

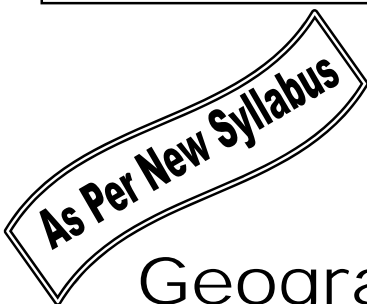
Geography and Economics

Based on Maharashtra State Board Syllabus



Std. X

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PREFACE

In the case of good books, the point is not how many of them you can get through, but rather how many can get through to you.

Geography is the study of earth and its land, features, inhabitants and phenomena. It is divided into physical geography and human geography. The physical geography deals with the study of natural environment and its features such as climate, soil, land, water, minerals etc. It also deals with study of human achievements like transport, trade etc.

Economics is the branch of social science that deals with the production, distribution, consumption of goods and services and their management.

The study of Geography & Economics requires a deep and intrinsic understanding of concepts. Hence to ease this task we bring to you “**Std. X: Geography and Economics**” a complete and thorough guide critically analysed and extensively drafted to boost the students confidence. The question answer format of this book helps the student to understand and grasp each and every concept thoroughly. It consists of questions in board format, appropriate blanks, match the following and give reasons with proper reasoning. In Geography, ‘Quick Review Section’ includes most important information from every chapter in a concise and efficient manner so that the student can grasp the whole chapter rapidly.

And lastly, I would like to thank all those who have helped me in preparing this book. There is always room for improvement and hence we welcome all suggestions and regret any errors that may have occurred in the making of this book.

A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

From
Publisher

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01

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA

Q.1.A. Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets.

1.1 Introduction

- Aryans and _____ inhabitants have formed the classical Indian culture.
(Arabs, Turks, **Dravidians**, Europeans)
- _____ came to India in the 8th century.
(Aryans, Turks, **Arabs**, Europeans)
- European traders came to India in the late _____ century.
(6th, 10th, 13th, **15th**)
- India spreads from _____ in the north to _____ in the south.
(**Himalaya**, **Kanyakumari**; Aravalli, Sri Lanka; Punjab, Kerala; Gujarat, Assam)
- The name _____ is accepted by the constitution of India as the official name for India.
(Hindustan, Saurashtra, **Bharat**, Hind)
- India is a _____ country.
(socialist, capitalist, **democratic**, communist)
- India has _____ states and _____ union territories.
(18, 7; **28, 7**; 25, 10; 35, 10)
- *Area wise, _____ is the largest state of India.
(Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, **Rajasthan**)
- Area wise _____ is the smallest state of India.
(Mizoram, **Goa**, Tripura, Assam)

1.2 Location and Extent

- India has a _____ position in the southern part of the Asian continent.
(right, left, **central**, higher)
- The tropic of _____ passes through the central part of India.
(Capricorn, **Cancer**, Aries, Sagittarius)
- The difference between the longest and shortest day near _____ is about 45 minutes.
(Leh, Ladakh, **Kanyakumari**, Kibithu)

- The meridian of longitude 82°30' East, that passes through _____ is taken as Indian standard meridian.
(Hyderabad, **Allahabad**, Gujarat, Kolkata)

- *Area wise India is the _____ largest country in the world.
(fifth, sixth, **seventh**, fourth)

- India has land frontier of about _____.
(**15,200 km**, 7,517 km, 7,200 km, 18,200 km)
- India has a coastline of about _____.
(9,000 km, **7,517 km**, 6,517 km, 9,517 km)

1.3 Surrounding Nations

- _____ state of India shares its land boundary with Afghanistan.
(**Jammu and Kashmir**, Punjab, Gujarat, Rajasthan)
- Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh share their land boundaries with _____ country.
(Myanmar, **Bhutan**, Bangladesh, China)
- *_____ is the southernmost tip of the Indian peninsula.
(Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram, **Kanyakumari**, Madurai)
- Sri Lanka is separated from India by the _____ and the narrow channel of Palk strait.
(**Gulf of Mannar**, Gulf of Ladakh, Gulf of Leh, Gulf of Kachchh)
- The present physical structure of India is the result of _____ process.
(physiological, physical, **geological**, geographical)
- In the initial stages, all the major landmasses were together known as _____.
(Laurasia, Gondwana, **Pangaea**, Tethys)
- Pangaea probably split into a northern Laurasia and southern _____.
(Asia, **Gondwana**, Antarctica, Africa)
- _____ split the Gondwana land into a number of pieces.
(**Convectional currents**, Conventional currents, Erosion, Weathering)

