

A graphic of a fireball or comet streaking across the top of the page.

ONE SHOT

REVISION SERIES

CLASS 9 GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA





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Physical Features of India

One Shot Live Revision Series

Date	Class 10 th Live @ 6:00 PM Daily	Class 9 th Live @ 8:45 PM Daily
17 Sep 23	The rise of nationalism in Europe	The French Revolution
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Major physical features of India



- The Himalayan mountains
- The Northern plains
- The Peninsular Plateau
- The Indian desert
- The Coastal plains
- The Islands

The Himalayan Mountain

- The Himalayas are the young fold mountains which are the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world.
- They are 2400 km long, their width varies from 400 km in Kashmir to 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh.

The Himalayas have three parallel ranges in the longitudinal extent namely

Himadri

(Greater or inner Himalayas)

- It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres.
- It contains all prominent Himalayan peaks.

Himachal

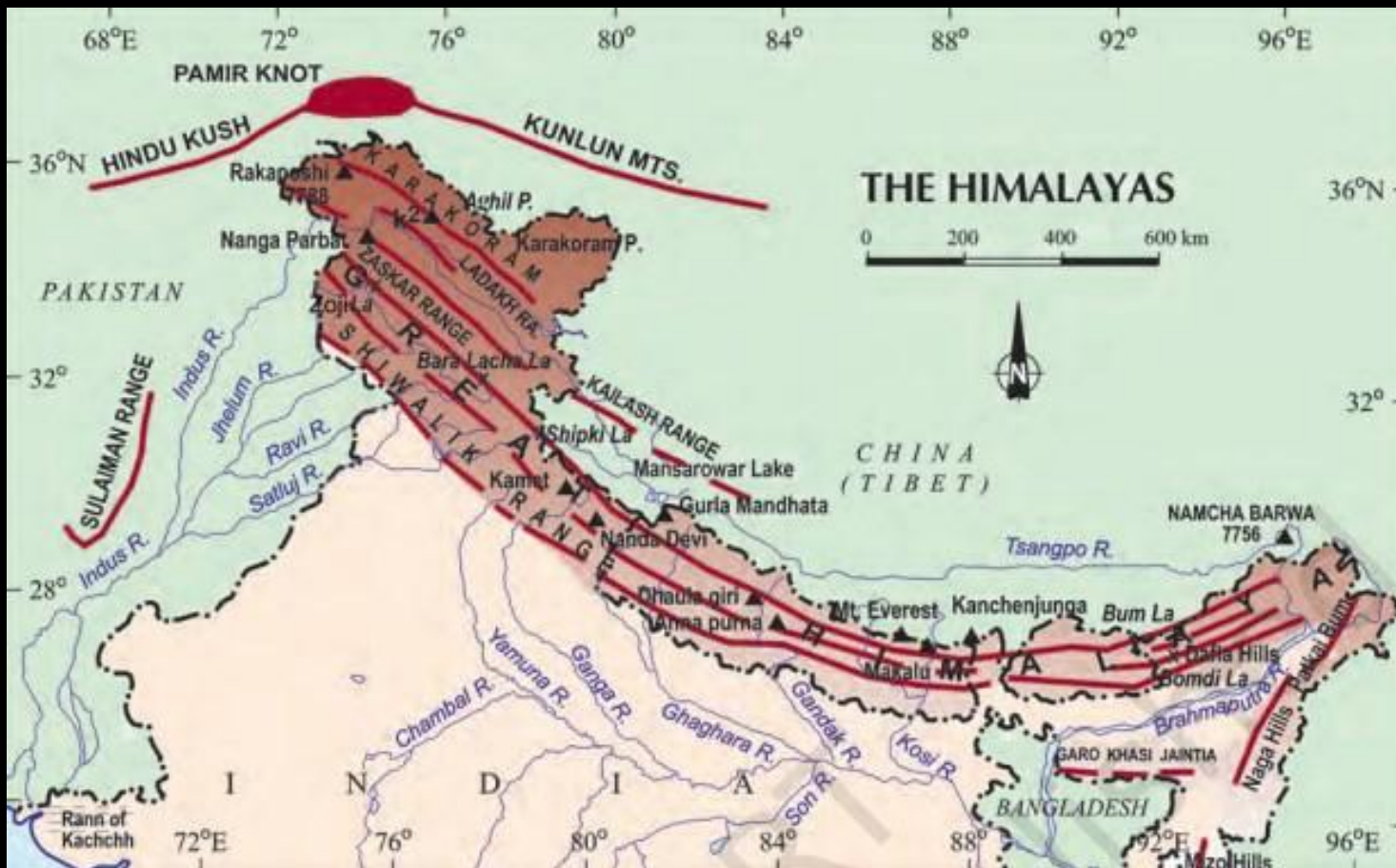
(Middle Himalayas)

- The altitude varies between 3,700 and 4,500 metres and the average width is of 50 km.
- While the Pir Panjal range forms the longest and the most important range, the Dhauladhar and the Mahabharat ranges are also prominent ones.

