

## Answer Key to Exercise

1. 2,993
2. language
3. Indira Col
4. Indus
5. crystalline

Ganga River	Gangotri glacier
Indus River	Mapam Lake
Brahmaputra River	Chemayungdung Glacier
Tapti River	Gawilgarh Hills
Narmada River	Amarkantak plateau

- |         |          |         |          |          |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. True | 2. False | 3. True | 4. False | 5. False |
| 1. a    | 2. b     | 3. c    | 4. a     | 5. a     |

1. The latitudinal extent of India is from  $8^{\circ}4'N$  to  $37^{\circ}6'N$  and the longitudinal extent is from  $68^{\circ}7'E$  to  $97^{\circ}25'E$ .
  2. India is a federation of 29 states and 7 union territories.
  3. The Purvachal mountains, or the eastern highlands, are the extension of the Himalayas towards the Indian states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, and Assam.
  4. The Punjab Plain was formed by the deposition of fine silt and sediments by the Indus River and its tributaries.
  5. The peninsular rivers of India are the Narmada, Tapti, Godavari, Kaveri, Krishna, and Mahanadi Rivers.
1. The importance of the Himalayas are as follows:
    - They form a natural boundary between India and the rest of Asia.
    - They stand tall and protect India from the cold polar winds which come from the north.
    - A large number of perennial rivers, like the Ganga River, originate from the Himalayas.
    - The Himalayas also prevent the rain-bearing monsoon winds from leaving India.
    - The forested regions of the Himalayas provide valuable timber.
  2. The North Indian Plains have fertile alluvial soil which has helped in the development of intensive agriculture. The fertile soil and ample availability of water have made these plains the granaries of India. These plains also have a good network of transport and communication. All the mentioned factors have combined to make these plains one of the most densely populated regions of the world.

3. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the peaks of a submerged volcanic mountain range. There are more than 300 islands here, out of which only 32 are inhabited. Barren Island is the only island in India to have an active volcano which is located here. The capital of these islands is Port Blair. The Lakshadweep Islands are a group of tiny islands that are made up of corals. These islands are located off the coast of Kerala. Many islands of this group are uninhabited.
4. The western coastal plains stretch from the Rann of Kachchh in the north to Kanyakumari in the south. These plains are further divided into Konkan Coast in the north and Malabar Coast in the south. These are narrow plains, with the width varying from 10 to 15 kilometres. The Narmada and Tapti Rivers, which flow through these plains, are incapable of forming deltas, instead, these rivers form estuaries and lagoons. The eastern coastal plains stretch from the Subarnarekha River in the north to Kanyakumari in the south. They extend for about 1,500 kilometres and their width varies from 50 to 60 kilometres. The rivers flowing towards the Bay of Bengal form deltas.

5.

Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers
The Himalayan rivers originate from the glaciers of the Himalayas.	The peninsular rivers originate from the Western and Eastern Ghats.
The Himalayan rivers are perennial.	The peninsular rivers are seasonal.
Example: Ganga and Yamuna Rivers	Example: Krishna and Godavari Rivers