25. The Indo-Australian plate drifted towards the _____ after being separated from Gondwana land.
(east, west, **north**, south)
26. Geologically _____ is one of the oldest landmass and is also the centre of all geological activities.
(Himalayan mountains, Gangetic plain, **Peninsular plateau**, Indo-Tibetan region)
27. The northward movement of the _____ plate have changed the location of Indian sub-continent over million of years.
(**Indo-Australian**, Eurasian, Laurasian, Indo-Gangetic)
28. Aravalli mountains was a part of _____ till it broke and drifted from southern landmass.
(Africa, South America, Laurasia, **Gondwana land**)

1.4 Process of identification of a region

29. _____ is the foundation of regional approach.
(Unequality, **Homogeneity**, Heterogeneity, Versatility)
30. _____ factors are relatively static as compared to other factors.
(**Physical**, Chemical, Biological, Physiochemical)
31. _____ factors are fundamental for regional planning and development.
(**Physical**, Chemical, Biological, Physiochemical)

1.5 Natural or Physical divisions

- *32. A large area of India is covered by the _____.
(mountains, plains, **old plateaus**, deserts)
33. _____ are young folded mountains which have highest relief in the world.
(Aravallis, Satpudas, Sahyadris, **Himalayas**)
34. _____ have a granitic core and are flanked by metamorphosed sedimentary rocks.
(North Indian plains, **Himalayas**, Indian plateau, Western coastal lowland of India)
35. _____ form an unbroken belt of alluvial soil, which increases in thickness from west to east.
(Himalayas, **North Indian plains**, Indian plateau, Islands)
36. _____ region is agriculturally very important for India.
(Himalayas, Islands, **North Indian plains**, Indian plateau)

37. _____ have a very high population density.
(Himalayas, Islands, **North Indian plains**, Indian plateau)
38. _____ region is stable and one of the oldest landmasses in the world.
(Himalaya, North Indian plain, Island, **Indian plateau**)
39. The Indian Plateau is _____ in shape.
(**triangular**, square, hexagonal, pentagonal)
40. _____ is characterized by horizontally layered lava.
(Coastal lowlands, Himalaya, **Indian plateau**, North Indian plain)
41. Arabian sea islands are located _____ km off the south western coast of India.
(300 to 550, 100 to 150, **200 to 440**, 500 to 750)
42. _____ form the smallest union Territory of India.
(Himalaya, North Indian plains, **Arabian Sea Islands**, Bay of Bengal Islands)
43. Total surface area of Arabian sea islands is _____ sq.km.
(20, 60, **32**, 42)
44. _____ serves as the capital of the Arabian Sea Islands.
(Mumbai, Thiruvananthapuram, **Kavaratti**, Ernakulum)
45. _____ is almost flat except northern hilly track.
(North Andaman, Himalayas, **Little Andaman**, Northern plain)

B. Match the following Column 'A' with Column 'B'

1.

	Column A		Column B
i.	Agricultural region	a.	Taluka
ii.	Administrative region	b.	Population
iii.	Economic region	c.	Crops
iv.	Social region	d.	Climate
		e.	Industries

Ans: (i – c), (ii – a), (iii – e), (iv – b)

*2.

	Column A		Column B
i.	Goa	a.	Godavari Delta
ii.	Lakshadweep	b.	Smallest state
iii.	Oldest landmasses	c.	Southernmost tip of India
iv.	Eastern coastal plain	d.	Largest state
v.	Indira Point	e.	Peninsular plateau
		f.	Union Territory

Ans: (i – b), (ii – f), (iii – e), (iv – a), (v – c)

3

	Column A		Column B
i.	Indian plateau	a.	Arunachal Pradesh
ii.	North Indian plains	b.	Largest natural division of India
iii.	Kibithu	c.	Belt of alluvial soil
iv.	Ghuar Mota	d.	City of Chandigarh
		e.	Gujarat

Ans: (i – b), (ii – c), (iii – a), (iv – e)

Q.2. Answer in Brief

1.1 Introduction

1. When did Turks come to India?

Ans: Turks came to India in the 12th century.

2. List the natural factors that contribute to the progress of India.

Ans: India has plenty of natural resources like sunshine, fertile soils, water, minerals, vegetation, animal life etc. that contribute to the progress of India.

