

INDIA

State the boundary of India.

Northern part is bounded by China, Nepal, Bhutan. Western part is bounded by Pakistan, Afghanistan. Eastern part is bounded by Bangladesh, Myanmar. Southern part is bounded by Sri Lanka, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean.

North to South extension - 3200 km

Northern most point - North Kol

Southern most point - Cape Comorin

Latitudinal extension - $8^{\circ}4'N$ - ~~27°~~ $37^{\circ}6'N$

Southern most point of whole India - Indira Point

Longitudinal extension - ~~$68^{\circ}7'E$~~ ~~$97^{\circ}25'E$~~ ($6^{\circ}45'N$)
- $68^{\circ}7'E$ - $97^{\circ}25'E$

W

Southern part of India is called peninsula because it is bounded by Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean.

How many state and Union territories are there.

29 - states, 7 - union territories.

Names of Island.

Andaman & Nicobar in Bay of Bengal
Laksha

What was the main basis of state reorganisation.

Linguistic or language basis

(i) Administrative efficiency

(ii) Tribal predominance

Longest state -

Largest state -

High density of population -

" literacy rate -

Smallest state -

Least density of population -

Total highest population -

Lowest population -

Smallest union territories -

Highest " " -

State having largest forest -

UT having least population -

" having largest " -

Divide India into different physiographic regions.

Five physio

1) The

1) Northern mountains

2) Northern plains

3) The peninsular plateau

4) Coastal Plain

Largest state - Rajasthan

Smallest state - Goa

Largest UT - Andaman & Nicobar

Smallest UT - Lakshadweep

Highest total populated state - UP

Lowest " " " - Sikkim

Most densely " " " - Bihar

Least " " " - Arunachal Pradesh

Highest total " " UT - Delhi

Lowest " " " - Lakshadweep

Most densely " " " - Delhi

Least " " " - Andaman & Nicobar

Longest border - Bangladesh

Shortest border - Afghanistan

State having highest GDP - Maharashtra

" / UT " lowest GDP - Lakshadweep

State with longest coastline - Gujarat

" " longest international border -

Jammu & Kashmir

State with highest forest cover - MP

" " " literacy rate - Kerala

5) Island region.

Northern mountainous region -

Divide Himalaya to north to south or parallel ranges.

Himalays are divide into three from North

to South. or parallel 1) Himadri or Greater

Himalaya 2) Lesser Himalaya or Himachal.

3) Shiwaliks or Outer Himalaya. 4) Tethys

Himalay parts of China.

Divide Himalaya to west to east: ~~or~~

Western Himalayas.

Central "

Eastern "

Western an Eastern extension - comprises by Nanga Parvat in west and Nangcha Barwa ^{river} in East. Near Nangcha Barwa ^{river} ^{Bhramputra} forms

gorge named Dihang. Near Nanga Parvat Indus forms one more gorge ~~called~~ near Gilgit

What are the Himalayan rivers.

R. Ganga, R. Yamuna, R. Indus, R. Bhramputra (Tsangpo in China. Bhramputra in India & Jamuna in Bangladesh)

Valleys in Himachal Himalaya.

Srinagar, Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital.

Divide Himalaya to west to east.

Discuss the Hima origin of Himalaya and by plate tectonic theory, geo-syncline theory.

Name of sea existed in place of Himalaya according to geo-syncline theory - Tethys sea.

Physiographic division

Discuss the origin of Himalayas according to Plate tectonic theory?

According to Plate tectonic theory, Earth is made up of eight major and twenty minor plates which float on matter viscous asthenosphere of the eight plates, two of them Indo-Australian and Eurasian plate were close to each other during folding and due to strong lateral process ~~was~~ one plate overrided the other and folding took place due to congruent movement forming the great Himalayas. Himalayas were formed before in three stages the Himadri Himalayas was the first part formed before 8-10 million years ago having the height above 6000 m, then before 7-8 million years ago Himachal Himalayas were formed having height of 2500 to 4000 m and about 3-4 million ago Siwalik

Himalayas are formed having heights of 1500 m.

