

CLASS IV SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 1 - INDIA : ITS VARIOUS FACES

*** SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER:**

India is a vast country. It is the seventh largest country in terms of area and second largest country in terms of population in the world. India lies in the southern part of the Asian continent. It extends from Arunachal Pradesh in the east to Gujarat in the west and Jammu & Kashmir in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.

India is also called the Peninsular India because its southern part is almost triangular shape which is surrounded by water bodies on all its three sides. The Bay of Bengal is to the east, the Arabian Sea is to the west and the Indian Ocean is to the south. The Tropic Of Cancer passes through the middle of India, dividing it into nearly two equal parts.

There are many neighbouring countries that share their boundaries with India. There are 28 States and 8 Union Territories in India . Like other countries in the world, land surface and climate of India varies from one place to another. These variations in the climate and land surface influence our daily life. The physical divisions of India are:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. The Northern Mountain Ranges | 2. The Great Northern Plains |
| 3. The Indian Desert | 4. The Southern (Deccan) Plateau |
| 5. The Coastal Plains & Groups Of Islands | 6. The Climate Of India |

*** EXERCISES :**

A. Answer the following questions:

Q1. What is the position of India world over in terms of its land area?

Ans. India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of land area.

Q2. Name the countries of the world that are bigger than India.

Ans. Russia, Canada, China, USA , Brazil and Australia are bigger than India.

Q3. Write the names of any four neighbouring countries of India.

Ans. The four neighbouring countries of India are China, Nepal, Bhutan and Pakistan.

Q4. What separates India from Srilanka?

Ans. Srilanka is separated from India by the Palk Strait.

Q5. Name the big water-bodies that surround the southern part of India.

Ans. The big water – bodies that surround the southern part of India are the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west and the Indian Ocean in the south.

Q6. How many States and Union Territories are there in India?

Ans. There are 28 States and 8 Union Territories in India.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of land area.
2. After China, India is the second most populated country in the world.
3. Kanniyakumari is the southern – most point of the main land of India.
4. The climate of India varies from one place to another.
5. Many of the rivers originate from the melting of ice – sheets on the peaks of the mountains.

C. Write True or False :

1. India is the most populated country of the world. (False)
2. India is the seventh largest country of the world in land area. (True)
3. Srilanka has land boundary with India. (False)
4. The southern part of India is triangular in shape. (True)
5. The climate of India is same at all places. (False)

*** NOTE :**

- 1. Read the summary of the map thoroughly.**
- 2. Write all the Q/Ans, Fill in the blanks and True or False in the copy.**
- 3. Learn the names of all the states with their capitals.**