

GEOGRAPHY

INDIA- SIZE AND LOCATION

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.1. In which hemisphere India is located?

Ans. India is located in northern hemisphere.

Q.2. What is the latitudinal extent of India?

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

Q.3. What is the longitudinal extent of India?

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

Q.4. Which tropic divides India into almost two equal parts?

Ans. The Tropics of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$). Q.5. Name the two Island groups of India. Ans. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Islands in Arabian Sea.

Q.6. What is total area of Indian landmass?

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

Q.7. Which countries are bigger than India in size? Ans. Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia.

Q.8. 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 7,516.6 Kms.

Q.9. Which two seas are located around India? Ans. The Arabian sea on the west and Bay of Bengal on the east of Peninsula.

Q.10. What is the time lag between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh? Ans. There is a time lag of 2 hours.

Q.11. What is the standard meridian of India?

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

Q.12. From where does Standard Meridian pass in India?

Ans. The Standard Meridian of India passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.

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Q.13. Why $82^{\circ}30'$ E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?

Ans. $82^{\circ}30'$ E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India since it passes almost from the centre of India.

Q.14. Do you justify Indian Ocean's name after India?

Ans. Yes, as no other country has a longer coastline 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.

Q.15. How many states and union territories does India have?

Ans. India has 29 states and 7 union territories.

Q.16. Which is the smallest and the largest state of India areawise?

Ans. Smallest - Goa largest - Rajasthan.

Q.17. Name the states which do not have an international border or lie on the coast.

Ans. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand. Q.18. Name the states of India, sharing border with Pakistan.

Ans. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Q.19. Which states of India share border with China?

Ans. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

Q.20. Name the states sharing border with Myanmar.

Ans. Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

Q.21. Which states of India share border with Bangladesh?

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

Q.22. Which countries share their borders with India?

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

Q.23. Which two Island countries are India's neighbours?

Ans. Sri Lanka and Maldives.

Q.24. Which water bodies separates 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.

Q.25. Name the Eastern coastal states of India.

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

Q.26. Name the Western coastal states from South to North? Ans. Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Q.27. If you intend to visit Kavarati during summer vacation, which union territory you will be going to?

Ans. Lakshadweep Islands in Arabian Sea.

Q.28. With which country do states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers?

Ans. Nepal.

Q.29. Name the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.

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

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

Ans. Kanyakumari.

Chapter- 2

THE PHYSICAL DIVISION OF INDIA

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.1. 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, deserts, plateaus and islands.

Q.2. Which factors modified the relief features of India?

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

Q.3. What is the 'Theory of plate Tectonics'?

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

Q.4. What was Gondwana land?

Ans. The Gondwana land included India, Australia, South Africa, South America and Antarctica as one single landmass.

Q.5. 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 Himalaya.

Q.6. What is the other name for 'Himadri'? Ans. Inner Himalayas.

Q.7. Name the highest peak of Himalayas. Ans. Mount Everest Nepal (8,848 metres).

Q.8. Name the highest peak of Himalayas in India. Ans. Kanchenjunga (8,598 metres).

Q.9. Name some of the highest peaks of Himalayas.

Ans. Dhaulagiri (8,172 metres), Nanga Parbat (8,126 metres), Annapurna (8,078 metres), Nanda Devi (7,817 metres), & Namcha Barwa (7,756 metres).

Q.10. Name the important passes located in Himalayas. Ans. Karakoram Pass, Shipkila Pass, Bomdilass Pass.

Q.11. Where is Himalayan range 'Himachal' located?

Ans. The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya.

Q.12. Which famous valleys are located in 'Himachal'?

Ans. The Famous valleys of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kullu are located in 'Himachal'.

Q.13. Which is the outer most range of Himalayas?

Ans. The outermost range of Himalayas is called the 'Shiwaliks'.

Q.14. What is average width and altitude of Shiwaliks?

Ans. They extend over a width of 10–50 kms and have a altitude varying between 900 and 1,100 metres.

Q.15. What are 'Duns'?

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

Q.16. Name some well known 'Duns'.

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

Q.17. Which hills are called 'Purvanchal'?

Ans. The Purvanchal comprises the Patkai hills, the Naga Hills, Manipur, the Mizo hills, Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills.

Q.18. How Purvanchal or Eastern hills are formed?

Ans. These hills running through the north eastern states are mostly composed of strong sandstones which are sedimentary rocks. They are covered with dense forests; they mostly run as parallel ranges & valleys.

Q.19. Which three main river system helped in forming Northern plains?

Ans. The three main river systems are—The Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

Q.20. What are 'distributaries'?

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

CIVICS

1. What is Constitutional Law?
 - (a) Provisions given in the Constitution
 - (b) Law to make Constitution