

11/10/21

H-60

INDIA - SIZE AND LOCATION

Very short Answer Questions

Q1. In which Hemisphere India is located?

Ans) India is located in northern Hemisphere.

Q2. What is the latitudinal extent of India?

Ans) The main land extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$.

Q3. What is the longitudinal extent of India?

Ans) India lies between the longitudes of $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$.

Q4. Which tropic divides India into almost two equal parts?

Ans) The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$)

Q5. Name the two island groups of India?

Ans) Andaman and Nicobar Island are located in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Island in Arabian Sea.

Q6. What is total area of India landmass?

Ans) Total landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square kms.

Q7. Which countries are bigger than India in size?

Ans) Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia.

Q8. What is the total length of coastline of the mainland including Andaman & Nicobar & Lakshadweep islands?

Ans) The total length of the coastline of India is 7516.6 kms.

Q9. Which two sea are located around India?

Ans) The Arabian Sea in the west and Bay of Bengal in the east of Peninsular.

Q10. What is the time lag between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh?

Ans) There is a time lag of two hours.

Q11. What is the standard meridian of India?

Ans) The standard meridian of India is $82^{\circ}30'E$.

Q12. From where does Standard Meridian pass in India?

Ans) The standard meridian passes in India through Mirzapur.

Q18. Name that states of India, sharing border with Pakistan?

Ans) ~~Name the states of~~ Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu Kashmir.

Q19. Which states of India share the border of with China?

Ans) Jammu, Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim And Arunachal Pradesh.

Q20. Name the states sharing border with Myanmar?

Ans) Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

Q21. Which state of India shares border with Bangladesh?

Ans) West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

Q22. Which countries share their border with India?

Ans) India share its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north west, China, Nepal and Bhutan in the north, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.

Q23. Which two island countries are India's neighbours?

Ans) Sri Lanka and Maldives.

Q24. Which water bodies separate Sri Lanka from India?

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

Q25. Name the Eastern coastal states of India?

Ans) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

Q26. Name the Western coastal states from south to North?

Ans) Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Q27. If you intend to visit Kavarati during summer vacation, which union territory you will be going to?

Ans) Lakshadweep islands in Arabia sea.

Q8. With which country do states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers?

Ans) Nepal.

Q9. Name the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes?

Ans) Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, W. Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

Q10. Name the place situated on three seas of India.

Ans) Kanyakumari.

THE PHYSICAL DIVISION OF INDIA

Q1. How can you say that India is a vast country with varied landforms?

Ans) Our Country has practically all major physical features of the earth, i.e. mountains, plains, desert, plateaus and islands.

Q2. Which factors modified the relief features of India?

Ans) Beside geological formations, a number of processes such as weathering, erosion and deposition have created and modified the relief to its present form.

Q3. What is the Theory of plate tectonics?

Ans) According to this theory, the crust of the earth has been formed out of seven major and some minor plates. The movement of the plates results in the building up of stresses ~~into~~ within the plates and the continental rock above, leading to folding, faulting and volcanic activity.

Q4. What was Gondwana land?

Ans) The Gondwana land included India, Austroasia, South Africa, South America and Antarctica as one single land mass.

Q5. What was the result of collision of the Indo-Australian plate with Eurasian plate?

Ans) Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were accumulated in the geosyncline known as the Tethys & were folded to form the mountain system of western Asia and Himalayas.

Q6. What is the other name of Himadri?

Ans) Inner Himalayas

Q7. Name the highest peaks of Himalayas?

Ans) Kanchenjunga (8598 meters)

Q8. Name the highest peak of Himalayas in India?

Ans) Mount Everest Nepal.

Q9. Name some of the highest peaks in Himalayas?

Ans) Dhaulagiri, Naga Parbat, Annapurna, Nanda Devi & Nanga Parbat.

Q10. Name the important passes located in Himalayas?

Ans) Karakoram pass, Shipkila pass, Bomditase pass.

Q11. Where are Himalayan range located?

Ans) Karakoram Pass, Shipkila pass, Bomditase Pass.

Q12. Which famous valleys are located in Himalayas?

Ans) The famous valleys of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kullu are located in Himalachal.

Q13. Which is the outer most range of Himalayas?

Ans) The outermost range of Himalayas is called the Shiwalike.

Q14. What is average width and altitude of Shiwalike?

Ans) They extend over a width of 10-30 km and have a altitude varying between 900 and 1,100 metres.

Q15. What are Duns?

Ans) The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalayas and the Shiwalike are known as Duns.

Q16. Name some well known Duns?

Ans) Dehra Dun, Kolti Dun & Patti Dun are some of the well known Duns.

Q17. Which hills are called purnachal?

