

Name: _____ Date: _____

Physical Features of India

Q1. Differentiate between Himadri and Shiwalik range.

Ans. _____

Q2. Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.

Ans. _____

Physical Features of India

Q1. Differentiate between Himadri and Shiwalik range.

Ans. Difference between Himadri and Shiwalik range

Himadri range	Shiwalik range
1. The northern most range is known as the Greater Inner Himalayas or the 'Himadri'.	1. The outer most range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks.
2. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres.	2. They extend over a width of 10-50 Km and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 metres.
3. The core of this part of Himalayas is composed of granite.	3. These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers.
4. It is perennially snow bound, and a number of glaciers descend from this range.	4. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns. Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun and Patli Dun are some of the well-known Duns.

Q2. Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.

Ans. Northern Plains

- i. The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely- the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. This plain is formed of alluvial soil.
- ii. The plain being about 2400 Km long and 240 to 320 Km broad, is a densely populated physiographic division.
- iii. With a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate it is agriculturally a very productive part of India.
- iv. The Northern Plain is broadly divided into three sections: Punjab Plains, Ganga plain and Brahmaputra plain.
- v. According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions:
 - a. Bhabar
 - b. Terai
 - c. Bhangar
 - d. Khadar