



“बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ”

JAYOTI VIDYAPEETH WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

Faculty of Education & Methodology

Faculty Name	-	JV'n Dr. Rabindra Nath (Assistant Professor)
Program	-	5 th Semester / Year
Course Name	-	Geography of India
Session No. & Name	-	1.1 (Name of the Session)

Academic Day starts with –

- Greeting with saying ‘**Namaste**’ by joining Hands together following by 2-3 Minutes Happy session, Celebrating birthday of any student of respective class and **National Anthem**.

Lecture Starts with- Review of previous Session-

- Topic to be discussed today- Today We will discuss about **Physiography of India**

The physiography of India refers to the physical features and landforms that characterize the country's geography. India's diverse physiography is a result of its complex geological history and tectonic activity.

India occupies the entire northern hemisphere. Between the extreme latitudes, the continent stretches for around 3214 kilometres. Between the extreme longitudes, it stretches east to west for around 2933 kilometres. It has a 32,872,631 sq. km. area. Its physiographic conditions are highly varied. When examining the distribution of physiographic units, we find that mountains make

up 10.6% of the total area, hills make up 18.5%, plateaus make up 27.7%, and plains make up 43.2%. The Indian subcontinent is distinguished by a large and diverse range of physical characteristics. Here are some of the major physiographic regions of India. They are classified into the following physiographic units: 1. The Himalayas and other ranges. 2. The Indo-Gangetic plain. 3. The Thar Deserts 4. The Peninsular Plateau. 5. The Coastal belts and Islands.

1. **The Northern Mountains:**

- The Himalayas form the northern boundary of India and are the highest mountain range in the world. They stretch over 2,400 kilometers across northern India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Pakistan.
- The Greater Himalayas, or the Himadri, contain some of the world's highest peaks, including Mount Everest.
- The Lesser Himalayas, or the Himachal, lie to the south of the Greater Himalayas and are characterized by steep slopes and deep valleys.
- The Outer Himalayas, also known as the Shivalik Range, are the southernmost range and are marked by foothills.

2. **The Northern Plains:**

- These plains lie to the south of the Himalayas and are formed by the alluvial deposits brought down by the major rivers like the Ganges, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, and their tributaries.
- The region is fertile and agriculturally productive, making it one of the most densely populated areas in the world.

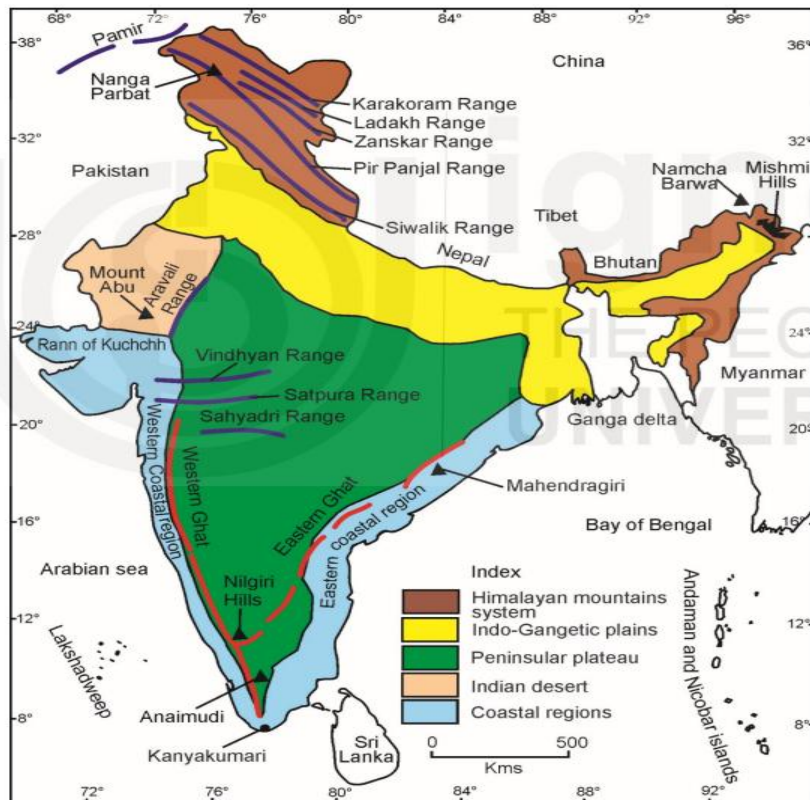


Fig. 3.1: Map showing physiographic divisions of India.

3. **The Peninsular Plateau:**

- The Deccan Plateau covers a significant portion of southern India. It is a raised plateau characterized by rugged terrain, lava plateaus, and rocky hills.
- The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats are two mountain ranges that run along the western and eastern coasts of the plateau, respectively.

4. **Coastal Regions:**

- India has a vast coastline along the Arabian Sea to the west and the Bay of Bengal to the east.
- Coastal plains and beaches are prominent features, and there are numerous estuaries, deltas, and lagoons formed by the major rivers.

5. **Thar Desert:**

- Located in the northwestern part of India, the Thar Desert is characterized by arid conditions and sandy terrain.

6. **Islands:**
 - India has two major island groups: the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal, and the Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea.
7. **River Systems:**
 - India's major rivers, including the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Yamuna, and Indus, play a crucial role in shaping the country's landscape.
 - The fertile floodplains of these rivers support extensive agriculture.
8. **Plateau and Hills of Central India:**
 - This region lies between the northern plains and the Deccan Plateau and is characterized by rolling hills, plateaus, and fertile valleys.
9. **Western Desert:**
 - A portion of western India, including parts of Rajasthan, is characterized by desert landscape, with the Thar Desert being the most notable feature.
10. **The Western Coastal Plains:**
 - These plains run along the western coast of India and are narrow compared to the eastern coast. They are influenced by the Western Ghats and have several estuaries and deltas.
11. **The Eastern Coastal Plains:**
 - Running along the Bay of Bengal, these plains are broader than the western coast. They are characterized by deltas formed by major rivers like the Godavari, Krishna, and Mahanadi.

India's diverse physiography has a significant impact on its climate, vegetation, and human settlement patterns, making it a country with rich geographical variation.

- Small Discussion About Next Topic-
- Academic Day ends with- National song 'Vande Mataram'