

CHAPTER -7
OUR COUNTRY INDIA
MODULE 3/3



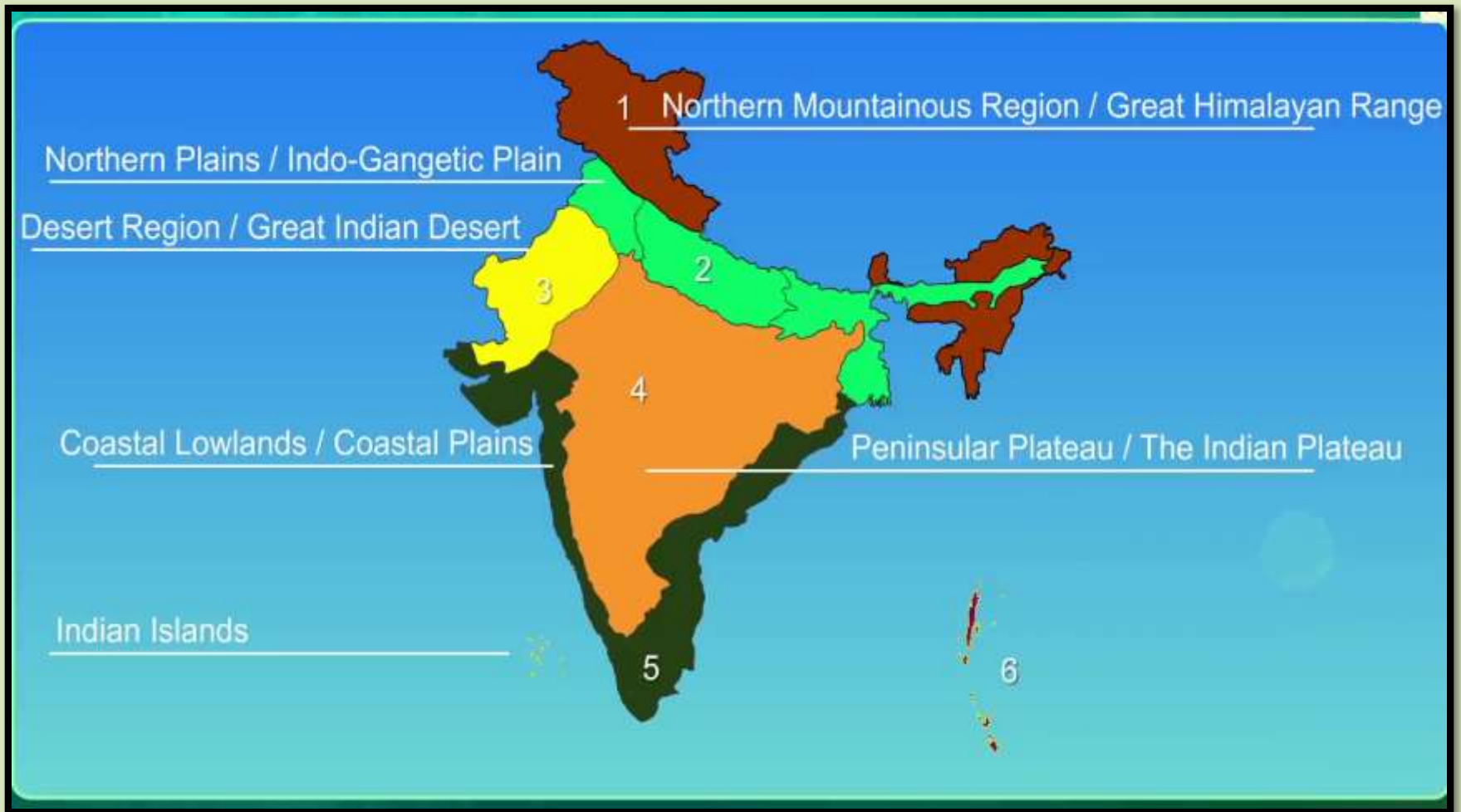
In this module-3, we will learn
about the following:-

- 1) PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA:-
 - a) GREAT HIMALAYA OR HIMADRI.
 - b) NORTHERN INDIAN PLAINS
 - c) GREAT INDIAN DESERT
 - d) PENINSULAR PLATEAU.
 - e) WESTERN GHATS OR SAHYADRIS
 - f) EASTERN GHATS

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS



India is marked by a diversity of physical features such as mountains, plateaus, plains, coasts and islands.

