

CLASS NOTES

Class: IX

Topic: Ch – 2 , Content 5

Subject: GEOGRAPHY

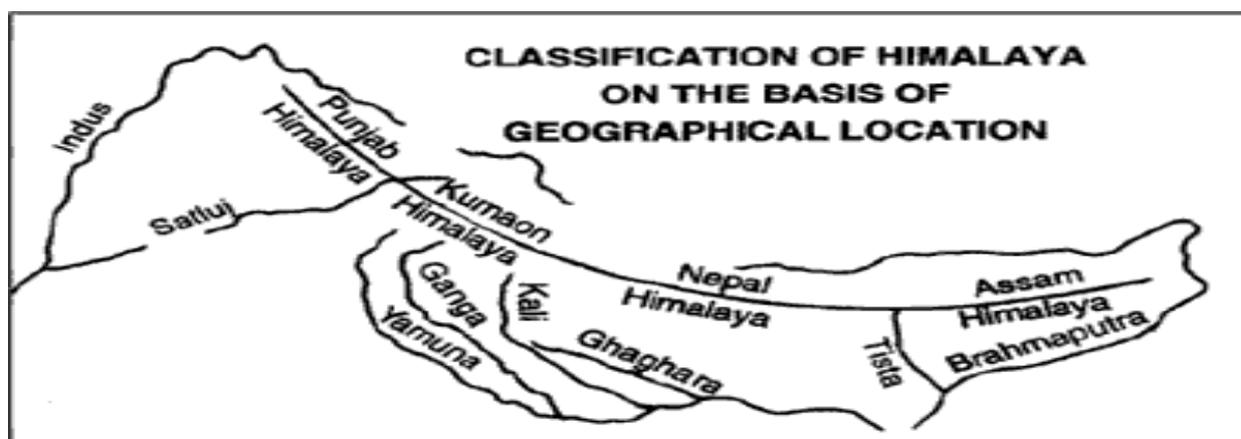
Q.1 Write in detail about the three parallel ranges of Himalayan mountain.

Answer:

- The Himalayan mountain lie between the Indus river and the Brahmaputra river which covers a distance of about 2,400 kilometres. They consist of three parallel ranges-the Himadri, the Himachal and the Shiwaliks from north to south.
- The Himadri or the Great Himalayas is the highest of all with an average height of more than 6,000 metres above sea level. It contains some of the world's highest peaks, such as Mt. Everest in Nepal (8,848 metres high, the highest peak in the world), Kanchanjunga, Nanga Parbat, Nanda Devi, Dhaulagiri, Makalu and Annapurna. Kanchenjunga (8,598 metres) in Sikkim is the highest peak of the Himalayas in India.
- To the south of the Himadri is the Himachal, also called the Middle or Lesser Himalayas. The range is mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks. The altitude varies between 3,600 and 4,500 metres and the average width is of 50 km. Many important hill stations such as Shimla, Manali, Kullu, Mussourie, Nainital and Darjeeling are situated in the Himachal range.
- The southern-most range, which is rather discontinuous, is the Shiwalik. The extend over a width of 10-50 km and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 metres. There are a number of broad longitudinal valleys called duns, especially in the Kumaon Himalayas of Uttarakhand. Dehradun is situated in one such valley. There are many passes like the Shipki La, Nathu La and the Bomdi La in the Himalayas.

Q.2 Write a short note on the classification of Himalaya divided on the basis of regions from west to east

- **Answer:** Punjab Himalayas: These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. 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.
- Kumaon Himalayas: The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas.
- Nepal Himalayas: The Kali and Teesta rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas.
- Assam Himalayas: the part lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas.



Q.3 Distinguish between Bhabar and Terai.

Answer:

Bhabar	Terai
(i) It lies to the south of Shiwalik range.	The belt exist to the south of Bhabar area.

(ii) The width ranges between 8 to 16 km.	This belt lies to the south of Bhabar region.
(iii) The area is highly coarse in nature due to many pebbles.	The area has got highly fine sediments due to the deposition made by several streams.
(v) Main feature is that river disappears in the Bhabar region because big pores present in it.	Since the river re-emerges back in this region, the area becomes highly swampy and marshy.

Q.4 What is the difference between a tributary and a distributary?

