




12. India and Its Neighbours

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Self Study

The Indian subcontinent is located in Asia, which is the largest continent on Earth.

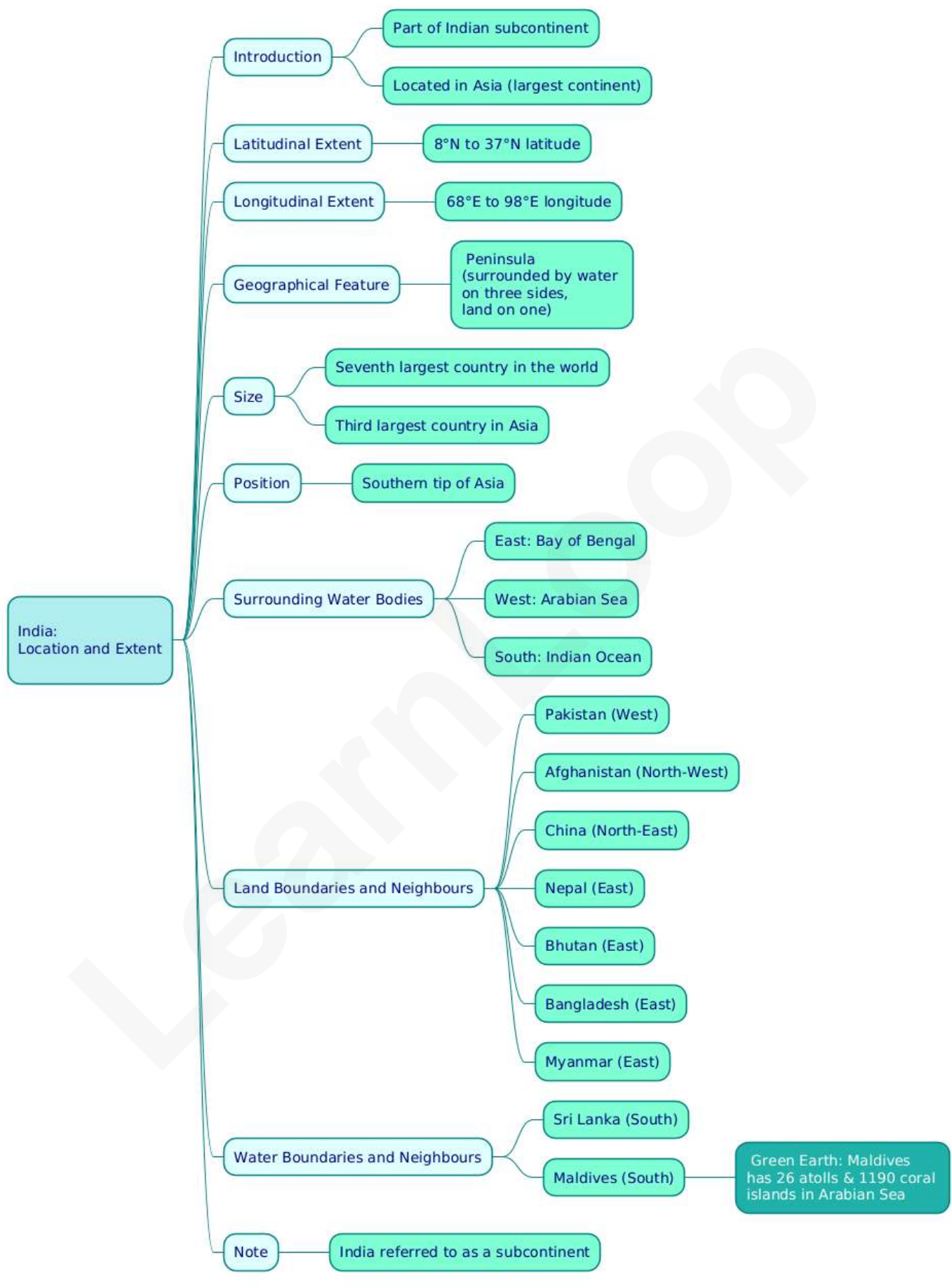
Location and Extent of India

- **Latitudinal Extent:** India extends from **8°N to 37°N** latitude.
- **Longitudinal Extent:** India extends from **68°E to 98°E** longitude.
- **Geographical Feature:** India is a **peninsula**, meaning it is surrounded by water on three sides and land on one side.
- **Size:**
 - India is the **seventh largest country** in the world.
 - It is the **third largest country** in Asia.
- **Position:** Located at the **southern tip of Asia**.
- **Surrounding Water Bodies:**
 - **East:** Bay of Bengal
 - **West:** Arabian Sea
 - **South:** Indian Ocean
- **Land Boundaries and Neighbours:** Along its land boundaries, India's neighbouring countries are:
 - Pakistan (West)
 - Afghanistan (North-West)
 - China (North-East)
 - Nepal (East)
 - Bhutan (East)
 - Bangladesh (East)
 - Myanmar (East)
- **Water Boundaries and Neighbours:** India shares its water boundaries with:
 - Sri Lanka (South)
 - Maldives (South)

| **Green Earth:** The archipelago of Maldives in the Arabian Sea has 26 atolls and 1190 coral islands.



- India is often referred to as a subcontinent.



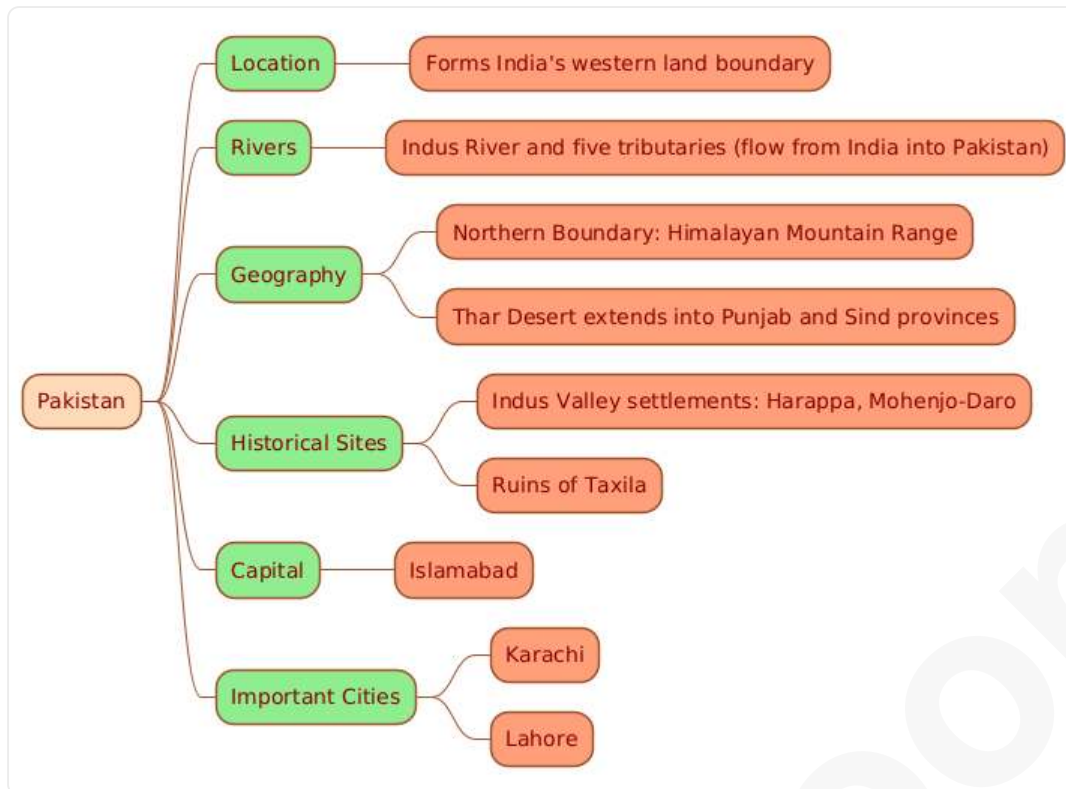
Neighbouring Countries

Pakistan

- **Location:** Forms India's **western** land boundary.
- **Rivers:**
 - The **Indus** River and its **five tributaries** flow through India and then enter Pakistan.
- **Geography:**
 - The **Himalayan Mountain Range** forms its northern boundary.
 - The **Thar Desert** extends into Pakistan (Punjab and Sind provinces).
- **Historical Sites:**
 - Ruins of **Indus Valley** settlements (**Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro**).
 - Ruins of **Taxila**.
- **Capital:** Islamabad.
- **Important Cities:** Karachi, Lahore.



Ruins of Taxila, Pakistan



China

- **Location:** A vast country on the **north-eastern** side of India.
- **Geography:**
 - Parts of northern and north-western China are covered by the **Gobi Desert**.
 - **Important Rivers:** Hwang Ho, Yangtze.
 - The **Himalayan Mountain Range forms** the natural boundary between India and China.
- **Demographics:** Most populous country in the world.
- **Civilization:** Birthplace of one of the oldest civilizations.
- **Language:** Mandarin (official language).
- **Capital:** Beijing.
- **Historical Connections with India:**
 - Famous Chinese **monks Hiuen Tsang and Fa-Hien travelled** to India and wrote travelogues.
 - Strong historical **trade links through the Silk Route**. (The text raises a question here: What is the Silk Route?)



