

INDIA : THE LAND OF DIVERSITIES

1] REASON FOR THE FORMATION VARIED LIFE STYLE & culture IN INDIA

A] LOCATION-The position of latitudes longitudes

Physiography . The influence of rivers Different type of soil Vegetation Climate variations.

2] Indian physiography divided in to five based on the topographical features

- **Northern mountain system , The Northern Great plains**
- **The Peninsular Plateau ,Coastal Plains , Islands**

3] NORTHERN MOUNTAIN SYSTEM divided in to three based on the mountain ranges present there What are they and write the mountain ranges belonging to the northern mountains and explain ?

Himalaya - HIMADRI,HIMACHAL,SIWALIC

Trans Himalaya - KARAKORAM,LADAK,SASKAR

The eastern hills - KHASI,GARO,JAINTHIYA,MIZO,NAGA,PATKAIBUM

Trans himalayan ranges

- **It situated on the north &north east portion of jammukashmir.**
- **karakoram, ladakh ,zaskar ranges found here**
- **Mount K2 (Mt.k2) or mount Godwin Austin of Karakoram ranges is the highest peak in India .It include the trans Himalayan ranges {Height 8661}**
- **Many Glaciers, deep and narrow valleys and passes found this region**
- **The average height of the trans Himalayas is 6000 meters**

Himalaya -

- **The Himalayan ranges is the PART OF North Mountain System &IT IS THE HIGHEST REGION OF WORLD . many of the world highest peak situated here.**
- **HIMDRI,HIMACHAL,SIWALIC MOUTAIN RANGES INCLUDE THIS REGION**
- **THESE THREE PARALLEL FOLD MOUNTAINS LIE IN AN ARC SHAPE IN THE EAST WEST DIRECTION FOR A DISTANCE ABOUT 2400km**
- **AREA 5 LAKH sq km**
- **THE WIDTH OF THIS REGION IS ABOUT 400 km IN KASHMIR BUT IN Arunachal pradesh ONLY 150 Km width.**
- **Oak , chestnut ,maple -vegetation**
- **Trees - Deodar , spruce**

Eastern Hills

- **Khasi ,garo,jainthiya hills of meghalaya Mizo hills of mizoram Naga, patkaibum hills of nagaland include in eastern Hills.**

- Altitude 500 to 3000
- This region also known as Purvachal.
- This region receive the highest amount rainfall in the world.
- Cherrapunji ,the place receiving the highest rainfall in the world is situated here.
- This region is covered by dense tropical rainforest.
- Dark brown or black coloured soil is mostly found throught the northern mountain region. This soil is generally fertile and this soil known as Mountain soil.
- Many streams originate from this region
- Thick forest & undulating topography

4] Write the features of Himadri , Himachal and Siwalik which are included in the Northern mountain ranges ?

Himadri	Himachal	Siwalik
<p>The highest mountain ranges of Himalaya. It characterised as backbone of Himalaya. The average height about 6000m. Origin of rivers Ganga and Brahmaputhra Mountain peaks with a height of 8000m are situated here . Kanchen junga (8595) Nanga parbath(8216) Covered snow through out the year This region is inhospitable because severe cold The presence of natural passes</p>	<p>Situated to the south of the himadri or it lying between himadri and siwalik The average height is 3000m Many beautiful valleys & hill resorts found here (Valleys-kashmir kulu Kangra Hill resorts Mussourie Shimla Nainital Darjeeling and Almora) Rohtang pass in himachalpradesh situated here Trees like oak pine deodar are found Fruits like apple apricot etc and tea are cultivated here.</p>	<p>Situated to the south of the Himachal.. The average height is 1220meters. As the himalayan rivers cut across this ranges , its continuity break at many places. Cultivation & cattle rearing is main occupation Long and broad flat valleys are seen along these ranges it known as DUNES (Dehradun) Rice ,potato,and maize are cultivated here. Terraced cultivation is the peculiarity of this region.</p>