3. Which three states are largest by area in India?

Ans: Rajasthan is the largest state in terms of area followed by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

1.2 Location and Extent

4. In which hemispheres does India lie?

Ans: India lies in the Northern and Eastern hemispheres.

5. On what factors does latitudinal extent has an impact?

Ans: Latitudinal extent has an impact on rainfall, temperature and duration of days and nights.

6. Which factors are determined by the longitudinal extent?

Ans: Local time, sunrise, sunset, etc. are determined by the longitudinal extent.

7. What is the time difference between the longest and shortest day at Leh and Ladakh?

Ans: The time difference between the longest and shortest day at Leh and Ladakh is of 4 hours.

8. What is the time difference between the sunrise at Kibithu village (Arunachal Pradesh) and Ghuar Mota (Gujarat)?

Ans: The time difference in the sunrise at Kibithu village (Arunachal Pradesh) and Ghuar Mota (Gujarat) is about 116 minutes.

9. Which longitudinal meridian is considered as standard meridian of India for time?

Ans: The meridian of longitude 82° 30' East, which passes through Allahabad is considered as the standard meridian of India for time.

10. How much total land area is covered by India?

Ans: India has a total land area of 32,87,263 square kilometers.

11. What is the distance from the westernmost point in Gujarat to the easternmost point in Arunachal Pradesh?

Ans: The distance from the westernmost point in Gujarat to the easternmost point in Arunachal Pradesh is about 2,993 Km.

12. What is the distance between northernmost point in Kashmir to the southernmost mainland point, Kanyakumari?

Ans: The distance between northernmost point in Kashmir to the southernmost mainland point i.e. Kanyakumari is about 3,214 kilometres.

1.3 Surrounding Nations

13. Name the countries with which India shares its maritime boundaries.

Ans: India shares its maritime boundaries with Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

14. Name the three geological units of India.

Ans: India is composed of three geological units:

- Himalayan Mountains
- Indo-Gangetic plains
- Peninsular plateaus

15. Previously which regions were the part of Gondwana land?

Ans: The Gondwana land was a single landmass that included South America, Africa, India, Australia and Antarctica.

16. Which processes are responsible for the formation of present India?

Ans: Geological formations, processes such as weathering, erosion and deposition are responsible for the formation of present India.

17. Which collision in the past led to the formation of Himalayan mountain system?

Ans: The collision between the Indo-Australian plate and Eurasian Plate folded the sedimentary rocks formed at the bottom of sea of Tethys.

This resulted in the formation of Himalayan mountain system.

18. List the major physical features of earth that are found in India.

Ans: The major physical features of earth that are found in India are mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus and islands.

19. Why is the height of Himalayas still increasing?

Ans: The height of Himalayas is still increasing due to continued convergence.

20. Which kind of rocks are found in Aravalli mountains?

Ans: The oldest gneisses and granites are found in Aravalli mountains.

1.4 Process of identification of a region

21. What difference is seen in the representation of boundaries of geographical regions to that of administrative or political regions on the maps?

Ans: Boundaries of geographical regions are drawn roughly on maps as these are mostly in the form of transitional zones whereas boundaries of political or administrative regions are well demarcated and are shown accurately on the map.

22. What is regionalization?

Ans: The process of segregating an area into smaller segments is called regionalization.

23. In which divisions can the administrative regions be classified?

Ans: Administrative regions can be classified as continent, a country or a state. State can be further divided into district, taluka or block.

24. How can the physical regions be identified?

Ans: Physical regions can be identified on the basis of physical factors like origin, location, relief, rock types, landforms, climate, soils, forests etc.

1.5 Natural or Physical divisions

25. How are the divisions of India other than the old plateau characterised?

Ans: The divisions of India other than the old plateau are characterized by very high relief, low lying plains, hot and cold climate, dry and wet conditions, fertile and infertile soils, heavy rain to low rainfall etc.

26. On the basis of which factors can India be grouped into five major divisions?

Ans: On the basis of structure, land forms, climate, soils, natural vegetation, population and settlement pattern, cultural aspects, economic development etc. India can be grouped into five major divisions.

27. Which kind of rocks are found in Indian plateau?

Ans: Very old igneous and metamorphic rocks are found in Indian plateau.

28. What kind of topography is found in the Indian plateau?

Ans: Indian plateau has rocky hills, plateaus, detached low hills and several faults.

29. What is the characteristic feature of eastern coastal region?

Ans: Eastern coastal region is characterised by deltaic plains. Extensive deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri rivers are some of the deltas in the region.

