

10. INDIA-OUR COUNTRY MY STATE/UNION TERRITORY AT A GLANCE

Let's Test Your Knowledge!

A. Choose the correct answer (Page No:9)

1. The Central Government of India is based in –

- a) Mumbai b) Delhi c) Kolkata d) Chennai

Key: B

Solution: The capital of India is New Delhi, where the Parliament and other important central government offices are located.

2. Who is the head of a state government?

- a) Prime Minister b) Governor c) Chief Minister d) President

Key: C

Solution: The Chief Minister is the elected head of the state government. The Governor is the constitutional head appointed by the President.

3. How many states are there in India?

- a) 25 b) 27 c) 28 d) 29

Key: C

Solution: As of now, India has 28 states.

4. The smallest Union Territory of India is –

- a) Lakshadweep b) Delhi c) Puducherry d) Chandigarh

Key: A

Solution: Lakshadweep is an archipelago in the Arabian Sea and is the smallest Union Territory by area.

5. Which Union Territory has the status of the National Capital Territory?

- a) Jammu and Kashmir b) Puducherry c) Delhi d) Ladakh

Key: C

Solution: Delhi is officially known as the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi.

B. True or False (Page No:10)

1. Each state has its own capital and government.

Key: True

Solution: Yes, every state in India has its own capital city and an elected state government to manage its affairs.

2. The Union Territories are governed by the State Governments.

Key: False

Solution: Union Territories are governed directly by the Central Government (Union Government) of India.

3. India is a democratic country.

Key: True

Solution: India is the world's largest democracy where citizens above 18 years elect their representatives.

4. Jammu and Kashmir is now a Union Territory.

Key: True

Solution: In 2019, the state of Jammu and Kashmir was reorganized into two Union Territories: Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

C. Fill in the Blanks (Page No:10)

1. The Central Government of India is based in _____.

Key: New Delhi

Solution: New Delhi is the administrative and political capital of India.

2. India has _____ states and _____ Union Territories.

Key: 28, 8

Solution: As of 2024, India comprises 28 states and 8 Union Territories.

3. The head of the State Government is the _____.

Key: Chief Minister

Solution: The Chief Minister, who leads the council of ministers in a state, is the head of the State Government.

4. The Union Territories are governed directly by the _____ Government.

Key: Central (or Union)

Solution: The President of India, representing the Central Government, administers the Union Territories.

5. The largest Union Territory is _____.

Key: Jammu and Kashmir

Solution: After its formation in 2019, Ladakh became the largest Union Territory in India by area.

D. Answer the Following Questions (Page no:10)

1. What is the role of the government in a country?

Solution: The government makes laws, maintains peace and order, provides essential services (like education and healthcare), and protects the country.

2. Where is the Central Government located?

Solution: The Central Government is located in New Delhi.

3. Who heads the State Government?

Solution: The Chief Minister heads the State Government.

4. How many Union Territories are there in India?

Solution: There are 8 Union Territories in India.

The 8 UTs are: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Ladakh, and Jammu & Kashmir.

5. What makes India a democratic country?

Solution: India is a democratic country because its citizens have the right to vote and elect their own leaders to form the government.

E. Match the words of Column A to the words of Column B.

(Page No:11)

Column A

1. Delhi
2. Chief Minister
3. Lakshadweep
4. President
5. Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Column B

- a) Smallest Union Territory
- b) Capital of India
- c) Head of State Government
- d) Head of the Country
- e) Largest Union Territory

Key: 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d, 5-e

F. Picture Study (Page No:11)



1. How Many States and Union Territories Are There in India in 2025?

Solution: 28 States and 8 Union Territories.

Unless there is a change in the country's map by 2025, the current count of 28 states and 8 union territories remains.

2. How many union territories does India have now?

Solution: As of now, India has 8 Union Territories.

11. INDIA-NORTHERN MOUNTAINS AND PLAINS

Let's Test Your Knowledge

A. Choose the Correct Answer (Page No:24)

1. Mount Everest is located in the _____.

- a) Karakoram Range b) Himalayas c) Vindhya Range d) Nilgiris

Key: B

Solution: Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world, is part of the Great Himalayas (Himadri range).

2. The river Ganga originates from the _____ glacier.

- a) Yamunotri b) Gangotri c) Siachen d) Bomidala

Key: B

Solution: The Ganga river begins at the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas. The Yamunotri glacier is the source of the Yamuna river.

