

Name: _____ Date: _____

Physical Features of India

Q1. Give an account of the Deccan Plateau.

Ans. _____

Q2. Distinguish between Bhabar and Terai.

Ans. _____

Physical Features of India

Q1. Give an account of the Deccan Plateau.

Ans. Deccan Plateau

- i. The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass that lies to the south of the river Narmada. The Satpura range flanks its broad base in the north while the Mahadev, the Kaimur hills and the Maikal range form its eastern extensions.
- ii. The Deccan Plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards.
- iii. An extension of the Plateau is also visible in the northeast- locally known as the Meghalaya, Karbi-Anglong Plateau and North Cachar Hills.
- iv. It is separated by a fault from the Chotanagpur Plateau. Three prominent hill ranges from the west to east are the Garo, the Khasi and the Jaintia Hills.
- v. The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the western and the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau respectively.
- vi. Western Ghats lie parallel to the western coast and Eastern Ghats lie parallel to the eastern coast.

Q2. Distinguish between Bhabar and Terai.

Ans. Difference between Bhabar and Terai

Bhabar	Terai
1. It lies to the south of Shiwalik range.	1. The belt exists to the south of Bhabar area.
2. Vegetation found here is very less.	2. Very dense vegetation is found in Terai region.
3. The width ranges between 8 to 16 km.	3. It is almost parallel to the Bhabar.
4. Main feature is that river disappears in the Bhabar region because big pores present in it.	4. Since the river re-emerges back in this region, the area becomes highly swampy and marshy.
5. The area is highly coarse in nature due to many pebbles and 'kankars' found over here.	5. The area has got highly fine sediments due to the deposition made by several streams.