

Question Bank

Class - VI

Chap - India - Our Motherland Pg - 129 - 139
(Regional Geography)

1) Fill in the blanks :- (1X5=5)

a) The southernmost tip of India is Indira Point

b) Telangana is the newest state in India.

c) The number of Indian states at present is 29.

d) Easternmost point of India is Kibithu.

e) Godwin Austin is the highest peak of Karakoram.

Answer the following :-

a) Explain the location and boundary of India. (3)

A:- Latitudinal extent : The main landmass of India lies between $8^{\circ}4'N$ (Kanyakumari) and $37^{\circ}6'N$ (Kashmir border). The Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}N$) passes through the middle of the country from east to west, cutting it almost into two equal halves.
Longitudinal extent : India lies between $68^{\circ}7'E$ (western border of Gujarat) and $97^{\circ}25'E$ (Eastern border of Arunachal Pradesh). The $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}E$ longitude passes through the centre of the country, cutting it into almost equal halves on the east and west. This is also considered as the Standard Meridian, along which, the Indian Standard Time is calculated.

Boundaries :-

North: The ~~main~~ northern boundary is marked by the huge and gigantic Himalayan range. China, Nepal and Bhutan ~~are~~ ^{also} form parts of the northern boundary.

West: The western side of India is bounded by Pakistan and the Arabian Sea.

East: The eastern boundary is constituted by Bangladesh, Myanmar and Bay of Bengal.

South: The southern boundary is marked by the Indian Ocean and Sri Lanka, which is separated from the Indian landmass by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Myanmar.

b) Why is India called a 'peninsular country'? (3)

A:- If a landmass is surrounded by sea on three sides and attached to the main landmass on the fourth side, it is called a peninsula. India is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea on the east, south and west respectively. On the north it is bounded by the Great Himalayan range, Nepal, Bhutan and China. Hence, India is called a 'peninsular country'.

c) Why is India called a 'sub-continent'? (3)

A:- India, together with Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka is called a 'sub-continent'. The huge size, huge population, large variety of physical and geographical features, culture, heritage, etc. make the land as diverse as a continent. The ^{usual} characteristics of any continent are found in this land. Although not as big as a continent, this huge landmass exhibits 'unity in diversity'. Hence, it is called a 'sub-continent'.

d) What do you know about cultural Heritage of India? (3)

A:- Important cultural heritage sites of India are (a) Historical and cultural heritage sites: (i) Humayun's tomb in Delhi, (ii) Taj Mahal at Agra, (iii) Agra Fort, (iv) Khajuraho, (v) The caves of Ajanta and Ellora. b) Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram, Konark Sun Temple, Churches and Convents of Goa, Fatehpur Sikri etc. c) India's World natural heritage sites and Sundarban, the Nanda Devi peak, Kaziranga reserve forest etc.

e) What are Bangar and Khadar? (3)

A:- Bangar: It represents the upland formed by the deposition of the older alluvium in the river beds. These are found in the western side of the Ganga plains. Khadar: They are lowlands formed by the deposition of detritus of new alluvium in the river beds. They are found in the lower course of the rivers.

f) What is Deccan Trap? (3)

A:- The greater part of Maharashtra is lava plateau. Great thickness of lavas were poured out through innumerable fissures in Cretaceous and Eocene times (60-140 million years ago) and the plateau resulted from horizontal disposition of lava while in its liquid state. The weathering has given rise to flat topped hills flanked by terraces or steps. These steps are known as Deccan Trap in Maharashtra plateau.

g) Name the Islands of India. (3)

A:- The important islands of India are: (a) The Andaman and Nicobar islands: They are located in the Bay of Bengal. They are a group of 324 islands. Saddle Peak (750 m) in North Andaman is the highest peak in this region. Barren Island is the India's only active volcano. (b) Lakshadweep: It is built mainly of corals and situated in the Arabian sea.

h) Explain the physiographic divisions of Himalaya with Diagram. (5)

A:- The ~~the~~ Himalayas are not a single, continuous chain of mountains, but a series of parallel ~~of parallel ranges~~ or converging ranges. The Himalayas can be divided into three main ranges that run parallel to each other.

a) The Greater Himalayas or the Himadri : ~~It~~ It is the highest part of the Himalayas.

The average elevation of the Himadri is 6,000 m. and it is permanently covered with snow. Mount Everest (8,848 m), the highest peak in world is located here. There are some other peaks, such as Kangchenjunga (8,598 m, the world's third highest peak), Dhaulagiri (8,172 m.), Nanga Parbat (8,126 m.), Annapurna (8,076 m.), Nandadevi (7,817 m.) etc. The Gangotri and ~~Yamunotri~~ Yamunotri glaciers are found in the Himadri.

Kangchenjunga is the highest peak in India because Mt. Chodim Austin is ~~in~~ in Jammu and Kashmir of India is an area under debated occupation of Pakistan and China.

b) The Lesser Himalayas or Himachal : It is a massive mountainous tract about 75 km. wide and lies south of ~~the~~ Himadri. It has an average elevation of 4,500 m. This mountain belt is highly dissected. Many of the hill stations, such as Shimla, Nainital, Mussoorie, Darjeeling are situated in the belt.

c) The Outer Himalayas or Shiwalik : It is the southernmost range of ~~the~~ the Himalayas. It forms the foothills of Himalayan range. It is 600 to 1500 m. high with a width ranging from 15 to 50 km. It is a chain of low-lying hills. It is not a continuous range. There are broad longitudinal valleys in the Shiwaliks known as Doons. Dehradun is one of such valleys. Foot hills of Shiwaliks are known as Terai.

THE GREATER HIMALAYA / HIMADRI

MT Everest, Kanchenjunga, Dhaulagiri, Nanga Parbat, Annapurna, Gangotri & Yamunotri Colicn. 6000m

THE LESSER HIMALA / HIMACHAL

Shimla, Nainital, Mussoorie, Darjeeling

← 75 km →

4,500m

THE OUTER HIMALA / SHIWALIK

Doon, Dehradun, Terai

← 15-50 km →

600-1500m

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF HIMALAYA

i) Explain the Regional division of Himalaya with diagram (4)

A) ¹⁰⁰ii) Regional Divisions of Himalayas: The Himalayas have been divided into three regional divisions. These are (a) Western Himalayas, (b) Central Himalayas (lies in Nepal) and (c) Eastern Himalayas.

a) Western Himalayas: The Western Himalayas are again subdivided into four sub-regional divisions such as (i) North Kashmir Himalaya (ii) South Kashmir Himalayas (iii) Himachal Himalaya and (iv) Uttaraanchal Himalayas. It is called the Trans-Himalayas or the Tethys Himalayas. They are made up of the Ladakh Range, Zaskar Range and the Pirpanjal Range. Ladakh is the highest plateau of the world. The important mountain passes in the region are Zojiila between Srinagar, Leh

and Shipkila on Indo-China border. (b) Central Himalayas & They extend in Nepal. (c) Eastern Himalayas: They are in the north: West Bengal, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh in India and Bhutan. The Nathula pass lies between India and Tibet.

<u>WESTERN HIMALAYA</u> <u>TRANS / TETHYS HIMALAYA</u>	<u>CENTRAL</u> <u>HIMALAYA</u>	<u>EASTERN HIMALAYA</u>
① North Kashmir Himalayas		West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan
② South Kashmir Himalayas		
③ Himachal Himalaya	Nepal	Nathula Pass.
Ladakh Range, Zaskar Range, Pirpanjal Range, Zojilla pass		

REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF HIMALAYA