30. Which islands are found in Arabian sea?

Ans: Lakshadweep, Minicoy and Amindivi islands are a group of islands that are found in the Arabian sea.

31. Name the physical divisions of India.

Ans: Physical divisions of India are:

- i. The mountainous region in the north
- ii. The north Indian plains
- iii. The Indian plateau
- iv. The coastal low lands
- v. The islands.

32. State the physiographic regions and subregions in India.

Ans: Following are the regions and sub-regions in India.

	Regions	Sub-regions
i.	The mountainous region in the north	The Western Himalayas, Central Himalaya, Eastern Himalayas.
ii.	The North Indian plains	The Western plains Middle plains The Eastern plains
iii.	The Indian plateau	The Central highland, The Peninsular Plateaus
iv.	Ghats and Coastal low lands	The Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, Western coastal lowland, The Eastern coastal lowland
v.	The Island	The Arabian Sea Islands, Bay of Bengal Islands

33. Give the percentage wise distribution of physiographic regions of India.

Ans: Percentage wise distribution of physiographic regions of India.

- The Mountainous region in the North – 15%
- The North Indian Plains – 32%
- The Indian plateau, Ghats, costal low-lands and islands – 53%

Q.3. Write short notes on**1.2 Location and Extent****1. Location and extent of India.**

- Ans:**
- India lies in the northern and eastern hemispheres.
 - It has a central position in the southern part of the Asian continent.
 - The Tropic of Cancer passes through the central part of India.
 - The latitudinal extent of mainland India is from 8°4'28" to 37°6'53" North. Thus its latitudinal extent is 29°2'25".
 - Away from the main land, the southernmost tip of India is Indira point, located at 6°45' north latitude.
 - India's longitudinal extent is from 68°7'33" to 97°24'47" east. Thus its longitudinal extent is 29°17'14".

1.3 Surrounding Nations***2. Nations on Land frontier of India.**

- Ans:**
- Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh are the neighbouring countries of India who share their land boundaries with Indian states.
 - Pakistan shares its land boundary with Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.
 - Afghanistan shares its land boundary with Jammu and Kashmir.
 - China shares its land boundary with Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.
 - Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim share their land boundary with Nepal.
 - Border of Bhutan is shared by Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.
 - Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram share their land border with Myanmar.
 - Bangladesh is surrounded by Indian states of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

3. Water frontiers of India.

- Ans:**
- India is bounded by Arabian sea in the west and southwest.
 - Bay of Bengal is present in the east and southeast of India.
 - Indian ocean is present in the south.
 - Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Gulf of Mannar and narrow channel of the Palk strait.
 - India shares its maritime boundary with Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

1.4 Process of identification of a region**4. Region.**

- Ans:**
- Region is a specific area which can be small or a large geographic area.
 - A region may be based on association of activities in a central place.
 - In each region, there may be one or more than one core areas. In the core areas geographical pattern is well developed and with the increasing distance, the uniqueness becomes less

- transparent. However, they never lose the main regional characteristic.
- iv. A region can be a mountainous or plain area. It can be an urban or a rural area.
 - v. Region may be nodal, distinct by the association of activity about some central place. For example: a town and its surroundings.
 - vi. Region may be the homogeneous distribution of some phenomena within it. For example: coniferous forests, tropical forests etc.

1.5 Natural or Physical divisions

*5. Characteristics of the North Indian Plain.

- Ans:**
- i. North Indian plains form an unbroken belt of alluvial soil, which increases in thickness from west to east.
 - ii. It has mild climatic conditions and very gently sloping landscape.
 - iii. The rivers flow slowly and form alluvial plains.
 - iv. Therefore, the soil here is very fertile and the region is agriculturally very important for India.
 - v. The population density in these plains is very high and infrastructure is also well developed.

6. Indian plateau.

- Ans:**
- i. The Indian plateau region is stable and one of the oldest landmasses in the world.
 - ii. It is largest natural division of India and is triangular in shape.
 - iii. It is composed of very old igneous and metamorphic rocks.
 - iv. The numerous landform features are associated with faulting and volcanic activities.
 - v. It is characterised by horizontally layered lava.
 - vi. Rocky hill, plateaus, detached hills and several faults are found here.
 - vii. This region has fertile black soil and is rich in mineral resources.
 - viii. The distribution of human settlements on this plateau is uneven.

*7. The islands

Ans: There are two groups of Islands

- i. The Arabian Sea Islands
- ii. Bay of Bengal Islands

i. The Arabian Sea Islands

Lakshadweep, Minicoy and Amindivi islands are a group of islands in the Arabian Sea.

