

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA





CH 2 PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

- OBJECTIVE: TO UNDERSTAND THE MAJOR LANDFORMS FEATURES AND THE UNDERLYING GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURES, THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH VARIOUS ROCKS AND MINERALS AS WELL AS NATURE OF SOIL TYPE.

The major physiographic divisions of India

Geographically India can be divided into five major divisions

- 1 The Peninsular Plateau region
- 2 The Northern Mountainous region
- 3 The North Indian Plain region
- 4 The Coastal Plain region
- 5 The Indian Islands

Indian Deserts



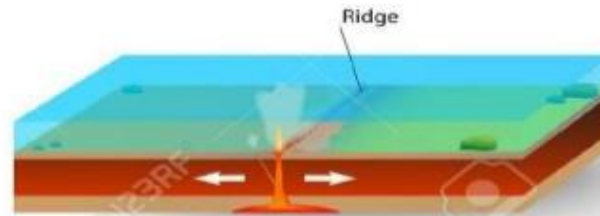
✓ Facts that Matter

1. India is a large landmass formed during different geological periods by processes such as Weathering, Erosion and deposition have also influenced her relief.
2. According to the Theory of Plate tectonics, the crust or the upper part of the earth has been formed out of seven major and some minor plates.
3. These plate movements are of Three types – convergent boundary, Divergent Boundary and transform Boundary.
4. The oldest landmass was a part of the Gondawana land which includes India, Australia, South Africa, South America and Antarctica as one single landmass.

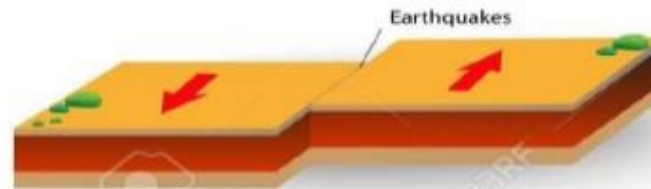
FORMATION

THREE TYPES OF PLATE BOUNDARY

Divergent
plate
boundary



Transform
plate
boundary



Convergent
plate
boundary



✓ Facts that Matters

5. The physiographical Divisions of India
 - a)The Himalayas
 - b)The Northern Plains
 - c)The peninsular Plateau
 - d)The Indian Desert
 - e)The Coastal Plains
 - f)The Islands

The major physiographic divisions of India

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The Himalayas

- The Himalayas are geologically young and structurally fold mountains which stretch over the northern borders of India .
- These mountain ranges run in a west - east direction from Indus to Brahmapu
- Himalayas f about 2400km . rom 400km in



Longitudinal division

- The Himalaya consist of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent :
- The northern most range is known as the inner Himalayas or the Himadri . It is most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6000m . It consist of all prominent Himalayan peaks .
- The range lying to the south of Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is also known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya . The altitude varies between 3700 and 4500m and the average width is of 50 km . This range is famous for hill station like Kangra and Kullu valley .
- The outer most range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks . They extend over a width of 10-50km and have an altitude varying between 900 - 1100m . This range is famous for duns like dehra dun kotli dun etc .