Imperial City, Beijing



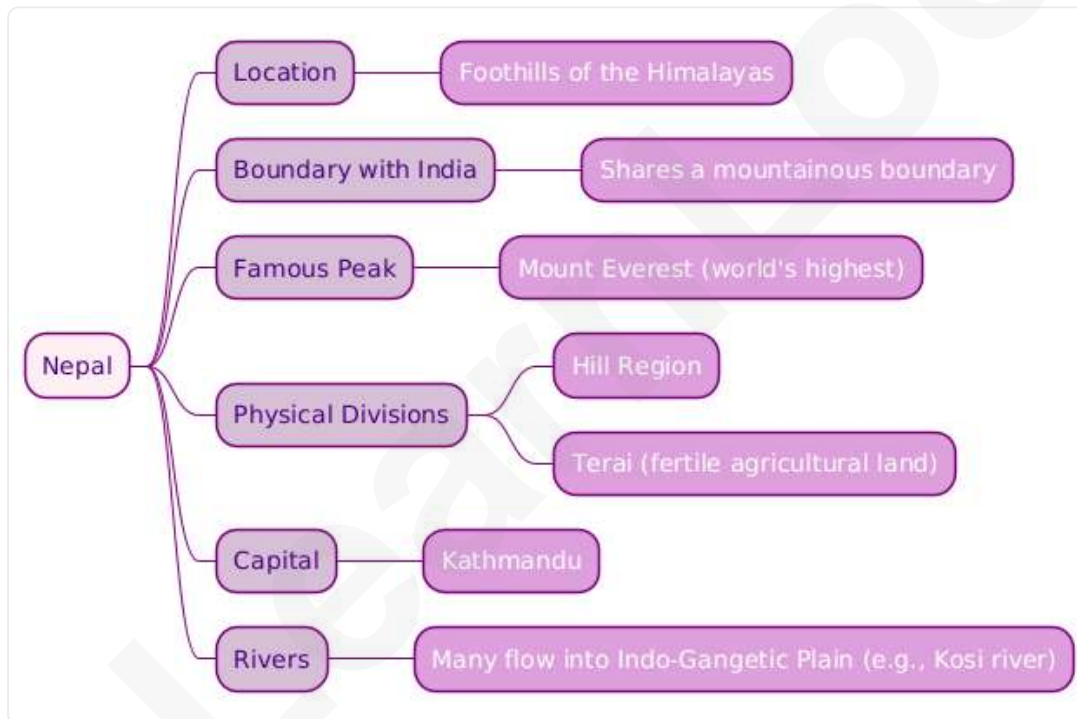
Nepal

- **Location:** Located at the **foothills of the Himalayas**.
- **Boundary with India:** Shares a mountainous boundary.
- **Famous Peak:** **Mount Everest (world's highest mountain peak)** is in Nepal.

- **Physical Divisions:**
 - **Hill Region**
 - **Terai:** Fertile agricultural land.
- **Capital:** Kathmandu.
- **Rivers:** Many rivers flow through Nepal and enter the **Indo-Gangetic Plain** (e.g., Kosi river).



Mount Everest



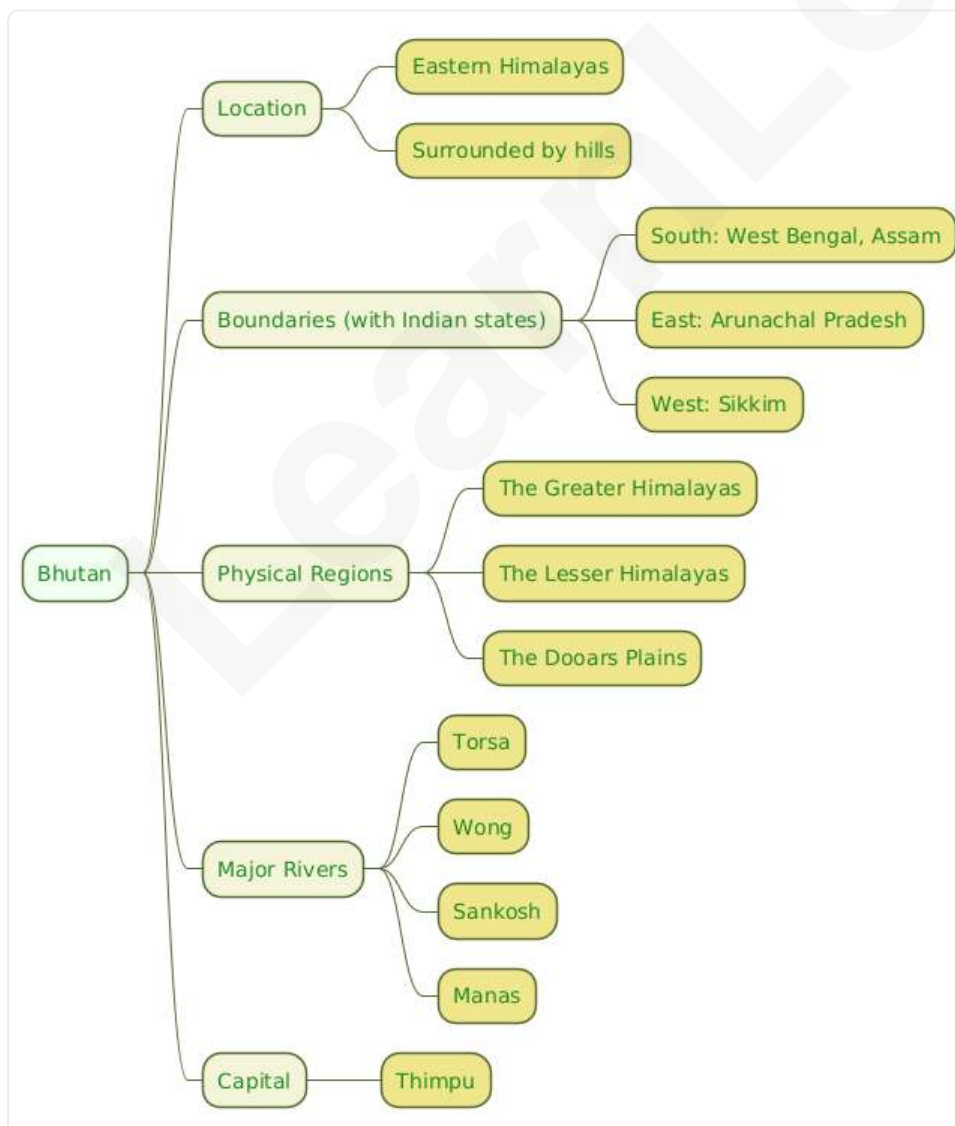
Bhutan

- **Location:** Lies in the **eastern Himalayas**; a country surrounded by hills.
- **Boundaries:**
 - **South:** West Bengal and Assam (India)
 - **East:** Arunachal Pradesh (India)
 - **West:** Sikkim (India)
- **Physical Regions:**
 - The Greater Himalayas
 - The Lesser Himalayas

- The Dooars Plains
- **Major Rivers:** Torsa, Wong, Sankosh, Manas.
- **Capital:** Thimpu.



Thimpu, Bhutan

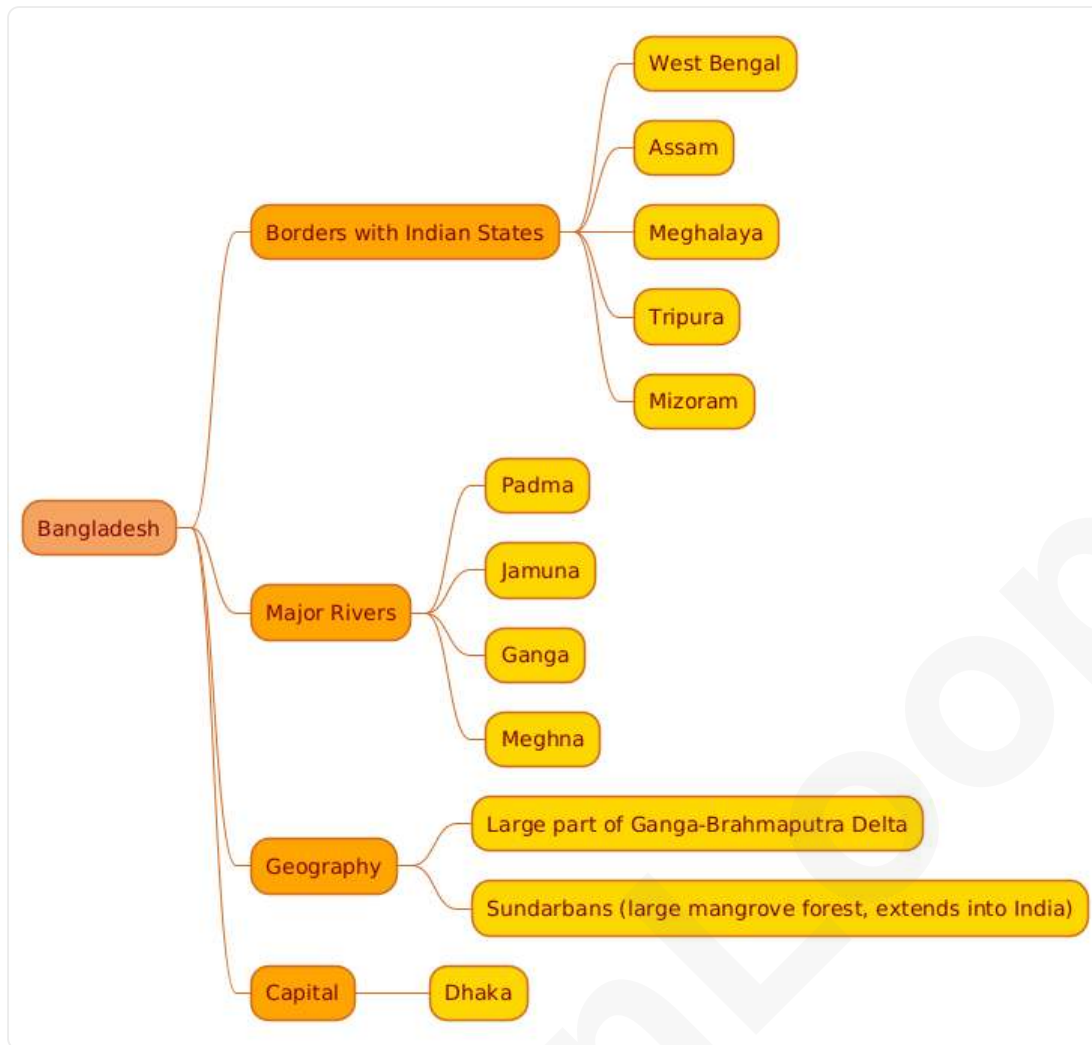


Bangladesh

- **Borders with Indian States:** West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram.
- **Major Rivers:** Padma, Jamuna, Ganga, Meghna.
- **Geography:**
 - A large part of the **Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta** is in Bangladesh.
 - Has a large mangrove forest, the **Sundarbans** (extends into India).
- **Capital:** Dhaka.



