INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: : SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject : Geography
Chapter 2 Question Bank: No.2	Topic: Physical Features Of India	Year :2024-25

Q 1	Short Answer Questions:-
	(i) Name the three major divisions of the Himalayas from north to south. The three major divisions of the Himalayas from north to south are: The Greater Himalayas/Inner Himalayas/Himadri (Northernmost division) The Lesser Himalayas/Himachal and The Shiwaliks/Foothills (Southernmost division).
	(ii) Which plateau lies in between the Aravalli and the Vindhya ranges? Malwa plateau lies between the Aravalli and the Vindhya ranges.
	(iii) Name the island group of India having coral origin. Lakshadweep Islands are composed of small coral islands.
	(iv) Which is the largest river in the Indian Desert? Luni is the only large river in the Indian Desert.
	(v) What are 'Barchans'? Barchans are crescent shaped dunes that cover larger areas in the desert.
	(vi) Which is the largest salt water lake in India? The Chilika Lake is the largest salt water lake in India. It lies in the state of Orissa, to the south of the Mahanadi delta.
Q 2	**How the Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east?** **Ans:** a. **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. b. **Kumaon Himalayas:** The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas. c. **Nepal Himalayas:** The Kali and Teesta rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas. d. **Assam Himalayas:** the part lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas.
Q 3	**Name the three major longitudinal divisions of Himalayas from the north to south.** **Ans:** a. 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. b. 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. c. 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 Himalayas.
Q 4	**How were the Northern Plains formed?** **Ans:** a. After the formation of the Himalayas out of the Tethys sea, the vast basin was formed at the foothills of the Himalayas. b. Thereafter, the deposition of alluvium in the vast basin was done for the millions of years and Northern Plains were formed. c. This deposition was done mainly by the three river systems – Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra that resulted into the formation of Northern Plains.
Q 5	**Why the Northern Plains are most densely populated areas of the world?** **Ans.** Reasons are:- **A. FLAT TERRAIN: -** The Northern Plain region has got flat topography almost without any undulations making it easier for the human beings to construct houses, industries, transport and to do agriculture. **B. ADEQUATE CLIMATE: -** The Northern Plains experience almost every type of climate giving a wide variety of doing agriculture. **C. FERTILE SOIL: -** The soil present here is highly fertile because of the sedimentation done by the rivers making it suitable for agriculture. **D. WATER SUPPLY: -** Many rivers and tributaries are present here providing regular supply of water for agriculture, industries and other domestic works. Therefore, Northern Plains are densely populated regions of the world.
Q 6	**Which three river systems form the Northern Plains of India? Mention it'smain features.** **OR** **Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.** **Ans:** The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems—the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. **Features:** a. 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. b. **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. c. **The Brahmaputra plain** particularly lies mainly in Assam. It forms the largest riverine islands in the world.
Q 7	**Describe the Northern Plains according to the variations in the relief features.** **Ans:** a. **Bhabar**: After descending from the mountains, the rivers deposit pebbles in a narrow belt. The width of this belt is about 8 to 16 km and it lies parallel to the Shiwaliks. This

region is known as bhabar. All the streams disappear in this region.

b. **Terai:** The terai region lies towards south of the bhabar belt. In this region, the streams reappear and make a wet, swampy and marshy region.
c. **Bangar:** Bangar is the largest part of the northern plain and is composed of the oldest alluvial soil. They lie above the flood plains. They resemble terraces. The soil of this region is locally known as kankar and is composed of calcareous deposits.
d. **Khadar:** The floodplains formed by younger alluvium are called khadar. The soil in this region is renewed every year and is thus highly fertile.

Q 8 **Write a short note on the Central Highlands.**

Ans: The Central Highlands lies to the north of the Narmada river. It covers the major portion of the Malwa plateau. The rivers in this region flow from southwest to northeast; which indicates the slope of this region. It is wider in the west and narrower in the east. Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand mark the eastward extension of this plateau. The plateau further extends eastwards into the Chhotanagpur plateau.

