

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Physical Features of India

Q1. What are the four divisions of Northern Plains on the basis of relief? Explain.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q2. Give an account of the four divisions of Himalayas from west to east.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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## Physical Features of India

Q1. What are the four divisions of Northern Plains on the basis of relief? Explain.

Ans. According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions.

Bhabar - The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. It is known as bhabar.

Terai - South of Bhabar belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as terai.

Bhangar - The largest part of the northern plain is formed of older alluvium. They lie above the flood plains of the rivers and present a terrace like feature. This part is known as bhangar.

Khadar - The newer, younger deposits of the flood plains are called khadar.

Q2. Give an account of the four divisions of Himalayas from west to east.

Ans. Besides the longitudinal divisions, the Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east.

i. The part of Himalayas lying between Indus and Satluj has been traditionally known as Punjab Himalaya but it is also known regionally as Kashmir and Himachal Himalaya from west to east respectively.

ii. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas.

iii. The Kali and Tista rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas.

iv. The part lying between Tista and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas.