

India – Location, Relief and Drainage



Exercise

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

1. The north-south extent of India is

- a) 2,500 km
- b) 2,933 km
- c) 3,214 km
- d) 2,814 km

Ans: c) 3,214 km

2. _____ River is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'.

- a) Narmada
- b) Godavari
- c) Kosi
- d) Damodar

Ans: c) Kosi

3. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as _____.

- a) Coast
- b) Island
- c) Peninsula
- d) Strait

Ans: c) Peninsula

4. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from _____

- a) Goa
- b) West Bengal
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) Maldives

Ans: c) Sri Lanka

5. The highest peak in South India is

- a) Ooty
- b) Kodaikanal
- c) Anaimudi
- d) Jindhagada

Ans: c) Anaimudi

6. _____ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.

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

Ans: a) Bhabar

7. 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

Ans: d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

II. Match the following:

1. Tsangpo

–

a) Tributary of River Ganga

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 2. Yamuna | – | b) Highest peak in India |
| 3. New alluvium | – | c) River Brahmaputra in Tibet |
| 4. Mt. Godwin Southern part of East Austen (K2) | – | d) Coastal Plain |
| 5. Coromandel Coast | – | e) Khadhar |

Ans: 1. c, 2. a, 3. e, 4. b, 5. d

III. Give Reasons:

1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains

- They have been formed only few millions years ago.
- They were formed because of the folding of the Earth crust due to tectonic activity.
- So, Himalayas are called young fold mountains.

2. North Indian Rivers are perennial

- Perennial rivers flow throughout the year. They originate from mountainous snowy regions or glaciers.
- The North Indian Rivers originate from the Himalayan range which is covered with snow. So, the North Indian Rivers are perennial.

3. South Indian rivers are east flowing.

- Most of the South Indian rivers are originates from the Western Ghats.
- The elevation of the Western side is higher than the Eastern side.
- So, the South Indian Rivers are East flowing rivers.

4. West flowing rivers do not form deltas

- The West flowing rivers are originate from the Plateau region and flows towards Arabian Sea.
- They pass through Western Ghats which lies close to the Western Coastal plain.
- So, the West flowing rivers don't form deltas.

IV. Distinguish between the following

1. Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.

S.No	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1.	Himalayan rivers are perennial rivers.	Peninsular rivers are non-perennial rivers.
2.	These rivers are suitable for navigation.	These rivers are not suitable for navigation
3.	These rivers are not suitable for hydro-Power generation.	Peninsular rivers are useful to generate hydro-power.



4.	Example – River Ganga and Yamuna	Example – Kaveri and Krishna
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2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

S.No	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	The Western Ghats run parallel to the West Coast.	The Eastern Ghats run parallel to the East Coast.
2.	The Western Ghats is a continuous range.	The Eastern Ghats is not a continuous range.
3.	There are three important passes in the Western Ghats.	There is no pass. There are a number of intersected hills.
4.	Anaimudi is the highest peak in the Western Ghats	Mahendra Giri is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats.

3. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.

S.No	Western Coastal Plain	Eastern Coastal Plain
1.	It lies between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea	It lies between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal.
2.	Konkan Coast, Kanara Coast and Malabar Coast are the three divisions of Western Coastal Plain.	The two divisions of the Coastal Plain are Coromandal Coast and Northern Circars.
3.	It is not a fertile region.	It is a fertile region.
4.	Its average width varies from 10 to 80 km.	This Coastal Plain is more extensive and wider than the Western Coastal Plain.

V. Answer in brief:

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

The neighbouring countries of India are –

- Bangladesh and Myanmar (in the East)
- Pakistan (in the West)
- Afghanistan (in the North-west)
- China, Nepal and Bhutan (in the North)

2. Give the importance of IST.

- The Earth rotates through its axis around 360° in 24 hours. Thus, a difference of 1° longitude will make a difference of 4 minutes in time.
- For example, the difference in longitude between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh is around 30° . Hence, the difference in local time between these two places is $30^\circ \times 4 \text{ minutes} = \text{approximately } 2 \text{ hours}$.



- In order to avoid the difference, we are using Indian Standard Time.

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.

- The Plateau region of India has two divisions namely the Central Highland and the Deccan Plateau.
- The shape of the Deccan Plateau region is roughly triangular.
- The area of the Plateau is about 7 lakh square km and the height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above the sea level.
- The Western Ghats forms the Western edge of the Peninsular Plateau and Eastern Ghats form the Eastern edge of this plateau.

