**CLASS 9TH**

**SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY**

**SESSION : 2019-2020**

**UNIT: -2ND**

**Lesson No:-2**

**Topic: - PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**

Q1:- Choose the right answer.

1. A landmass surrounded by sea on three sides is referred to as:

Ans:- Peninsula.

2.Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called as

Ans:-Purvachal

3.The famous cave of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi is located in

Ans:-Trikuta hills

4.Which of the following is the main tourist centre of Jammu Province.

Ans:-Patnitop.

Q1.Name the main rivers forming the northern plains of India?

Ans:- Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries are the main rivers forming northern plains of India.

Q2.Which are the main tourist attraction in Kashmir Region?

Ans The main tourist attraction in Kashmir region are:Pahalgam,Gulmarg,DalLake,Sonamarg etc.

Q3. What is the significance of karewas in Kashmir valley ?

Ans. The Karewas are lacustrine deposits and are the unique featureof Kashmir valley. Karewas are flat topped lands ideal for saffron and fruit cultivation.Theyoccupy about 50% of the total valley floor.

Q4:- Name three major divisions of Himalayasfrom north to south.

Ans:-1. Greater Himalayas or Himadri.

1. Middle Himalayas or lesser Himalayas or Himachal
2. Outer Himalayas or Siwaliks.

Q5:- Which plateau lies between the Aravali and Vindhya ranges?

Ans:Malwa Plateau.

Q6:- Name the Island group of India having coral origin.

Ans:Lakshdweep Islands.

**Long Answer Questions**

Q4:- Describe how the Himalayas were formed.

Ans:- Several scholars have expressed their views regarding the origin of the Himalayas. The consensus which has emerged from the views of different scholars is reproduced as under:

About 20 million years ago, the arrangement of continents and oceans was quite different from what it is today. There was a super continent known as Pangaea. Its northern part was called Angara land and comprised of presentday North America, Asia and Europe. The southern part of Pangaea consisted of South America, Africa, Peninsular India, Australia and Antarctica and the landmass was called Gondwana land. In between Angara land and Gondwana land, there was a long narrow and shallow sea called Tethys. Sediments were broughtdown by rivers from these two land masses and deposited in the bed of this sea.These sediments were subjected to powerful compression either because of the southward movement of the Angara land or due to the northward movement of Gondwana land. The sediments in the Tethys Sea was squeezed and crushed and a series of folds were formed one behind the other giving birth to the highest relief features of the earth – The Himalayas, in three different phases.

Q5:- Name the major Physiographic divisions of India. Describe any one in detail.

Ans:- The major physiographic divisions of India are :

1. The Great Mountains of North or the Himalayas,
2. The Great Plains,
3. The Peninsular plateau,and
4. The coasts and Islands.

The Himalayas:- The Himalayas represent the loftiest and the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2400 Km. their width varies from 400Km in Kashmir to 150Km in Arunachal Pradesh. The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half.

The Himalayas consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent viz the Himadri, Middle Himalayas and Siwaliks. Anumber of valleys lie between these ranges. The Northern most range is known as the Greater Himalayas or Himadri or inner Himalayas.Itis the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6000m.It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks.

The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal. The altitude varies between 3700 and 4500 metres. The average width is of 50 Km. thePirpanjal, Mahabarat, etc. are the important ranges of Himachal. This region is well known for its hill stations.

The outermost range of the Himalayas is called the Siwaliks. They extend over a width of 10-50kms and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 mts. The longitudinal valleys lying between the Himachal and Siwaliks are called Duns e.g. Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun.

Q6:- Give an account of Northern plains of India.

Ans :- The Great Northern plains or the Indo-Gangetic plains lie between the great Himalayas in the north and the plateau of Peninsular India in the south. It forms a great curve from the Arabian sea to Bay of Bengal, nearly 2400km long and around 250-320km broad. It is said that this region was once a vast depression, which was filled with the silt brought down by the three great Himalayan rivers, namely the Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. It is spread over an area of 7 lakh sq.km and is a most densely populated division of India with a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate. It is agriculturally a very productive part of India.

**Q7:- Write short notes on the following.**

1. The Indian Desert:- The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the AravaliHills.It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes. This region receives very low rainfall below 150mm/year. It has arid climate with low vegetation cover. Streams appear during the rainy season. Soon after they disappear into the sands as they do not have enough water to reach the sea. Luni is the only large river in this region.
2. Central High Lands:- These are bounded by an old fold Aravali mountains on the west and the Vindhyas on the south. This region slopes northward to the Ganga plains. The western part of the central highland is known as the Malwa plateau. This consists of sheets of lava piled over one another. The central Highlands comprises the Chota Nagpur plateau. The Narmada river which largely forms the southern boundary of the central Highlands flows mainly through a rift valley.
3. The Island groups of India:- The country has two groups of Islands. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in Bay of Bengal and Lakshdweep Islands in the Arabian Sea.

The Andaman and Nicobar Island, some of which are of volcanic origin lie in the Bay of Bengal. There are as many as 200 islands in the Andaman group alone, extending for 350km. There are 19 islands in the Nicobar group. Some of the islands extend from 60km to 100km forming a cluster south of the Andaman group.

The Islands of laccadives, Minicoy and Aminidivi, which are of coral origin, in the Arabian Sea are collectively known as Lakshdweep. They lie 320km off the coast of Kerala having an area of 32sq kms.