



**BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE: CLASS VI**

**WEEK: 11<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> JANUARY 2021**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)**

**CLASS: VI**

**NUMBER OF BLOCKS: 2**

**TOPIC: CHAPTER 7: OUR COUNTRY INDIA**

**SUB TOPICS:**

- Location and population of India
- Administrative boundary
- Physical features of India

**INSTRUCTIONAL AID:**

**VIDEOS:**

<https://youtu.be/ajQUY74iL64> (From: 3:51 minutes)

**NCERT BOOK:**

<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php>

**LEARNING OUTCOMES:** Each student will be able to:

- Appreciate the richness of geographic diversity in India.
- Identify and locate the major physical features of India.
- Understand the strategic position of India in the world.

**FUN TOOL:** With the help of Google map navigate through the physical features of India.

<https://www.google.com/maps/search/physical+features+of+india+/@20.0504188,64.4139099,4z/data=!3m1!4b1!5m1!1e4>

## LESSON DEVELOPMENT:

India has an area of about 3.28 million sq. km.

- North-South extent (Kashmir to Kanyakumari): 3,200 km.
- East-West extent (Arunachal Pradesh to Kuchchh): 2,900 km.

**India is a country of vast geographical expanse.**

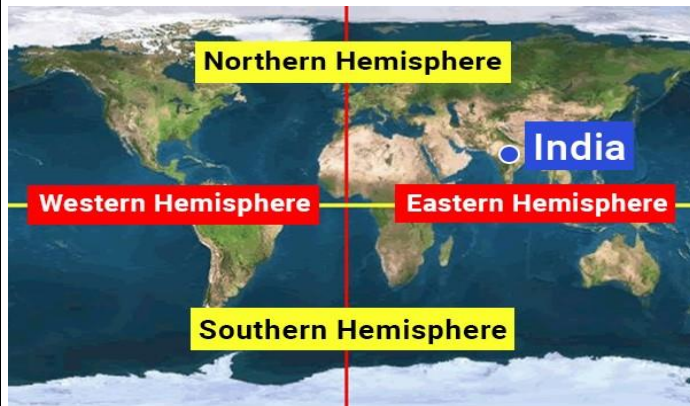
In the North, it is bound by the lofty Himalayas.  
Indian peninsula in the South.

It is surrounded by three water bodies:

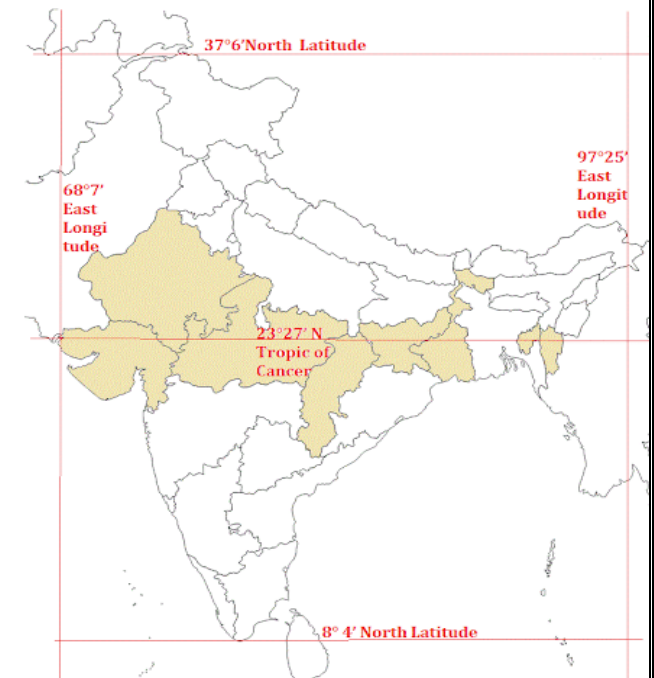
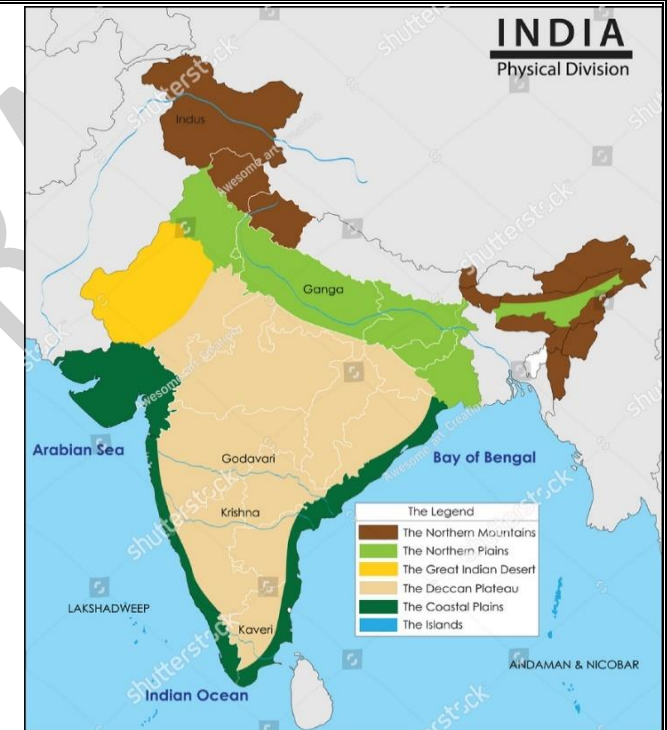
- Arabian Sea in the west
- Bay of Bengal in the east
- Indian Ocean in the south

