Class - 3rd Sem Paper- CC7 Date - 18/09/2020 Unit - I-1

Indian Geo-1

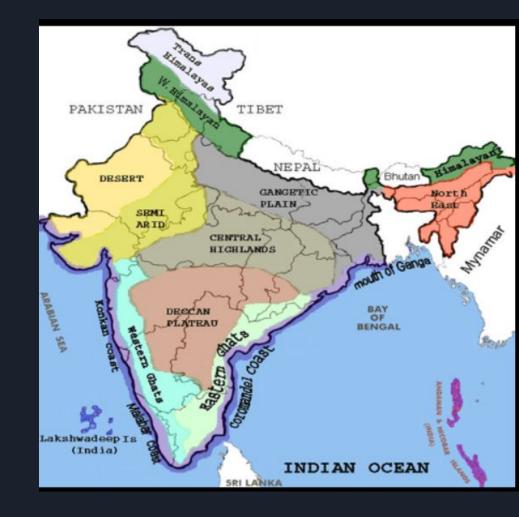
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Topic Covered - Physiographic divisions of India



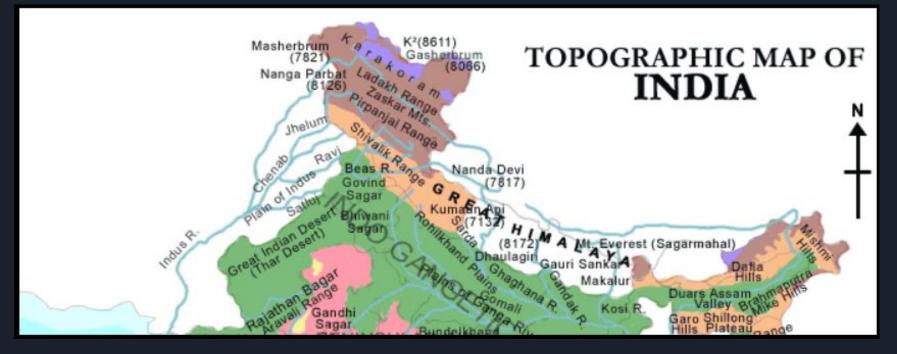
Physiographic Divisions

- 1. The Northern Mountain
- 2. Northern Indian Plain
- 3. The Peninsular Plateau
- 4. The Great Indian Desert
- 5. The Coastal Regions
- 6. Islands

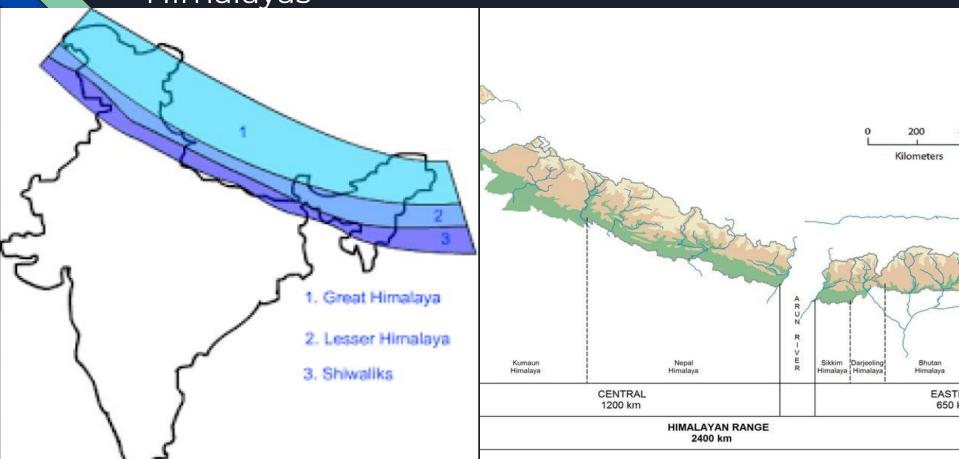




1. The Northern Mountain



Himalayas

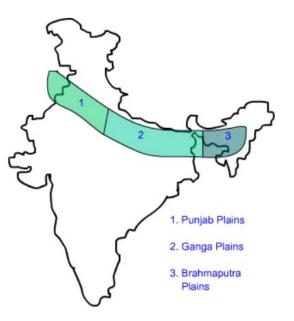


2. Northern Indian Plain

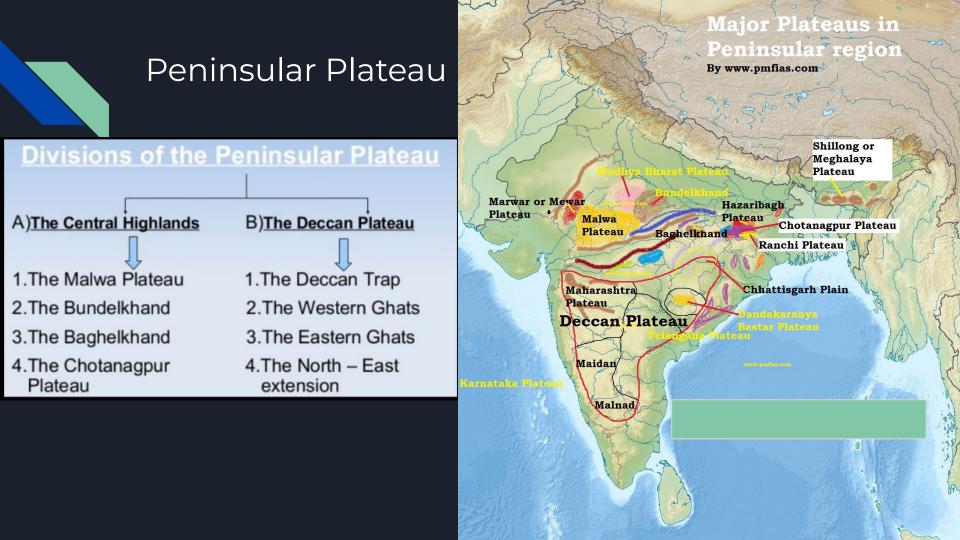




Northern Plain



Bhabar	 After descending from the mountains, the rivers deposit pebbles in a narrow belt. The width of this belt is about 8 to 16 km; lies parallel to the Shiwaliks. All the streams disappear in this region
Terai	The terai region lies towards south of the bhabar belt.In this region, the streams reappear and make a wet, swampy and marshy region
Bhangar	 Bhangar is the largest part of the northern plain and is composed of the oldest alluvial soil. They lie above the flood plains & resemble terraces. The soil of this region is locally known as kankar and is composed of calcareous deposits
Khadar	The floodplains formed by younger alluvium are called khadar.The soil in this region is renewed every year and is thus highly fertile.





The Indian Desert





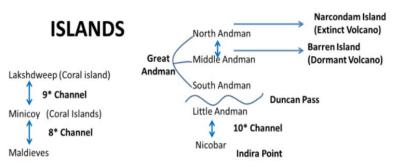
Indian Coast





The islands

The Islands



- Total 247 islands in India \rightarrow 204 islands in Bay of Bengal and 43 in the Arabian Sea
- Few coral islands in the Gulf of Mannar also
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands in Bay of Bengal consist of hard volcanic rocks
- The middle Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the largest islands of India
- Lakshadweep islands in the Arabian Sea are formed by corals
- The southern most point of India is in Nicobar Island, known as Indira Point
- Formerly Indira point was called Pygmalion Point, it is submerged now, after 2004 Tsunami