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## Chapter – 06 Geography

### Major Landforms of the Earth

- Within the earth a continuous movement is taking place.
  - The first is internal process which leads to upliftment and sinking of the earth's surface at several places.
  - The second is the external process. It is the continuous wearing down and rebuilding of the land surface.
  - The wearing away of the earth's surface is called erosion.
  - The surface is being lowered by the process of erosion and rebuilt by the process of deposition.
  - These two processes are carried out by running water, ice and wind.
  - The different landforms depending on elevation and slope are mountains, plateaus and plains.
  - **Mountains:**
    - (i) A mountain is any natural elevation of the earth's surface with a peak or a summit.
    - (ii) In some mountains, there are permanently frozen rivers of ice. They are called glaciers.
    - (iii) A continuous chain of mountains over a large area is called 'Range'.
    - (iv) The Himalayas, The Alps and The Andes in Asia, Europe and South America respectively are some leading mountains.
    - (v) There are three types of mountains-Fold mountains, Block mountains and the Volcanic mountains.
    - (vi) Mountains are storehouse of water. Further they have forests which give us fuel, fodder, shelter and other products.
  - **Plateau:**
    - (i) A plateau is a flat-topped table land. It is an elevated flat land.
    - (ii) The Deccan plateau in India is one of the oldest plateaus.
    - (iii) Plateaus are useful as they are rich in mineral deposits.'
    - (iv) Many plateaus have waterfalls. The lava plateaus have soil good for cultivation.
  - **Plains:**
    - (i) Plains are low-lying and flat stretches of land.
    - (ii) Plains may be extremely level, slightly rolling and undulating.
    - (iii) Plains are fertile. They are good for cultivation, transport and habitation.
  - **Landforms and the People.**
    - (i) Human settlements are dependent upon types of landforms.
    - (ii) Areas which are dangerous or isolated have less habitation as compared to areas which are plain or rich in minerals.
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