Buriganga River, Dhaka, Bangladesh

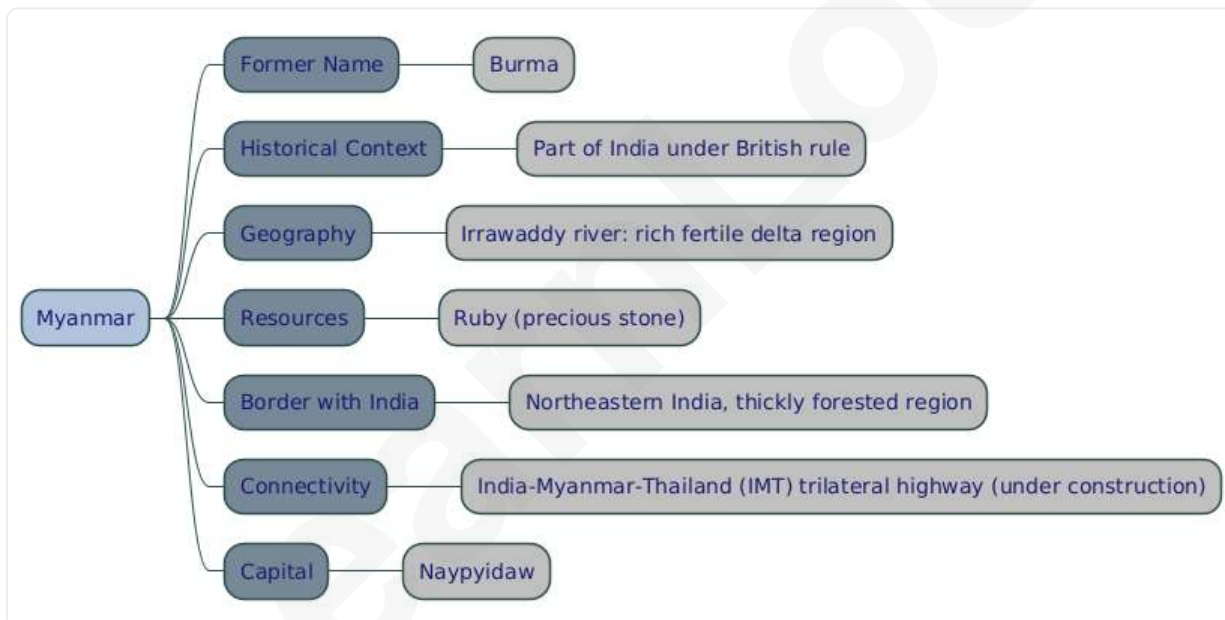


Myanmar

- **Former Name:** Burma.
- **Historical Context:** Was a part of India under British rule.
- **Geography:**
 - The **Irrawaddy river** has a rich fertile delta region (crops cultivated).
- **Resources:** Ruby (precious stone used for jewellery).
- **Border with India:** Shares a geographical border in the northeastern part of India through a thickly forested region.
- **Connectivity:** A new highway, **India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) trilateral highway**, is being built to connect all three countries.
- **Capital:** Naypyidaw.



Myanmar



Sri Lanka

- **Former Name:** Ceylon.
- **Location:** Neighbouring island located south of India.
- **Terrain:** Varied, ranging from hills to plains.
 - *terrain: the natural features of an area of land*
- **Agriculture:** Tea plantations on hill slopes.
- **Famous Products:** Sri Lankan tea and spices.
- **Connection with India:**
 - Shares water boundary with India.
 - Separated by the narrow Palk Strait.

- **2 Capitals:**

- **Administrative Capital:** Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte.
- **Commercial Capital:** Colombo.



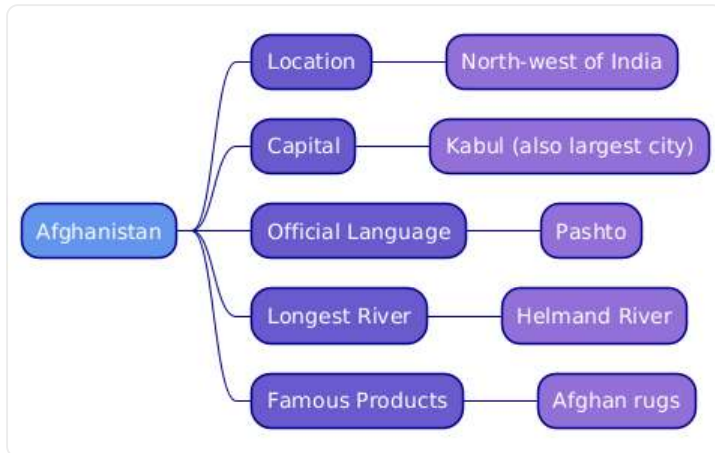
Colombo, Sri Lanka



Afghanistan

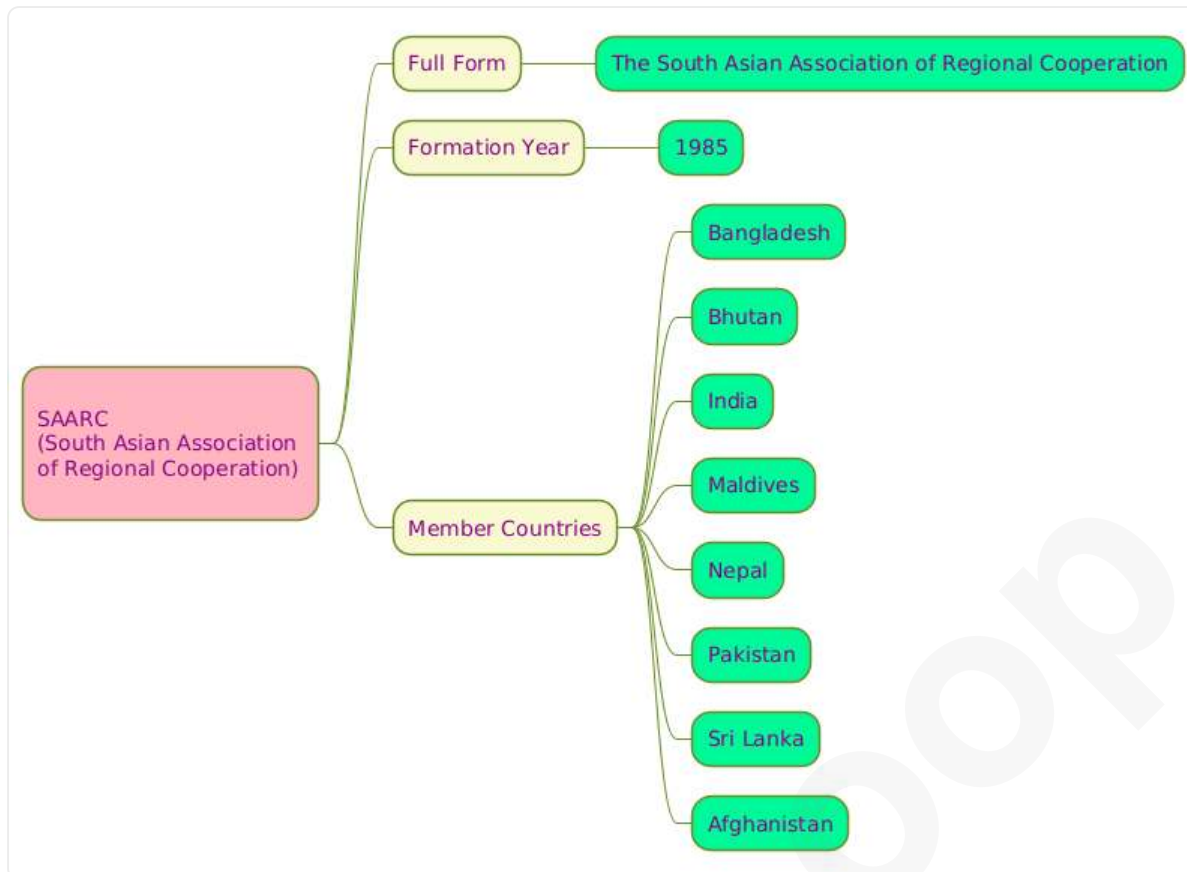
- **Location:** Lies to the **north-west** of India.

- **Capital:** Kabul (also its largest city).
- **Official Language:** Pashto.
- **Longest River:** Helmand River.
- **Famous Products:** Afghan **rugs** are very popular around the world.



FactPedia: SAARC

- **Full Form of SAARC:** The South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation.
- **Formation Year:** Formed in 1985.
- **Member Countries:**
 - Bangladesh
 - Bhutan
 - India
 - Maldives
 - Nepal
 - Pakistan
 - Sri Lanka
 - Afghanistan



In a Nutshell (Summary)

- India is a peninsula.
- India extends from 8°N to 37°N latitude, and 68°E to 98°E longitude.
- India is surrounded by water on three sides and land on one side.
- Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, China, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, and Afghanistan are the neighbouring countries of India.



A Comparative Overview

Neighbouring Countries: A Comparative Overview

Pakistan

Capital(s)

Islamabad

Location (Relative to India)

Western land boundary

Official Language(s) / Important Cities (besides capital)

Important Cities: Karachi, Lahore

Major River(s)

Indus & its five tributaries

Key Geographical Features/Terrain

Himalayan Mountain Range (forms northern boundary), Thar Desert (extends into Punjab and Sind provinces)

Historical Significance/Famous Products/Other Key Info

Ruins of Indus Valley settlements (Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro), Ruins of Taxila

Country	Location (Relative to India)	Capital(s)	Official Language(s) / Important	Major River(s)	Key Geographical Features/Terrain	Historical Significance/Famous Products/Other
Pakistan	Western land boundary	Islamabad	Important Cities: Karachi, Lahore	Indus & its five tributaries	Himalayan Mountain Range (forms northern boundary), Thar Desert (extends into Punjab and Sind provinces)	Ruins of Indus settlements (H Mohenjo-Daro Taxila
China	North-eastern side	Beijing	Mandarin (official language)	Hwang Ho, Yangtze	Gobi Desert (parts of northern & north-western China), Himalayan Mountain Range (forms natural boundary with India)	Birthplace of oldest civilizati Historically str links with India Route, Most pe country in the Famous Chine: (Hiuen Tsang, travelled to Inc
Nepal	Foothills of the Himalayas (shares a mountainous boundary with India)	Kathmandu	-	Kosi (and others flowing into Indo-Gangetic Plain)	Two physical divisions: Hill region & Terai (fertile agricultural land), Mount Everest (world's highest mountain peak)	-

