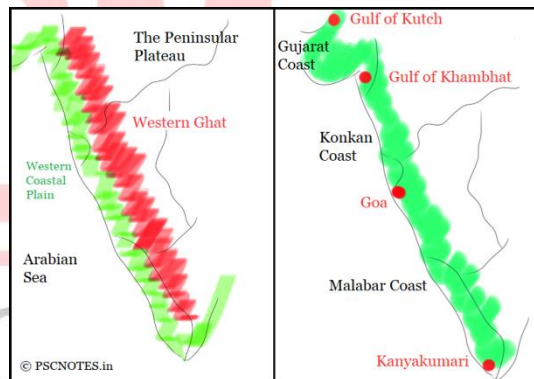


- India has an extremely long coastline. So, It can use ships to Transport large quantities of goods.
- There are number of ports along the coast in India. They are Mumbai, Kandla, Kochi and Panaji on the western coast.
- Kolkata, Pondicherry and Chennai on the eastern coast.



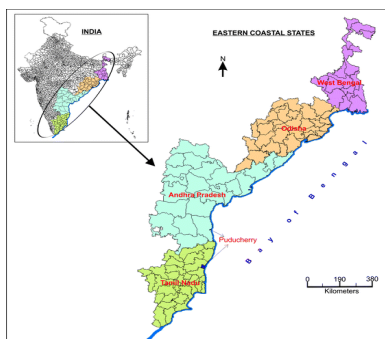
- The long coastline encourages fishing. Fishing is an important occupation of the people living in coastal areas.

### The Western Coastal Plain



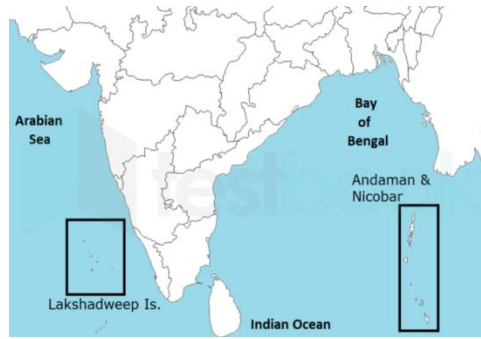
- The Western Coastal Plains is between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.
- It begins from Gujarat in north, and passes through Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala. It is divided into three main parts.
  1. The Gujarat Coast in the north.
  2. The Konkan Coast in the middle, up to Goa.
  3. The Malabar Coast in the south, from Goa to Kanyakumari.

### The Eastern Coastal Plain



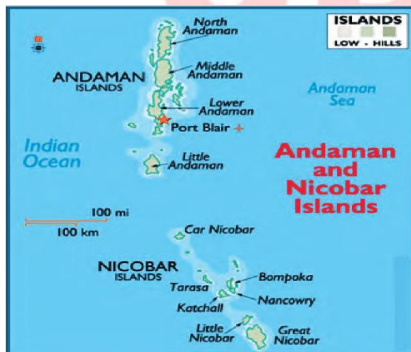
- The Eastern Coastal Plains is between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.
- It begins from West Bengal in the north, and passes through Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The Eastern Coastal Plains are wider than the Western Coastal Plains. It is divided into two main parts.
  1. The Northern Circars.
  2. The Coromandel Coast.

### The Islands



- There are two groups of islands –
  1. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
  2. The Lakshadweep Islands.

### Andaman and Nicobar Islands



- There are two groups of about 300 islands in the Bay of Bengal.
- The northern islands are known as Andaman Islands.
- The southern islands are known as Nicobar Islands.
- They form a Union Territory of India.
- The southernmost part of the islands is called Indira Point.
- All trees do not shed their leaves at the same time.
- It is also the southernmost part of India.

## Lakshadweep Islands



- These are a group of 36 islands.
- They are close to Malabar Coast.
- Many of these islands are made of deposits of the skeletons of an animal called coral.
- Such islands are called coral islands.
- They form a Union Territory of India.

