

Ch. 8. Our Nation - India

New words

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1) topography | 8) Siachen Glacier |
| 2) Constitutional | 9) Pondicherry |
| 3) Thiruvananthapuram | 10) Bhubaneswar |
| 4) Constitutional | 11) Uttarakhand |
| 5) Lakshadweep | 12) Kavaratti |
| 6) alluvial | 14) amendments |
| 7) laterite | 15) Guinness |

Define

1. Peninsula - A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides.
2. Topography - It is detailed study and description of the surface features of an area.

Answer the following questions

Q1. Write about any four salient features of India.

Ans. Salient features of India are-

- 1) India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of area.
- 2) Its area is about 3.28 million square kilometers.
- 3) The total length of coastline is 7516.6 km
- 4) The tropic of Cancer $23^{\circ}30'N$ divides India into two halves.

Q2. Write a short note on the Great Himalayas.

Ans. The Himalayas can be divided into three parallel ranges. These are

- 1) The Greater Himalayas or Himadri.
- 2) The Middle Himalayas or Himachal
- 3) The Shivalik ranges

Himalayas stretch from east to west, protecting the country from external attacks. They form an arc, covering a distance of about 2,400 km. Their width varies from 400 km in Kashmir to 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh.

Q.3. Write a note on the Great Deccan Plateau.

Ans. It is a triangular landmass lying towards south of the northern plains. This is called Peninsula. Aravalli Hills, Vindhya and Satpura are the most noteworthy landscapes of the region. The Bay of Bengal, the Arabian sea and the Indian Ocean are three large water bodies that surrounds the entire Deccan Plateau.

Q.4. Compare the type of soil found in Coastal ghats and Deccan Plateau.

Ans. Laterite soils are found in coastal region with high temperatures and heavy rainfall. They are rich in iron and aluminium oxides but are not suitable for agriculture without proper management and soil amendments.

Black soils or Regur or Black cotton.

soil is found in the Deccan Plateau region which is rich in clay content and are highly moisture-retentive, making them suitable for growing cotton and other crops.

5. What is our responsibility towards India's geographical features?

Ans. India's diverse geography draws global tourists so it is our responsibility to encourage responsible tourism, minimise environmental impact and preserve these attractions for future generations.

Give Reasons -

1) The Thar Desert region has less vegetation.

Ans. The Thar has less vegetation because of low rainfall, climatic condition, infertile soil and high salt content.

27. There is high population density in the Gangetic Plains.

Ans. Due to the network of the largest rivers like Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra, these plain regions are rich in alluvial soil. These plains are highly fertile and hence have the maximum concentration of population.

Map Work

* On an outline map of India, mark and label the following physical features.

- Himadri
- Himachal
- Shivalik
- Deccan Plateau
- Thar Desert

INDIA

Scale 0 150 kms

Thar Desert

The Greater Himalayas
(Himadri)The Middle Himalayas
(Himachal)

The Shiwalik

Deccan Plateau



Lakshadweep

INDEX

- Desert
- Deccan Plateau
- Mountains
- Islands

Andaman
&
Nicobar
Islands

Islands.

Lakshadweep
&
Andaman &
Nicobar
Islands

Coastal Ghats

Eastern Coastal
Ghats & Western
Coastal Ghats

The Great
Himalayas
(Himalayas &
northeastern states)

Our Nation - India

The
Great India
Desert

states of
Rajasthan &
parts of
Gujarat

The
Gangetic
Plains

Ganga, Brahmaputra
& Indus region

The Deccan
Plateau

Aravalli, hills,
Vindhya &
Satpura