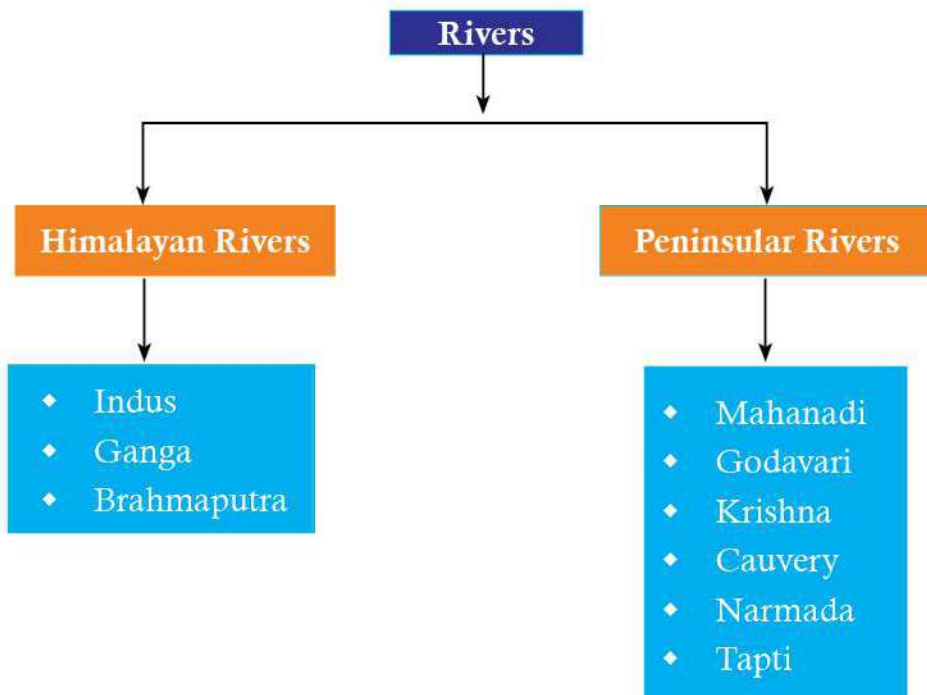


**MIND MAP**

## Major Physiographic Divisions of India



## INDIA - LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Don

## POINTS TO REMEMBER

- India extends from  $8^{\circ} 4' N$  to  $37^{\circ} 6' N$  latitudes and  $68^{\circ} 7' E$  to  $97^{\circ} 25' E$  longitudes.
- Indian Standard Time is 5.30 Hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- The Pamir Knot is popularly known as the “roof of the world”.
- The Indian land mass has a central location between the East and West Asia.
- Aravalli range is the oldest fold mountain range in India.
- The Khyber pass which connects Pakistan and Afghanistan and Bolan pass in Pakistan are important passes of the Indian sub - continent.
- In the delta region, the uplands are called ‘Chars’ while the marshy areas are called ‘Bils’.
- The peak of Anaimudi is the highest point in the peninsular plateaus.
- The Thar desert is the world 17<sup>th</sup> largest and world 9<sup>th</sup> largest sub tropical desert located in the western part of India.
- India’s only active volcano is found on Barren island in Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands
- The river Kaveri is called Dhakshin Ganga or Ganga of south.
- Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery are the major east flowing rivers and they drain into the Bay of Bengal.
- Drainage system of India : a) The Indus River System b) The Ganga River System c) The Brahmaputra River System.

## PLACES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Amaravati                                     | - New capital of Andhra Pradesh.<br>(But according to Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, Hyderabad will be the capital for both the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana till 2024 (For 10 years from the act passed). |
| Aravalli range                                | - The oldest fold mountain range in India  |
| Himalayas                                     | - The home of several high peaks. However, it holds the record of having the maximum number of highest peaks among any mountain range in the world. (Out of the 14 heights peaks in this world, Himalayas holds 9)       |
| The major passes in the Himalayas             | - Karakoram pass (Jammu and Kashmir),<br>Zojila pass, Shipkila pass (Himachal Pradesh),<br>Bomdila pass (Arunachal Pradesh),<br>Nathala pass (Sikkim) and Jhelepla pass (Sikkim).  |
| The Khyber Pass & Bolan Pass                  | - Connects Pakistan and Afanisthan<br>- In Pakistan  |
| } important passes of the Indian subcontinent |  |

## I. Choose the correct answer



## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. **The north-south extent of India is**
  - a) 2,500 km
  - b) 2,933 km
  - c) 3,214 km
  - d) 2,814 km
2. **The southern most point of India is**
  - a) Andaman
  - b) Kanyakumari
  - c) Indira Point
  - d) Kavaratti



