

CBSE Class Class–VI Social Science
NCERT Solutions
GEOGRAPHY Chapter 7
OUR COUNTRY – INDIA

Question 1: Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) Name the major physical divisions of India.

(b) India shares its land boundaries with seven countries. Name them.

(c) Which two major rivers fall into the Arabian Sea?

(d) Name the delta formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

(e) How many States and Union Territories are there in India? Which States have a common Capital?

(f) Why do a large number of people live in the Northern plains?

(g) Why is Lakshadweep known as a coral island?

Answer: (a) The major physical divisions of India are;

- **The Northern Mountains :** The Northern Mountains form a series of three mountain ranges such as Karakoram, Ladakh, and the Himalayas. Of these three the Himalayas are the prominent one.
- **The Northern Plains :** The Northern Plains lie south of the Himalayan foothill and are extremely fertile due to the deposits laid down by the rivers -the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries.
- **The Great Indian Desert:** The Great Indian Desert is located to the west of the Northern Plains. It is dry, hot and sandy with sand dunes. Since it receives very little rainfall, it has very little or no vegetation.
- **The Peninsular Plateau :** The Peninsular Plateau lies to the south of the Northern Plains. It is made up of two parts; the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau. This is a region with numerous hill ranges and valleys. The plateau is rich in minerals like coal and iron-ore.
- **The Coastal Plains :** Both to the east and west of the Peninsular Plateau are the Coastal Plains. The western Coastal plains are very narrow and the eastern Coastal plains are much broader.

- **The Islands.**

(b) The countries with which India shares its land boundaries are: Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

(c) The two major rivers that fall into the Arabian Sea are: Narmada and Tapi.

(d) The Sunderban delta is formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

(e) There are 29 States and 7 Union Territories in India. Punjab and Haryana are the States that have a common Capital (Chandigarh).

(f) The Northern Indian plains have been formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers - the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These river plains provide fertile land for cultivation and produces most of our country's food grains. This is why a large number of people live in the Northern plains.

(g) Lakshadweep Islands are smaller group of islands in the Arabian Sea. Many of these islands are formed by coral polyps. Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called polyps. When they die, their skeletal remains accumulate on the sea bed, which grows higher and higher to form coral islands. Hence, Lakshadweep Islands are known as coral islands.

Question 2: Tick the correct answers.

(a) The southernmost Himalayas are known as

- (i) Shiwaliks**
- (ii) Himadri**
- (iii) Himachal**

(b) Sahyadris is also known as

- (i) Aravali**
- (ii) Western Ghats**
- (iii) Himadri**

(c) The Palk Strait lies between the countries

- (i) Sri Lanka and Maldives**
- (ii) India and Sri Lanka**
- (iii) India and Maldives**

(d) The Indian islands in the Arabian Sea are known as

(i) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(ii) Lakshadweep Islands

(iii) Maldives

(e) The oldest mountain range in India is the

(i) Aravali Hills

(ii) Western Ghats

(iii) Himalayas

Answer: (a) (i) Shiwaliks

(b) (ii) Western Ghats

(c) (ii) India and Sri Lanka

(d) (ii) Lakshadweep Islands

(e) (i) Aravali Hills

Question 3: Fill in the blanks.

(a) India has an area of about _____.

(b) The Greater Himalayas are also known as _____.

(c) The largest state in India in terms of area is _____.

(d) The river Narmada falls into the _____ Sea.

(e) The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is _____.

Answer: (a) India has an area of about **3.28 million square kilometers**.

(b) The Greater Himalayas are also known as **Himadri**.

(c) The largest state in India in terms of area is **Rajasthan**.

(d) The river Narmada falls into the **Arabian** Sea.

(e) The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is **the Tropic of Cancer**.