Ans) The purnachal comprise the patkai hills, the Naga Hills, Manipur, the Mizo hills, Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills.

Q18. How purnachal of Eastern hills are formed?

Ans) These hills running through the north eastern slope are mostly composed of strong sandstone which are sedimentary rocks.

Q19. Which three main river system helped in formation Northern plains?

Ans) The three main river system are - The Indus, The Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

Q20. What are Distributaries?

Ans) The rivers in their lower course split into numerous channels due to the deposition of silt.

21. What does doab mean?

Ans) Doab is made of two word - 'da' means two

and 'ab' means water.

Q22. To which parts Ganga Plains are extended?

Ans) The Ganga plain extends between Ghaggar and Tista river. It is spread over the states of North India, Haryana, Delhi, UP, Bihar partly Jharkhand and West Bengal.

Q23. What is Bhabar?

Ans) The river after descending from the mountain deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 kms in width lying parallel to the Shivalik, known as Bhabar.

Q24. Which region is called Terai Region?

Ans) South of Bhabar, the streams and rivers re-engage and create a wet, swampy & marshy region is called Terai Region?

Q25. Name the two major divisions of the peninsular plateau?

Ans) They are - The Central Highlands and the Deccan plateau.

Q.26. Where are the central highlands located?

Ans) The part of the Peninsular Plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river covering a major area of the Deccan plateau is known as central Highlands.

Short Answer Questions

Q1. What do you mean by the theory of plate tectonics?

Ans) Earth scientists have explained the formation of physical features with the help of some theories and one such theory is the theory of plate tectonics. According to this theory the crust, the upper part of the Earth has been formed out of seven major and some minor plates.

Q2. What are the three types of plate movements on the Earth?

Ans) i) Convergent boundary: When some plates come toward each other, they form a convergent boundary. It may also be called ~~fold~~ folding movements.
ii) Divergent boundary: When some plates move away from each other they form a divergent boundary.

(iii) Transform Boundary: In the event of two plates moving together, they may either collide and crumble or may under the other and form the transform boundary.

Q3. How were the northern plains formed?

Ans) The northern plains have been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems - The Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra.

The Himalayan uplift out of the Tethys sea and subsidence of the northern flank of the peninsular plateaus resulted in the formation of a large basin. In due course of time, this depression gradually got filled with the deposition of the sediments by the rivers flowing from mountains in the north.

Q4. Give a brief description of the Himalaya mountain?

Ans) The Himalaya, geologically young and structurally fold mountain stretch over the northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas are lofty and one of the most rugged mountains.

barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of 2400 km.

Q5. Describe the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas.

Ans) The three parallel ranges of the Himalayas are:

i) Himachli (Great or Inner Himalayas)

It is the most continuous range. The northernmost range is called the Himachli. It consists of loftiest peaks with an average height of 6000 meters. It contains all the prominent peaks. It remains snow covered throughout the year, resulting into the formation of glaciers and some perennial rivers.

ii) Himachal (Lesser Himalayas)

It lies to the south of Himachli and forms the most rugged mountain system. The ranges are mainly composed of light compressed and altered rocks.

Average height is between 3,700 to 4500 meters.

Some famous ranges are the Pir-pinzal range.

Dhauladhar and Mahabharat ranges. It has some famous valleys like Kullu, Kangra and Kashmir. They are known as far their hill stations. The average width is 50 km.

iii) Shiwalike (Outer Himalayas)

This is the outermost range of the Himalayas. Its height varies between 900 and 1100 meter. These ranges are composed of low hills. These longitudinal valleys lying between Lesser Himalayas and Shiwalike are called Duns like Dehra Dun, Kothli Dun and Patti Dun, etc.

Q6. Name the highest peaks of the Himalayas with their height?

Ans) i) Mt. Everest \rightarrow 8848 m

ii) Kanchenjunga \rightarrow 8598 m

iii) Makalu \rightarrow 8481 m

iv) Dhaulagiri \rightarrow 8172 m

v) Naga Parbat \rightarrow 8126 m

vi) Annapurna \rightarrow 8098 m

vii) Nand Devi \rightarrow 7817 m

viii) Kamet \rightarrow 7756 m

ix) Namcha Barwa \rightarrow 7756

Q7. Classify the Himalayas on the basis of regions from the west to East?

Ans) This division of the Himalayas is demarcated by the river valleys.

i) Punjab Himalays : This part of the Himalaya lie between the rivers Indus and estlyj. It is also known as Kashmir and the Himachal Himalayas.

Q8. What do you know about peninsular?