Discuss the origin of Himalaya according to Geo-syncline theory?

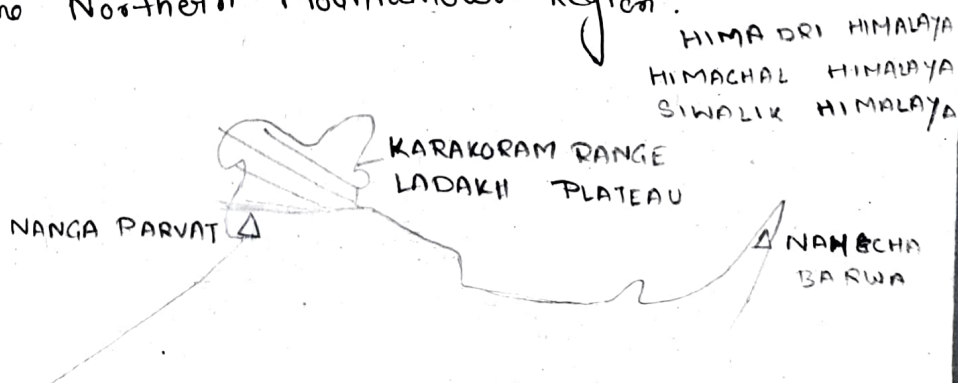
According to Geo-syncline theory, India was made up of Agroland and Gondwana land and in between two land was occupied by Tethys sea. Continuous deposition of sediment on the bed made the sea shallow and after huge deposition of sediments folding took place due to lateral pressure from both sides and Himalayas were formed. But this theory was discarded as it couldn't explain the reason behind the great height of the Himalayas.

Name the different physiographic division of India and explain any one.

The different physiographic division of India are -

- 1) Northern Mountains.
- 2) Northern Plains
- 3) Peninsular Plains
- 4) Coastal Plains.
- 5) Islands.

The Northern Mountainous Region.



It consist the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram etc It consists of mainly four ranges -

1) The Himalayas - Originated from Pamir Knot, the Himalayas stretches in a crescent shape to extreme north of India for nearly 2500 km with a width of 150-400 km from Nanga Parvat in Kashmir to Namcha Barwa in Arunachal Pradesh. It has three parallel ranges from north to south -

Himadri Himalaya :- It was formed 8-10 million years ago with a height of 6000 m. It constitutes of loftiest peak such as Mt Everest (8848 m), Kanchenjunga, Nandadevi, Annapurna, Dhaulagiri, Kedarnath, Badrinath, Nanga Parvat, Namcha Barwa etc. It was founded in the first phase of upliftment.

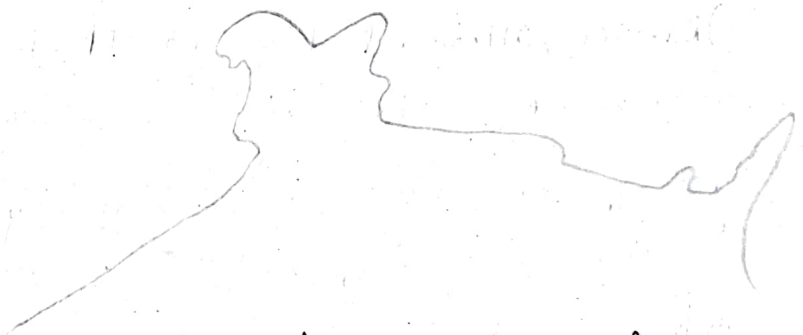
Himachal Himalayas :- It lies south of Himadri and is formed 7-8 million years ago. Its average height is 2500-4000 m. It consists of Mussoorie, Nag Tibba, Pirpanjal and Dhauladhar peaks. It was formed in 2nd phase of upliftment.

