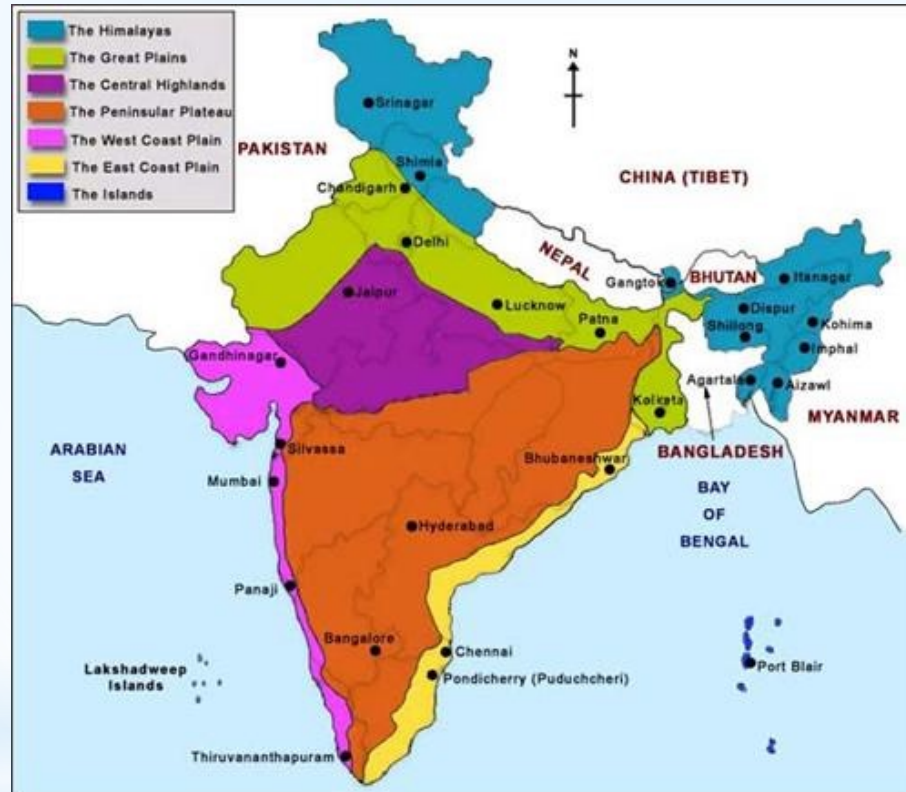
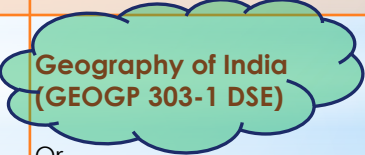


THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF INDIA



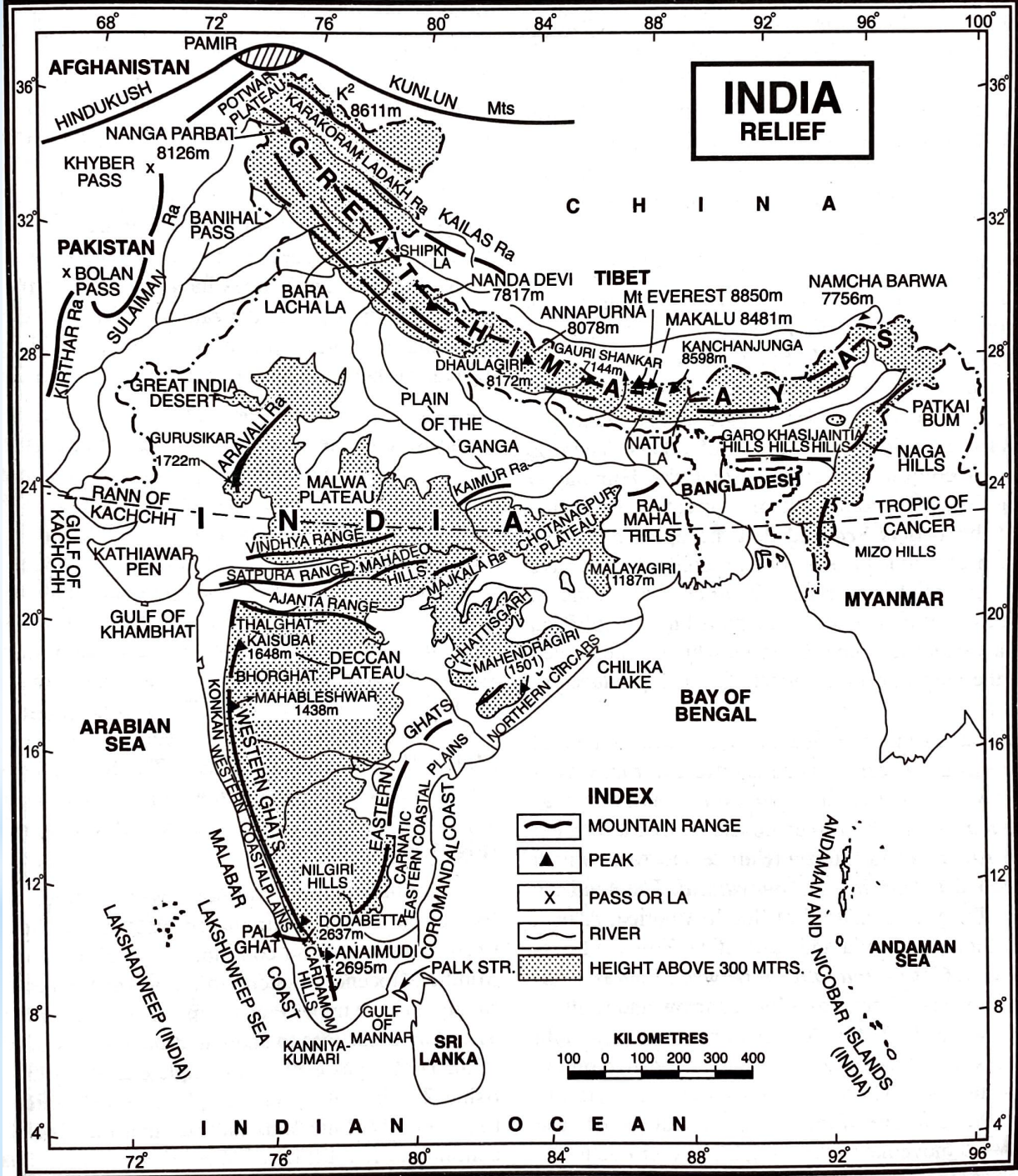
DR. JAGDISH CHAND
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (GEOGRAPHY)
GOVT. COLLEGE SANGRAH

Year	Core Courses	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AECC) (2)	Skill Enhancement Course (SEC) (2)	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) (4)	Generic Elective GE (2)
1 st	English/ MIL-1	(English/ MIL Communication) / Environmental Science			
	Physical Geography (GEOGP 101 CC)				
	DSC-2A				
	English/ MIL-1	Environmental Science/ (English/ MIL Communication)			
	General Cartography (Practical) (GEOGP 102 CC)				
	DSC-2B				
2 nd	English / MIL-2		Regional Planning and Development (GEOGP 203 SEC)		
	Human Geography (GEOGP 201 CC)				
	DSC-2C				
	English /MIL-2		Remote Sensing and GIS (GEOGP 204 SEC)		
	Environmental Geography (GEOGP 202 CC)				
	DSC- 2D				
3 rd			Geographic Information System (Practical) GEOGP 301 SEC)	 Or Economic Geography (GEOGP 303-2 DSE)	Disaster Risk Reduction (GEOGP 305-GE 1)
			Field Techniques and Survey based Project Report (Practical) (GEOGP 302 SEC)		Disaster Management (GEOGP 304-1 DSE) Or Geography of Tourism (GEOGP 304-2 DSE)

Physiographic Divisions of India

Physiography is that branch of geography which studies the present relief features of the earth's surface or of natural features in their causal relationships. A rough estimate made by the Census Commission in 1951, shows that of the total land area,

- **10.7 per cent** is more than 2135 m above sea level and is mountainous,
- **18.6 per cent** is hilly area (305 to 2135 m),
- **21.7 per cent** is plateau (305 to 915 m) and the remaining
- **43 per cent** is plain area.