WEST TO EAST DIVISION

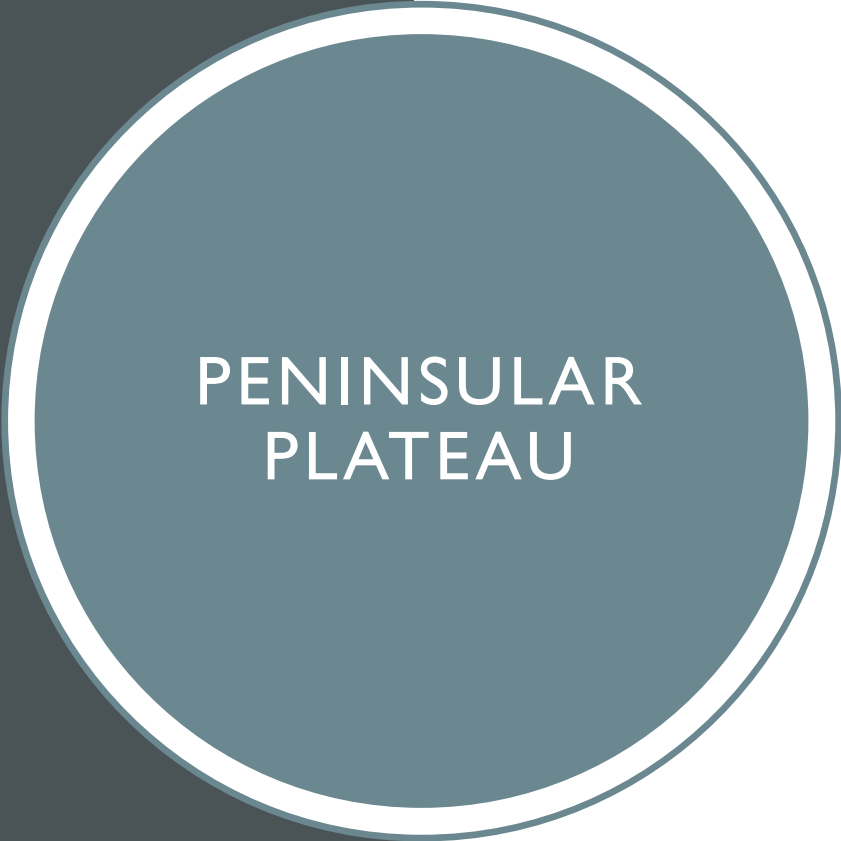
. Himalayas lying between Indus and Satluj : Punjab Himalaya but it is also known regionally as Kashmir

The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas.

The Kali and Tista rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas

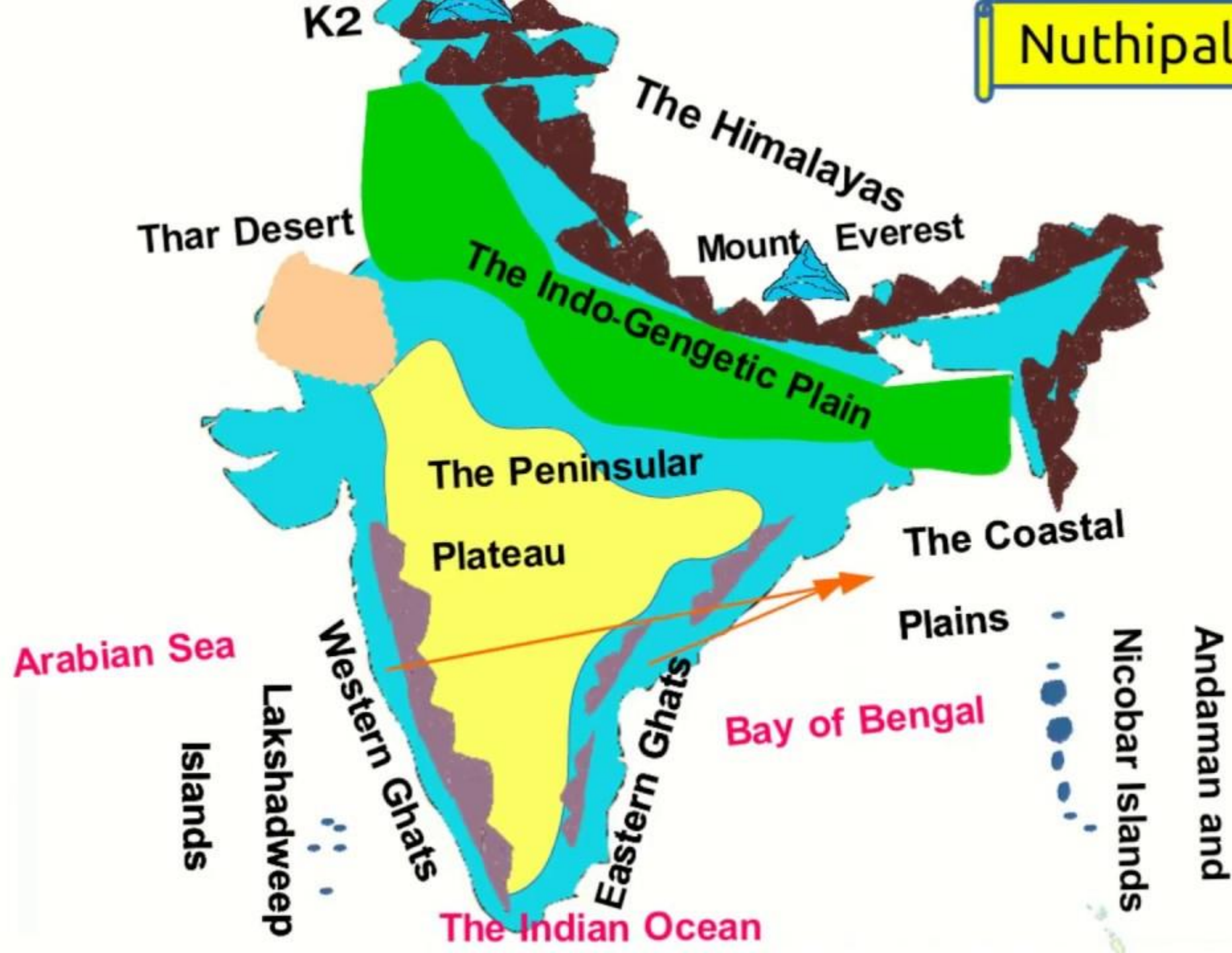
The part lying between Tista and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas.

