



জাগোবান্দা থাং নক্সান্দা (থংন)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

**CLASS IX
GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER I**

**INDIA : LOCATION AND SIZE; RELIEF,
STRUCTURE AND MAJOR PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISION**

SOLUTIONS

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

EXERCISES

Choose the correct answer from the four alternatives given below:

(i) **The northernmost latitude of India is**

- a) 27°16'N
- b) 37°6'N
- c) 35°26'N
- d) 43°12'N

Ans - (b) 37°6'N

(ii) **The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through**

- a) Gujarat
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Manipur
- d) Rajasthan

Ans - (c) Manipur

(iii) **The part of the Himalaya lying between the Tista and the Dihang rivers is called**

- a) Assam Himalayas
- b) Kumaon Himalayas
- c) Nepal Himalayas
- d) Punjab Himalayas

Ans - (a) Assam Himalayas

(iv) **The low lying area of the northern plain which has newer alluvium is called**

- a) Bhabar
- b) Bhangar
- c) Khadar
- d) Terai

Ans - (c) Khadar

(v) **The southern part of the eastern coastal plain is known as**

- a) Coromandel
- b) Konkan
- c) Malabar
- d) Northern Circar

Ans- (a) Coromandel



Answer the following questions briefly:

- (i) **Which island group of India lies to its south – west?**

Ans - The Lakshadweep islands lie to the south – west of India.

- (ii) **What does the theory of plate tectonics state?**

Ans - **The theory of plate tectonics** states that the crust of the earth has been formed out of seven major and some minor plates.

- (iii) **Name the continents and the countries that constituted the Gondwanaland?**

Ans - The continents and the countries that constituted the Gondwanaland are: India, Australia, Antarctica, South America and Southern Africa.

- (iv) **What are the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas?**

Ans - The three parallel ranges of the Himalayas are

- a) The Great Himalayas,
- b) The Lesser Himalayas, and
- c) The Outer Himalayas.

- (v) **What is Terai?**

Ans - The streams and rivers re-emerge and create a damp and swampy region to the south of Bhabar is known as **Terai**.

- (vi) **Name the Plateau that lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges?**

Ans - **The Malwa Plateau** is the plateau that lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges. .

- (vii) **Which part of the north – east India is an extension of the Deccan plateau?**

Ans - The Meghalaya plateau and the Mikir hills is an extension of the Deccan plateau

Distinguish between:

- (i) **Convergent plate boundary and Divergent plate boundary -**

Ans - Some plates move away from each other and form convergent boundary and some plates move away from each other and form divergent boundary.

- (ii) **Bhangar and Khadar –**

Ans - Bhangar is the older alluvium that lies above the flood plains of the rivers and forms a terrace like feature. The soil contains calcareous deposits known as Kankar. Khadar is the flood plain which has newer alluvium deposited by river flood every year. So, it is very fertile and is ideal for intensive agriculture.



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(iii) Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats –

Ans - The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and dissected by rivers like Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri. They are comparatively lower than the Western Ghats. The Western Ghats are continuous and run parallel to the Western coast. They cause orographic rain by obstructing rain bearing winds from Arabian Sea.

(iv) What are the major physiographic divisions of India? Give an account of the eastern coastal plains.

Ans - The major physiographic divisions of India are:

- (i) The Himalayan Mountains
- (ii) The Northern Plains
- (iii) The Indian Desert
- (iv) The Peninsular Plateau
- (v) The Coastal Plain
- (vi) The Islands

The Eastern coastal plain, on the other hand, is wide and level. Rivers like Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri have formed extensive deltas on the eastern coast. The northern part of the eastern coastal plain is known as the Northern Circar while the southern part is called the Coromandel Coast. The Chilika and the Pulicat lakes are the important features of the eastern coast.

(v) Compare the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular Plateau?

Ans - The Himalayas form the loftiest and the most rugged mountain barrier in the North of India. This Himalayan region spread in the west – east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. They are about 2400 km long. Their width varies from 400 km in Kashmir to 150km in Arunachal Pradesh. The Himalayas consist of the Great Himalayas, the Lesser Himalayas and the Outer Himalayas. The Peninsular plateau is a table land, composed of hard crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks. This surface features consist of broad and swallow valleys and rounded hills. The Narmada divides the plateau into two major divisions – The central Highlands and the Deccan plateau.

(vi) Give an account of the Northern plain of India?

Ans - The northern plain was formed by filling up of a large depression at the foothills of the Himalayas by sediments over millions of years. These sediments were brought down by the rivers like the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra with their tributaries. It is fertile alluvial plain. The northern plain from west to east is divided into three sections – The Punjab, the Ganga plain and the Brahmaputra plain. Again the northern plain may be divided into four regions – The Bhabar, the Terai, the Bhangar and the Khadar.



(vii) **Explain how the Himalayas were formed?**

Ans - Some plates move towards each other and form the convergent boundary. This convergent plate boundary is associated with folding of sedimentary strata. The convectional currents broke the crust into a number of pieces. It led to the northward drifting of the Indo – Australia plate after being separated from the Gondwanaland. As a result, the Indo – Australia plate collided with the Eurasian plate. Because of this collision the sediments which were deposited in the geo syncline known as the Tethys were folded to form the Himalayan Mountains.

Write short notes on the following:

- (i) **The Deccan Plateau** - The part of the Peninsular plateau to the south of the Narmada river is called the Deccan Plateau. It is a triangular landmass, bounded by the Satpura range on the north, the Eastern Ghats on the east and the Western Ghats on the west. The Plateau extends eastward as the Mahadeo hills, the Kaimur and the Maikal ranges. It also extends in the north east as the Meghalaya plateau and the Mikir Hills. The Plateau slopes from west to east. The river of this plateau flows into the Bay of Bengal while the Narmada the Tapi flow into the Arabian sea.
- (ii) **The Indian Desert** - The Indian Desert occupies the western part of the Aravali range. The region receives very little rainfall and its surface is covered with sand dunes. Streams appear only when it rains. They disappear into the sand when the rain stops. Crescent - shaped Sand dunes called Barchans cover a large part of the Indian desert.
- (iii) **The Lakshadweep islands** - These lie close to the Malabar Coast of Kerala in the Arabian Sea. They were formed by the deposition of skeletons of dead coral polyps. So these islands are called the Coral islands. The Lakshadweep islands have great diversity of flora and fauna. The Pitti Island is uninhabited but had a bird sanctuary.