There is a great variety in the climate, vegetation, wildlife as well as in the language and culture. In this diversity, we find unity that is reflected in traditions that bind us as one nation.

## LOCATIONAL SETTING

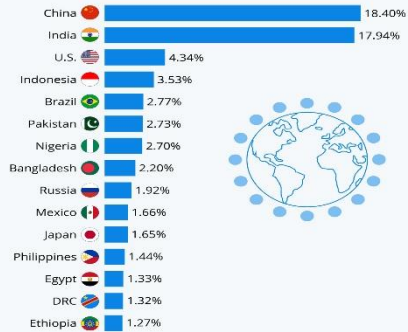


- India is located in the northern -eastern Hemisphere.
- The Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N) passes almost halfway through the country.
- From South to North, main land of India extends between 8°4'N and 37°6'N latitudes.
- From West to East, India extends between 68°7'E and 97°25'E longitudes.



## The Most Populous Nations on Earth

Estimated share of the world population by country (2020)



Source: IMF



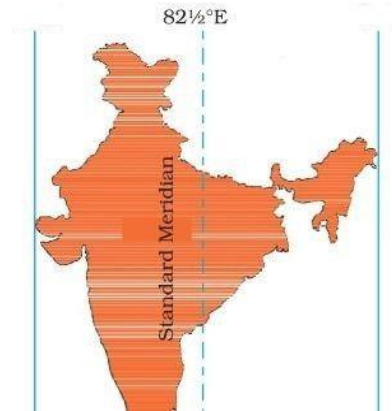
statista

## TIME

- The sun rises about two hours earlier in the East (Arunachal Pradesh) than in the West (Gujarat).
- Time at longitude of  $82^{\circ}30'E$  has been taken as the *Indian Standard Time*.
- This longitude is termed as the *Standard Meridian of India*.

## POPULATION

India is the second most populous country of the world after China.



## INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

There are seven countries that share land boundaries with India.

1. Pakistan
2. Afghanistan
3. Nepal
4. Bhutan
5. Bangladesh
6. Myanmar
7. China

Island neighbours— Sri Lanka and Maldives.

Sri Lanka is separated from India by the *Palk Strait*.

## POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

- 28 states and 8 union territories.
- Delhi is the national capital.
- The states have been formed mainly on the basis of languages.



## PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

### HIMALAYAS

Him+alaya mean 'the abode of snow'.