Bhutan	Eastern Himalayas (country surrounded by hills)	Thimpu	-	Torsa, Wong, Sankosh, Manas	Three physical regions: Greater Himalayas, Lesser Himalayas, Dooars Plains. Shares boundaries with West Bengal & Assam (S), Arunachal Pradesh (E), Sikkim (W)	-
Bangladesh	East (shares borders with West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram)	Dhaka	-	Padma, Jamuna, Ganga, Meghna	Large part of Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta, Large mangrove forest: the Sundarbans (extends into India)	-
Myanmar	North-eastern part of India (shares a geographical border through a thickly forested region)	Naypyidaw	-	Irrawaddy	Rich fertile delta region of Irrawaddy river (where crops are cultivated)	Formerly called part of India under rule, Ruby (pre used for jewellery) Myanmar-Thai trilateral highway
Sri Lanka	Island, South of India	Administrative: Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte; Commercial: Colombo	-	(Not specified as major)	Varied terrain (ranging from hills to plains), Hill slopes have tea plantations, Separated from India by the narrow Palk Strait	Formerly known Sri Lankan tea are famous all world
Afghanistan	North-west of India	Kabul	Pashto	Helmand River	-	Afghan rugs are

Key Terms

- **Boundary:** A line that marks the limits of an area; a dividing line between two places, like countries.
- **Neighbouring Countries:** Countries that are located next to each other and often share a common border.
- **Neighbours:** In geography, this usually refers to countries or places that are close to or next to one another.
- **Peninsula:** A piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides but is connected to a larger landmass on the fourth side.
- **Subcontinent:** A very large landmass that is part of a continent but is considered geographically or politically distinct in some way.
- **Terrain:** The natural physical features of an area of land, such as whether it is hilly, flat, mountainous, or has rivers.
- **Latitude:** Imaginary lines that run from east to west around the Earth, parallel to the Equator, telling us how far north or south a place is.
- **Longitude:** Imaginary lines that run from the North Pole to the South Pole, telling us how far east or west a place is from the Prime Meridian.
- **Delta:** A triangular area of land formed at the mouth of a river where it flows into a sea or ocean, made of sediment.
- **Strait:** A narrow passage of water that connects two larger bodies of water, like seas or oceans.
- **Archipelago:** A group or chain of many islands clustered together in a sea or ocean.
- **Atoll:** A ring-shaped coral reef or a string of closely-spaced coral islands that enclose a shallow body of water called a lagoon.
- **Coral Island:** An island formed by the skeletons of tiny sea animals called corals, which build up over a long time.

Flashcards

- **India's Location** # Southern part of Asia, largest continent.
- **India's Latitudinal Extent** # 8°N to 37°N latitude.
- **India's Longitudinal Extent** # 68°E to 98°E longitude.
- **Peninsula** # Land surrounded by water on three sides and land on one side.
- **India's Water Boundaries** # Bay of Bengal (East), Arabian Sea (West), Indian Ocean (South).
- **India's Size Rank (World)** # Seventh largest country.
- **India's Size Rank (Asia)** # Third largest country.
- **Subcontinent** # A large, distinguishable part of a continent, such as the Indian subcontinent.
- **Land Neighbours of India (General)** # Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar.
- **Water Neighbours of India (South)** # Sri Lanka, Maldives.
- **Green Earth (Maldives)** # Archipelago with 26 atolls and 1190 coral islands in the Arabian Sea.
- **Pakistan** # India's western land neighbour; capital Islamabad.

- **Indus River** # Flows through India and then Pakistan.
- **Thar Desert (Pakistan)** # Extends into Punjab and Sind provinces of Pakistan.
- **Harappa & Mohenjo-Daro** # Indus Valley settlement ruins in Pakistan.
- **Taxila Ruins** # Ancient historical site in Pakistan.
- **China** # India's north-eastern neighbour; capital Beijing.
- **Gobi Desert** # Located in northern and north-western China.
- **Hwang Ho & Yangtze** # Important rivers in China.
- **Mandarin** # Official language of China.
- **Himalayan Boundary (India-China)** # Forms the natural boundary between India and China.
- **Hiuen Tsang & Fa-Hien** # Famous Chinese monks who travelled to India.
- **Silk Route** # Ancient trade route connecting India and China with the West.
- **Nepal** # Located at Himalayan foothills; capital Kathmandu.
- **Mount Everest** # World's highest peak, located in Nepal.
- **Terai Region (Nepal)** # Fertile agricultural land in Nepal.
- **Kosi River** # Flows from Nepal into India's Indo-Gangetic Plain.
- **Bhutan** # Lies in eastern Himalayas; capital Thimpu.
- **Bhutan's Physical Regions** # Greater Himalayas, Lesser Himalayas, Dooars Plains.
- **Major Rivers of Bhutan** # Torsa, Wong, Sankosh, Manas.
- **Bangladesh** # India's eastern neighbour; capital Dhaka.
- **Major Rivers of Bangladesh** # Padma, Jamuna, Ganga, Meghna.
- **Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta** # Large part located in Bangladesh.
- **Sundarbans** # Large mangrove forest in Bangladesh and India.
- **Myanmar (Burma)** # India's eastern neighbour; capital Naypyidaw.
- **Irrawaddy River** # River in Myanmar with a fertile delta.
- **Ruby (Myanmar)** # Precious stone from Myanmar.
- **IMT Trilateral Highway** # Highway connecting India, Myanmar, and Thailand.
- **Sri Lanka (Ceylon)** # Island neighbour south of India; capitals Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte & Colombo.
- **Palk Strait** # Narrow water body separating India and Sri Lanka.
- **Sri Lankan Tea & Spices** # Famous products of Sri Lanka.
- **Afghanistan** # India's north-western neighbour; capital Kabul.
- **Helmand River** # Longest river in Afghanistan.
- **Pashto** # Official language of Afghanistan.
- **Afghan Rugs** # Popular product from Afghanistan.
- **SAARC** # South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation.
- **SAARC Formation Year** # 1985.
- **SAARC Members** # Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan.
- **Terrain** # The natural features of an area of land.

Answer to Textbook exercises

Reflect

Answer these questions.

1. In which continent is India located?
 - India is located in the continent of Asia.
 2. Name the water bodies that surround it.
 - The water bodies that surround India are the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Indian Ocean in the south.
 3. Name the countries located to the east of India.
 - The countries located to the east of India (sharing land borders) are Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and Myanmar.
-

Figure Out

Why is India called a subcontinent?

- India is called a subcontinent because it is a large, distinct landmass that is part of the larger continent of Asia, but is geographically separated from the rest of the continent by significant natural features like the Himalayas. It also has its own unique cultural and political identity.
-

Figure Out (In China section)

What is the Silk Route?

- The Silk Route was an ancient network of trade routes that connected the East (like China and India) with the West (like Europe and the Middle East). It was important for the exchange of goods, especially silk, as well as ideas, cultures, and religions for many centuries.
-

DIY

Look at the picture and answer the questions.



1. In which direction of India is this neighbouring country located?
 - Myanmar is located to the east/north-east of India.
2. Which water bodies does India share with it?
 - India and Myanmar both have coastlines on the Bay of Bengal, which is part of the Indian Ocean. So, they share access to the Bay of Bengal. (Note: The map primarily shows land borders, but implies coastal access to the Bay of Bengal which is a shared water body in the broader region).

Workout

A. Write T for true and F for false.

1. India is a subcontinent.
 - T
2. India has three water boundaries.
 - T (Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean)
3. River Padma flows into Myanmar.
 - F (River Padma is a major river in Bangladesh/ Irrawaddy flows into Myanmar.)
4. Mangrove forests are found in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta region.
 - T

B. Match the columns - answers.

Column A	Column B
1. China	c. Yangtze
2. Bangladesh	e. Jamuna
3. Myanmar	b. Irrawaddy
4. Pakistan	a. Indus
5. Afghanistan	d. Helmand

C. Answer these questions in brief.

- Name the strait that separates India and Sri Lanka.
 - The **Palk Strait** separates India and Sri Lanka.
- What is the capital of Afghanistan?
 - The capital of Afghanistan is **Kabul**.
- In which country is Mount Everest located?
 - Mount Everest is located in **Nepal**.
- Which rivers form a delta in Bangladesh?
 - The **Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers** (and their distributaries like Padma, Jamuna, Meghna) form a large delta in Bangladesh.

D. Answer these questions in detail.

- Explain the historical significance of China.
 - China is historically significant as it is the birthplace of one of the **oldest civilizations in the world**. It had **strong trade links with India** through the ancient **Silk Route**, facilitating the exchange of goods and culture. Additionally, famous **Chinese monks** like **Huien Tsang and Fa-Hien travelled to India** and wrote important **travelogues** that provide valuable historical information about India.
- Describe the location and extent of India.
 - India is located in the **southern part of Asia** and is a large **peninsula** surrounded by the **Bay of Bengal** to its east, the **Arabian Sea** to its west, and the **Indian Ocean** to its south. It extends from **8°N to 37°N latitude** and from **68°E to 98°E longitude**. India is the **seventh** largest country **in the world** and the **third largest in Asia**.
- Write a short note on Bhutan.
 - Bhutan is a **landlocked** country located in the **eastern Himalayas**, surrounded by hills. It shares its southern boundaries with the Indian states of **West Bengal and Assam**, its eastern boundary with **Arunachal Pradesh**, and its western boundary with **Sikkim**. Bhutan can be divided into **three physical regions**: the Greater Himalayas, the Lesser Himalayas, and the Dooars Plains. Major rivers like **Torsa, Wong, Sankosh, and Manas** flow through Bhutan. Its capital city is **Thimpu**.
- Write a short note on Myanmar.
 - Myanmar, formerly known as **Burma**, is one of India's **eastern neighbours**. Historically, it **was part of India** under British rule. The **Irrawaddy** River in Myanmar has a rich, fertile **delta** region suitable for agriculture. Myanmar is also known for its **rubies**, which are precious stones. India and Myanmar share a forested geographical border in India's northeastern region. A significant infrastructure project, the

India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) trilateral highway, is being built to connect these three countries. The capital of Myanmar is **Naypyidaw**.

Picture Study

Look at the pictures and answer these questions.



1. Identify this monument.
 - This monument is **the Great Wall of China**.
2. In which country is it located?
 - It is located in **China**.
3. On which side of India is this country located?
 - China is located on the **north-eastern side** of India.

