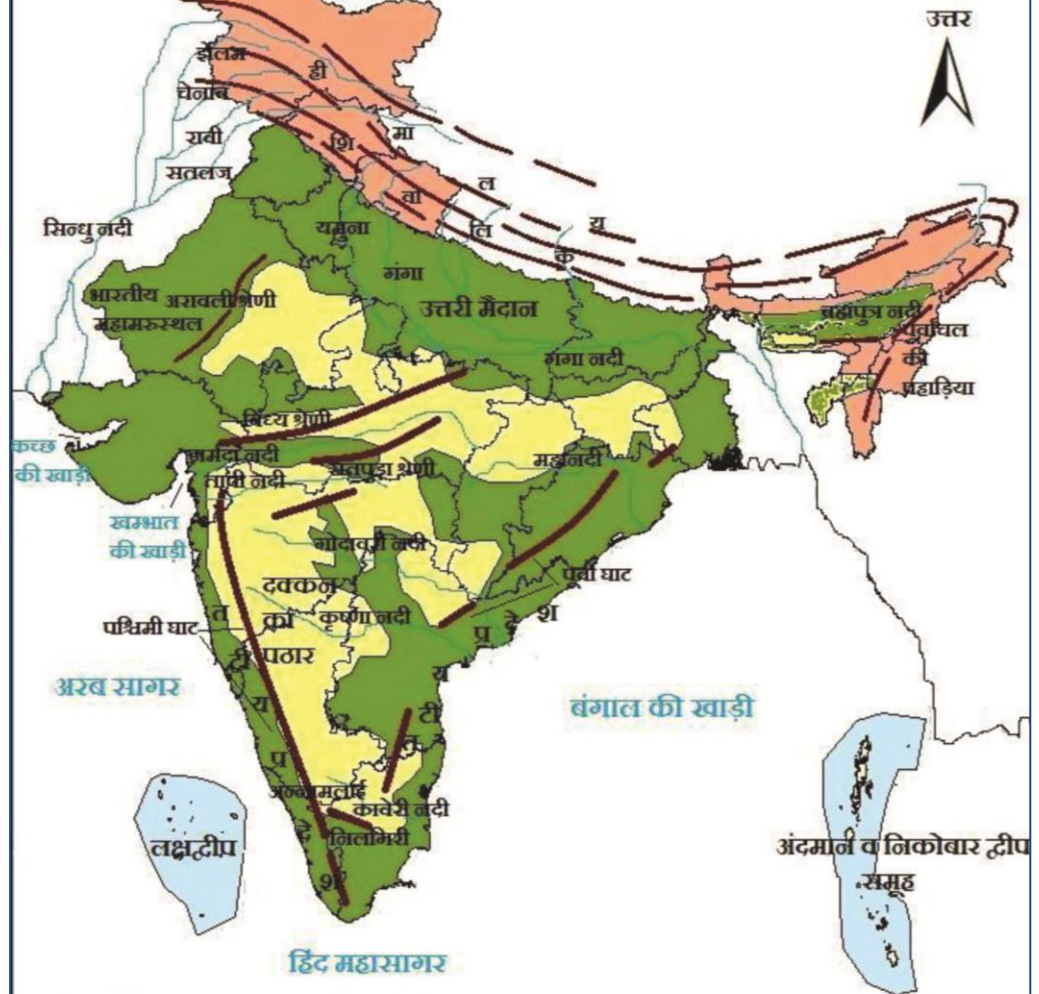


Physical Divisions of India

Physical Divisions of India

- 1. The Himalayas/Northern Mountain Region**
- 2. The Great Plain of North India/Ganga Plain**
- 3. Peninsular Plateau/Southern Plateau**
- 4. Coastal Plain**
- 5. Islands**
- 6. Thar Desert**

भारत भौतिक स्वरूप



- उत्तर और उत्तर-पूर्वी पर्वतीय प्रदेश
- पठार
- मैदानी भूमि
- द्वीप समूह



The Himalayas/Northern Mountain Region

- Nanga mountain to Namcha Barwa-2500 km.
- Origin-
- Carboniferous period-Tethys Sea.
- North-Angaralend/Lareshiya, South-Gondwanaland
- Closing start in Cretaceous period.
- First upliftment in Eocene (7), By Fold.
- Last upliftment in Pleistocene (10 Lac years)
- Youth Stage.

Physical Division of Himalaya

1. The Siwalik/Sub/Outer Himalaya
2. Lesser/Middle/Himachal Himalaya
3. Greater/Inner/Main/Himadri/Barfila Himalaya
4. Trans/Tibet Himalaya

Regional Division of Himalaya

- **1. Panjab or Himachal Himalaya-Between Sindhu to Satluj, 560 km.**
- **2. Kumaun Himalaya-Satluj to Kali, 320 km**
- **3. Nepal Himalaya-Kali to Tista, 800 km**
- **4. Assam Himalaya-Tista to Brahmaputra, 750 km**

Importance

- 1. जलवायु नियंत्रक
- 2. नदियों का उद्गम स्थल
- 3. मैदानों का निर्माण
- 4. जैविक संसाधन
- 5. वर्षा कराने में सहायक
- 6. व्यापारिक खेती
- 7. चारागाह
- 8. खनिज
- 9. जलविद्युत
- 10. पर्यटन
- 11. प्राकृतिक सीमा, आदि।

The Great Plain of North India

- It is made up of fresh alluvium which is deposited by the rivers (Ganga & tributaries).
- Sindhu to Ganga Delta-3200 km
- Satluj to Ganga Delta-2400 km
- Maximum depth-2000 m
- 24% of India
- Newest
- Fertile Part (Pleistocene)

Physical Division of Ganga Plain

भाबर
(Bhabbar)

तराई
(Tarai)

बांगर
(Bangar)

खादर
(Khadar)

Importance

- भारतीय सभ्यता का पालना ।
- उपजाऊ कांप मिट्टी ।
- मिट्टी का प्रति वर्ष नवीनीकरण ।
- नदियों का जाल ।
- परिवहन, उद्योग, नहरों का जाल ।
- अन्न भण्डार ।
- 45 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या ।

Peninsular Plateau/Southern Plateau

- **Largest physical division of India-16 Lac sq km. (Approx. 50%)**
- **Triangular.**
- **North boundary-Arawalli, Kemur, Rajmahal, Shilong.**
- **Three Side-Coastal Plain**
- **14 States-SE-Rajasthan, Gujarat, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, S-Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Meghalaya.**

Importance

- आकस्मिक भूगर्भिक हलचलों का अभाव
- सम जलवायु
- खनिजों में धनी
- उपजाऊ काली मिट्टी
- सघन वन
- जल विद्युत की संभावना
- कृषि

Coastal Plain

- A narrow plain situated between peninsular plateau and ocean.

- 2 parts-
- 1. Western coastal plain
- 2. Eastern coastal plain



Islands

- 2 major Island groups:-
- Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- Lakshadweep Island

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- A group of 572 islands of which 38 are inhabited
- Andaman-Comprises 550 islands of which 28 are inhabited
- Nicobar-22 islands of which 10 are inhabited
- Volcanic & Coral Islands



Lakshadweep

- **Group of 36 islands, 10 inhabited**
- **Total area of 32 sq km.**
- **220 to 440 km away from Kochi (Arabian Sea)**
- **Meaning 'A hundred thousand islands' (One lakh islands)**
- **Coral Island**
- **Ocean Son**