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Class 9th

Subject Geography

Ch Physical Features of India

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

Question

Name the three major divisions of Himalayas from the north to south.

Answer:

The three major divisions of Himalayas from north to south are:

The northernmost range which is known as the Great Himalayas or Inner Himalayas or Himadri. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks. It has an average height of 6000 meters. It consists of all the prominent Himalayan peaks.

The southern range of Himadri which is known the Himachal or the lesser Himalayas lies to the South of Himadri. It forms the most rugged mountain system. The ranges are mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks. The altitude varies between 3700 and 4500 meters and its average width is 50 kms.

The outermost range of the Himalayas is known as Shiwaliks. Its height varies between 900 meters and 1100 meters. This range is composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges. These are also called foothill ranges. They represent the southernmost division of Himalaya.

Question

Name the southernmost range of Himalaya. Mention any four features of this range.

Answer:

The southernmost range of Himalayas is called Shiwaliks.

Features:

The outermost range of the Himalayas is called the Outer Himalayas or Shiwaliks.

They extend over a width of 10-15 km.

Their altitude varies between 900-1100 metres.

They are discontinuous ranges and are composed of unconsolidated sediments, gravel and alluvium brought down by the rivers from main Himalayan ranges located farther north.

Longitudinal valleys known as Duns lie between the lesser Himalayas and Shiwaliks. e.g., Dehradun, Kote Dun, Path Dun. (any four)

Question .

How is Himadri range different from Himachal range? Mention any three differences.

Answer:

HimadriHimachal

(i)This range is the highest of Himalayas with an average height of 6,000 metres.Himachal is not so high as Himadri. Its average height is between 3,700 and 4,500 metres.

(ii)This range contains loftiest peaks. Example: Kanchenjunga and Nanda Devi.This range contains hill stations Example: Shimla and Nainital.

(iii)This range is always covered with snow.It snows here in winter.

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