

Ch:PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

READ THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS THOROUGHLY AND TRY TO UNDERSTAND AND WRITE IN YOUR H.W.COPY.

Question 1.

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

Answer:

	Himadri	Himachal
(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.

Question 2.

Differentiate between Western Himalayas and Eastern Himalayas.

Answer:

S. No.	Western Himalayas	Eastern Himalayas
(i)	These are spread over Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.	These are spread over West Bengal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh.
(ii)	The Western Himalayas are very high.	These are of medium height.
(iii)	The Indus and the Sutlej are main rivers which pass through the Western Himalayas and fall into the Arabian Sea.	The Brahmaputra is the main river which passes through these and falls into the Bay of Bengal.

(iv)	The average annual rainfall is less than 100 cm.	The average annual rainfall is more than 200 cm.
(v)	Srinagar, Shimla, Manali are the famous hill stations found in the Western Himalayas.	Darjeeling and Shillong are the famous hill stations found in the Eastern Himalayas.

Question 3.

Write about the main features of the Shiwaliks.

Answer:

- It is the outermost range of the Himalayas.
- The average altitude of the Shiwalik range varies between 900 m and 1,100 m above the sea level, and extends over a width of about 10-50 km.
- This range is made of unconsolidated material such as mud, silt and soft rocks and is prone to earthquakes and landslides.
- Some narrow valleys are found between the Shiwaliks and the Himachal. They are called 'duns'. For example, Dehradun, is situated in one such valley.

Question 4.

How did the northern plains come to existence? Write two points briefly. Also mention two features of these plains.

Answer:

(i) The northern plains have been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, i.e., the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

(ii) The northern plain is formed of the alluvial soil brought by these rivers.

Features:

- These plains are very fertile.
- These are densely populated.

Question 5.

Why are Northern Plains agriculturally productive parts of India? Explain.

Answer:

- The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years, formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km.
- The plain being about 2400 km. long and 240 to 320 km. broad, is a densely populated physiographic division.
- With a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate, it is agriculturally a very productive part of India.

Question 6.

Which three river systems form the northern plains of India? Mention main features.

Answer:

The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems—the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

Features:

- The river Indus and its tributaries form the western part of the northern plain which is referred to as the Punjab plains. The larger part of this plain lies in Pakistan.
- The Ganga plain extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers. It spreads over the states of North India; Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Bihar, partly Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- The Brahmaputra plain particularly lies mainly in Assam. It forms the largest riverine islands in the world.

Question 7.

State any three differences between Himadri range and Shiwalik range.

Answer:

Himadri Range	Shiwalik Range
(i) It is the innermost or northernmost range of Himalayas.	It is the outermost range of Himalayas.
(ii) Its average height is 6,000 metres. Shiwalik Range	Its height varies between 900 and 1100 metres.

(iii) The core of this part of Himalayas is composed of granite.	These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges located farther north.
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Question 8.

What is a delta? Name some deltas of the Indian sub-continent.

Answer:

The triangular deposition of sediments at the mouth of a river is known as a delta.

- The Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta.
- The Mahanadi Delta.
- The Godavari Delta.
- The Krishna Delta.
- The Kaveri Delta.

Question 9.

What are Purvanchal hills? Mention any two features of these hills.

Answer:

Mountains along the eastern boundary of India are called the Purvanchal. There are medium heights. Some of the important mountains of Purvanchal are:

- The Patkai Bum and the Naga Hills in the North.
- The Mizo Hills in the South.
- The Jaintia, the Khasi and the Garo hills from east to west.

Features:

- They comprise of sandstone and sediments.
- They are covered with dense forests.
- They comprise of Patkai Hills, Manipur hills etc. (any two)

Question 10.

Distinguish between Central highlands and Deccan Plateau on the basis of rivers that flow and hill ranges.

Answer:

Central Highlands	Deccan Plateau
(i) The Central Highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east.	The Deccan plateau is a triangular land mass.
(ii) The rivers draining this region are the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken.	The rivers draining this region are the Tapi, the Krishna, the Godavari and the Kaveri.
(iii) The hills lying in this region are the Vindhya range and the Aravalli hills.	The hills lying in this region are the Mahadev, the Kaimur and the Maikal.

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