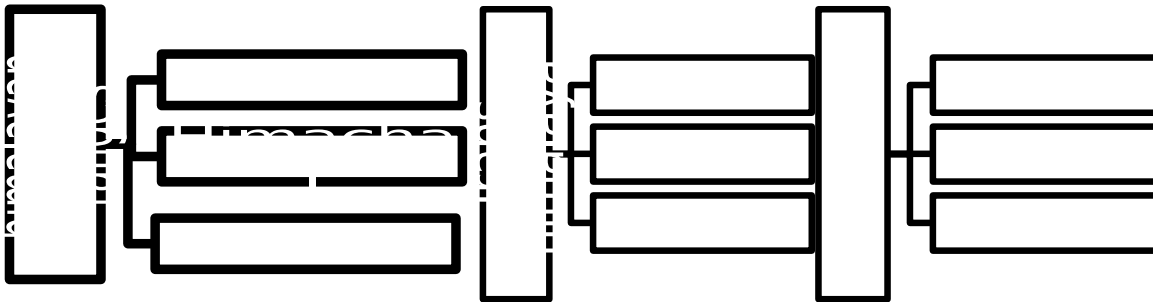
5] Explain how the Himalayan mountains or Northern mountain ranges influence India's life and culture? Or write the significance of the northern mountain system?

- Protect India from foreign invasion from the north since ancient times.
- Block the monsoon winds and cause rainfall throughout India.
- Prevent dry cold winds blowing from the north from entering India during winter.
- Caused the emergence of diverse flora and fauna.
- Major source of many rivers.
- Dense forests.

6] Write the human life of Northern mountain region?

- Main occupation animal rearing keeping and it based the grassland here.
- Cultivation another important occupation potato , barley , saffron , fruits like apple and orange are cultivated here.
- The largest production of tea in India comes from Assam mountain ranges.
- The Northern mountain are described as the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty.
- Hill stations like Shimla Darjelling

7 identify the items marked a b c d e



A - Himadri B - siwalik C- Karakkoram D-Zaskar E- khasi F -Jainthiyo

8] Write the features of Himalayan Rivers ?

- They are perennial river
- Extensive catchment area
- Rain fed and snow fed(water receive from rainfall and snow)
- High erosive capability (because it flow through areas with steep slopes and most part of the Himalayas have sedimentary rocks)
- Develop gorges in the mountains & meanders in the plains
- Inland navigation is possible in the plains

9]What are the important Himalayan rivers and write their tributaries and features?

Sindhu	Ganga	Brahmaputra
--------	-------	-------------

<p>*It is one of the largest river of the world *It originate from the glacier in the Kailas Ranges near the Manasarover Lake. *Length about 2280 km 709 km is in India *Jhelum Ravi Suthlaj, Beas, Chenab- Tributaries of Sindhu</p>	<p>*The largest river in India *The river Ganga originate from the Gaimukh caves of the gangothri glacier *Length- about 2500km In Bangladesh it known as Padma In Bangladesh ganga join river Brahmaputra at Chandpu in Bengladesh later it known as Jamuna and Megna *Yamuna, Son, Ghaghra, Kosi, Gandhak major tributaries</p>	<p>It originating from the Chemayungdung glacier of the Kailas Ranges on the eastern side of lake Manasraovar in Tibet It known as the river Tsangpo in Tibet Length 2900km 725 km in india It reaches India after flowing to the Himalayas in Tibet Tista, manas ,luhit, subansiri main Tributaries</p>
--	--	---

19] Write the features of Northern great plains?

- **It formed due to the continuous depositional activity of the Himalayan rivers and their tributaries.**
- **This plain extending over seven lack square kilometre .**
- **This plain is one among the few extensive alluvial plains of the world.**
- **This plain generally known as the Indus Ganga Brahmaputra plain**
- **Alluvial soil are the major type of soil it is highly fertile.**
- **NGP is One of the world's most densely populated regions**
- **Most of the food grains & sugarcane in India are produced from NGP so this region known as granary of India**
- **Many metropolitan cities and Industrial cities are situated here.**
- **There is an extensive network of railroad system**
- **Food bowl of India**
- **It is the backbone of Indian agriculture**

20] prepare a note on Peninsular plateau?

- **It made of hard crystalline rocks.**
- **It is oldest terrain and most extensive physical division of India.**
- **Area 15 lakh square kilometer.**
- **It includes variety of topography such as mountains, plateaus and valleys.**
- **Highest peak in this regions is the Anamudi (Idukki - 2695m)**
- **It contains many mineral deposits so it known as the store house of minerals. & many mineral based industry developed here.**
- **The peninsular plateau is the source region of numerous rivers.**

21] Write the features of Peninsula rivers?

many river originating from peninsular plateau it know as peninsular river

features

- features
- Catchment area is comparatively less in extent
- Rain fed rivers so water flow in these rivers decrease in summer.
- Intensity of erosion is less
- Deep valleys are not formed because they flow through hard rocks
- Less chance for inland navigation

22 Compare peninsular rivers and Himalayan rivers Or write the difference between peninsular rivers and Himalayan

● HIMALAYAN RIVER	● PENINSULAR RIVER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Originate from Himalayan mountain Eg. Indus, Ganga Brahmaputra ● Extensive catchment area ● Intensive erosion ● Create gorges in the mountain region and take meandering course in the plains ● High irrigation potential ● Navigable along the plains ● Flowing throughout the year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau ● Comparatively smaller catchment area ● Intensity of erosion is less ● Do not create deep valleys ● Less irrigation potential ● Navigation potential is low ● Dried out in summer ● Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada , Tapti

23 Peninsular river divided in to two what are they?

- It divided in to two
- 1) east flowing river---Mahanadi (857km)Godavari (1465km)Krishna(1400km) Kaveri(800m)
- 2) west flowing river----Narmada (1312m) Tapti (724m)

24]complete the table

River	Origin	Approximate length	Major tributaries	States through which it flow	Sea which it joins
Godavari					
Mahanadi					
Krishna					
Kaveri					

Narmada					
Tapti					

25] write the features of Coastal region in India?

- The coastal region of india extent from Rann of Kuchch in gujarat to the ganga bramaputhra delta(sunderban delta)
- Many small and big ports situated in this coastal region
- Fishing is the chief occupation
- Many salt manufacturing centres found in gujarat coast.
- Alluvial soil is present throughout the costal plains .
- Rice coconut largely cultivated here.
- It divided western coastal plains and the eastern coastal plain

26] Identify the physiographic division that lie between the Arabian sea and Wesern Ghat and Bay of Bengal and Eastern Ghat .write the features?

West coastal Plain	East Coastal Plain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Between the Arabian Sea and the Western ghats ● From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari ● Comparatively narrow ● Lakes & Backwaters can be found ● Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan Coast & Malabar Coast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Between Bay of Bengal and the eastern ghats ● From sundarban delta to Kanyakumari ● Comparatively wide ● Can be divided into north zircar plain and coromandal coast ● Deltas are formed

27] Write the factors influencing the climate of India and writ the different seasons of India?

- Latitude , Directon of wind , Physiography , Nearness to Ocean , Altitude

SEASONS IN INDIA

WINTER SEASON , SUMMER SEASON , SOUTH WEST MONSOON , NORTH EAST MONSOON

28] winter season - features [Month December January February]

- This period experience when the sun rays fall over the southern hemisphere
- This period North India experience mild day time temperature and severe cold in Night
- The place which situated far away from oceans and located at higher altitude experience snowfall during this period(Darjeeling Shimla ,Mannali, Mussourie)

- In south India does not experience intense winter season
- This time high pressure area developed over the NGP due to low temperature so wind blow from this region to south
- Due to low temperature high pressure area formed over the north eastern part of india and wind blow towards bay of bengal and cause rainfall in the eastern coast especially in T nadu coast
- Pleasant weather condition with clear skies, mild temperature ,mild breeze and less rainfall are the features of this season
- Western disturbances the peculiarity of this season

29] write the shot note on **Western disturbance?**

- The cyclone originate Mediterranean sea during winter gradually it move towards the east and reach India. This wind known as western disturbance.
- This cause winter rainfall in the northern plains especially in the Punjab and this rain suitable for winter crops or rabi crops
- Jet streams and the strong upper air in the troposphere have a significant role in bringing western disturbance to India.