Shivalik

(Outer Himalayas)

- These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges located farther north.
- The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns.



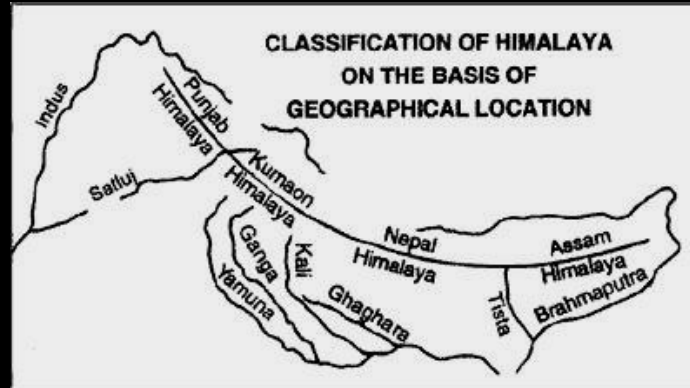
The Himalayas can be divided into four sections

Punjab Himalayas
(They lie between Indus and Satluj)

Kumaon Himalayas
(They lie between Satluj and Kali)

Nepal Himalayas
(They lie between Kali and Tista)

Assam Himalayas
(They lie between Tista and Dibang (Tsangpo))



Purvachal or the Eastern hills and mountains

- Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India.
- The Purvachal comprises the Patkai hills, the Naga hills, the Manipur hills and the Mizo hills.

The Northern Plains

- The Northern Plain spread over an area of 7 lakh sq km, 2400 km long and 240 km to 320 km broad.
- The rivers entering from northern mountains are associated with the **depositional work**.
- The rivers in the lower course split in numerous channels due to the deposition of slit. These channels are known as **distributaries**.
- Northern plains have four regions with different relief features

Bhabar

(It lies at the foot of Shivalik, a narrow 8-16 km wide belt of pebbles.)

Terai

(A wet marshy area with wildlife and forests)

Bangar

(Older alluvium plain which rises above the level of the flood plains.)

Khadar

(Younger alluvium of the flood plains.)