Fill in the blanks

1. India is located in, which is the largest continent of the Earth.
 - Asia
2. India extends from 8°N to latitude.
 - 37°N
3. India is surrounded by water on three sides and land on one side, hence India is a
 - peninsula
4. Pakistan lies to the and Afghanistan to the north-west of India.
 - west
5. India is the largest country in the world.
 - seventh
6. The archipelago of Maldives in the Arabian Sea has atolls and 1190 coral islands.
 - 26
7. The river Indus and its five tributaries flow through India and then enter into
 - Pakistan
8. Ruins of Indus Valley settlements, such as Harappa and, are located in Pakistan.
 - Mohenjo-Daro
9. The Desert extends into Pakistan, in the Punjab and Sind provinces.
 - Thar
10. is the capital of Pakistan.
 - Islamabad
11. Parts of northern and north-western China are covered by the Desert.
 - Gobi
12. is the official language of China and is its capital.
 - Mandari, Beijing
13. The Mountain Range forms the natural boundary between India and China.
 - Himalayan
14. Hiuen Tsang and were two famous Chinese monks who travelled to India.
 - Fa-Hien
15. Nepal is located at the foothills of the
 - Himalayas
16., the world's highest mountain peak, is in Nepal.
 - Mount Everest
17. The region in Nepal is fertile agricultural land.
 - Terai
18. is the capital of Nepal.

- Kathmandu
19. Bhutan lies in the Himalayas.
- eastern
20. Torsa, Wong, Sankosh, and are the major rivers of Bhutan.
- Manas
21. is the capital of Bhutan.
- Thimpu
22. A large part of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta is in
- Bangladesh
23. The capital of Bangladesh is
- Dhaka
24. Myanmar was formerly called
- Burma
25. The river in Myanmar has a rich fertile delta region.
- Irrawaddy
26. The capital of Myanmar is
- Naypyidaw
27. Sri Lanka, formerly known as, is the neighbouring island located near south of India.
- Ceylon
28. India shares its water with Sri Lanka and is separated from it by the narrow Strait.
- Palk
29. is the administrative capital and Colombo is the commercial capital of Sri Lanka.
- Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte
30. Afghanistan lies to the of India.
- north-west
31. The capital of Afghanistan is, which is also its largest city.
- Kabul
32. The longest river in Afghanistan is the River.
- Helmand
33. The South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was formed in
- 1985

Answer in one line

1. What is the longitudinal extent of India?
 - India extends from 68°E to 98°E longitude.
2. Name the three water bodies that surround the Indian peninsula.
 - The Indian peninsula is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Indian Ocean in the south.
3. List India's neighbouring countries that lie along its eastern land boundaries.
 - India's neighbouring countries along its eastern land boundaries are Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar.
4. Which two island nations are India's neighbours in the south?
 - Sri Lanka and Maldives are India's island neighbours in the south.
5. What is the significance of the Himalayan Mountain Range for Pakistan's geography?
 - The Himalayan Mountain Range forms the northern boundary of Pakistan.
6. Name two important rivers that flow through China.
 - Two important rivers that flow through China are the Hwang Ho and the Yangtze.
7. What historical trade connection did India and China share?
 - India and China historically shared strong trade links through the Silk Route.
8. Into which plain do many rivers from Nepal flow after entering India?
 - Many rivers from Nepal flow into the Indo-Gangetic Plain after entering India.
9. Name the three physical regions of Bhutan.
 - The three physical regions of Bhutan are the Greater Himalayas, the Lesser Himalayas, and the Dooars Plains.
10. Which Indian states share borders with Bangladesh?
 - Bangladesh shares borders with the Indian states of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
11. What famous mangrove forest is found in Bangladesh and extends into India?
 - The Sundarbans, a large mangrove forest, is found in Bangladesh and extends into India.
12. What precious stone from Myanmar is used for making jewellery?
 - Ruby, a precious stone from Myanmar, is used for making jewellery.
13. What is the India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) trilateral highway?
 - The IMT trilateral highway is a new highway being built to connect India, Myanmar, and Thailand.
14. What are Sri Lankan tea and spices famous for?
 - Sri Lankan tea and spices are famous all over the world for their quality.
15. What is the official language of Afghanistan?
 - The official language of Afghanistan is Pashto.
16. What are Afghan rugs known for?
 - Afghan rugs are very popular around the world.

17. List any four member countries of SAARC.

- Four member countries of SAARC are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal (any four from the list).

18. What is a "terrain" in geography?

- Terrain refers to the natural physical features of an area of land, such as its hills, plains, or mountains.

19. Why is India referred to as a subcontinent?

- India is referred to as a subcontinent because it is a large, distinct landmass within Asia, separated by major geographical features and having unique cultural aspects.

20. Which two Chinese monks are known for their travelogues about India?

- Hiuen Tsang and Fa-Hien were two famous Chinese monks known for their travelogues about India.

LearnLoop

Long answers

1. Describe India's geographical location and its significance as a peninsula.

- **Answer:** India is situated in the **southern part of the Asian continent**. It extends from **8°N to 37°N latitude and 68°E to 98°E longitude**. Being a **peninsula**, India is surrounded by **the Bay of Bengal on its east, the Arabian Sea on its west, and the Indian Ocean to its south**. This extensive **coastline** has historically been **important for trade, fishing, and maritime activities**, and it also **influences India's climate**.
- **Points to remember:** Southern Asia; Lat/Long extent; Peninsula = 3 sides water (Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean); Coastline benefits (trade, climate).

2. Explain the key geographical and historical features of Pakistan as India's neighbour.

- **Answer:** Pakistan forms India's **western land** boundary. The **Indus River and its tributaries** flow through India before entering Pakistan. Geographically, the **Himalayan Mountain Range** marks its northern border, and the **Thar Desert** extends into its Punjab and Sind provinces. Historically, Pakistan is significant as it contains the **ruins of ancient Indus Valley Civilization** sites like **Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro**, as well as the **ruins of Taxila**, highlighting a shared ancient heritage with India.
- **Points to remember:** West of India; Indus River; Himalayas (north); Thar Desert; Indus Valley sites (Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro), Taxila.

3. Discuss China's geographical relationship with India and its historical importance.

- **Answer:** China, a vast country, lies on India's **north-eastern side**. The **Himalayan Mountain Range** serves as a **natural boundary** between the two nations. China is known for **the Gobi Desert** and major rivers like **Hwang Ho and Yangtze**. Historically, China is the cradle of one of the **world's oldest civilizations** and had significant trade relations with India via the **Silk Route**. Furthermore, **Chinese monks** like **Hiuen Tsang and Fa-Hien** visited India and documented their **travels, providing valuable historical accounts**.
- **Points to remember:** North-east of India; Himalayas = boundary; Gobi Desert, Hwang Ho/Yangtze rivers; Old civilization; Silk Route trade; Monks' travelogues.

4. Describe Nepal's location, physical divisions, and its connection to India through rivers.

- **Answer:** Nepal is situated at the **foothills of the Himalayas** and shares a mountainous boundary with India. It is home to **Mount Everest, the world's highest peak**. The country is primarily divided into **two physical regions**: the **hill region and the fertile Terai region**, which is important for agriculture. Many rivers, such as the **Kosi**, originate in or flow through Nepal before entering the **Indo-Gangetic Plain in India**, making it a crucial part of the regional river system.
- **Points to remember:** Himalayan foothills; Mountainous boundary with India; Mt. Everest; Hill region & Terai (fertile); Rivers (e.g., Kosi) flow to Indo-Gangetic Plain.

5. Outline the main features of Bangladesh, including its rivers and significant natural areas.

- **Answer:** Bangladesh shares borders with several Indian states like **West Bengal and Assam**. It is a land of many rivers, with the **Padma, Jamuna, Ganga, and Meghna** being the major ones. A significant geographical feature is that a large part of the vast **Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta** lies within Bangladesh. This delta region also hosts the **Sundarbans, a large mangrove forest**, which is shared with India and is a **UNESCO World Heritage site**.
- **Points to remember:** Borders Indian states; Riverine country (Padma, Jamuna, Ganga, Meghna); Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta; Sundarbans mangrove forest.

6. **Provide details about Sri Lanka, including its terrain, famous products, and its geographical separation from India.**

- **Answer:** Sri Lanka, an island nation formerly known as **Ceylon**, is located to the **south of India**. Its **terrain** is varied, featuring both **hills and plains**, with **tea plantations** commonly found on the hill slopes. The country is globally **renowned for its high-quality tea and spices**. Geographically, India and Sri Lanka share a water boundary and are **separated by the Palk Strait**, a narrow channel of water.
- **Points to remember:** Island south of India (Ceylon); Varied terrain (hills, plains); Tea plantations; Famous for tea & spices; Separated by Palk Strait.

7. **What is the SAARC, and which countries are its members?**

- **Answer:** SAARC stands for the **South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation**. It is an organization of South Asian nations that was **formed in 1985 to promote economic and regional integration**. The member countries of SAARC are **Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan**. This association **aims to work together on various issues of common interest**.
- **Points to remember:** SAARC = South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation; Formed 1985; Members: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan; Aims for regional cooperation.

8. **Explain why India is often referred to as a "subcontinent" and describe its surrounding water bodies.**

- **Answer:** India is often called a **subcontinent because it is a very large landmass, distinct from the rest of Asia** due to **natural barriers like the Himalayas**. It possesses a **unique geographical identity**. As a **peninsula**, India is surrounded by water on **three sides: the Bay of Bengal lies to its east, the Arabian Sea to its west, and the vast Indian Ocean** stretches to its south. These water bodies have played a crucial role in India's **history, trade, and climate**.
- **Points to remember:** Subcontinent = large, distinct landmass (Himalayan barrier); Peninsula = water on 3 sides; East: Bay of Bengal, West: Arabian Sea, South: Indian Ocean.

Discover and Learn

Image Based Questions

Picture Scenario 1



Questions:

1. Based on the flag and the description, which of India's neighbouring countries is likely depicted in this scene?
2. What geographical feature makes maritime trade (trade by sea) important for the country shown?
3. The scene shows a busy port. What kind of products, might this country be famous for exporting through such ports?
4. How is this country geographically separated from India?

