

CHAPTER 7

OUR

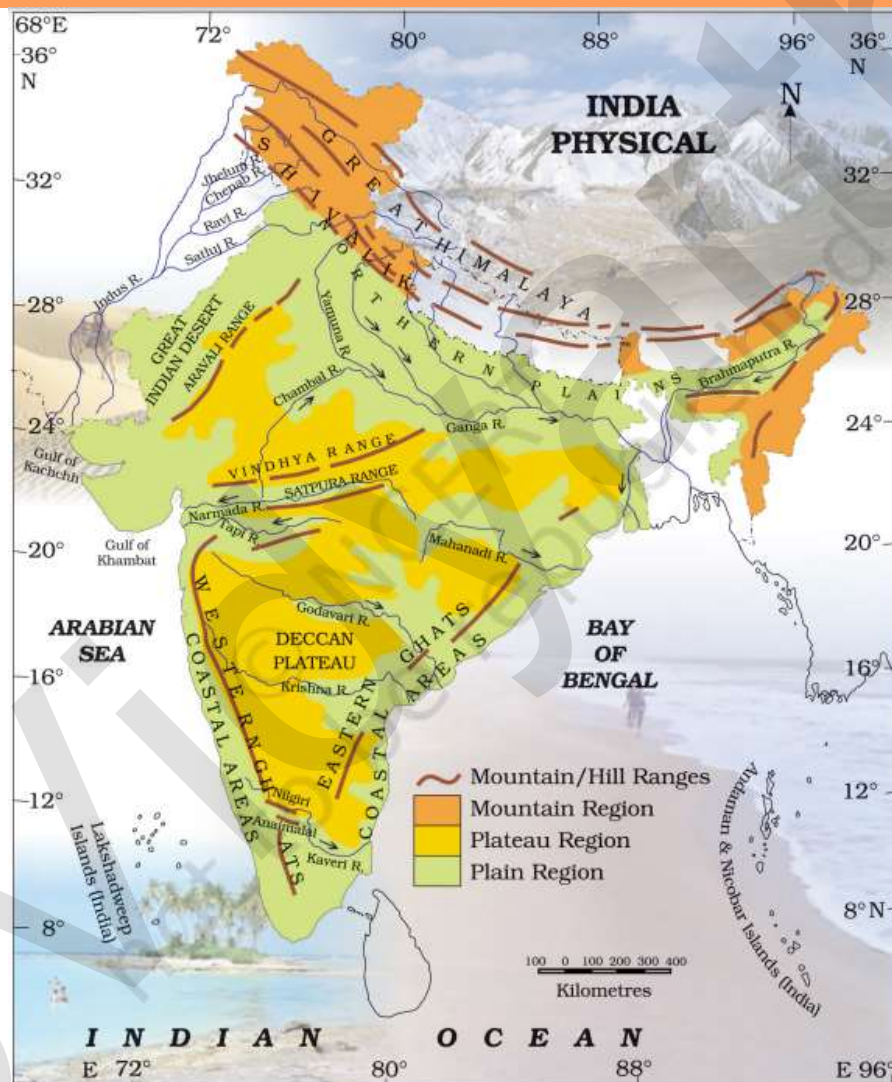
COUNTRY

INDIA

CLASS VI

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- Area of India is about 3.28 million sq. km.
- The north-south extent from Kashmir to Kanyakumari is about 3,200 km
- the east-west extent from Arunachal Pradesh to Kuchchh is about 2,900 km
- Delhi is the national capital.

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India is located in the northern hemisphere



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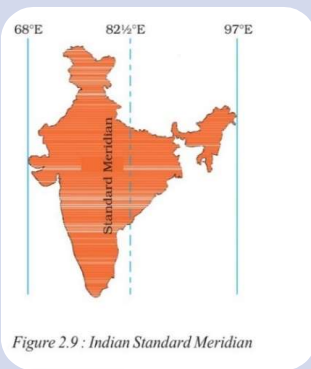
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- There is a great variety in the climate, vegetation, wildlife as well as in the language and culture.



INDIA

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**Location  
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Setting**

**Indian  
Standar  
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**India's  
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**Political  
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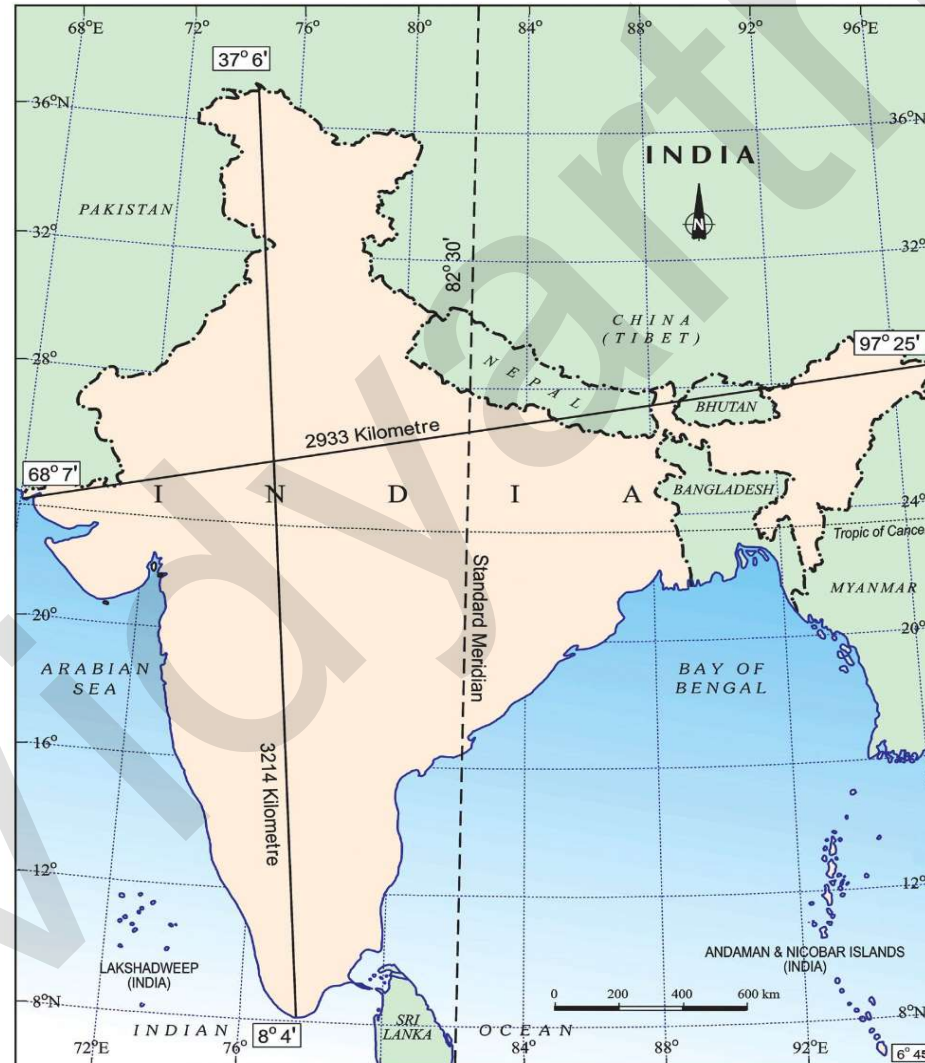
**Physical Divisions**