Bhabar



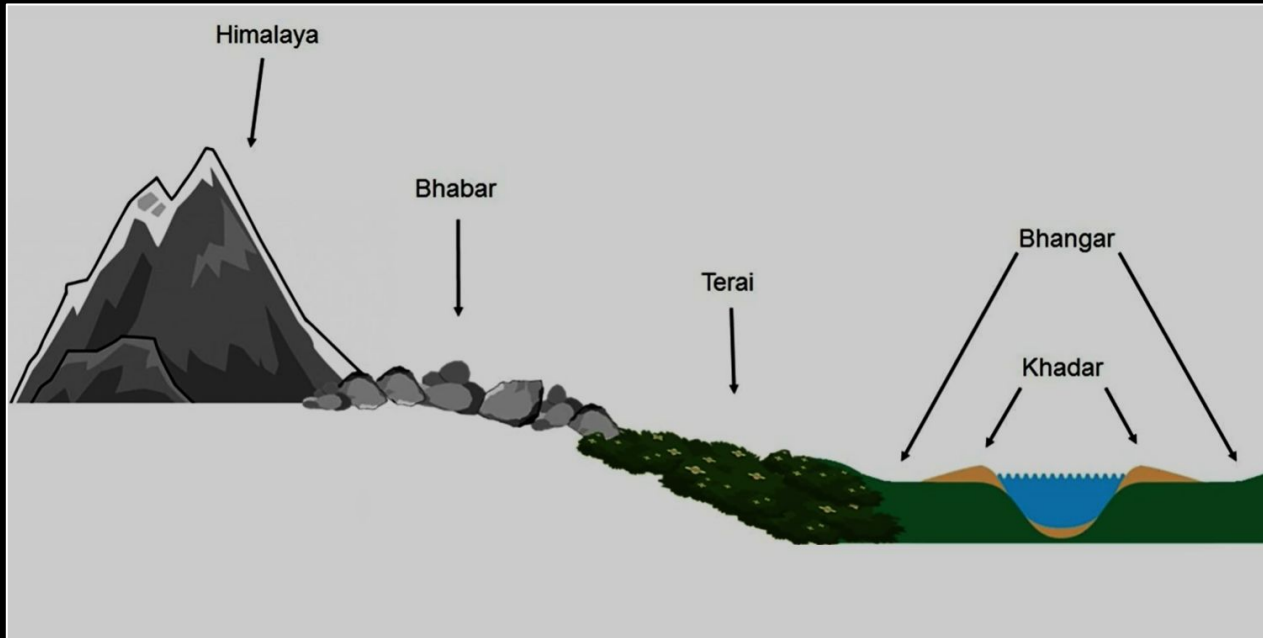
Terai



Bhangar



Khadar



The

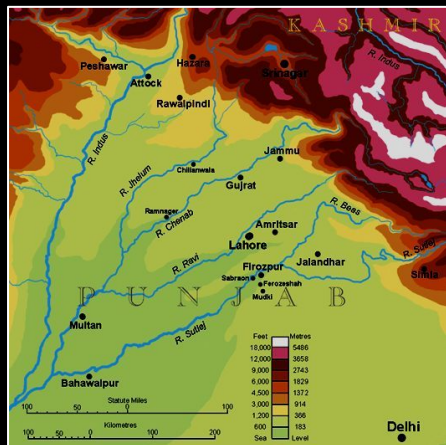
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Punjab

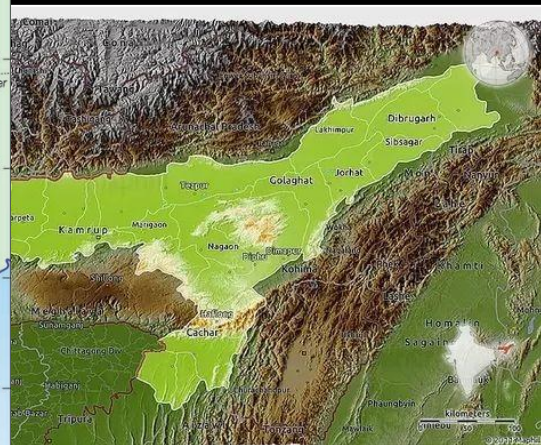
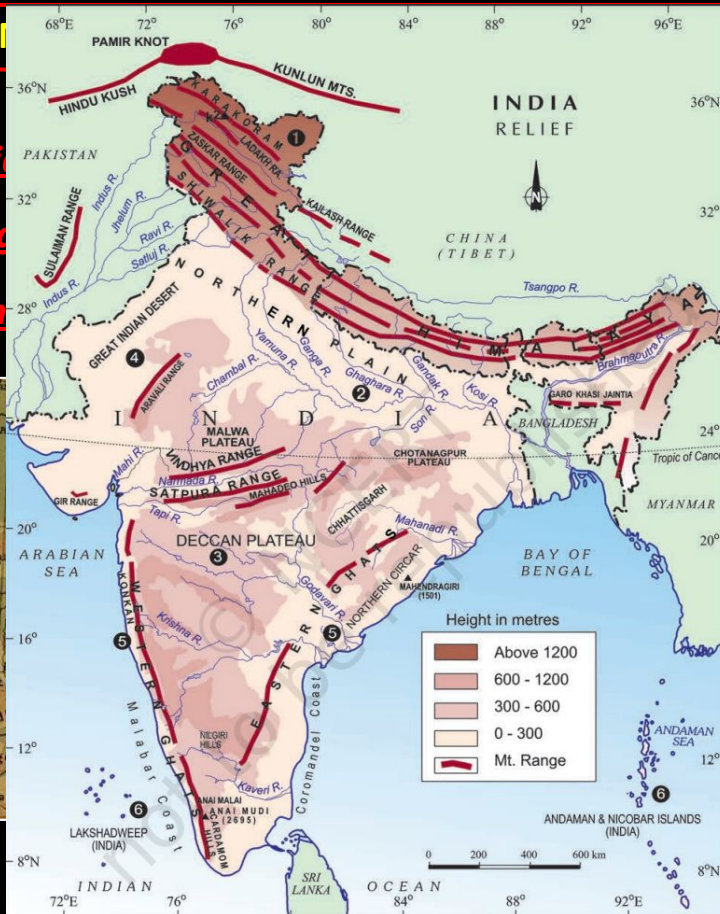
ries.

Gand

Brah



Punjab plains



Brahmaputra plain

The Peninsular plateau

- Peninsular plateau is a table land created by breaking and drifting of Gondwana land.
- The plateau has been divided mainly into two divisions

Central Highlands
(Part of Peninsular Plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river covering a major area of the Malwa plateau is known as Central Highlands.)

Deccan Plateau
(Is a triangular landmass that lies to the South of the Narmada river.)



