

Name: _____ Date: _____

Physical Features of India

- Q1. Distinguish between
- (i) Converging and diverging tectonic plates
 - (ii) Bhangar and Khadar
 - (iii) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

Ans. _____

Physical Features of India

Distinguish between

(i) Converging and diverging tectonic plates

(ii) Bhangar and Khadar

(iii) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

(i) Converging and diverging tectonic plates

Converging tectonic plates	diverging tectonic plates
1. The tectonic plates move closer to each other and form convergent boundary.	1. The tectonic plates move away from each other and form divergent boundary.
2. The two plates coming together may either collide and crumble, or one may slide under the other.	2. The two plates drift away from each other, creating gap between the two.
3. Convergence of plates may result into activities like earthquake.	3. Divergence of plates may result into volcanic eruption.
4. Formation of Himalayas is a result of convergence of tectonic plates.	4. Formation of Great Atlantic Drift is a result of divergence of plates.

(ii) Bhangar and Khadar

Bhangar	Khadar
1. 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.	1. The newer, younger deposits of the flood plains are called khadar.
2. The soil in this region contains calcareous deposits locally known as kankar. This soil is less fertile.	2. They are renewed almost every year and so are fertile, thus, ideal for intensive agriculture.

(iii) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1. The Western Ghats mark the western edges of the Deccan Plateau.	1. The Eastern Ghats mark the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau.
2. They are continuous and can be crossed through passes only.	2. They are discontinuous and irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal.
3. The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats.	3. The Eastern Ghats are lower than the Western Ghats.
4. Their average elevation is 900–1600 metres.	4. Their average elevation is 600 metres.
5. The highest peaks in the Western Ghats is Anai Mudi.	The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is Mahendragiri.