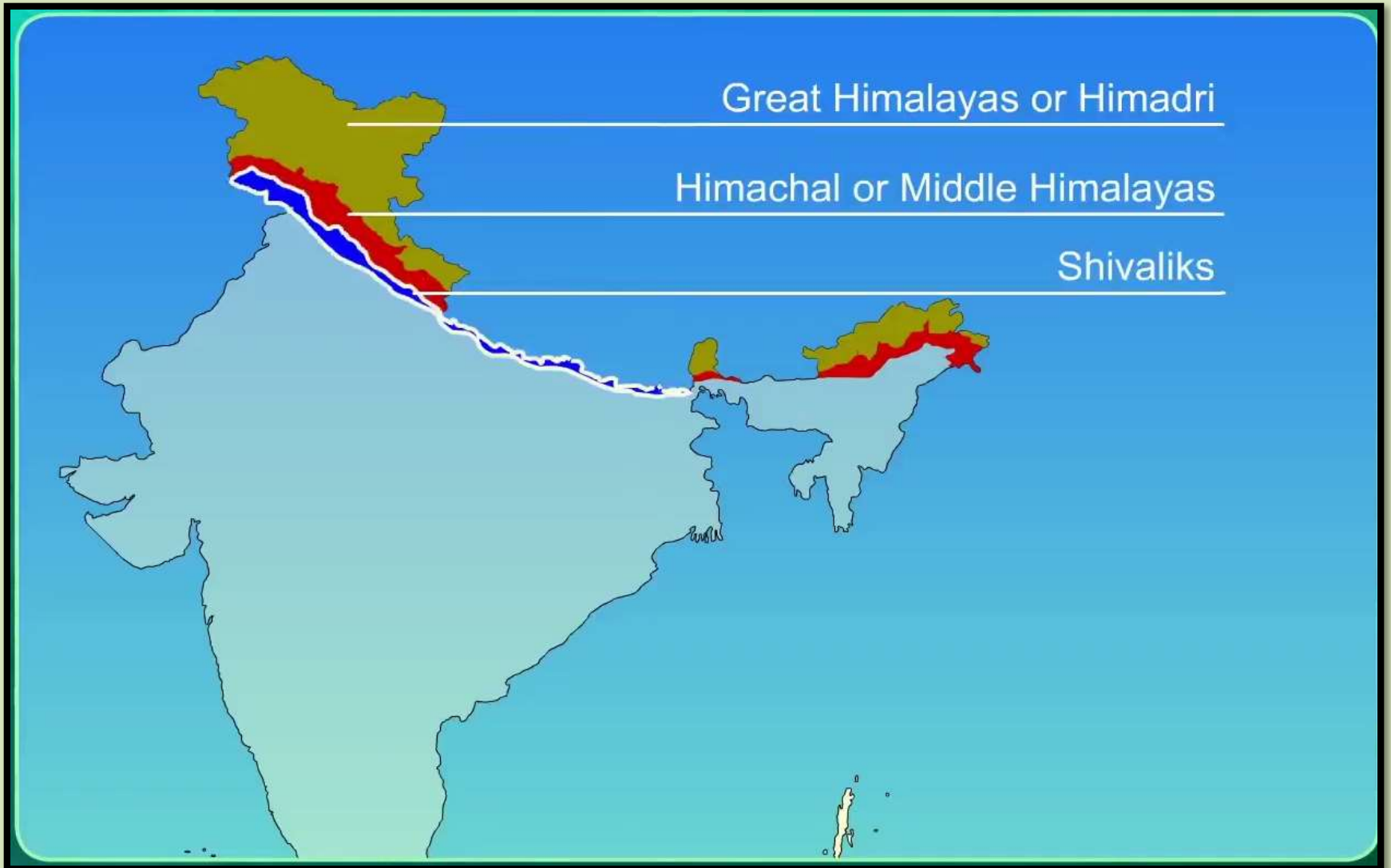


Standing as sentinels in the north are the lofty snow-capped Himalayas.

