

INDIA - POLITICAL



Chapter - 2

Physical features of India

→ Major Physiographic Divisions:- The physical features of India can be divided into six categories, depending on these geological features.

- i) The Himalayan Mountains
- ii) The Northern Plains
- iii) The Deccan Plateau
- iv) The Indian Desert
- v) The Coastal Plains
- vi) The Islands

INDIA - POLITICAL



NAME
STD
SEC



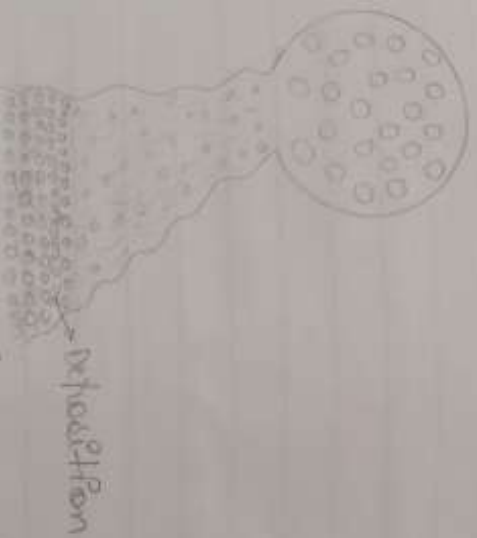


Fig: Deposition of certain place

State of Tectonic



⇒ Variation in rock formation:-

Three ~~type~~

is three basic type of rock.

- i) Igneous rock
- ii) Sedimentary rock
- iii) Metamorphic rock

Made when high pressure and temperature exerted on igneous or sedimentary rock.

Main phenomenon:-

- i) Weathering:- Breaking down the bigger rocks into smaller parts.

- ii) Erosion:- This some rocks move away or pushed away by any force like - wind/water, that will be dead into erosion.



Fig: Himadul

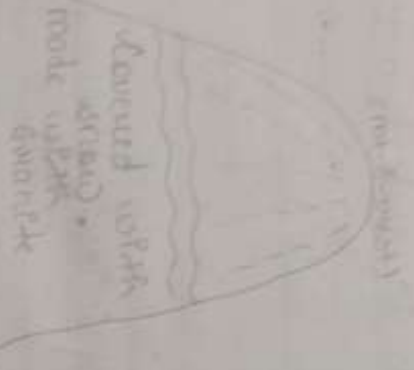


Fig: Shivalik



⇒ The Himalayan mountains:-

* Himalayas [Lower] Himalaya:-
Southernmost range of Himalaya.

• The altitude varies from 2000 to 4000m

• Average width is 50 km

• The longest and important range is this part of range.

• The two other ranges are Shivalik and Mahabharat range.

• These are famous valleys - Valley of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kulu valley & in Shivalik Punjab

* Himalayas [Great / Inner] Himalaya:-

• Northern most range of Himalaya. ex. Ke, mount Everest etc.

• It is made by granite.

