



CLASS - 6TH

SUBJECT: SST

Ch-3 Landforms and Life

1. What are the major types of landforms and their significance to life and culture?

The major types of landforms are the mountains, the plateaus and the plains.

- **Mountains:** Mountains are the land-forms that are much higher than the surrounding landscape. Depending on their height, some mountains are covered with snow. At lower altitudes, the snow melts every summer and turns into water that feeds rivers. At high altitudes, the snow may never melt, leaving the mountain permanently snow-capped.
- **Plateaus:** A plateau is a land form that rises up from the surrounding land and has a more or less flat surface; some of its sides are often steep slopes. Tibetan Plateau is the largest and highest plateau in the world. Plateaus are the 'store house of minerals'. Mining is the major activity on plateaus where many of the world's largest mines are found.
- **Plains:** Plains are the landforms that have an extensive flat or gently undulating surface. They do not have any large hills. They are generally not more than 300 metres above the sea level. Significance of mountains, plateaus and plains in human life and culture.

2. What are the challenges and opportunities of life associated with each landform?

The challenges and opportunities of life associated with each landform are:

1. **Mountains:** Mountain areas are more susceptible to natural hazards and disasters such as avalanches, landslides, cloudburst and flash floods. Mountains are very steep and rugged, which can impact daily life agriculture also.
Opportunities: Mountains are the store house of natural beauty with fertile soil.

2. **Plateaus:** One of the main challenges of plateau is the outgoing erosion of their surface.

This erosion can lead to a patchy landscape which can hinder the development of agriculture and the construction of infrastructure like roads.

3. **Plains:** The plains are ideal for growing crops of all kinds. Agriculture is a major economic occupation in the landforms. Plains also support a variety of flora and fauna.

3. In what type of landform is your town/village/city located? Which features mentioned in this chapter do you see around you?

Ans: I am living in a town where the landform is quite plain. We can do agriculture work on this land as the soil is quite fertile. Black soil is found on the very large scale. So we can do the cultivation of cotton on a very large scale. Farmers are growing crops on large scale as they have their own lands nearby this river.

4. Let us go back to our initial trip from Chhota Nagpur to Prayagraj and Almora. Describe the three landforms you came across on the way.

Ans: The Chhota Nagpur Plateau is a plateau in eastern India which covers much of Jharkhand state, adjacent parts of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal and Bihar.

Prayagraj is one of most ancient & sacred town of India based on the river Ganges plains. It is known for confluence of three rivers.

Almora lies in the beautiful Kumaon mountain range.