

PART – 1: RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY

Chapter – I

INDIA - RELIEF FEATURES

KEY WORDS:

- 1. Relief features :** The Features which exhibit differences in elevation of any part of the earth 's surface .
- 2. Relief maps :** Maps that seek to depict the surface relief of an area in three dimensions though not necessarily to scale.
- 3. Peninsula :** A stretch of land surrounded by water on three sides .
- 4. Weathering :** The decay and disintegration of rocks of the earth 's crust by exposure to the atmosphere .
- 5. Deposition :** The laying down of solid material that has been carried from a distant part of earth ' s crust by natural agents like river , wind etc.
- 6. Perennial :** (Permanently) A river that has water throughout the year is called Perennial River .Ex. Ganga, Brahmaputra and Indus etc.
- 7. Angara Land :** Laurasia is also known as the Angara land. This is one of the two land masses from which the present continents originated.
- 8. Gondwana :** Gondwana land is one of the two land masses from which the continents originated. Gondwana land is situated to the North of Angara land.
- 9. Coral Reef :** Coral Reef is underwater structure made from Calcium Carbonate secreted by corals and other organic matter of which parts have solidified into limestone.
- 10. Purvanchal :** The Himalayas that are situated on the North-Eastern boundary of India are called Purvanchal ranges.Ex: Patkai hills, Naga hills, Manipuri hills and Mizo hills.
- 11. Dun :** The valley lying between the lesser Himalayas and Shiwalik ranges are called Duns. Ex:- Dehra Dun, Patli Dun, Kotli Dun etc.,.
- 12. Doab :** The alluvial land between two converging rivers, especially the area between the Ganges and Yamuna in North India .
- 13. Soil Erosion :** The process of weathering away of the land surface by various natural agents like water, ice, wind etc.,.

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TEXTUAL QUESTIONS:

1. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west But the clocks show the same time How does this happen?

- A .
- 1) The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat.
 - 2) It takes 4 minutes for the sun 's position to move one longitude.
 - 3) This means that the time is different for each degree of longitude.
 - 4) Based on the longitudes the time is calculated.
 - 5) Then two different places in our country will have different times, which cause a lot of confusion.
 - 6) To avoid this confusion of time from place to place $82^{\circ}30^1E$ longitude is taken as standard meridian of India and serves as Indian Standard Time.
 - 7) All people in India have to follow this time. Thus clocks show the same time.

2. If the Himalayas would have not been in its present position how would be the climatic conditions of the Indian sub continent?

- A.
- 1)The Himalayas play a very significant role influencing the climatic conditions of India.
 - 2)The Himalayas cause precipitation in the form of rain and snow.
 - 3)The absence of Himalayas no possibility for tropical monsoon type of climate.
 - 4)The absence of Himalayas may tend to India to become a tropical desert.
 - 5)Besides they present the cold air masses of central Asia from entering into India.
 - 6)In this way the Himalayas play very significant role on the climatic conditions of India.

3. The Himalayas do not extend into which of the following states : Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Haryana, Punjab, Uttaranchal.

- A.
- 1) The Himalayas run in the west – east direction in the form of an arch with a distance about 2400 kms.
 - 2) These have extended into states like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Meghalaya in India
 - 3) These do not extend into Madhya Pradesh , Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab.

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4. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the peninsular plateau.

- A. 1) There are **six** major physiographic divisions of India.
2) They are : **1) The Himalayas** **2) The Indo – Gangetic plains**
3) The Peninsular Plateau **4) The Coastal Plains**
5) The Thar Desert **6) The Islands.**

Contrast:

The Himalayan Region	The Peninsular Plateau Region
1. Himalayan Mountains comprises greatest and highest mountain ranges of the world.	1. The Peninsular Plateau is rugged, dissected and is a remnant portion of the great old landmass called the Gondwana land.
2. These mountains are the young folded mountains	2. This plateau is the result of the split of the old landmass, the Gondwana land.
3. These mountain ranges are parallelly arranged.	3. These plateaus have been dissected by rivers, faulting and vertical movements of the earth.
4. The manges abound in V-shaped valleys and U-shaped valleys.	4. There is abundance of forests, rift valleys and froughs.
5. These are composed of Sedimentary rocks.	5. These are composed of Crystalline rocks.

5. What is the influence of the Himalayas on Indian agriculture?

- A. 1. Indo -Gangetic plain is very fertile with the fine Alluvial brought by rivers.
2. The great rivers carry alluvium from the Himalayas.
3. They are suitable for growing variety of crops.
4. Himalayas serve water for irrigation being the birth places of perennial rivers.
5. The Himalayan slopes offer terraced cultivation.
6. A wide variety of fruits such as apples, pears, grapes, mulberry, walnut, cherries, peaches, apricot, etc. are also grown in the Himalayan region.

6. Indo – Gangetic plains have high density of population. Find the reasons.

- A. 1) Indo – Gangetic plains are spread over the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, partly in Haryana, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
2) These have high density of population.
3) The Himalayan rivers while flowing down deposit gravel and pebble sediments in a narrow belt of 8 to 16 kms named **Bhabar** .
4) The regions here like Terai (swampy and marshy) are cleared and used for agricultural operations.
5) South of the Terai region, fine alluvial plain regions are found.
6) The '**Doab**' features dominate the fertile land between the two rivers.
7) Thus, Indo – Gangetic plain have high density of population.

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7. Use an atlas and identify the following:

- (i) The Islands formed due to Volcanic eruption.
- (ii) The countries constituting Indian Sub-continent .
- (iii) The states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes .
- (iv) The northernmost latitude in degrees.
- (v) The southern most latitude of the Indian main land in degrees.
- (vi) The eastern and the western most longitudes in degrees.
- (vii) The place situated on the three seas .
- (viii) The strait separating Sri Lanka from India.
- (ix) The Union Territories of India.

- A.
- i) Narcondam and Barren Islands.
 - ii) India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
 - iii) Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.
 - iv) $37^{\circ}6'$.
 - v) $8^{\circ}4'$.
 - vi) $97^{\circ}25'$ Easternmost longitude ; $68^{\circ}7'$ Westernmost longitude.
 - vii) Tamil Nadu .
 - viii) Palk strait .
 - ix) Delhi, Chandigarh, Diu Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicheri, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands .

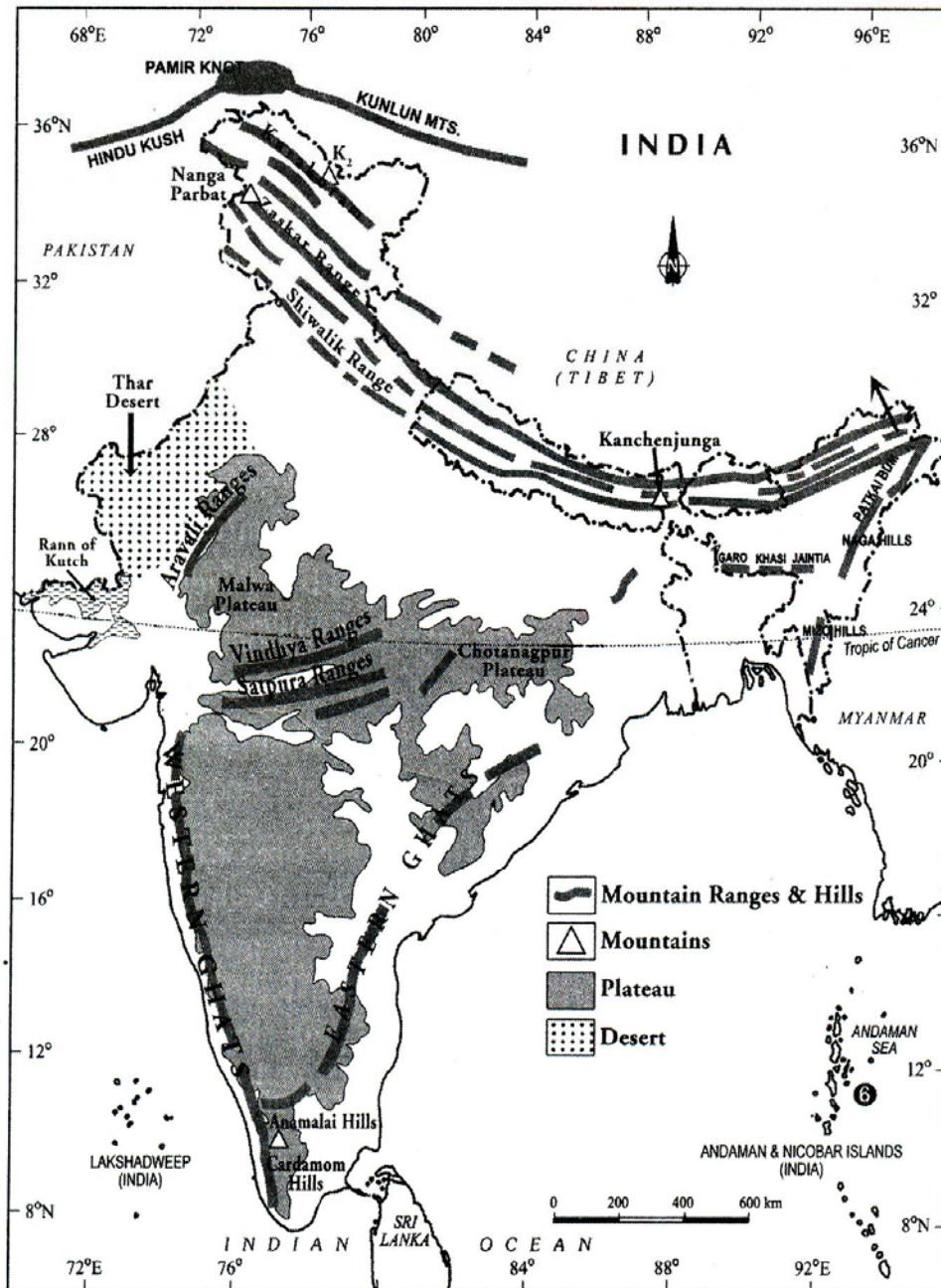
8. How are the Eastern Coastal plains and Western Coastal plains similar or different?

A.

Eastern Coastal Plains	Western Coastal Plains
1) The plain is located between the Eastern Ghats and the coast of Bay of Bengal.	1) The plain is located between Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea coast.
2) It stretches from Mahanadi in Orissa to Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu.	2) It extends from Rann of Kutch to Kanya Kumari.
3) It is wider and have large surface structure.	3) It is narrower than east coast and uneven.
4) It is formed by deltas of rivers Mahanadi Krishna, Godavari, Cauvery etc, and it is very fertile.	4) There are no deltas formed in this region
5) It can be divided into three parts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Utkal coast (Odisha) b) Sircar Coast (Andhra Pradesh) c) Coramandal Coast (Tamil Nadu) 	5) It can be divided into three parts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Konkan Coast (Maharashtra & Goa) b) Canara Coast (Karnataka) c) Malabar Coast (Kerala)
6) Chilka, Kolleru, Pulicat lakes are formed.	6) There are no lakes but lagoons are found in Kerala.
7) Plains support good agriculture.	7) Agriculture is less compared to eastern coastal plains.

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- 9. ON AN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA,SHOW THE FOLLOWING:**
- (i) Mountain and hill ranges – the Karakoram, the Zaskar, the Patkai Bum, the Jaintia, the Vindhya range, the Aravali, and the Cardamom hills.**
 - (ii) Peaks – K2, Kanchenjunga, Nanga Parbat and the Anaimudi.**
 - (iii) Plateaus – Chota-nagpur and Malwa.**
 - (iv) The Indian Desert, Western Ghats, Lakshadweep Islands.**



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10. Plateau regions in India do not support agriculture as much as the plain regions – What are the reasons for this?

- A.
- 1) Plateau regions in India do not support agriculture as much as the plain regions.
 - 2) There are many reasons for this.
 - 3) The physical formation of plateaus is not much supportive to agriculture.
 - 4) Plains are formed with alluvial soils which are very fertile, so support agriculture.
 - 5) The rugged surface of plateau makes irrigation difficult whereas plains provide much irrigation facilities.
 - 6) Plateau region does not have any perennial river, whereas plain regions have perennial rivers.
 - 7) Plateau region is rich in mineral resources whereas plains are rich in agricultural practice.

Inbox Questions:

1. Mention the difference between Bhabar and Terai.

- A.
- 1) The Himalayan rivers while flowing down deposit gravel and pebble sediments in a narrow belt of 8 to 16 kms found parallel to the foot hills of Shivaliks. This feature is known as Bhabar.
 - 2) Bhabar is porous in nature.
 - 3) Small rivers and streams flow underground through Bhabar and reappear in lower areas and form a swamy and marshy region called Terai.

2. The lines of latitude and longitude are used for accurately specifying location of any place or region. Use the atlas and correct the following statement. “India is a very extensive country and lies totally in the southern Hemisphere of the globe. The country’s mainland lies between 8 degree N and 37 degree N latitude and 68 degree E and 97 degree E longitude.”

- A.
- India is a very extensive country and lies totally in the Northern hemisphere and the Eastern hemisphere of the globe. The country’s main land lies between $8^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$ and $37^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$ North latitudes and $68^{\circ} 7^{\prime}$ and $97^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$ East longitudes.

