

- ↪ *Introduction*
- ↪ *The Himalayas*
- ↪ *Great Plains*
- ↪ *Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats*
- ↪ *The deserts*
- ↪ *The rivers of India*

↪ INTRODUCTION

- **Geomorphological features of India.**
- The Himalayas and their associated mountain chains
- The Indo–Gangetic plains
- The peninsular plateau
- The coastal plains

↪ THE HIMALAYAS

- The Himalayas are the youngest folded mountains in the world.
- According to Geologists, during Mesozoic times, the entire Himalayan area and the Indo-Gangetic plain were occupied by the Tethys Sea.
- The Tethys sea had two land masses namely Angaraland and Gondwana land on its northern and southern sides. This contained the present peninsular India.
- In course of time, these two landmasses split up and began to move apart. In the process of movement, the weaker Tethys sea region began to get compressed and buckled up.
- Over the next few million years, due to immense compressional force, the sediments deposited in the Tethys Sea, were folded to acquire the present form of sea were folded to acquire the present form of the Himalayas.

Formation of Himalayas

- The Himalayas from India's northern frontier from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh.
- They run in a consistent north west – South east direction between the gorges of the Indus and the Tsangpo-Brahmaputra in the form of an arc with a distance of about 2,400 kms.
- Their width varies from 500 kms in Kashmir to 200 kms in Arunachal Pradesh regions.
- It is estimated approximately that the Himalayas cover an area of 5 lakh sq. kms.

Himalayan Zones

- The Himalayas comprise three parallel ranges with deep valleys and extensive plateaus. They are
 1. The Himadri (Greater Himalayas)
 2. The Himachal (Lesser Himalayas)
 3. The Siwaliks (Outer Himalayas)

of the above three ranges, the Himadri or the greater Himalayas are the highest and the most continuous range.

1. **The Himadri(Greater Himalayas)**

- This is the highest, loftiest and most continuous range found with an average elevation of about 6100 mts.

- This range has the world's highest and prominent peaks which exceed 8000 mts.
Example

1. Mount Everest (8848 mts)
2. Kanchenjunga (8598 mts)
3. Makalu (8481 mts)
4. Dhaulagiri (8177 mts)
5. Manaslu (8156 mts)
6. Cho-Oyu (8153 mts)
7. Nanga Parbat (8126 mts)
8. Annapurna (8078 mts)
9. Nandadevi (7817 mts)
10. Namcha Burwa (7756 mts)

- This range has the mainly composed of crystalline and metamorphic rocks. (Granites, schist's and gneisses).

2. **The Himachal (Lesser Himalayas)**

- The range south of the Himadri is known as Himachal.

- It forms a most intricate and rugged mountain system with a varying width of 60-80 Kms. and an altitude of 1000-4500 mts; The Pir Panjal Range of Kashmir is the longest (400 Kms.) and the most important Himachal range.

- The average height of this range is about 4000 mts.

- The famous valley of Kashmir lies between the Greater Himalayas and the Pir Panjal, Range of lesser Himalayas.

- The rivers like the Kishanganga, the Jhelum and the Chenab through the Pir Panjal. Range into Kashmir. The south-westward extension of Pir Panjal. Range is called the Dhuala Dhar Range on which Simla (a hill station) is situated.

- The famous Kulu and Kangra valleys of Himachal Pradesh are present. These valleys are known for fruit farming.

- Many of the hill stations like Simla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Chakrata and Ranikhet are situated in the Himachal ranges at an altitude between 1500 and 2000 mts. This range is covered by evergreen oak and coniferous forests.

THE SIWALIKS (Outer Himalayas)

- The southernmost range of Himalayas is the Siwaliks.

- It forms a continuous chain of hills extending from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh.

- The Siwaliks are also called by different names in different regions.

- In Jammu region, they are named Jammu hills and in Arunachal Pradesh, Mishmi hills.

- The Siwaliks hills have been made up of tertiary sediments like sands, gravels and conglomerates which are all erosion products brought about by the Himalayan rivers.