4. State the west flowing rivers of India.

- Narmada, Tapi and Mahi are the notable west flowing rivers of India. They are seasonal rivers.
- The river Narmada rises in Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh and flows for a distance of about 1,312 km. and covers 98,796 Sq.km.
- The Tapi rises near Multai tank in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh and flows towards West. It outfalls into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay.
- It is one of the major rivers of Peninsular India with the length of about 724 km and covers an area of 65,145 Sq.km.

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

- This is a small group of coral islands located on the Western side of West Coastal Region of India. It covers an area of 32 sq.km.
- Kavaratti is its administrative capital. Lakshadweep islands are separated from the Maldives Islands by the Eight Degree Channel.
- Earlier it had three divisions namely Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi.
- It was named as Lakshadweep in 1973.

VI. Answer in a paragraph:

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

The term Himalaya is derived from Sanskrit. It means 'The Abode of Snow'. The Northern Mountains function as a great wall. It is grouped into three divisions. They are-

- The Trans-Himalayas
- Himalayas and
- Purvanchal Hills (Eastern Himalayas)

i) The Trans-Himalayas:

- It is also known as Western Himalayas.



- It lies to the North of the Great Himalayan range.
- It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan Plateau.
- The prominent ranges of Trans Himalayas are Zaskar, Ladakh, Kailash and Karakoram.

ii) The Himalayas:

- It constitutes the core part of Northern Mountains. It is young fold mountain. The main divisions of the Himalayas are –
- a) The Greater Himalayas b) The Lesser Himalayas and c) The Siwaliks
- Most of the lofty peaks are located in this range. i.e., Mt. Everest & Kanchenjunga
- Glaciers like Gangotri, Yamunotri and siachen are found in this range.
- The average height of Lesser Himalayas or Himachal varies from 3,700 to 4,500 m.
- Major hill stations such as Shimla, Mussourie, Nainital, Darjeeling are located in this range.
- The Outer Himalayas or Shiwaliks extend from Jammu and Kashmir to Assam.
- It is most discontinuous range. This range is ideal sites for the settlements.

iii) Purvanchal Hills:

- These are the Eastern off-shoot of Himalayas. It extended in the North-eastern states of India.
- Most of the hills are located along the borders of India and Myanmar.
- Naga Hills, Manipur Hills, Mizo Hills, Tripura Hills, Khazi Hills, Jaintia Hills are the important hills of Purvanchal Hills.

Importance of Himalayas:

- Himalayas blocks Southwest monsoon winds and causes heavy rainfall to North India.
- It forms a natural barrier to the sub-continent.
- It is the source for many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra etc.
- The Northern Mountains are described as the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty.
- Many hill stations and pilgrim centres like Amaravathi, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Vaishnavadevi temples are situated here.
- It provides raw materials for many forest based industries.
- It prevents the cold winds blowing from the Central Asia and protects India from severe cold.
- Himalayas are renowned for the rich biodiversity.

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

The South Indian rivers are called the Peninsular Rivers. These rivers are seasonal



rivers (non-perennial). Based on the direction of flow, the peninsular rivers are divided into the West flowing and East flowing rivers.

East flowing rivers:

i) Mahanadi:

- River Mahanadi originates in Raipur district of Chattisgarh. Its length is 851 km.
- The distributaries of Mahanadi form the Delta of Mahanadi which is one of the largest deltas in India.
- The Mahanadi empties its water in Bay of Bengal.

ii) Godavari:

- Godavari is the longest river among the Peninsular Rivers. It is also called Vridha Ganga.
- It originates from Nasik district of Maharashtra and empties its water in Bay of Bengal.
- The river Rajahmundry gets divided into two channels called Vasistha and Gautami and forms one of the largest deltas in India.

iii) Krishna:

- The river Krishna originates from Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats of Mahanarashtra.
- It is the second largest Peninsular river.
- It flows through Andhra Pradesh and joins in Bay of Bengal.

iv) Kaveri:

- The river Kaveri originates at Talakaveri, Kudagu hills of Karnataka. It is also called as Dhakshin Ganga of Ganga of South.
- The Kaveri breaks at Srirangam Island with two channels, river Coleroon and Kaveri.
- At last, it empties into the Bay of Bengal at Poompuhar.