3. **The extent of Himalayas in the east-west is about**  
 a) 2,500 km                      b) 2,400 km                      c) 800 km                      d) 2,200 km
4. **\_\_\_\_\_ River is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'.**  
 a) Narmada                      b) Godavari                      c) Kosi                      d) Damodar
5. **Deccan plateau covers an area of about \_\_\_\_\_ sq.km.**  
 a) 8 lakh                      b) 6 lakh                      c) 5 lakh                      d) 7 lakh
6. **A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 a) Coast                      b) Island                      c) Peninsula                      d) Strait
7. **The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a) Goa                      b) West Bengal                      c) Sri Lanka                      d) Maldives
8. **The highest peak in South India is**  
 a) Ooty                      b) Kodaikanal                      c) Anaimudi                      d) Jindhagada
9. **\_\_\_\_\_ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.**  
 a) Bhabar                      b) Tarai                      c) Bhangar                      d) Khadar
10. **Pulicat Lake is located between the states of**  
 a) West Bengal and Odisha                      b) Karnataka and Kerala  
 c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh                      d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh



### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

11. **India is the \_\_\_\_\_ country in the world.**  
 a) Fifth largest                      b) Sixth largest  
 c) Seventh largest                      d) None of the above
12. **The northern part of the western ghate is called**  
 a) Pipanjai                      b) Sahydris  
 c) Patkai hills                      d) Ajanta hills
13. **IST means**  
 a) Indian Service Time                      b) Indian Standard Time  
 c) Indian Summit Time                      d) Indian Solar Time
14. **The Pamir Knot is popularly known as**  
 a) Roof of the world                      b) Pride of the world  
 c) Heart of the world                      d) Vein of the world
15. **Find the add one out**  
 a) Konkan coast                      b) Malabar coast  
 c) Coromandal coast                      d) Kanara coast
16. **The eastern off shoot of Himalayas are known as**  
 a) Siwalik hills                      b) Cardamon hills                      c) Purvanchal hills                      d) None of the above
17. **The soil of Bhangar plain is**  
 a) Dark in colour                      b) Yellow in colour                      c) Red in colour                      d) Multi colour
18. **River Idus drains into the**  
 a) Bay of Bengal                      b) Arabian sea  
 c) Indian ocean                      d) Gulf of Cambay
19. **The \_\_\_\_\_ river divides the plateau region of India broadly into 2 parts.**  
 a) Tapti                      b) Sindhu                      c) Narmada                      d) Mahanadhi



## INDIA - LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Don

20. **The western part of the Central High land is known as the**  
 a) Malwa plateau      b) Deccan plateau      c) Tibetan plateau      d) None of the above
21. **\_\_\_\_\_ beach is the second longest beach in the world.**  
 a) Marina      b) Kovalam      c) Juhu      d) Kanyakumari
22. **Maharadi flows through**  
 a) Odisha      b) West Bengal      c) Jharkand      d) Bihar
23. **The river Kaveri originates at**  
 a) Tala Kaveri      b) Nadu Kaveri      c) Kadai Kaveri      d) None of the above
24. **Doab means a land between**  
 a) Two converging rivers      b) Three converging rivers  
 c) Four converging rivers      d) Six converging rivers

### ANSWER

- |                                    |                            |                             |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 c) 3,214 km                      | 2 c) Indira Point          | 3 a) 2,500 km               |
| 4 c) Kosi                          | 5 d) 7 lakh                | 6 c) Peninsula              |
| 7 c) Sri Lanka                     | 8 c) Anaimudi              | 9 c) Bhangar                |
| 10 d) Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh |                            | 11 c) Seventh largest       |
| 12 b) Sahydris                     | 13 b) Indian Standard Time | 14 a) Roof of the World     |
| 15 c) Coromandal coast             | 16 c) Purvanchal hills     |                             |
| 17 a) Dark in colour               | 18 b) Arabian sea          |                             |
| 19 c) Narmada                      | 20 a) Malwa Pleateau       | 21 a) Marina                |
| 22 a) Odisha                       | 23 a) Tala Kaveri          | 24 a) Two converging rivers |

## II. Match the following:



### TEXTUAL QUESTION

- |    |                           |  |   |
|----|---------------------------|--|---|
| A) | 1. Tsangpo                | a. Tributary of River Ganga            | <b>Ans:</b><br>1) c<br>2) a<br>3) e<br>4) b<br>5) d |
|    | 2. Yamuna                 | b. Highest peak in India               |   |
|    | 3. New alluvium           | c. River Brahmaputra in Tibet          |   |
|    | 4. Mt. Godwin Austen (K2) | d. Southern part of East Coastal Plain |   |
|    | 5. Coromandel Coast       | e. Khadhar                             |   |



### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- |    |                      |                          |   |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| B) | 1. Roof of the world | a. The Abode of snow     | <b>Ans:</b><br>1) b<br>2) a<br>3) e<br>4) d<br>5) c |
|    | 2. Himalayas         | b. Pamir Knot            |   |
|    | 3. Darjeeling        | c. largest lake in India |   |
|    | 4. Uplands in Delta  | d. Hill station          |   |
|    | 5. Chilka            | e. Chars                 |   |



Don

## GEOGRAPHY

10<sup>th</sup> Standard - SOCIAL SCIENCE

- C)
1. Karakoram
  2. The western part of central highland
  3. Thar
  4. Kayals and teris
  5. Port Blair

- a. Malwa plateau
- b. Desert
- c. Lagoons
- d. Trans Himalayas
- e. Administrative capital of Andaman Nicobar

Ans:

- 1) d
- 2) a
- 3) b
- 4) c
- 5) e

## III. Fill in the blanks



## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

1. \_\_\_\_\_ range is the oldest fold mountain range in India.
2. The Thar desert is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the two major island groups of India.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a mouth of river where it enters the sea through a single channel with a hollow.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a narrow gap through the mountains providing a route or passage way.
6. The land area covered with ocean on three sides is called \_\_\_\_\_
7. India's central meridian is \_\_\_\_\_ longitude.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is located in Nepal.
9. The Northern mountains are described as \_\_\_\_\_ of tourists.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are pilgrim centers.
11. Himalayas are renowned for the \_\_\_\_\_
12. The highest point in the Peninsular plateau is \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Himalaya means \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The northern part of the west coastal plain is known as \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous back water lake found in the western coastal plain.

## ANSWER

- |                                  |                        |                         |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Aravalli                      | 2. Great Indian desert |                         |
| 3. Andaman, Nicobar, Lakshadweep |                        | 4. Estuary              |
| 5. Pass                          | 6. Peninsula           | 7. 82°30' E             |
| 8. Mount Everest                 | 9. the paradise        | 10. Amarnath, Kedarnath |
| 11. rich biodiversity            | 12. The Tarai Tract    | 13. Abode of snow       |
| 14. Konkan plain.                | 15. Vembanad.          |                         |

## IV. Give Reasons



## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. **Himalayas are called young fold mountains.**
  - The Himalayas are called young fold mountains because they have been formed only a few millions ago.
  - And they were formed because of the folding of the earth's crust due to tectonic activity.



## INDIA - LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Don

### 2. **North Indian rivers are perennial.**

The North Indian rivers originate from the snow covered mountains of Himalayas. They get water from the melting of snow from the peaks and also from monsoons.

### 3. **Chottanagpur Plateau is rich in mineral resources.**

Chottanagpur plateau is formed due to volcanic eruption and contains solidified magma which is a rich reserve of many minerals.

### 4. **The great Indian Desert is called Marusthali.**

Marusthali is a Sanskrit name given to the great Indian desert. Marusthali means 'Land of dead sand' dune which covers the eastern portion of the desert. It extends over 24,000 square miles.

### 5. **The Eastern states are called seven sisters.**

The Eastern states are called seven sisters because of the similarity between the states in terms of geographical features and interdependence among them in political, social and economic spheres.

### 6. **The river Godavari is often referred to as Vridha Ganga.**

The river Godavari is referred as Vridha Ganga because of its large size and extent among the peninsular rivers.

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

### 7. **The Himachal region is subjected to extensive erosion - Give reason.**

It is due to heavy rainfall, deforestation and urbanisation.

### 8. **India is known as sub-continent - Give reason.**

India possesses a distinct continental characteristics in physiography, climate, natural vegetation, minerals and human resources, etc. Hence India is known as sub-continent.

## V. Distinguish between the following

## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

### 1. **HIMALAYAN RIVERS AND PENINSULAR RIVERS**

| The Himalayan Rivers                       | Peninsular rivers                    |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Originate from Himalayas.               | Originate from Western ghats.        |
| 2. Long and wide.                          | Short and narrow.                    |
| 3. Perennial in nature.                    | Non-perennial in nature.             |
| 4. Unsuitable for hydro power generation.  | Suitable for hydro power generation. |
| 5. Middle and lower courses are navigable. | Not useful for navigation.           |

### 2. **WESTERN GHATS AND EASTERN GHATS**

| Western Ghats  | Eastern Ghats                                    |
|--|--|
| 1. It forms the western edge of the Deccan plateau.        | It forms the eastern edge of the Deccan plateau. |
| 2. It runs parallel to the Arabian sea coast.              | It runs parallel to the Bay of Bengal.           |
| 3. The northern part of this range is called as Sahyadris. | It is also called as Poorvadri                   |
| 4. It is a continuous range.                               | It is not a continuous range.                    |



## 3. HIMADRI AND HIMACHAL

| Himadri  | Himachal  |
|--|---|
| 1. The Greater Himalayas is known as Himadri.                          | The lesser Himalayas is known as Himachal.  |
| 2. It is the northern most range of the Himalayas.                     | It is the middle range of the Himalayas.  |
| 3. Its height is about 6000 mts.                                       | Its height varies from 3700 mts to 45000 mts.   |
| 4. It is about 25 km wide.   | It is about 80 km wide.   |
| 5. It receives lesser rainfall than Himachal.                          | It receives higher rainfall than Himadri.   |
| 6. Important peaks such as Everest and Kanchen junga are located here. | Important hill stations like Shimla, Mussourie, Nainital, Almora and Darjeeling are located here. |

## 4. WESTERN COASTAL PLAINS AND EASTERN COASTAL PLAINS

| Western Coastal Plains   | Eastern Coastal Plains   |
|--|--|
| 1. Western coastal plains lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian sea.                                    | 1. Eastern coastal plains lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.                              |
| 2. It extends from Rann of Kutch in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.                                       | 2. It extends from Bengal in the north and Tamilnadu in the south.   |
| 3. The short swift rivers do not make any deltas on the coast.   | 3. The large rivers make wide deltas on the eastern coastal plain.   |
| 4. Characterised by sand beaches sand dunes and lagoons.   | 4. Formed by the alluvial fillings of the littoral zones by the east flowing rivers.                         |
| 5. The northern part of this coast is called the Konkan coast and the southern part is called the Malabar coast. | 5. The northern part of this coast is called North circars and the southern part is called Coromandel coast. |



## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

## 5. ANDAMAN NICOBAR ISLANDS AND LAKSHAWADEEP ISLANDS

| Andaman Nicobar Islands   | Lakshawadeep Islands   |
|---|--|
| 1. They are located in the Bay of Bengal.                       | 1. They are located on the Arabian sea.                                  |
| 2. They are formed due to volcanic eruption.                    | 2. Lakshwadeep island are coral islands.                                 |
| 3. Port Blair is the administrative capital.                    | 3. Kavaratti is the administrative capital.                              |
| 4. The Ten Degree channel separates Andaman from Nicobar group. | 4. Eight degree channel separates Lakshadweep Island from Maldiv Island. |
| 5. It consists of about 572 islands.                            | 5. It consists of 27 islands.  |



**INDIA - LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE***Don***6. THE INDUS RIVER SYSTEM AND THE GANGA RIVER SYSTEM**

| The Indus River System   | The Ganga River System   |
|--|--|
| 1. Formed by the Indus river and its tributaries like the Ravi, Chenab, Sutlej, Jhelum, Beas, etc. It is 2880 kms in length. | 1. Formed by the Ganga river and its tributaries like the Yamuna, Son, Ghaghara, Gomti, Kosi, Gandak, etc.         |
| 2. It runs through Jammu Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan besides Pakistan.                             | 2. It runs through Uttharkhand, Haryana, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Paschim Bengal (Besides Bangladesh). |
| 3. The river flows through the Ladakh and Zaskar ranges and creates deep gorges.   | 3. The combined river of Ganga and Brahmaputra creates the World's largest delta.                                  |
| 4. It has fertile land and dense network of canals for irrigation.   | 4. Irrigation facilities required are less as it has high rainfall.  |

**7. GMT AND IST**

| GMT  | IST  |
|--|--|
| 1. GMT means Greenwich Mean Time.                            | IST means Indian Standard Time.                        |
| 2. It is calculated at 0° latitude.                          | It is calculated at $82\frac{1}{2}$ ° E longitude.     |
| 3. It is the world standard time.                            | It is the time for whole India.                        |
| 4. Meridian of GMT passes through London.                    | Meridian of IST passes through Mirzapur.               |
| 5. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of Indian standard time. | It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours behind Greenwich Mean Time. |

**8. TRIBUTARY AND DISTRIBUTARY**

| Tributary   | Distributary   |
|---|--|
| 1. A river or stream which contributes its water to main river is called a tributary. | A branch or outlet which leaves a main river and does not rejoin it, carrying its water to the sea or a lake is called a distributary. |
| 2. For example river Bhavani is a tributary of river Cauveri.                         | River Hooghly is a distributary of river Ganga.  |

**VI. Answer in brief****TEXTUAL QUESTIONS****1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.**

Pakistan in the West, Afghanistan in the North-West, Nepal and Bhutan in the North and Bangladesh and Myanmar in the East are the neighbouring countries of India.

**2. Give the importance of IST.**

The longitudinal difference between Gujarat in the west and Arunachal Pradesh in the east is about 30°. So different places in India will have different local time and it will cause confusion. In order to avoid these confusion of time in different states, Indian standard time is calculated. The IST is 5.30 hrs ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).



3. **Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.**

This physiographic division is the largest part of the plateau region of India. The shape of this plateau is roughly triangular.