- The width of the Siwaliks system to the south of Himachal varies from over 50 Kms. in Himachal Pradesh to less than 15 Kms.

Duns

- In Arunachal Pradesh and the height ranges from 600 to 1500 mts.
- The Siwaliks are backed by a discontinuous series of narrow longitudinal flat-bottomed strike valleys, termed 'Duns' which separate the Siwalik range from the Himachal. The prominent dun valleys are Dehra Dun and Patli Dun in Uttar Pradesh and Kotli Dun in Jammu.
- The Duns covered with deep deposits of silt and rock brought down by the Himalayan rivers.
- Most of Himalayan rivers cross the Siwaliks through wide and deep gorge-like valleys. This range is covered with thick tropical wet deciduous forests

Trans- Himalayan zone

- To the north of the Great Himalayas, the diversified mountain chains of Zaskar, Kora Koram, Ladakh, Kailas, Kun Lun, the Hindu Kush and Pamir ranges are present and this part is called Trans-Himalayan zone.
- The India's frontier with Afghanistan and China in the North-west of Kashmir is formed with the Great Karakoram range where the World's Second highest peak K² (8611 mts) and the longest glacier Siachen are located.
- The World's highest table land Tibet is situated in the Trans-Himalayan zone In this zone near the manasarovar, the great rivers had their origin.

The importance of Himalayas

- The Himalayan Mountains act like barriers protecting the Great Plains of India from the cold wind of central Asia during winter.
- They are responsible for causing rainfall in the plains during summer and ultimately to have a monsoon type of climate in the country, without which India would have been a tropical desert Further, the rivers originating in the glaciers of these Mountains resulted in the perennial flow of water which ultimately had a great significance on the economic development of the Great Plains.
- The Himalayas are also known for having some beautiful valleys like Kashmir, Kulu Kangra, Katmandu and others and some famous hill stations. These beautiful valley and hill stations have been attracting people from all over the world and promoted 'tourism' and foreign exchange earnings.
- These valleys are also known for the cultivation of fruits. The Alpine vegetation of these mountains is an important contribution to the forest economy.

Passes

- A pass is a natural gap in the mountain ranges which provides a natural route across.
- Some important passes are Kyber, Bolan, Karakoram, Shipki la, Nathu la and Bomidi la through which there was a great exchange of culture and commerce with the neighbouring countries in the ancient times.

The Indo – Gangetic Plains

- The Indo-Gangetic plains have occupied the intervening space between the peninsular plateau and the Himalayan mountains
- Initially, it was a part of Tethys sea and later it is believed to be a 'fore deep' formed in the wake of the Himalayan uplift
- The rivers from the Himalayas brought an immense amount of detrital material and deposited it in this depression.

- The deposition of the alluvium, that is fine silt, through the Pleistocene period-(The last million years or the last 600,000 years), up to the present has led to the formation of the Great Plain
- The Great Plains are named after the two major Himalayan river systems - the Indus and the Ganges which drain the entire plains. Covering an area of over 7 Lakh Sq. Kms. these plains constitute one of the largest aggradational surfaces in the World.
- Larger share of northern plains of India is constituted by the Ganges - Brahmaputra river systems. These two rivers join together in their lower reaches before meeting with the Bay of Bengal and are responsible for forming the World's largest and the most fertile delta.
- The bulk of the Indus basin falls within the territory of Pakistan leaving a small share of Punjab-Haryana plains in India.
- A low watershed or water divide, about 278 mts. high running along the west bank of the Yamuna, north of Delhi; separates Indus and Ganga Plains.
- The Great Plain extends about 3200 Kms. between the mouths of the Ganga and the Indus and the width ranging between 150 and 300Kms.
- In our country, the longitudinal extent of the plains from the banks of the Ravi and the Sutlej on the west up to the end of the Ganga delta on the east is about 2400 Kms.
- The plain is the narrowest in Assam varying from 90 to 100 Kms., wide near the Rajmahal hills and widest with 280 Kms. Wide near Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh.
- By and large the plains are remarkably homogeneous in topography for hundreds of kilometers. There are little variations in geomorphic features. Four important surface differences are recognised with the geomorphology of the plains. They are (i) Bhabar (ii) Terai (iii) Bhangar and (iv) Khadar