West flowing rivers:

i) Narmada:

- It rises in Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh and empties in Arabian Sea.
- It is the largest among the West flowing rivers of Peninsular India.
- It forms 27 km long estuary before enters into the sea.

ii) Tapti:

- Tapti River rises in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh and flows from East to West.
- Its length is 724 km and covers an area of 65.145 sq. km.
- It outfalls into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay.



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

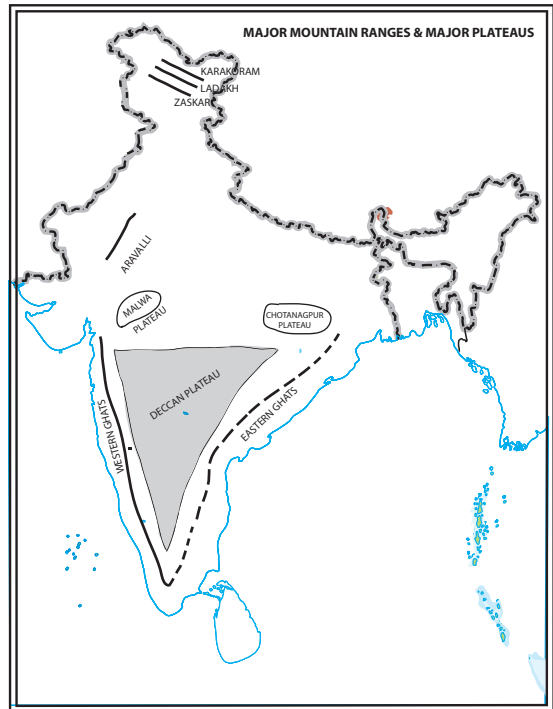
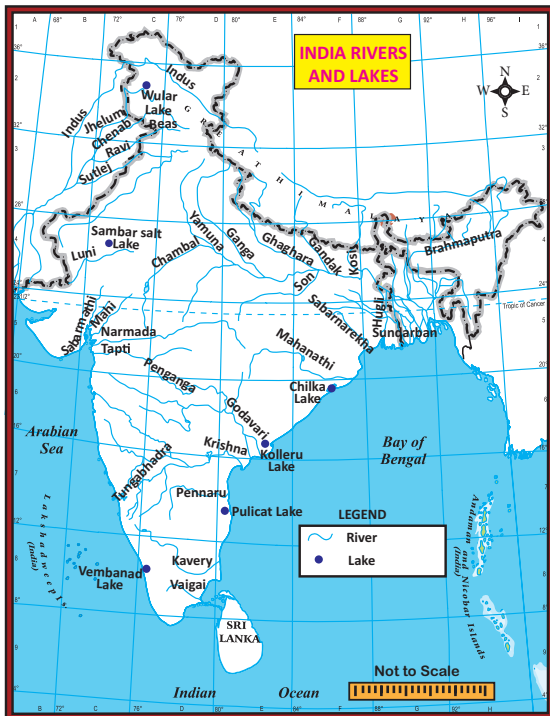
- The Ganga River system is the largest drainage system of India.
- The length of the river Ganga is about 2,525 km and covers 8,61,404 sq. km in India.
- The river Ganga originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarkhand state at an elevation of 7,010 m.
- Its major tributaries from the North are Gomati, Gandak, Kosi and Ghaghra and from South, Yamuna (largest tributary of Ganga), Son, Chambal, etc.,
- 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.
- These rivers brought large quantities of sand and silt from the mountains and deposited in this vast plain. So, this area became a fertile region of the country.
- Many religious centres such as Haridwar, Mathura, Varanasi and Allahabad are situated on the banks of river Ganga.
- Later days, these places have developed into large cultural, educational and tourist centres.
- So, the Ganga basin became the densely populated region of India.

VII. Map Exercises

Mark the following in the outline map of India

1. Major mountain ranges – Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar, Aravalli, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats.
2. Major rivers – Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna & Kaveri.
3. Major plateaus – Malwa, Chotanagpur, Deccan.

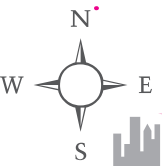




VIII. Activities

1. Observe the Peninsular Plateau map of India and mark the major plateau divisions of India
2. Prepare a table showing the major West flowing and East flowing rivers of peninsular India.
3. Assume that you are travelling from West Bengal to Gujarat along the beautiful coasts of India. Find out the states which you would pass through?
4. Find out the states through which the river Ganga flows.
5. Prepare a table showing the major rivers in India and findout it's tributaries, origin, length and area.