3. What is the importance of the Himalayas?

- A.
- 1) The formation of the Himalayas influences the climate in various ways.
 - 2) These act as barriers protecting the great plains of India from the cold winds of central Asia during severe winter.
 - 3) The Himalayas cause for summer rains and monsoon type climate in regions that are beyond the Western Ghats of India.
 - 4) The Himalayan rivers have a perennial flow since these are fed by the glaciers.
 - 5) These rivers bring a lot of silt, making these plains very fertile.
 - 6) There are famous hill stations like Simla, Mussorie, Nainital, Raniket, etc.covered by evergreen forests .
 - 7) The valleys are known for the cultivation of fruits.
 - 8) These are passes in the Himalayas which act as great exchange of culture and commerce.

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4. Write about the Coastal Plains.

- A.
- 1) The southern part of the peninsular plateau is bordered by narrow coastal strips along the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on the east.
 - 2) Western plain is uneven and broken by hilly terrain.
 - 3) It is divided into 3 parts . 1) Konkan coast – northern part comprising Maharashtra and Goa coast.
 - 4) The second is Canara Coast – the middle part includes coastal plains of Karnataka.
 - 5) The last part is Malabar coast – the southern part, mostly in the state of Kerala.
 - 6) Bay of Bengal plains are wide and have large surface structure.
 - 7) It stretches from Mahanadi in Odisha to Cauvery deltas in Tamil Nadu.
 - 8) These coastal plains are known locally by different names as Utkal coast in Odisha. Sircar coast in Andhra Pradesh and Coramandal coast in Tamil Nadu.

5. Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats?

A.

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1) They are located on the west coast of India.	1) They are located on the east coast of India.
2) They are less wide.	2) They are much wide.
3) They are unbroken.	3) They are broken by small and fast flowing rivers.
4) The highest peak is the Anaimudi.	4) The highest peak is the Aroyakonda.
5) They are the source of rivers like Godavari Krishna, and Kaveri.	5) No major rivers originate from the Eastern Ghats.

6. Describe the formation and divisions of Indo – Gangetic plains.

- A.
- 1) The interaction of three Himalayan rivers the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra led to the formation of Indo-Gangetic plains .
 - 2) In the beginning it was a shallow basin later gradually filled with alluvial soil from these rivers.
 - 3) The western part of Indo – Gangetic plains was formed by the Indus and its tributaries, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej flowing from the Himalayas .
 - 4) Doab features dominate the fertile land between the two rivers.
 - 5) The central part is known as Ganga plain extending from the rivers the Ghaggar to the Teesta .
 - 6) The eastern part of the plain exists mostly in the Brahmaputra valley of Assom and the river Brahmaputra is mainly responsible for its formation.

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7. Describe the various aspects of the Peninsular Plateau.

- A.
- 1) The Indian Plateau is also known as the peninsular plateau as it is surrounded by the sea on three sides.
 - 2) Large amounts of metallic and non – metallic mineral resources are found here.
 - 3) Its topography is slightly tilted towards east.
 - 4) Its two divisions are central high land (Malwa plateau) and the Deccan Plateau.
 - 5) The rivers here are not perennial.
 - 6) The triangular landmass to the south of Narmada is called Deccan Plateau.
 - 7) The structure of Western Ghats is continuous with a few passes as the gateway to the coastal plains.
 - 8) The Eastern Ghats are not continuous.
 - 9) One of the remarkable features of the peninsular plateau is black soils formed due to volcanic activity.

8. Discuss the various islands in India.

- A.
- 1) There are 2 groups of islands – Andaman and Nicobar Islands stretched in Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea.
 - 2) In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Narkondam and Barren islands are volcanic origin.
 - 3) The southernmost tip of India found in Nicobar Island is called Indira point which was submerged during the 2004 Tsunami.
 - 4) Lakshadweep Islands are of coral origin.
 - 5) It is famous for great variety of flora and fauna.

9. Describe major relief divisions of Indian land mass.

(March 2017)

A) Himalayas:

- 1) To the north of India, the Himalayan mountains extend from west to east at a length around 2400 KMs.
- 2) There are three parallel ranges viz. Himadri, Himachal and Shivaliks.

B) Indo-Gangetic Plains:

- 1) Indo-Gangetic plain is formed with the interaction of the rivers Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra and their tributaries.
- 2) These fertile alluvial plains are suitable for agriculture.

C) Peninsular plateau:

- 1) The Indian plateau is also known as the peninsular plateau as it is surrounded by the sea on the three sides.
- 2) It is broadly divided into two parts; Malwa plateau and Deccan plateau.

D) Coastal Plains:

- 1) The Western coastal plain is extended between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea. The East coastal plain is extended between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal.
- 2) These coastal plains are known locally by different names.
Eg: Coast of AP -Circar Coast Coast of Kerala -Malbar Coast.
Coast of Odisha -Utkal coast.

E) Thar Desert:

- 1) Thar desert lies in the rain shadow region of Aravali mountains.
- 2) Luni is the only river in this region.

F) Islands:

- 1) Andaman and Nicobar islands are in Bay of Bengal. They are of volcanic origin.
- 2) Lakshadweep islands are in Arabian Sea. They are of coral origin.

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10. Why do we often use the term “Indian peninsula”? (or)

What do you understand by the word ‘Indian peninsula’?

- A.
1. Peninsula is a region, which is surrounded by water on three sides.
 2. India is often referred as “Indian peninsula” because it is surrounded by water boundaries on three sides. They are:
East - Bay of Bengal
West - Arabian Sea
South - Indian Ocean

11. Observe the table and answer the questions given below.

Date	Location imphal		Location Ahmadabad	
5 Jan	Sunrise 05:59	Sunset 16:37	Sunrise 07:20	Sunset 18:05

Q. According the table , which place is located in the East?

A. Imphal

Q. What is Standard Meridian of Ahmadabad and Imphal ?

A. $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Eastern longitude.

12. Write a few lines about India"s location.

- A.
- 1.India is situated in the continent of Asia.
 - 2.India is situated in Northern and Eastern hemispheres.
 - 3.India is surrounded by water on its three sides.
 4. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude Tropic of Cancer goes across India.

13. Why do we use the term “Indian peninsula”?

- A.
- 1.Peninsula is a piece of land three sides surrounded by water.
 - 2.India is surrounded by the sea on three sides.
 - 3.In the east Bay of Bengal, in the west Arabian sea and in the south Indian Ocean.
 - 4.That"s why we often use the term “Indian peninsula”

14. Write about Indira point.

- A.
- 1.Indira Point is the southern-most point of India.
 - 2.It is situated in the Great Nicobar.
 - 3.It was formerly known as Pygmalion Point.
 - 4.It was renamed in honor of Indira Gandhi on 22-11-1985.
 - 5.It was submerged during the 2004 Tsunami.

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15. How the Himalayas were formed?

A: Over 200 million years ago Gondwana land split into pieces and the peninsular Indian plate moved towards North-East and collided the much larger Eurasian Plate (Angara land). Owing to the collision and immense compression force mountains evolved through a folding process over millions of years. The present form of the Himalayas is a result of this process.

16. "The Indo-Gangetic plains have high density of population" Illustrate with your reasons.