## Life in the Western Coastal Plains

### Gujarat



- It lies in the north-west of India.
- Its capital is Gandhinagar.
- Main occupation – Trading and farming.
- The main crops grown here are jowar and bajra.
- Other crops – sugarcane, cotton, groundnut and tobacco.
- Industries – Textile, petroleum, fertilizer, khadi and handloom, salt and diamond-cutting industries.
- The famous Amul milk products come from Anand in Gujarat.
- Language – Gujarati



- Women wear sarees and lehengas.
- Men wear churidars, short jackets called angrakhas with colourful turbans.
- Largest city – Ahmedabad (Sabarmati Ashram lies here)
- Tourist place – Gir Forest (Asiatic Lion)

## Maharashtra



- The Konkan Coast runs through Maharashtra.
- Its capital is Mumbai (the city of dreams). It lies on the Konkan coast (biggest seaport in India).
- Konkan coast has large deposit of petroleum, called Bombay High.
- Important cities – Pune, Nasik, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Solapur.
- Important rivers – Godavari and Krishna.
- The main crops grown here are cotton and sugarcane.
- Fruits – grapes, oranges and bananas.
- Industries – Textile, automobiles and electronics.
- Language – Marathi
- Women wear sarees tied in a special way.
- Men wear dhoti, shirt with a cap called Gandhi-topi.
- Popular festival – Ganesh Chaturthi.

## Goa



- It lies towards the south of Maharashtra.
- Its capital is Panaji.
- Minerals – Iron ore.
- Industries – Mining.
- Main festival – Christmas.
- Tourist places – Sea beach and churches.
- Basilica of Bom Jesus in Panaji, the oldest church in India.
- The church contains the body of St. Francis Xavier (co-founder of society of Jesus)

### Karnataka



- Towards the south of Maharashtra lies Karnataka.
- Capital - Bengaluru is called the garden city.
- Important cities: Mysore, Hubli and Dharwad.
- Two important rivers - Krishna and Kaveri.
- The state is a leading producer of coffee.
- Well - known forest products - Teak and sandalwood
- Biggest soft ware development centre in India - Bengaluru
- Some other important industries are :
  1. Aeroplane
  2. Watches
  3. electronic goods
  4. silk
- Most of the gold mined in India comes from the Kolar gold mines in Karnataka.
- Language - Kannada.
- The men mostly wear lungis and shirts.
- Most of the women wear sarees.
- Important festivals: Dusshera, Ugadi, Shivaratri.

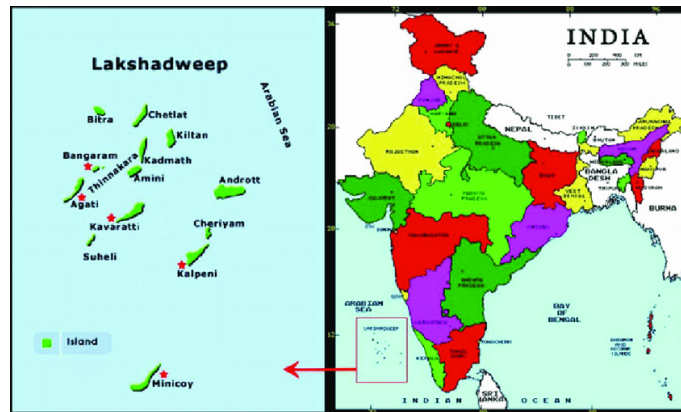
- Tourist attractions: The Brindavan Gardens in Mysore
- Jog Falls

## Kerala



- It lies towards the extreme south of the western coastal plains.
- Its capital is Thiruvananthapuram. (earlier name Trivandrum)
- Sea port – Kochi
- Produces large quantities of spices, coconut, cashew, coffee and rubber.
- Kerala is the most literate state of India.
- Language – Malayalam.
- Men wear – Lungi (called mundu) and shirt.
- Women wear – mundu and blouse or sarees.
- Festival – Onam and Vishu. (snake boat competition in Onam).
- Traditional dance – Kathakali.
- Famous sea beach – Kovalam Beach.
- Tourist places – The lagoons or backwaters, Periyar, temples.

## Lakshadweep Islands



- It lies towards the south west of main land of India.
- Its capital is Kavaratti.
- Language – Malayalam.
- Industries – Coconut fiber, Fishing and tourism.
- Tourist places – Sea beach and islands.