3. The Shiwalik range is known for _____.

- a) Hill stations b) Glaciers
c) Dense forests and wildlife d) Snow peaks

Key: C

Solution: The Shiwaliks are the outermost hills of the Himalayas and are known for their thick forests which are home to a variety of wildlife.

4. The Northern Plains are mainly formed by _____ rivers.

- a) Narmada, Tapi, and Mahanadi
b) Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra
c) Krishna, Godavari, and Kaveri
d) None

Key: B

Solution: The Northern Plains are a vast, fertile land formed by the alluvial deposits brought by the three major river systems: the Indus, the Ganga, and the Brahmaputra.

5. The Karakoram range lies to the _____ of the Himalayas.

- a) South b) East c) Northwest d) West

Key: C

Solution: The Karakoram range is located in the northwestern part of the Himalayan region. The world's second-highest peak, K2, is located here.

B. Write True or False: (Page No:24)

1. Mount K2 is the highest mountain peak in the world.

Key: False

Solution: Mount K2 is the second-highest peak in the world. Mount Everest is the highest.

2. The Lesser Himalayas are also called Himachal.

Key: True

Solution: Yes, the Middle or Lesser Himalayas are known as the Himachal range. Famous hill stations are located here.

3. The Northern Plains are flat and fertile.

Key: True

Solution: The Northern Plains are flat and very fertile due to the rich alluvial soil deposited by the rivers, making them ideal for farming.

4. The Garo and Khasi hills are found in the Western Himalayas.

Key: False

Solution: The Garo and Khasi hills are part of the Purvachal (Eastern Hills) in Meghalaya, not the Western Himalayas.

5. Passes like Nathula and Shipkila connect India with neighboring countries.

Key: True

Solution: Mountain passes like Nathula (India-China) and Shipkila (India-Tibet) have historically been important trade and travel routes.

C. Fill in the blanks: (Page No:24)

1. The Himalayas extend from _____ in the west to _____ in the east.

Key: Indus, Brahmaputra

Solution: The Himalayan mountain range stretches over 2,400 km from the Indus gorge in the west to the Brahmaputra gorge in the east.

2. The second highest peak in the world is _____.

Key: K2 (or Mount Godwin-Austen)

Solution: K2, located in the Karakoram Range, is the second-highest mountain on Earth.

3. The _____ Plains are formed by rivers such as the Ganga and Brahmaputra.

Key: Northern

Solution: The Northern Plains are formed by the alluvial deposits of the Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra river systems.

4. The _____ range has famous hill stations like Shimla and Mussoorie.

Key: Himachal (or Lesser Himalayas)

Solution: The Lesser Himalayas, or Himachal range, are famous for their beautiful hill stations like Shimla, Mussoorie, and Darjeeling.

5. _____ in Meghalaya is the wettest place on Earth.

Key: Mawsynram

Solution: Mawsynram, located in the Khasi Hills of Meghalaya, receives the highest average annual rainfall in the world.

D. Answer the Following Questions (Page No:25)

1. Name the three main ranges of the Himalayas.

Solution: The three main parallel ranges are:

1. The Great Himalayas or Himadri
2. The Middle Himalayas or Himachal
3. The Outer Himalayas or Shiwaliks

These ranges run parallel to each other from west to east.

2. Why are the Northern Plains fertile?

Solution: They are fertile because they are made up of alluvial soil.

This rich, fine soil is deposited by rivers like the Ganga and Brahmaputra, making the land ideal for growing crops.

3. List any two advantages of the Himalayas.

Solution: Any two of the following:

They act as a climatic barrier, protecting India from cold winds.

They trap the monsoon winds, causing rainfall.

They are the source of many perennial rivers.

They have beautiful scenery that promotes tourism.

The Himalayas are very important for India's climate, water resources, and security.

4. What are the main crops grown in the Northern Plains?

Solution: The main crops are rice, wheat, sugarcane, and jute.

The fertile soil and availability of water support the growth of these major food and cash crops.

5. What is the importance of passes in the Northern Mountains?

Solution: Passes are important routes through the high mountains.

They have been used for centuries for trade, travel, and cultural exchange with neighboring countries like Tibet and China.

