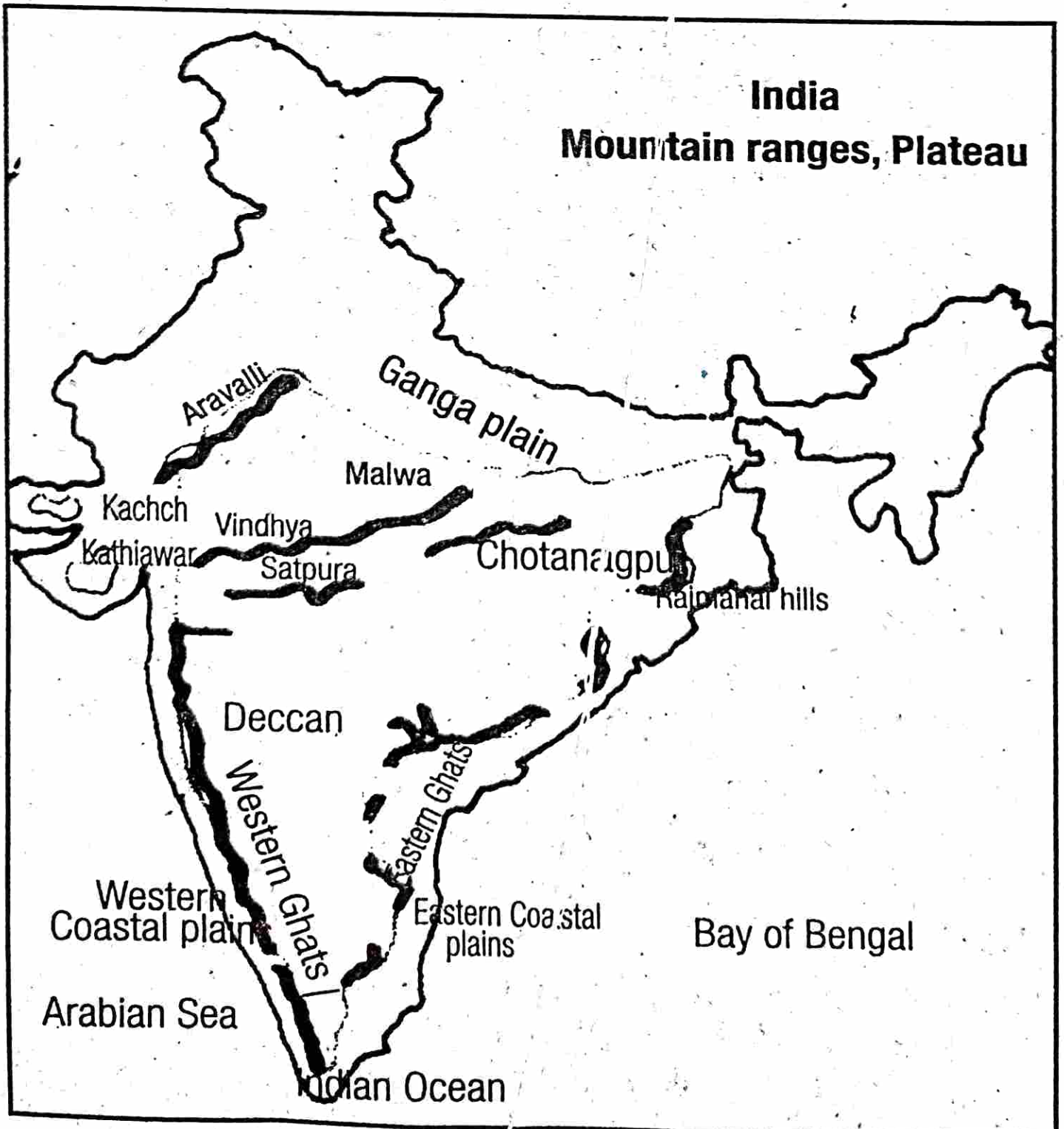


1. Find out the location of the peninsular plateau.

The states such as Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh are parts of the peninsular plateau. Besides, parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Odisha and West Bengal also include in the peninsular plateau.

2. Major features of the peninsular plateau are shown in the map given below. List out these features.



- Ans:**
- Aravalli ranges
 - Vindhya ranges
 - Western ghats
 - Deccan plateau
 - Kathiawar peninsula
 - Malwa plateau
 - Satpura ranges
 - Eastern ghats
 - Chota Nagpur plateau
 - Kachchh peninsula

3. Tabulate the features of the peninsular plateau.

- The peninsular plateau made of hard crystalline rocks forms the oldest and the most extensive physical division of India. This undulating physical division of India extends about 15 lakh square km.
- It includes varied topography such as mountains, plateaus and valleys.
- The highest peak in this region is the Anamudi (2695 m) situated in the Idukki district of Kerala.
As the peninsular plateau holds numerous deposits of diverse minerals, this region can be termed as the storehouse of minerals.
- The major vegetation of this region receiving only seasonal rain tropical deciduous type.
The trees found in this region are:
 - Teak, Sal, Sandalwood, Bamboo, etc. are seen here.
 - But the rainy western slopes of the Western Ghats have tropical rain forests.

4. Which are the soil types seen in the peninsular plateau? What are their characteristics? Analyse and prepare note.

A major portion of Deccan plateau, which is the southern part of the peninsular plateau, has been formed by the cooling of lava that spread over the region millions of years ago.

- Black soil is extensively found in this region made of igneous rock named basalt.
- As this soil is best suited for cotton cultivation, it is also called black cotton soil.
- Red soil also found in large quantities.
- This soil formed by the weathering of igneous and metamorphic rocks is comparatively less fertile.
- The presence of iron gives red colour to this soil.
- Laterite soil is formed in the regions with monsoon rains and intermittent hot seasons.

5. Observe the map given on page 117 of the text - book and complete the table by classifying the peninsular rivers based on their direction of flow.

West flowing rivers	East flowing rivers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Narmada• Tapi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mahanadi • Godavari• Krishna • Kaveri

1. Most of the peninsular rivers enter the plains by forming waterfalls. Why is it so?

- Peninsular rivers flow through peninsular plateau.
- Edge of this plateau is slopier than the surrounding areas.
- The rivers originating from the elevated regions enter the plain. They form waterfalls.

2. What are the characteristic features of the Himalayan and peninsular rivers.

Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Originate from the Himalayan mountain ranges.• 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	<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 due to hard and resistant rocks.• Less irrigation potential• Navigation potential is low.

Cities along the banks	River
New Delhi	Yamuna
Agra	Yamuna
Devaprayag	Ganga
Varanasi	Ganga
Allahabad	Ganga
Patna	Ganga
Guwahati	Brahmaputra
Kolkata	Hoogly
Ludhiana	Sutlej
Srinagar	Jhelum
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati
Surat	Tapti
Vijayawada	Krishna
Thiruchirappalli	Kaveri
Tanjavur	Kaveri
Coorg	Kaveri