

Class-IV # Sub. SST

L-6

Q-1 What is a peninsula?

Ans Peninsula is a land area surrounded on three sides by water bodies.

Q-2 Mention the waterbodies lies to the east, west and south of Indian peninsula.

Ans Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean.

Q-3 What do you know about an island?

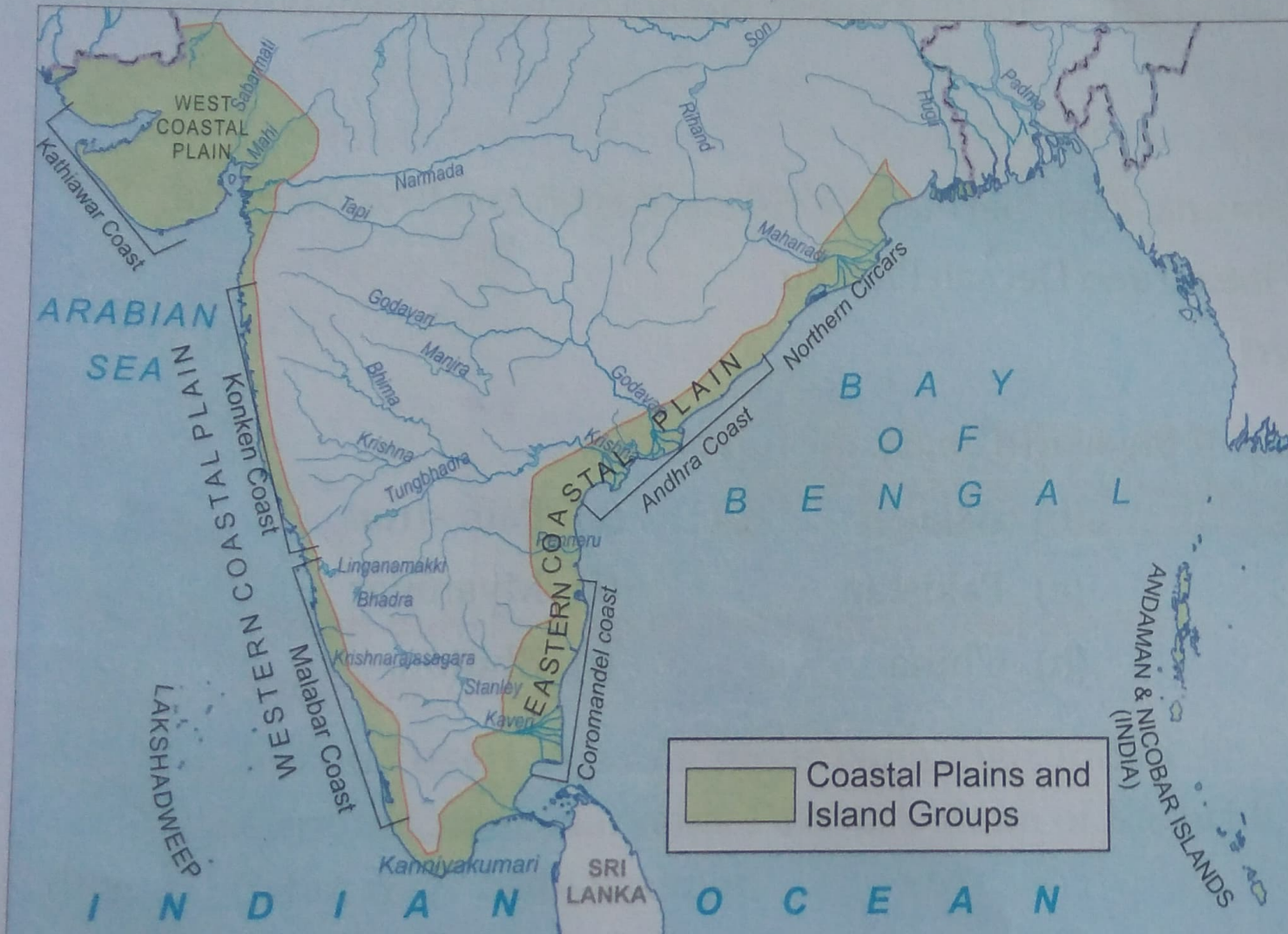
Ans It is land area surrounded by water bodies on all sides.