LOCATION: North of India

DIVISION: The Himalayan mountains are divided into three main parallel ranges.

#### HIMADRI:

- The northernmost range the Great Himalaya is called Himadri.
- The world's highest peaks are located in this range.

#### HIMACHAL:

- They are Middle Himalaya lies to the south of Himadri.
- Many popular hill stations are situated here.

#### SHIWALIK:

- They are the southernmost range.

### NORTHERN PLAIN

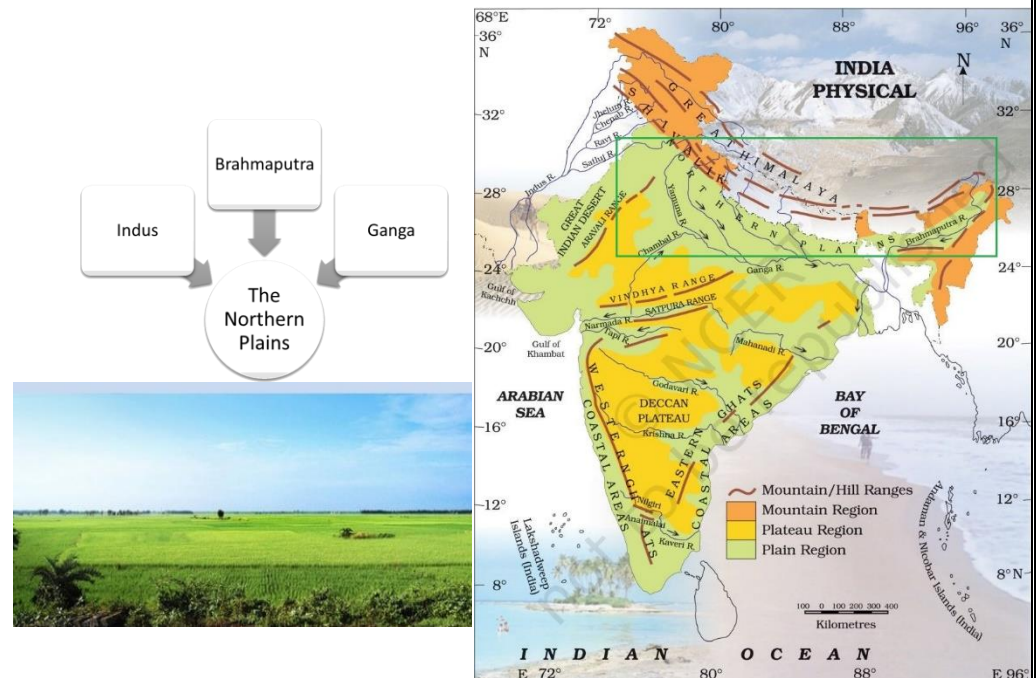
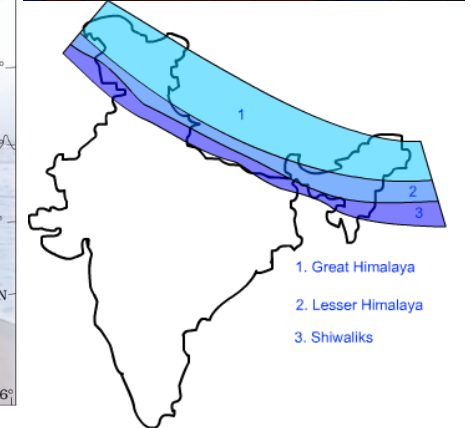
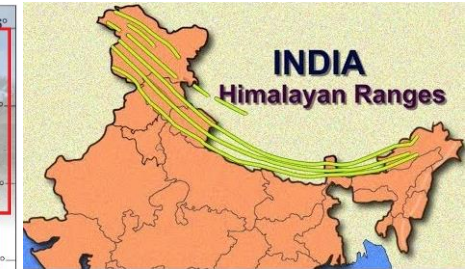
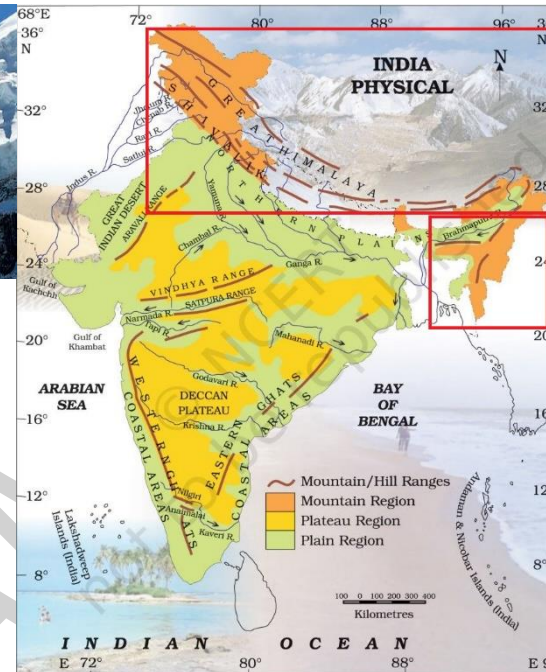
LOCATION: The Northern Indian plains lie to the south of the Himalayas.