Ans) The Eastern Hills are collectively known as peninsular. These hills running through the north-eastern states are mostly composed of strong sandstone which are sedimentary rocks. They are covered with dense forest, they mostly run as parallel range and valleys. Peninsular comprises of the Naga hills, Manipur hills, Patkai Bum, Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills.

Q9. How are riverine islands formed?

~~These hills running through the north-eastern states are mostly composed of strong sand stones which are sedimentary rocks.~~

Ans) The river coming from the northern mountains carry alluvium with them and do the deposition work. In the lower course, due to gentle slope, the velocity of the river decreases which results in the formation of riverine island.

Q10. Classify the Northern plains on the basis of its location?

Ans.) The northern plains are broadly divided into three sections:

i) Punjab Plains: The western part of the Northern plain is called the Punjab plains.

ii) Ganga plains: It extends between Ghaggar and Teesta river. It is spread over the states of Northern India.

iii) Brahmaputra plains: To the east of the Ganga plain lies the Brahmaputra plain.

Q11. Write three characteristics of the Central Highlands?

Ans.) The part of the peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river, covering a major area of the Deccan plateau is known as the Central Highlands.

Its three characteristics are:

i) They stretch from the north-west with the Aravallis, further merging with the sandy and rocky deserts of Rajasthan.

ii) They are wider in the west but narrow at the east.

iii) The eastward extension of this plateau is locally known as Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The Chotanagpur plateau is the easternmost part of this plateau, which is drained by the river Damodar.

Q12 Differentiate between western coastal plains and eastern coastal plains.

Ans) Western Coastal Plains

i) It is a narrow plain.

ii) This part of the plain receives rain from south west monsoon.

iii) Narmada and Tapi rivers flow from it forming estuaries.

Eastern Coastal Plains

i) It is a wide and levelled plain.

ii) Coromandel coast receives rain from north east monsoon.

iii) Also the major peninsular rivers form a delta by making the long fertile.

Q13. Where are the famous passes of Himalayas located?

Ans) Shipkila Pass: It is located on the Tibet Himalaya road. It lies in the easting valley in Himachal Pradesh.

Nathula pass: It is on the way from Ladakh to China. It lies in the Chumbi valley in Sikkim.

Bardila pass: It lies further east in Arunachal Pradesh. It leads to Arunachal - China border.

Q14. What do you know about valleys and dunes in Himalayas?

Ans) The Kashmir valley is so beautiful that it is described as paradise on the earth. The Kangra and Kulu valleys in Himachal Pradesh are also beautiful. The Kathmandu valley in Nepal is famous as well.

Small valleys in northern Himalayas of Uttar Pradesh are called dunes. Some of the famous dunes are Dehra Dun, Kati Dun and Pali Dun.

Q 15. Give some important characteristics of Northern plains.

Ans) i) The northern plains of India lie between the Himalayas in the north and peninsular plateau in the south.

ii) They are made of the fine silt or alluvium brought down by rivers from the Himalayas and the peninsular plateau.

iii) These plains are one of the world's most extensive and fertile plains. They are drained by the three major rivers - the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries.

Q 16. How were Andaman and Nicobar Island formed?

Ans) i) It is believed that these islands are on a detached portion of submarine mountain in the Bay of Bengal.

ii) They are located on a submerged or submarine hill range and are probably formed by the volcanic eruptions.

iii) Some of the volcanic mountains are still active over here. They are larger in size and are known for their variety of flora and fauna.

Q17. Which are the coral island of India?

Ans) i) Lakshadweep are the coral island of India as they are formed by coral deposits.

ii) Such island are formed by the deposition of skeleton of microscopic species called coral polyps on the seabed.

iii) They live only in shallow warm water. Many of these island are in ring shape or horse shoe called atolls.

Q18. How the Northern plain of India formed?

Ans) Formation of Himalayas resulted in the formation of a large basin. In due course of time.

Long Answer Questions

Q1. How does India have great physical variation?

Ans) The land of India displays great physical variations such as:

- The peninsular plateau constitutes one of the ancient landmasses on the earth's surface. It was supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks.
- The Himalayas and the northern plains are the most recent landforms. But the Himalayas are the most unstable zone.
- The northern plains are formed by alluvial deposits.
- The peninsular plateau is composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks.

Q2. Give five features of the Deccan plateau?

- Ans)
- i) The Deccan plateau is a triangular landmass that lies to the south of the river Narmada.
 - ii) The Satpura range flanks its broad base in the north while the Mahadeo, the Kaimur hills and the Maikal range form its eastward extension.
 - iii) It is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards.
 - iv) Its north east extension is locally known as the Meghalaya and Karbi Anglong plateau and North Cachar Hills.

vi) Three prominent hill range from the west to east are the Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills.

