

Geography Notes

6. India Location and Physiographic

1. Which is the largest country in the South Asia with rich civilization?

India

2. How was India called during historical times?

Bharat and Hindustan

3. What do the name Bharat means?

It refers to the ancient king, mighty king Bharat.

4. What do the name Hindustan means?

It refers to the river Sindhu.

5. What are the characteristics of India?

Physical features, Climatic conditions, Natural vegetation, Cultural norms, Ancient ethnic and linguistic groups and huge area.

6. How do India stretch?

It stretched from Kashmir to Kanyakumari

7. What is the feature of India`s trade?

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India`s position is favorable for trade, commerce and economic activities by connecting India with Europe through Suez Canal and also with China, Japan and Australia through Malaccan Strait.

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8. What is the size of India?

It is the second largest country in Asia. It is 4 times larger than Pakistan, 8 times larger than Japan, 12 times larger than U.K but 3 times smaller than USA.

9. What is the use of longitudes?

It is useful for calculating the time of place.

10. What is IST?

It is Indian standard Time

11. Which is the Cape Comorin?

Kanyakumari

12. Name to UT of India which is situated in Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea?

Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep

13. Which separates India and Sri Lanka on the South?

Palk Strait

14. Which is the highest peak in the world?

Mount Everest

15. Which receives the highest amount of rainfall?

Mawsynram in Meghalaya

16. Which receives very low rainfall?

Thar Desert

17. What are the neighboring countries of India?

Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka

18. Why is India called a secular country?

Because it has freedom of worship

19. Which unites people of India?

Its culture

20. What is India known for?

Unity in diversity

21. What is the political division of India?

It is divided into 29 states and 7 UT

22. What is physiographic?

It means the description of physical relief features of a country.

23. What are the five physiographical divisions of India?

Northern mountains, northern great plains, peninsular plateaus, coastal plains and Islands.

24. What is Abode of snow?

The upper slopes of Himalayas is covered with permanent snows that's why it is called as abode of snow.

25. What is pangea and panthalasa?

The landmass is called as pangea and the are surrounded by water body is called as panthalasa.

26. What are the two types of land mass?

Angar land (Northern part) and the gondwana land (southern part)

27. How are Himalayas divided?

Western Himalayas, central Himalayas, eastern Himalayas

28. Name the two big glaciers?

Baltora and Siachen

29. What is Ladakh Plateau?

The extension of Ladakh range is called as Ladakh plateau.

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30. What are the sources of Ganga and Yamuna river?

Gangotri and Yamunotri glaciers

31. What are passes?

They are the natural gaps across the mountains.

32. How do Himalayas lie?

Between Himadri in the north and Siwaliks in the South

33. What is called as central Himalayas?

The Himalayas which radiate from Pamir Knot in the southeast direction is called as Central Himalayas.

34. What are Duns?

The narrow longitudinal valleys are called as Duns

35. What is the best example of Duns?

Dehra Duns

36. How is Terai plain made?

It is made up of deposits of fine silts in the south of Siwalik.

37. Which represents the alluvial terrace?

Bhangar

38. What is the newer alluvium?

Khadar

39. Where are salt lakes located?

Rajasthan plain

40. Which is the largest salt lake?

Sambhar Lake

41. How are northern plains divided?

Rajasthan plain, Punjab- Haryana plain, Ganga plain, Brahmaputra plain.

42. Where is Rajasthan plain?

West of Aravalli Range

43. What is Luni?

It is important river of this Aravalli range.

44. Which is the largest plain?

Ganga plain

45. How is Easternmost part of northern plain drained?

By Brhamaputra river.

46. What is Tsangpo?

The originates of Brahmaputra river is known as Tsangpo.

47. What are the two majors of Luni?

Sukri and Jawai

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