• Number of species descended from this range

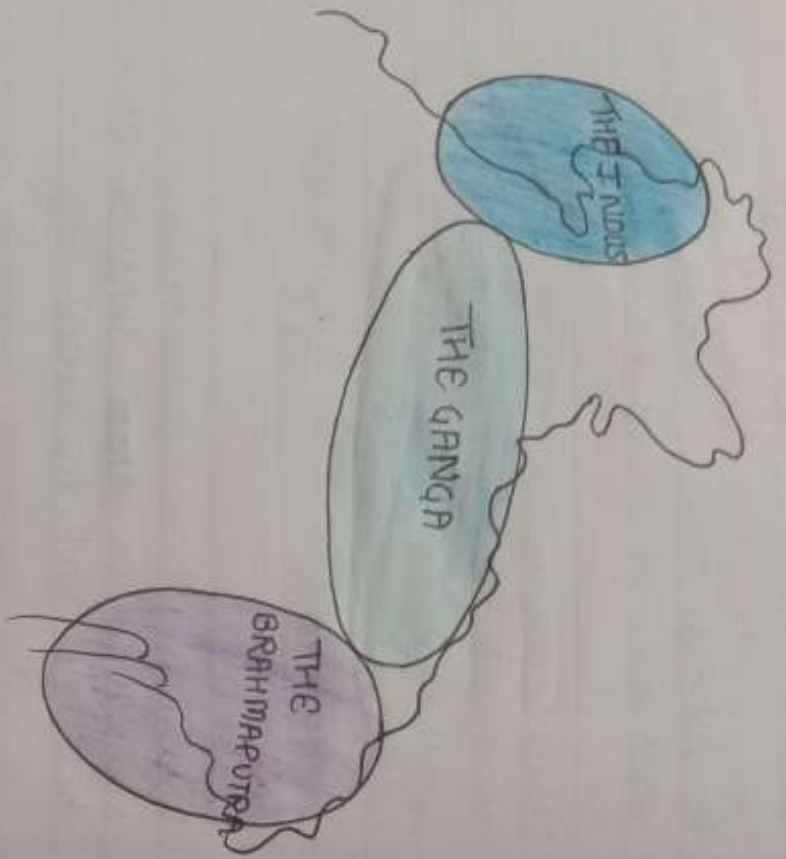
Fig: Shivalik

* Shivalik [outer most range] :-

- An altitude varied from 300 to 1100 m and a width is 10 to 20 km.
- It is composed by unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayas ranges.
- Covered with - thick gravel and alluvium.
- Valley lies between Lesser Himalaya and Shivalik are known as ~~the~~ doons. Ex - Dehradun, Kotlihan and Patalkhan.

→ Division ~~of~~ on the basis of regions (east to west) into five categories :-

- i) Punjab Himalayas (Vic & Indus and Satluj)
- ii) Himachal Himalaya (Vic Satluj and Kali)
- iii) Nepal Himalaya (Kali & Trista)
- iv) Western Himalaya (Trista & Brahmaputra)
- v) Kuvanaheal Himalaya

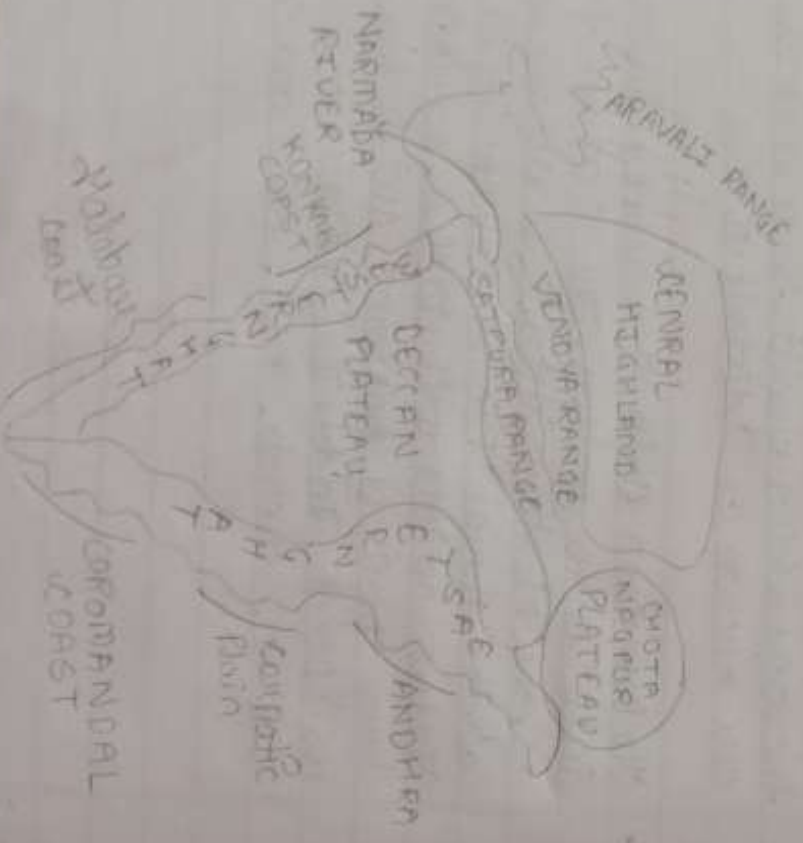
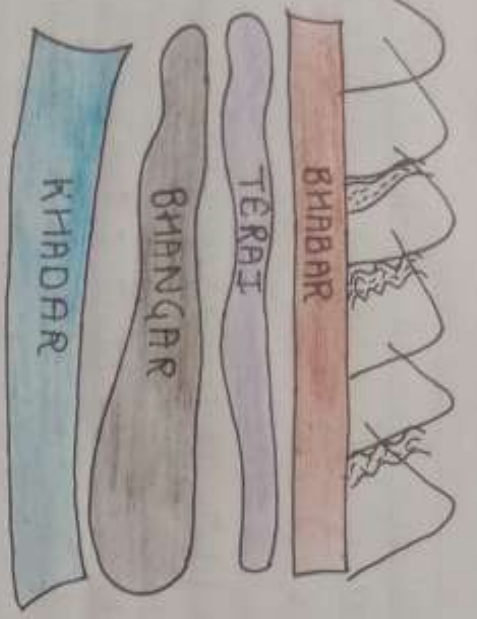


⇒ The Northern plain :-

- It has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems namely - the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- This plain is formed of alluvial soil, wheat cover area of 7 lakh sq. km, being about 2700 km long and 240 to 320 km broad with the densely population.