Answers:

- The country likely depicted is **Sri Lanka** formerly known as **Ceylon**, due to the presence of the Sri Lankan flag and the description of a South Asian port city.
- Sri Lanka is an **island nation**, meaning it is completely surrounded by water. This geographical feature makes maritime **trade essential for its economy, connecting it with other countries for imports and exports**.
- Sri Lankan tea and spices are famous all over the world. These are likely products that would be exported through such ports.
- Sri Lanka is geographically separated from India by a **narrow channel of water called the Palk Strait**.

Picture Scenario 2



Questions:

1. Which of India's neighbouring countries is most likely represented by this scenic mountain landscape and distinctive architecture?
2. What major mountain range, mentioned in your chapter, is clearly visible in the background?
3. The chapter mentions three physical regions of this country. Which region do you think this scene best represents?
4. Name one major river that flows through this country.

Answers:

- The country most likely represented is **Bhutan**, known for its location in the **Himalayas** and its unique **Dzong architecture**.
- The majestic snow-capped peaks in the background represent the **Himalayan Mountain Range** (specifically, the eastern Himalayas where Bhutan is located).
- This scene, with high mountains and possibly a **monastery at a significant altitude**, best represents **"The Greater Himalayas" or "The Lesser Himalayas" regions of Bhutan**.
- Major rivers flowing through Bhutan include Torsa, Wong, Sankosh, and Manas.

Picture Scenario 3




Questions:

1. This image depicts a desert landscape. Which desert, extends into one of India's western neighbouring countries?
2. Which neighbouring country, known for ancient civilizations, would this landscape be a part of?
3. What famous ancient settlements, mentioned in the chapter, are located in the region of this neighbouring country that includes such desert areas?
4. What major river system, shared with India, is crucial for the areas bordering this desert in the mentioned neighbouring country?

Answers:

- The desert depicted is likely the **Thar Desert, which extends into Pakistan.**
- This landscape would be part of Pakistan, which is known for **the ancient Indus Valley Civilization.**
- The ruins of Indus Valley settlements such as **Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro** are located in Pakistan, in regions associated with the **Indus River and adjacent desert areas.**
- The **Indus River and its five tributaries** are crucial for the areas bordering the **Thar Desert** in Pakistan.

Flashcards

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Crossword Puzzles

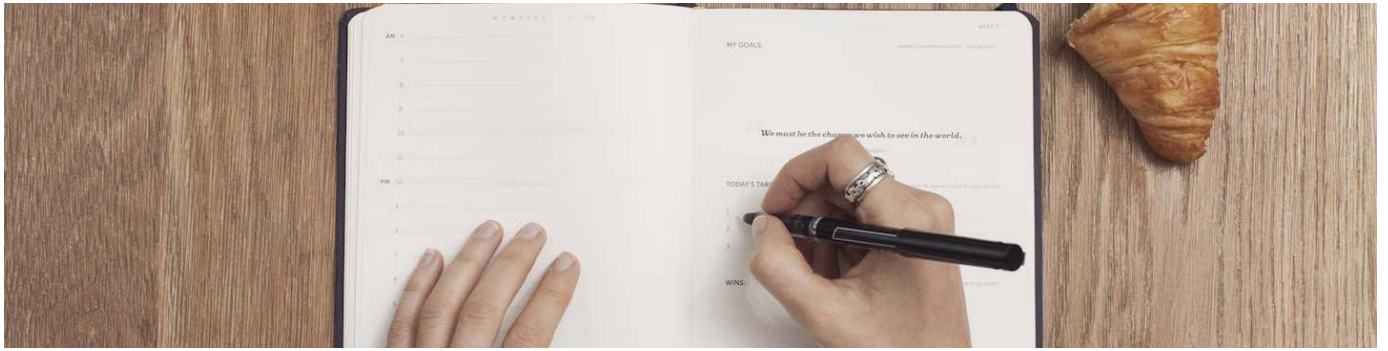
Paper puzzle (if answer is 2 words write without space)

▼  [India and its neighbors-crossword.pdf](#)

▷  [India and its neighbors-crossword-answers.pdf](#)

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Practice Sheets

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Fill in the blanks

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Chapter: 12. India and Its Neighbours

1. Places near the receive the direct rays of the Sun.
2. Weather data is collected based on the reading at a time.
3. Weather is the condition of the at a particular place over a short period of time.
4. Due to rising pollution, is causing global climate to change.
5. At night, the flow of air from the land to the sea is known as
6. The polar regions experience a very climate.
7. The flow of air from the sea to the land during the day, is known as the
8. Humidity is the amount of present in the atmosphere.
9. Seasons are caused due to Earth's revolution around the Sun and the of its axis.
10. Climate is described as the average temperature over a long period of time, generally years.
11. Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa is covered with snow due to its high
12. Sunny, windy, rainy, and are a few weather conditions.
13. Elevation or means the distance above or below the sea level.
14. Winds originating from the are cooler than the winds originating from the desert.
15. People living in places with heavy rainfall live in houses with roofs.
16. Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a period of time.
17. Places near the sea are very as the air has a lot of humidity.
18. Weather and climate affect our lives.
19. In India, most regions experience three main seasons—summer, and winter.
20. When the weather stays the same for a few months, we call it a



Answer key - Fill in the blanks

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Answer key - Fill in the blanks

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Chapter: 12. India and Its Neighbours

1. Equator
2. specific
3. atmosphere
4. global warming
5. land breeze
6. cold
7. sea breeze
8. water vapor
9. tilt
10. 30
11. altitude
12. snowy (or foggy, cloudy, breezy)
13. altitude
14. hills
15. sloping
16. long
17. humid
18. daily
19. monsoon
20. season

Answer in one line

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Chapter: 12. India and Its Neighbours

1. What is the longitudinal extent of India?

2. Name the three water bodies that surround the Indian peninsula.

3. What precious stone from Myanmar is used for making jewellery?

4. What is a "terrain" in geography?

5. List India's neighbouring countries that lie along its eastern land boundaries.

6. Which two Chinese monks are known for their travelogues about India?

7. What are Afghan rugs known for?

8. Name two important rivers that flow through China.

9. What is the India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) trilateral highway?

10. What is the significance of the Himalayan Mountain Range for Pakistan's geography?

11. What famous mangrove forest is found in Bangladesh and extends into India?

12. Into which plain do many rivers from Nepal flow after entering India?

13. Which two island nations are India's neighbours in the south?

14. What are Sri Lankan tea and spices famous for?

15. Name the three physical regions of Bhutan.

16. What historical trade connection did India and China share?

17. What is the official language of Afghanistan?

18. List any four member countries of SAARC.

19. Which Indian states share borders with Bangladesh?

20. Why is India referred to as a subcontinent?

Answer key - Answer in one line

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Chapter: 12. India and Its Neighbours

1. India extends from 68°E to 98°E longitude.
2. The Indian peninsula is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Indian Ocean in the south.
3. Ruby, a precious stone from Myanmar, is used for making jewellery.
4. Terrain refers to the natural physical features of an area of land, such as its hills, plains, or mountains.1
5. India's neighbouring countries along its eastern land boundaries are Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar.
6. Hiuen Tsang and Fa-Hien were two famous Chinese monks known for their travelogues about India.
7. Afghan rugs are very popular around the world.2
8. Two important rivers that flow through China are the Hwang Ho and the Yangtze.
9. The IMT trilateral highway is a new highway being built to connect India, Myanmar, and Thailand.3
10. The Himalayan Mountain Range forms the northern boundary of Pakistan.
11. The Sundarbans, a large mangrove forest, is found in Bangladesh and extends into India.4
12. Many rivers from Nepal flow into the Indo-Gangetic Plain after entering India.
13. Sri Lanka and Maldives are India's island neighbours in the south.5
14. Sri Lankan tea and spices are famous all over the world for their quality.6
15. The three physical regions of Bhutan are the Greater Himalayas, the Lesser Himalayas, and the Dooars Plains.7
16. India and China historically shared strong trade links through the Silk Route.8
17. The official language of Afghanistan is Pashto.
18. Four member countries of SAARC are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal (any four from the list).
19. Bangladesh shares borders with the Indian states of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.9
20. India is referred to as a subcontinent because it is a large, distinct landmass within Asia, separated by major geographical features and having unique cultural aspects.

Long Answers

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Chapter: 12. India and Its Neighbours

1. Explain why India is often referred to as a "subcontinent" and describe its surrounding water bodies.

2. What is the SAARC, and which countries are its members?

3. Describe Nepal's location, physical divisions, and its connection to India through rivers.

4. Explain the key geographical and historical features of Pakistan as India's neighbour.

5. Describe India's geographical location and its significance as a peninsula.

6. Provide details about Sri Lanka, including its terrain, famous products, and its geographical separation from India.

7. Discuss China's geographical relationship with India and its historical importance.

8. Outline the main features of Bangladesh, including its rivers and significant natural areas.



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Answer key - Long Answers

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Chapter: 12. India and Its Neighbours

1. Explain why India is often referred to as a "subcontinent" and describe its surrounding water bodies.

- **Answer:** India is often called a subcontinent because it is a very large landmass, distinct from the rest of Asia due to natural barriers like the Himalayas. It possesses a unique geographical identity. As a peninsula, India is surrounded by water on three sides: the Bay of Bengal lies to its east, the Arabian Sea to its west, and the vast Indian Ocean stretches to its south. These water bodies have played a crucial role in India's history, trade, and climate.
- **Points to remember:** Subcontinent = large, distinct landmass (Himalayan barrier); Peninsula = water on 3 sides; East: Bay of Bengal, West: Arabian Sea, South: Indian Ocean.

2. What is the SAARC, and which countries are its members?

- **Answer:** SAARC stands for the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation. It is an organization of South Asian nations that was formed in 1985 to promote economic and regional integration. The member countries of SAARC are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan. This association aims to work together on various issues of common interest.
- **Points to remember:** SAARC = South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation; Formed 1985; Members: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan; Aims for regional cooperation.

3. Describe Nepal's location, physical divisions, and its connection to India through rivers.

- **Answer:** Nepal is situated at the foothills of the Himalayas and shares a mountainous boundary with India. It is home to Mount Everest, the world's highest peak. The country is primarily divided into two physical regions: the hill region and the fertile Terai region, which is important for agriculture. Many rivers, such as the Kosi, originate in or flow through Nepal before entering the Indo-Gangetic Plain in India, making it a crucial part of the regional river system.
- **Points to remember:** Himalayan foothills; Mountainous boundary with India; Mt. Everest; Hill region & Terai (fertile); Rivers (e.g., Kosi) flow to Indo-Gangetic Plain.

