INTRODUCTION

India is a vast country with great diversity in its physical features. Physical divisions of India are divided into the following five divisions:

1. The Northern Mountains Region (Himalayas)
2. The Northern Indian Plains
3. The Peninsular Plains
4. The Coastal Plains
5. The Islands of India
1. **The Northern Mountains Region (Himalayas)**
   - It consists of the Himalaya and their off-shoots and foothills.
   - This mountain area permanently snow–clods hence it is known as Himalayas Or Himadri
   - The Himalayas are known as young and structurally fold mountains.
   - This is the highest mountain range of the World.
   - The highest peak of the world Mount Everest (8,848 meters) is situated in this area.
   - It spreads into the seven states like Jammu and Kashmir, Panjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh
   - **Himalayas are Classified into the Three Divisions.**

I. **The Greater Himalayas Or Himadri**
   - It is the Northernmost and the highest range that lie to the north of the Himalayas
   - The ranges are made up of granite and gneisses
   - The Average height from MSL is about 6100 Meters
   - The highest peak of the world Mount Everest (8,848 meters) is situated in this area.
   - The peak Mount Everest is also known as **Sagarmatha.**
   - The second highest peak in the world K2 (8611m), Peak Kanchanjunga (8078m), Nandadevi (7817m), Nanga Parbat (8126m) are important peaks of India
The Zoji La Pass in Jammu & Kashmir, Bara Lacha La in Sikkim are important passes in Greater Himalayas.

The Great River Ganga, Yamuna, Gandak, Ghagra, Indus, Kosi river originates from these ranges.

II. The Himachal /The Lesser Himalayas.
- It is also known as Middle Himalayas
- Average height varies from 1800m. to 3000m. from (MSL)
- Metamorphic rock structure due to Compression.
- This range are covered dense vegetation like Pir panjal, Dhulandhar, Nag Tiba
- Such famous hill towns like Shimla, Almora, Darjeeling, Kalipong and Gangtok.
- There are number of beautiful lakes around the Nainital.

III. Sub-Himalayan Foot hills or Siwalik
- This is the southernmost range of the Himalaya it also known as Outer Himalayas
- Average height varies from about 600 to 1500 m. from (MSL)
- There are some broad valleys with flat bottom this valleys are known as ‘Dunes’
- In the sense the city of this area are known as Dehradun and Patlidun.
Trans Himalayas

The mountain range lies to Grater Himalayan range are called the Trans Hmalayas
This part is older than the grater himalayas.
Average height is about 5000 m.
They include the Karakoram, The Zoskar, The Ladhak and Kailas ranges, Mout Godwin Austin
This area is known as rain shadow Zone Ex., Leh & Ladhak

The Eastern Himalayas or the Purvanchal

East part of Dihang gorge comparatively low hilly reagion is known as Eastern Himalayasy or the Purvanchal.
This range is acts as border of India & Myanmar
Blue Mountain (2157m.) is heights peak in this region.

Regional Division Of Himalayas

Sir Sidney Burrard Classified the entire Himalayas in to Four Divisions
I. Panjab /Himachal /Kashmir Himalaya
II. Kumaon Himalayas
III. Nepal Himalayas
IV. Assam Himalayas.
2. The Northern Indian Plain

- The Extensive plains of north India lie between the Himalayas and the Peninsular Plateau.
- This vast plain have been formed by the deposition of the sediment of river Ganga, The Brahmaputra.
- They extend from east to west direction from the Brahmaputra in the east to the arid plains of Rajasthan in the west.
- Total length is 2400 Km. and width varies from 145 to 480km.
- Seven lakh Sqkm. Areas occupied
- General slope is from west to east
- These fertile plain are fromed by two types of Alluvium Deposits
- The New Alluvium that is deposited is know as **Khadar**. (Deposited Near the river bank)
- The Old Alluvium is called as **Bhangar** (Deposited away from the bank of the river)
- **Bhabar** is made of gravel & Coarse sand
- The marshy land is called terai or NO Man’s Land Because this region has dense forest cover
- This plain Is classified into the four Sub divisions Rajasthan Plain, Panjab- haryana Plain, The Ganga Plain, The Bramaputra Plain.
3. **The Peninsular Plateau**

- The peninsular Plateau lies towards the south of the Indo- Gangetic Plain.
- The shape of the plain is triangle its broad base to the north and the narrow apex to the south.
- It is cover and area about 16 lak sq.km.
- Aravalli hill mark the North-Western boundary, Northern edge of the Bundelkhand Plateau Eastern & Western Ghats at East and West and south Part is connect with the Indian Ocean.
- Average height of the plateau is 500-900 meter.

Peninsular Plateau is Divided into the Two Types

I. **North Indian Peninsular Plateau.**

- It is Classified into Three region
  - The western Highland region
  - The Central Highland region
  - The Eastern High land region

ii. **Southern Indian Peninsular Plateau.**

  - The Deccan Plateau.
  - The Western Ghat.
  - The Eastern Ghat.
4. The Costal Plains

- The peninsular plateau is flanked by stretch of narrow costal strip along the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal on the east.
- The plain along the Arabian sea is called as western costal plain.
- The plain along the Bay of Bengal Coast is called as Eastern Costal Plain.
- The eastern plain is broader than the western costal plain.

I. Western Costal Plains

- Extend is Arabian sea from the Rann of Katchch in the north to Kanyakumari in the South.
- Northern of the western Costal plain is Broader then Southwards.
- North – South Extend of this plain is about 1500 km.
- Average width is 65km.

- The Western coastal plain is classified into Four Parts
  i. The great Runn of Kutchch.
  ii. Konkan.
  iii. Karnataka costal plain.
  iv. Kerla costal plain.
II. The Eastern Costal Plain

✓ The Eastern costal plain of India extends along the Bay of Bengal from the Ganga delta in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.

✓ It include the costs of West Bengal, Orissa, Andhara Pradesh & Tamilnadu.

✓ This costal plain is form Erosion of river Ganga, Godavari, Krishna & kaveri.

✓ Width if this plain varies from 161 to 483 km.

- This plain is Classified in Three Sub Divisions.

  i. The Utkal Plain
  ii. The Andhra Plain
  iii. The Tamilnadu Plain.
5. The Islands of India

✓ There are 247 Island in India.
✓ Island is Classified into Two group
I. Island in the bay of Bengal.
II. Island in the Arabian Sea.
✓ 43 island situated in Arabian Sea and 204 island is lie in Bay of Bengal
✓ This island is most useful for geostrategic location.
✓ This island is also provides herbal products.

❖ Reference

❖ Book

✓ Physical Geography of India, Dr. V.J. Patil, Dr L.P. Sandanshiv, Dr. Mrs P. P. Jangle.