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Session: 2024-2025 – Question/ Answers

Class: IX

Subject: Geography

Topic: Physical Features of India

INTRODUCTION

- India is a large land mass formed during different geological periods which has influenced her relief. Other processes such as weathering, erosion and deposition have also influence the relief.
- According to the theory of tectonic plates, the crust or the upper part of the earth has been formed out of seven major and some minor plates.
- These plate movements are of three types- convergent boundary, divergent boundary and transform boundary.
- The movement of these plates has influenced the evolution of the present landform features of India.
- The oldest land mass was a part of the Gondwana land which included India, Australia, South Africa, South America and Antarctica as one single land mass.
- The Himalayas stretch over the northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world which consist of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent.

Question/ Answers

Q1. What features make the northern plains suitable for agriculture?

Ans. 1) The plain is formed of alluvial soil. The decomposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalayas over millions of years, formed this fertile plain.

2) With a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate it is agriculturally a very productive part of India.

Q2. Differentiate between Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats.

Ans.

Eastern Ghats	Western Ghats
1. They are formed on eastern side of India.	1. They are formed on the Western side of India.
2. They are irregular.	2.They are regular and continuous and can be crossed through passes only.
3. They are parallel to Coromandel coast.	3.They are parallel to Malabar coast.
4. The average height is 600m.	4.The average height is 900 to 1600m.
5. The highest peak of eastern ghats is Mahendragiri.	5.The highest peaks are Anaimudi and Doda Betta.

Q3. Differentiate between Himalayan range and Peninsular plateau.

Ans.

Himalayan range	Peninsular plateau
1. It consists of the lofty mountains and deep valleys.	1.It consists of broad valleys and rounded hills.
2. It is formed due to the collision of the plates.	2.it is formed due to the breaking of the Gondwana land.

3.It is formed at the age of Indo-Gangetic plain.	3.It is formed at the edge of Deccan plateau.
4. It contains only few minerals, the rivers are perennial in nature.	4.It is the store house of minerals, the river are seasonal in nature.

Q4. Describe the division of the northern plain on the basis of variation in relief feature.

Ans. 1). Bhabar belt- It is the narrow belt of the plain which is covered with pebbles and lie along the foothills of the Shiwalik range. All the streams disappear in this belt.

2). Terai belt- The plains are formed due to re-emergence of rivers and creating a wet marshy region called Terai .

3). Bhangar belt- It is formed due to the older alluvium like features. The soil is less fertile and not suitable for agriculture.

4). Khadar belt - It is formed due to the new alluvial soil which is renewed almost every year. The soil is very fertile and suitable for agriculture.

Q5. 'The land of India display a great physical variation' .Explain.

Ans. 1) The peninsular plateau consist of one of the ancient landmass on the earth surface. It is a store house of minerals and played an important role in industrialisation of country.

2) The Himalayas represent the deep valleys, lofty mountains and fast flowing rivers. They are the major source of water and forest wealth.

3) The northern plains are formed due to the alluvial deposits. They are the granaries of the country and densely populated.

4) The coastal regions and the Island group provides sites for fishing and port activities.

Q6. Give a detailed description of Himalayan mountain.

Ans. 1) The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west- east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra.

2) The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world.

3) They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2400 km. Their width varies from 400 km in Kashmir to 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh.

4) The Himalayas consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent these are called Himadri, Himachal and Shiwalik.

Q7. Why the rocks are igneous in Peninsular plateau?

Ans. One of the distinct features of the peninsular plateau is the black soil area known as Deccan trap. This is of volcanic origin as the rocks are igneous. Actually these rocks have denuded over time and are responsible for the formation of black soil.

Q8. Explain about Peninsular plateau.

Ans 1) The peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land and thus, making it a part of the oldest landmass.

2) The plateau has broad and narrow valleys and rounded hills.

3) This plateau consists of two broad division, namely the Central Highlands and the Deccan plateau.

Central Highlands

- 1)** Central highland of the Peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river covering a major area of the Malwa plateau..
- 2)** The Vindhyan range is bounded by the Central Highlands on the south and the Aravalli's on the Northwest.
- 3)** The eastward extensions of this plateau are locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The Chotanagpur plateau marks the further Eastward extension, drained by the Damodar river.

Deccan Plateau

1) The Deccan plateau is a triangular land mass that lies to the south of the river Narmada.

2) The Deccan plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards. An extension of the plateau is also visible in the North East.

3) The prominent hill ranges from the west to east are the Garo, the Khasi and the Jaintia hills.

Q9. Write the facts about Island group of India.

Ans. Lakshadweep Island

- 1) The Lakshadweep Island groups lying close to the Malabar coast of Kerala. This group of islands is composed of small coral islands.
- 2) In 1973 these were named as Lakshadweep. It covers small area of 32 sq.km.
- 3) Kavaratti Island is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep.
- 4) The Pitti Island, which is an inhabited, has a bird sanctuary.

Andaman and Nicobar Island

- 1) The elongated chain of islands located in the Bay of Bengal extending from north to south. These are Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 2) They are bigger in size and are more numerous and scattered.
- 3) It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains.
- 4) These islands lie close to equator and experience equatorial climate and has thick forest cover.

Q10. Difference between Western and Eastern Coastal plain.

Ans.

Western coastal plain	Eastern coastal plain
1) These plains have narrow margin covered by hilly terrain.	1) These are wide plains with well developed deltas.
2) These plains lie between Arabian sea and Western Ghat.	2) These plains lie between Bay of Bengal and Eastern ghats.
3) It has beautiful lagoons in Malabar coastal areas.	3) It has well developed deltas.
4) The northern part of coast is called Konkan, Central part	4) The northern part of coast is known as Northern Circar and

is called Kannad plain and Southern stretch is called Malabar coast.	southward stretch is called Coromandel coast.
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Q11. Differentiate between Himadri, Himachal and Shiwalik .

Ans.

Himadri	Himachal	Shiwalik
1) It is the inner layer of Himalayas.	1) It is known as lesser Himalayas.	1) It is the outer layer of Himalayas.
2) The average height is about 6000m.	2) The average height is about 3700 to 4500m.	2) The average height is about 900 to 1100m.
3) The main features are:- lofty mountains and snow covered plains.	3) The main features are the presence of hill station and different ranges are:-Pir Panjal and Mahabharat.	3) The main features are valleys that are covered with thick gravel and alluvium.