E. Match the words of Column A to the words of Column B.

(Page No: 25)

Column A

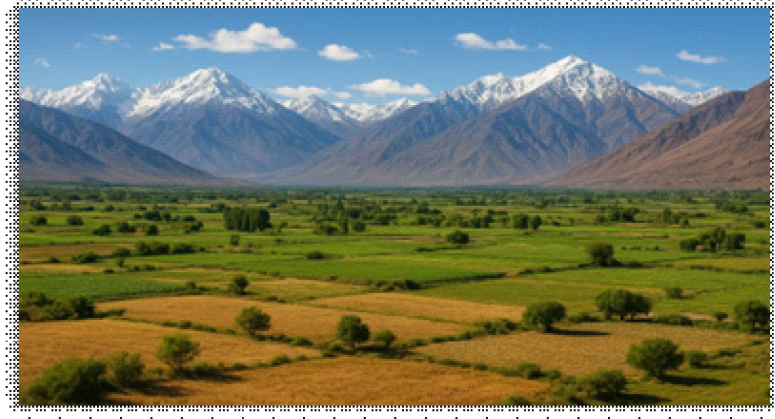
1. Himadri
2. Himachal
3. Shiwalik
4. K2
5. Mawsynram

Column B

- a) Dense forests and hill stations
- b) Outer range with thick forests
- c) Highest range with glaciers
- d) Karakoram range
- e) Wettest place on Earth

Key: 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d, 5-e

F. Picture Study (Page No:25)



1. How do the Himalayan mountains shown in the background influence the climate and rainfall of the Northern Plains?

Solution: The Himalayas influence climate and rainfall by blocking cold winds and trapping monsoon winds.

They act as a barrier that stops cold winds from Central Asia, giving India a milder climate. They also force the moisture-laden monsoon winds to rise and cool down, resulting in heavy rainfall on the plains.

2. What advantages do the fertile plains in the image provide for agriculture and human settlement?

Solution: The fertile plains provide flat land for farming and building homes, and water for irrigation and drinking.

The rich soil is excellent for growing crops, which supports a large population. The flat land makes it easy to build roads, houses, and cities. Rivers provide a reliable source of fresh water.

12. INDIA-DESERTS, PLATEAUS, COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS

Let's Test Your Knowledge!

A. Choose the Correct Answer (Page No:37)

1. The Thar Desert is also known as:

- a) Gobi Desert
- b) Sahara Desert
- c) Great Indian Desert
- d) Arabian Desert

Key: C

Solution: The Thar Desert, located in northwestern India, is popularly known as the Great Indian Desert.

2. The Indira Gandhi Canal carries water from which river?

- a) Ganga
- b) Satluj
- c) Yamuna
- d) Mahanadi

Key: B

Solution: The Indira Gandhi Canal, which provides water to the Thar Desert, takes its water from the Satluj River at the Harike Barrage in Punjab.

3. The Malabar Coast is famous for:

- a) Boat races
- b) Sand dunes
- c) Deserts
- d) Black soil

Key: A

Solution: The Malabar Coast in Kerala is famous for its unique backwaters, house-boats, and thrilling snake boat races.

4. The capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is:

- a) Kavaratti
- b) Port Blair
- c) Kochi
- d) Chennai

Key: B

Solution: Port Blair is the capital city of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

5. Lakshadweep islands are made up of:

- a) Sand
- b) Coral deposits
- c) Rocks
- d) Lava

Key: B

Solution: The Lakshadweep islands are a group of coral islands, meaning they are formed from the skeletons of tiny marine animals called corals.

B. Write True or False: (Page No: 37)

1. The Thar Desert receives heavy rainfall.

Key: False

Solution: The Thar Desert receives very little rainfall (less than 25 cm annually), which is why it is a hot and dry region.

2. The camel is called the ship of the desert.

Key: True

Solution: Camels are well-adapted to desert life and have been used for transporta-

tion for centuries, earning them the nickname "ship of the desert."

3. The Western coastal plains are broader than the Eastern coastal plains.

Key: False

Solution: The Eastern Coastal Plains are broader and flatter than the narrow Western Coastal Plains.

4. The Barren Island is India's only active volcano.

Key: True

Solution: Barren Island, located in the Andaman Sea, is the only confirmed active volcano in India.

5. Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.

Key: True

Solution: Kavaratti is the capital of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

C. Fill in the blanks: (Page No: 38)

1. The Thar Desert is also called the _____.

Key: Great Indian Desert

Solution: This is the other common name for the Thar Desert.

2. The Indira Gandhi Canal brings water from River _____.

Key: Satluj

Solution: This canal is a lifeline for the desert region, bringing water from the Satluj river.

3. The western coastal plains are washed by the _____ Sea.

Key: Arabian

Solution: The Western Coastal Plains lie between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.

4. The eastern coastal plains lie between the Eastern Ghats and the _____.

Key: Bay of Bengal

Solution: The Eastern Coastal Plains are located between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.