- The Himalayan Mountains
- The Northern Plains
- The Great Indian Desert
- Peninsular Plateau
- Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats
- The Islands

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## ❖ Locational Setting

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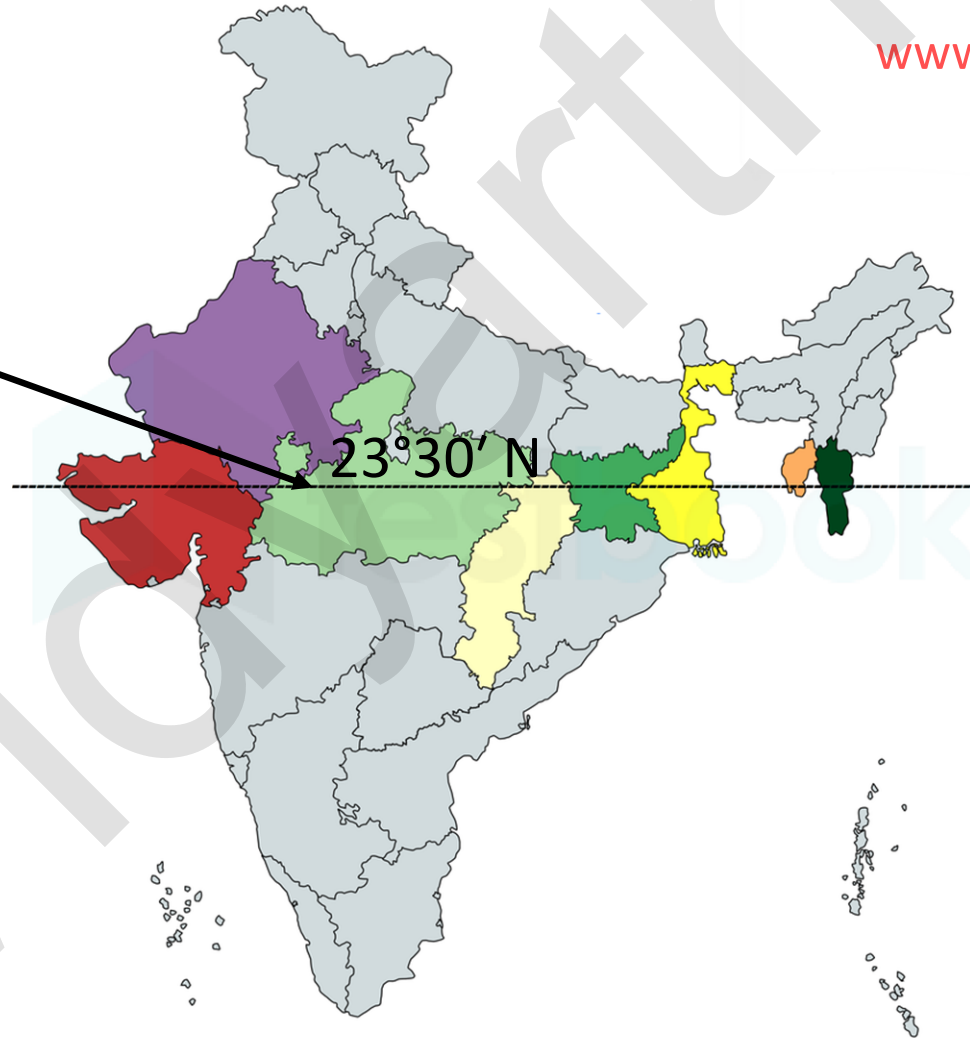
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✓ Longitudinal setting

Tropic of cancer



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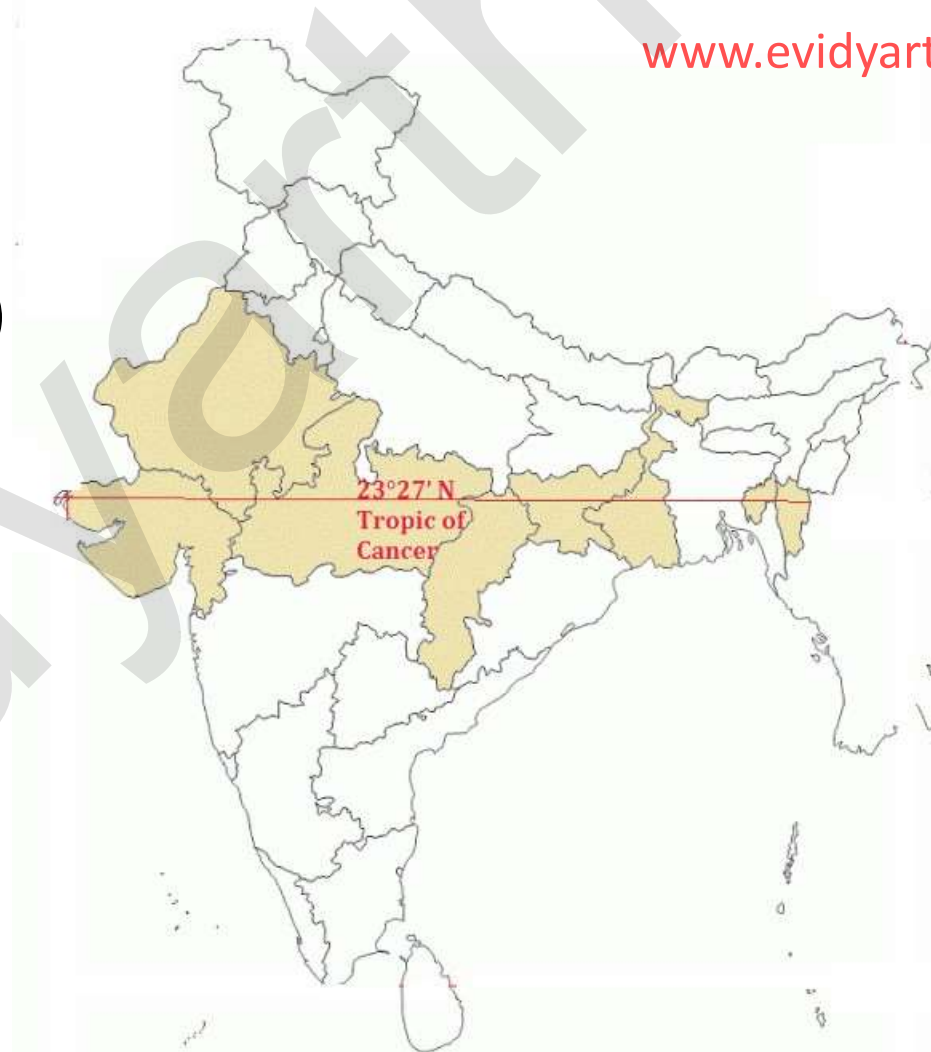