#### FORMATION:

- These are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers.
- River Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries form this plain.

#### FEATURES

- It is a level and flat land.
- These river plains provide fertile land for cultivation.
- This is an important reason for high concentration of population here.
- 



## GREAT INDIAN DESERT

- In the western part of India lies the Great Indian desert.
- It is a dry, hot and sandy stretch of land.
- It has very little vegetation.
- Known as Thar desert



## PENINSULAR PLATEAU

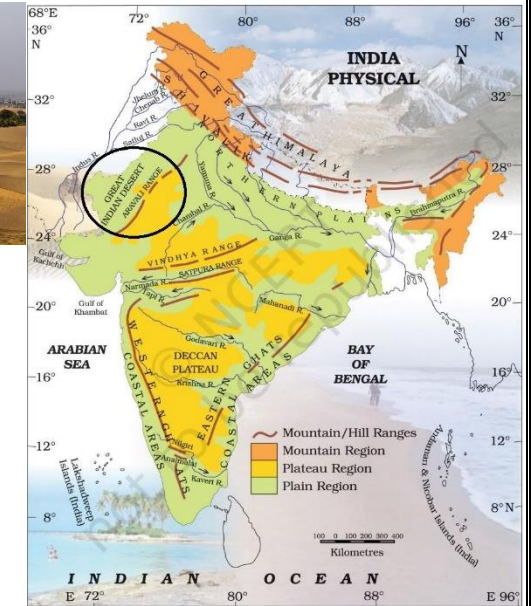


LOCATION: To the south of northern plains lies the Peninsular plateau.

### FEATURES

- It is triangular in shape. The relief is highly uneven.
- The plateau is rich in minerals like coal and iron-ore.
- This is a region with numerous hill ranges and valleys.
- Aravali hills, one of the oldest ranges of the world, border it on the north-west side.

- The Vindhyas and the Satpuras are important ranges.
- The rivers Narmada and Tapi flow through Vindhyas and the Satpuras ranges.
- These are west flowing rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea.
- The Western Ghats or Sahyadris border the plateau in the West and the Eastern Ghats provide the eastern boundary.

