

**JAYALAKSHMI COACHING INSTITUTE**  
[Develop Skills Through Education]  
**10<sup>th</sup> STANDARD - SOCIAL SCIENCE [GEOGRAPHY]**  
**INDIA – LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE**

**I Choose the correct answer:**

1. The north-south extent of India is **3214 km**
2. **Kosi** River is known as ‘Sorrow of Bihar’
3. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as **Peninsula**
4. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from **Sri Lanka**
5. The highest peak in South India is an **Anaimudi**
6. **Bhargar** Plains are formed by the older alluviums.
7. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of **Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.**

**II Match the following:**

1. Tsangpo — **River Brahmaputra in Tibet**
2. Yamuna — **Tributary of River**
3. New alluvium — **Khadhar**
4. Mt. Godwin Austen (K2) — **Highest peak in India**
5. Coromandel Coast — **Southern part of East Coastal Plain**

**III Give Reasons for the following:**

**1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains**

They were formed by earth movements which affected the relief of the earth in the last phase of its geological history. Because of the young age which is evident from the striking contrast in relief, Himalayan ranges are called young fold mountains.

**2. North Indian Rivers are perennial**

North Indian Rivers have their origin from the snow-covered Himalayas. As these rivers have water throughout the year they are referred to as perennial rivers.

**3. South Indian rivers are east flowing**

Most of the South Indian rivers are originates from the Western Ghats. The elevation of the Western side is higher than the Eastern side. So, the South Indian Rivers are East flowing rivers.

**IV Distinguish between**

**1. Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.**

S.no	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1	Originate from Himalayas	Originate from Western Ghats
2	Long and wide Perennial in nature	Short and narrow

3	Perennial in nature	Non-Perennial in nature
4	Unsuitable for hydropower generation	Suitable for hydropower generation
5	Middle and lower courses are navigable	Not useful for navigation

## 2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

S.no	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1	Western Ghats forms the Western Edge of the peninsular plateau.	Eastern Ghats form the eastern edge of the peninsular plateau.
2	It runs parallel to the Arabian sea coast.	It runs parallel to the Bay of Bengal coast.
3	They are continuous range.	They are not continuous dissected by east flowing rivers.
4	Anaimudi is the highest peak	Mahendragiri is the highest peak.
5	They face rain bearing winds and cause orographic rainfall.	It is almost parallel to monsoon winds originating from the Bay of Bengal and does not cause much rainfall.

## 3. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains

S.no	Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains
1	It lies between western ghats and Arabian sea.	It lies between the Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal.
2	Konkan Coast, Kanara Coast and Malabar Coast are the three divisions of Western Coastal Plain.	The two divisions of the Coastal Plain are Coromandal Coast and Northern Circars.
3	It is not a fertile region.	It is a fertile region.
4	Its average width varies from 10 to 80 km.	This Coastal Plain is more extensive and wider than the Western Coastal Plain.

## V Answer in brief:

### 1. Name the neighboring countries of India.

- India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan in the west, Afghanistan in the north-west, China, Nepal and Bangladesh in the east.
- Our Southern neighbours across the sea consists of the two island countries, namely Sri Lanka and Maldives.

### 2. Give the importance of IST.

- The longitudinal extent of India between the West and the East is about 30° from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh.
- This longitudinal difference makes a difference of nearly 2 hours in local time between Gujarat in the West and Arunachal Pradesh in the East.
- In order to avoid the time difference between the places 1ST is calculated.

- The Indian Standard Time is calculated based on 82°30' East longitude.

### **3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.**

- The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass that lies to the south of the river Narmada.
- This is the largest physiographic division of our country.
- It covers an area of about 16 lakhs sq.km (about half of the total area of the country)
- It is an old rocky plateau region.
- The topography consists of a series of plateaus and hill ranges interspersed with river valleys.
- It is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards.
- The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the western and the eastern edges of the Deccan plateau respectively.

### **4. State the west flowing rivers of India.**

- Narmada, Tapti and Mahi are the west-flowing rivers of India. They flow into the Arabian Sea through Gulf of Cambay.
- These rivers are seasonal rivers (non-perennial).

