

Physical features of India.

Read the passage carefully and give the answer:

The Ganga plain extends between Ghaggar and Treat a rivers. It is spread over the States of North India, Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Bihar, partly Jharkhand and West Bengal to its Easy, particularly in Assam lies the Brahmaputra plain.

The northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in its relief. It is not true. These vast plains also have divers relief features . According to the variations in relief features, the northern plains can be divided into four regions. The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the shivaliks. It is known as bhabar. All the streams disappear in this bhabar belt. South of this belt , the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet , swampy and mash region known as terai. This was a thickly forested region fill of wildlife. The forests have been cleared to create agricultural land and to settle migrants from Pakistan after partition.

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

Answers the following questions:

1. state the extension of Ganga plains. **1m**
2. Where we can see Brahmaputra plain? **1m**
3. Define bhabar. **2m**
4. What is terai? **2m**
5. What are the difference between bhangar and khadar?
3m
6. What is known as kankar? **1m**
7. 'the forest have been cleared in terai'. Explain it. **3m**
8. 'Khadar is ideal for intensive agriculture '- discuss it.
3m