Great plains

A plain is a vast and almost a flat area of land. Four important surface differences are recognised with the geomorphology of great plains. They are

1. Bhabar
2. Terai
3. Bhangar
4. Khadar

Bhabar

- The Himalayan rivers deposit gravel and unsorted sediments along the foot of the siwaliks.
- This pebble studded zone of porous beds is known as Bhabar. It forms a narrow belt, only 8 to 16 km width in northern boundary of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

Terai

- Many small Himalayan rivers flow underground through Bhabar zone and reemerge on the surface and flood regularly creating 15-30km wide marshy tract called "Terai".
- This zone is found with excessive dampness with a thick growth of forest and a variety of wildlife.

Bhangar

- The older alluvium of the flood plain is called Bhangar.

Khadar

- The Newer alluvium of the flood plain is called Khadar.
- The alluvial beds of both older and newer of the flood plains are very fertile and important for the development of agriculture in the plains.

Reh (or) kallar

- In driest areas of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, these are stretches of barren saline efflorescence's called Reh (or) kallar. These soils are not fertile and favourable for agriculture.
- The Great Plains of our country comprise, the Punjab - Haryana Plains, the Rajasthan Plains the Ganga Plains of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal and the Brahmaputra valley of Assam.

The Punjab Haryana plains

- The Punjab Haryana Plains begin from the west bank of the Yamuna on the east and merge imperceptibly into the Rajasthan Plains on the south and the plains of Pakistan on the west. These plains cover an area of 1.75 lakh Sq. Kms. Rivers - the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej drains most of these plains.

The Rajasthan Plains

- It Include the Marusthali or Marwar and the adjoining areas to the west of Aravallis stretching an area of 1 .75 Sq. Kms.
- These plains consists vast stretches of sand dunes with few outcrops of bedrock or gneisses, schist's and granites indicating that the region is a part of Peninsular Plateau and partly an aggradational plain.
- The Luni basin is found with alluvial plains.

The Ganga Plains

- The Ganga Plains of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal cover an area of 3.57 lakh Sq.Kms. and drain south-east to the Bay of Bengal.
- The Ganga and its tributaries, Yamuna, Son, Ghaghara, Gandak and Kosi drain these plains.
- The Upper Ganga Plain in Uttar Pradesh is relatively steeper in slope and causes devastating floods.
- The Middle Ganga plain includes the portion of Uttar Pradesh plains and the whole of Bihar plains. The surface of these plains is extremely low level with high concentration of Khadar alluvial beds.
- The Lower Ganga plain includes the whole of West Bengal.
- The Ganga delta forms a major part of the Bengal plains. A wide belt of the delta running along the sea is covered with tidal forests called Sundarbans.
- The Brahmaputra valley of Assam is a low level plain with a general width of 90 to 100 Kms. surrounded by high mountains on all sides except on the west.
- Terai and Semi-Terai conditions exist mostly on the northern part of the valley resulting in wet soil and dense forests.

The Peninsular Plateau

- The Peninsular plateau is situated to the south of the Great Plains. Covering an area of 16 lakh Sq. Kms. this plateau constitutes the largest physiographic component of the country.

- Once it was a part of the Gondwana land made up of hard igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- According to Geologists, this plateau is a block of the old crystal rocks lifted above the sea level in the Pre-Cambrian times (about 600 million years ago) and never submerged again.
- It is an old great landmass from very early times. With a general elevation of 600-900 mts. the plateau has an irregular triangle shape.
- The Aravallis form its boundary on the north-west, the northern edge of the Bundelkhand upland on the north and Rajmahal hills on the north-east. On the South, the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats form the western and eastern edges respectively and the southernmost apex formed by Cape Comorin.
- The topography of the plateau is slightly tilting towards east and it comprises a series of large and small plateaus and hill ranges interspersed with river basins and valleys.
- The Great Indian Plateau can be divided into two, namely, the Malwa plateau on the north and the Deccan Plateau on the south. The river Narmada forms the line of demarcation between the two plateaus.