Q3. Why is the black soil area in the peninsular part called Deccan Trap?

- Ans) i) The black soil area in the peninsular plateau is called the Deccan Trap.
 ii) This is formed by volcanic activities, so the rocks are igneous.
 iii) These rocks have been dissolved over time and are responsible for the formation of the ~~both~~ black soil.
 iv) The Deccan's lie on the western and are found as broken hills.
 v) These are lightly eroded hills and are found as broken hills.

Q4. Describe the Peninsular plateau of India.

Ans) The peninsular plateau is a tableland and is composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwanan land.

Q5. Give main characteristics of the division of Great peninsular plateau?

Ans) The great peninsular plateau is the oldest landmass of the Indian subcontinent. It is divided into three parts:

- i) The Central Highlands.
- a) These highlands are made up of hard igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- b) The old Aravalli range borders it in the north west.
- c) The central Highlands further consist of the Malwa plateau in the west and Chotanagpur region in east.
- d) The eastward extension of the Malwa plateau is known as Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand in southern UP and northern MP.
- e) The Malwa plateau is drained by the Southern tributaries of the Yamuna and The Ganga. Damodar river drained the Chotanagpur plateau.
- Deccan Plateau
- a) The Deccan plateau extends from near Nasirabad to the southern tip of the peninsular India.
- b) It is one of the oldest earth blocks and is made up of hard igneous and metamorphic rock.

- c) The salween range - northern malabar hills
Nival range etc. form its northern
edge system.
- d) The western Ghats form its Western
edge which is much steeper and higher
than the eastern one. The plateau slopes
gently towards the east.
- e) The eastern edge is marked by Eastern
Ghats which are broken into small hills
by rivers.

Q6. What are the characteristics of coastal plains
of India?

- Ans) → There are narrow coastal strips, running along
the Arabian sea on the west and Bay of
Bengal on the east.
- These are known as western coast and
eastern coast of the coastal plains.
- The western coast is sandwiched between
the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.
- It is a narrow plain and consists of three
sections. The northern part of the coast is called
the Konkan the central is called Malabar plains.

Q7. What is the significance of the Himalayas to India?

- Ans)
- i) The Himalayas lie on the northern border of India like a physical barrier. They separate India from central Asia.
 - ii) They have huge snow and glaciers which are the sources for a number of perennial rivers of India. These rivers helped in the formation of northern plains of India, therefore provide water for irrigation, navigation and for generating hydro-power.
 - iii) Forests in the foothills of Himalayas provide habitat for a number of wild animals, birds, insects, etc.

HOT (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q1. Collision of which two plates led to the formation of fold mountains in Tethys sea?

Ans) Collision of Indo-Australian plate with Eurasian plate led to the formation of fold mountains in the Tethys sea.

6. Why are Himalayas called young fold mountain?

- Ans.) i) Himalayas are called young fold mountains as they are formed by folding process and still process of folding is going on.
ii) They got folded into three parallel ranges - The greater Himalayas, the lesser Himalayas and the Shivaliks.
iii) They have all prominent peaks which are snow covered almost throughout the year.

24. Mention the nature of geology and topography of the Himalayas, the Peninsular plateau and Northern plains?

Ans.) Nature, geology and topography of the Himalayas:

- 1) The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountain stretch over the northern border of India.
- 2) It was formed by breaking and drifting of Gondwanan land and thus making it a part of the oldest landmass.

Northern plains are drained by these rivers system the Indus, Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with the tributaries.

Q5. How are plains important for country economy?
Ans.) The Northern plains are drained by these river system - the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra along with their tributary. They deposit alluvial soil in vast basins lying at the foothills of the Himalayas.

Q6. Classify the Northern plain on the basis of the variation in the relief features?

- Ans.)
- 1) Bhabar: The rivers after descending from the mountain deposit pebbles in a narrow and belt lying parallel to the slope of the Shivaliks.
 - 2) Terai: The South of Bhabar belt the rivers and stream re emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as the Terai.

Q. Why is peninsular plateau of India known as storehouse of minerals? Explain.

Ans) Peninsular plateau known as storehouse of minerals:

- The peninsular plateau is formed by igneous and metamorphic rocks due to volcanic activities.
- The major metallic minerals like iron ore and coal deposit are abundantly found in this plateau.

Q. Adv. physiographic regions of India complements the others and to make the country richer in its nature. Explain this statement with five examples?

Ans) Significance of physiographic regions are:

- Northern plains are storehouse of granaries and are responsible for major wheat and other food crops grown for entire country.

⇒ Coastal regions and Island groups sites for tourism, development of fisheries, etc

⇒ There are twelve major ports of India which are used for various exports and imports business.