

Ch Physical Features of India

Read the following question and answer throughly and try to understand and Write down in your H.W.Copy.

Class 9 Extra Questions Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

How the Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east?

Answer:

Punjab Himalayas: These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. The part of Himalayas lying between Indus and Satluj has been traditionally known as Punjab Himalaya, but it is also known regionally as Kashmir and Himachal Himalaya from west to east respectively.

Kumaon Himalayas: The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas.

Nepal Himalayas: The Kali and Teesta rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas.

Assam Himalayas: the part lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas.

Question 2.

Which are the three main ranges of the Himalayas?

Answer:

The Himalayas have three ranges which run almost parallel to each other. The distance between these ranges is wider in the west and becomes narrow in the east.

These ranges are—

the Outer Himalayas or the Shiwalik Range

the Middle Himalayas or the Himachal Range and

the Inner or Great Himalayas or the Himadri.

Question 3.

Describe the "Theory of Plate Tectonics".

Answer:

Earth scientists have attempted to explain the formation of physical features with the help of some theories based on certain evidences. One such Plausible theory is the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics'. According to this theory, the crust (upper part) of the earth has been formed out of seven major and some minor plates. The movement of the plates results in the building up of stresses within

the plates and the continental rocks above, leading to folding, faulting and volcanic activity

Question 4.

Why is the soil in the Northern Plain fertile?

Answer:

The soil of this plain has been formed by the sediments brought down by the rivers from the Himalayas. Such plain is called an alluvial plain and it is very fertile. This plain is one of the largest and most fertile plains of world. It is the most thickly populated plain. This is also the major crop growing area in India. This plain is drained by river Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. The slope of this plain in the west is south-west and in the east is south-east.

An area through which a river and its tributaries flow is called its basin.

Question 5.

Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhya range? Write a brief note on this plateau.

Answer:

The Malwa Plateau lies between the Aravali hills and the Vindhya range. The Aravali hills lie to the west of the plateau and the Vindhya range lies to its south. The part of the peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river, covering a major area of the Malwa plateau, is known as the Central Highlands.

The Malwa plateau lies in Madhya Pradesh. It is composed of extensive lava flows. There are rolling plains separated by flat-topped hills. The plateau is largely broken in form of ravines near the Chambal Valley in its east.

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