The Malwa Plateau

- It is bounded by the Aravallis on the north-west and by the Vindhyas on the south. The deeply worn down and eroded Aravalli range is represented as one of the oldest fold mountain systems in the World.
- The highest point in this range reached at the Gurusikhar peak (1722 mts.) in the Abu hills.
- The Vindhya range is really a great escarpment running east—west along the Narmada Valley.
- The Vindhyas join the Kaimur range which is a similar escarpment along the Son Valley.
- Towards the north-eastern corner of the Malwa Plateau are the Bundi hills. On the east, the extensions, of Malwa Plateau are locally known as Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand uplands in southern Uttar Pradesh and Chota Nagpur plateau southern Bihar.
- In the interior parts of Malwa Plateau, the surface is flat with isolated low-hillocks. The slope of the larger part of Malwa plateau is gradually sloping towards the Gangetic Plains. .
- The Deccan Plateau is bounded by the Satpura Range on the north, Western Ghats on the west and Eastern Ghats on the east. This plateau has generally a homogeneous relief.
- The Deccan Lava plateau is an elevated table-Land consisting of horizontally arranged lava sheets deposited during the last phase of volcanic eruptions.
- The elevation of the plateau varies from 900 mts. in the west to 300 mts. in the east.
- In the north and north—western part of Deccan lies the Maharashtra Plateau.
- It is made up of lava flows or the igneous rock called basalt which is a typical characteristic feature of Deccan trap topography.
- The other parts of Deccan are the Andhra Plateau in the south—east and Karnataka Plateau in the south are built in Archaean gneisses.

Maikala plateau

- The Satpura range formed of lava lies between the Narmada and the Tapti valley
- The Satpura range consists of Mahadeo hills on the north and Garwilgarh hill on the south. Highest point of Satpura range lies in Mahadeo hills near Pachmarhi (1350 mts.) which is a summer resort in Madhya Pradesh.
- The eastern part of Satpura range is known as the Maikala Plateau.

Western Ghats

- The western flank of the Deccan table land is guarded by the Western Ghats. The northern part of these Ghats is also known as the Sahyadri Range.
- The Western Ghats begin in Khandesh (Maharashtra) south of the Tapti valley and run southwards close and parallel to the west coast for 1600 Kms. up to Kanyakumari.
- The Western Ghats are a continuous chain of hills running a north—south direction but here and there disturbed by the gaps of which the prominent Palghat, Thalghat and Bhorghat gaps.
- The Palghat gap is believed to be the abandoned valley of an old river.
- The physical appearance and structure of the Ghats to the north of Goa is seen as the Deccan Lavas form the Ghats and have a typical Deccan trap relief dissected by deep canyon-like valleys with mesas, buttes and pinnacles.
- To the south of the Goa, the Ghats are formed of gneisses and granites, have a more rugged topography with dense forests and run closer to the coast.
- In the south, the Nilgiri hills join the Sahyadris near Gudalur, which rise to over a height of 2000 mts.
- Dodda Betta (2637 mts.) peak situated near Ootacamund is the highest peak of the Nilgiris. Southwards, across the Palghat gap. The wilder, more forested and steeply rising hills form the Western Ghats which include the Annamalai hills, Palani hills and Cardamom hills with an elevation of 2695 mts.
- Anai Mudi peak in the Annamalai of Kerala is the highest peak in the Peninsular Plateau.

