

BIJENDRA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Class : 9

Chapter - 2

Subject : Geography

Q. Name the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas. Write three features of Himadri, Himachal and Shiwalik.

Ans. There are three parallel ranges of the Himalayas:

- i. The Himadri / Greater Himalayas / Inner Himalayas
- ii. The Himachal / Lesser Himalayas
- iii. The Shiwalik

* Features of Himadri -

- a. It is the northern most range of the Himalayas.
- b. It is the most continuous range of the Himalayas.
- c. The average height is 6000 m.
- d. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks like as Mt. Everest, Kanchenjunga, Mt. K2 etc.
- e. It is composed of granite.

* Features of the Himachal:

- a. It is composed of highly compressed and altered rocks.
- b. The altitude of the range varies between 3700 m to 4500 m.
- c. It lies south of Himadri.
- d. It contains three ranges such as Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar and Mahabharat.
- e. This region is well known for its hill station.
- f. This range consists of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kullu valley.

* Features of Shiwalik:

- i. It is the outer most range of the Himalayas.
- ii. It is not a continuous range.
- iii. The average height varies between 900 m to 1100 m.
- iv. It does not contain high peaks.
- v. They extend over a width of 10 km to 50 km.
- vi. These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments.
- v. These valleys are covered with thick gravel and alluvium.

Q. Contrast the relief features of the Himalayas with the Peninsular Plateau.

Ans.

The Himalayas

- i. These are young fold mountains
- ii. These are formed of sedimentary rocks.
- iii. Mt. Everest is the highest peak of the world and the Himalayas.
- iv. It contains only a few minerals.
- v. The rivers that originate from the Himalayas are perennial in nature.

The Peninsular Plateau

- i. These are the part of the oldest structure / land mass.
- ii. These are formed of igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- iii. Anaimudi is the highest peak of Peninsular plateau.
- iv. It is the store house of the minerals.
- v. The rivers that originate from the peninsular plateaus are seasonal in nature.

Q. Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

Ans.

Western Ghats

Eastern Ghats

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| i. They are located on the west coast of India. | i. They are located on the east coast of India. |
| ii. They are less wide. | ii. They are much wide. |
| iii. They are unbroken. | iii. They are broken by small and fast flowing rivers. |
| iv. The highest peak is the Anaimudi. | iv. The highest peak is the Mahendragiri. |
| v. They are the sources of rivers like Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri. | v. No major rivers originate from the Eastern Ghats. |

Q. Give an account of the Northern plains of India

OR,

Mention main features of the Northern plains.

Ans. Main features of the northern plains:-

- i. The northern plain has been formed by the inter play of the three major rivers system, namely the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries.
- ii. This plain is formed of alluvial soil.
- iii. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km.
- iv. The plain being about 2400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad.
- v. It is the most densely populated physiographic division.
- vi. It has ample water and favourable climate.
- vii. It is agriculturally a very productive part of India.

Q. Mention main features of the peninsular plateau.

Ans. Features of Peninsular plateau:-

- i. The peninsular plateau is a table land.
- ii. It is composed of the old crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- iii. It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land.
- iv. It is the oldest land mass.
- v. The plateau has broad and shallow valleys and round hills.
- vi. This plateau consists of two broad divisions:-
 - a. The Central High lands
 - b. The Deccan plateau

Q. Classify the Northern plain on the basis of variation of relief.

Ans. According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plain is classified into four regions.

- i. Bhabar
- ii. Terai
- iii. Bhangar
- iv. Khadar

Q. Differentiate between Western Himalayas and Eastern Himalayas.

Ans.

Western Himalayas

Eastern Himalayas

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| i. These are spread J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. | i. These are spread over W. B., Sikkim, Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh. |
| ii. The Western Himalayas are very high. | ii. These are of medium height. |
| iii. The Indus and Sutlej are main rivers which pass through the Western Himalayas and fall into the Arabian Sea. | iii. The Brahmaputra is the main river which passes through the Eastern Himalayas and falls into the Bay of Bengal. |

Q. Distinguish between the Himadri and the Shiwalik.

Ans.

The Himadri

The Shiwalik

- | | |
|---|---|
| i. It is the northern most range of the Himalayas. | i. It is the outer most range of the Himalayas. |
| ii. It is the most continuous range of the Himalayas. | ii. It is broken range of the Himalayas. |
| iii. The average height is 6000 m. | iii. The average height varies 900 m to 1100 m. |
| iv. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks. | iv. It does not contain high peak. |

Q. "Each physio graphic region of India complements the other and makes this country richer in its natural resources." Justify the statement with suitable examples.

Ans.

