

## **SOCIAL STUDIES : GEOGRAPHY**

### **INDIA- GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES**

**21) The Peninsular Plateau has great economic significance. Justify this statement.**

**Ans:-** Yes! The Peninsular Plateau has great economic significance. The reason for this is that it has rich deposits of minerals. As the rivers have many form waterfalls, the best suited for the production of hydro-electricity

#### **Long Answer type questions and answer**

**1) State the Importance of the Himalayas.**

**Ans:** Importance of the Himalaya:

- 1) The Himalayan mountains have influenced the life of Indians to a greater extent.
- 2) They provide protection to India, by obstructing the cold winds from the siberian regions.
- 3) They are the birth-place of many rivers. They facilitate hydro-electric power generation.
- 4) They are the home to many types of plants and animals.
- 5) They are a great treasure-house of minerals, and are also significant for tourism and religious centers

**2) Write about the Northern Mountains.**

**Ans:-** The Himalayan mountain the highest in the world and consists of highest peaks, deep valleys, Glaciers rivers etc. The Himalayan range begins at the Pamir Knot in the west and extends upto Arunachala pradesh in the east. It is about 2500 kms in length. These folded mountain ranges are three main ranges: (1) Siwalik mountains (foothills of Himalaya) (2) The Himachal (middle Himalaya) (3) The Greater Himalayas (Himadri)

**3) Write about Siwalik Range**

**Ans:-** Siwalik Range are the most recent formations and are located in the southern part. They have lesser height. They are also called 'the Foothills' of the Himalayas. These hills have narrow strips of plains or valleys which are called "Dunes". Eg: Dehradune, Kota, Patli and chaukhamba, Udhampur and Kotli. These are about 600-1500 meters above the sea level.

**4) Write about The Himachal (Middle Himalaya)**

**Ans:-** They are about 3600 meters to 4,500 meters in height and are located between Siwalik and the Greater Himalayas. They are about 60-80 kms in width. The lesser Himalayas consist of many parallel mountain ranges. For ex. Pir Panjal, Mahabharath range, Nagtibba, Mussoorie, etc. Kangra and Kulu are the famous valleys. Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Ranikhet, Chakrata and Darjeeling are the well known hill stations.

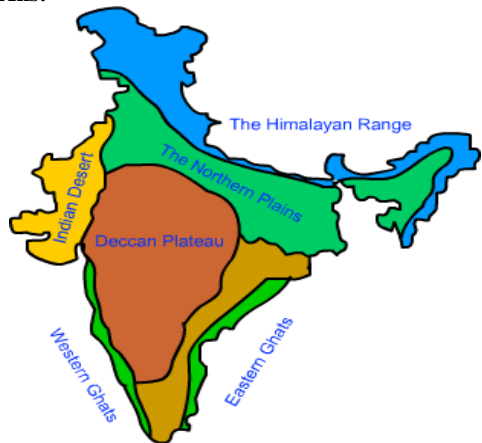
**5) What do you know about Greater Himalayas (Himadri)?**

**Ans:** These are known for the highest peaks of the Himalayas and the earlier formed ranges of the Himalayas. This range is completely covered with snow. Hence it is called 'Himadri' (abode of snow). This is about 6000 meters to 8000 meters above sea level. The highest peak, 'Mount Everest' (8848 meters) lies between Nepal and Tibet. Other peaks

of this range are Kanchenjunga, Dhaulagiri, Nanda Devi, Gaurishankara etc. These peaks have many glaciers, the most famous among them being Gangotri it is the origin of river Ganga. There are many passes which not only provide transport facilities but are also excellent tourist attractions. They are Kashmirs Burzil, Zojila, Barala cha of Himachal pradesh. The range of fold mountains lying to the north of the Greater Himalayas is called 'trans Himalayas'. This consists of Karakoram range and Kailash range, Godwin Austin or K2 is the highest peak in India (8611 mts). Ladakh plateau also lies in this region.

**6) Draw the Indian Map and Identify the physical features of India**

**Ans:-**



**7) Write about Northern great plain**

**Ans:** The Great Plains of the North are also called 'Sutlej-Ganga plains'. They are found between the Himalayan Mountains of the north and the Peninsular Plateau in the south. These plains stretch from the plains of the river Indus in the west to the Brahmaputra valley in the east. Their breadth is around 2,400 kms whereas the width is 70 km to 500 kms. This area has the least variation in height and is completely flat. The entire plain is formed by the deposition of alluvial soils brought by the rivers which rise in the Himalayas

**8) Give brief note about Peninsular Plateau**

**Ans:** The Peninsular Plateau is the largest of all physiographic divisions of India. Moreover, it is the most ancient, and is a part of the Gondwana landmass which existed in the early stages of the earth

The Peninsular Plateau stretches from the south of the Sutlej-Ganga plains upto the Indian ocean in the south. Its total area is around 16 lakh sq.km. It stretches from the Aravalli mountains in the north to Kanyakumari in the south. It extends approximately 1400 kms. from the Western Ghats in the west to the Rajmahal hills of Jharkhand in the east. This peninsular Plateau is in the form of a triangle, being broad in the north and narrow towards the south. It is bounded by the Arabian Sea in the west, Bay of Bengal in the east and the Indian ocean in the south. In the North of Peninsular Plateau, we find mainly the Vindhya mountains, (Contd)