Eastern Ghats

- The Eastern Ghats, which form the eastern boundary of the Deccan plateau, are much less strongly marked than the Western Ghats and are in fact represented by irregular line of hills.
- They do not have any structural unity or continuity and a well-defined layout.
- The Eastern Ghats join the hills of Chota Nagpur Plateau on the north and Nilgiris on the south.
- Throughout their north-south extent, the Eastern Ghats keep away from the sea, the Bay of Bengal and thus leaving a broad coastal plain. The altitudes of these Ghats rarely exceed 900 mts.
- The highest point of Eastern Ghats is found at Chintapalli village of Vishakhapatnam district (1680 mts.)
- Mahendragiri (1501 mts.) in Ganjam district of Orissa is the second highest point.
- Older peninsular rocks principally composed Khondalites and Charnokites.
- Between the Godavari and the Krishna, the Ghats almost disappear and again appear to the south of the Krishna.
- Here, the most prominent hills of the Eastern Ghats 'include Nallamalas, Velikondas and Palakondas situated in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh.
- In the further south, the Eastern Ghats system becomes more confused but mostly extended with gneissic horsts of Pachamalai and Shevaroy of Tamil Nadu.
- In view of heterogenic structural formations, the Eastern Ghats can be called the Eastern hills classified as 'Northern hills' for the northern sector; 'Cuddapah ranges' for the central and 'Tamil Nadu hills' for the southern sector.

The Coastal Plains

- The Deccan plateau is flanked by the coastal plains of varying width all along the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal.

- The West coastal plain is narrow and uneven and interspersed by hilly terrain. It stretches from Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari.
- From the south of Karwar to Kanyakumari, the coastal lowland widens out, and in Kerala, the coastal land is faced by a great extension of long bars and lagoons.
- In Kerala, the lagoons and back waters form excellent water ways. On the north, the Konkan coast is 50–80 Kms.
- To the north of Konkan coast, the coastal land widens into the alluvial plains of the Tapti and the Narmada and further north to Gujarat plains formed by the Sabarmathi, the Mahi and several other rivers.
- In contrast to the plains of the west coast, the east coastal plains are wider and flat.
- They consist of the most fertile and well watered deltas of the major rivers.
- The Mahanadi delta in Orissa, the Krishna and Godavari deltas in Andhra Pradesh and the Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu are very fertile alluvial grounds for the development of agriculture.
- The plains extend up to about 100 Kms. Width, along the Krishna delta and it is 130 Kms. inland along the Cauvery.

The Deserts

- To the north-west of the Aravallis lies the Thar desert. It is the largest desert of the Indian sub-continent also known as the Great Indian Desert.
- Covering an area of 200,000 sq. Kms, it occupies much of Rajasthan and part of Haryana in India and a fringe of Pakistan.
- The landscape of Thar desert consists of an undulating surface with high and low sand dunes separated by sandy plains and low barren hills.
- Some of the sand dunes reaching the height of 150 mts. The amount of annual rainfall is generally low, ranging from 10 to 50 Cms.
- The vegetation is very sparse and of stunted scrub type. Mineral deposits remain largely un exploited; however, lignite, natural gas, gypsum, limestone and salt are now being exploited.
- The important settlements located in the Indian part of the desert are Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer.