4. Explain the key geographical and historical features of Pakistan as India's neighbour.

- **Answer:** Pakistan forms India's western land boundary. The Indus River and its tributaries flow through India before entering Pakistan. Geographically, the Himalayan Mountain Range marks its northern border, and the Thar Desert extends into its Punjab and Sind provinces. Historically, Pakistan is significant as it contains the ruins of ancient Indus Valley Civilization sites like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, as well as the ruins of Taxila, highlighting a shared ancient heritage with India.
- **Points to remember:** West of India; Indus River; Himalayas (north); Thar Desert; Indus Valley sites (Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro), Taxila.

5. Describe India's geographical location and its significance as a peninsula.

- **Answer:** India is situated in the southern part of the Asian continent. It extends from 8°N to 37°N latitude and 68°E to 98°E longitude. Being a peninsula, India is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal on its east, the Arabian Sea on its west, and the Indian Ocean to its south. This extensive coastline has historically been important for trade, fishing, and maritime activities, and it also influences India's climate.

- **Points to remember:** Southern Asia; Lat/Long extent; Peninsula = 3 sides water (Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean); Coastline benefits (trade, climate).

6. Provide details about Sri Lanka, including its terrain, famous products, and its geographical separation from India.

- **Answer:** Sri Lanka, an island nation formerly known as Ceylon, is located to the south of India. Its terrain is varied, featuring both hills and plains, with tea plantations commonly found on the hill slopes. The country is globally renowned for its high-quality tea and spices. Geographically, India and Sri Lanka share a water boundary and are separated by the Palk Strait, a narrow channel of water.
- **Points to remember:** Island south of India (Ceylon); Varied terrain (hills, plains); Tea plantations; Famous for tea & spices; Separated by Palk Strait.

7. Discuss China's geographical relationship with India and its historical importance.

- **Answer:** China, a vast country, lies on India's north-eastern side. The Himalayan Mountain Range serves as a natural boundary between the two nations. China is known for the Gobi Desert and major rivers like Hwang Ho and Yangtze. Historically, China is the cradle of one of the world's oldest civilizations and had significant trade relations with India via the Silk Route. Furthermore, Chinese monks like Hiuen Tsang and Fa-Hien visited India and documented their travels, providing valuable historical accounts.
- **Points to remember:** North-east of India; Himalayas = boundary; Gobi Desert, Hwang Ho/Yangtze rivers; Old civilization; Silk Route trade; Monks' travelogues.

8. Outline the main features of Bangladesh, including its rivers and significant natural areas.

- **Answer:** Bangladesh shares borders with several Indian states like West Bengal and Assam. It is a land of many rivers, with the Padma, Jamuna, Ganga, and Meghna being the major ones. A significant geographical feature is that a large part of the vast Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta lies within Bangladesh. This delta region also hosts the Sundarbans, a large mangrove forest, which is shared with India and is a UNESCO World Heritage site.
- **Points to remember:** Borders Indian states; Riverine country (Padma, Jamuna, Ganga, Meghna); Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta; Sundarbans mangrove forest.

Image Based Questions

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Chapter: 12. India and Its Neighbours

Picture Scenario 1



Questions:

1. Based on the flag and the description, which of India's neighbouring countries is likely depicted in this scene?
2. What geographical feature makes maritime trade (trade by sea) important for the country shown?
3. The scene shows a busy port. What kind of products, might this country be famous for exporting through such ports?
4. How is this country geographically separated from India?

Answers:

Picture Scenario 2



Questions:

1. Which of India's neighbouring countries is most likely represented by this scenic mountain landscape and distinctive architecture?
2. What major mountain range, mentioned in your chapter, is clearly visible in the background?
3. The chapter mentions three physical regions of this country. Which region do you think this scene best represents?
4. Name one major river that flows through this country.

Answers:

Picture Scenario 3



Questions:

1. This image depicts a desert landscape. Which desert, extends into one of India's western neighbouring countries?
2. Which neighbouring country, known for ancient civilizations, would this landscape be a part of?
3. What famous ancient settlements, mentioned in the chapter, are located in the region of this neighbouring country that includes such desert areas?
4. What major river system, shared with India, is crucial for the areas bordering this desert in the mentioned neighbouring country?

Answers:



Answer key - Image Based Questions

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Answer key - Image Based Questions

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Chapter: 12. India and Its Neighbours

Answers:

- The country likely depicted is **Sri Lanka** formerly known as **Ceylon**, due to the presence of the Sri Lankan flag and the description of a South Asian port city.
 - Sri Lanka is an **island nation**, meaning it is completely surrounded by water. This geographical feature makes maritime **trade essential for its economy, connecting it with other countries for imports and exports**.
 - Sri Lankan tea and spices are famous all over the world. These are likely products that would be exported through such ports.
 - Sri Lanka is geographically separated from India by a **narrow channel of water called the Palk Strait**.
-

Picture Scenario 2

Answers:

- The country most likely represented is **Bhutan**, known for its location in the **Himalayas and its unique Dzong architecture**.
 - The majestic snow-capped peaks in the background represent the **Himalayan Mountain Range** (specifically, the eastern Himalayas where Bhutan is located).
 - This scene, with high mountains and possibly a **monastery at a significant altitude, best represents "The Greater Himalayas" or "The Lesser Himalayas" regions of Bhutan**.
 - Major rivers flowing through Bhutan include Torsa, Wong, Sankosh, and Manas.
-

Picture Scenario 3

Answers:

- The desert depicted is likely the **Thar Desert, which extends into Pakistan**.
- This landscape would be part of Pakistan, which is known for **the ancient Indus Valley Civilization**.
- The ruins of Indus Valley settlements such as **Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro** are located in Pakistan, in regions associated with the **Indus River and adjacent desert areas**.
- The **Indus River and its five tributaries** are crucial for the areas bordering the **Thar Desert** in Pakistan.

Question Paper

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

Subject: Geography Chapter 12. India and Its Neighbours

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(Circle the correct answer)

1. In which continent is India located?
 - a) Africa
 - b) Asia
 - c) Europe
 - d) Australia
2. Which of these is India's neighbouring country to the west?
 - a) China
 - b) Myanmar
 - c) Pakistan
 - d) Nepal
3. What is the capital of Nepal?
 - a) Beijing
 - b) Dhaka
 - c) Thimphu
 - d) Kathmandu
4. Which of these water bodies surrounds India on the east?
 - a) Arabian Sea
 - b) Indian Ocean
 - c) Bay of Bengal
 - d) Palk Strait
5. Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, is located in:
 - a) India
 - b) Nepal
 - c) Bhutan
 - d) China
6. India is the _____ largest country in the world by area.
 - a) Third
 - b) Fifth
 - c) Seventh
 - d) Tenth
7. Which of these island groups, known for its atolls and coral islands, is a southern water neighbour of India?
 - a) Andaman Islands
 - b) Lakshadweep Islands
 - c) Maldives
 - d) Seychelles

2. Fill in the Blanks

(Choose the correct word from the word bank to fill in the blanks. Some words may be used more than once, some not at all.)

Word Bank: peninsula, Asia, Himalayas, Dhaka, Palk Strait, Indus, Myanmar, Thimphu, subcontinent, Beijing, Harappa, Fa-Hien, 8°N to 37°N, Gobi, Kosi, Ganga-Brahmaputra, Helmand

1. India is called a _____ because it is surrounded by water on three sides.
2. The Indian _____ is located in the continent of Asia.
3. The _____ Mountain Range forms the northern boundary of Pakistan.
4. The capital of Bangladesh is _____.
5. India is separated from Sri Lanka by the narrow _____.
6. The former name of _____ was Burma.
7. The capital of Bhutan is _____.
8. The river _____ and its tributaries flow through India and then enter Pakistan.
9. India extends from approximately _____ latitude.
10. The famous Chinese monk _____ travelled to India and wrote about his experiences.
11. A large part of the _____ Delta, formed by major rivers, is in Bangladesh.
12. Ruins of ancient Indus Valley settlements like _____ are located in Pakistan.

3. True or False Questions

(Write 'True' or 'False' next to each statement. If a statement is false, try to correct it for extra learning!)

1. India is the largest country in Asia by area. (_____)
2. The Gobi Desert is located in parts of northern and northwestern China. (_____)
3. Kabul is the capital of Pakistan. (_____)
4. The Sundarbans mangrove forest is partly located in Bangladesh. (_____)
5. Sri Lankan tea and spices are famous all over the world. (_____)
6. The official language of China is Mandarin. (_____)
7. Myanmar was formerly part of India under British rule. (_____)
8. China is the most populous country in the world. (_____)
9. The Helmand River is the longest river in Afghanistan. (_____)
10. SAARC was formed in 1985 with India as one of its member countries. (_____)

4. Matching Questions

(Match the items in Column A with the correct items in Column B)

Column A

Column B

1. China	A. Colombo (Commercial Capital)
2. Pakistan	B. Naypyidaw
3. Sri Lanka	C. Beijing
4. Myanmar	D. Islamabad
5. Afghanistan	E. Kabul
6. Irrawaddy River	F. Flows mainly through Myanmar

Answers:

5. Short Answer Questions

(Answer in 1-2 sentences)