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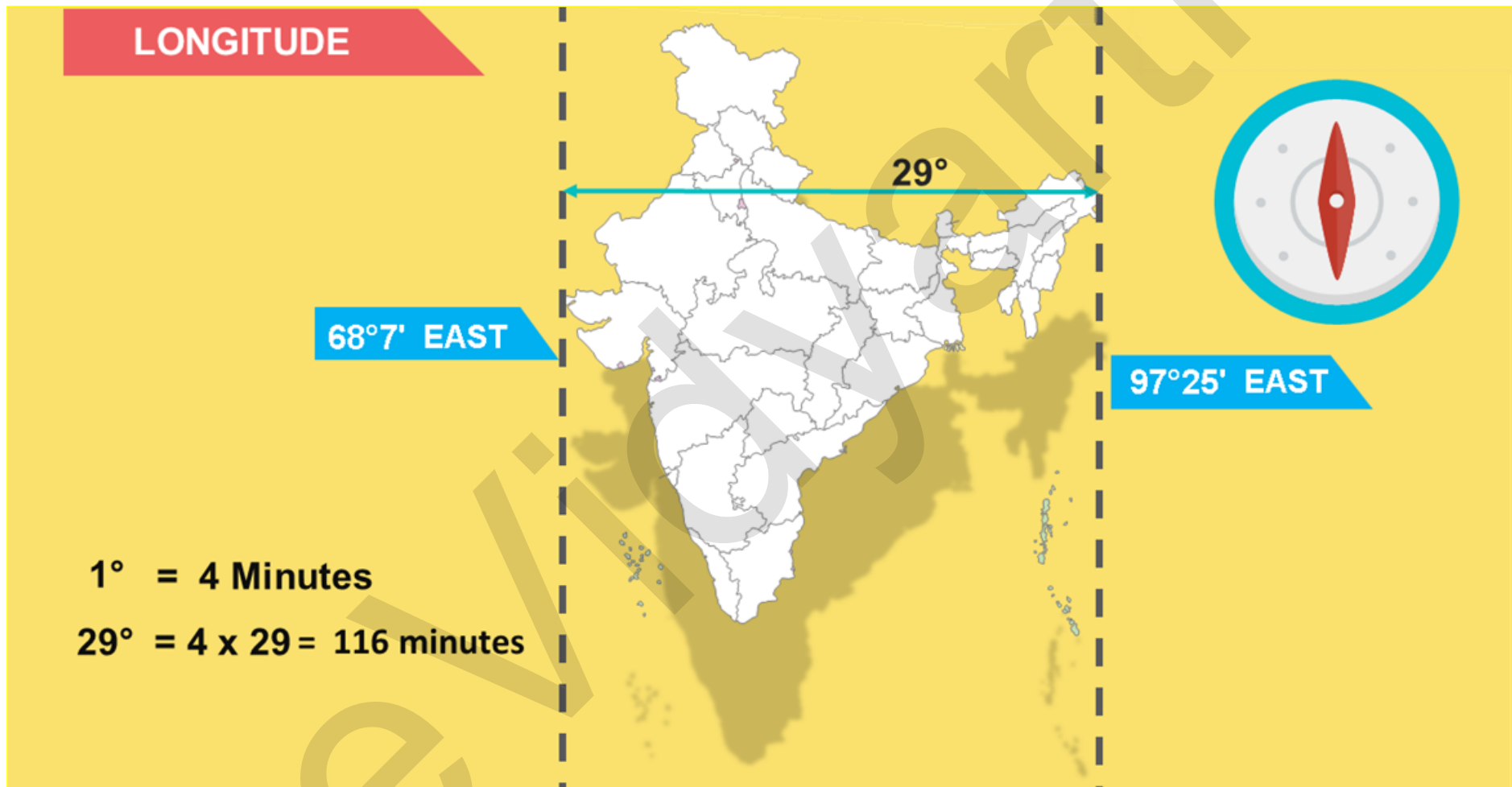
### ✓ Longitudinal setting

- The Tropic of Cancer ( $23^{\circ}30' N$ )
  - ✓ From South  $8^{\circ}4' N$  to North  $37^{\circ}6' N$
- From West to East, India extends between  $68^{\circ}7' E$  and  $97^{\circ}25' E$  longitudes.



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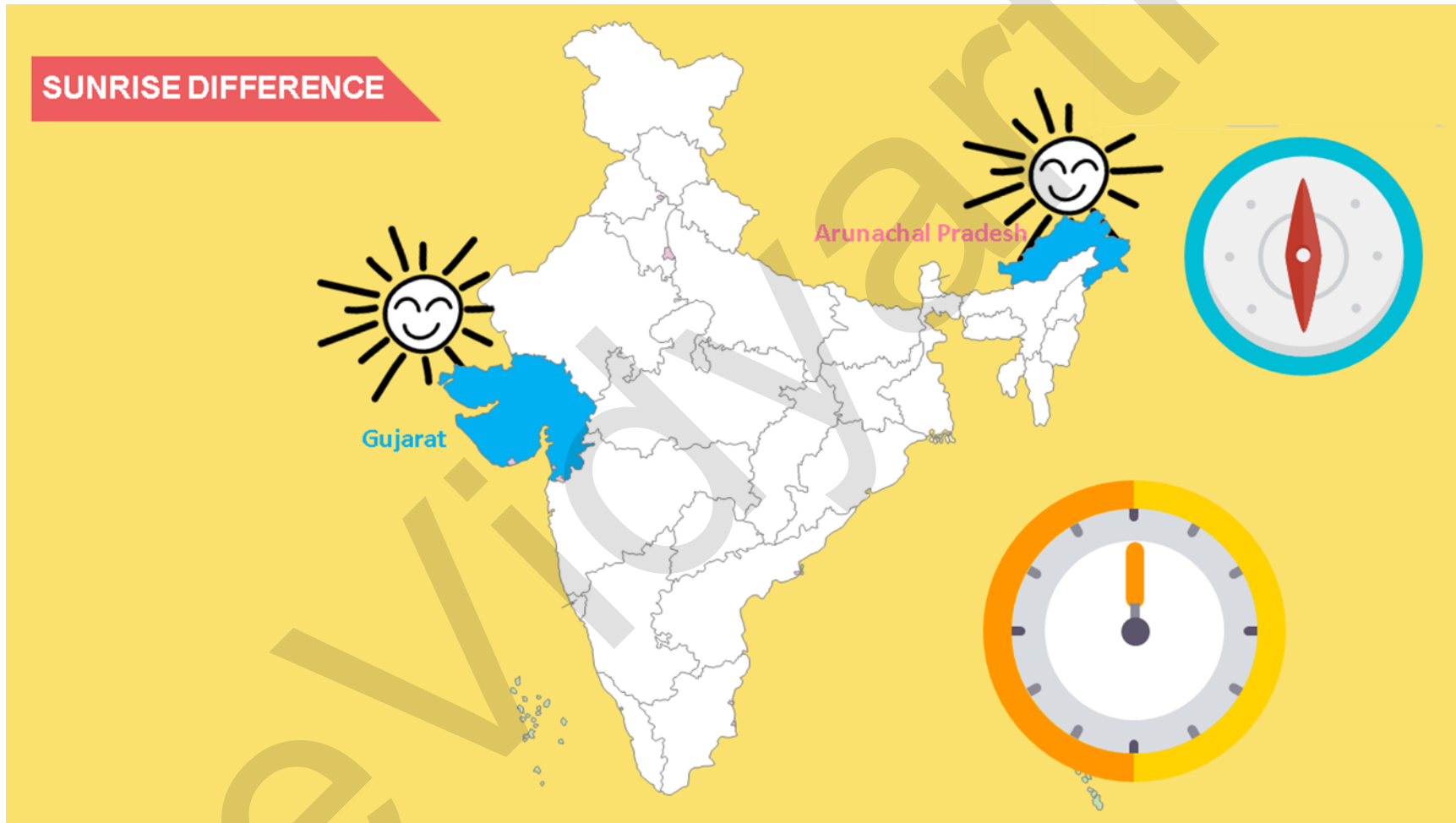
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- Due  $29^\circ$  difference there can be wide differences in local time of places located at two extreme points of India. ( approx. 2 hour difference!!!!)
  - ✓ But local time of longitude of  $82^\circ 30' E$  has been taken as the Indian Standard Time.

