

**DPG School of Technology & Management
Sector – 34 , Gurugram**

Geography of India : Introductory Perspective
(Subject Code : 25GEOX03MD01)

Presentation on

**Major physiographic division
of India**

Submitted to
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Major Physiographic Division of India

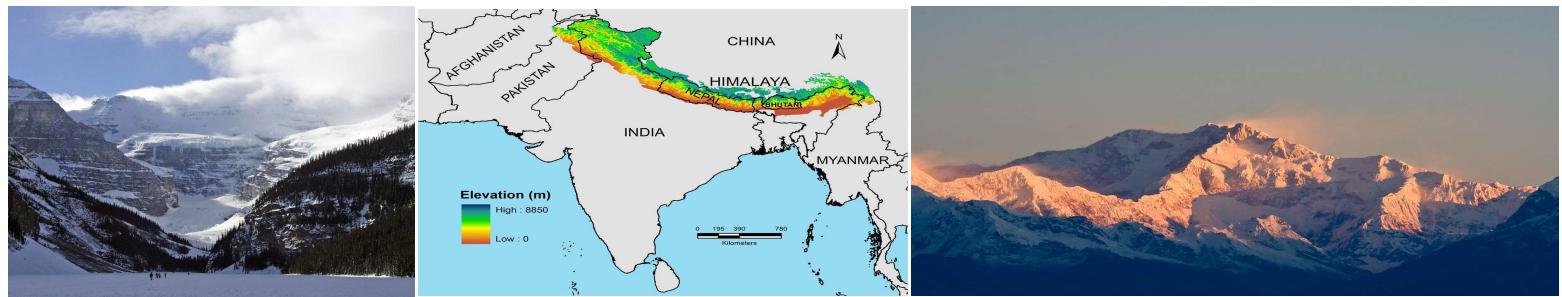
Content :

- India has a diverse physical landscape formed by various natural processes .
- The country can be divided into six major physiographic divisions :
 1. The Northern Mountains
 2. The Northern Plains
 3. The Peninsular Plateau
 4. The Indian Desert
 5. The Coastal Plains
 6. The Islands
- Each region differs in origin , structure , relief , and natural resources , shaping India's geography and economy .

The Northern Mountains

Content:

- The Himalayas form India's northern boundary.
- They extend over 2,400 km from Jammu & Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh.
- Divided into three ranges – Himadri, Himachal, and Shiwalik.
- Act as climatic barriers, source of perennial rivers, and home to rich biodiversity.
- Major peaks: Mount Everest (Nepal), Kanchenjunga (India).
- Important passes include Nathula, Shipki La, and Zoji La.



The Northern Plains

Content:

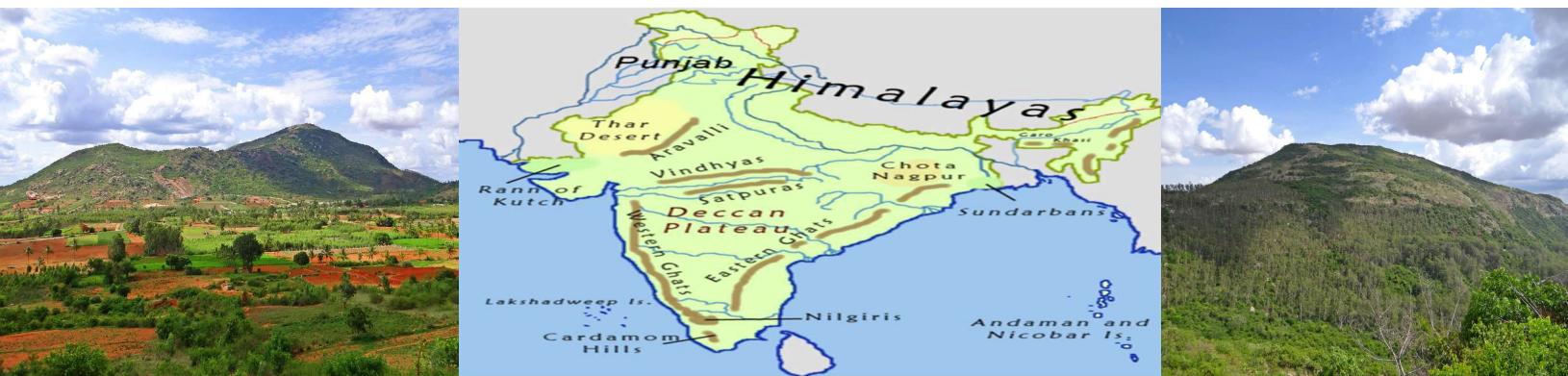
- Formed by the depositional work of rivers – Ganga, Indus, and Brahmaputra.
- Spread over Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, and West Bengal.
- Composed of fertile alluvial soil ideal for agriculture.
- Densely populated and well-connected by transport.
- Divided into Western, Central, and Eastern Plains.
- Major crops: wheat, rice, sugarcane, and jute.