Siwalik Himalayas :- It lies south of Himachal Himalayas and is formed 3-4 million years ago. Its average height is about 1500 m. No peaks are found but flat valley like doon such as Dehradun, Patalidun, Choukhambodun are found.

2) Ladakh Range - To north of Himalayas, stands the Ladakh range stretching for about 3500 km with many peaks above 6000 m. To north-east of it lies the Ladakh plateau the highest and cold plateau of India with height above 4000 m. Pir Panjal peak is an important peak found there.

3) Karakoram Range - Further north to the Ladakh range stands the Karakoram range. It stretches for nearly 400 km with many peaks above 8000 m. Godwin Austen or K₂ (8611 m), the highest peak of India. Siachen, the longest glacier of India (76 km) belongs to this range. Other important glaciers are Baltoro and Rimo are glaciers. Karakoram Pass is an important pass of this range.

Describe Himalayas according to regional division



According to regional divisions, Himalayas can be divided into three parts :-

(i) Western Himalayas - In many again be divided into three regions.

a) Kashmir Himalayas - It belongs to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. To the extreme

South stands the Jammu and Punch hills. Further north is the Poipanjial and Douladhar range. To the north of Poipanjial lies the famous Kashmir valley which is bordered on the north by the Himadri and La Zaskar range. Further north lies the Indus gorge. Valley of Kashmir is an beautiful feature of this region situated between Himadri and Poipanjial range. Some mountain passes found this region are Karakoram Pass, Zoji La Pass, Bonihal Pass.

b) Himachal Pradesh Himalayas - It belongs to the state of Himachal Pradesh. To the extreme south stands the Siwalik range. Further north stands the lesser Himalayan ranges, namely Nagtibba, Mussorie and Poipanjial. Some of the valleys found in this region are Kuru an Kangra valley. Two important mountain passes found in this region as Ehiphik Pass, Bara lach La Pass.

c) Kumoon / Uttarakhand Himalayas - It be to the state of Uttarakhand. Siwalik Ranges are mainly found so few famous valleys or Duns namely, Dehra Dun, Patalidun and Choukhanba Duns are common. To the extreme north some peaks such as Kedarnath, Badrinath, Nandadevi, are found. Gangotri, Yamunotri are the important glaciers. Apart from these Nainital, Bhimtal, Saital and Babahital as some of the freshwater lakes found in this region. Hot springs are common in this region.

2) Central Himalayas - Most part of this lies in the Nepal and Bhutan territories.

3) Eastern Himalay - It can be divided into three sub groups

a) Sikkim - Darjeeling Himalayas - Three important ranges namely Singalila, Dooars and Dooars is situated here. Kanchenjunga - the third highest peak of world and highest peak of Himalayas in India belongs to Sikkim Himalayas. Apart from this Sandakfu, Phalut peaks are also found. Important glacier Zemu the source of River Teesta is situated here. Nathu Pass, Jelep La Pass are the two important passes of this region. Tsangu lake is a freshwater lake of this region.

b) Assam Himalayas - Siwalik Range is situated so no high peaks are found. Topography of this region is very rugged.

c) Arunachal Himalayas - It belongs to the state of Arunachal Pradesh. Siwalik Range stands north to the Bharnaputra valley. Nanchabarwa peak is situated in this region. Bambila Pass belongs to this region. A gorge named Dihang is situated in this region which is occupied by Brahmaputra river.

Write a note on Purbochal ?

The Purbochal lies in the North-east India extending in north-south direction in the states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

There are many ranges of low height varying between 1800m and 4000 m. These hills are continuation of the Himalayan ranges. These are Patkoi and Mishmi in Arunachal Pradesh, Naga hills in Nagaland, then Tuensang and hills of Manipur, Mikir and Barail hills in Assam are connecting to Khasi - Garo - Jaintia hills of Meghalaya plateau. Saramati of Naga hills in Assam is the highest peak of this region. Apart from these, freshwater lake are also found such as Loktak lake of Manipur.

