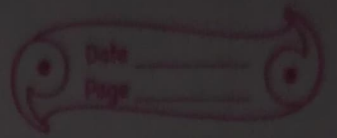


F1-W  
18-9-21

# India - Size & Location



## Holiday Homework :-

- 1- India is located in northern hemisphere.
- 2- The main land extends between  $8^{\circ}4'N$  and  $37^{\circ}6'N$ .
- 3- India lies between the longitudes of  $68^{\circ}7'E$  and  $97^{\circ}25'E$ .
- 4- The tropic of Cancer ( $23^{\circ}30'N$ )..
- 5- Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Islands in Arabian Sea.
- 6- Total landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square kms.
- 7- Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia.
- 8- The length of total coastline of India is 7516.6 kms.
9. The Arabian Sea on the W and Bay

of Bengal in East of Peninsula.

- 10- There is a lag of 2 hrs between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh.
- 11- The standard time meridian of India is  $82^{\circ}30'E$
- 12- The standard Meridian of India passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.
- 13-  $82^{\circ}30'E$  has been selected as the standard Meridian of India since it passes almost from the centre of India.
- 14- Yes, as no other country has a longer coastline ~~of~~ on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of an ocean after it.
- 15- India has 29 states and 7 union territories.
- 16- Smallest - Goa, largest - Rajasthan.

17- MP, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand don't have Int. border on lie of coastline.

18- Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, and Jammu & Kashmir share borders with Pakistan.

19- Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh share borders with China.

20- Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and AP share borders with Myanmar.

21- WB, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram share borders with Bangladesh.

22- India share its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the NW, China (Tibet), Nepal, ~~Bhopal~~ Bhutan in the North, Myanmar and Bangladesh in East.

23- Island neighbour countries - Sri Lanka, Maldives

24- Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar.

25- Eastern coastal states of India - TN, AP, Odisha, WB.

26- Western coastal state from S-N - Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat.

27- Lakshadweep in Arabian sea.

28- Nepal.

29- Tropic of Cancer passes through - Gujarat, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, W. Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

30- Kanyakumari is located in 3 seas of India.

# The Physical Division of India. Ch-7

## Holiday Homework.

- 1 - Our country has practically all major physical features of Earth, i.e., mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus and islands.
- 2 - Besides geological formation, a no. of processes such as weathering, erosion and deposition have created and modified the relief to its present form.
- 3 - According to this theory, the crust of the earth (upper part) has been formed out of seven major and some minor plates. The movements of plates result in the building up of stress within the plates and the continental rocks leading to folding, faulting and volcanic activity.
- 4 - The Gondwana ~~to~~ land included Asia, Australia, S.A., South America and Antarctica as one single land-mass.

- 5- Due to collision, the sedimentary rocks which were ~~accumulated~~ accumulated in the geosyncline known as Tethys were folded to form the mountain system of western Asia and Himalaya.
- 6- Inner Himalayas - Himadri Mt.
- 7- Highest peak - Everest - Nepal (8848m)
- 8- Highest peak in India - Kachenjunga (8586m)
- 9- Highest peaks of ~~the~~ Himalaya
  - Dhaulagiri - (8172m)
  - Annapurna - 8126m
  - Annapurna - (8078m)
  - Nanda Devi - (7817m)
  - Namcha Barwa - (7756m)
- 10- Imp passes in Himalayas - Karakoram P, Shipkila Pass, Bomdilass Pass.

II- The range lying to the south of the Himalaya forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or Lesser Himalaya.

12- The famous valleys of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kullu are located in Himachal.

13- The outermost range of Himalayas is called the shivaliks.

14- They extend over a width of 10-50 km and have a altitude varying between 900 and 1100 m.

15- The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalayas and the shivaliks are known as Duns.

16- ~~19~~ Duns - Dehra Dun, Patli Dun

17- The Puruanchal comprises the Patkai hills the Nagaland hills, Manipur, the Mizo hills, Jaintia, Khasi and Jaintia hills.

18- These hills running through the North eastern states are mostly composed of strong sand stones which are sedimentary.

rocks, They are covered with dense forests, they ~~to~~ mostly ~~are~~ run as parallel ranges & valleys.

19- 3 main river system are - The Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra

20- The rivers in their lower course split into numerous channels due to the deposition of silt. These channels are known as 'distributaries'.