1. Name the three main water bodies that surround peninsular India.

2. List any two countries that share a land boundary with India on its eastern side.

3. What are the two important rivers that flow through China as mentioned in your chapter?

4. What precious stone from Myanmar is used for making jewellery?

5. What famous product from Afghanistan is popular around the world, according to your chapter?

6. What was the Silk Route, as mentioned in relation to India and China?

7. Name one of the physical divisions of Nepal.

8. What type of terrain (natural features of land) does Sri Lanka have, according to your chapter?

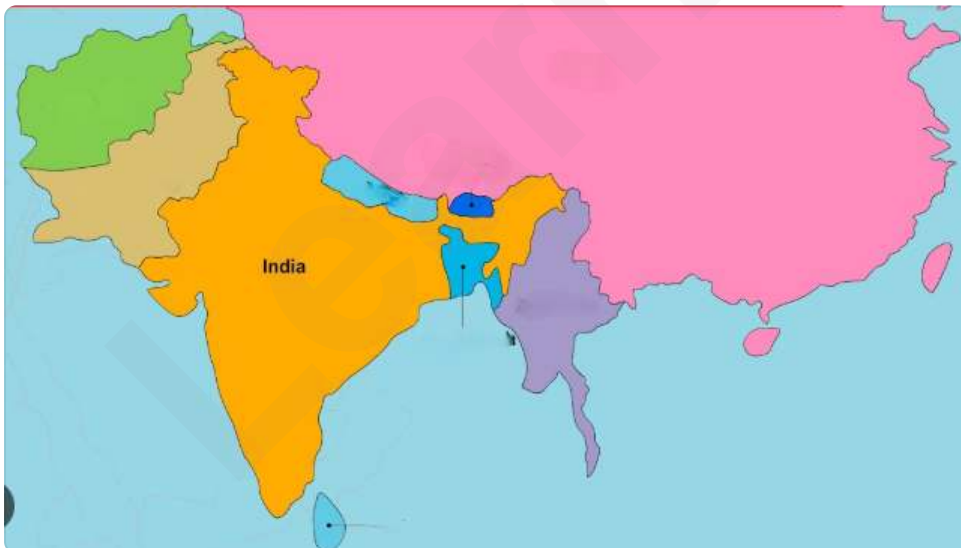
6. Descriptive or Long Answer Questions

(Answer in 3-4 sentences)

1. Explain why India is called a peninsula. What does the term "subcontinent" suggest about India? (Hint: Think about its size, distinct geographical features, and location in Asia).

2. Describe Bhutan based on the information in your chapter. Mention its location in the Himalayas, its capital, and one of its physical regions or a major river.

7. Map-Based Questions



1. Name one neighbouring country located to the north-west of India.

2. Which ocean is located to the south of India?

3. On the map, find Sri Lanka. Which narrow body of water separates India from Sri Lanka?

-
4. Which neighbouring country is shown directly north of India on the map, sharing a border along the Himalayas?
-

8. Picture-Based Questions



1. Look at the above picture of "Mount Everest" . In which of India's neighbouring countries is this famous landmark located?



2. Look at the above picture of the "Ruins of Taxila." Which neighbouring country of India is home to this historical site?



3. Look at the picture of the "Buriganga River". This river flows through the capital city of which country?
-

9. Diagram or Drawing Questions



1. Mark and label:

- One neighbouring country to the West
- One neighbouring country to the North-East
- The Arabian Sea.
- The Bay of Bengal.

10. Application-Based Questions

(Think like a geographer!)

1. The chapter mentions the Himalayan Mountain Range forms a natural boundary between India and some of its neighbours. How do you think high mountains like the Himalayas might affect people's lives and travel between these countries? (Mention two ways).

2. The chapter mentions a new India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) trilateral highway is being built. How do you think such a highway could help improve the relationship and trade between these three countries?

11. Compare and Contrast Questions

1. Based on the information in your chapter, compare Pakistan and Nepal. Mention one geographical feature they share (related to mountains) and two ways their location relative to India or a key geographical feature within them differs.

Feature	Pakistan	Nepal
Shared Geographical Feature (Mountains)		
.		
Difference 1 (e.g. Location from India)		
.		
Difference 2 (e.g. Key River/Desert/Peak)		
.		

12. Sequencing Questions

1. Imagine you are taking a boat trip starting from the West, going around the southern tip of India, and ending in the East. List the three major water bodies surrounding India that you would pass through, in order from west to east.

13. Case Study or Scenario-Based Questions

1. Imagine your class is doing a project on the historical connections between India and its neighbours. You read about two Chinese monks who travelled to India and wrote about it. Who were they? Why are their writings important?

2. A new student tells you their home country is known for the ancient ruins of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, and the Indus River flows through it before reaching the Arabian Sea. Which of India's neighbouring countries are they likely from? What is its capital city?



Answer Key

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com



📎 **5th-geography-12_India_and_its_neighbours-qp.pdf**

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Answer Key

Prepared by: learnloophq@gmail.com

Answer Key: Chapter 12. India and Its Neighbours

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. **b) Asia**
 2. **c) Pakistan**
 3. **d) Kathmandu**
 4. **c) Bay of Bengal**
 5. **b) Nepal**
 6. **c) Seventh**
 7. **c) Maldives**
-

2. Fill in the Blanks

1. India is called a **peninsula** because it is surrounded by water on three sides.
 2. The Indian **subcontinent** is located in the continent of Asia.
 3. The **Himalayas** Mountain Range forms the northern boundary of Pakistan.
 4. The capital of Bangladesh is **Dhaka**.
 5. India is separated from Sri Lanka by the narrow **Palk Strait**.
 6. The former name of **Myanmar** was Burma.
 7. The capital of Bhutan is **Thimphu**.
 8. The river **Indus** and its tributaries flow through India and then enter Pakistan.
 9. India extends from approximately **8°N to 37°N** latitude.
 10. The famous Chinese monk **Fa-Hien** (or Hien Tsang) travelled to India and wrote about his experiences.
 11. A large part of the **Ganga-Brahmaputra** Delta, formed by major rivers, is in Bangladesh.
 12. Ruins of ancient Indus Valley settlements like **Harappa** (or Mohenjo-Daro) are located in Pakistan.
-

3. True or False Questions

1. India is the largest country in Asia by area. (**False**) *Correction: India is the third largest country in Asia by area.*
2. The Gobi Desert is located in parts of northern and northwestern China. (**True**)
3. Kabul is the capital of Pakistan. (**False**) *Correction: Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan. Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan.*
4. The Sundarbans mangrove forest is partly located in Bangladesh. (**True**)
5. Sri Lankan tea and spices are famous all over the world. (**True**)
6. The official language of China is Mandarin. (**True**)

7. Myanmar was formerly part of India under British rule. (**True**)
 8. China is the most populous country in the world. (**True**)
 9. The Helmand River is the longest river in Afghanistan. (**True**)
 10. SAARC was formed in 1985 with India as one of its member countries. (**True**)
-

4. Matching Questions

1. China – **C. Beijing**
 2. Pakistan – **D. Islamabad**
 3. Sri Lanka – **A. Colombo (Commercial Capital)**
 4. Myanmar – **B. Naypyidaw**
 5. Afghanistan – **E. Kabul**
 6. Irrawaddy River – **F. Flows mainly through Myanmar**
-

5. Short Answer Questions

1. The three main water bodies that surround peninsular India are the **Arabian Sea (west), the Bay of Bengal (east), and the Indian Ocean (south).**
 2. Two countries that share a land boundary with India on its eastern side are **Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal, or Bhutan.** (Any two)
 3. The two important rivers that flow through China mentioned in the chapter are the **Hwang Ho and Yangtze.**
 4. **Ruby**, a precious stone from Myanmar, is used for making jewellery.
 5. **Afghan rugs** are a famous product from Afghanistan popular around the world.
 6. The Silk Route was an **ancient network of trade routes that historically connected India and China (and other parts of Asia with Europe) for trade.**
 7. One of the physical divisions of Nepal is the **hill region** or the **Terai.**
 8. Sri Lanka has a **varied terrain ranging from hills to plains.**
-

6. Descriptive or Long Answer Questions

1. India is called a peninsula because **it is surrounded by water on three sides: the Arabian Sea to the west, the Bay of Bengal to the east, and the Indian Ocean to the south.** The term "subcontinent" suggests that India is a **large, distinct landmass that is part of a larger continent (Asia) but has its own unique geographical and cultural identity, almost like a smaller continent.**
 2. Bhutan is located in the **eastern Himalayas.** Its capital is **Thimpu.** One of its physical regions is the **Greater Himalayas (or Lesser Himalayas, or Dooars Plains),** and major rivers like the **Torsa, Wong, Sankosh, and Manas** flow through it.
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7. Map-Based Questions

1. One neighbouring country located to the north-east of India is **China (or Bhutan, or Myanmar depending on exact interpretation of "north-east" on the map).**

- 2. The **Indian Ocean** is located to the south of India.
- 3. On the map, Sri Lanka is to the south of India, separated by the **Palk Strait**.
- 4. **China (or Nepal)** is shown directly north of India on the map, sharing a border along the Himalayas.

8. Picture-Based Questions

- 1. Mount Everest is located in **Nepal**.
- 2. The Ruins of Taxila are in **Pakistan**.
- 3. The Buriganga River flows through Dhaka, the capital of **Bangladesh**.

9. Diagram or Drawing Questions

- 1. (Student's drawing should show a recognizable outline of India with correct labeling of:
 - One western neighbour (e.g., Pakistan).
 - One north-eastern neighbour (e.g., China or Bhutan).
 - The Arabian Sea (to the west).
 - The Bay of Bengal (to the east).)

10. Application-Based Questions

- 1. High mountains like the Himalayas might affect people's lives by:
 - Making **travel and transportation** between countries **difficult and slow**.
 - Isolating communities or influencing their **unique cultures and lifestyles** due to limited contact with the outside world.
 - Impacting **climate** (e.g., acting as a barrier to winds, causing heavy rainfall/snowfall).
 - Providing natural resources but also **posing risks like landslides**. (Any two logical points)
 - The Himalayas act as a **natural defense barrier**, protecting India from invasions
- 2. The India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) trilateral highway could help these countries by:
 - Making it **easier and faster to trade** goods between the countries.
 - **Increasing tourism** and cultural exchange.
 - Improving **diplomatic relations and cooperation**. (Any two logical points)

11. Compare and Contrast Questions

1.

Feature	Pakistan	Nepal
Shared Geographical Feature (Mountains)	The Himalayan Mountain Range forms its northern boundary.	Located at the foothills of the Himalayas; contains Mt. Everest.
Difference 1 (e.g. Location from India)	Lies to the west of India.	Lies to the north/north-east of India (bordering its eastern side in some contexts).

12. Sequencing Questions

- a. **Arabian Sea**
 - b. **Indian Ocean**
 - c. **Bay of Bengal**
-

13. Case Study or Scenario-Based Questions

1. The two Chinese monks mentioned are **Hiuen Tsang and Fa-Hien**. Their writings (travelogues) are important because they **provide valuable historical information about India during the times they visited, including its culture, society, and religious practices**.
2. The student is likely from **Pakistan**. Its capital city is **Islamabad**.