## Life in the Eastern Coastal Plains

### Odisha



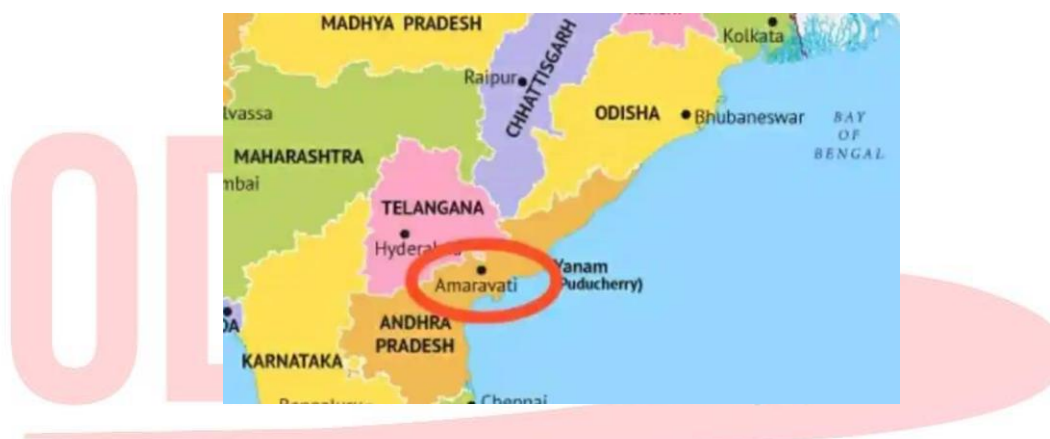
- It lies towards the south of West Bengal .
- Its capital is Bhubaneswar.
- Important cities – Cuttack and Puri.
- The delta of Mahanadi river is very fertile.
- Main crop – Rice..
- Famous for – Handloom sarees, Jewellery and decorative items made from silver.
- Industry – Mining
- Language – Oriya





- Dance – Odissi
- Tourist attraction – Rath Yatra of Puri, temples at Bhubaneswar, Puri and Konark, Chilika lake with its bird sanctuary.

### Andhra Pradesh



- To the north - east of Karnataka is Andhra Pradesh.
- Amaravati is the current capital of Andhra Pradesh.
- Other important cities of Andhra Pradesh
- Vishakhapatnam one of the largest producers of
  1. rice
  2. red chilli
  3. tobacco
- Textiles and information technology (IT - are important industries of the state) .
- The rivers Krishna and Godavari flow through the state.
- Their fertile deltas are ideal for the cultivation of rice.
- This region is known as the 'rice bowl of India'.
- Language - Andhra Pradesh speak Telugu.
- The men traditionally wear dhoti and shirt
- Important festivals :
  1. Sankranti
  2. Ugadi
  3. Dussehra
  4. Eid
  5. Christmas



- Famous dance form - Kuchipudi
- The Venkateshwara Temple in Tirupathi is visited by lakhs of devotees every year.

### Tamil Nadu



- It lies on the Coromandel Coast.
- Its capital is Chennai.
- The Marina Beach is the longest beach in India.
- The delta formed by the Kaveri River is called the rice bowl of Tamil Nadu.
- Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu is the southernmost tip of the Indian mainland.
- The Vivekananda Rock Memorial has been built on a small island near the coast, called Vivekananda Rock.