One of the sides of this triangle is marked by the line joining Kanyakumari with Rajmahal Hills and this line passes through the Eastern Ghats. The second arm is marked by the Satpura Range, Mahadeo Hills, Maikal Range and the Rajmahal Hills. The third arm is marked by the Western Ghats. The area of this Plateau is about 7 lakh square km and the height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level. It slopes from west to east.

4. **State the west flowing rivers of India.**

Narmada, Tapi, Mahi and Sabarmathi are the west flowing rivers of India.

5. **Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep.**

This is a small group of coral islands located off the west coast of India. It covers an area of 32 sq. km. Kavaratti is its administrative capital. It is separated from the Maldives by the Eight degree channel.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**6. **What are the characteristics of Himalayan Rivers?**

- Originate from Himalayas
- Long and wide
- Perennial in Nature
- Unsuitable for hydro power generation
- Middle and lower courses are navigable.

7. **What are the east flowing rivers?**

Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri are the east flowing rivers.

8. **What are the characteristics of south Indian Rivers?**

- Originate from Western ghats.
- Short and narrow
- Non-perennial in nature
- Suitable for hydro power generation.
- Not useful for navigation.

9. **Mention the extent of India.**

- India lies wholly in the North eastern hemispheres.
- The main land of India extends from 8°4' N to 37°6' N latitudes and from 68°7' E to 97°25' E longitudes.

10. **List out the main physiographic divisions of India.**

- The Himalayan mountains
- The Great northern plains
- The Peninsular plateau
- The Indian desert
- The Coastal plains
- The islands.



## INDIA - LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Don

### 11. Mention the important peaks, passes and hill stations of the Himalayas.

**Peaks** : Nanga Parbat, Nanda devi, Daulagiri, Everest, Kanchenjunga and Godwin Austen.

**Passes** : Zojila, Shipkila, Nathula, Jhelepla, Khyber and Polan.

**Hillreserts** : Shimla, Darjeeling, Nainital, Mussourie and Almora.

### 12. Name the islands belonging to India.

Andaman - Nicobar islands and Lakshadweep islands.

## VII. Answer in a paragraph



### TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

#### 1. Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.

Divisions of Northern Mountains

- 1) The Trans Himalayas
- 2) The Himalayas
- 3) Eastern or Purvanchal Hills.

#### The Trans Himalayas

The Trans Himalayas lies to the north of great Himalayan range. It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan plateau. The trans Himalayas are about 40 km in its eastern and western extremities and about 225 km wide in its central part.

They contain the Tethys sediments. The rocks of this region contains fossils bearing marine sediments which are underlain by Tertiary granites. It has partly metamorphosed sediments and constitutes the core of the Himalayan axis.

#### The Himalayas

It constitutes the core part of northern mountains. It is an young fold mountain. It was formed by the movement of Angara land mass in the north and Gondwana land mass in the south.

Himalayas is the home of several high peaks. It holds the pride of having maximum number of highest peaks among any mountain range in the world. Out of 14 height peaks in this world Himalayas holds 9.

The main divisions of the Himalayas are the i) Greater Himalayas ii) The Lesser Himalayas and iii) The Siwaliks.

#### The eastern or Purvanchal Hills

These are the eastern off short of Himalayas. It extended in the north eastern states of India. Most of these hills are located along the border of India and Mynamar while others are inside India.

#### Importance of Himalayas:

- Himalayas blocks southwest monsoon winds and causes heavy rainfall to north India.
- It forms a natural barrier to the subcontinent.
- It is the source for many perennial rivers like Ganges, Brahmaputra, etc.
- It is the paradise of tourists due to its natural richness.
- Many hill stations and pilgrim centres like Amarnath, Kadarnath, Badrinath and Vaishnavi devi temples are situated here.
- It provides raw materials for many forest based industries.
- It prevents cold winds blowing from the central Asia and protects India from severe cold.
- Himalayas are renowned for the rich bio - diversity.



2. Give an account on the major peninsular rivers of India.

- The rivers in south India are called the Peninsular rivers.
- Most of these rivers originate from the Western Ghats.
- These are seasonal rivers (non-perennial).
- They have a large seasonal fluctuation in volume of water as they are solely fed by rain.
- These rivers flow in valleys with steep gradients.
- Based on the direction of flow, the peninsular rivers are divided into the West flowing and East flowing rivers.

**East flowing rivers**

**a) Mahanadi:**

- The river Mahanadi originates near Sihawa in Raipur district of Chattisgarh and flows through Odisha.
- Delta of Mahanadi is one of the largest deltas in India.

**b) Godavari**

- Godavari is the longest of the Peninsular rivers.
- It flows through the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and joins the Bay of Bengal.
- It is also called Vridha Ganga.

**c) Krishna**

- The river Krishna originates from a spring at a place called Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra.
- It is the second longest Peninsular river.
- It flows through Andhra Pradesh and joins the Bay of Bengal, at Hamasaladeevi.