The Peninsular Plateau

Content:

- Oldest landmass of India formed during the Gondwana period.
- Lies to the south of Northern Plains.
- Divided into Central Highlands and Deccan Plateau.
- Rich in minerals like iron, coal, and manganese.
- Rivers: Narmada, Tapti, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri.
- Major hills: Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, and Western Ghats.



The Indian Desert

Content:

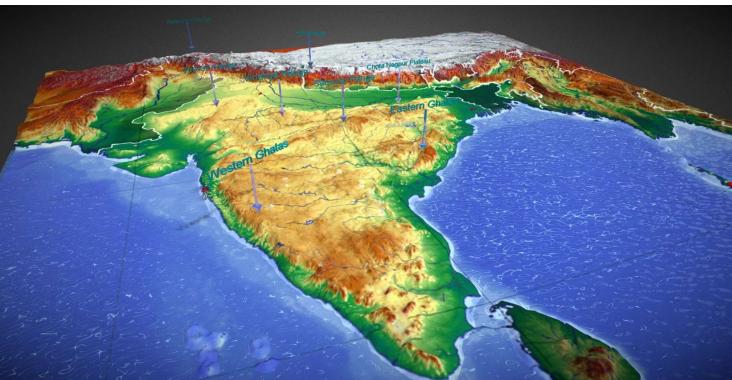
- Located in western Rajasthan, also known as the Thar Desert.
- Characterized by arid climate, sand dunes, and scanty rainfall.
- River Luni is the only major river.
- Vegetation is sparse; agriculture depends on irrigation.
- Indira Gandhi Canal has transformed parts into fertile land.
- Camel is called the “Ship of the Desert.”



The Coastal Plains

Content:

- Stretch along both sides of Peninsular India.
- Divided into: Western Coastal Plain and Eastern Coastal Plain.
- Western Coast: Konkan, Kannad, and Malabar regions.
- Eastern Coast: Northern Circars and Coromandel Coast.
- Important ports: Mumbai, Chennai, Kochi, and Visakhapatnam.
- Support trade, fishing, and tourism activities.



The Islands

Content:

- India has two major island groups – Andaman & Nicobar (Bay of Bengal) and Lakshadweep (Arabian Sea).
- Andaman & Nicobar: volcanic origin, dense forests, and strategic location.
- Lakshadweep: coral islands, known for lagoons and marine life.
- Support tourism, fisheries, and biodiversity conservation.
- Provide India maritime security and oceanic resources.



Summary and Map of Major Physiographic Divisions of India

Content:

- India's land is divided into six major physiographic divisions –
 1. Northern Mountains
 2. Northern Plains
 3. Peninsular Plateau
 4. Indian Desert
 5. Coastal Plains
 6. Islands
- Each division has unique features, climate, and resources.
- Together, they influence India's agriculture, transport, and settlement patterns.
- The political-physical map shows these divisions clearly across the country.