

CLASS-8 GEOGRAPHY

LESSON -8 INDIA: LOCATION AND EXTENT

1. Very short answer type questions

- a. What do you understand by peninsula?

A piece of land that is surrounded by water on its three sides.

- b. What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India?

From south to north, India extends from $8^{\circ}4'N$ to $37^{\circ}6' N$ latitudes. From west to east, India lies between $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25' E$ longitudes.

- c. How many States and Union Territories are there in India?

India is divided into 28 States and 9 Union territories.

- d. Name four neighbouring countries of India.

The four neighbouring countries of India are China, Pakistan, Nepal, and Bangladesh.

- e. Name the Union Territories of India.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Chandigarh

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

National capital Territory of Delhi

Lakshadweep Islands

Puducherry

Jammu and Kashmir

Ladakh

2. Short answer type questions

- a. How many States of India share the international boundary? Name them.

The international boundary is shared by 17 states of India. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Sikkim and Nagaland.

- b. What is meant by Indian Subcontinent?

It is the exceptional uniqueness of India that its adjoining countries, which include Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh, have together been known as a Subcontinent.

- c. Discuss the coastline of India.

India has a regular coastline on both sides of the Southern Peninsula. The total length of India's coastline is 7517 km. the southernmost point on the Indian mainland is Kanyakumari. It is the meeting place of three water bodies namely the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal.

3. Long Answer type questions

- a. How India got its present name?

India has derived its present name from the river Indus. The people of southern Asia called Indus River Sindhu while Persians named it as Hindu. The Greeks called it as Indus and termed the land as India.

- b. Though India has.....yet it has unity. Justify the statement giving three reasons.

- The harmony in which citizens of India lives in.
- The diverse culture everyone follow whether it is their own festival or not.
- The feeling of acceptance among them that shows the diversity and happiness among all.

4. Differentiate between the following

- a. Peninsula and Strait.

Peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water on its three sides. Whereas a strait is a narrow stretch of water joining two extensive water bodies.

- b. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal. Most these islands are volcanic in nature. They have 572 islands and islets.

The Lakshadweep Islands are situated in the Arabian Sea. They are known as coral islands, because they are formed on corals.

5. Think and answer.

- a. India has derived its present name from the river Indus.
- b. Indian States are further divided into districts, Taluqs/blocks and villages.
- c. The population of India is unevenly distributed because of its varied physical features.

6. Picture study

- a. Kerala
- b. Snake boat race
- c. Onam

7 True or false

- a. True
- b. True
- c. True
- d. True
- e. False

8 Fill in the blanks

- a. Rajasthan
- b. Puducherry
- c. Kanyakumari
- d. Hindustan and Bharat
- e. Andaman and Nicobar
- f. Telangana

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Discuss the following

- 1. Asia, 7th
- 2. 2.4%
- 3. Peninsula is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on its three sides.
- 4. The island countries Sri Lanka and Maldives.
- 5. False.
- 6. Try to do on your own with the help of internet.

Extra questions

- 1. Name four states of India through the tropic of cancer passes.
The Tropic of Cancer passes through Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
- 2. Name the main boundaries of India.
Indian peninsula is bonded by the Great Himalayas in the north, the Indian Ocean in the south, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Arabian Sea in the west.