

Practice and Revision - Structure and Physiography of India

Chapter 7: Structure and Physiography of India · Topic 2

Key Concept

The Peninsular Plateau, one of the oldest and most stable landmasses, is rich in minerals due to its ancient geological formation.

The Himalayas, formed by the collision of tectonic plates, are geologically young and still rising, making the region prone to earthquakes.

The Northern Plains, formed by river-deposited alluvial soil from the Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra systems, are extremely fertile.

Understanding India's physiography helps explain regional differences in agriculture, mineral resources, and vulnerability to natural disasters.

Quick Revision Notes

- The Peninsular Plateau is ancient and stable.
- It's rich in minerals due to its formation.
- The Himalayas formed from tectonic plate collision.
- They are young and still rising.
- This makes the region earthquake-prone.
- The Northern Plains formed from river-deposited soil.
- Rivers: Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra.
- The plains are extremely fertile.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research the age difference between the Himalayas and Peninsular Plateau.
- 2 Discuss why the Himalayan region is earthquake-prone.
- 3 Explain how the Northern Plains formed.
- 4 Research a mineral found in the Peninsular Plateau.
- 5 Discuss the fertility of the Northern Plains.
- 6 Create a map showing India's physiographic divisions.