The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats**Western Ghats**

- The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the western and the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau respectively.
- Western ghats lie parallel to the western coast.
- They are continuous and can be crossed through passes only.
- The highest peaks include the **Anai Mudi (2,695metres)** and the **Doda Betta (2,637 metres)**

Eastern Ghats

- The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats.
- Their average elevation is 900 1600 metres as against 600 metres of the Eastern Ghats.
- The Eastern Ghats stretch from the Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiris in the south.
- The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal.
- **Mahendragiri (1,501 metres)** is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats. Shevroy Hills and the Javadi Hills are located to the southeast of the Eastern Ghats.

The Indian Desert

- The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills.
- It is a sandy plain covered with sand dunes.
- This region mainly receives low rainfall, i.e., below 150 mm per year.
- Major area is covered by Barchans (crescent shaped dunes).
- **Luni** is the only river in the region.



The Coastal Plains



The Peninsular Plateau is flanked by the narrow coastal strips - which runs along the Bay of Bengal in the east and Arabian Sea in the west



The Western coast is divided into



Konkan (Mumbai - Goa):

Northern stretch

Kannad plain:

Central stretch

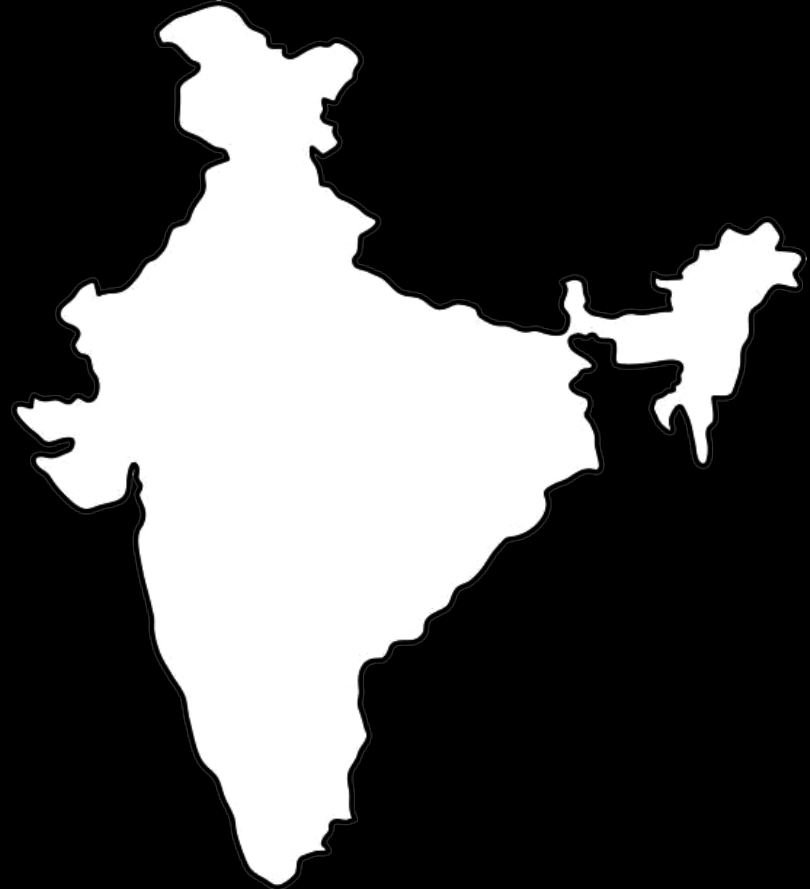
Malabar coast:

Southern stretch

The Eastern coastal strip is divided into



**Northern circar
coromandel coast**



The Islands**Lakshadweep Islands**

- Lying close to the Malabar coast of Kerala
- This group of islands is composed of small coral islands.
- Earlier they were known as **Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive**. In 1973 these were named as Lakshadweep.
- It covers small area of 32 sq km.
- **Kavaratti island** is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep.

Andaman Nicobar

- The elongated chain of islands located in the Bay of Bengal extending from north to south.
- The entire group of islands is divided into two broad categories, The **Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south**.
- It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains.
- These islands lie close to equator and experience equatorial climate and has thick forest cover.



Advantage of diverse Physical features

- The **northern mountains** are the major sources of water and forest wealth.
- The **northern plains** are the granaries of the country. They provide the base for early civilisations.
- The **plateau** is a storehouse of minerals, which has played a crucial role in the industrialisation of the country.
- The **coastal region and island** groups provide sites for fishing and port activities.

Mountains

Major sources of water and forest wealth.



Northern Plains

Granaries of the country



Plateau

Storehouse of Minerals



Coastal regions and Islands

Provides sites for fishing and port activities.





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
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