~~What are influence of Himalaya?~~

~~Himalayan region has a very important economic influence. They are -~~

Northern Plains

Where is it situated?

Rajasthan, Punjab, UP, Bihar, Assam and Bengal.

Four division

- 1) Rajasthan Plain
- 2) Ganga Plain.
- 3) Punjab Plain.
- 4) Brahmaputra valley.

Three division of Rajasthan plain.

1) Marusthali - most driest part of India. Dhand and Dhrian are popular landform. Deflation.

hollows are called Dhand and Dhrian are shifting sand dune.

2) Bagar - bare grassland.

3) Rohi - Little vegetation. Lumi is an inland river found in this region. Rivers which drain in marshy land called Inland River Lumi drain into marshy land of Thar and originate from Anna Sagar. Vegetation like cactus and Dates are found.

Punjab Plain - one of + Panch + ab 'Panch' five and 'ab doab' meaning land between two rivers. Main crops - wheat and cotton.

Five tributary of R. Indus - Rabi, Sutlej, Chenab, Jhelum, Beas.

Ganga Plain - three divisions - upper Ganga, middle Ganga and lower Ganga.

Upper Ganga - ~~bound~~ ~~flow~~ extend from Haridwar to Allahabad.

Middle Ganga - extend from Allahabad to Rajmahal.

Lower Ganga - Rajmahal - Sundarban.

Bhagar are old alluvial land. Right bank tributary - Yamuna, Son.

Left Bank tributary are Ram Ganga, Rapti, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi.

khadar means new alluvium.

Differentiate between Khadar and Bhangar.

Brahmaputra valley - situated in Assam. Have largest river island Majuli ^{from} severe and meander. More sandbars and river island are found in river valley. Names of Brahmaputra China Tsang Po in India ~~Brahmaputra~~ Assam called Dihang and India - Brahmaputra. and Bangladesh in Jamuna. ~~Left~~ Bank tributary Rihit and Dihang.

Tributary of Yamuna - Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Sind.

Peninsular Plateaus Division - Gondwana land. Metamorphic & igneous rock.

- 1) Deccan Trap region
 - 2) Central Highland
 - 3) Eastern Highland
 - 4) " " Ghats
 - 5) Western " "
 - 6) Karnataka Plateau
 - 7) Chhattisgarh Basin.
 - 8) Mahanadi Basin.
- Deccan Trap - Low a, steep.

What are the influence of Himalayas.

Himalayan region has a very important economic influence. They are:

- a) Defence - Protects India from foreign invasion.
- b) Climate - Prevent cold wind to enter India

in winter and gives rain in summer by obstructing moisture bearing south east monsoon winds

c) Source of river - The Ganga, Brahmaputra, Indus and their tributary have mainly originated from Himalayan.

d) Fertile Plain land - Himalayan rivers bring large amount of silt and deposit than form large plain land in India.

e) Tourist spot - Himalayan region is a place of attraction for its scenic beauty

f) Hydel Power generation - Hydel Power generation on turbulent river has most important economic value

g) Medicinal Plants - Many medicinal plants and herbs and spices are grown on this region due to fertile land.

* Difference between Eastern Ghat and Western Ghat.

Eastern Ghat	Western Ghat.
1) Lies in the border of Deccan Plateau and Eastern Coastal Plain	1) Lies at the border of Deccan Plateau and western coastal plain
2) Another name is Mahagadri	2) Another name is Sanyal
3) Average height 700-800 m	3) Average height 1500 m
4) Highest peak is Mahendragiri	4) Highest peak Kalsubai
5) It is broken by three river valley like Godavari, Krishna, Karveri	5) Continuous chain of mountain
6) No particular river originate from eastern ghat.	6) It is a source of many river as the region receives heavy rainfall from monsoon wind.

(vii) No mountain passes found here.

(vii) Three mountain passes like Talghat, Bhorghat, Palghat.

Difference between Eastern coastal plain and Western coastal plain.

