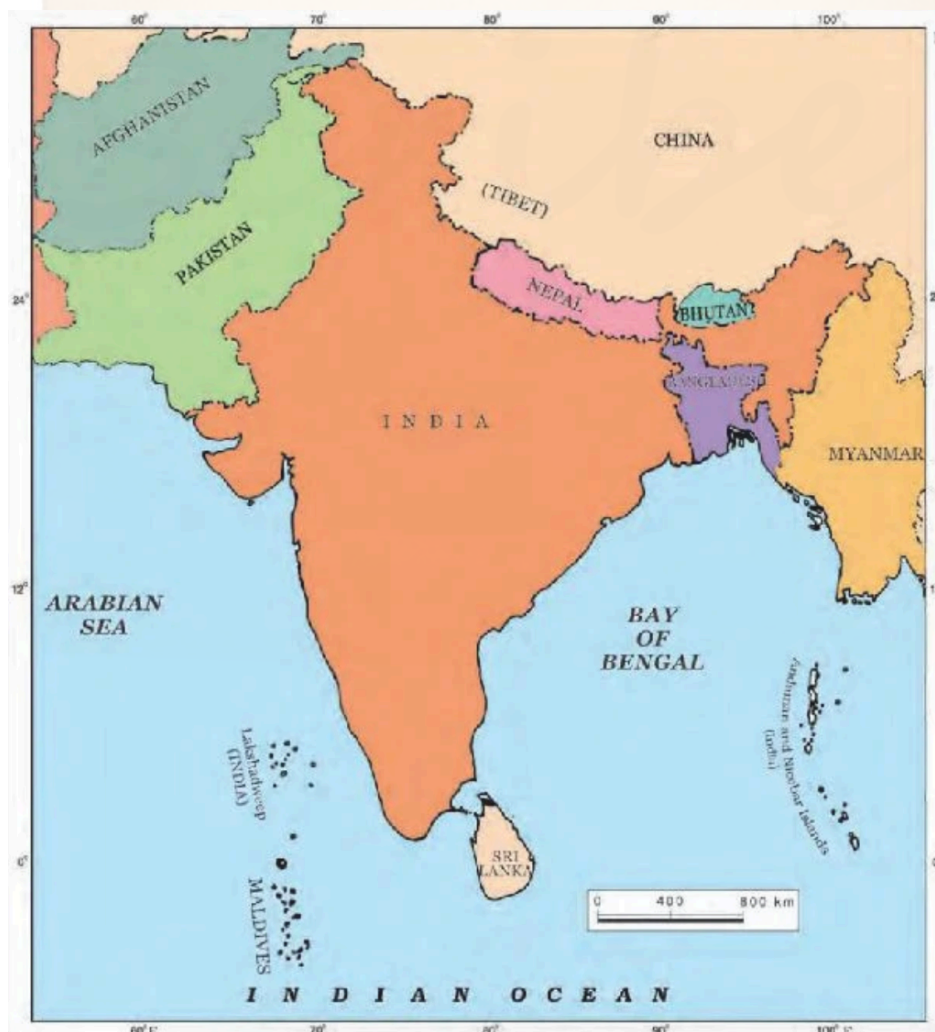


## NCERT - CLASS 6 GEOGRAPHY - CHAPTER 7: OUR COUNTRY - INDIA

- India - our country → vast geographical expanse - North → Himalayas; West → Arabian Sea; East → Bay of Bengal; South → Indian Ocean
- Area: 3.28 million square kilometres
- North-South: Kashmir to Kanyakumari ~ 3200km
- East-West: Arunachal Pradesh to Kachchh ~ 2900km
- Landforms → Mountains, Great Indian Desert, Northern Plains, Plateau, Coasts and Islands
- Variety in → Climate, Vegetation, Wildlife, Language and Culture
- Population: 1.2 billion - 2nd largest (China - 1st) → According to 2011 census

### LOCATIONAL SETTING

- Located in the Northern Hemisphere
- Tropic of Cancer (23°30' N) passes almost halfway through



- South-North: 8°4'N to 37°6'N
- West-East: 68°7'E to 97°25'E
- Longitudinal extent=29° ~ 2 hours (1°=4 minutes)
- Standard Meridian of India: 82°30'

## INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

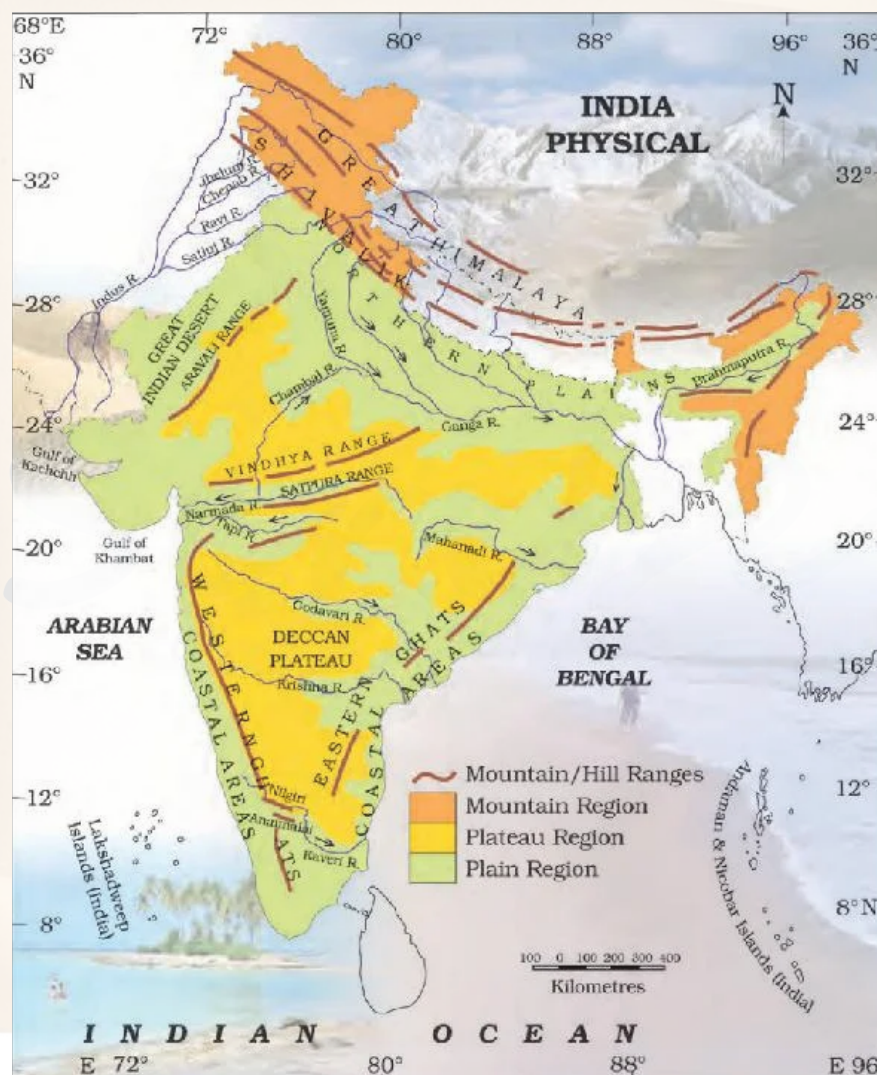
- Land Boundary Neighbours → Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh
- Island Neighbours → Sri Lanka and Maldives
- Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Palk Strait

## POLITICAL & ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS



- As of 2023, India is divided into 28 states and 8 Union Territories.
- Delhi is the National Capital
- Telangana was created on 2 June 2013 from Andhra Pradesh
- The state of Jammu and Kashmir was reorganised into two Union Territories → Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh on 31 October 2019
- The Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu were merged into a single Union Territory name Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu on 26 January 2020

## PHYSICAL DIVISIONS



### Himalayas

- Him+alaya means ‘the abode of snow’
- Divided into 3 main parallel ranges
- Great Himalaya/Himadri → northernmost - world’s highest peaks located here
- Middle Himalaya/Himachal → lies south of Himadri - many popular hill stations situated here

- Outer Himalaya/Shiwalik → southernmost range

### **Northern Plains**

- Lies south of the Himalayas
- Generally level and flat
- Formed by alluvial deposits laid down by rivers → Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries
- Proved fertile land for cultivation → hence the population is dense here

### **Great Indian Desert**

- Lies in the western part of India
- Dry, hot and sandy
- Has very little vegetation

### **Peninsular Plateau**

- Lies south of the northern plains
- Triangular in shape
- Uneven relief
- Has numerous hill ranges and valleys
- Aravali Hills lies on the north-west border of the plateau
- Vindhya, Satpura → important ranges - river Narmada, river Tapi flow through these ranges → both are West flowing rivers → that drain into the Arabian Sea
- Western Ghats/Sahyadris → continuous → western boundary
- Eastern Ghats - broken, uneven → eastern boundary
- Rich in minerals - coal, iron ore

### **Coastal Plains**

- Lies in the West of Western Ghats and East of Eastern Ghats
- Western Coastal plains are very narrow
- Eastern Coastal plains are much broader
- East flowing rivers → Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri → drain into the Bay of Bengal → form fertile deltas at their mouth
- Sunderban Delta - the world's largest → formed where Ganga and Brahmaputra flow into the Bay of Bengal

### **Lakshadweep Islands**

- Located in the Arabian Sea
- Are Coral islands located near the coast of Kerala
- Corals → Skeletons of tiny marine animals called Polyps

### **Andaman & Nicobar Islands**

- Lie to the southeast of the Indian mainland in the Bay of Bengal
- Was affected by Tsunami in 2004

