

CLASS-2



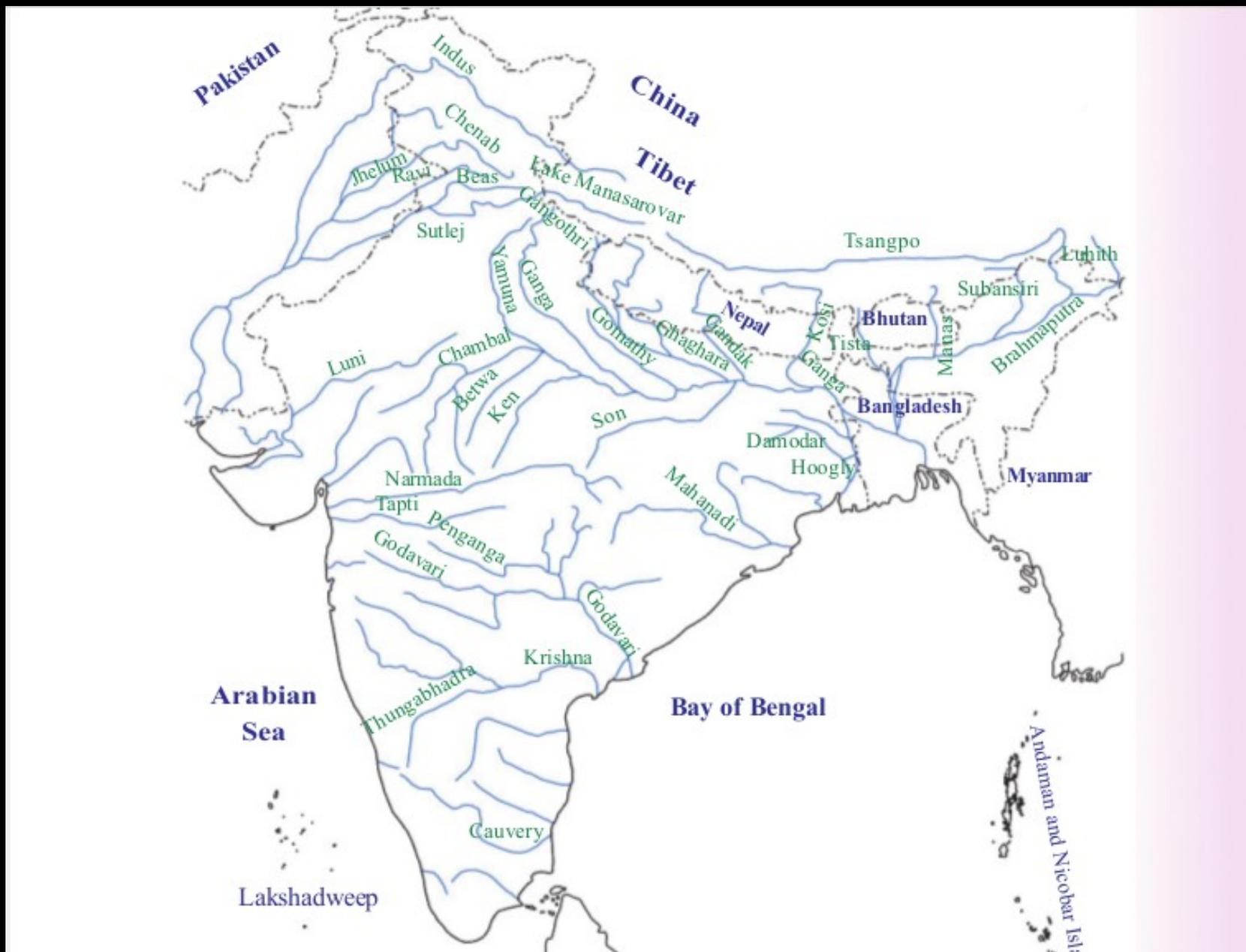
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India: The Land of Diversities

Significance of the Northern Mountains

- Have been protecting us from foreign invasions from the north since ancient times.
- Block the monsoon winds and cause rainfall throughout North India.
- Prevent the dry cold winds blowing from the north from entering India during winter.
- Caused the emergence of diverse flora and fauna.
- Source region of rivers.