Eastern Coastal plain

Western Coastal Plain

1) lies along east coast of India from Sabarnirka river to Kanyakumari

1) lies in western coast of India from Rahn of Katch to Kanyakumari

2) It is much wider with the width of 80-100 km

2) It is narrow with width of 50-65 km some areas are so narrow that western Ghats touches sea water

3) There are many fertile delta are formed by rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.

3) No deltas are found

4) There are many lagoons found Chika, Pulicat

4) Generally no lagoons are found except Maratt coast region.

5) It is suitable for agriculture.

5) This region is not suitable for agriculture **DISPUTE**

6) It is smooth two bays no. have been developed like Vishakhapatnam and Paradip

6) It is much broken has many natural ports have been developed like Mumbai, Maratt coast and Koch port.

7) It is submerged coastal plain

7) It is emerged coastal port.

Describe the physiography of Northern Plains

The Northern Plains are located to the south of Himalayas and to the north of peninsular plateau of India in the state of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. It is categorised into four divisions. They are as follows

1) Rajasthan Plain - The south eastern part of northern plain is known as Rajasthan Plain. The salient features of this region is

- 1) It slopes from west to east
- 2) It is located west to of Aravallis in Rajasthan.
- 3) It is a part of Thar desert.
- 4) Extreme climate is experienced and Luni is the only river found this region which is an inland river and is highly saline.
- 5) It is a sandy desert.
- 6) Dry shallow lakes are locally called Dhond and shifting are found.
- 7) few saline lakes namely Panchpadra, Didwana, Sambhar etc. located.

This region can be divided into five sub-divisions

- a) Marusthali - It lies in the extreme west and is made of sand, sanddune stones.
- b) Mahananda - Areas made of stones are called Mahananda
- c) Bagar - To the east of Marusthali lies Bagar, grassland about the riverside of Luni
- d) Rohi - To the east of Bagar lies Rohi. It is flood plain
- e) Thali - To the north of River Luni lies Thali, the sandy region full of sanddunes.

3
Punjab Plain - Western part of Northern plain known as Punjab plain. It is delimited by River Yamuna, the right bank tributary of Ganga and belongs to the state of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. It is divided into six sub divisions -

a) Bet - The plain made of silts deposited near the river banks of Sutlej, Beas, Chenab, Ravi, Jhelum is called Bet.

b) Doab - The land between two rivers is called a doab.

c) Dhaya - Flood plains of this region are locally called dhaya.

d) Chos - Eroded land in this region is known as chos.

e) Bhangar - Old alluvial plain to the east of Punjab is called Bhangar.

Bhabar - The plain formed at the foothills of Himalayas in Punjab is called bhabar plain.

3) Ganga Plain - This is an extensive plain comprising the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The salient features of this region are as follow -

1) It is mountainous plain scattered with hills and natural levee. The region slopes from west to the east and south-east.

It is divided into three sub divisions

a) Upper Ganga - Plain - Extends from River Yamuna in the west to the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna in the east near Allahabad with a height of 100 - 250 m.

- b) Middle Ganga Plains - It stretches from Allahabad in the west to the Rajmahal hills in the east with a height of about 50-100 m.
- c) Lower Ganga plains - It stretches from Rajmahal hills to Bay of Bengal with the height of 450 m above sea level.

According to type of alluvium the region may be divided in the following sub-divisions.

- a) Bhangar - The old alluvium formed away from river bank is called Bhangar. The soil found in this region is of dark colour.
- b) Khadar - Fertile new alluvium along the river banks is called Khadar. The soil found in this region is of grey colour.
- c) Bhadar - Stony plain located to the west of Khadar at the foothills of the Himalayas is called Bhadar.
- d) Terai - To south of Bhadar is located Terai, a narrow humidity region.

4) Brahmaputra valley - The eastern part of the Northern Plain in Assam made by the deposition of silts of river Brahmaputra is Brahmaputra valley. The salient features of this region are as follows.