5. The southernmost point of India, _____, is located in the Nicobar Islands.

Key: Indira Point

Solution: Indira Point on Great Nicobar Island is the southernmost point of Indian territory.

D. Answer the Following Questions (Page No: 38)

1. Describe the climate of the Thar Desert.

Solution: The climate of the Thar Desert is hot and dry.

It experiences very high temperatures during the day, cold nights, and receives very

little rainfall throughout the year.

2. Why are most villages situated around an oasis?

Solution: Because an oasis provides water.

In the dry desert, an oasis is a fertile spot where water is available from underground sources. This water is essential for drinking, farming, and daily life, which is why people settle around it.

3. Name the three parts of the Western Coastal Plains.

Solution: From north to south, they are:

1. The Konkan Coast
2. The Kannad Plain
3. The Malabar Coast

These are the three main sections of the narrow plain between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.

4. Why is the Coromandel Coast called the rice bowl of India?

Solution: Because it is a major region for rice cultivation.

The deltas of rivers like Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri on the Coromandel Coast have fertile soil and adequate water, making them ideal for growing a large amount of rice.

5. What are the main occupations of people in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

Solution: The main occupations are fishing, agriculture, and tourism.

The islands' location surrounded by the sea and their natural beauty support livelihoods based on the ocean, farming, and the tourism industry.

E. Match the words of Column A to the words of Column B.

(Page No: 38)

Column A

1. Thar Desert
2. Malabar Coast
3. Indira Gandhi Canal
4. Coromandel Coast
5. Nicobar Islands

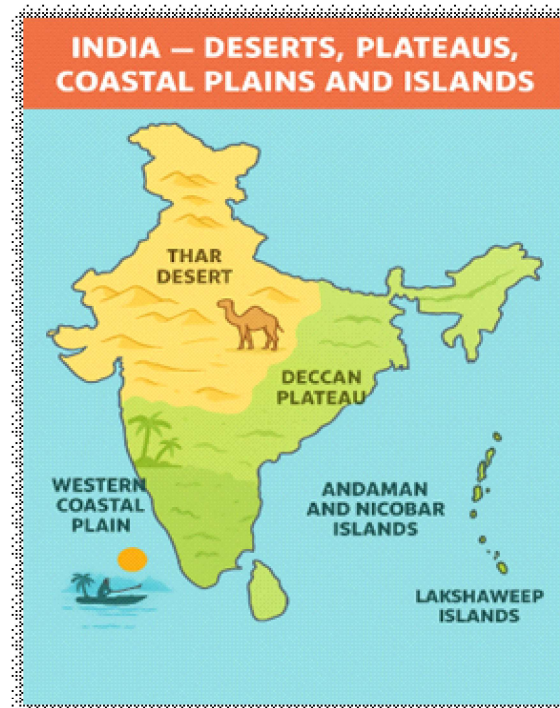
Column B

- a) Indira Point
- b) Boat races and backwaters
- c) Hot and dry land
- d) Rice bowl of India
- e) Brings water to desert

Key:

1. Thar Desert - c) Hot and dry land
2. Malabar Coast - b) Boat races and backwaters
3. Indira Gandhi Canal - e) Brings water to desert
4. Coromandel Coast - d) Rice bowl of India
5. Nicobar Islands - a) Indira Point

F. Picture Study (Page No: 39)



1. Identify and describe the physical features of India shown in the map — the Thar Desert, Deccan Plateau, Coastal Plains, and Islands.

Solution:

Thar Desert: Located in the northwest, it is a large, dry, sandy area.

Deccan Plateau: A large triangular plateau south of the Narmada river, with hills and valleys.

Coastal Plains: Narrow strips of land on the west (Arabian Sea) and broader plains on the east (Bay of Bengal).

Islands: The Andaman & Nicobar Islands are in the Bay of Bengal, and the Lakshadweep Islands are in the Arabian Sea.

A map shows these features in their specific locations, highlighting India's diverse geography.

2. How do the locations of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands influence India's trade and tourism?

Solution: Their locations benefit trade and tourism.

Trade: The islands help India control important sea routes in the Indian Ocean, making trade with other countries easier and securing our borders.

Tourism: Their beautiful beaches, coral reefs, and unique ecosystems attract tourists from all over the world, boosting the tourism industry.

13. INDIA-RIVERS

Let's Test Your Knowledge!