### **5. Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep**

- It lies close to the Malabar coast of Kerala.
- This group of islands is composed of small coral islands.
- Earlier they were known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive. In 1973, these were named as Lakshadweep.
- It covers small area of 32 sq.km. Kavaratti island is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep.
- This island group has great diversity of flora and fauna. The Pitti island which is uninhabited, has a bird sanctuary.

## **VI Write answers in a Paragraph**

### **1. Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.**

The term Himalaya is derived from Sanskrit. It means 'The Abode of Snow'. The Northern Mountains function as a great wall. It is grouped into three divisions.

They are

- i) The Trans-Himalayas
- ii) Himalayas and
- iii) Purvanchal Hills (Eastern Himalayas)

#### **i) The Trans-Himalayas:**

- It is also known as Western Himalayas.
- It lies to the North of the Great Himalayan range.
- It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan Plateau.
- The prominent ranges of Trans Himalayas are Zaskar, Ladakh, Kailash and Karakoram.

## **ii) The Himalayas:**

It constitutes the core part of Northern Mountains. It is young fold mountain. The main divisions of the Himalayas are –

a) The Greater Himalayas

b) The Lesser Himalayas and

c) The Siwaliks

- Most of the lofty peaks are located in this range. i.e., Mt. Everest & Kanchenjunga.
- Glaciers like Gangotri, Yamunothri and siachen are found in this range.
- The average height of Lesser Himalayas or Himachal varies from 3,700 to 4,500 m.
- Major hill stations such as Shimla, Mussourie, Nainital, Darjeeling are located in this range.
- The Outer Himalayas or Shiwaliks extend from Jammu and Kashmir to Assam.
- It is most discontinuous range. This range is ideal sites for the settlements.

## **iii) Purvanchal Hills:**

- These are the Eastern off-shoot of Himalayas.
- It extended in the North-eastern states of India.
- Most of the hills are located along the borders of India and Myanmar.
- Naga Hills, Manipur Hills, Mizo Hills, Tripura Hills, Khazi Hills, Jaintia Hills are the important hills of Purvanchal Hills.

## **Importance of Himalayas:**

- Himalayas blocks Southwest monsoon winds and causes heavy rainfall to North India.
- It forms a natural barrier to the sub-continent.
- It is the source for many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra etc.
- The Northern Mountains are described as the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty.
- Many hill stations and pilgrim centres like Amaravathi, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Vaishnavadevi temples are situated here.
- It provides raw materials for many forest-based industries.
- It prevents the cold winds blowing from the Central Asia and protects India from severe cold. Himalayas are renowned for the rich biodiversity

## **2. Give an account on the major peninsular rivers of India.**

The South Indian rivers are called the Peninsular Rivers. These rivers are seasonal rivers (non-perennial). Based on the direction of flow, the peninsular rivers are divided into the West flowing and East flowing rivers.

### **East flowing rivers:**

#### **i) Mahanadi:**

- River Mahanadi originates in Raipur district of Chattisgarh.
- Its length is 851 km.

- The distributaries of Mahanadi form the Delta of Mahanadi which is one of the largest deltas in India.
- The Mahanadi empties its water in Bay of Bengal.

**ii) Godavari:**

- Godavari is the longest river among the Peninsular Rivers. It is also called Vridha Ganga.
- It originates from Nasik district of Maharashtra and empties its water in Bay of Bengal.
- The river Rajahmundry gets divided into two channels called Vasistha and Gautami and forms one of the largest deltas in India.

**iii) Krishna:**

- The river Krishna originates from Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra.
- It is the second largest Peninsular river.
- It flows through Andhra Pradesh and joins in Bay of Bengal.

**iv) Kaveri:**

- The river Kaveri originates at Talakaveri, Kudagu hills of Karnataka. It is also called as Dhakshin Ganga of Ganga of South.
- The Kaveri breaks at Srirangam Island with two channels, river Coleroon and Kaveri.
- At last, it empties into the Bay of Bengal at Poompuhar.

