

GEOGRAPHY
B.A-II,HG-(2)-G(3), UNIT-1,
PHYSIOGRAPHY

Physiographic Division of India

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PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISION INDIA

- According to S.P Chatterjee India can be divided into seven physiographic division, they are:
 1. The Northern Mountains
 2. The Great plains of north India
 3. The central high lands
 4. The peninsular plateau
 5. The eastern coastal plains
 6. The western coastal plains
 7. Bordering Seas and Islands
- Some authors included Eastern and Western Ghats and The Great Thar desert as separate division but the eastern and western Ghats form the part of the Peninsular plateau and the Great Thar Desert as part of the Great Plains of India



THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

- It includes the chain of mountains including the Great Himalayas and the mountain ranges which extends to the north-east.
- The Himalayas are divided into two **the Western Himalayas and the Eastern Himalayas**.
- The Western Himalayas is divided into **four** regions they are *the Northern Kashmir Himalayas, the Southern Kashmir Himalayas, the Punjab Himalayas & the Kumaon Himalayas*.
- The eastern Himalayas is divided into **four** regions they are *the Sikkim Himalayas, the Darjeeling Himalayas, the Bhutan Himalayas & the Assam Himalayas*
- **Note:** The northern mountains will be explained in detail in another ppt....



THE GREAT PLAINS OF NORTH INDIA

- The Great plain lies between the Himalayas in the north and the Peninsular plateau region in the South.
- The great plains extend from the Indus Delta in the West to the Ganges Delta in the East a part of the Indus delta lies in Pakistan.
- The great plain can be divided into three broad divisions, namely: The Western Plain, the Northern Plains and the Punjab Plain.
- The western plain consists of arid land of Rajasthan.
- The Punjab plain also called as the Punjab Haryana plain which has the Yamuna river as its eastern boundary. The plain is formed by the deposit of the five river, the Setluj, the Ravi, the Beas, the Chenab and the Jhelum, its known as the Punjab plain or the land of five rivers.
- The Northern plain is formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra river. The Ganga plain stretches over the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal and also parts of Assam. In Assam, Bengal and Bangladesh it is also formed by the deposits of Brahmaputra river. The Ganga plain is known by different name in different region such as Rohilkhand plain, Awadh Plain, Bihar Plain. The Ganga plain is one of the largest plain of the world and constitute 55% of the total area of the Great plain.



CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

- The Central Highland lies between the Great plains in the north and the Deccan Plateau in the south.
- The Central Highland can be divided into the northern and southern central highland.
- The northern central highland is divided into four divisions namely the Aravalli Range, Eastern Rajasthan upland, Madhya bharat pathar and Bundelkhand plain.
- The southern central highland is also divided into four divisions namely the Malwa Plateau, Vindhya Scarplands, Vindhya Range and Narmada Valley.



PENINSULAR PLATEAU

- The Peninsular plateau constitute the largest psychological division of India facing the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Arabian Sea in the west.
- The peninsular plateau consists of five distinct physiographic subdivisions, namely the western hills, northern Deccan plateau, Southern Deccan plateau, Eastern plateau and the Eastern hills.
- The western hills cover all the three section of the Sahyadris (Western Ghats) namely Northern Sahyadri, Middle Sahyadri and Southern Sahyadri.
- The northern Deccan plateau comprises Satpura range and the Maharashtra plateau.
- The southern Deccan plateau can be divided into Telangana plateau and the Karnataka Plateau.
- The eastern plateau consists mainly of the plateau of Chotanagpur plateau, Bhagelkhand plateau and Danda karnaya.
- The eastern hills consists mainly of the Cuddapah range and the Tamil Nadu Hills. It is also known as the Eastern Ghats.

EASTERN COAST

- Eastern Coast lies between the Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal and stretches from Ganga delta to cape comorin.
- It is marked by number of Deltas namely the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauveri.
- It is called by different name in different region for example it is called as Utkal plain in Orissa, Andhra plain between the Godavari and Krishna and south of the Andhra plain is called as Tamil Nadu plain.
- The eastern coast is also called as the Payan Ghat which extends from cape comorine to the delta of Krishna and Godavari.



WESTERN COAST

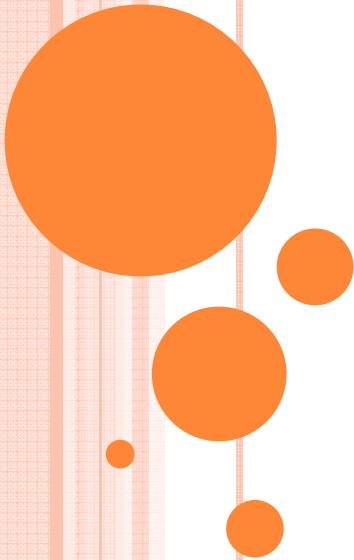
- The western coast extends from the Gulf of Cambay in the north to Cape Comorin in the South and the western Ghats in the east and the Arabian sea in the west.
- It is made up of mud brought down by the short streams originating from the western Ghats.
- At the north end are two peninsular namely Kutch and Kathiawar and the vast extensive plain of Gujarat.
- To the south of Gujarat are the Coastal plains which is divided into three regions namely the Konkan coast, the Karnataka coast and the Keral coast.
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BORDERING SEAS AND ISLANDS

- India has a large number of Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea.
- The islands in the Bay of Bengal is known as Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Andaman islands are divided into three main Islands namely the Northern Andaman, Middle Andaman and Southern Andaman. Port Blair the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands lies in the Southern Islands.
- South of the Andaman are the Nicobar islands consisting of 19 islands, and Car Nicobar is in the Northern most where as the Great Nicobar is the largest.
- In the Arabian sea Lakshadweep Islands are located which are divided into three parts namely the Amendivi Islands, Laccadive Islands and the Minicoy Islands. All are tiny islands of coral origin and are surrounded by fringing reefs. Kavarati the capital of Lakshadweep islands is part of the Laccadive Island.





THANK YOU

Please read this slide having the Atlas by the side for reference.

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