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### ➤ Indian Standard Time

- The longitudinal extent of India is  $29^\circ$  which is huge. Hence, there could be wide differences in local timings.
- Due to great longitudinal extent, the sun rises about two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh than in Gujarat. To keep things simple, the local time has been fixed as per the longitude  $82^\circ 30'$  E. This longitude is called the Standard Meridian of India.

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## ❖ India's Neighbors

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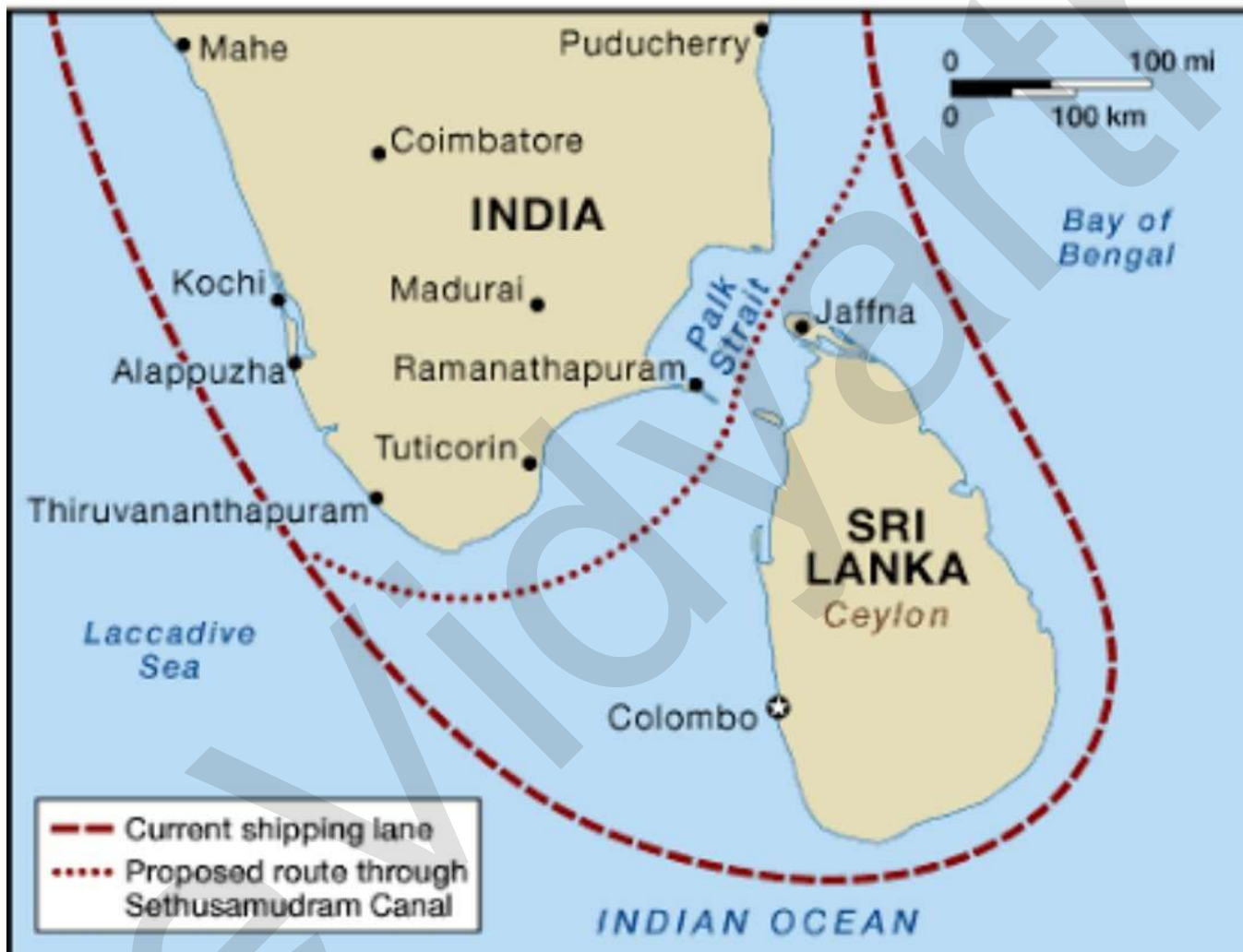
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### ❖ India's Neighbors

- There are seven countries that share land boundaries with India.
- The seven countries are Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.
- Island neighbors are Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Palk Strait.

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- Afghanistan and Pakistan are towards west of India. China, Nepal and Bhutan are towards north of India.
- Bangladesh and Myanmar are towards east of India.

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## ❖ Political and Administrative Divisions



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### ❖ Political and Administrative Divisions

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- India has been divided into 28 states.
- There are 8 union territories in India.
- All the states are further divided into smaller administrative units; called districts.
- Delhi is the National Capital of India.
- Rajasthan is the largest state and Goa is the smallest state.

