

INDIA : RELIEF FEATURES

WORKSHEET-1

I Answer the following questions in 3-4 sentences.

1. Why do we often use the term "Indian peninsula" ?

- A. Any country which is surrounded by sea on three sides and the fourth side is land locked, is called peninsula.

India is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea as its three borders and the fourth side is land locked with the Himalayan mountains. So we often use that term Indian peninsula.

2. What is the location of India in the terms of latitudes and longitudes?

"India is a very extensive country and lies totally in the Southern Hemisphere of the globe. The country's mainland lies between 8 degree N and 50 degree N longitude and 68 degree S and 9 degree E latitude."

- A. India is a very extensive country and lies totally in the Northern hemisphere and the Eastern hemisphere of the globe. The country's main land lies between 8°4' and 37°6' north latitudes and 68°7' and 97°25' east longitudes.

3. Distinguish between Bhabar and Terai.

| | Bhabar | Terai |
|----|--|--|
| A. | 1) Bhabar comprises of pebble-studded rocks in the shape of porous beds. | 1) Terai is composed of comparatively finer alluvium and is covered by forest. |
| | 2) It is 8-16 kms wide. | 2) It is 20-30 kms wide. |
| | 3) Due to porosity of the rocks, the streams disappear and flow underground. | 3) The underground streams of the Bhabar re-emerge on the surface and give birth to marshy area. |
| | 4) This region is not much suitable for agriculture. | 4) Most parts of the Terai area are suitable for agriculture. |

II Answer the following questions in 5-6 sentences.

4. Differentiate Eastern ghats and Western Ghats.

| | Eastern ghats | Western ghats |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. | i) Less height | More height |
| | ii) Not continuous ranges | Continuous ranges |
| | iii) No origin of rivers | Rivers originate |
| | iv) Highest peak is Arma Konda | Highest peak is Anaimudi |

5. Indo - Gangetic plains have a high density of population. Find the reasons.

- A. 1) This area in south Asia is extremely fertile and excellent for farming.
 2) This makes the Indo-Gangetic plain a heaven for Indian farmers to grow rice and wheat.
 3) The plain supports high density of population as it is very easy to build on.

6. Explain the two important groups of islands in India.

- A.** 1) There are 2 groups of islands – Andaman and Nicobar Islands stretched in Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea.
2) In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Narkondam and Barren islands are volcanic origin.
3) The southernmost tip of India found in Nicobar Island is called Indira Point which was submerged during the 2004 Tsunami.
4) Lakshadweep Islands are of coral origin.
5) It is famous for great variety of flora and fauna.

II Answer the following questions in 5-6 sentences.

7. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the peninsular plateau.

- A.** The major physiographic divisions of India are :
- 1) The Great Himalayas
 - 2) The Indo–Gangetic plain
 - 3) The Peninsular Plateau
 - 4) The Coastal Plains
 - 5) The Desert and
 - 6) The Islands

| Himalayan region | Peninsular region |
|---|---|
| 1) The Himalayas are located in the northern region of our country. | 1) The Peninsular region is located in the southern region of our country. |
| 2) The Himalayas are young fold mountains of comparatively recent origin. | 2) The central highlands are formed of low hills and there is no high peak of world-wide fame in these hills. |
| 3) Many great perennial rivers like the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra originate from the Himalayas. | 3) Some great rivers like the Godavari, the Krishna, the Mahanadi, the Tapi and the Narmada originate from these hills. |
| 4) These are formed of the sedimentary rocks. | 4) The central highlands are formed of igneous and metamorphic rocks. |
| 5) They are formed at the edge of the Indo-Gangetic plain. | 5) They are formed at the edge of the Deccan plateau. |
| 6) Important hill stations like - Shimla, Mussorie, Darjeeling, Nainital are found on the Himalayas. | 6) Udagamandalam-a hill station is found on these hills. |

8. How are the Eastern coastal plains and western coastal plains similar or different?

A. Similarities :

- 1) They are the Physical features of India.
- 2) They both lie in the southern part of India.
- 3) They both lie near to the coast.

Differences :

| Eastern Coastal Plains | Western Coastal Plains |
|---|---|
| 1) Eastern coastal plains is a belt of plain region lying towards the east between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal. | 1) Western coastal plains is a belt of plain region lying towards the west between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea. |
| 2) Eastern coastal plains are comparatively wider. | 2) This belt of plains is narrow in width. |
| 3) Eastern coastal plains are very fertile because rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery deposit their sediments during delta formation. | 3) Western coastal plains are less fertile because no major river is engaged in sediment deposition. |
| 4) Eastern plains receive comparatively lesser rainfall. | 4) Western plains receive more rainfall. |
| 5) From north to south, Eastern coastal plains are divided into Utkal coast, Circar coast and Coromandel coast. | 5) From north to south, Western coastal plains are divided into Konkan coast, Canara coast and Malabar coast. |

9. On an outline map of India, show the following:
 (i) the Pirpanjal range (ii) the Aravali (iii) the Anaimudi (iv) Chotanagpur plateau
 (v) Lakshadweep Islands (vi) Western ghats

A.