INDIA Rivers



Indian rivers are classified in to two

They are:-

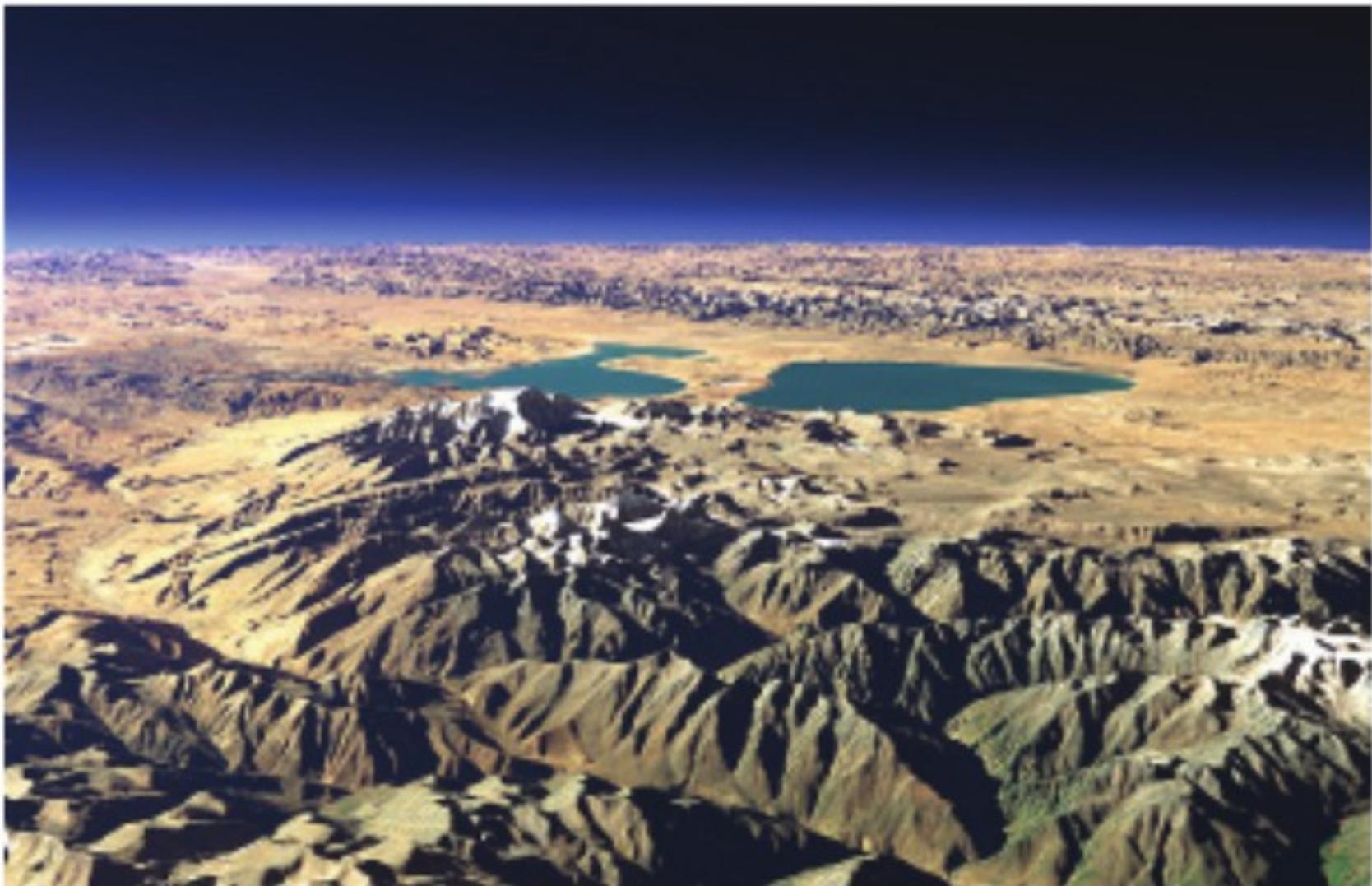
1. Himalayan rivers

2. Peninsular rivers



The Gaumukh cave from where the
Ganga originated

PLAY



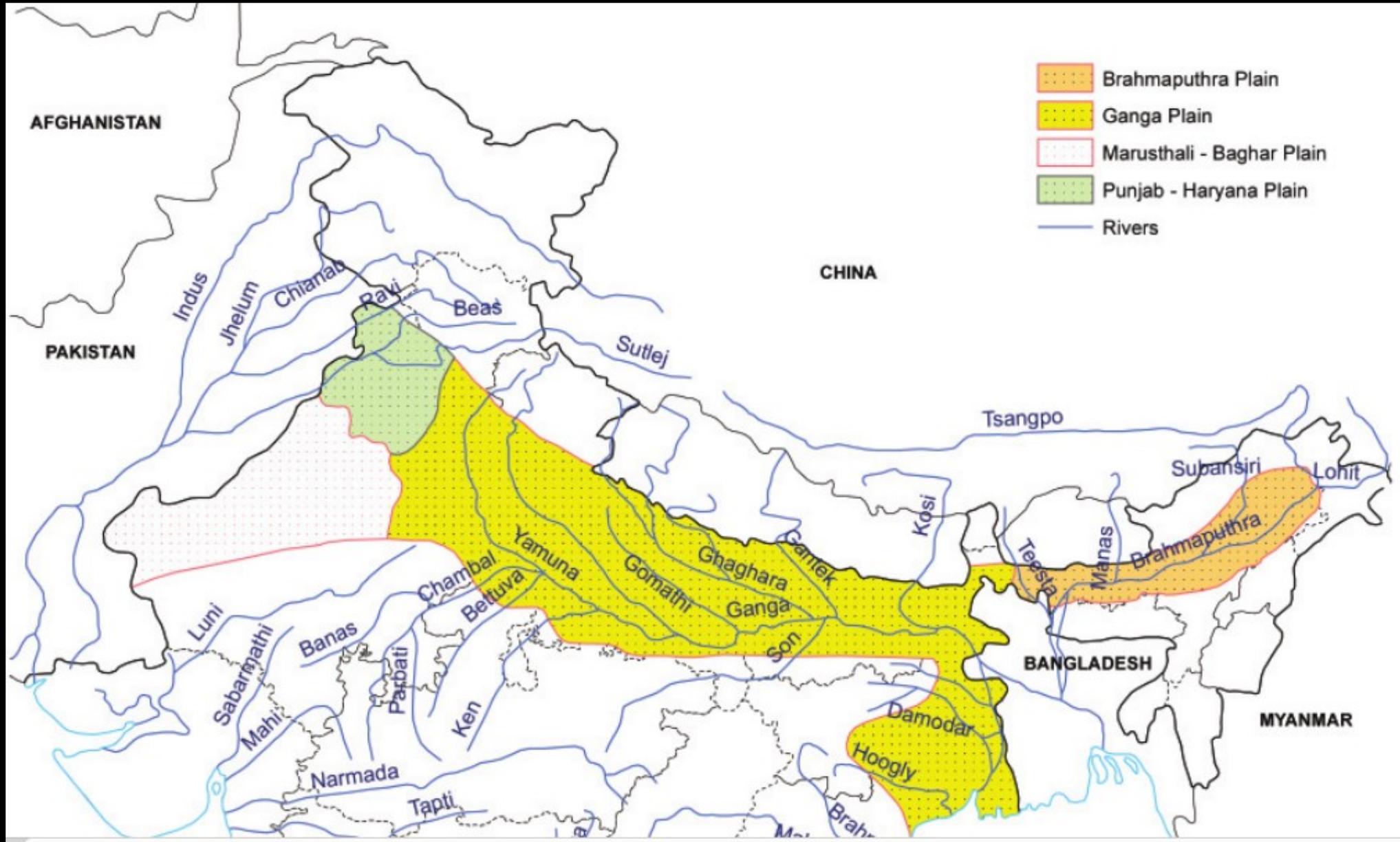
Manasarovar lake

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Himalayan rivers

Himalayan rivers	Origin	Length	Tributaries	States through which it flows	Sea which it joins
Indus	Manasarovar lake in Tibet	About 2880 Km (Only 709 Km of this river flows through India)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jhelum • Chenab • Ravi • Beas • Sathlaj 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	Arabian Sea
Ganga	Gaumugh caves in the Gangothri glacier	About 2500 Km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yamuna • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	Bay of Bengal
Brahmaputra	Chema-yungdung glacier in Tibet	About 2900 Km (Only 725 Km in India)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tista • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	Bay of Bengal

Northern Great Plains.



The river borne plains



The northern plains are classified based on the sediments deposited by different rivers.

Name of the plain	River causing deposition
Punjab-Haryana plain	River Indus and its tributaries
Marusthali -Baagar plain of Rajasthan	Luni and Saraswathi rivers
Ganga plain	River Ganga and its tributaries
Brahmaputra plain of Assam	River Brahmaputra and its tributaries

Northern Great Plains.

-During the formation of the Himalayas, a huge depression of more than 2000 metre depth took shape along the south parallel to the Himalayas.