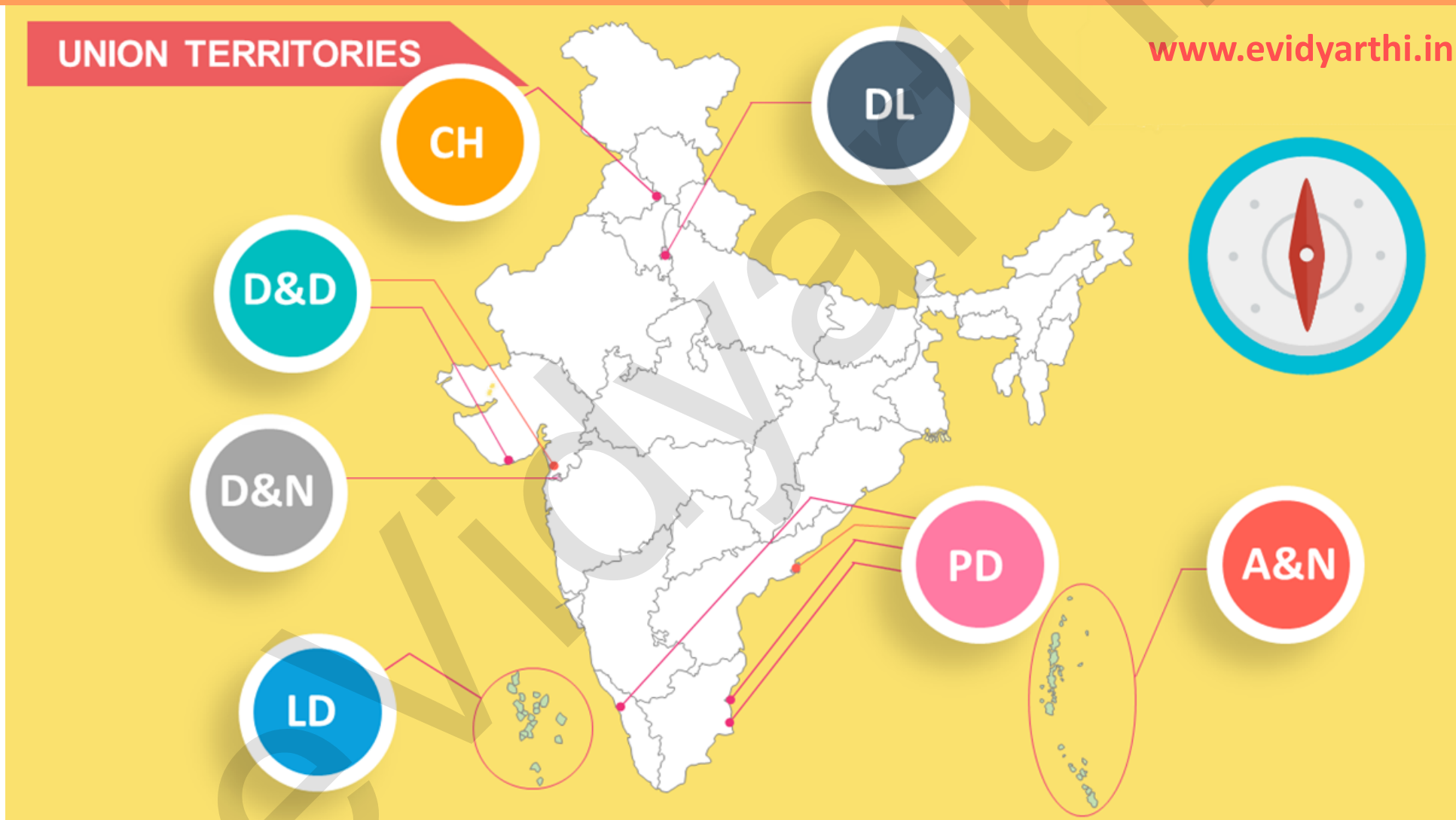
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## 28 States of India

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. Odisha
20. Punjab
21. Rajasthan
22. Sikkim
23. Tamil Nadu
24. Telangana
25. Tripura
26. Uttar Pradesh
27. Uttarakhand
28. West Bengal

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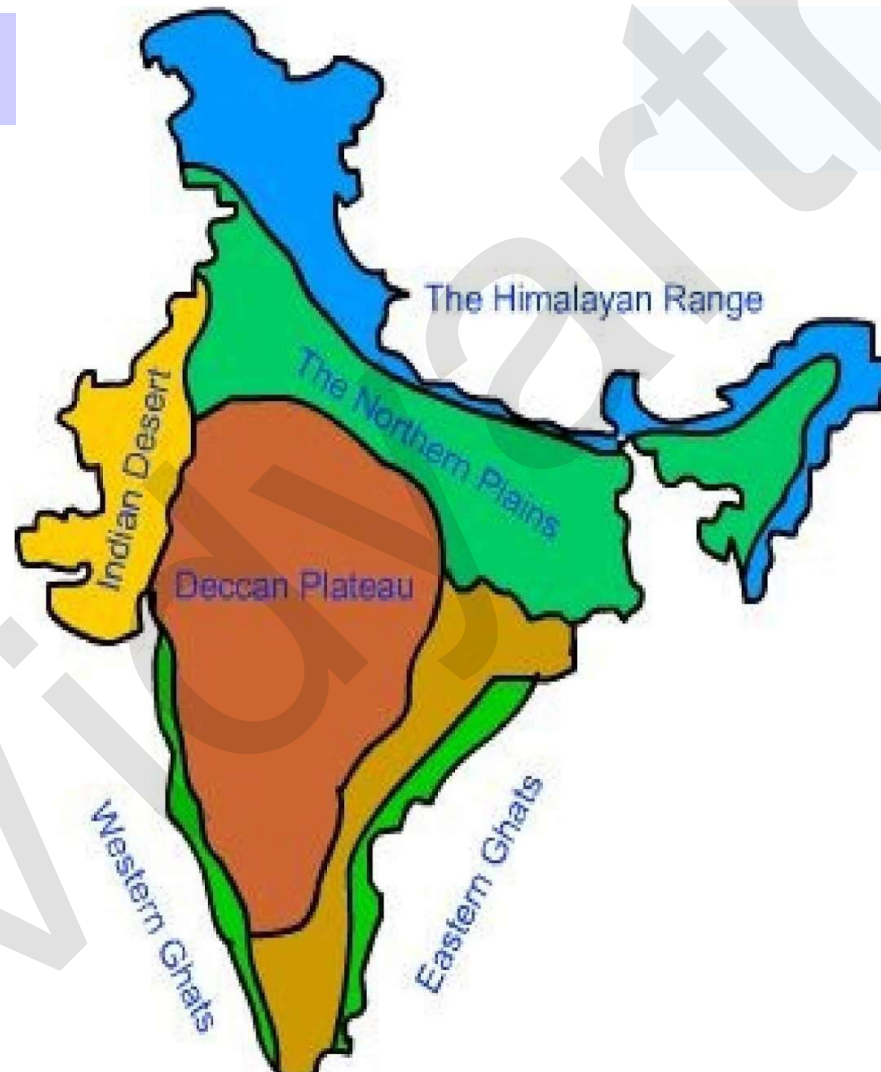
## 8 Union Territories

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Chandigarh
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
4. Delhi
5. Jammu and Kashmir
6. Lakshadweep
7. Puducherry
8. Ladakh

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## ❖ Physical Divisions

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### ❖ Physical Divisions

- Our country, India is vast. It has an area of about 3.28 million sq. km. In the north, it is surrounded by the Himalayas; in the west; there is the Arabian Sea; in the east; the Bay of Bengal and in the south; the Indian Ocean.
- The distance from north to south of mainland India is 3,214 Km.
- The distance from east to west is 2,933 Km.



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- The Himalayas in the North are divided into three main parallel ranges.
  1. Great Himalaya or Himadri,
  2. Middle Himalaya or Himachal and
  3. Shiwalik.
- The Northern Indian plains lie to the South of the Himalayas.
- In the Western part of India lies the Great Indian desert.

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- To the South of Northern plains lies the peninsular plateau.
- The Western Ghats or Sahyadris border the plateau in the West and the Eastern Ghats provide the Eastern boundary.
- The Andaman and the Nicobar Islands lie to the South-East of the Indian mainland.

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- Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea.
- The Andaman and the Nicobar Islands lie to the South-East of the Indian mainland.
- The Sunder ban delta is formed where the Ganga and Brahmaputra flow into the Bay of Bengal.