### Andaman and Nicobar Island

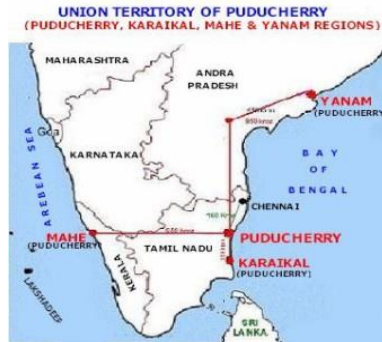
*Changing your Tomorrow*



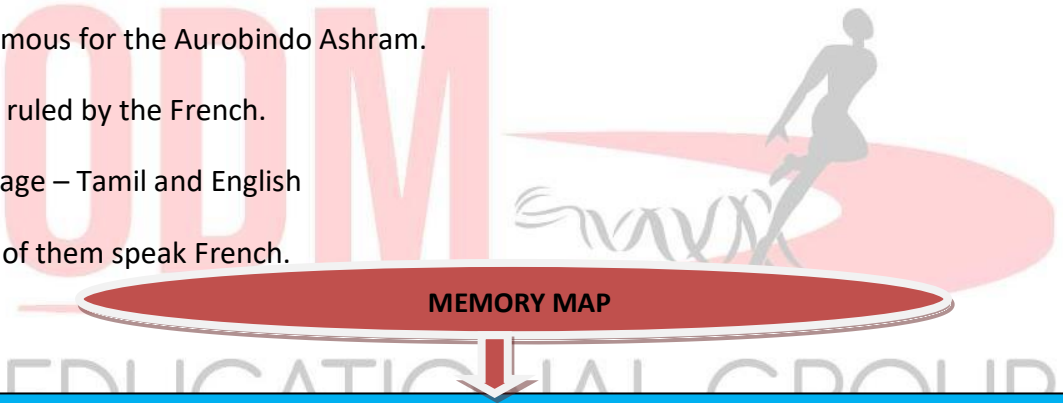
- Its capital is Port Blair.
- Most of these people live in the forests in groups or tribes.
- The Cellular Jail at Port Blair was once used by the British to imprison Indian freedom fighters.
- Occupation – Fishing.

- Tourism is an important industry because of the beautiful beaches.
- Agricultural products – Coconut and rice

**Puducherry**



- Puducherry is to the south from Chennai, along the coast.
- Puducherry is an union territory.
- It is famous for the Aurobindo Ashram.
- It was ruled by the French.
- Language – Tamil and English
- Some of them speak French.



**MEMORY MAP**

**THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS**

- The Deccan plateau has the western coastal plain on the West, and Eastern coastal plain on the East.
- There are number of ports along the Western and Eastern Coastal Plains.
- The Western Coastal plain consists of Gujarat coast, the Konkan coast, and the Malabar coast.
- The Eastern Coastal plains consist of Northern Circars, in the north and the Coromandel coast in the south.
- About 300 islands make up the Andaman and Nicobar islands.
- Lakshadweep islands are situated close to the Malabar Coast.

*Let's know more*

**Multiple choice questions**

- Which of the following coastal plain is formed by the alluvial deposits of the Sabarmati, Mahi and numerous tiny streams?
  - a. Gujarat coastal plain
  - b. West coastal plain
  - c. Karnataka coastal plain
  
- Which of the following language is spoken in all the islands of Lakshadweep except Minicoy?
  - a. Tamil
  - b. Malayalam
  - c. Telugu
  
- The most famous Marina Beach is located on which of the following coastal plain?
  - a. Gujarat coastal plain
  - b. West coastal plain
  - c. Karnataka coastal plain
  
- The 9 degree channel is located on which of the following Islands?
  - a. Arabian Sea Islands
  - b. Bay of Bengal Islands
  - c. Offshore Islands
  
- Which of the following mountain is a Volcanic Mountains?
  - a. Himalayan Mountain
  - b. Aravali Mountain
  - c. Mount Fuji

**Let's Do**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. The western and eastern coasts of India meet at \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are salt water lakes, which get cut off from the sea.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest port of India.
4. Goa lies in the \_\_\_\_\_ Coast of the Western Coastal Plain.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ in Port Blair was used to jail Indian freedom fighters.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the famous dance of Odisha.

**B. Match the columns.**

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Konkan Coast              | a. Tamil Nadu                  |
| 2. Coromandel Coast          | b. Andaman and Nicobar Islands |
| 3. Coral islands             | c. Lakshadweep Islands         |
| 4. Indira Point              | d. Western Coastal Plains      |
| 5. Vivekananda Rock Memorial | e. Eastern Coastal Plains      |

**Multiple choice questions**

1. Which of these coasts lie in the Western Coastal Plain?
  - a. Konkon Coast
  - b. Malabar Coast
  - c. Gujarat Coast
  - d. All of these
2. Which of these is a port city?
  - a. Delhi
  - b. Bengaluru
  - c. Hyderabad
  - d. Chennai
3. Which of these ports is also a ship-building centre?
  - a. Mumbai
  - b. Vishakhapatnam
  - c. Kolkata
  - d. Kandla
4. The Aurobindo Ashram can be found in
  - a. Andhra Pradesh
  - b. Tamil Nadu
  - c. Odisha
  - d. Puducherry