Q-4 Define the term lagoon.

Ans It is small or shallow salt water lakes or ponds that cut themselves off from the main sea.

Ans I A Part

[The Southern part of India is triangular in shape. To the west of the Western Ghats and the East of the Eastern Ghats lie the Coastal Plains.] The widest part is at the top starting from Gujarat and it tapers southwards.



The Southern tip of the mainland is Kanniyakumari. Southern India is surrounded by water-bodies on three sides. The Arabian Sea in the west, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south. Thus it is called a **Peninsula**.

[India has a long **IB** coastline (Indian Mainland) which is more than 6000

THE ISLANDS

A part
2 Ans

[There are two groups of islands which are a part of our country. The Lakshadweep group is located in the Arabian Sea and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal.]

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2 B Part

[There are 572 isles in the Andaman and Nicobar group. Port Blair is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar islands. All of them are not inhabited. People live in 38 of them. This group of islands is like an arc in which the Andaman islands are in the north, while the Nicobar islands are in the south. The southern tip of this group is the **Indira Point**. It got submerged under the sea water in 2004 during the tsunami disaster. The Barren island India's only active volcano, is situated here. This volcano last erupted in May 2005.]



Indira Point

Lakshadweep Islands

2 C Part

[The Lakshadweep islands are close to the Malabar Coast of India. There are about 43 islands in this group. They have a flat surface. Most of the people are either farmers or fishermen.] **Kavaratti** is the capital of this Union Territory.

LIFE IN ISLANDS

Long Q/Ans →

Q-3 How does the plain land on the eastern coast differ from that of the western coast?

Ans The plain land on the eastern coast is broader than the western coast plain. In the eastern coast deltas are formed and land is more fertile. While western coastal plain is more rocky and many oil wells are dug in this area. It has more canals for transporting goods.

Q-4 What are the advantages of a long coastline?

Ans Long coastal line helps in developing fishing activity on a large scale. It helps in transportation of goods. Many harbours are there to help in export and import industries of the country. Fishing is the main economic activity around the coastal area plain.

Q-5 Write down a few lines on the followings:-

Ans (a) Life of people in the coastal areas differ according to the climatic conditions and topographical location. Even the crops of cultivation differ in these areas. People are mainly indulge in farming and fishing activities.

West Bengal

Ans 5 (b) Part

West Bengal lies at the Eastern Coastal Plain. The soil of the region is very fertile. The main crops grown are rice and jute. **Kolkata** is the capital city. It has many jute and textile mills. People speak **Bangla**. They celebrate **Durga Puja**. People love to eat fish and rice.)



Bird Sanctuary

Odisha 5 (c) Part

It is located at the eastern coast. Puri and Bhubaneswar are the important temple towns of Odisha. The State is also famous for its handicraft items. Chilika Lake, with its bird sanctuary, is a major tourist attraction.



Durga Puja

and **pepper**. Coconut trees can be seen all along the Malabar coast.

(Gujarat) *Ans 5 (d) Part*

The people of Gujarat are **traders** and **farmers**. The main **crops** are **cotton**, **jowar**, **bajra**, **wheat** and **sugarcane**. **Dairy farming** is popular in and around **Anand**. Petroleum and natural gas have been found in Ankleshwar.]

The port at Kandla is used to export and import goods.



called **Bombay night**.
Goa ^{Part 5 (e)}

[Goa lies towards the south of Maharashtra. Its beautiful **beaches** are the big tourist attraction centres. **Panaji** is the capital of Goa. Majority of people are farmers and fishermen. The main crops grown here are **rice**, **coconut**, **cashew nut** and **mangoes**.] Goa has rich iron ore deposits. **St. Xavier's Church**, **Mahalakshmi Temple** and **Fort Aguada** are the places for tourist interest.



St. Xavier's Church

Kerala



It lies in the extreme south of the Malabar Coast. The capital city is **Thiruvananthapuram**. The major crops grown here are **rice**, **coconut**, **rubber**, **cocoa**, **coffee** and **spices**.

Kerala is the most