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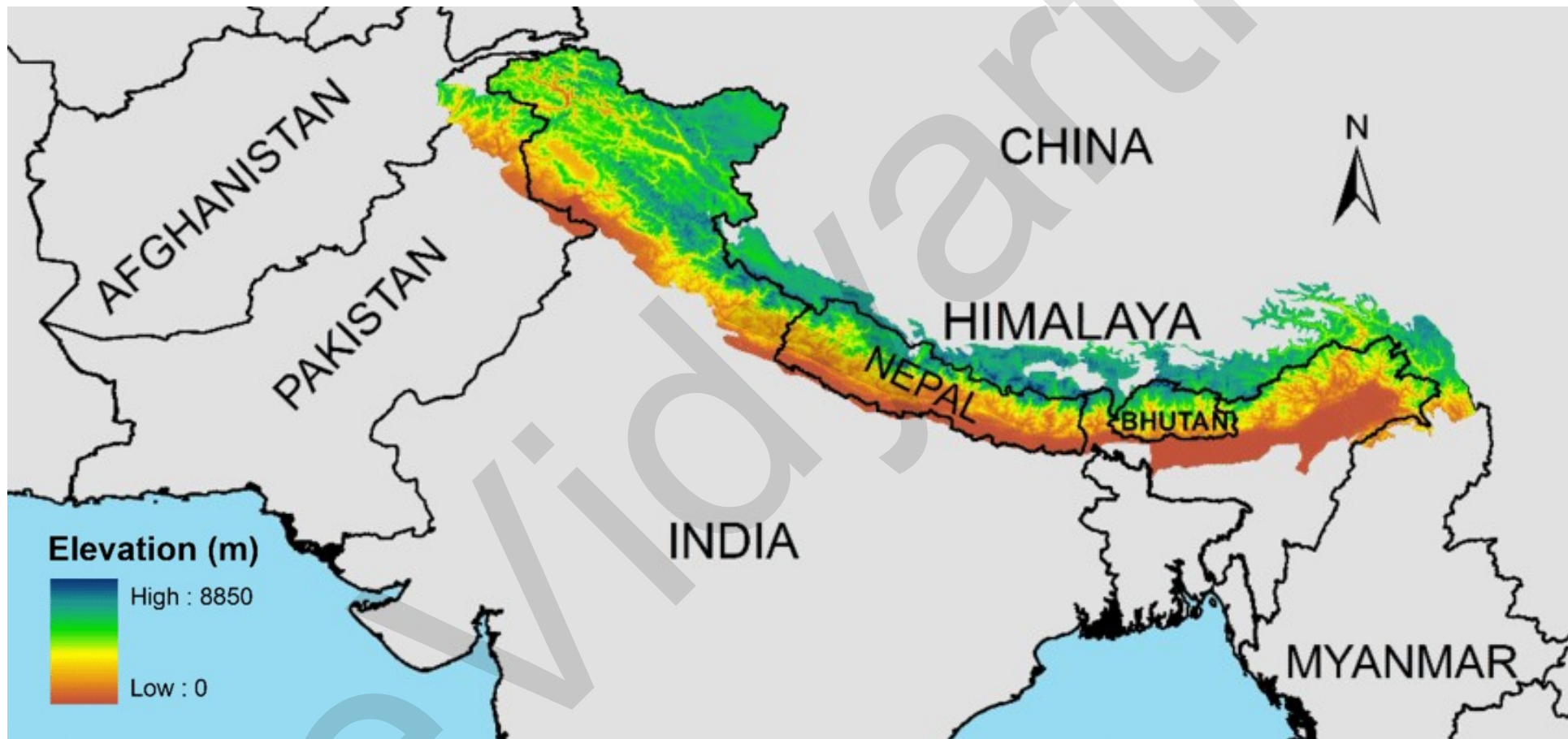
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✓ India is a diverse country; in terms of physical features. It can be divided into following physical divisions:

- The Himalayan Mountains
- The Northern Plains
- The Great Indian Desert
- The Deccan Plateau
- Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

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## □ The Himalayan Mountains

- The Himalayan Mountains are in the north of the Indian subcontinent.
- The Himalayan Mountains are divided into three parallel ranges, viz. the Great Himalaya or Himadri, the Middle Himalaya or Himachal and the Shivalik.

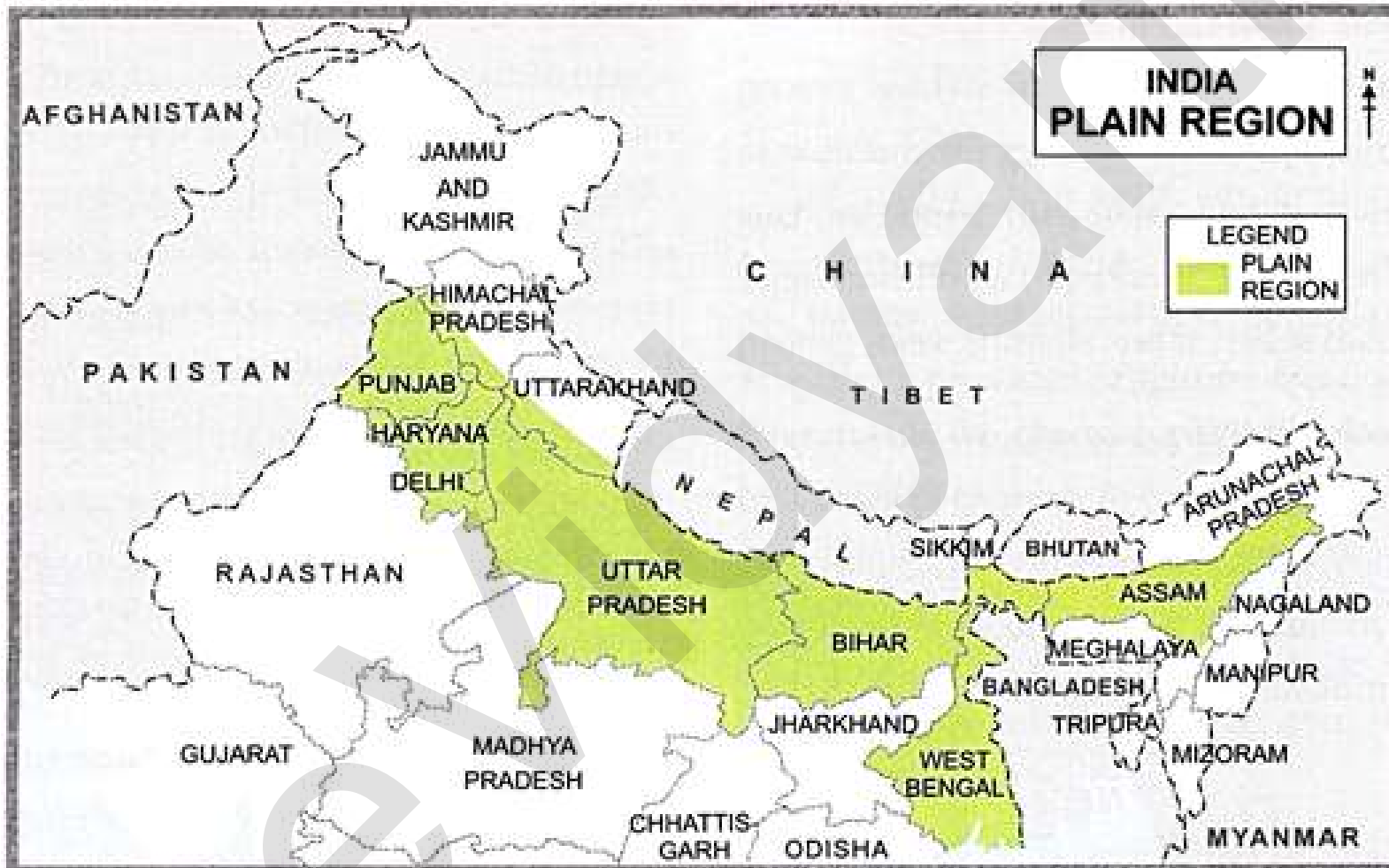
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- **The Great Himalaya:** This is the northernmost range. The highest peaks of the world are located in this range.
- **The Middle Himalaya:** This range is towards south of the Great Himalayas. Many popular hill stations are in this range.
- **The Shivalik:** This is the southernmost range. The elevation in this range is low compared to in the other two ranges.