- A.
- 1.The Indo-Gangetic plain is fertile and excellent for farming.
 - 2.It makes heaven for farmers to grow Wheat and rice.
 - 3.Drinking water, house construction facilities are more comfortable here.
 - 4.It comforts large number of people to get employment.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS :

1. Describe the location of India.

A. India is entirely in Northern hemisphere, positioned between $8^{\circ}4^1$ and $37^{\circ}6^1$ North latitudes and $68^{\circ}7^1$ E and $97^{\circ}25^1$ East longitudes. It extends nearly for 3, 214 kms from North to south and about 2, 933 kms East and West at the extremes.

2. Describe the location of Andhra Pradesh.

A. Andhra Pradesh is one of the southern states of India . It is located between $12^{\circ}45^1$ and $19^{\circ}55^1$ Northern latitudes, and between $76^{\circ}45^1$ and $85^{\circ}45^1$ Eastern longitudes.

3. What is the standard Meridian of India ?

A. $82^{\circ}30^1$ Eastern longitude is the Standard Meridian of India.

4. What is meant by G.M.T? .

A. G.M.T. stands for Greenwich Mean Time . 0° longitude passes through Greenwich near London . Otherwise it is known as Prime Meridian .

5. How is Indian Peninsula formed?

A. World land forms originated from two giant lands namely Angara land and Gondwana land. The Indian peninsula was a part of Gondwana land.

6. How long are the Himalayan ranges?

A. The Himalayan ranges run in the west – east direction in the form of an arch with a distance of about 2400 kms. The Himalayan region extends from Arunachal Pradesh in the east to Kashmir in the west.

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7. What is meant by valley? Give examples?

A. A stretch of low land between two hills or mountains is known as valley

Ex. The Kashmir valley, the Kangra valley, the Kulu valley. These are present in Lesser Himalayas

8. Why did the Delta regions develop in agriculture?

A. It was because Delta regions have fertile lands.

9. What are the different names of Shivalik ranges in different regions?

A. Shivaliks are called Jammu hills in Jammu region, Mishmi hills in Arunachal Pradesh and Cachar in Assom.

10. Write different ranges in the Himalayas.

A. Himadri, Lesser Himalayas and the Shivaliks.

11. Expand GMT.

A. Greenwich Mean Time.

12. Expand IST.

A. Indian Standard Time.

13. Which longitude is taken as Indian Standard Meridian?

A. $82^{\circ}30'$ E is taken as Standard Meridian for India.

14. What is the time difference between GMT and IST?

A. The time difference between GMT and IST is +5 ½ hours.

15. $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Eastern Longitude is passing through how many states in India?

A. $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Eastern Longitude is passing through 5 states: they are Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh.

16. What is the length of the coastal line of Andhra Pradesh?

A. Length of the coastal line of Andhra Pradesh is 972 K.M

17. Name the tributaries of river Indus.

A. River Indus has five tributaries. They are: **1. Jhelum, 2. Chenab, 3. Ravi, 4. Beas, 5. Sutlej.**

18. Write the location of India.

A. 1.India lies between $8^{\circ}4'$ N and $37^{\circ}6'$ Northern latitudes.

2.And between $68^{\circ}7'$ and $97^{\circ}25'$ Eastern longitudes.

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19. Name the parallel ranges in Himalayas.

- A. The Himalayas comprise of three parallel ranges.
- 1.Himadri / Greater Himalayas.
 - 2.Himachal / Lesser Himalayas.
 - 3.Shivaliks.

20. Through which states the Tropic of Cancer passes?

- A. Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 states in India. They are 1. Gujarat, 2. Rajasthan, 3. Madhya Pradesh, 4. Chhattisgarh, 5. Jharkhand, 6. West Bengal, 7. Tripura and 8. Mizoram.

21. Name the strait separating Sri Lanka from India.

- A. The Palk Strait separating Sri Lanka from India.

22. Which Indian islands are Volcanic Origin ?

- A. Andaman and Nicobar Or Narkondam and Barren.

23. What is a Dun? Give examples.

- A. A narrow longitudinal flat-bottomed strike valleys between the Himachal and the Shiwaliks are called Duns. The prominent Duns are Dehradun, Kotli Dun and Patli Dun.

24. What are called coral reefs?

- A. 1.Coral reefs are underwater structures made from calcium carbonate secreted by corals.
2.Lakshadweep Islands are of coral origin.

25. Name the highest peak in South India?

- A. 1.Anaimudi is the highest peak in South India.
2.It is in Annamalai hills with the height of 2695 mts.

26. What is Perennial river?

- A. A river which is Flowing water throughout the year.

27. What is Angara land?

- A. Ancient continental mass consisted of modern continents of Asia and Europe.

28. What is Gondwana land?

- A. Ancient continental mass consisted present-day SouthAmerica, Africa, Arabia, Madagascar, India, Australia andAntarctica.
- B. The Indian peninsula was part of Gondwana land.

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I. Choose the correct answer :

1. The Standard Meridian of India is []
A) $83^{\circ}30'$ B) $38^{\circ}30'$ C) $88^{\circ}30'$ D) $82^{\circ}30'$
2. The Indian peninsula was part of []
A) Gondwana land B) Angara Land C) Laurasia D) Tethys
3. Over _____million years ago Gondwana land was split. []
A) 20 B) 100 C) 200 D) 250
4. Width of Himalayas varies between []
A) 50 km West and 100 km Central/East B) 500 km W, 200km E
C) 100 km W, 500 km E D) 200 km W, 500 km E
5. The Himalayas comprise of _____parallel ranges. []
A) Five B) Two C) Three D) Four
6. Average elevation of Himadri ranges is []
A) 8,000 mts B) 6100 mts C) 6500 mts D) 7200
7. The height range of Lesser Himalayas is []
A) 3700-4500 mts B) 2900-3500 mts C) 6100-7000 mts D) 2500-4000 mts
8. It is not Purvanchal range []
A) Patkai B) Jaintia C) Mizo D) Maikal
9. About _____million years ago Indo-Gangetic plain was shallow basin. []
A) 20 B) 200 C) 2 D) 50
10. This is rich in mineral resources []
A) Chotanagpur plateau B) Malwa platea
C) Deccan plateau D) Western ghats
11. This is a triangular landmass []
A) Indo-Gangetic Plain B) Malwa Plateau
C) Chotanagpur Plateau D) Nilgiri Hills
12. It is not the border of Decan Plateau []
A) Satpura range B) Kaimur range C) Vindhya range D) Nilgiri Hills
13. The highest peak in Nilgiris is []
A) Dodabetta B) Chintapalli C) Anaimudi D) Ooty
14. The highest peak in South India is []
A) Chintapalli B) Ooty C) Anaimudi D) Dodabetta
15. Cardamom hills are present in _____state. []
A) Karnataka B) Kerala C) Tamil Nadu D) Maharashtra
16. The highest peak in Eastern Ghats is founded at []
A) Ooty B) Mahendragiri C) Palani D) Chintapalli
17. Which of the following hills are not the part of Eastern Ghats ? []
A) Nallamalalas B) Seshachalam C) Annamalai D) Velikondas
18. Annual rainfall of Thar desert ranges between []
A) 100-150 cm B) 20- 25 cm C) 50- 100 mm D) 100-150 mm
19. The lonely river in Thar desert is []
A) Mahi B) Luni C) Sabarmati D) Chambal