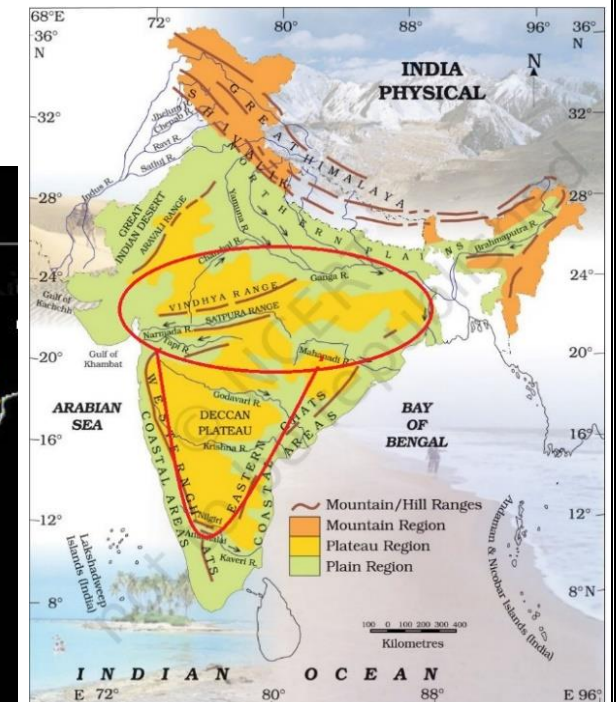
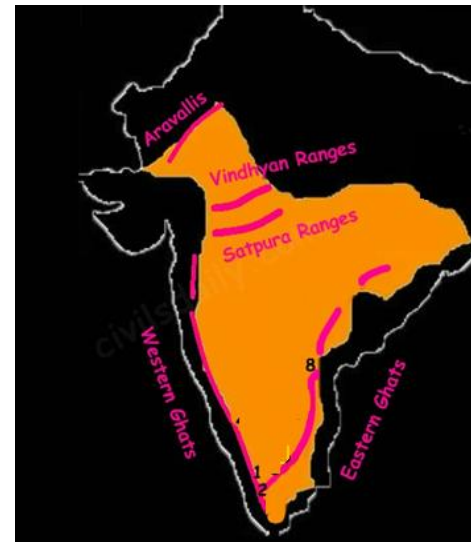


### WESTERN GHATS

Are continuous, as except for rivers Narmada and Tapi, no major river drains this area.

### EASTERN GHATS

Are broken and uneven, as they are highly eroded by the east flowing peninsular rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, etc.



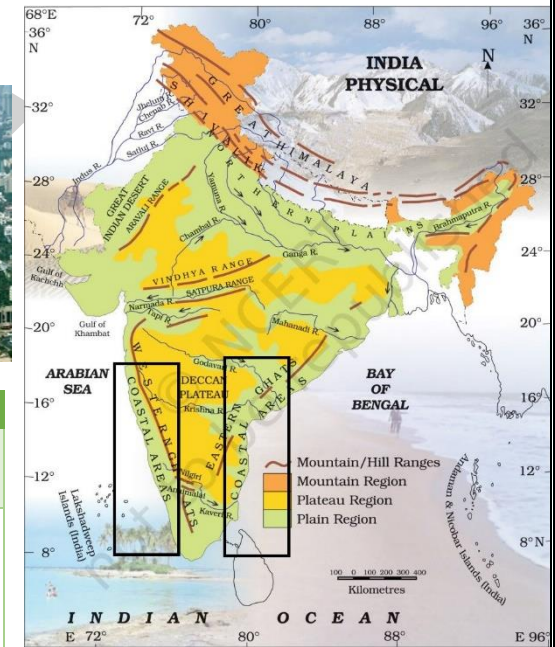
## COASTAL PLAINS

LOCATION: These are coastal area parallel to the Ghats.

FEATURES:

-In the Eastern coastal plain's deltas are formed.  
Example: The Sunderban delta is formed where the Ganga and Brahmaputra flow into the Bay of Bengal.