- 1) It is a narrow elongated plain bounded by hills on north, east and south.
- 2) It is drained by flood prone river; thus fertile alluvial soil is
- 3) The plane slopes from west to east.
- 4) The river flows in a braided course and many sandbars are formed in river Brahmaputra. Along with these, it also forms river island.
- 5) Majuli Island, the largest river island of the world is found in this region.

6) The northern part of this plain lying at the foothills of Himalayas composed of sand and pebbles is called Terai.

✍ Write short note on "Deccan trap" region.

The western part of peninsular plateau is in the state of Maharashtra and eastern part of Gujarat is known as Deccan Trap Region. The Swedish word Deccan means 'lava' and Trap mean 'steps'. In the earlier geological period there was fissure eruption. In the part of Maharashtra, the lava solidify and form step like topography. Thus it is known as Deccan Trap. The entire region is formed by lava rock or Basalt and thus black soil is found there. The region is very ideal for cotton cultivation.

What is Malnad and Maidam

The two parts of Karnataka Plateau is Malnad and the western part of Karnataka Plateau is Malnad which is undulating region having good height. Baba Budan hill is situated in this region. The eastern part of Karnataka Plateau called Maidam which is mainly gentle sloping.

land,

Mountains

passes of western ghat.

Thalghat (near nasik), Bhonghat (near Pune) and Palghat (near Nilgiri hills)

River broking eastern ghat are.

Mahanadi

Krishna

Godavari

Kaveri

Vaigai

Hills in western Ghat.

- 1) Nilgiri Hills. (Highest peak Doda betha)
- 2) Anaimalai (" " of Anaimudi)
- 3) Cardamom hills.

Eastern Ghat hills.

1) Nallamalai

2) Veliconda

Aravalli - Old fold mountain.

Highest peak Gurusikhar

Vindhya is the watershed because from this highland region two major river system north Indian and south Indian river system. Vindhya are block mountain. Highest peak Manpar.

India's two block mountain - Satpura (A
Dhupgarh), Vindhya

~~Rift valley~~

Narmada rises from Amarkantak peak
of Maikala.

Chotanagpur plateau is situated in
Jharkhand and parts of Odisha. Made
up of metamorphic and igneous rock.
Highest Peak Parasnath hills. Different
parts of Chotanagpur is Ranchi plateau,
Hazaribag plateau and Damodar plateau. River
Damodar and Subarnarekha.

Division of Western Coastal plain (Broken coast)
line

- 1) Gujrat Coast
- 2) Konkan " (Maharashtra coast)
- 3) Kanara " (Karnataka ")
- 4) Malabar " (Kerala ")

Gujrat Coast - It is marshy ^{lying} lowland region
formed in 1819 after severe earthq
by while the Arabian sea floor was
uplifted.

Give a short description of Deccan Plateau Region.

The Deccan plateau extends from Vindhya range in the north to the Kay Kanyakumari in the south. It is bounded by on the west by the Western Ghats and on the east by Eastern Ghats. The salient features of this region are as follows: -

- 1) It is a part of ancient Gondwanaland.
- 2) It is composed of ancient igneous rocks like Granite and metamorphic rocks like gneiss.
- 3) The region slopes from west to east and rises gradually to the south.
- 4) It is mainly composed of black soil which is also called regur soil.

It is divided into five subdivisions.

They are as follows -

- 1) Deccan Trap - It is situated in the north-western part of Deccan plateau. It is also known as Maharashtra Plateau. This plateau is known as Deccan Trap when Swedish word 'Trap' means steps. The salient features of this region are:

- 1) It is formed about 6-13 crore years ago by fissure eruption.

- 2) It is composed of basalt rock also called as lava rock.

3) It slopes from west to east.

4) As it slopes in steps it, is called

Deccan Trap

2) Karnataka Plateau - It is also a part of Deccan Plateau that occupies the state of Karnataka. It is divided into two parts

(i) Malnad - Hilly region in the western part of Karnataka plateau is called as Malnad. Bababukun Hills is a hill of Malnad.