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20. The coast which touches Maharashtra and Goa is []
A) Konkan B) Sircar C) Canara D) Malabar
21. The coast that includes coastal plain of Karnataka is []
A) Malbar B) Konkan C) Utkal D) Canara
22. The coast that is mostly in the state of Kerala is []
A) Malabar B) Canara C) Konkan D) Sircar
23. The coastal plains of Odisha are called []
A) Sircar coast B) Utkal coast C) Coramandal coast D) Canara
24. The coastal plains of Andhra Pradesh are called []
A) Coramandal coast B) Utkal coast C) Sircar coast D) Malabar coast
25. The coastal plains of Tamil Nadu are called []
A) Coramandal coast B) Malabar coast C) Sircar coast D) Konkan coast
26. Which of the following islands is of volcanic origin ? []
A) Nicobar B) Narcondam C) Andaman D) Lakshadweep
27. These islands are of coral origin []
A) Nicobar B) Andaman C) Lakshadweep D) Narcondam
28. This island is of volcanic origin []
A) Lakshadweep B) Andaman C) Barren island D) Nicobar
29. The southern most tip of India, Indira Point was submerged during the Tsunami in the year []
A) 2006 B) 2004 C) 2005 D) 2007
30. The time difference between Indian Standard time and Greenwich Mean Time is
A) $5 \frac{1}{2}$ hrs behind of GMT B) Both are the same
C) 2 hrs ahead of GMT D) $5 \frac{1}{2}$ hrs ahead of GMT
31. Thar desert is situated in the leeward side of which mountains? []
A) Himalayas B) Vindhya C) Satpura D) Aravalli
32. The country that doesn't share its land boundary with India. []
A) Nepal B) China C) Srilanka D) Pakistan

II. Fill in the Blanks:

- The geographical location of India provides its vast diversity in _____
- For India central longitude is _____
- Indian Standard Meridian passes near _____
- Expand IST _____
- Expand GMT _____
- Indian Standard Time is _____ hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.
- The _____ is one of the most ancient land blocks on the earth's surface.
- The Himalayan ranges run in west-east direction for a distance of about _____.
- The Himalayas comprise _____ parallel ranges.
- The northernmost range is known as _____ or _____.
- The average elevation of Himadri is about _____ mts.
- The southernmost range of the Himalayas are _____
- The easternmost boundary of the Himalayas is _____
- The valleys lying between the Lesser Himalayas and Shivalik ranges are called _____.

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15. _____feature refers to the fertile land between the two rivers.
16. The gravel and pebble sediments parallel to foothills of Shivaliks is called _____
17. Swampy and marshy region south to Bhabar is _____
18. The Indian plateau is also known as the _____
19. The southernmost tip of the Indian plateau is _____
20. _____plateau is rich in mineral resources.
21. Prominent plateaus in the central highlands are Malwa in the west and _____in the east.
22. The Western Ghats run parallel to the _____coast.
23. For Deccan plateau region _____slope is seen.
24. The famous hill station _____is popularly known as Ooty.
25. The Eastern Ghats extend from _____Valley in the north to Nilgiris in the south.
26. The average height of the Eastern Ghats rarely exceeds _____
27. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is at _____
28. The black soils of peninsular plateau are formed due to _____
29. The Thar desert is located on the leeward side of _____
30. _____is the only river in the Thar desert area.
31. _____coast is the northern part of west coast.
32. The coastal plain in Karnataka includes in _____coast of the west coast.
33. _____coast is the southern part of western coast.
34. The coastal plain in Odisha is known as _____.
35. The coastal plain in Andhra Pradesh is known as _____.
36. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands _____and _____are volcanic origin.
37. The southernmost tip of India found in Nicobar Island is called _____.
38. Indira Point was submerged during _____Tsunami.
39. Andaman and Nicobar Islands is an elevated portion of submerged mountain called _____
40. The Coastal plain in Tamil Nadu is Known as _____

III. Match the following:

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| I) | Group-A | | Group-B |
| | 1. Average height of Himadri | [] | A) 50 kms |
| | 2. Height range of Himachal | [] | B) 240 kms |
| | 3. Height range of Shivaliks | [] | C) 900 to 1100 mts |
| | 4. The extent of Himalayas | [] | D) 3700 to 4500 mts |
| | 5. Width of Himalaya in the west | [] | E) 6100 mts MSL |
| II) | Group-A | | Group-B |
| | 1. The tributary of Indus | [] | A) Terai |
| | 2. Fertile land between 2 rivers | [] | B) Bihar |
| | 3. Swampy and Marshy region | [] | C) Teesta |
| | 4. Gravel and Pebble sediments | [] | D) Ravi |

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5. The tributary of Ganga [] E)Doab

III) Group-A

1. Highest peak in the Himalayas [] A) Anaimudi
 2. Highest peak in Eastern Ghats [] B) Mt. Everest
 3. Highest peak in Nilgiris [] C) Chintapalli
 4. Highest peak in south India [] D) 1600 kms
 5. The extent of Western Ghats [] E) Dodabetta

Group-B

Key

CHOOSE CORRECT ANSWERS:

1-D	2-A	3-C	4-B	5-C	6-B	7-A	8-D	9-A	10-A
11-D	12-C	13-A	14-C	15-B	16-D	17-C	18-D	19-B	20-A
21-D	22-A	23-B	24-C	25-A	26-B	27-C	28-C	29-B	30-D
31-D	32-C								

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- Climatic conditions
- 82°30' east
- Allahabad
- Indian standard time
- Greenwich mean time
- 5½
- Peninsular plateau
- 2400 kms
- Three
- Greater Himalayas or Himadri
- 6100 mts
- Shivaliks
- Brahmaputra valley
- Duns
- Doab
- Bhabar
- Terai
- Peninsular plateau
- Kanyakumari
- Chotanagapur
- Chotanagapur
- West
- West-east
- Udaga mandalam
- Mahanadi
- 900 mts
- Chintapalli
- Volcanic activity
- Aravallis
- luni
- konkan
- canara
- Malabar
- Utkal coast
- Sircar coast
- Narcondam and Barren island
- Indira point
- 2004
- Arkan yom
- Coramandal coast

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Matchings:**

I. E,D,C,B,A

II. D, E,A,B,C

III. B.C.E.A.D

Mark the following in the outline map of India:

1) Tropic of Cancer

2) Bangladesh

3) Bhutan

4) Nepal

5) Myanmar

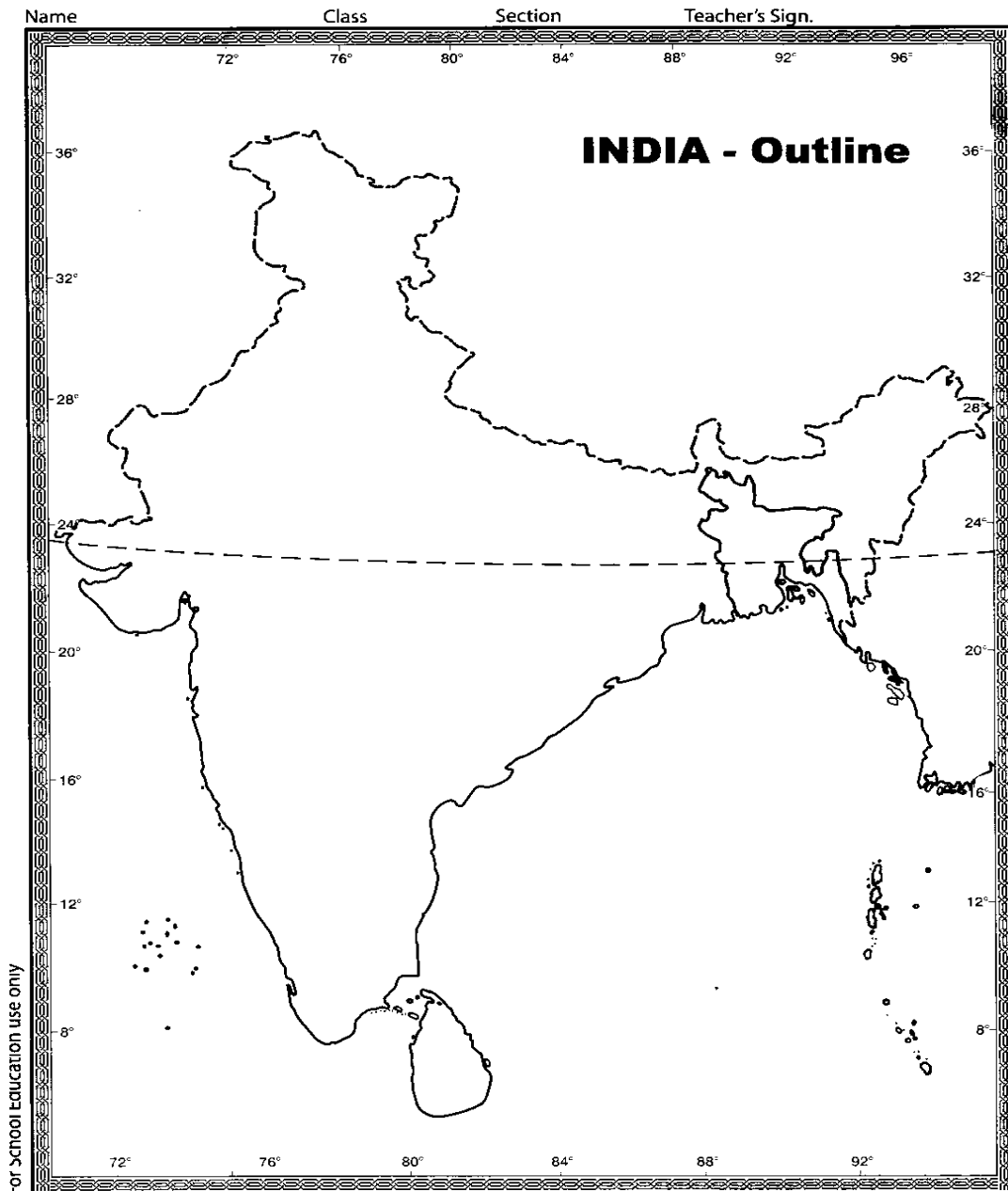
6) China

7) Tibet

8) Pakistan

9) Sri Lanka

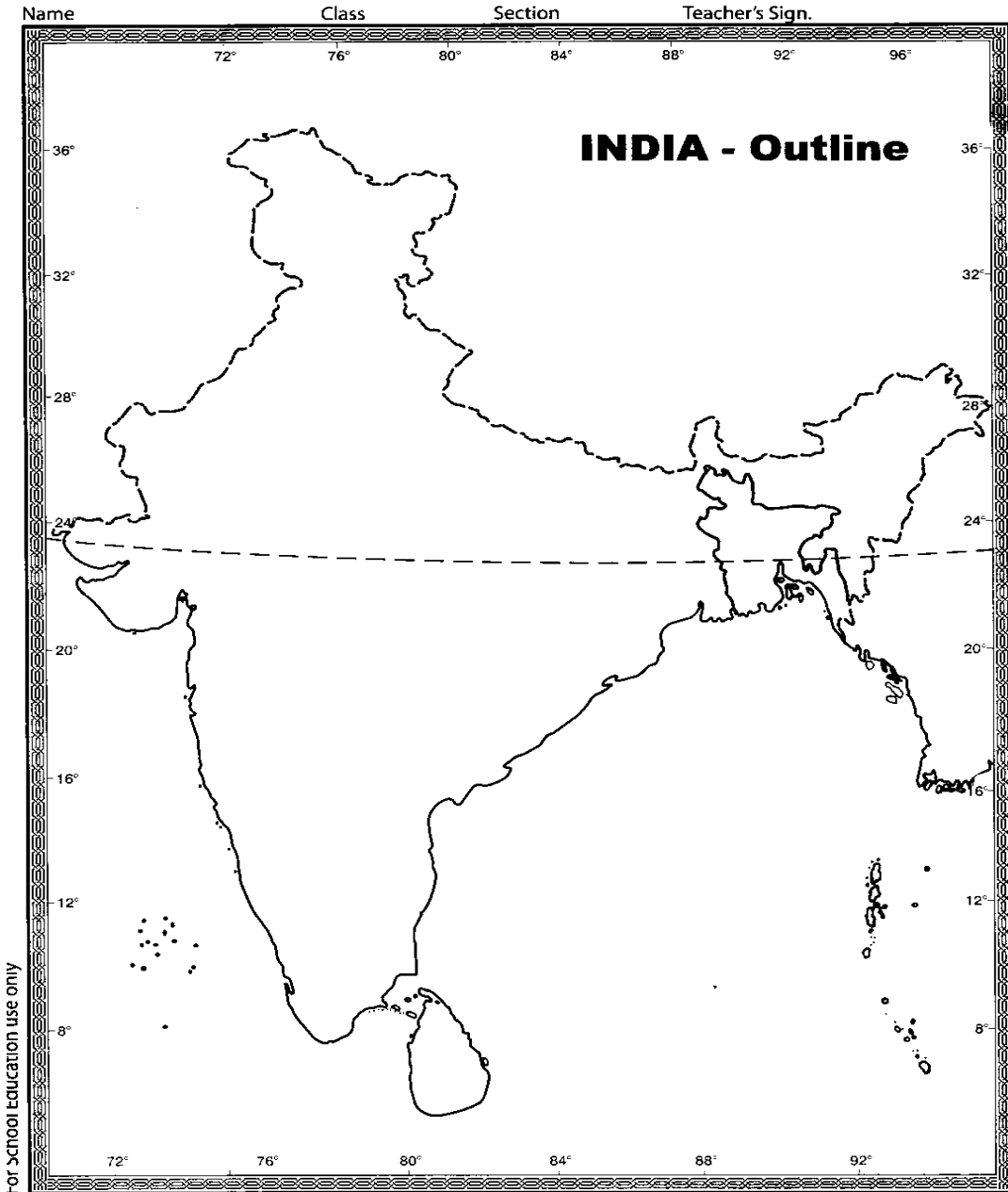
10) Afghanistan



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Mark the following in the outline map of India:

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1) Himalayas | 2) Aravallis | 3) Vindya Ranges |
| 4) Satpura Ranges | 5) Western Ghats | 6) Eastern Ghats |
| 7) Nilgiris | 8) Rajmahal hills | 9) Thar desert |
| 10) Mt.Anai Mudi | 11)Malbar Coast | 12)Canara Coast |



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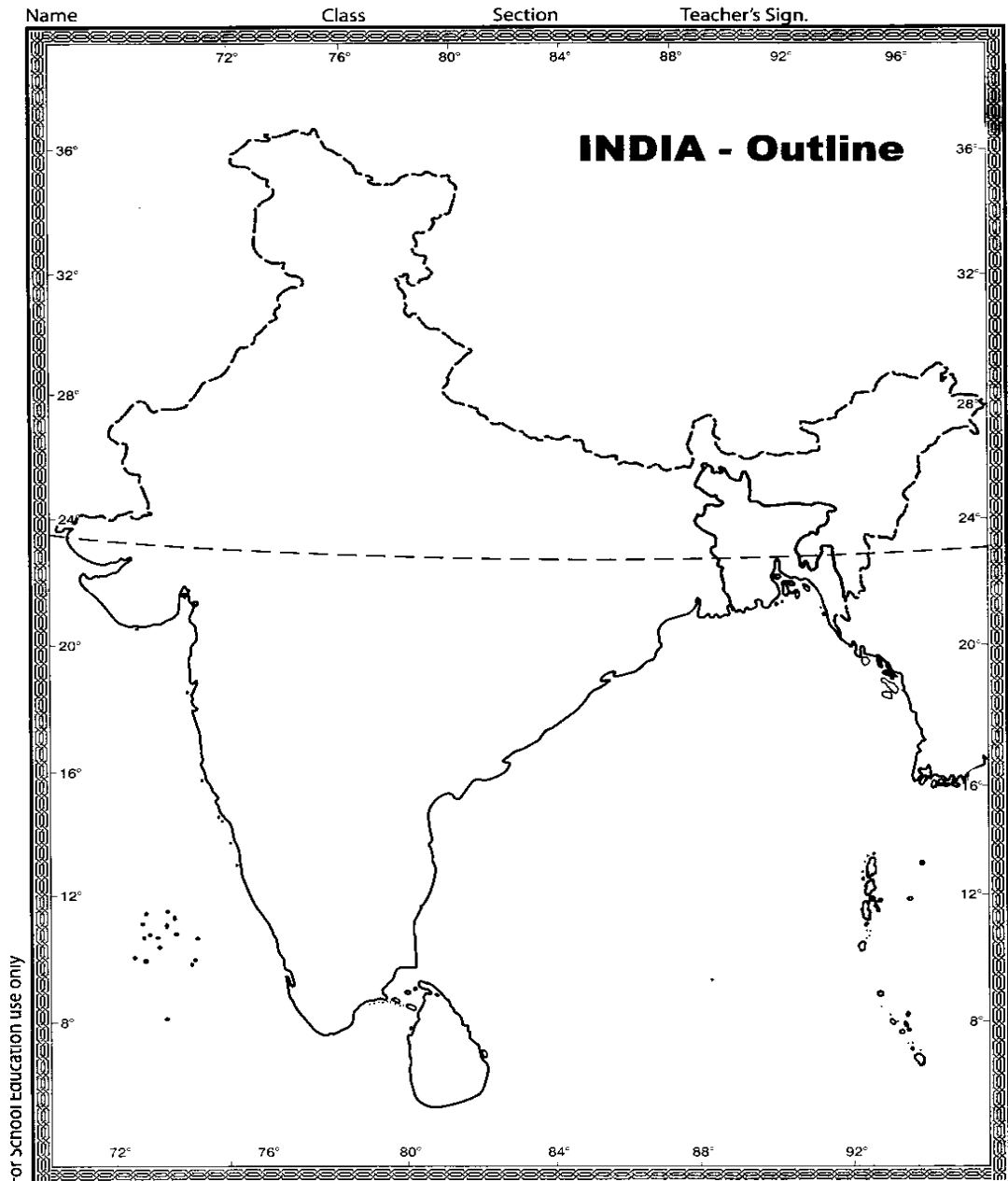
Mark the following in the outline map of India:

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1) Mt.Everest | 2) Mr.Kanchanjunga | 3) Mt.K2 |
| 4) Mt.Nanga Parbat | 5) Mt.Doda Betta | 6) Deccan |

Plateau

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 7) Chota Nagpur Plateau | 8) Malwa Plateau | 9) Utkal Coast |
| 10) Konkan Coast | 11)Coramandal Coast | 12)Sircar |