Answer:

A Tributary: A tributary is that river which joins the main river, and increases the volume of water. It is generally found in the upper or the middle course of a river. For example, the Yamuna is the main tributary of the river Ganga.

A Distributary: It is that river which originates from a main river. It is formed near the river's mouth before it falls into the sea. It is found in the lower course of the river. For example, the Hooghly is the main distributary of the Ganga.

Q.5 Which part of the Himalaya is known as Purvachal? Write a short note on the Purvachal Himalayas.

Answer:

The eastern hills and mountains of the Himalayas running along the eastern boundary of India are known as Purvachal. They are located in the north-eastern states of India.

- These hills are mostly composed of strong sandstones, which are sedimentary rocks. Covered with dense forests, they mostly run as parallel ranges and valleys.
- The Purvachal comprises the Patkai hills, the Naga hills, the Manipur hills and the Mizo hills.

MAP LIST

Subject-Geography (Outline Political Map of India)

Chapter-1: India-Size And Location

- Indian States with Capitals, Tropic of Cancer, Standard Meridian, (Location and Labelling)

Chapter-2: Physical Features of India

- Mountain Ranges: The Karakoram, The Zasker, The Shivalik, The Aravali, The Vindhya, The Satpura, Western & Eastern Ghats
- Mountain Peaks: K2, Kanchan Junga, Anai Mudi
- Plateau: Deccan Plateau, Chhota Nagpur Plateau, Malwa plateau
- Coastal Plains: Konkan, Malabar, Coromandal & Northern Circar (Location and Labelling)

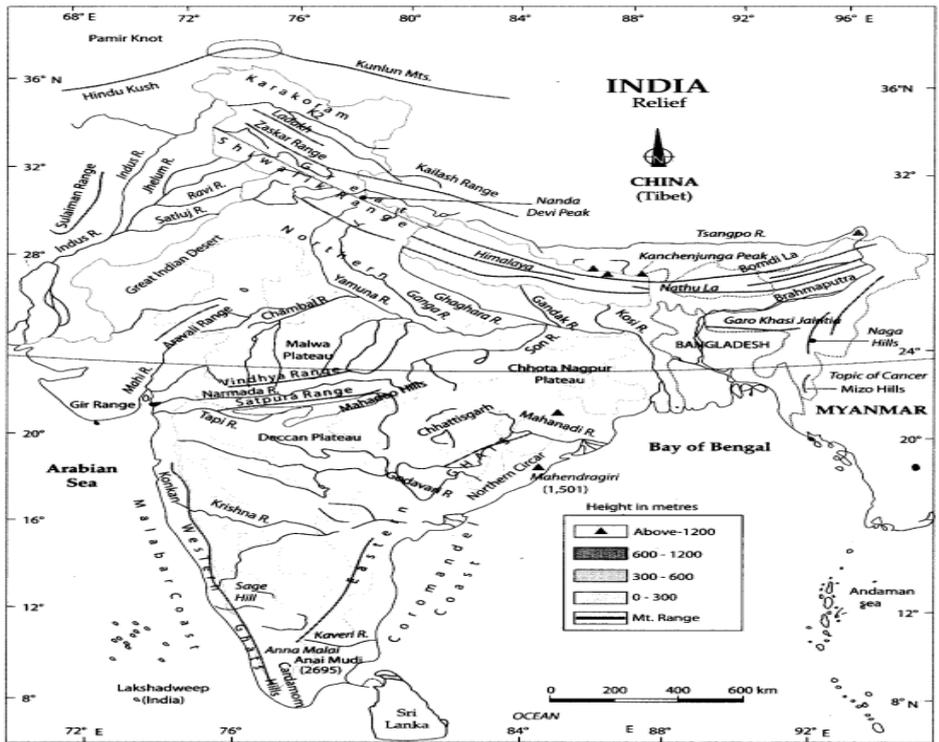
Chapter-3: Drainage

Note: Only map items of this chapter as listed below to be evaluated in Examination.

(a) Rivers: (Identification only)

- The Himalayan River Systems: The Indus, The Ganges, and The Satluj
- The Peninsular rivers: The Narmada, The Tapi, The Kaveri, The Krishna, The Godavari, The Mahanadi

(b) Lakes: Wular, Pulicat, Sambhar, Chilika,



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