These are located 200 to 440 km off the southwestern coast of India.

These islands form the smallest union Territory of India.

Kavaratti is the capital of this union Territory.

ii. Bay of Bengal Islands

Bay of Bengal islands include Andaman and Nicobar islands.

The North Andaman Islands are physically characterized by a central range and number of narrow valleys.

The little Andaman is almost flat except the northern hilly tract.

The Nicobars, forming the summit of the submarine mountain range, are hilly in character.

The surface of Nicobars has been highly cut up by small streams.

The depressions are filled up to form alluvial plain.

Q.4. Give Reasons for the following

1.1 Introduction

1. India is a land of great diversity.

- Ans:**
- i. India has a large extent and geographical variations which are reflected by variety of natural resources.
 - ii. India has plenty of natural resources like sunshine, fertile soils, water, minerals, vegetation, animal life etc.
 - iii. It spreads from the snowy ranges of the Himalayas in the north to Kanyakumari in the South.
 - iv. Hence, India is a land of great diversity.

1.4 Process of identification of a region

*2. Regional approach to geographic studies is very important.

Ans: Regional approach to geographic studies is very important as it helps

- i. to focus on a particular area.
- ii. in studying various physical as well as human aspects, which interact with each other and work in unison.
- iii. to provide relative homogeneity to the region that is the foundation of regional approach.
- iv. to give an organised study of various phenomena.

*3. Regionalization is very essential.

- Ans:**
- i. The process of segregating an area into smaller segments is called regionalization e.g. Division of nation into states and states into districts etc.
 - ii. Regionalization is a base for economic development.
 - iii. Regionalization is very important for many historical, political, economical and sociological analysis.
 - iv. Hence regionalization is very essential.

Q.5. Answer the following questions in detail

1.3 Surrounding Nations

1. How was the Himalayan mountain system formed?

- Ans:**
- i. Convectional currents split the Gondwana land into a number of pieces.
 - ii. The Indo-Australian plate drifted towards the north after being separated from Gondwana land.
 - iii. The northward drift resulted in the collision of the plate with the much larger Eurasian Plate.
 - iv. Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were formed at the bottom of the Sea of Tethys, were folded to form the Himalayan mountain system.

2. Explain in detail geology of India.

- Ans:**
- i. The present physical structure of India is the result of long geological process.
 - ii. India is mainly composed of three geological units:
 - a. The Himalayan mountains
 - b. The Indo-Gangetic plains
 - c. The Peninsular plateaus.

- iii. After being separated from the Gondwana land, the Indo-Australian plate drifted northwards, which resulted in the collision of the plate with the much larger Eurasian Plate.
- iv. Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were formed at the bottom of the sea of Tethys, were folded to form the Himalayan mountain system.
- v. The movement of the plate also led to stresses in the crust, leading to folding, faulting and volcanic activity resulting in the formation of The Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- vi. In due course of time, the depression between uplifted young Himalayas and old peninsular plateau gradually filled with sediment deposits by the rivers flowing from the Himalayas in the north and peninsular plateau in the south.
- vii. Extensive alluvial deposits led to the formation of northern plains of India.
- viii. The Peninsular Plateau is mainly covered by igneous and metamorphic rocks with smoothly rising hills and broad valleys.
- ix. India has all major physical features of the earth i.e. Mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus and islands.
- x. Besides geological formation, number of processes such as weathering, erosion and deposition have modified the relief to its present form.

1.4 Process of identification of a region

*3. What is the process for the identification of a region?

- Ans:**
- i. Regions are identified on the basis of common characteristics, contiguity and similarity.
 - ii. The basis of regionalization differ, therefore different regions may be delimited according to the criteria used.
 - iii. Regions can also be identified on the basis of one or multiple factors like
 - a. **Economic regions:** based on economic factors like industries, transportation, level of development etc.
 - b. **Agricultural regions:** formed according to crops, crop-combination etc.

- c. **Social and cultural regions:** based on factors like population, sex ratio, language etc.
 - d. **Physical regions:** based on physical factors like origin, location, relief, rock types, landforms, climate, forests, soils, etc.
 - e. **Political and administrative regions:** formed in a country, according to states, districts, talukas and blocks.
- iv. A region can also be identified on the basis of association of activities about some central place for example, a town and its surroundings.

1.5 Natural or Physical divisions

*4. Discuss the characteristics of the Himalayas.