**d) Kaveri**

- The river Kaveri originates at Talakaveri, Kudagu hills of Karnataka.
- The river Kaveri is called Dhakshin Ganga or Ganga of south.
- The Kaveri bifurcates at Srirangam island with two channels, river Coleroon and Kaveri.
- At last, it empties into the Bay of Bengal at Poompuhar.

**West flowing rivers**

**a) Narmada**

- This river rises in Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh
- It is the largest among the west flowing rivers of Peninsular India.
- It drains into the Arabian sea through the Gulf of Cambay.

**b) Tapi**

- It is one of only the three rivers in Peninsular India that run from east to west - the others being the Narmada and the Mahi.
- It outfalls into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay.

3. Give a detailed account on the basin of the Ganga.

- The river Ganga originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri glacier in Uttarakhand district of Uttarkhand state.
- The length of the river Ganga is about 2,525 km.
- Its major tributaries from the north are Gomti, Gandak, Kosi and Ghagra.



## INDIA - LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Don

- Its tributaries from south are Yamuna, Son and Sambal. The largest of its tributaries is the Yamuna.
- The Ganga river system is the largest drainage system in India. It extends over an area of 8,61,404 sq km in India.
- The Ganga plain is the most densely populated place in India and many towns are developed on the banks of this river.
- Many religious centres like Haridwar, Mathura, Varanasi and Allahabad are located on the banks of river Ganga.
- Ganga plain is the largest plain in India.
- The general slop of the entire plain is towards east and southeast.
- The river Ganga is known as the River Padma in Bangladesh.
- The combined river of Ganga and Brahmaputra creates the World's largest delta known as Sundarbans in Bangladesh before joining the Bay of Bengal.



### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

#### 4. What are the chief characteristics of Deccan plateau?

- This physiographic division is the largest part of the plateau region of India.
- The shape of the plateau is roughly triangular.
- One of the sides of the triangle is marked by the line joining Kanyakumari with Rajmahal Hills
- The second arm is marked by the Satpura range, Mahadeo hills, Maikal range and the Rajmahal Hills.
- The third arm is marked by the Western Ghats, which forms the western edge of the peninsular plateau. It runs parallel to the Arabian Sea coast.
- The northern part of this range is called as Sahyadris.
- Anai Mudi is a sort of tri junction of the Anaimalai Range, the Cardamom Hills and the Palani Hills.
- Kodaikanal is a beautiful hill resort situated on the Palani hills.
- The Eastern Ghats join the Western Ghats at the Nilgiri hills, bordering Karnataka and Tamilnadu.
- The rivers of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and Kaveri have dissected this range at many places.

#### 5. Write a note on Indian Desert.

- The Thar desert, also known as the Great Indian Desert is a large arid region in the north western part of the Indian subcontinent. It covers an area of 2,00,000 km<sup>2</sup> and forms a natural boundary between India and Pakistan.
- It is the world 7<sup>th</sup> largest desert and the world's 9<sup>th</sup> largest sub-tropical desert located in the western part of the India.
- The desert lies in the western part of the Aravalli range and covers 2/3 of Rajasthan state.
- There are 2 major divisions in the Thar desert. They are known as the actual desert region (Marusthali) and the semi desert region (Bhangar).
- Many different types of sand dunes and salt lakes (Dhands) are seen here.



6. Give an account on the Islands of India.

- India has two major island groups namely Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.
- Andaman - Nicobar islands consists of 572 islands. These islands are located in the Bay of Bengal.
- Lakshadweep consists of 27 islands. They are located in the Arabian sea.

**Andaman and Nicobar Islands:**

- These islands are located in an elevated portion of the submarine mountains. Since these islands lie close to the equator, the climate remains hot and wet throughout the year and has dense forests.
- The area of the island group is about 8,249 sq.km. The entire group of islands is divided into two.
- They are Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south.
- Port Blair is the administrative capital of the Andaman and Nicobar islands.
- The Ten Degree Channel separates Andaman from Nicobar group.
- The southernmost tip, the Indira Point is a part of Nicobar Island.
- India's only active volcano is found on Barren Island in Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands.

**Lakshadweep Islands:**

- This is a small group of coral islands located off the west coast of India. It covers an area of 32 sq. km.
- Lakshadweep islands are separated from the Maldivian islands by the Eight Degree Channel.
- The uninhabited Pitts island of this group has a bird sanctuary.
- Kavaratti is its administrative capital.

**Offshore islands:**

- Besides these two group of islands India has a number of islands along the western coast, eastern coast, in the delta of Ganga region and Gulf of Mannar.
- Many of these islands are uninhabited.