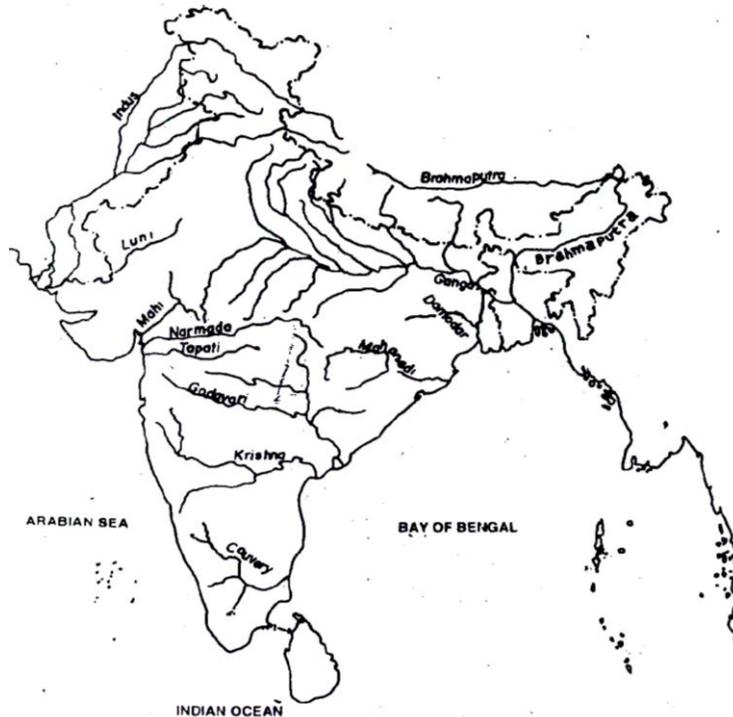
The Rivers of India

- India is fortunate in having several Large rivers: Rivers are considered as an important natural resources as they form the basis for the development of all economic activities like agriculture, industry, power, fisheries, transport etc.
- They are the major sources of domestic water supply both in the rural and urban areas.
- The rivers of India are broadly divided into two major groups — the Himalayan rivers and the Peninsular rivers.

Himalayan Rivers

- The Himalayan rivers consist of three major systems — the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- The Indus rises at Kailashgiri in Tibet. Out of the total length of 2880 Kms. the river flows, 709 Kms. in India, through Jammu and Kashmir and reaches the Arabian Sea through Pakistan.
- The Indus has a large drainage system with an area of 3, 21,290 Sq kms.
- The important tributaries of the Indus are the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, and the Sutlej and they join the Indus in Pakistan.
- The Ganga is the most important river system of India which has a tremendous influence on India's bulk agricultural production and hydro-electrical power.
- The main stream of the Ganga is formed by two head streams - Alaknanda and Bhagirathi uniting at Devaprayag.

- The Alaknanda rises near Garhwal-Tibet border whereas Bhagirathi has its sources near the Gangotri Peak.
- The total length of the Ganga, 2525 Kms. is shared by Uttar Pradesh (1,450 Kms.), Bihar (445 Kms.) and West Bengal (520 Kms.).
- The Ganga has the largest drainage basin in India and encompasses an area of 8, 61,404 Sq. Kms. in India alone.
- Beyond Farakka, the main stream of the Ganga enters Bangladesh and there it is called Padma. Before joining the Bay of Bengal, the Brahmaputra joins Padma.
- The Brahmaputra another important Himalayan river rises in Schemayoungdung glacier near South-West of Mansarovar lake and first enters Arunachal Pradesh where it is called Dihang.



- Later it flows into the Asom valley and enters Bangladesh. Out of the total length of 2900 Kms. Brahmaputra flows 725 Kms. within India.
- In view of its perennial nature as well as heavy rainfall in Asom valley, this river is noted for its floods.
- In Asom this river serves as an important transport route to connect many important towns.

The Peninsular Rivers

- The Peninsular India consists of both east flowing and west flowing rivers. Major rivers of the Peninsula such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal.
- These rivers have built large deltas near their mouths. Among all the rivers of Peninsular India, the Godavari is by far the largest and rises at Trayambak in Nasik district of Maharashtra and flows eastwards for a distance of 1465 Kms. and joins the Bay of Bengal near Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh.
- The total drainage basin area of the river consists of 3,12,812 Sq. Kms. spread over Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa States.
- The Krishna, the second largest Peninsular river, rises from a spring near Mahabaleswar and flows for a distance of 1400 Kms. through Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The Krishna drains an area of 2, 58,948 Sq. Kms.

- The Mahanadi rises in Madhya Pradesh and flows a distance of 857 Kms. through Orissa and joins the Bay of Bengal. The drainage basin of 1,41,600 Sq. Kms. is shared by Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Maharashtra.
- The Cauvery rises in the Brahmagiri hills of Coorg district in Karnataka and flows a distance of 800 Kms. and reaches the Bay of Bengal near Kaveripatnam in Tamil Nadu. Its drainage area of 87,900 Sq. Kms. is shared over by Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala States.
- Among the west flowing rivers, the Narmada and the Tapi are the most important. The Narmada takes its origin near Amarkantak and flows westwards through a rift valley between the Vindhyan and Satpura ranges for a distance of 1310 Kms. and finally reaches the Arabian Sea.
- About 87 per cent of its drainage basin is found in Madhya Pradesh and the rest in Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- The Tapi rises near Multai in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh and flows westwards for a distance of 730 Kms. which almost run parallel to the Narmada and finally joins the Arabian Sea.
- About 79 percent of its basin lies in Maharashtra and the remaining in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Other west—flowing rivers are Mahi and Sabarmati.