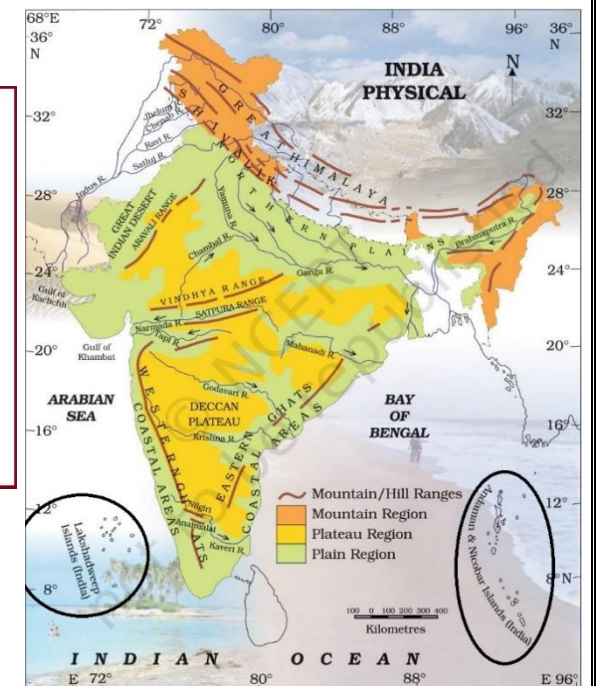
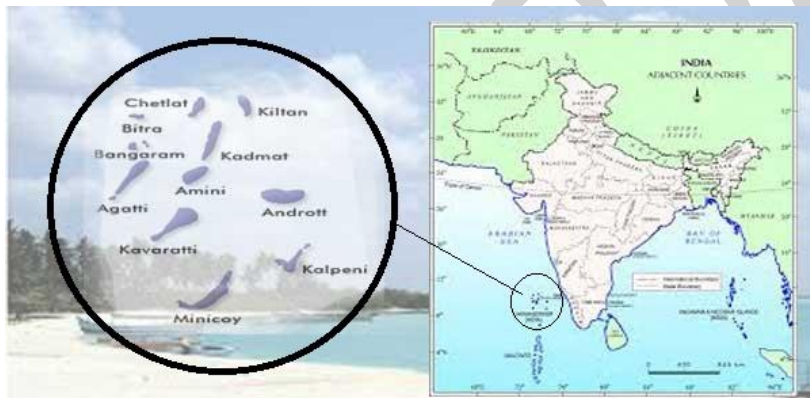
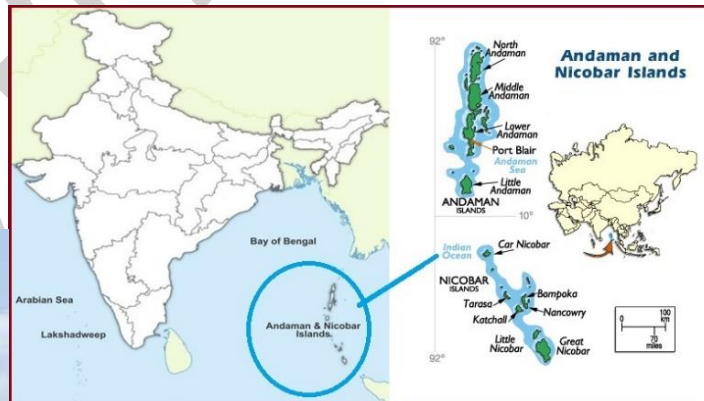
DIVISION



WESTER COASTAL PLAINS	EASTERN COASTAL PLAINS
Western coastal plains are very narrow.	Eastern Coastal plains are much broader.
No deltas are formed here.	There are a number of east flowing rivers example: Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers form fertile deltas at their mouth depositing all the remaining erosional work before falling into the ocean.

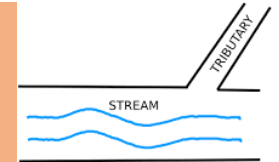
## ISLANDS

- # Lakshadweep Islands are *coral islands* located in the Arabian Sea.
- # The Andaman and the Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal.



## GLOSSARY

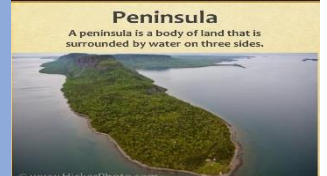
**TRIBUTARY:** A river or stream which contributes its water to a main river by discharging it into main river from either side.



