

CHAPTER -2 PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

geography.

Chapter -2

Physical Features of India

Ques.1 What is the bhabar?

- Ans.1. 1) The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width.
- 2) This belt is parallel to the slopes of the Shivaliks. It is known as bhabar.
- 3) All the streams disappear in this bhabar belt.

Ques.2. Name the three major divisions of the Himalayas from North to South.

- Ans.2. 1) Great Himalayas or Himadri
2) Lesser Himalayas or Himachal
3) Shivaliks

Ques.3. Which Plateau lies between the Aravali and Vindhyan ranges?

Ans.3. Malwa Plateau.

Ques.4. Name the island group of India having coral origin.

Ans.4.

Ques.5. Name the highest peak of Himalayas.

Ans.5.

Ques.6. What are 'Duns'?

Ans.6. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalayas and the Shivaliks.
eg:- Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun.

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Ques.7. What are 'distributaries'?

Ans.7. The rivers in their lower course split into numerous channels due to deposition of silt. These channels are known as distributaries.

Ques.8. Distinguish between Bhangar and Khadar.

Ans.8. Bhangar (Old)	Khadar (New)
① The Bhangar soils are found in the higher reaches, of flood plain.	The Khadar soils are found in the low areas of the flood plain.
② It is new old alluvial soil.	It is new alluvial soil.
③ These soils are less fertile as they are not renewed every year.	These soils are fertile as they are renewed every year and are suitable for intensive agriculture.

Ques.9. Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

Ans.9. Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1) They lie parallel to the Western Coast.	1) They stretch from the Mahandi Valley to the Nilgiris in the South.
2) They are continuous and can be crossed through passes only.	2) They are discontinuous and irregular and are dissected by rivers.

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3) Their average height is between 900-1600 meters.

4) The highest peak is Anaimudi (2695 metres)

5) The Western Ghats mark the western edge of the Deccan Plateau.

3) Their average height is 600 meters.

4) The highest peak is Mahendragiri (1501 metres)

5) The eastern Ghats mark the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau.

Ques. 10. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular plateau.

Ans. 10. The major physiographic divisions of India are :-

- 1) The Himalayan Mountains
- 2) The Northern Plains
- 3) The Peninsular plateau
- 4) The Indian Desert
- 5) The Coastal Plains
- 6) The Islands.

The relief features of the Peninsular Plateau and Himalayan region :-

- 1) The Himalayan mountains are made up of sedimentary rocks, while the plateau contains igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- 2) The Himalayas are located in North India, whereas the plateau region

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is in South India.

- 3) Mountains have glaciers, which provide rivers that support agriculture in the northern plains. The plateaus are the storehouse of minerals and helps in promoting industrialisation in India.

Ques. 11 Give an account of Northern plains.

- Ans. 11
- 1) Northern plains are formed by the three major river systems — The Indus, The Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
 - 2) Northern plains are about 2400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad.
 - 3) Northern plains are densely populated.
 - 4) They have fertile soil, adequate water supply and favourable climate that helps in agriculture.
 - 5) The rivers coming from northern mountains are involved in depositional work.

Ques. 12 Write short note on 'The Indian Desert'.

Ans. 12 Write 5 points from Page 14

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Ques. 13 = Distinguish between the island groups of India.

Ans. 13 = Andaman and Nicobar Islands

- 1) They are located in the Bay of Bengal.
- 2) They are formed by volcanic eruptions.
- 3) Port Blair is the capital.
- 4) They are bigger in size and are scattered.
- 5) These islands lie close to the equator and experience equatorial climate.

Lakshadweep Islands.

They are found in the Arabian Sea.

They are formed by coral polyps.

Kavaratti is the capital.

They are smaller in size.

These island groups have great diversity in flora and fauna.

Ques. 14 = Give main characteristics of the divisions of Great Peninsular Plateau.

Ans. 14. The Great Peninsular Plateau is divided into 2 parts :-

- 1) The central Highlands
- 2) The Deccan Plateau

1) The central Highlands

- a) The old Aravalli range is in the north-west.

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- b) Malwa Plateau is in the west and Chotanagpur region in the east.
 - c) Damodar river drains the Chotanagpur plateau.
- 2) The Deccan Plateau
- a) It is one of the oldest earth blocks.
 - b) It extends from river Narmada to the southern tip of the Peninsular India.
 - c) The Western Ghats form its western edge and Eastern Ghats form the Eastern edge of the Deccan plateau.