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### □ The Northern Plains

- The Northern Plains lie to the south of the Himalayas.
- These plains are formed by the rivers; the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries.
- The lands are highly fertile in this region. Hence, this region has very high population density.

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## ❑ The Great Indian Desert



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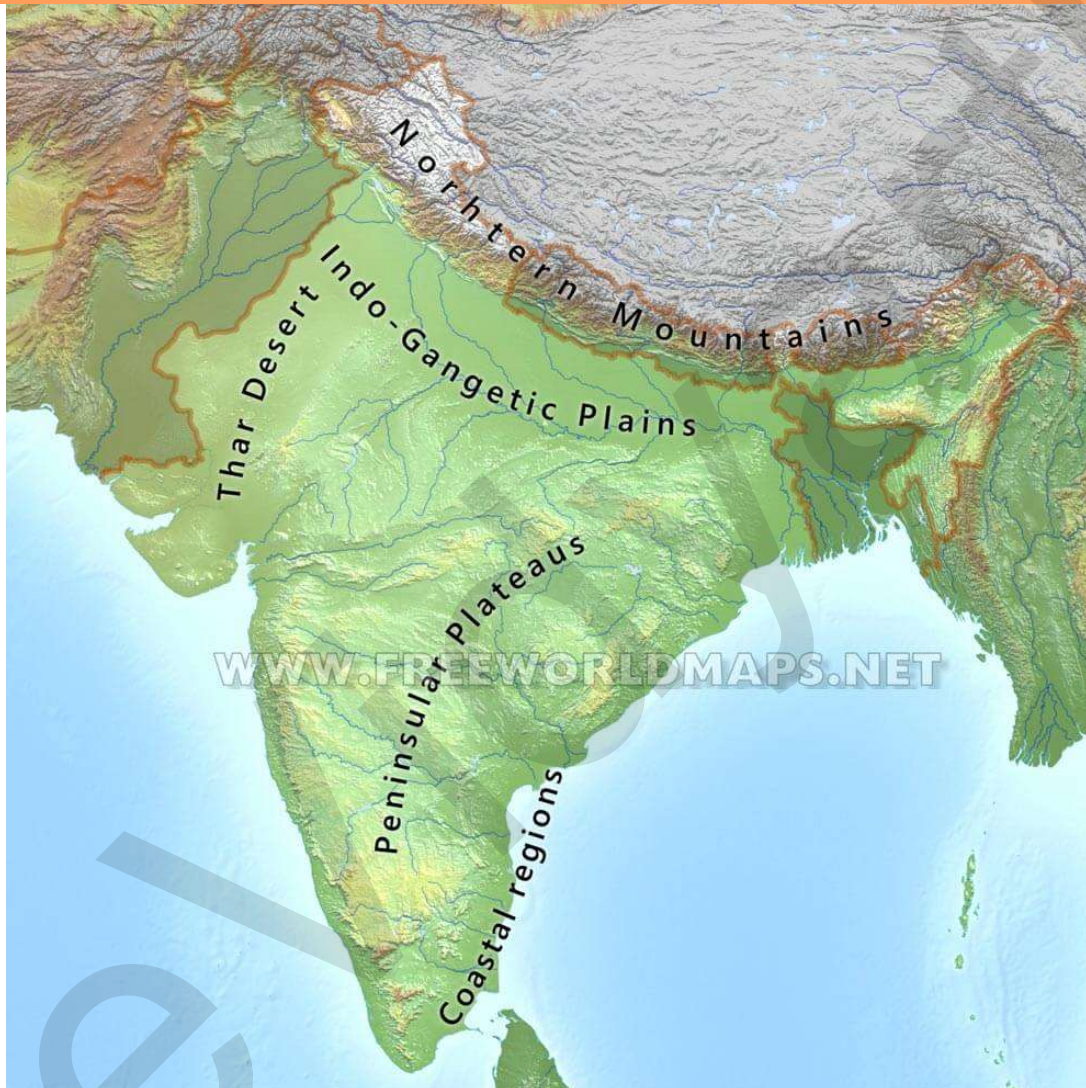
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### The Great Indian Desert

- The Great Indian Desert lies in the western part of India.
- This is a dry, hot and sandy stretch of land.
- There is very little vegetation in this region. This is also called the Thar Desert.

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### ☐ Peninsular plateau

- The Deccan Plateau lies towards south of the Northern Plains.
- It is triangular in shape.
- There are many hill ranges and valleys in this region, e.g. Aravali hills, the Vindhyas and the Satpuras.
- The Deccan Plateau is rich in minerals.