**CORAL ISLANDS:** Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called Polyps. When the living polyps die, their skeletons are left. Other polyps grow on top of the hard skeleton which grows higher and higher, thus forming the coral islands.



**PENINSULA:** The peninsula is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.



**Peninsula**

A peninsula is a body of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.

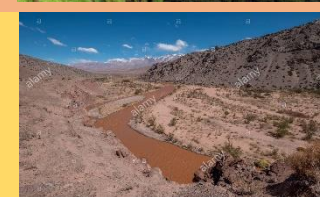
**DELTA:** A river delta is a landform created by deposition of sediment that is carried by a river as the flow leaves its mouth and enters slower-moving or stagnant water.



**GHATS:** Stairs or a passage leading down to a river or a mountain pass or mountain range.



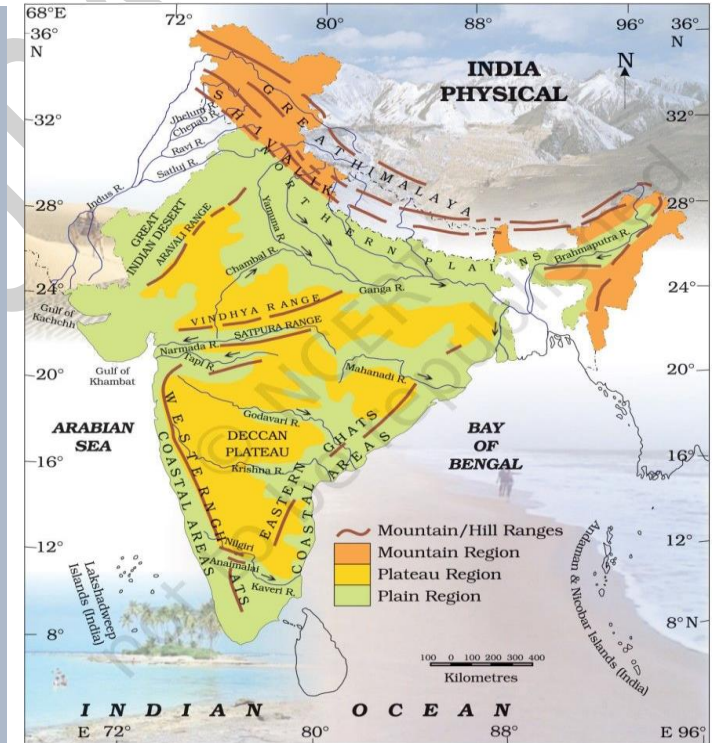
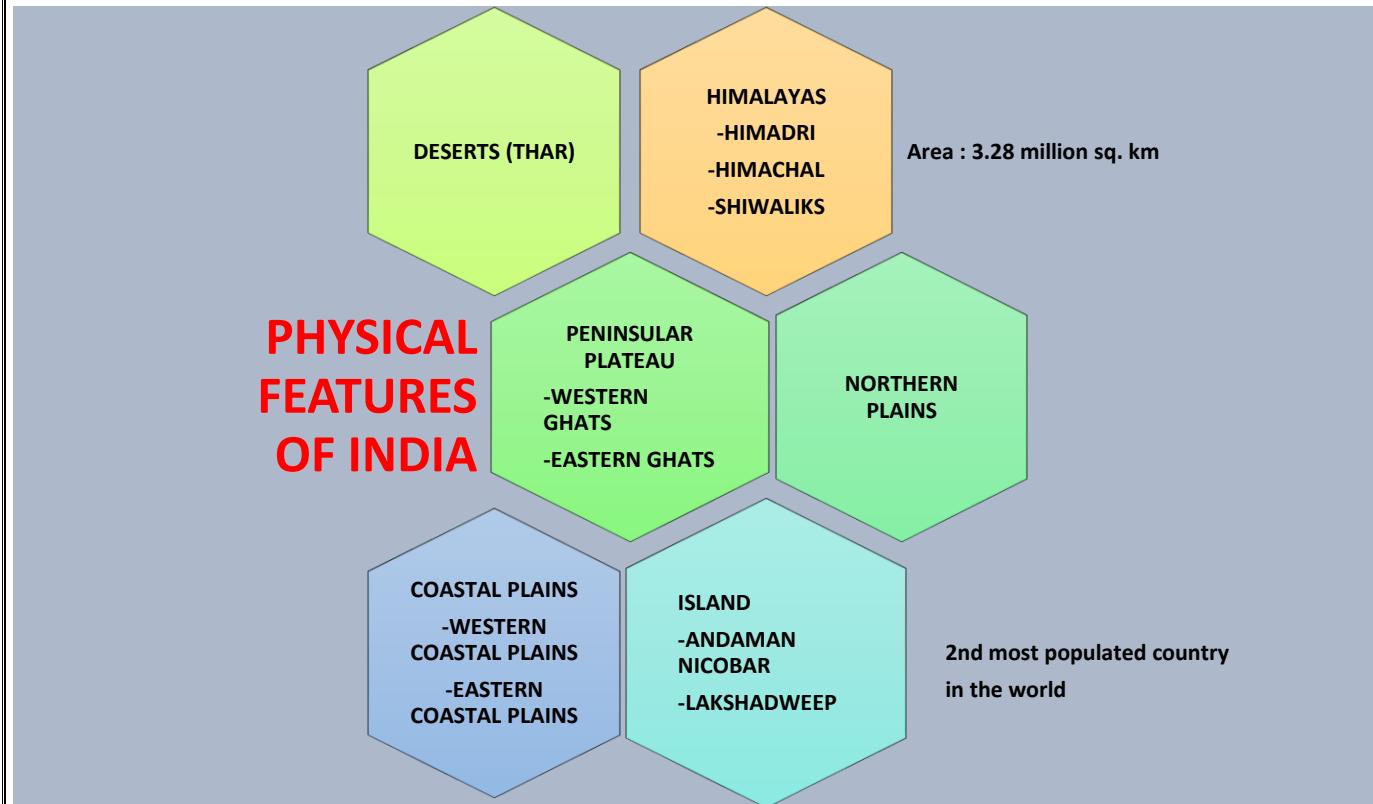
**ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS:** These are very fine soils, brought by rivers and deposited in the river basins.