STUDENTS SELF ACTIVITY



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

1. India is the _____ largest country in Asia.

- a) Third b) Seventh
c) Fifth d) Second

Ans: d) Second

2. The Southernmost point of India is _____.

- a) Andaman b) Kanyakumari
c) Indira Point d) Kavartti

Ans: c) Indira Point

3. India shares shortest border with _____.

- a) Nepal b) Afghanistan
c) Myanmar d) Bhutan

Ans: b) Afghanistan

4. The southernmost point of main land of India is _____.

- a) Kanniyakumari b) Indira Point
c) Port Blair d) Cochin

Ans: a) Kanniyakumari

5. _____ will be the new capital of Andhra Pradesh.

- a) Hyderabad b) Amaravati
c) Thirupathi d) Secunderabad

Ans: b) Amaravati

6. India's central meridian is _____ longitude.

- a) $82^{\circ}30' \text{ E}$ b) $82^{\circ}30' \text{ W}$
c) $82^{\circ}30' \text{ N}$ d) $82^{\circ}30' \text{ S}$

Ans: a) $82^{\circ}30' E$

7. The Indian Standard Time (IST) is _____ hrs ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

- a) 5 b) 4
c) 5.30 d) 6

Ans: c) 5.30

8. _____ is popularly known as the 'Roof of the world'.

- a) Karakorum range b) Mt. Everest
c) Pamir Knot d) Ladak Range

Ans: c) Pamir Knot

9. The term _____ is derived from Sanskrit which means 'The Abode of snow'.

- a) Mt. Fuji b) Mt. Everest
c) Himalayas d) Thar

Ans: c) Himalayas



Ans: c) Marina beach

21. _____ Channel separates Andaman from Nicobar group of islands.

- a) Twenty-five Degree b) Ten Degree
c) Eight Degree d) Five Degree **Ans: b) Ten Degree**

22. The Southernmost tip of India, the Indira Point is a part of _____ Island.

- a) Andaman b) Nicobar
c) Lakshadweep d) Maldiva **Ans: b) Nicobar**

23. Name the Channel that separates Lakshadweep islands and Maldives Islands.

- a) Twenty five Degree b) Ten Degree
c) Eight Degree d) Five Degree **Ans: c) Eight Degree**

24. The _____ river system is the largest drainage system of India.

- a) Brahmaputra b) Indus
c) Ganga d) Yamuna **Ans: c) Ganga**

25. The river Ganga originates as _____ from the Gangotri Glacier.

- a) Bhagirathi b) Padma
c) Glacier d) Jhelum **Ans: a) Bhagirathi**

26. Rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra creates the world's largest delta known as Sudarbans in _____.

- a) India b) Nepal
c) Bangladesh d) Bhutan **Ans: c) Bangladesh**

27. The river Brahmaputra is known as _____ (purifier) in Tibet.

- a) Padma b) Jamuna
c) Tsangpo d) Suddha **Ans: c) Tsangpo**

28. _____ is longest river among the Peninsular rivers of India.

- a) Krishna b) Kaveri
c) Godavari d) Narmada **Ans: c) Godavari**

29. _____ is the fresh water lake located in the deltaic region of the Godavari.

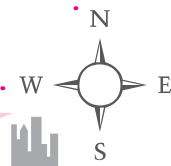
- a) Pulicat b) Chilka
c) Vembanad d) Kolleru **Ans: d) Kolleru**

30. The river Kaveri originates at Talakaveri, _____ hills of Karnataka.

- a) Kodaikkanal b) Mahabaleshwar
c) Kudagu d) Gurushikar **Ans: c) Kudagu**

31. The river _____ is called Dhakshin Ganga or Ganga of South.

- a) Krishna b) Kaveri
c) Godavari d) Narmada **Ans: b) Kaveri**



32. The Kaveri breaks at _____ Island with two channels – river Coleroon and Kaveri.

- a) Srirangapatnam b) Mettur
c) Srirangam d) Thanjavur

Ans: c) Srirangam

33. _____ is the largest among the West flowing rivers of Peninsular India.

- a) Krishna b) Kaveri
c) Godavari d) Narmada

Ans: d) Narmada

34. Mahanadi empties its water in _____.

- a) Bay of Bengal b) Arabian Sea
c) Indian Ocean d) River Ganga

Ans: a) Bay of Bengal.