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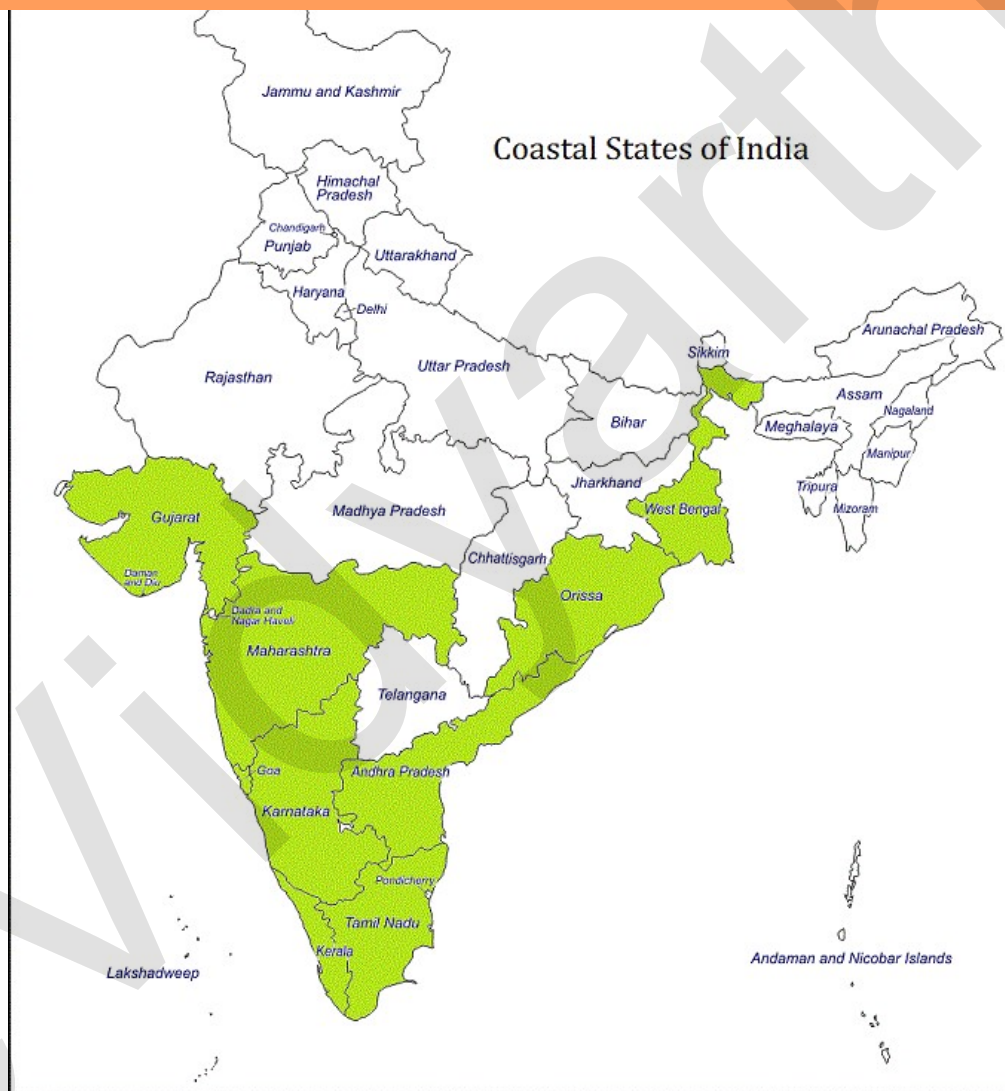
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- Narmada and Tapi are important rivers which flow through the Deccan Plateau. These rivers flow towards west and drain into the Arabian Sea.
- Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats
  - The Western Ghats mark the western boundary of the Peninsular plateau, while the Eastern Ghats mark the eastern boundary.

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## ☐ The Coastal Plains



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### ❑ The Coastal Plains

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- The Coastal Plains lie to the west of the Western Ghats and to the east of the Eastern Ghats.
- The western coastal plains are very narrow.
- The eastern coastal plains are much broader.
- These deltas are highly fertile.



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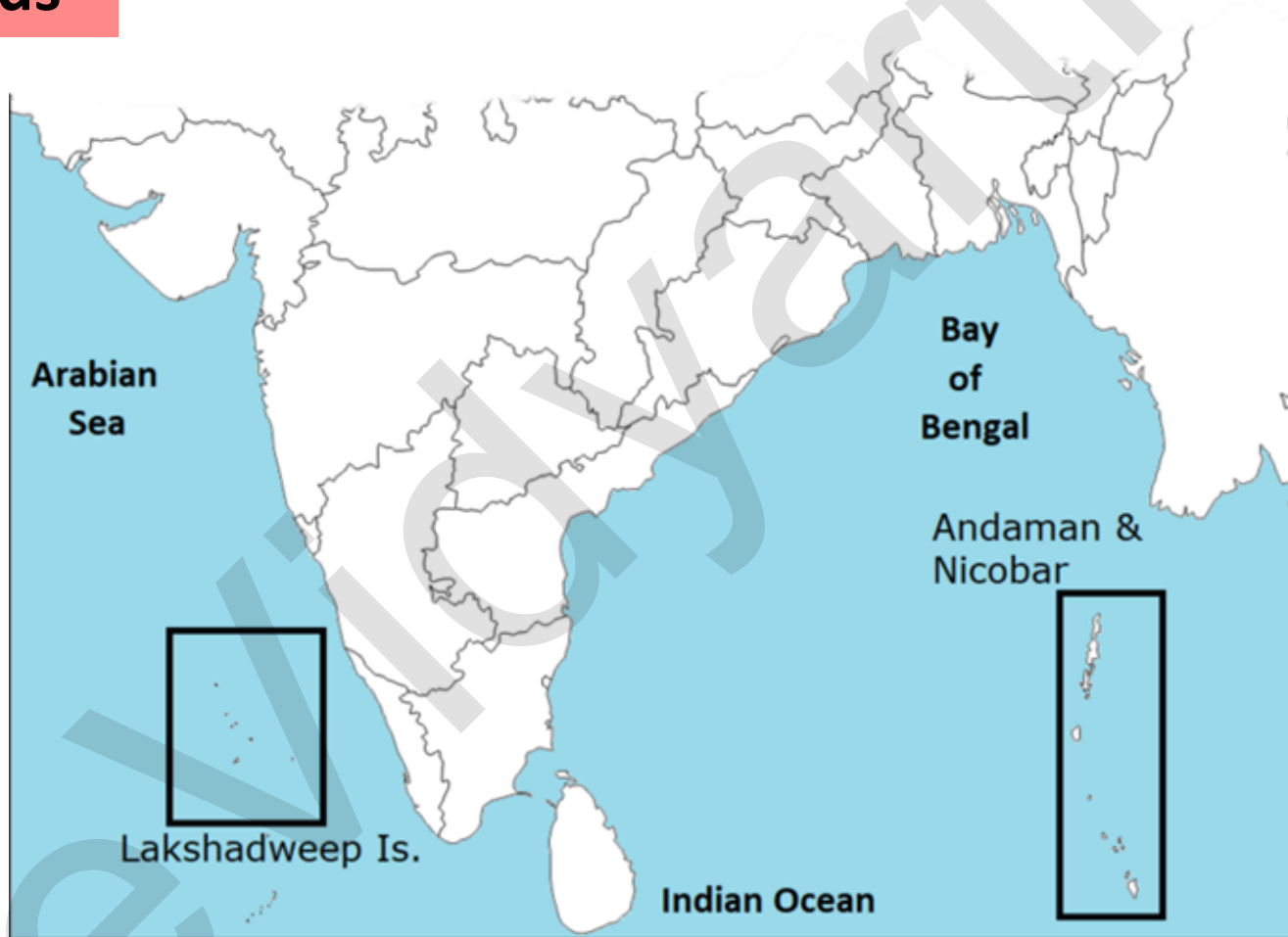
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- The rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri flow in this region. These are east-flowing rivers and drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers have formed deltas at their mouth.
- Delta is a landform which is formed at the mouth of a river.
- The place where a river meets an ocean is called the mouth of the river.

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## □ The Islands

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### ❑ The Islands

- Lakshadweep Islands and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are also part of India.
- The Lakshadweep Islands are in the Arabian Sea and are coral islands.

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- A coral island is formed by corals and other organic materials.
- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are in the Bay of Bengal.