Q 9 **Distinguish between The Western Ghats and The Eastern Ghats**

Ans:

WESTERN GHATS	EASTERN GHATS
1. Western Ghats mark the western boundary of the peninsular plateau, stretching from Gujarat to Kerala	1. Eastern Ghats mark the eastern boundary of the peninsular plateau, stretching from Orissa to Kerala.
2. It is a regular stretch of highland.	2. They are dissected and irregular because of the major rivers flowing through them.
3. Western ghats are comparatively more in height i.e. from 900-1600m.	3. Height of eastern ghats is comparatively less than western Ghats ranging from 600-900m.
4. Western ghats receive more rainfall due to orographic rainfall.	4. Rainfall received is comparatively less because the monsoon winds move parallel to the eastern ghats.
5. Highest peak of western ghats is- Anai Mudi, followed by Doda Betta.	5. Highest peak of eastern ghats is- Mahendragiri.

Q 10 **Distinguish between The Western Coastal Plains and The Eastern Coastal Plains**

Ans :

WESTERN COASTAL PLAINS	EASTERN COASTAL PLAINS
1. Western Coastal Plains is a belt of plain region lying towards west between western ghats and Arabian sea.	1. Eastern Coastal Plains is a belt of plain region lying towards the east between eastern ghats and Bay of Bengal.
2. This belt of plains is narrow in width.	2. Eastern Coastal Plains are comparatively wider.
3. Western coastal plains are less fertile because no major river is engaged in sediment deposition.	3. Eastern coastal plains are very fertile because rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri deposit their sediments

			during delta formation.
		4. Western plains receive more rainfall.	4. Eastern plains receive comparatively Lesser rainfall.
		5. From North to South, Western Coastal plains are divided into Konkan Coast, Kannad Coast and Malabar Coast	5. From North to South, Eastern Coastal plains are divided into Northern Circars and Coromandel Coast.
Q 11	**Write a short note on the Indian Desert.** **Ans:** The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. This region gets scanty rainfall which is less than 150 mm in a year. Hence they climate is arid and vegetation is scanty. Luni is the only large river but some streams appear during rainy season. Crescent-shaped dunes (barchans) abound in this area.		
Q 12	**Write a short note on the Island groups of India** **Ans: India has two groups of islands:** **The Lakshadweep Islands** are in the Arabian Sea. These are is composed of small coral islands covering an area of 32 sq. km. The administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep is at Kavaratti island. This group of islands is rich in terms of biodiversity. **The Andaman and Nicobar Islands** are bigger in size and has more number of islands. This group of islands can be divided into two groups. The Andaman is in the north and the Nicobar is in the south. It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains. These islands too have rich biodiversity.		
Q 13	**How can you say that the diverse physical features of India make the country richer in its natural resources?** **OR** **How the Physiographic Divisions of India are complimentary to each other? Explain.** **OR** **What is the contribution of India's unique physical features to India's natural resources?** **Ans.** a. The northern mountains are the major source of water and forest wealth. b. The northern plains provide us with number of agricultural crops. c. The plateau is the store house of the minerals which is highly important for the industrialization of the country. d. The coastal region and island groups provide sites for fishing and port activities. e. Thus, we can say that the diverse physical features of India make the country richer in its natural resources and have immense future possibilities of development.		
Q 14	**Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the Relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular Plateau.** **Ans:** The major physiographic divisions of India are: (i) The Himalayan Mountains (ii) The Northern Plains (iii) The Peninsular Plateau (iv) The Indian Desert (v) The Coastal Plains (vi) The Islands		

		The Himalayan Region	The Peninsular Plateau Region
		1.The Himalayan region is made up of young fold mountains. Thus, it is of recent origin.	1. The Peninsular Plateau of India was part of the Gondwana land. Thus, it is the oldest landmass of the Indian subcontinent.
		2. It was formed due to the collision of the Indo Australian and Eurasian plates.	2. It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land.
		3. It mostly consists of lofty mountains and deep valleys.	3. It has hills with gentle slope and wide valleys.
		4. It is composed of sedimentary rocks.	4. It is composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks.
		5. Geologically, it is an unstable zone.	5. It is a stable zone.