

Geography of India

Geography, Ch-3

1. Write about the geographical location of India.

Answer : India is situated in the southern part of the continent of Asia. The country is surrounded by the Himalayas and China in the north, the Indian ocean and Sri Lanka in the south, the Bay of Bengal and Myanmar in the east and the Arabian Sea and Pakistan in the West. India lies between 8°4'28"N and 37°17'53"N latitudes and 68°7'33"E and 97°24'47"E longitudes.

2. What is the total length of Indian coastlines?

Answer : The total length of the Indian coastline is about 6,100km.

3. What is the total length of the land boundaries of India ?

Answer : The total length of the land boundaries of India is about 15,200 km.

4. Write a short note on Indian landmass.

Answer : India is a vast country. In terms of its size, it is the seventh largest country in the world. The Indian landmass extends from Kashmir to the Cape Comorin in its north-south extension and from Arunachal Pradesh to Saurashtra in its east-west extension. The landmass of India has north-south extension of 3,214 km and the east-west extension of 2,933 km.

5. Write down four points of differences between the north and the south Indian rivers.

Answer : Four points of differences between the north and the south Indian rivers are :

(a) The north Indian rivers have their water flows throughout the year as they are coming out of the snow-covered high mountains. But the rivers of south India generally originate from the mountains and plateaus of comparatively low height and so they get dried out during winter.

(b) The three courses of the river-upper course, middle course and lower course are distinctly seen in the north Indian rivers, but these are not so distinct in the case of the south Indian rivers.

(c) The north Indian rivers have their fertile valleys and so, these are densely populated, whereas the south Indian rivers valleys are comparatively less fertile and hence population density is not so high there.

(d) The north Indian rivers are generally long and large deltas are formed at their mouths. But the south Indian rivers are comparatively short and only few rivers have deltas at their mouths.

6. What are the physiographic division of India?

Answer: India can be divided into four physiographic divisions, such as -

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| i) The northern Himalayas, | ii) The northern plains, |
| iii) The Deccan plateau, and | iv) The coastal region. |

Besides these four regions, the Indian islands of the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea may also be regarded as another physiographic unit of the country.

7. What are the characteristics of the Northern Himalayan Mountain Region of India?

Answer : The characteristics of the Northern Himalayan Mountain Region of India are:

i) The Himalayas are the highest mountains of the world. Its branches are altogether known as the Himalayan mountain system.

ii) The Himalayan region of India lies in the northern part of the country. It extends from the Nanga Parbat of Kashmir to the easternmost border of Arunachal Pradesh in the east-west direction.

iii) The Himalayan ranges are composed of easily erodible rocks of the Tertiary period. So, the rivers coming out of the Himalayas carry enormous amounts of sediments.

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- iv) The higher peaks of the Himalayas are covered by snows. The glaciers originate from these snow deposits.
- v) In the east-west direction, the Himalayas can be divided into three parallel ranges, viz. the higher Himalayas, the lesser Himalayas and the outer Himalayas.

8. Describe the characteristics of the North Indian Plain.

Answer : The characteristics of the North Indian Plain are :

- i) The northern plain region lies between the Himalayan ranges in the north and the Deccan Plateau in the south.
- ii) It extends from Assam in the east to the Indo- Pakistan border in the west with a total length of 2,400km.
- iii) The vast northern plain region consists of five plains. These are Punjab-Haryana plain, Ganga plain, North Bengal plain, the western plain and Brahmaputra plain.
- iv) The entire northern plain region covers a total area of about 7,00,000 km².
- v) The three principal Himalayan rivers, the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra with their innumerable tributaries have altogether created the vast northern plain.

9. Describe the characteristics of the Deccan Plateau.

Answer : The characteristics of the Deccan Plateau are:

- i) The Deccan Plateau is situated on the south of the north Indian plain. This plateau being triangular in shape is composed of old hard rocks.
- ii) This vast plateau region includes Malwa plateau and Vindhya Mountain in the north and Chotanagpur plateau on the north-east.
- iii) The Vindhya, Satpura, Mahadev and Mahakal mountains have divided this plateau into northern and southern parts.
- iv) The northern part of this plateau is relatively less extensive than the southern part.
- v) The Deccan plateau as a whole is higher towards the Western Ghats and sloping towards the Eastern Ghats.

