

1. Write the location of India.

Ans) Latitude : $8^{\circ} 4'$ to $37^{\circ} 6'$ North
Longitude : $68^{\circ} 7'$ to $97^{\circ} 25'$ East

2. Prepare a table which shows the different divisions of Northern mountain region.

Ans)

Northern mountain region		
Trans Himalayas	Himalayas	Eastern Highlands
(a) Karakoram	(i) Himadri	(1) Patkai Bum
(b) Ladakh	(ii) Himachal	(2) Naga Hills
(c) Zaskar	(iii) Siwaliks	(3) Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills
		(4) Mizohills

3. Prepare a table which shows the different divisions of Himalayas.

Ans)

Himadri

- * The highest mountain range.
- * Average altitude is 6000 metres.
- * Origin of the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra
- * Has a number of peaks above 8000 metres [Eg: Kanchenjunga, Nandadevi]

Himachal

- * Situated to the south of the Himadri.
- * Average altitude is 3000 metres.
- * The hill stations like Shimla, Doojeeling, etc. are situated in the southern slopes of this range.

~~Siwaliks~~ Siwaliks

- * situated to the south of the Himachal.
- * Average altitude is 1220 metres.
- * As the Himalayan rivers cut across this range, its continuity breaks at many places.
- * Broad flat valleys seen along these ranges are called Duns. [Eg: Dehradun].

4. Write 5 points about the human life in the lap of Himalayas.

- Ans) *
- * The major means of livelihood in that place is animal rearing, as there are plenty of grasslands.
 - * sheeps are commercially reared in Kashmir and Himachal. The valleys of Siwalik have been formed by the deposition of alluvium brought down by the Himalayan rivers.
 - * Apart from potato, barley and saffron, fruits like apple and orange are cultivated here.

- * The largest production of tea in India comes from Assam mountain ranges.
- * The northern mountain ranges are described as the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty. Hill stations like Shimla, Darjeeling, Kulu, Manali, etc. are situated here.

5. What are the significance of northern mountain region?

- Ans) *
- * Protects us from foreign invasion.
 - * Blocks monsoon winds, thereby causing rains.
 - * Prevents the cold winds from reaching India.
 - * Home to a wide variety of flora and fauna.
 - * Source of many major rivers.

River	Tributaries	States
Indus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jhelum • Chenab • Ravi • Beas • Sutlej 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jammu and Kashmir • Himachal Pradesh • Punjab
Ganga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yamuna • Son, Kosi • Ghaghara • Gandak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uttarakhand • UP • Bihar • West Bengal
Brahmaputra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tista • Manas • Lohit • Subansiri 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arunachal Pradesh • Assam • Sikkim