

Geography of India

India is a vast South Asian country with diverse geographical features ranging from the towering Himalayan mountains in the north to the coastal plains and islands in the south. It is the seventh-largest country in the world by land area and is bordered by Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar, with the Indian Ocean to the south.

Major Physiographic Divisions:

1. The Himalayan Region – A young fold mountain system containing the world's highest peaks, acting as a climatic barrier and source of major rivers like the Ganga, Yamuna, and Brahmaputra.
2. The Indo-Gangetic Plains – One of the most fertile agricultural regions, formed by alluvial deposits from major rivers.
3. The Peninsular Plateau – Composed of ancient rock formations, including the Deccan Plateau, Western Ghats, and Eastern Ghats.
4. The Coastal Plains – Stretch along the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal with important ports and beaches.
5. The Indian Desert – Located in Rajasthan, characterized by arid climate, dunes, and sparse vegetation.
6. The Islands – Andaman & Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea.

Climate:

India experiences a tropical monsoon climate, with four major seasons: winter, summer, monsoon, and post-monsoon. The southwest monsoon is crucial for agriculture.

Rivers:

Major rivers include the Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Godavari, Krishna, Narmada, and Cauvery. The river systems support agriculture, hydropower, and transportation.

Biodiversity:

India has rich biodiversity with forests, wildlife sanctuaries, and national parks. It is one of the 17 megadiverse countries of the world, home to species like the Bengal tiger, Indian elephant, and one-horned rhinoceros.

Conclusion:

India's geography is marked by immense diversity that influences its culture, economy, climate, and lifestyle. From mountains to plains, plateaus to deserts, and coasts to islands, the country exhibits a wide range of natural landscapes.