10. Mention the characteristics of the Coastal Region of India.

Answer : The characteristics of the Coastal Region of India are:

- i) The coastal region of India lies on the eastern and western border of the country along the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea.
- ii) It has generally height between 30m and 50m from the mean sea level. It is long and narrow.
- iii) It can be divided into eastern and western coastal regions.
- iv) The eastern coastal region is situated between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.
- v) India's west coastal region is located between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats.

11) Answer : i) Region-wise there are variations in the major climatic elements like temperature, wind, atmospheric pressure and humidity in the country.

ii) The climate of India varies and depends mainly on the factors like vastness of the country, distance from the equator , physiography, distance from the sea and impact of the monsoon.

iii) The climate varies due to temperature variations in different latitudes.

iv) The southern part of India is relatively warmer than the northern part because it falls in the temperate climatic zone.

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12) Answer : The impact of monsoons on Indian climate is significant. Monsoons blow in different seasons of the year, especially during summer and winter. In summer the south-west monsoons blow and in winter the north-east monsoons blow. The south-west monsoons enter India after blowing over the Arabian Sea. On the other hand, the north east monsoons flow from central Asia and enter India from the north east direction.

13) Answer : Rainfall in India is highly uneven over a period of time in a year. The western coast and northeastern India receive over about 400 cm of rainfall annually. However, it is less than 60 cm in western Rajasthan and adjoining parts of Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab. Rainfall is equally low in the interior of the Deccan plateau, and the areas around Gujarat.

14) Answer : The types of the vegetation of India are :

- i) Evergreen Vegetations. ii) Monsoonal Vegetations. iii) Dry thorny Vegetations.
- iv) Grassland Vegetations. v) Mangrove Vegetations. vi) Mountain Vegetations.

15) Answer : i) The evergreen vegetations are found to grow in regions having average annual rainfall of more than 200 cm and temperature between 25°C and 27°C.

ii) These vegetations generally include tall and big trees and they form thick forests.

iii) Besides tall trees, cane, bamboo, ferns, and creepers of various kinds are also found under growth on the ground.

iv) These trees do not shed their leaves in any season of the year.

v) The valuable trees which grow in the evergreen forest are sisum, sandal, rubber etc.

16) Answer : i) Mountain Vegetations are found on the mountains at higher altitudes

ii) This kind of vegetation differs according to variation and increase in altitude.

iii) A wide range of species are found on the mountains according to height.

iv) Chir, Pine and Deodar are some important trees found in mountain vegetation.

17) Answer : According to the Census of India, the total population of India in 2011 is 1,210,726,932.

18) Answer : The migration in India can be classified into two types :

i) **Internal migration :** Migration taking place within a country is called Internal migration.

Internal migration in India can be classified into two types –

a) Inter-state migration

b) Intra-state migration.

ii) **External migration :** Migration taking place from one country to another is called external migration.

19) Answer : i) Migration has changed the democratic structure of the country as well as its different regions.

ii) Migration contributes directly to the growth of India's population.

iii) Due to migration, sometimes some serious religious, social and political problems may take place.

iv) Migrants sometimes suffer from mental pressure as they fail to adjust with the new places as well as new societies.

v) Due to migration, the political situations of the country or the states are on the way to change.

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20) Answer : i) Low Per Capita Real Income.

ii) High Rate of Population Growth.

iii) High Rate of Unemployment.

iv) Dependence on the Primary Sector.

v) Dependence on agriculture.

21) Answer : The Union Territories of India are : i) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, ii) Chandigarh, iii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, iv) National Capital Territory of Delhi, v) Jammu and Kashmir, vi) Ladakh, vii) Lakshadweep and viii) Puducherry.

22) Answer : There are 28 states in India at present. They are:

1) Andhra Pradesh, 2) Arunachal Pradesh, 3) Assam, 4) Bihar, 5) Chhattisgarh, 6) Goa, 7) Gujarat, 8) Haryana, 9) Himachal Pradesh, 10) Jharkhand, 11) Karnataka, 12) Kerala, 13) Madhya Pradesh, 14) Maharashtra, 15) Manipur, 16) Meghalaya, 17) Mizoram, 18) Nagaland, 19) Orissa, 20) Punjab, 21) Rajasthan, 22) Sikkim, 23) Tamil Nadu, 24) Telangana, 25) Tripura, 26) Uttaranchal, 27) Uttar Pradesh, 28) West Bengal.

23) Answer : The latest state formed in India is Telangana.

The state has an area of 1,12,077 Sq. Km. and has a population of 3,50,03,674.
