

मुफ्त में पीडीएफ डाउनलोड करें!

Class 9

Contemporary India – Chapter 2

Social Science

- (iv) The Indian Desert
 (v) The Coastal Plains
 (vi) The Islands

The Himalayan Region	The Peninsular Plateau
Young fold mountains made from the uplift of the strata formed by the sedimentary rocks.	Created from igneous and metamorphic rocks after splitting of Gondwanaland.
Consists of the loftiest mountains and deep valleys	Consists of broad and shallow valleys, and rounded hills
The ranges have I-shaped and U-shaped valleys.	It has horsts, rift valleys and troughs.
It is the origin of perennial rivers.	It has rainfed, seasonal rivers.
From the point of view of geology, this region forms an unstable zone	This region forms a stable zone

Question 6: Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.

Answer: The Northern Plains have been formed from the alluvium that the mountain rivers deposited here. This turned the soil on the surfaced land fertile for growing a rich harvest of variety of crops. This led to the development of the Indus River Valley Civilisation. The rich soil was further aided by favourable climate and constant water supply from the rivers. Between the mouths of the Indus and the Ganga-Brahmaputra, the North Indian Plain covers a distance of 3200 km. It is 300 to 150 km wide at some places. The North Indian Plains have the Indus river system in the west and the Ganga-Brahmaputra river system in the east. The first includes Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Satluj. The Indus flows into the Arabian Sea. The second includes Ganga, its tributaries and the Brahmaputra which combine as Meghna as they drain into the Bay of Bengal. They form the world's largest and fastest growing delta. The difference in relief has led the North Indian Plains to be divided into four zones:

- (i) Bhabhar,
 (ii) Tarai,
 (iii) Bangar and,
 (iv) Khadar.

Question 7: Write short notes on the following.

- (i) The Indian Desert

Answer (i): The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes called barchans. This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year (15 cm). It has arid climate with low vegetation cover. Streams appear during the rainy season. Soon after they disappear into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea. Luni is the only large river in this region.

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- (ii) The Central Highlands

Answer (ii): The part of the peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada River covering a major area of the Malwa plateau is known as the Central Highlands. The Vindhyan range is bounded by the Central Highlands on the south and the Aravali range on the northwest. The flow of the rivers draining this region, namely the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and Ken is from southwest to northeast, thus indicating the slope. The Central Highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east. The eastward extensions of this plateau are locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The Chotanagpur plateau marks the further eastward extension, drained by the Damodar River.

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(iii) The Island groups of India

Answer (iii): India has 2 main island groups, namely Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar island.

The Lakshadweep consists of many small islands located opposite the Kerala coast in the Arabian Sea. The islands of this group are formed of coral deposits called 'atolls' in Malayalam which refer to their ring or 'horse-shoe' shape. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, on the other hand, are larger in size. They are more in number and more widely scattered.

There are about 200 islands in the Andaman group and 19 islands in the Nicobar group.

MAP SKILLS

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 Anai Mudi.
- (iii) Plateaus, Chotanagpur and Malwa
- (iv) The Indian Desert, Western Ghats, Lakshadweep Islands

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Answer:



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