(ii) Maidan - The gently sloping lowland on eastern part of Karnataka Plateau is called Maidan

3) Telengana Plateau - It occupies the state of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. It is composed of ancient gneiss rock and is now almost denuded to form a peneplain

4) Western Ghats Mountain - Along the western borders of Deccan Plateau stands the north-south extended Western Ghats Mountain or the Sahyadri. The salient features of this region are

i) Kalsubai is the highest peak of this region.

ii) Average height of this region is 1500 m

iii) It is a continuous chain of mountain.

iv) There are few peaks found in this region. They are Pal Ghats, Tal Ghats, Nasik and Bhor Ghats.

v) To the south of Pal Ghats, Western Ghats have reappeared to form Anaimalai range with Anaimalai as its highest peak.

- 5) Eastern Ghats Mountain - To the coast of Deccan Plateau lies like the Eastern Ghats Mountain extending in the north-south direction. It is also known as Malayadri. The salient feature of this landform is -
- 1) Average height is 800-900m
 - 2) Mahendragiri is the highest peak of Eastern Ghats
 - 3) It is sloping from west to east
 - 4) It is broken in the middle by Godavari and Krishna river basin.

Write a short note on central Highlands?

It covers the highland region of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. On the western border of Central Highlands stands the Aravalli, the oldest fold mountain of India as well as of the world with Dhaulikhar (1722m) as its highest peak. Vindhya, the most important range of this highland has an average elevation of 300m, and is the source of river Chambal. The highest peak of this region range is Mampur. To the west of Vindhya is located the Malwa Plateau is composed of pink granite and is called the Bundelkhand Plateau. ~~The~~ To the coast of Vindhya is situated the Kewar Range.

Name the river basin and highlands in the Eastern Highlands.

It comprises Chota Nagpur plateau of Jharkhand, Baghelkhand Plateau of ~~Odisha~~ Chattisgarh, Mahanadi Basin, plains of Chandigarh, Dandakaranya of Odisha and parts of Bihar and West Bengal. These are lowered this region. Pat, the highest part of Chota Nagpur plateau lies to the west of this region. The famous Ranchi Plateau dissected by River Damodar is located to the east of the Pat region. To the north of river Damodar lie the Hazaribag plateau to the stands the Parashnath Hills (1366m), the highest peak of Chotanagpur plateau. To the north-eastern corner of the plateau on the West-Bengal Bihar & border stands the Rajmahal hills. The Dalma, Parhat and Rajmahal hills of this region are made of basalt rock. To the south of Baghelkhand lies the Chattisgarh basin of River Mahanadi. Further lies the Dandakanya hills of Dandakaranya hills of Odisha, the highest peak is Karaput. Garjat hills stand to the south of Ranchi Plateau. Mayabati is also an important river of this region flowing through Chotanagpur plateau. The region slopes from west to east.

State the significance of Northern Plains.
Northern Plains has an important significance on India's economy.

i) Except Marusthali, the rest of Northern Plains is agriculturally round. This is called Granary of India.

ii) Transport system is well developed because of its flat land.

iii) It is famous for many industries like sugar, jute, cotton textile, chemical and leather.

iv) It is densely populated region of India. Important cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Patna are located here.

v) Saline lakes of Marusthali is famous for salt production.

State the significance of Peninsular Plateau.

Peninsular Plateau region contributed to the upliftment of India's natural resource and has an economical significance.

i) Availability of mineral resources - The Peninsular Plateau is important for mineral resources like coal, copper, etc. as it is an ancient plateau. Chotanagpur Plateau is called as Mineral Storehouse of India.

a) Agriculture - River valleys are agriculturally rich.

3) Hydel Power Generation - Swift flowing rivers are favourable for Hydel power generation

4) Tourist Spot - for scenic beauty M.C. Almu Natarhal are famous tourist spot.

5) Industries - Mineral, forest industries are well developed.