- Note → The rivers in this lower course split into numerous channels due to the deposition of silt. These channels are known as distributaries.

- The Northern plain is broadly divided into three section. The western part of the Northern plain is separated by the Rajasth Plains. Formed by the Indus and its tributaries. occupying large part of Pakistan that is known as Doab. Indus tributaries - Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Satluj.

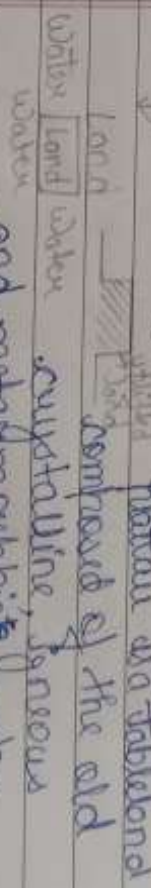


- The Ganga plain extends between Ghaggar and Teesta. This spread over - Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Bihar, partly Jharkhand and west Bengal.

- Brahmaputra - Assam lies in the Brahmaputra plain.

Note:- The northern plains generally described as flat land with no variation in its relief, but the plain also have diverse relief features.

⇒ Peninsular Plateau → The peninsular



It is formed by the weathering and disintegration of the Gondwana land and thus, making the oldest landmass.

The peninsular plateau have two broad divisions -

- Central Highlands
- Deccan Plateau

Central Highlands:-

- Lies above Narmada river
- Covers a major part of Malwa plateau.
- The Vindhyan range is bounded by the Satpura range on the south and the Aravalis on the northwest.
- The further westward extension gradually merge with the sandy and rocky desert of ~~the~~ Rajasthan.
- Rivers draining this region (southwest to northeast) - Chambal, Sindh, Betwa, and Ken.
- Wider in the west but narrow in the east.
- Eastward extension locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.
- The Chotanagpur makes the further eastward extension, drained by the Damodar river.



Deccan Plateau:-

- It is the triangular landmass, in the south of Narmada river, and Satpura range in the north.
- The Mahadev, the Kaimur hills and the Maikal range form its eastern extensions.
- Three prominent hill ranges are the Garo, the Khasi and the Jaintia hills.

The western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

- Western Ghat is higher than Eastern Ghat.

Western Ghats

Average elevation - 600 m
Continuous.

Western Ghats causes
Orographic rain by
facing the rain bearing
[Many rivers flow]

Eastern Ghats

Average elevation - 300
to 600 m discontinuous
stretch from the Mahadevi
Valley to the Nizams in
South.

Highest peaks:-

- a) Anai Mudi (2695 m)
- b) Doda Beta (2637 m)
- c) Mahendragiri (1501 m)



1. Amudarya - The largest lake area located in Central Asia.

2. The Aral Sea

- It is the largest body of water in Central Asia, located between the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea. It is a saltwater lake with low salinity.
- The lake's water level is low and the water is very salty.
- The lake is very low and the water is very salty.
- The lake is very low and the water is very salty.
- The lake is very low and the water is very salty.
- The lake is very low and the water is very salty.

3. The Caspian Sea

- The Caspian Sea is a large body of water located between the Black Sea and the Bay of Bengal.



- The western coast is sandwiched between the western ghats and Arabian Sea, is a narrow plain.
- It consists of three sections.
 - a) Konkan coast.
 - b) Kannad Plain.
 - c) Malabar coast.
- Plains along the Bay of Bengal are wide and level
- A Northern part is referred to as the Northern Circar while the southern part is known as Comorandel coast.

Rivers- Mahanadi, Godavari and the Kaveri

⇒ The Island :-

Lakshadweep Island group :- Lying close to the Malabar coast of Kerala, composed of small coral islands, earlier known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive



- The Andaman and Nicobars: The elongated chain located in the Bay of Bengal, extending from north to south.
- Entire group of islands divided into two broad categories - Andaman (north) and Nicobars (south).
- These islands are elevated portion of submarine mountains.
- There is a great ~~at~~ diversity of flora and fauna in this group of islands too.

