

**CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 7:** CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 7 Our Country India introduces students to the geographical features of India. It covers the country's vastness, describing its boundaries, neighboring countries, and diverse landscapes, including mountains, plains, plateaus, deserts, and coastal areas.

The chapter explains the importance of latitudes and longitudes in determining India's location on the world map. It also highlights India's unity in diversity, focusing on its rich natural resources, rivers, climate, and cultural heritage. The chapter encourages students to appreciate the geographical significance and unique features of India.

## **CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 7 Overview**

CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 7 Our Country India curriculum is essential as it introduces students to India's geographical diversity and significance. The chapter helps build a foundational understanding of India's physical features, including mountains, plains, plateaus, deserts, and coastal areas, giving a comprehensive overview of the nation's diverse terrain. It emphasizes the role of latitudes and longitudes in locating India on the global map, which is crucial for understanding its climatic variations and cultural diversity.

This chapter is important as it fosters an early sense of national identity and geographical awareness. Students also learn about India's neighboring countries and international boundaries, enhancing their knowledge of geopolitics. Understanding these basic geographical concepts is vital for building more advanced knowledge in later classes, making it a key chapter in the curriculum.

## **CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 7 Our Country India**

Below is the CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 7 Our Country India -

India is a large country with boundaries that include the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, and the majestic Himalayas. India is home to over 3.28 million square km. About 3,200 kilometres stretch from Kashmir to Kanyakumari in a north-south direction. Additionally, Arunachal Pradesh to Kuchchh are almost 2,900 kilometres away in an east-west direction.

A diversity of landforms can be found in the high mountains, the Great Indian Desert, the Northern Plains, the uneven surface of the plateau, and the coasts and islands. Along with the language and culture, there is a significant deal of variation in the climate, vegetation, and wildlife. As of 2011, the population of India exceeded one hundred twenty crore. After China, it is the nation with the second-highest population in the world.

## **Locational Setting**

India is situated in the hemisphere that is north. Nearly half of the nation is traversed by the Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N). The Indian mainland stretches between latitudes 8°4'N and 37°6'N from south to north. India stretches between longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E from west to east. Owing to the large longitudinal span of almost 29°, locations at India's two extremes may experience significant variations in local time. Therefore, there would be a two-hour delay between these two places.

## **India's Neighbours**

There are seven countries that share land boundaries with India.

## **Political and Administrative Divisions**

29 States and 7 Union Territories make up the large nation of India. On June 2, 2014, Telangana was admitted as the 29th state of India. It was formerly under Andhra Pradesh. The capital of the country is Delhi. Language has been the primary factor in the formation of the states.

## **Physical Divisions**

India's topography is varied, with mountains, plateaus, plains, coasts, and islands among its topographical features. Himalaya translates to "the home of snow." There are three primary parallel ranges that make up the Himalayan mountains. The Himadri, or Great Himalayas, are the furthest north. This range contains the highest peaks on Earth. To the south of Himadri is the Middle Himalaya, often known as Himachal.

The Himalayas are to the south of the plains of northern India. In general, they are flat and level. These are made of the alluvial sediments that the Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, and their tributaries deposited. There is plenty of arable land on these river flats. The high population density in these plains can be attributed to this.

The Great Indian Desert is a dry, scorching, and sandy region of terrain located in western India. The Peninsular plateau lies south of the Northern Plains. There are many valleys and hill ranges in this area. Its northwest edge is bounded by the ancient Aravalli hills, one of the world's oldest ranges.

Two significant ranges are the Vindhyas and the Satpuras. These ranges are traversed by the Narmada and Tapi rivers. These rivers empty into the Arabian Sea from the west. The plateau is bounded to the west by the Western Ghats, also known as the Sahyadri's, and to the east by the Eastern Ghats.

Minerals such as iron ore and coal are abundant on the plateau. The coastal lowlands are located to the west of the Western Ghats and the east of the Eastern Ghats. The coastal lowlands to the west are extremely narrow. The coastal lowlands to the east are somewhat

wider. There are several rivers that run towards the east. The Bay of Bengal receives water from the rivers Krishna, Godavari, Mahanadi, and Kaveri. At the mouth of these rivers, productive deltas have developed. Where the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers enter the Bay of Bengal, the Sunderban Delta is created.

The Arabian Sea contains the Lakshadweep Islands. Off the coast of Kerala are these coral islands. In the Bay of Bengal, to the southeast of the Indian mainland, are the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

## **Benefits of CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 7**

The benefits of studying CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 7 Our Country India are numerous, contributing to both academic learning and personal development:

**Geographical Awareness:** The chapter provides a detailed understanding of India's physical features, climate, and geographical boundaries, fostering a sense of national identity and geographical literacy.

**Foundation for Future Studies:** It builds a strong foundation for future studies in geography, helping students understand the importance of physical features, latitude, and longitude in determining a country's climate and resources.

**Cultural Understanding:** By covering India's diversity, students gain insights into the country's rich cultural heritage and regional variations, promoting respect for cultural differences.

**Map Skills:** The chapter enhances students' map-reading skills, which are crucial for geography and general knowledge.

**Environmental Awareness:** It introduces students to natural resources and their importance, encouraging environmental consciousness.