- i. The Himalayan Mt are the major sources of water and forest wealth.
- ii. The northern plains are granaries of the country. They provide the base for early civilisations.
- iii. The peninsular plateau is a store house of mineral which has played a crucial role in the industrialisation of the country.
- iv. The coastal region and island groups provide site for fishing and export - import activities.
- v. The island groups are of great strategic importance for the country. There is great diversity of flora and fauna in this group of islands too.

Q. Distinguish between the Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.

Ans.

Western Coastal Plains

Eastern Coastal Plains

- | | |
|---|--|
| i. The plain is located between the Western Ghat and Arabian Sea coast. | i. The plain is located between the Eastern Ghat and the coast of Bay of Bengal. |
| ii. It is a narrow plain with an average width of about 64 km. | ii. It is broader plain with average width of around 80 - 100 km. |
| iii. The Western Coastal Plain has been divided into Konkan coast, Kannad coast and Malbar Coast. | iii. The Eastern Coastal Plain has been divided into Coromandal coast and Northern Circur coast. |
| iv. River Narmada, R. Tapi Sabarmati and Mahi are the main rivers of Western Coastal Plains. | iv. R. Godavari, R. Krishna, and Kaveri are the main rivers of Eastern Coastal Plains. |
| v. Kandla, Mumbai, Murmagoa and Kochi are famous ports of Western Coastal Plains. | v. Tuticorin, Chennai, Paradeep, Kolkali and Hugali are famous seaports of Eastern Coastal Plains. |

Q. Describe in brief the division of Himalayas from West to East.

OR,

Classify the Himalayas on the basis of Rivers.

Ans. The Himalayas are divided into four sections from west to east direction. These divisions have been demarcated by rivers.

- i. Punjab Himalayas - The part of Himalayas lying between River Indus and River Satluj is known as Punjab Himalayas.
- ii. Kumaon Himalayas - The part of Himalayas lying between River Satluj and R. Kali is called as Kumaon Himalayas.
- iii. Nepal Himalayas - The part of Himalayas lying between River Kali and River Tista is known as Nepal Himalayas.
- iv. Assam Himalayas - The part of Himalayas lying between River Tista and River Dihang is known as Assam Himalayas.

Q. Name the two physical divisions of the peninsular plateau. Mention main features of each division.

Ans. There are two physical divisions of the peninsular plateau:-

- a. Central Highlands
- b. Deccan plateau

Features of Central Highlands:-

- i. It lies to the north of Narmada river.
- ii. It covers a major area of the Malwa plateau.
- iii. It is bound by the Vindhyan range in the south and Aravalis on the north-west.
- iv. The Central Highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east.
- v. The eastward extension are locally known as the Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Chotanagpur plateau.
- vi. The Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken are the main rivers of the Central Highlands.

Features of Deccan plateau :

- i. The Deccan plateau is a triangular land mass.
- ii. It lies to the south of the Narmada river.
- iii. It is higher in the west and slopes gently towards eastern extensions.
- iv. Its extension towards north east, locally known as the Meghalaya, Karbi-Anglong plateau and Cachar Hills.
- v. It contains the Garo, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
- vi. It is separated from the Chotanagpur plateau.

Q. Write a short note on the Indian Desert.

- i. The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills.
- ii. It is an undulating sandy plain.
- iii. It is covered with sand dunes.
- iv. This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year.
- v. It has arid climate with low natural vegetation.
- vi. Luni is only large river in this region.
- vii. Barchans cover large area near the Indo-Pakistan border.

Q. Write the short notes on Lakshadweep Island and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Ans. Lakshadweep Islands:-

- i. It is located in the Arabian Sea close to the Malabar Coast of Kerala.
- ii. This group of islands is composed of small coral islands renamed as Lakshadweep in 1973.
- iii. It covers small area of 32 sq. km.
- iv. Kavaratti island is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep.
- v. This island group has great diversity of flora and fauna.
- vi. The Pitti island has a bird sanctuary which is uninhabited.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands:-

- i. It is located in the Bay of Bengal.
- ii. It has 223 islands.
- iii. They extend from north to south.
- iv. The Andaman in the north and Nicobar in the South.
- v. These island groups are of great strategic importance for the country.
- vi. There is great diversity of flora and fauna in this group of islands.
- vii. These islands lie close to equator and experience equatorial climate.
- viii. It has evergreen forest and dense cover.

Q. What do you know about the Chilika lake?

Ans. The Chilika lake is the largest salt water lake in India. It lies in the state of Odisha. It lies to the south of the Mahanadi delta.

Q. Which is the world's largest riverine island?

Ans. River Brahmaputra has Majuli, the world's largest river island.