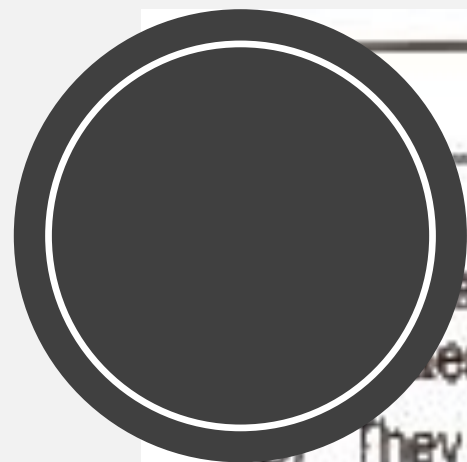




PENINSULAR PLATEAU

- TWO PARTS-
- 1. CENTRALHIGHLAND
- 2. DECCAN PLATEAU





The Eastern Ghats	The Western Ghats
(a) Eastern ghats mark the eastern edge of the Deccan plateau	(a) The Western ghats mark the western edge of the Deccan plateau
(b) They are discontinuous and irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal.	(b) They are continuous and can be crossed through passes only.
(c) They lie parallel to the eastern coast along the Arabian Sea.	(c) The Western Ghats lie parallel to the west coast along the Arabian Sea
(d) The highest mountain is Mahendragiri with a height of 1,501 metres.	(d) The highest peak is Anai Mudi with a height of 2,695 metres
(e) Their average height is 600 metres.	(e) Their average height is 1,600 metres

THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT



THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT

The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes.

This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year. It has arid climate with low vegetatin cover.

Streams appear during the rainy season. Soon after they disappear into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea.

Luni is the only large river in this region

Northern plains

- The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of three major river systems ; the Indus , the Brahmaputra ,the Ganga along with their tributaries . This plain is formed of alluvial soil . The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years , formed this fertile plain . It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq.km . The plain being about 2400km long and 240 to 320 km broad , is a densely populated physiographic division . With a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favorable climate it is agriculturally a very productive region .



