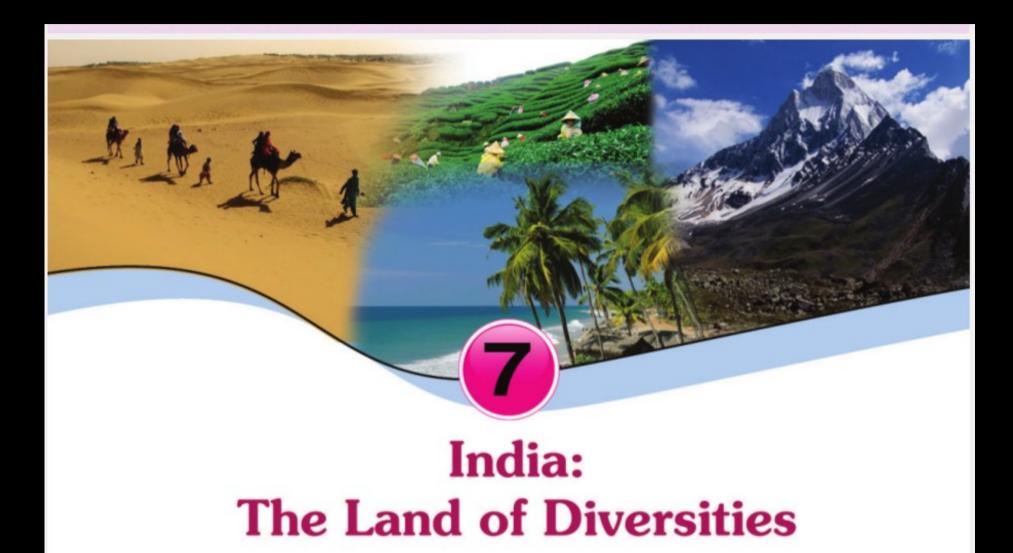
#### **CLASS-4**



# Comparison between Himalayan rivers and Peninsular Rivers

Himalayan rivers	Peninsular Rivers
-Originate from the Himalayan mountain ranges	-Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau.
-Extensive catchment area	-Comparatively smaller catchment area
-Intensive erosion	-Intensity of erosion is less
-Create gorges in the mountain region and meander in plains	-Do not create deep valleys as they flow through hard and resistant rocks
-High irrigation potential	-Less irrigation potential
-Navigable along the plains	-Potential for inland navigation is low



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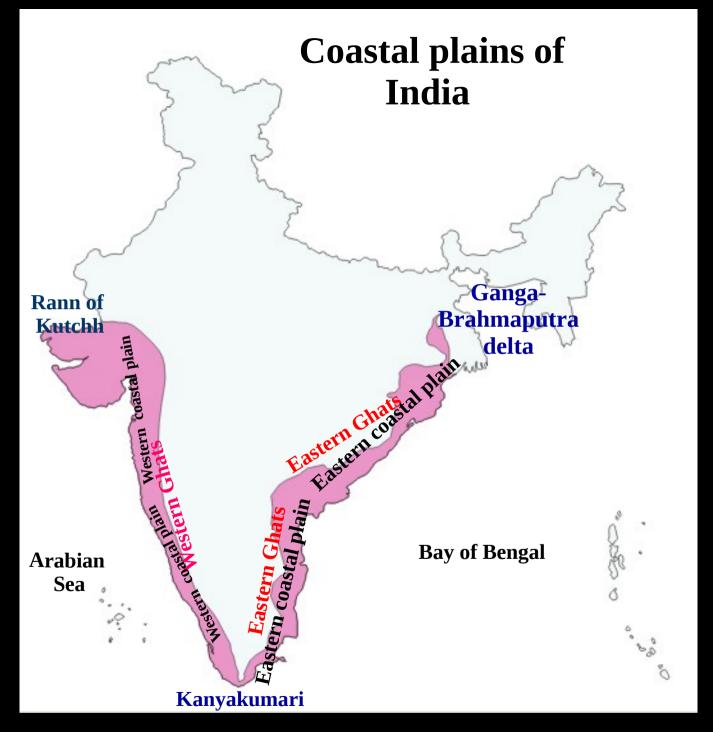