- Ans:**
- i. Himalayas are one of the young folded mountains which have highest relief in the world.
 - ii. This range has a granitic core and is flanked by metamorphosed sedimentary rocks.
 - iii. This region has very uneven topography with steep slopes, lofty snow covered peaks, cold climate, narrow deep valleys, swift flowing rivers.
 - iv. There are few roads, scattered small and terraced agricultural patches, extensive uninhabited natural landscape etc.
 - v. The eastern parts of the region have heavy rain, thick growth of natural vegetation and numerous isolated cultural groups who live in scattered settlements.

*5. Discuss the characteristics of coastal plains.

- Ans:** Coastal plain can be divided into two divisions on the basis of their location
- i. The Western coastal lowland
 - ii. The Eastern coastal lowland
- i. The Western coastal lowland**
It is characterized by seasonal rivers, high relief, dissected terrain, faulted structures, indented coastline, rias and cliffs etc.
The coast has a number of bays and headlands, estuaries, backwater lagoons, swamps, salt marshes, mangrove forests, clean and beautiful beaches etc.
- ii. The Eastern coastal lowland**
It is characterised by deltaic plains. These deltas are formed due to deposition work of rivers.

Extensive deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers etc. are characteristic features of this coast.

Q.6. Map Reading

A. By referring Figure 1.2 on page 3 of your textbook answer the following questions.

1. Name the Lowest point below sea level in India.

Ans: Kuttanad is the lowest point below sea level in India.

2. Name the highest peak in India.

Ans: K2 is the highest peak in India.

3. Name the eastern most part of India.

Ans: Kibithu is the eastern most part of India.

4. Name the western most part of India.

Ans: Ghuar mota is the western most part of India.

5. Name the northern most part of India.

Ans: Dardar is the northern most part of India.

6. Name the southern most part of Indian mainland.

Ans: Kanyakumari is the southern most part of Indian mainland.

B. By referring figure 1.3 on page 4 of your textbook answer the following questions.

1. Name two countries which are surrounded by India on three sides.

Ans: Nepal and Bangladesh are the two countries surrounded by India on three sides.

2. Name the foreign Island to the South west of India.

Ans: Maldives is the foreign Island to the south west of India.

3. Name the country to the north west of India.

Ans: Pakistan is present to the north west of India.

4. Name the water body to the east of India.

Ans: Bay of Bengal is present to the east of India.

5. Name two foreign countries to the south east of India.

Ans: Sri Lanka and Indonesia are the foreign countries present to the south east of India.

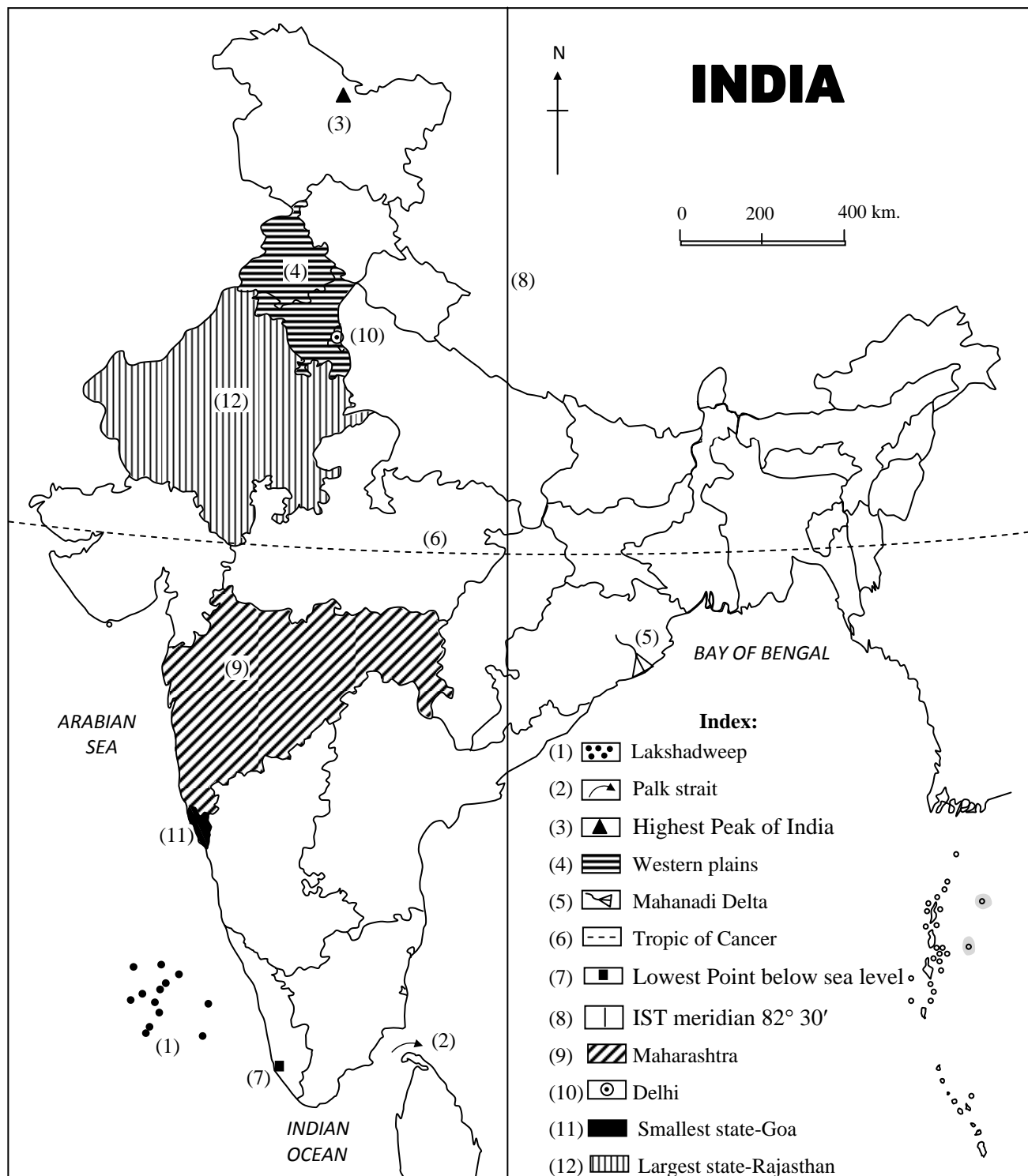
6. Name the country which shares the least boundary with India.

Ans: Afghanistan is the nation which shares the least boundary with India.

Q.7. Mark and name the following on the outline map of India with a suitable index.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| *1. Lakshadweep | *2. Palk strait |
| *3. Highest Peak of India | *4. Western plains |
| *5. Mahanadi delta | *6. Tropic of cancer |
| *7. Lowest Point below sea level | *8. IST meridian 82° 30' |
| 9. Maharashtra | 10. Delhi |
| 11. Smallest state-Goa | 12. Largest state-Rajasthan |

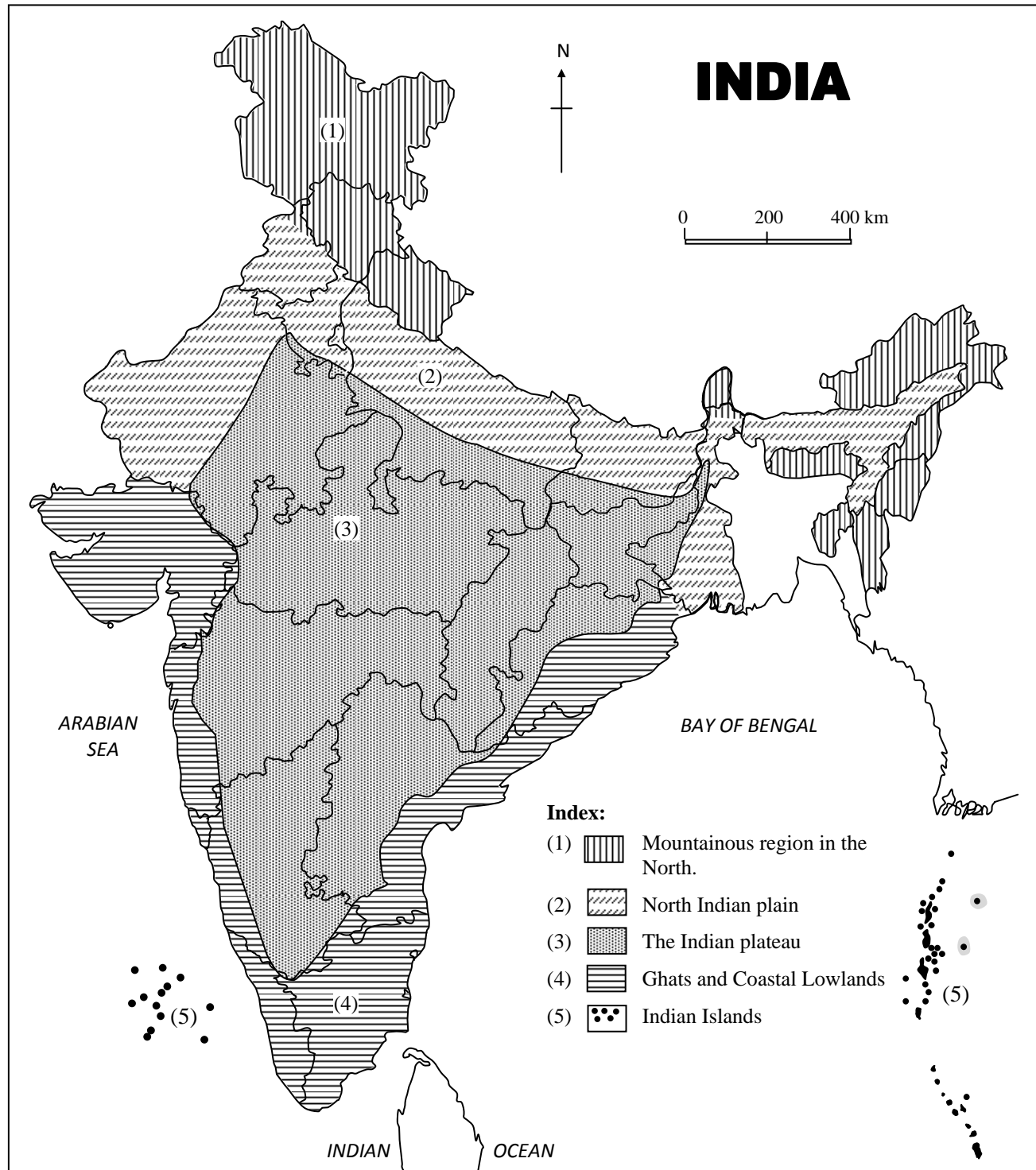
Ans: The above details are shown in the map given below:



Q.8. Mark and name the following physical divisions on the outline map of India.

1. Mountainous region in the North.
2. North Indian plain
3. The Indian plateau
4. Coastal Lowlands
5. Indian Islands

Ans: The above details are shown in the map given below:



Quick Review

India**Official Name:** Bharat**Number of States and Union Territories:** 28 and 7 respectively**Location:**

- Northern and Eastern Hemispheres.
- Central position in the southernmost part of the Asian Continent.
- Tropic of Cancer passes through the Central Part.

Extent:

- Latitudinal Extent: $8^{\circ}4'28''$ to $37^{\circ}6'53''$ North i.e. $29^{\circ}2'25''$ (in Total).
- Longitudinal Extent: $68^{\circ}7'33''$ to $97^{\circ}24'47''$ East i.e. $29^{\circ}17'14''$ (in Total).
- Total land area: 32,87,263 square kilometers.
- Land frontier: 15200 km, Coastline: 7517 km.

Facts and Features:

- **In terms of Area:**
Seventh largest in the world.
Largest state : Rajasthan (followed by Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra)
Smallest state: Goa.
- **In terms of Distance:**
Westernmost point in Gujarat → Easternmost point in Arunachal Pradesh: 2993 km
Northernmost point in Kashmir → Southernmost mainland : 3214 km
- **In terms of Geology:**
3 geological units → The Himalayan Mountains, the Indo-Gangetic plains and the Peninsular Plateaus.
Southernmost tip (of Indian Peninsula): Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.
Southernmost tip (India) : Indira Point in Nicobar.
The Lowest point (below sea level): Kuttanad (-2.2 m) in Kerala.
- **India's Standard Time (IST):**
Determined by the standard meridian of longitude $82^{\circ}30'$ East passing through Allahabad.
Time Difference (Longest and Shortest day):
Near Leh and Ladakh: 4 Hours
Near Kanyakumari: 45 minutes
Time Difference (Sunrise):
Between Kibithu village (Arunachal Pradesh) in the east → Ghuar Mota (near Sir Creek, Gujarat)
in the west : 116 minutes.
- **Surrounding Land Frontiers (with percentage of boundary shared) :**
Pakistan (22%), Afghanistan (0.7%), China (23%), Nepal (12%), Bhutan (4.5%), Myanmar (10.8%), Bangladesh (27%).

➤ **Surrounding Water Frontiers:**

Arabian Sea (in the West and Southwest), Bay of Bengal (in the East and Southeast) and Indian Ocean (to the South).

➤ **Maritime boundaries shared with:**

Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