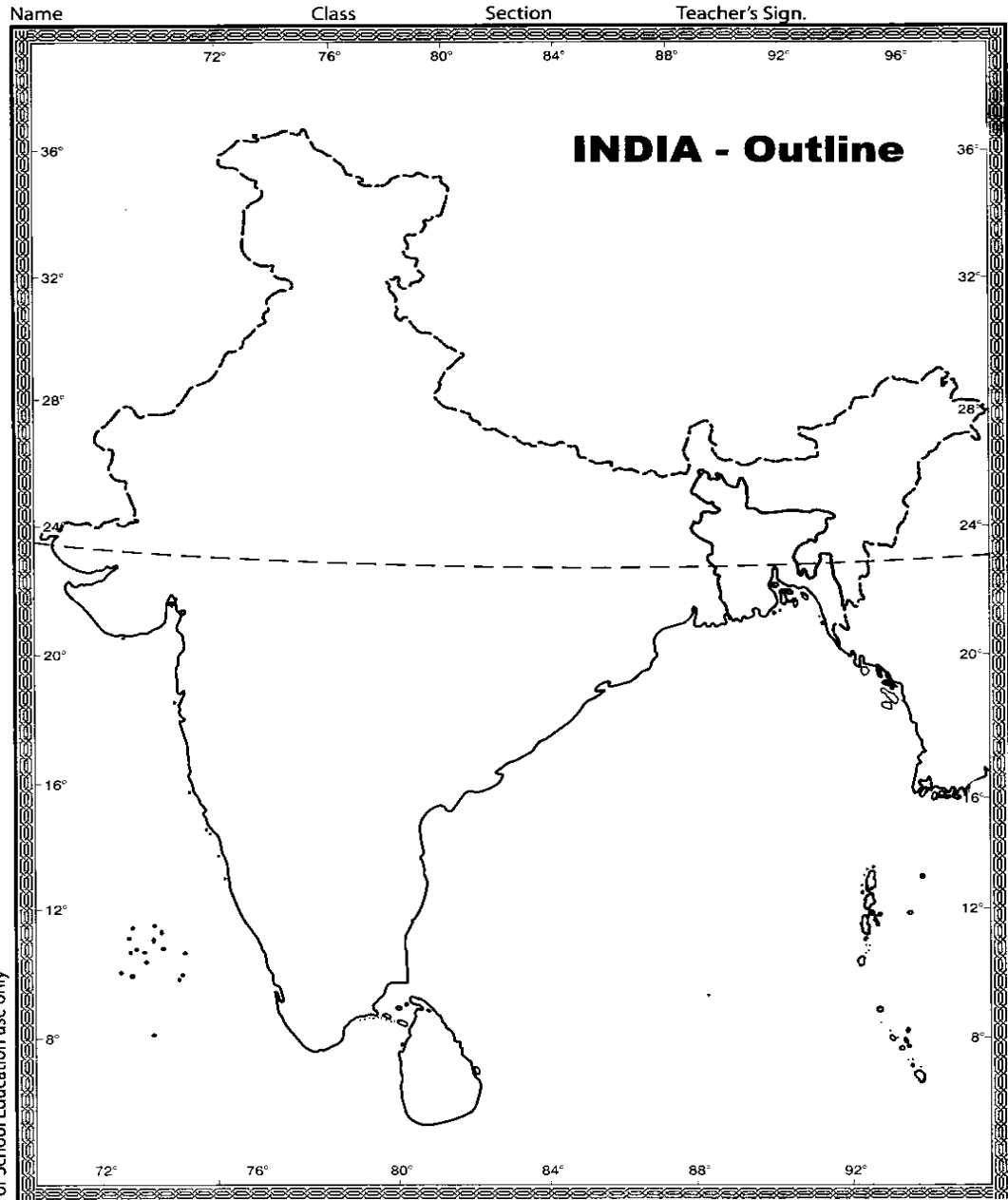
Coast



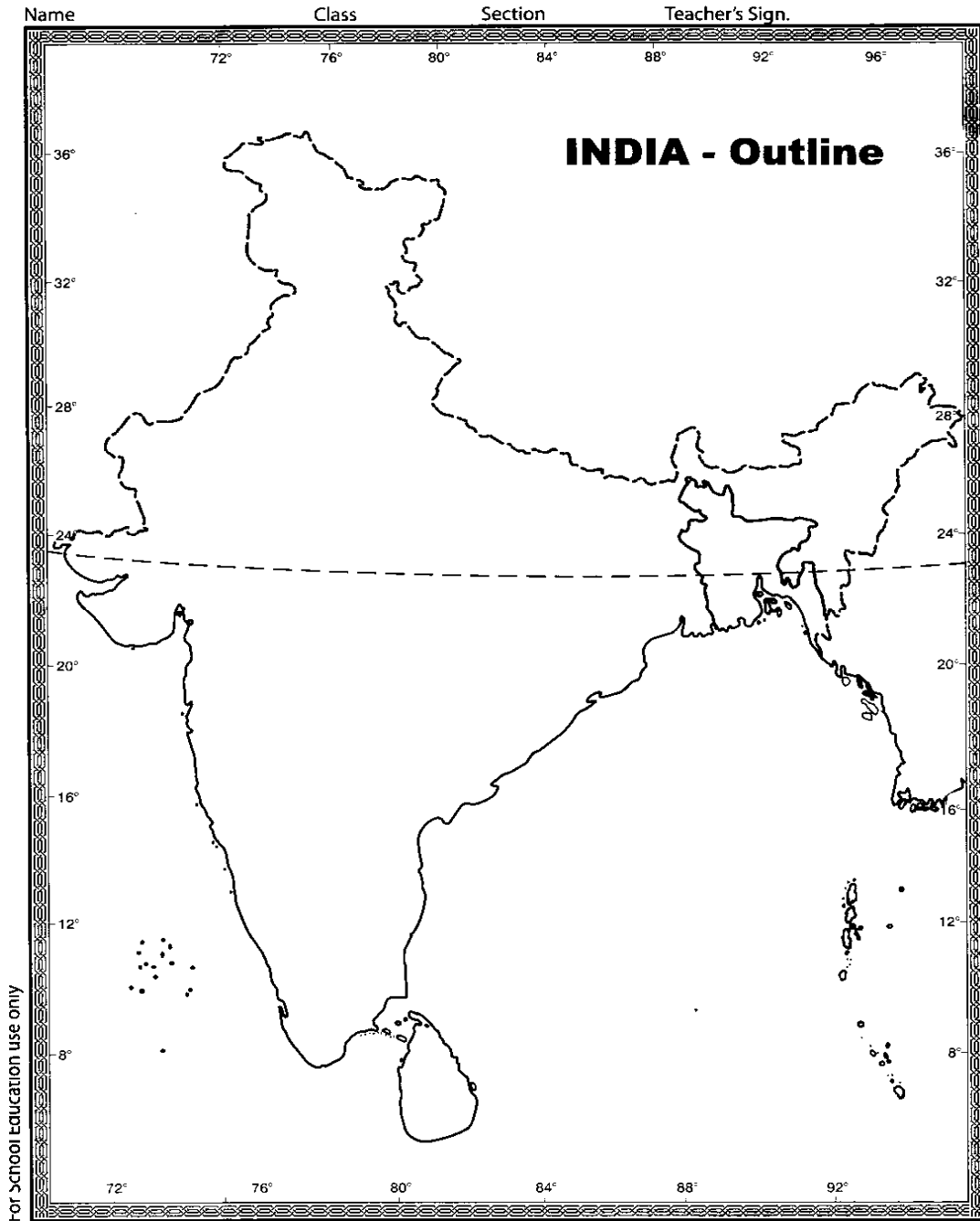
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Mark the following in the outline map of India:

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1) R.Ganga | 2) R.Brahmaputra | 3) R.Indus | 4) R.Sutlej |
| 5) R.Ghaggar | 6) R.Teesta | 7) R.Mahanandi | 8) R.Krishna |
| 9) R.Godavari | 10) R.Cauvery | 11) R.Narmada | 12) R.Tapti |
| 13) R.Chambal | 14) R.Betwa | 15) R.Son | |



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PRACTICE MAP



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