35. India is politically divided into _____ states and _____ Union territories.

- a) 28 and 9 b) 28 and 7
c) 29 and 8 d) 28 and 8

Ans: a) 28 and 9

36. India's Central Meridian passes through _____, near Allahabad.

- a) Kanpur b) Varanasi
c) Mirzapur d) Patna

Ans: c) Mirzapur

37. India's only active volcano is found on _____ Island in Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands.

- a) Pitt b) Minicoy
c) Amindivi d) Barren

Ans: d) Barren

38. _____ is the largest tributary of River Ganga.

- a) Kosi b) Yamuna
c) Gomti d) Gandak

Ans: b) Yamuna

39. Pushkar Lake in Rajasthan is popularly known as _____.

- a) Salt Lake b) Kolleru Lake
c) Pulicat Lake d) Chilka Lake

Ans: a) Salt Lake.

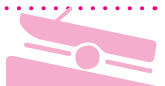
40. _____ river is called Vridha Ganga.

- a) Krishna b) Godavari
c) Mahanadi d) Narmada

Ans: b) Godavari.

II. Match the following:

- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------|
| 1. Pakistan | — | a) East |
| 2. Afghanistan | — | b) West |
| 3. China | — | c) North |



- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|
| 4. Myanmar | – | d) South |
| 5. Sri Lanka | – | e) North-west |

Ans: 1. b, 2. e, 3. c, 4. a, 5. d

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 6. Roof of the world | – | a) Lesser Himalayas |
| 7. Abode of snow | – | b) That desert |
| 8. Himadri | – | c) Pamir Knot |
| 9. Himachal | – | d) Himalayas |
| 10. Great Indian desert | – | e) Greater Himalayas |

Ans: 6. c, 7. d, 8. e, 9. a, 10. b

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-------------------|
| 11. Indira Point | – | a) Tributary |
| 12. Yamuna | – | b) Bangladesh |
| 13. Tsangpo | – | c) Nicobar island |
| 14. Jamuna | – | d) Tibet |
| 15. Sundarbans | – | e) Largest delta |

Ans: 11. c, 12. a, 13. d, 14. b, 15. e

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------------------|
| 16. Dhakshin Ganga | – | a) Kaveri |
| 17. Vridha Ganga | – | b) Lakshadweep Islands |
| 18. Tsangpo | – | c) Godavari |
| 19. River Padma | – | d) Brahmaputra |
| 20. Kavaratti | – | e) Bangladesh |

Ans: 16. a, 17. c, 18. d, 19. e, 20. b

III. Give Reasons:

1. India is known as 'Subcontinent'. Why?

- India has distinct continental characteristics in physiographic characters, climate, natural vegetation, minerals, human resources, etc.
- Hence, India is known as 'subcontinent'.

2. How can we say that India is located in the North-eastern hemisphere?

- India extends from 8°4' N to 37°6' N latitudes and 68°7' E to 97°25' E longitudes.
- Hence, India is located in the North-eastern hemisphere.

3. 'Himalaya' is known as 'The Abode of Snow'.

- Himalayan range is completely covered with snow throughout the year.
- The term 'Himalaya' is derived from Sanskrit which means 'The Abode of Snow'.
- So, Himalaya is also known as 'The Abode of Snow'.

4. The Trans-Himalayas is known as 'Tibetan Himalayas'. Why?

- It lies to the North of the Great Himalayas.



- It spread out in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan plateau.
- As its areal extent is more in Tibet, it is known as Tibetan Himalayas.

5. Eastern Coastal Plain is a fertile region. Why?

- East flowing rivers bring alluvial soil and deposit in the coastal plain.
- These rivers water the coastal plain which is essential for agriculture.
- So, Eastern coastal Plain is a fertile region.

6. The Eastern states are called seven sisters.

- There are seven states in the Eastern side of India such as Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.
- So, they are together called as seven sisters.

7. The river Godavari is often referred as Vridha Ganga

- Godavari is the longest river (1,465 km) with an area of 3.13 lakh km² among the peninsular rivers.
- So, it is often referred to as Vidha Ganga mainly because of its large size and extent among the peninsular rivers.