**West flowing rivers:**

**i) Narmada:**

- It rises in Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh and empties in Arabian Sea.
- It is the largest among the West flowing rivers of Peninsular India.
- It forms 27 km long estuary before enters into the sea.

**ii) Tapti:**

- Tapti River rises in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh and flows from East to West.
- Its length is 724 km and covers an area of 65.145 sq. km.
- It outfalls into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay

**3. Give a detailed account on the basin of the Ganga.**

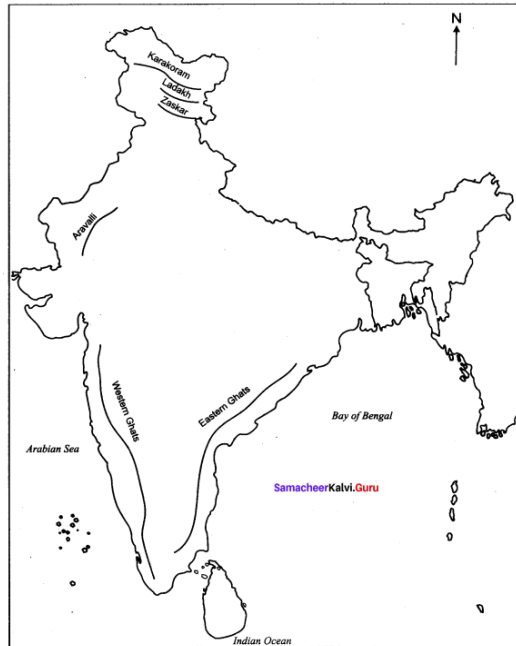
- The Ganga River system is the largest drainage system of India.
- The river Ganga is 2,480 km long.
- It rises in the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas at a height of 6000 meters.
- It cuts deep gorges through the Siwalik range and enters into the plain at Haridwar.
- The Ganga plain occupies an area of about 3,37,000 covering the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.
- The river Yamuna rises in Yamunotri glacier. After flowing for a distance of about 1300 km, it joins Ganga on its right bank at Allahabad.
- The rivers Chambal, Betwa, Son and Ken rise in the Deccan Plateau and join Ganga on its right bank.
- The Ghandak, the Gomati, the Ghaghara and the Kosi join the Ganga on its left bank.
- It is covered by thick alluvial sediments.
- The Ganga plains slopes gently from Haryana and drains into Bay of Bengal.
- It is covered by thick alluvial sediments.

- The largest distributary of Ganga is Hooghly.
- Most of the Ganga Delta lies in Bangladesh.
- The Seaward of the Ganga Delta has tidal estuaries, sand banks and islands known as Sunderbans

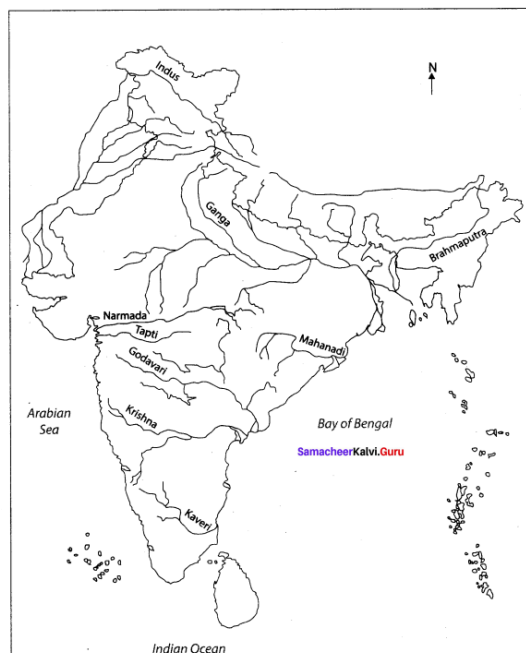
## VII Map exercises

Mark the following in the outline map of India

**1. Major mountain ranges – Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar, Aravalli, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats.**



**2. Major rivers – Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna & Kaveri.**



### 3. Major plateaus – Malwa, Chotanagpur, Deccan