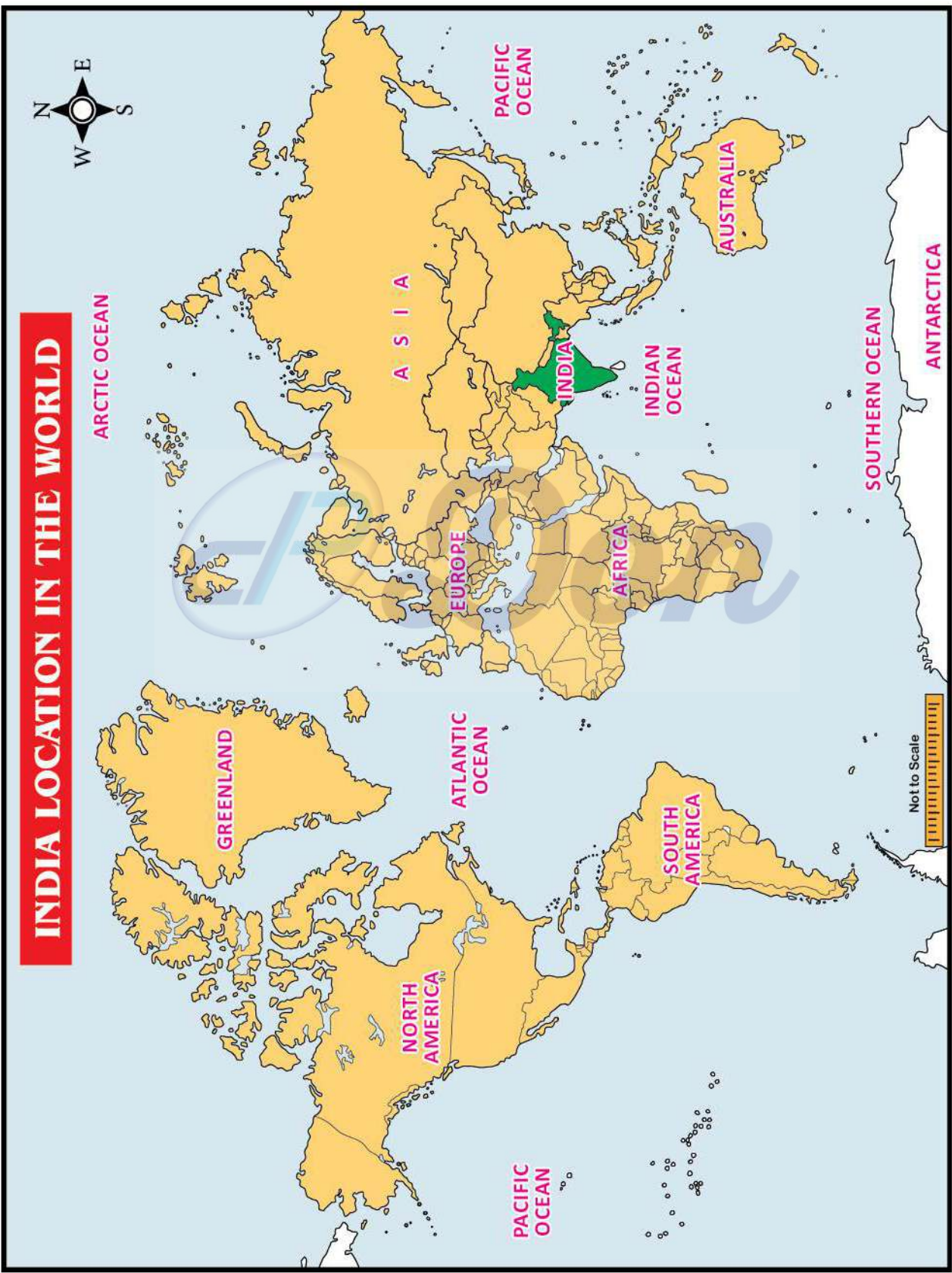


INDIA - LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Don

MAP WORK

1. India location in the World







2. India - States and Union Territories





## INDIA - LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Don

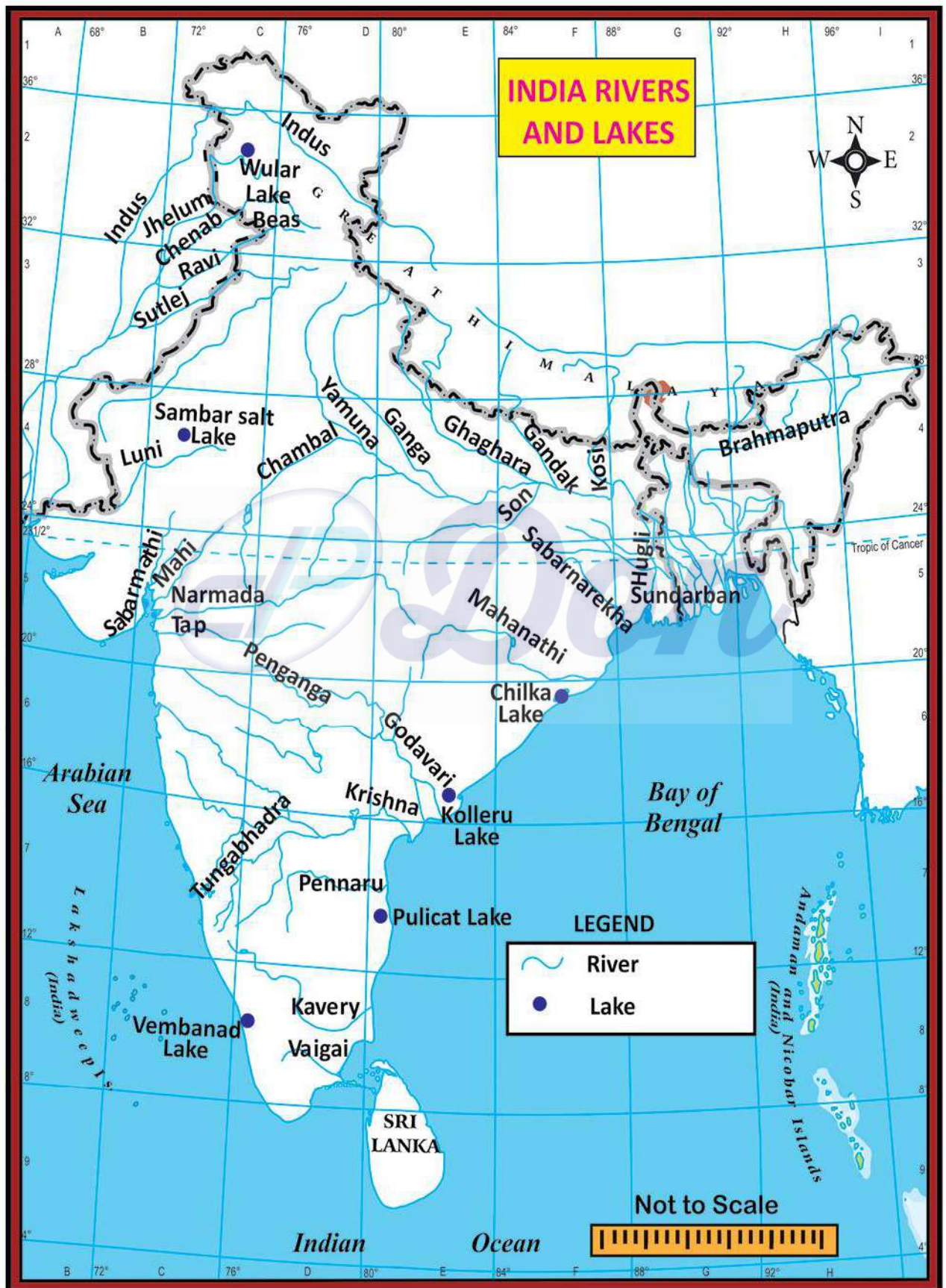
### 3. India - Physical Divisions







4. India - Rivers and Lakes





INDIA - LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Don

10

Unit Test

UNIT - I – India - Location, Relief and Drainage

Time : 1.00 hr.

Marks : 30

I. Choose the correct answer:

4 × 1 = 4

1. A landmass bounded by sea on the 3 sides is referred to as  
a) Coast                      b) Island                      c) Peninsula                      d) Strait
2. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separate India from  
a) Goa                      b) West Bengal                      c) Srilanka                      d) Maldives
3. \_\_\_\_\_ plains are formed by the older alluviums.  
a) Bhabar                      b) Tarai                      c) Bhangar                      d) Khadar
4. Pulicat lake is located between the states of  
a) West Bengal and Odisha                      b) Karnataka and Kerala  
c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh                      d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

II. Answer the following questions (Any two):

2 × 2 = 4

5. What are the physiographic divisions of India?
6. What does the term 'Himalaya' mean?
7. What are the main divisions of the Himalayas?

III. Give reasons (Any one):

1 × 2 = 2

8. Chotta Nagpur plateau is rich in mineral resources.
9. The Great Indian Desert is called Marusthali.

IV. Distinguish between (Any one):

1 × 2 = 2

10. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
11. Himadri and Himachal.

V. Give brief answers:

2 × 4 = 8

12. Write a short note on Deccan plateau.
13. State the west flowing rivers of India.

VI. Answer in a paragraph:

1 × 5 = 5

14. Give an account of major peninsular rivers of India.

VII. Map question:

1 × 5 = 5

15. Mark the following in the outline map of India.

Karnataka, Indus, Thar desert, Malwa Plateau and Everest.