30] summer season March April May

- In India , summer occurs when the sun shines above the Northern Hemisphere
- This time temperature rises to over 48*c in north western part of India.
- *Barmer* in Rajasthan experience highest temperature in India
- Loo wind-a low pressure area developed over Thar desert and Chottanagpur plateau .Due to this low pressure dry wind known as Loo blow over the NGP .it cause rise of temperature further.
- Local wind- Loo , Kal Baishaki, Mango showers are some local winds experienced during this season

31] south west monsoon - [June July August September] In Kerala it known as **EDAVAPPATHI**

- The low pressure area formed over north western India attracts the Monsoon winds from Indian Ocean

The peninsular india bifurcate the monsoon winds in to two branches

1) Arabian sea branch it cause heavy rainfall in west coast of India [kerala Karnataka Goa Maharashtra] .It give mild rainfall in madyapradesh and deccan plateau .when it reaches in Gujarat And Western Rajastan , losses its moisture content and give very little rain.

- When this branches reach punjab and Hariyana , it joins Bay of Bengal branches and blow towards north cause heavy rainfall over the western Himalaya region

2) The Bay Bengal branch-it blows from south and south east direction and enter w Bangal and Bengladesh

- In West Bengal it bifircates in to two.one branches blow over bramaputra plains and give heavy rainfall in the north eastern states

- Another branch blows in the north west direction and it travels over Punjab Hariyan plains and join the Arabian branch.

32] North East monsoon October November In Kerala it known as “Thulavarsham”

- This is known as retreating monsoon
- It is the interval between the rainy season and cold weather season or transition period between the rainy season and forth coming winter.
- During this period a low pressure area developed over the bay of Bengal and attracts air from north
- Air blow over ocean gets moisture from ocean
- They blow towards east and give heavy rainfall over the eastern coast and cause heavy damage in the Godavari Krishna and Kaveri Delta regions
- Rainfall give Karnataka Kerala and Tamilnadu
- October heat is important peculiarity of this season

33] write a short note on October heat?

- During the north east monsoon the high temperature and humidity make the day very sultry (uncomfortable) or unbearable . This phenomena called October heat

34] Reason for the regional variation in the distribution of Rainfall or the amount rainfall is not uniform all over india find out the reason?

- Nearness to the Ocean
- Distance from Oceans
- Location of mountain ranges
- Direction of winds
- Extent of land

35] soil and features

Soil type	characteristics	Physiographic zone	Suitable crops
Alluvial soil	High fertilty,found mostly in food plains and deltas,	Northern great plains,	Rice , sugarcane wheat tobacco oil seeds
Red soil	Red in colour because of the presence of iron content fertility low, formed due to the disintegration of sedimentary and metamorphic rocks	Peninsular plateau	Rice millets ground nut potato
Black soil	Black in colour it	Peninsular	Cooton,wheat,jower,su

	suitable for cotton cultivation so it known as black cotton soil & regur soil.it formed due to the disintegration of lava rocks	plateau	garcane
Laterite soil	Very low fertility ,formed in the monsoon climatic regions .very hard soil	Coastal region,peninsular plateau	Tea coffee rubber
Desert soil	Rich salt content, moisture content very low. able to give more yield if water is available	Marustahali bhagar regions in N G P	Wheat bajra
Mountain soil	Rich humus content. Dark brown or black in colour . High fertility	northern mountain system	Wheat barley corn spices tea coffe apple apricot

35 Wrire the feature of Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman Nicobar Island?

Lakshadweep Islands	Andaman Nicobar Island
<p>Situated Arabian sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Located near Kerala,official language Malayalam. ● 36 islands of which have only 11 are inhabited ● Populated island Anthroth, least populated Bangaru ● Kavarathi capital ● It appear as green dot from the air ● Fishing is the major occupation, also cattle rearing and poultry farming practiced. Tourism is another source of income. ● Lakshadweep formed by coral reefs and it known as tropical paradise ● No river in this island ● Sea water used for drinking. The central govt implemented many projects here for purification of sea water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Situated in bay of bengal ● It has two group of islands andaman & nicobar ● ANDAMAN ● There are 200 islands &it classified north andaman,Middle andaman,south andaman ● Portblair in south andaman is the capital of andaman nicobar island ● The BARREN,the only volcanoe in india is found in the narcondam island north of portblair ● NICOBAR ● Situated just south of andaman ● 10*channel separate andaman and nicobar ● There 7 major islands and 12 minor islands ● It divided kar nicobar little nicobar and great nicobar ● The southern most tip of nicobar island is known as INDIRA POINT