5. An important seaport of Karnataka is
  - a. Cochin
  - b. Kavaratti
  - c. Vishakhapatnam
  - d. Mangalore
6. The Gir forest, which is home to the Asiatic lion is located in
  - a. Gujarat
  - b. Maharashtra
  - c. Andhra Pradesh
  - d. Kerela

**Understand and Answer**

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the advantage of a long coastline?
2. Through which states do the Western and Eastern Coastal Plains pass?
3. Why are so many tourists attracted to Goa?.
4. Why are the Lakshadweep Islands referred to as 'coral islands'?
5. How is it that so many people in Puducherry know French?
6. Which is the southern-most tip of (a) the Indian mainland, (b) India?
7. Name two important ports in each of the two coastal plains.
8. Name four major occupations of the people of the coastal plains.
9. Name four main industries of Gujarat

**Teacher's Note**

Kerala has a large number of lagoons or lakes linked by canals. This is called the backwaters. The canals are used for transporting people and goods.

**Improve your G.K**

1. Which of the following coastal plain depicts an inland belt of isolated hills of Archaean gneisses? Karnataka Coastal Plain
2. The 10 degree channel is located on which of the following Islands? Bay of Bengal Islands
3. Which of the following is the biggest island in the Andaman group of Islands? Middle Andaman
4. Which of the following is the biggest island in the Nicobar group of Islands? Great Nicobar
5. Which of the following is the smallest island in the Nicobar group of Islands? Pilomillow island

**ANSWER KEY**

**Let's know more**

**Multiple choice questions**

- a. Gujarat coastal plain
- b. Malayalam
- c. Karnataka coastal plain
- a. Arabian Sea Islands
- c. Mount Fuji

**Let's Do**

**A.Fill in the blanks.**

1. Kanniyakumari
2. Lagoons
3. Mumbai port
4. Konkan
5. Cellular Jail
6. Odissi

**B. Match the columns.**

1. 1-d
2. 2-e
3. 3-c
4. 4-b
5. 5-a

**Multiple choice questions**

1. d. All of these
2. d. Chennai
3. b. Vishakhapatnam
4. d. Puducherry
5. d. Mangalore
6. a. Gujarat

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. India's long coastline makes it possible for India to do maximum international trade through sea. Due to the extended Deccan Peninsula, India could easily establish contact with Western Coast i.e. West Asia, Africa and Europe and Eastern Coast i.e. South-East Asia and East Asia.
2. Western Coastal Plains stretches from Kerala in the south to Gujarat in the north passing through Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra. The western coastal plains stretch for 1500 km north to south and its width ranges from 10 to 25 km. The West coastal Shelf is at its widest off the Bombay coast.
3. Tourists visit Goa in large numbers every year because of its beautiful beaches and churches. The Basilica of Bom Jesus in Panaji is one of the oldest churches in India.
4. The islands of Lakshadweep are known as coral islands since they were formed from corals. Corals are made from the skeletons, or polyyps, of small marine animals.
5. Because before independence many French colonies situated in certain parts of India like Goa, Puducherry etc and rule it. And now they are citizen as Indians and they knew their forefathers language. So, Pondicherry people know French.
6. The southernmost point of the Indian mainland is Kanyakumari and the southernmost point of India is Indira Point (Nicobar Islands).
7. The two coastal plains are –
  - a. The Eastern Coastal Plains
  - b. The Western Coastal Plains

**The Eastern Coastal Plains** – Chennai port, Paradip port, Kolkata port and the Visakhapatnam port.

**The Western Coastal Plains** – Kandla port (Gujarat), Mumbai (Maharashtra), New Mangalore (Karnataka) and Kochi (Kerala).
8. Four major occupations of the people of the coastal plains are –
  - a. Fishing
  - b. Agricultural farmers
  - c. Jute Cultivators
  - d. Sailors
9. Four main industries of Gujarat are –
 

a. Textile	e. Khadi and handloom
b. Petroleum	f. Dairy farming
c. Fertilizer	
d. Salt and Diamond-cutting	