INDIA RELIEF

C H I N A

TIBET

INDIA






BANGLADESH

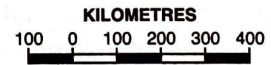
MYANMAR

BAY OF BENGAL

ARABIAN SEA

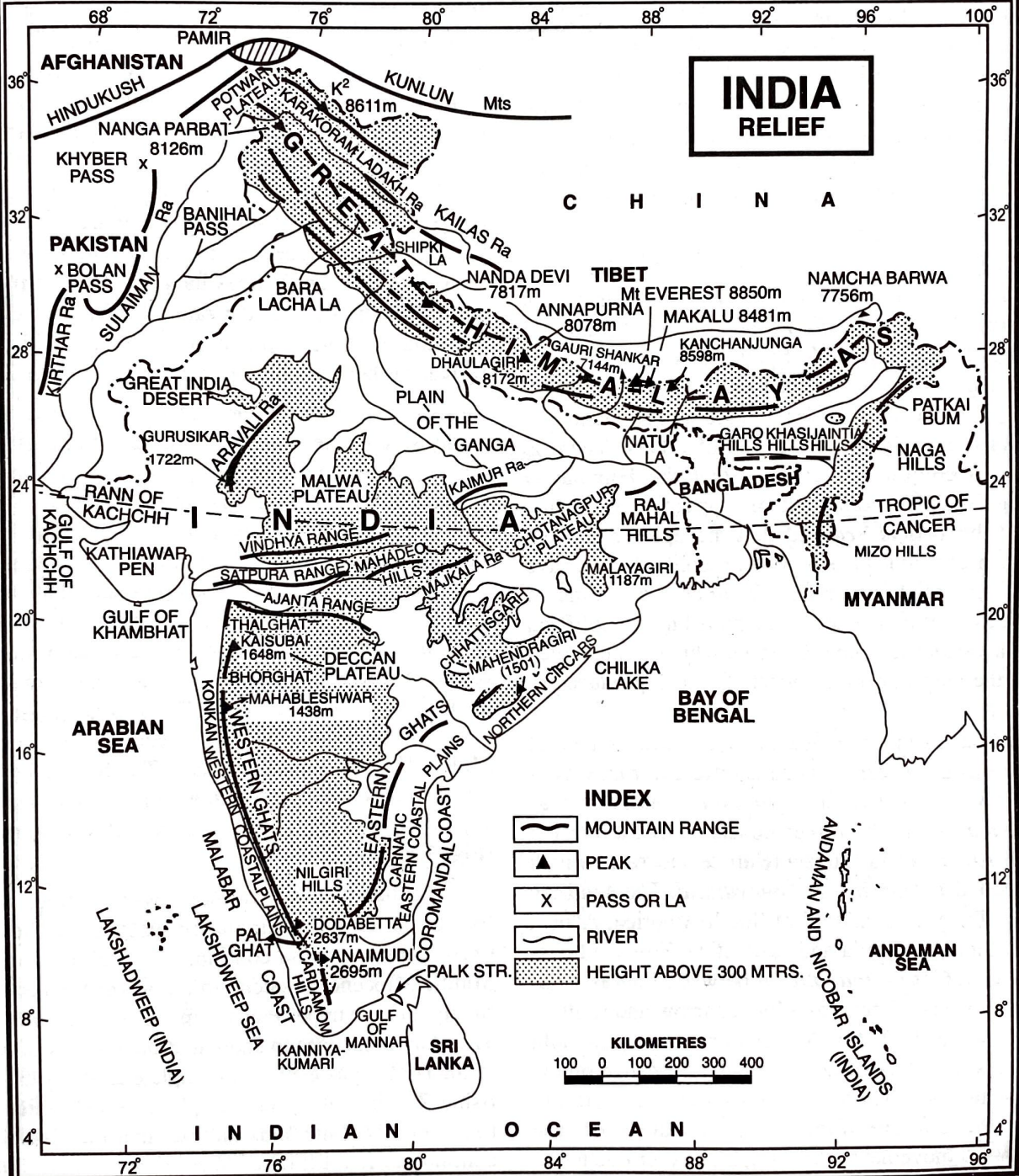
INDEX

-  MOUNTAIN RANGE
-  PEAK
-  PASS OR LA
-  RIVER
-  HEIGHT ABOVE 300 MTRS.