-This extensive plain took shape as a result of the continuous deposition by the rivers flowing down from the Himalayas for thousands of years.

-This plain, extending over seven lakh square kilometres and with kilometres of thick sediments, is one among the few extensive alluvial plains of the world.

-This plain is generally known as the Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra plain.

-The highly fertile alluvial soil is a characteristic feature of this plain.

The granary of India

-A variety of crops such as wheat, maize, rice, sugar cane, cotton, pulses, etc. Cultivated in Northern Great Plains.

-This region is known as the granary of India.

-The Northern Great Plain is one of the most densely populated regions in the world.





Thar Desert

Thar Desert.

PLAY

- Rainfall is scarce along the western parts of the northern plains.
- That is why most regions in Rajasthan are deserts.
- This desert is known as Thar Desert.
- River Luni and the long vanished river Saraswathy have had significant role in the formation this portion of the plain.
- Dry and salty desert soil is found in this Region.
- Thorns and bushes form the natural vegetation here.

What are the main crops cultivated in Rajasthan.

-Bajra, PLAY

-Jowar, PLAY

-These crops require very little amount of water to grow.

-Here cultivation is done mainly with the help of irrigation.

The Punjab plain

-The Punjab plain is an extensive plain formed by the deposition of the Indus and its tributaries.

-Major crops here are wheat, maize, and sugarcane.

ALL THE BEST

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