IV. Distinguish between the following

1. Himadri and Himachal.

S.No	Himdadri	Himachal
1.	It is known as Great Himalayas	It is known as Lesser Himalayas.
2.	The Greater Himalayas are about 25 km wide.	Its width varies up to 80 km.
3.	Its average height is about 6000 m.	The height of this range varies from 3,700 to 4,500 m.
4.	Almost all the lofty peaks of Himalayas are located in this range	Major hill stations of the Himalayas are located in this range.

2. GMT and IST

S.No	GMT	IST
1.	GMT means Greenwich Meant Time	It means Indian Standard time
2.	GMT meridian passes through Greenwich, London.	Indian Standard meridian passes through Mirzapur, Allahabad.
3.	0° longitude is named as Greenwich meridian.	82°30' E longitude called as Indian Standard meridian.
4.	It is useful to calculate international timings.	It is useful to calculate Indian timings.



3. Western Himalayas and Western Himalayas

S.No	Greater Himalayas	Outer Himalayas
1.	It is known as Himadri	It is called as Shiwaliks
2.	Its average height is about 6000 m.	The altitude varies between 900 to 1100 metres.
3.	The Greater Himalayas are about 25 km wide.	The width of Siwaliks varies from 10 km in the East to 50 km in the West.
4.	It is the most continuous range.	This is the most discontinuous range.

4. West flowing rivers and East flowing rivers:

S.No	West flowing rivers	East flowing rivers
1.	These rivers are originate from Madhya Pradesh and flows towards West.	These rivers are originate from Western Ghats and flows towards East.
2.	These rivers empty into the Arabian Sea.	These rivers empty into the Bay of Bengal.
3.	The rivers never forms delta before it outfall the sea.	These rivers form a huge delta near their mouth.
4.	Example – Narmada and Tapti	Example – Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri

V. Answer in brief:

1. India is located in a strategic place. Justify.

- The Trans-Indian ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia Provide a strategic central location to India.
- It helps India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the Western Coast and with South East, East Asia from the Eastern Coast.

2. What are the five physiographic divisions of India?

The physiographic divisions of India are –

- The Northern Mountains
- The Northern Plains
- The Peninsular Plateau
- The Coastal Plains and
- The Islands

3. Write a note on Bhangar Plains.

- The Bhangar represent the upland alluvial tracts of the Great Plains of India, formed by the older alluviums.



- The Bhangar land lies above the flood limits of the rivers.
- This soil is dark in colour, rich in humus content and well drained.
- It is very useful for agriculture.

4. Write about Khadar Plains.

- The new alluvium tracts along the courses of the rivers are known as the 'Khadar' or 'Bet' lands.
- The Khadar tracts are enriched by fresh deposits of silt every year during rainy seasons.
- The Khadar land consists of sand, silt, clay and mud. It is highly fertile soil.

5. Write about Malwa Plateau and Chhota-Nagpur Plateau of Central High land.

Malwa Plateau:

- The Western part of the Central Highland is known as the Malwa Plateau.
- It lies to the South-east of Aravalli and to the North of Vidhyachal Range.
- The rivers Chambal, Betwa and Ken drain the Malwa Plateau before they join the river Yamnuna.

Chhota Nagpur Plateau:

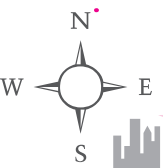
- The Eastern part of the Central High land is known as Chhota-Nagpur Plateau.
- It covers much of Jharkhand, adjacent parts of Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar and Chhattisgarh.
- This region is very rich in mineral resources particularly iron ore and coal.

6. Write about the Island of India.

- India has two major island groups namely Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.
- The former group consists of 572 islands and are located in Bay of Bengal.
- The later one has 27 islands. These islands are coral origin located in Arabian Sea.
- India's only active volcano is found on Barren Island in Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands.
- The Southernmost tip of India, Indira Point is a part of Nicobar Island.
- The uninhabited 'Pitt Island' of Lakshadweep group has a bird sanctuary.

7. What are the characteristics of Himalayan Rivers?

- Long and wide
- Perennial in nature
- Unsuitable for hydro power generation
- Middle and lower courses are navigable.