INDIAN OCEAN

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)



10.7 प्रतिशत समुद्र तल से 2135 मीटर से अधिक पर्वतीय क्षेत्र

18.6 प्रतिशत (305 से 2135 मीटर) पहाड़ी क्षेत्र

21.7 प्रतिशत (305 से 915 मीटर) पठार क्षेत्र

43 प्रतिशत मैदानी क्षेत्र

- Due to geological complexities and geomorphological diversities, division of India into physiographic regions is a difficult task.
- The views expressed by geographers in this regard some scholars follow the triple tectonic division viz (i) the Himalayan Mountains (ii) the Indo-Gangetic Plains and (iii) the Indian Peninsula.
- Thus, to be more realistic and for the sake of convenience, it is preferred to divide India into following five physiographic divisions:

1. The Himalayan Mountains

2. The Great Plain of North India

3. The Peninsular Plateau

4. The Coastal Plains

5. The Islands

Physiographic Divisions of India

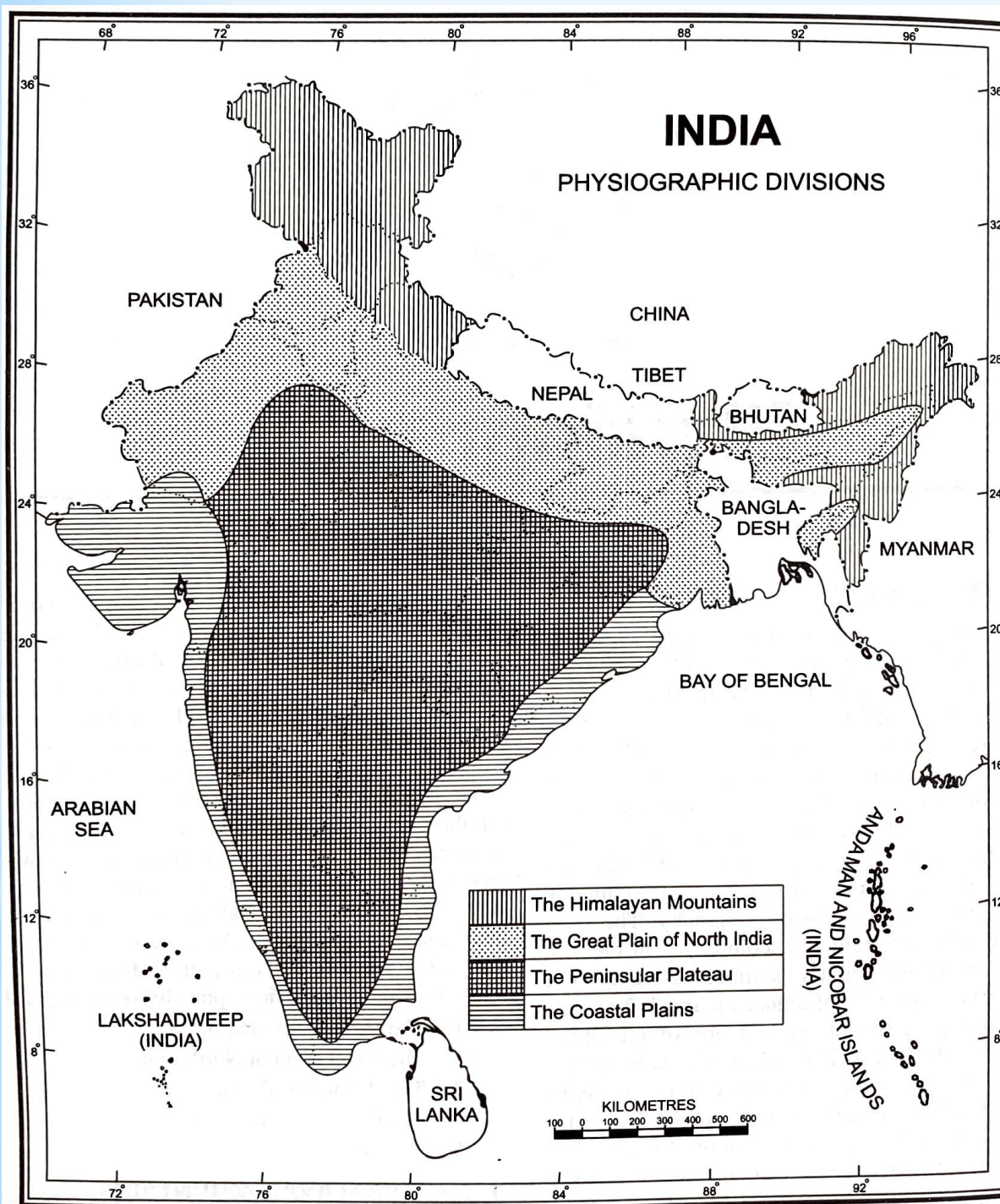
The Himalayan Mountains

The Great Plain of North India

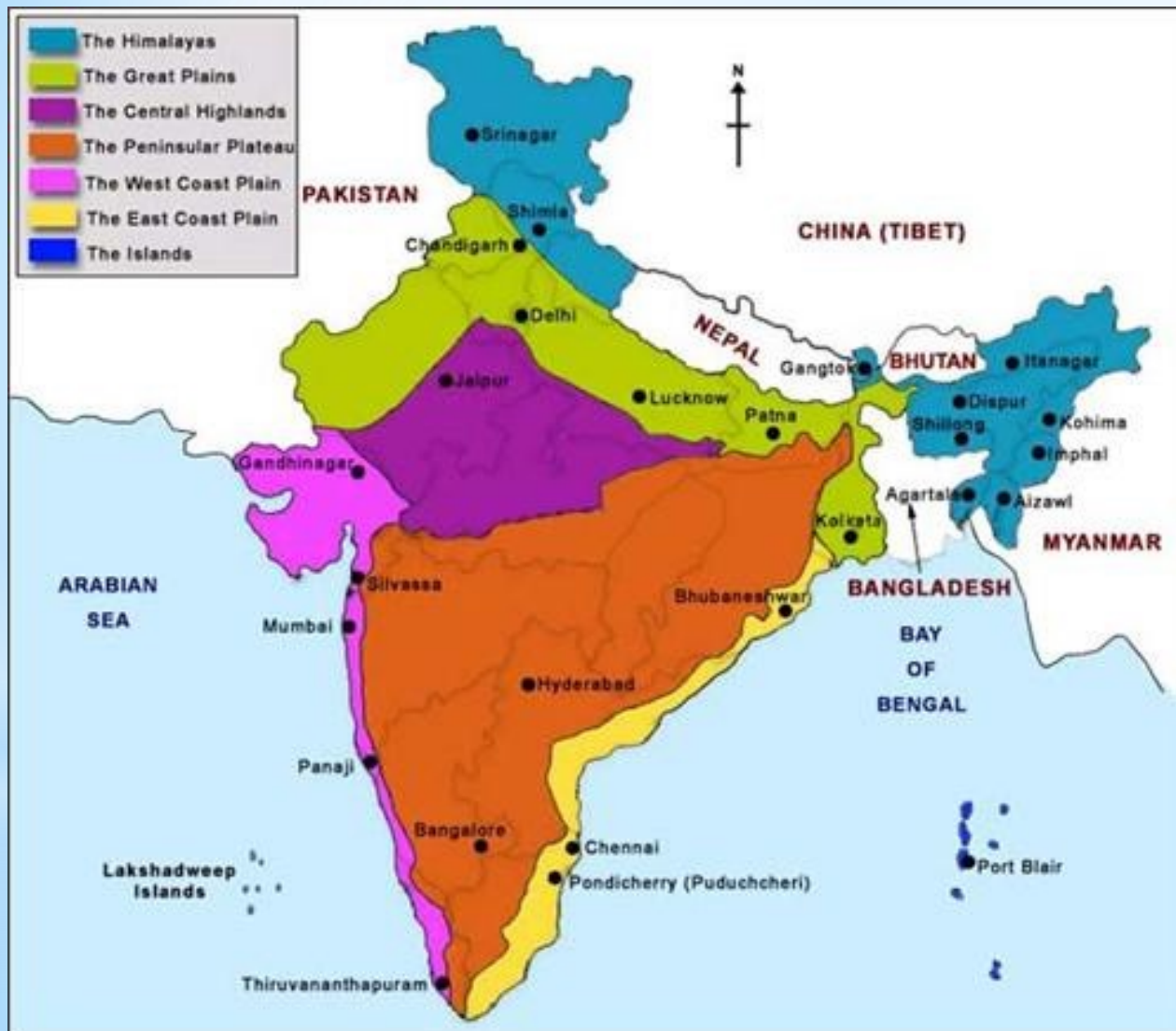
The Peninsular Plateau

The Coastal Plains

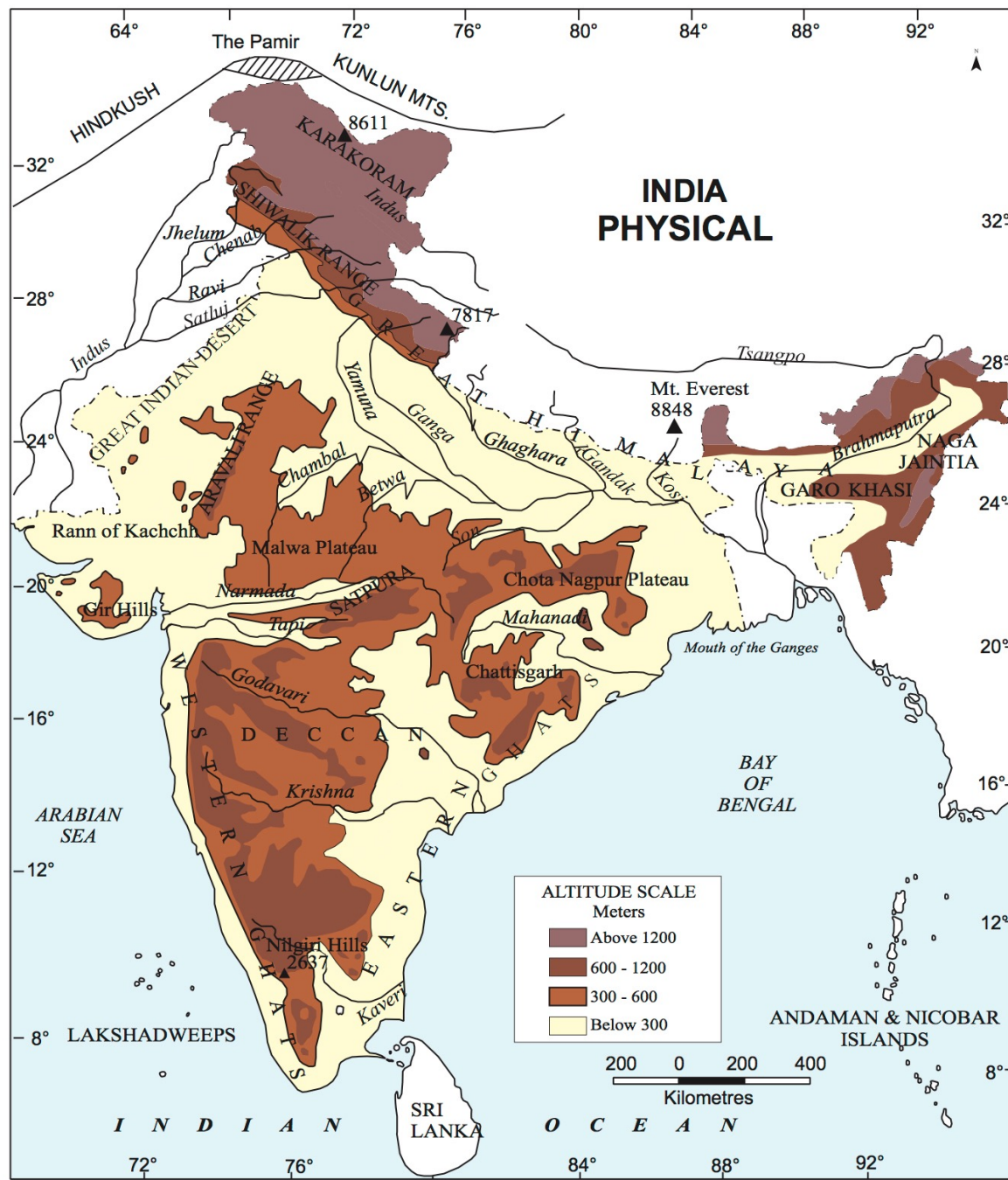
The Islands



Physiographic Divisions of India



- 1. The Himalayans**
- 2. The Great Plains**
- 3. The Central Highlands**
- 4. The Peninsular Plateau**
- 5. The West Coast Plain**
- 6. The East Coast Plain**
- 7. The Islands**