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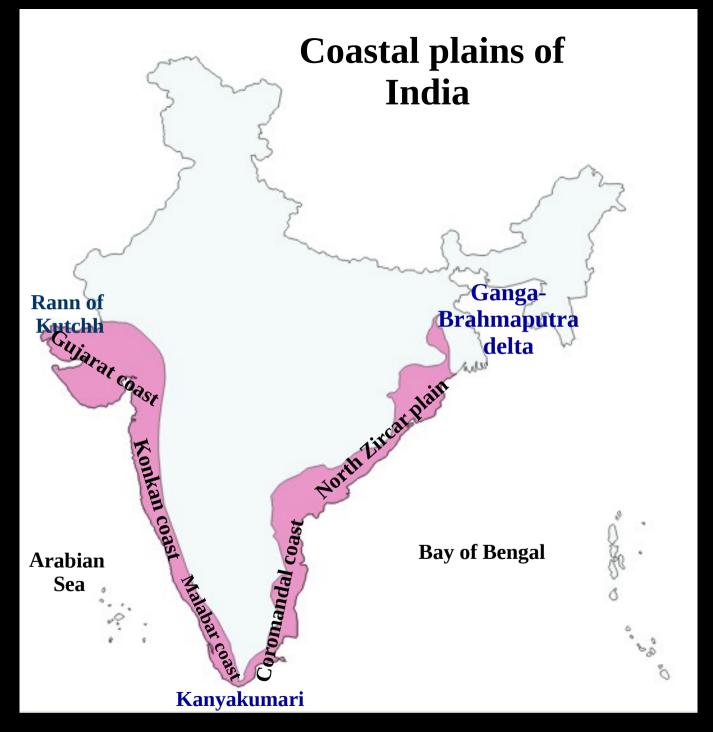
# Human life in the peninsular plateau

- -Cotton, pulses, groundnut, sugarcane, maize, ragi, chilli, etc., are the major agricultural crops of this region.
- -Iron ore, coal, manganese, bauxite, limestone, etc. are the major minerals found here.
- -Hence agriculture, mining, and mineral based industries are the major economic activities.

**PLAY** 



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## The coastal plain of India

- -The approximate length of this coast line is 6100 kilometres extending from the Rann of Kutchh in Gujarat to the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta.
  -The coastal plain of India can be divided into two.
- -They are:-
  - -Western coastal plain,
  - -Eastern coastal plain.

# Comparison between Western coastal plain and Eastern coastal plain

Western coastal plain	Eastern coastal plain
Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats	Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats
From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari	From the Sundarban delta region to Kanyakumari
Comparatively narrow	Comparatively wide
Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan coast, and Malabar coast	Can be divided into north Zircar plain and Coromandal coast
Backwaters and esturies are seen	Delta formation takes place

Western coastal plain	Eastern coastal plain
Between the Arabian Sea and the	Between the Bay of Bengal and the
Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
<ul> <li>From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>From the Sundarban delta region to</li> </ul>
	Kanyakumari
<ul> <li>Comparatively narrow</li> </ul>	Comparatively wide
<ul> <li>Can be divided into Gujarat coast,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Can be divided into north Zircar plain and</li> </ul>
Konkan coast, and Malabar coast	Coromandal coast
Backwaters and esturies are seen	Delta formation takes place

# Main occupation of the people in the coastal plains.

- -Fishing
- -Tourism
- -Rice and coconut are the major agricultural crops along the west coast.
- -Rice is extensively cultivated in the basins of the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri along the east coast.

### Major islands in India

- -The Lakshadweep islands
- -The Andaman and Nicobar islands

### The Lakshadweep islands

- The Lakshadweep islands are situated in the Arabian Sea at a distance of about 300 kilometres off shore from Kochi.
- -There are 36 islands in this island group, of which only 11 are inhabited.
- -Kavarathi is the capital of Lakshadweep.
- -Lagoons, sandy beaches and coral reefs are the specialities of the Lakshadweep island group.
- -People depend largely on sea for their sustenance as agriculture is sparse here.
- -Fishing and tourism are the major sources of income.



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#### The Andaman and Nicobar islands

- -The Andaman and Nicobar islands include about 200 islands of Andaman group and 19 islands of Nicobar group.
- -Most of these islands are not inhabited.
- -Many of them have dense forests.
- -The only volcano in India is situated in the Barren Island here.
- -Port Blair is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar islands.
- -The Indira Point at the southern most tip of the Nicobar islands is considered as the southern end of India.

Barren

#### ALL THE BEST

#### BY

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