8. What are the characteristics of South Indian Rivers.

- Originate from Western Ghats
- Short and narrow
- Non Perennial in nature
- Suitable for hydropower generation
- Not useful for navigation

VI. Answer in a paragraph:

1. What are the four major regions of Northern Plains of India?

The fertile plain lies to the South of the Northern Mountains. It is divided into four major regions. They are-

i) Rajasthan Plains:

- It is located to the west of Aravalli range and covers an area of about 1,75,000 sq.km.
- It is formed by the deposition of the river Luni and the long vanished river Saraswathi.
- There are several salt lakes in Rajasthan. The Sambhar salt lake (Pushkar Lake) near Jaipur is the prominent one.

ii) Punjab-Haryana Plains:

- Punjab-Haryana Plain lies on the North-east of the Great Indian Desert.
- These are formed by the deposition of the rivers Sutlej, Beas and Ravi.
- These plains act as water-divide (doab)

iii) Ganga Plains:

- It extends from the Yamuna River in the West to Bangladesh in the East.
- It is the largest plain in India that covers 3.75 sq. km.
- The general slope of the entire plain is towards East and South-east.

iv) Brahmaputra Plains:

- It is a low-level plain located in the Eastern part of Great Plains of India.
- It is located mainly in the state of Assam and formed by the deposits of river Brahmaputra.
- These plains create alluvial fans and marshy tracts.

2. Describe the Western Coastal Plain and Eastern Coastal Plain.

The Indian coastal plains are divided into two divisions. They are –

- Western Coastal Plains and
- Eastern Coastal Plains.

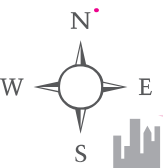


i) Western Coastal Plain

- It lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.
- It extends from Rann of Kutch in the North and Kanniyakumari in the South.
- The Northern part of the West Coastal Plain is known as Konkan Plain.
- The middle part of the plain is known as Kanara Coast.
- The Southern part of the plain is known as Malabar Coast. This coast is characterized by sand dunes.
- Along the coast, there are numerous shallow lagoons and backwaters called Kayals and Teris.
- Vembanad is a famous back water lake found in this region.

ii) Eastern Coastal Plain

- It lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.
- The coastal plain between Mahanadi and Krishna river is known as the Northern Circars.
- The Southern part lies between Krishna and Kaveri rivers is called Coromandal Coast.
- Marina beach in Chennai, the second largest beach in the world is on this plain.
- The backwater lakes such as Chilka Lake, Kolleru Lake and Pulicat Lake are lies in the East Coastal Plain.



UNIT TEST – 1

India – Location, Relief and Drainage

Time : 45 mts.

Marks: 40

I. Choose the correct answer:

5×1=5

1. The southernmost point of main land of India is _____.
a) Kannyakumari b) Indira Point c) Port Blair d) Cochin
2. _____ will be the new capital of Andhra Pradesh.
a) Hyderabad b) Amaravati c) Thirupathi d) Secunderabad
3. India's central meridian is _____ longitude.
a) 82°30' E b) 82°30' W c) 82°30' N d) 82°30' S
4. The Indian Standard Time (IST) is _____ hrs ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
a) 5 b) 4 c) 5.30 d) 6
5. _____ is popularly known as the 'Roof of the world'.
a) Karakorum range b) Mt. Everest c) Pamir Knot d) Ladakh Range
6. The highest peak in South India is _____.
a) Ooty b) Kodaikanal c) Anaimudi d) Jindhagada

II. Match the following:

5×1=5

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 7. Tsangpo | – | a) River Brahmaputra in Tibet |
| 8. Yamuna | – | b) Highest peak in India |
| 9. New alluvium | – | c) Tributary of River Ganga |
| 10. Mt. Godwin Austen (K2) | – | d) Southern part of East Coast Plain |
| 11. Coromandel Coast | – | e) Khadhar |

III. Distinguish between the following:

2×2=4

12. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats
13. Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.

IV. Answer in brief:

5×2=10

14. Name the neighbouring countries of India.
15. Give the importance of IST.
16. Write a note on the island group of Lakshadweep.
17. What are the characteristics of South Indian Rivers.
18. Give reason: a) North Indian Rivers are perennial
b) West flowing rivers do not form deltas.



V. Answer any one in a paragraph:

1×5=5

19. Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.
20. Give an account on the major peninsular rivers of India.

VI. Map work:

10×1=10

21. On the outline map of India, mark the following-

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| i) Karakoram range | ii) Aravalli Range | iii) Western Ghats | iv) River Ganga |
| v) River Narmada | vi) Kaveri | vii) Malwa plateau | viii) Deccan plateau |
| ix) Indira Point | x) Gulf of Mannar | | |

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