Physiographic Divisions of India

Theory of Plate Tectonics

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

physio-graphic divisions

The Himalayan Mountains

young-fold mountains

2400 km long, 400 km to 150 km wide from Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh

three parallel ranges

Himadri - Great or Inner Himalayas

Himachal - Middle Himalayas

Shivalik - Outer Himalayas

The Northern Plains

Four Sections

Punjab Himalayas: between Indus and Satluj

Kumaon Himalayas: between Satluj and Kali.

Nepal Himalayas: between Kali and the Tista.

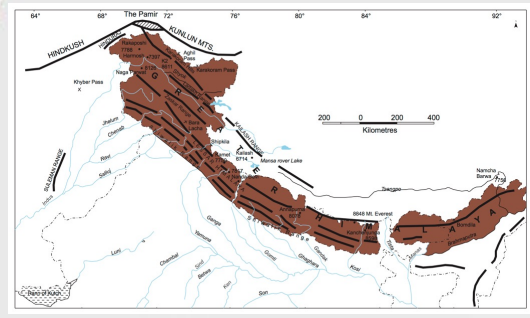
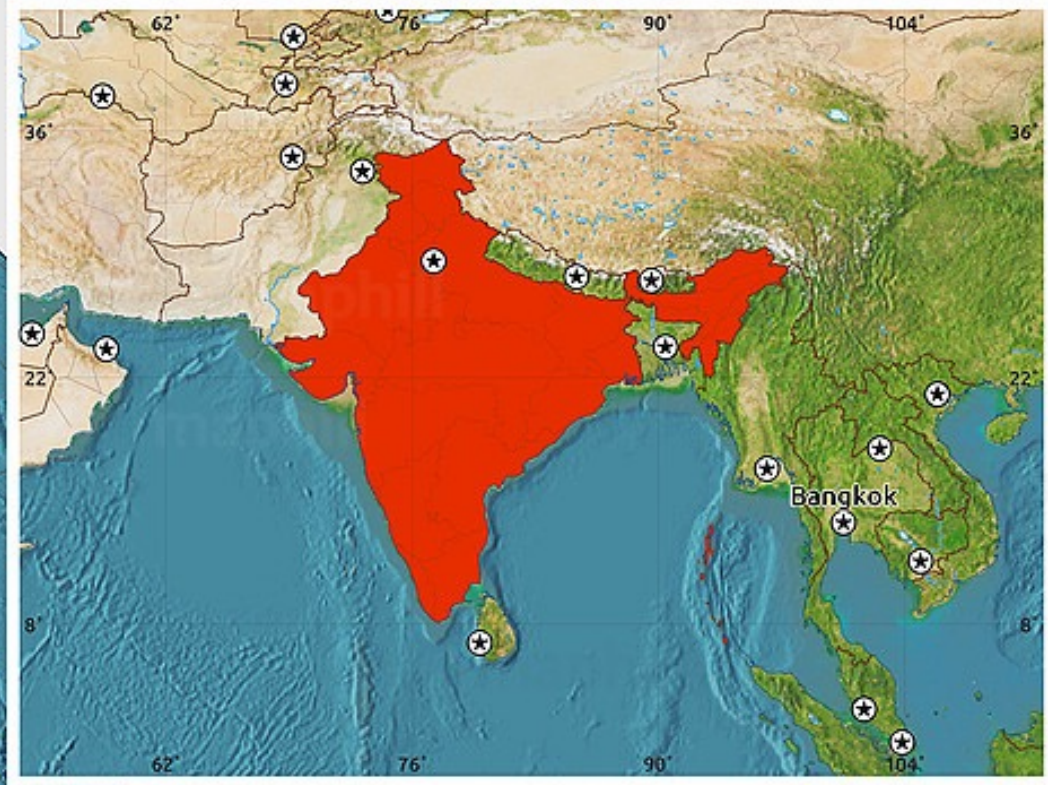
Assam or Eastern Himalayas: Between Tista and the Dibang (Tsangpo).

The Peninsular Plateau

The Coastal Plains

The Islands

The Indian Desert



Thanks