**TSUNAMI:** It is a huge sea wave generated due to an earthquake on the sea floor.



## SUMMARY



## ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY: As a Group, create a Mind Map using the information given on the theme: Our Country India

LEARNING OUTCOME: Each learner will be able to assimilate the information using a graphic organiser.

SUBMISSION: Download the image/Pdf file and share it in the Google Classroom.

MINDMEISTER:

[https://www.mindmeister.com/mm/signup/basic?f=public\\_maps\\_header&utm\\_medium=top\\_right\\_link&utm\\_source=pmu](https://www.mindmeister.com/mm/signup/basic?f=public_maps_header&utm_medium=top_right_link&utm_source=pmu)



**GEOGRAPHY: CHAPTER 7: OUR COUNTRY INDIA**  
**ASSIGNMENT**

**Note: Questions given below are to be done in the Social Science notebook.**

Q1) "India is a country of vast geographical expanse." Justify the statement with any three relevant examples.

Q2) Name and explain the three divisions of Himalayas.

Q3) Differentiate between:

- a) Western coastal plain and eastern coastal plain
- b) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats
- c) Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar island

Q4) Examine Peninsular plateau on the following basis-

- a. Location
- b. Nature of land
- c. Features (3 points)

Q5) Identify the alphabet used for representing the following physical features on the given map of India:

- HIMALAYAS
- THAR DESERT
- ANADAMAN NICOBAR ISLAND
- LAKSHADWEEP ISLAND
- EASTERN GHATS
- BAY OF BENGAL
- WESTERN GHATS
- ARABIAN SEA
- NORTHERN PLAIN
- PENINSULAR PLATEAU