A. Choose the Correct Answer (Page No:48)

1. The Ganga River originates from the

A) Satpura Hills

B) Gangotri Glacier

C) Brahmagiri Hills

D) Nilgiri Hills

Key: B

Solution: The Ganga starts from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand.

2. The Brahmaputra River is called Tsangpo in

A) India

B) Bangladesh

C) Tibet

D) Nepal

Key: C

Solution: In Tibet, Brahmaputra River is known as Tsangpo.

3. The Mettur Dam is built on the

A) Godavari

B) Kaveri

C) Krishna

D) Yamuna

Key: B

Solution: The Mettur Dam is located on the Kaveri River in Tamil Nadu.

4. The Bhakra Nangal Dam is built on the river

A) Ganga

B) Yamuna

C) Satluj

D) Krishna

Key: C

Solution: The Bhakra Nangal Dam is constructed across the Satluj River.

5. The longest river in South India is

A) Krishna

B) Godavari

C) Kaveri

D) Tungabhadra

Key: B

Solution: Godavari is the longest river in South India.

B. Write True or False: (Page No:49)

1. The Ganga and Yamuna meet at Prayagraj.

Key: True

Solution: Ganga and Yamuna meet at Prayagraj (Allahabad).

2. The Brahmaputra River flows through Tamil Nadu.

Key: False

Solution: Brahmaputra flows in North-East India, not Tamil Nadu.

3. The Godavari River is called the Dakshin Ganga.

Key: True

Solution: Godavari is also known as Dakshin Ganga or South Ganga.

4. Southern rivers mostly flow into the Arabian Sea.

Key: False

Solution: Most southern rivers like Godavari and Kaveri flow into the Bay of Bengal.

5. The Sunderbans Delta is the largest delta in the world.

Key: True

Solution: The Sunderbans Delta is the world's largest, formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra.

C. Fill in the blanks (Page No:49)

1. The Ganga originates from the _____ Glacier.

Key: Gangotri

Solution: Ganga starts from Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand.

2. The _____ Dam is built on the Satluj River.

Key: Bhakra Nangal

Solution: Bhakra Nangal Dam is built across Satluj River.

3. The Brahmaputra is called _____ in Tibet.

Key: Tsangpo

Solution: Brahmaputra is known as Tsangpo in Tibet region.

4. The Kaveri River starts from the _____ Hills in Karnataka.

Key: Brahmagiri

Solution: Kaveri River begins at Brahmagiri Hills.

5. The Godavari River flows into the _____.

Key: Bay of Bengal

Solution: Godavari empties into the Bay of Bengal.

D. Answer the following questions. (Page No:49)

1. What is a river basin?

Solution: A river basin is the area drained by a river and its tributaries; all water from rainfall flows into that river system.

2. Name the three main river systems of Northern India.

Solution: Ganga, Indus, and Brahmaputra are the three main river systems.

3. Where does the Ganga meet the Yamuna?

Solution: Ganga and Yamuna meet at Prayagraj (Allahabad), called the Sangam.

4. Which is the longest river in South India and what is it called?

Solution: Godavari is the longest river in South India, also known as Dakshin Ganga (South Ganga).

5. Mention any two uses of Southern Rivers.

Solution: Southern rivers are used for irrigation and generating hydroelectric power.

E. Match the words of Column A to the words of Column B

(Page No:50)

Column A

1. Godavari
2. Ganga
3. Kaveri
4. Brahmaputra
5. Satluj

Column B

- a. Gangotri Glacier
- b. Brahmagiri Hills
- c. Nasik Hills
- d. Tsangpo
- e. Bhakra Nangal Dam

Key:

1. Godavari - c) Nasik Hills
2. Ganga - a) Gangotri Glacier
3. Kaveri - b) Brahmagiri Hills
4. Brahmaputra - d) Tsangpo
5. Satluj - e) Bhakra Nangal Dam

F. Picture Study (Page No:50)



1. Identify any three major rivers shown in the map and mention the seas or oceans into which they flow.

Solution:

- i) Ganga flows into the Bay of Bengal.
- ii) Godavari flows into the Bay of Bengal.
- iii) Narmada flows into the Arabian Sea.

2. Compare east-flowing and west-flowing rivers of India, and how their direction affects deltas/estuaries.

Solution:

- i) East-flowing rivers (e.g., Ganga, Godavari, Kaveri) flow toward the Bay of Bengal, forming large deltas by depositing silt at their mouths.
- ii) West-flowing rivers (e.g., Narmada, Tapi) empty into the Arabian Sea, often forming estuaries due to steep slopes and less silt deposition.