CHAPTER PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SUBJECTIVE

1. How many geographical components are there in India? What are they?
2. Describe the importance of the Himalayas.
3. What are the parallel ranges of the Himalayas? Explain?
4. What is the difference between a 'Dun' and a 'Pass'?
5. Name the important peaks of the Himalayas?
6. What is Trans-Himalayan zone?
7. Write about the formation of Himalayas?
8. What is plain? Describe the surface differences recognised with the geomorphology of Great Plains?
9. Explain the different divisions of the Great Plains?
10. Discuss the structural characteristics of the peninsular plateau.
11. Compare and contrast the Geomorphological features between the Malwa plateau and the Deccan plateau.
12. Distinguish the differences in physiographic of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
13. Compare the coastal plains of east and west.
14. Name the three major river systems of the Great Plains.
15. Name the important river systems of Peninsular India?
16. Write short notes on deserts.

OBJECTIVE

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The oldest mountains in India are
 (A) The Vindhyas (B) The Aravallis (C) The Sahyadri (D) The Himalayas
2. The longest river basin in India is
 (A) Sutlej plain (B) Godavari plain (C) Krishna plain (D) Gangetic plain
3. The most important river in India is
 (A) The Ganga (B) The Godavari (C) The Krishna (D) The Cauvery

4. Deccan plateau was separated by the river
 (A) Mahanandi (B) Narmada (C) Ganga (D) Godavari
5. The Eastern Ghats end at
 (A) Bhuvaneswar (B) Kanyakumari (C) Nilgiris (D) Khandesh

II. Fill in the blanks

- K2 mountain peak is in _____.
- Pamir plateau is located _____.
- To the north of Tethys sea, the land mass was called as _____.
- The Thar Desert is also known as the _____.
- The Cauvery joins the Bay of Bengal near _____ in Tamil Nadu.

III. Match the following

Group A			Group B	
1.	Composed of metamorphic rocks	[]	A	Outer Himalayas
2.	Occupied the space between Peninsula and Himalayas	[]	B	Lesser Himalayas
3.	Covered by coniferous forests	[]	C	Greater Himalayas
4.	The newer alluvium	[]	D	Bhabar
5.	The east flowing rivers	[]	E	Narmada and Tapti
6.	The west flowing rivers	[]	F	Mahanadi and Cauvery
7.	Covered with deciduous forests	[]	G	Kallar
8.	Pebble studded zone of porous beds	[]	H	The Indo Gangetic plain
9.	Barren Saline efflorescence's	[]	I	Khadar
10.	Rivers Responsible for forming the world's largest fertile delta	[]	J	Thar desert.
			K	Indus and Ganga

IV. Map work

- Clearly demarcate the three major divisions – Himalayas, Great Plains and Peninsular Plateau on the map of India.
- Mark the following and Label them on the map of Himalayan region:
 - Himadri, Himachal and Siwaliks.
 - Karakoram, Kailas, Pir Panjal, Zaskar Ranges.
 - Kashmir Valley, Kulu valley, Kangra valley
 - Dehra dun, Patli dun.
- On the map of Peninsular India, mark the following
 - Aravallis, Satpuras, Vindhyas, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats.
 - Malwa Plateau and Deccan Plateau
- Mark the major river systems – Ganga, Indus, Godavari, Krishna, Brahmaputra, Tapti, Mahanadi and Cauvery on the outline map of India.

ANSWERS

CHAPTER PRACTICE QUESTIONS

OBJECTIVE

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Great Karakoram 2. Trans Himalayas zone 3. Angara land
4. Great Indian 5. Kaveri patnam

III. Match the following

1. C 2. H 3. B 4. I 5. F
6. E 7. A 8. D 9. G 10. K