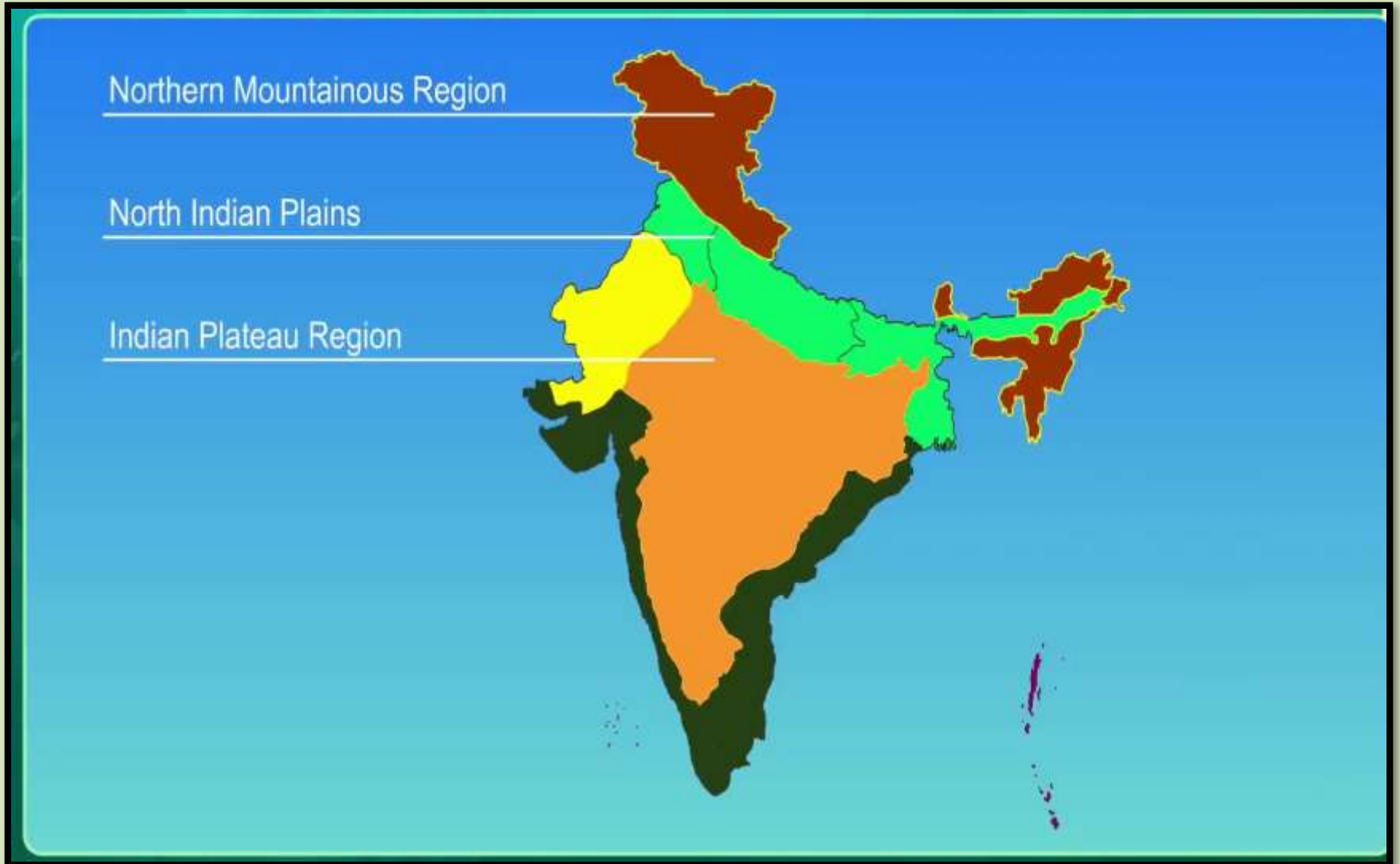


Him + alaya = Himalaya
(snow) (abode/home) (abode of snow)

The Himalayan mountains are divided into three main parallel ranges.



The Northern Indian plains lie to the south of the Himalayas. They are generally level and flat.



The rivers— the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries.



Ganges



Yamuna

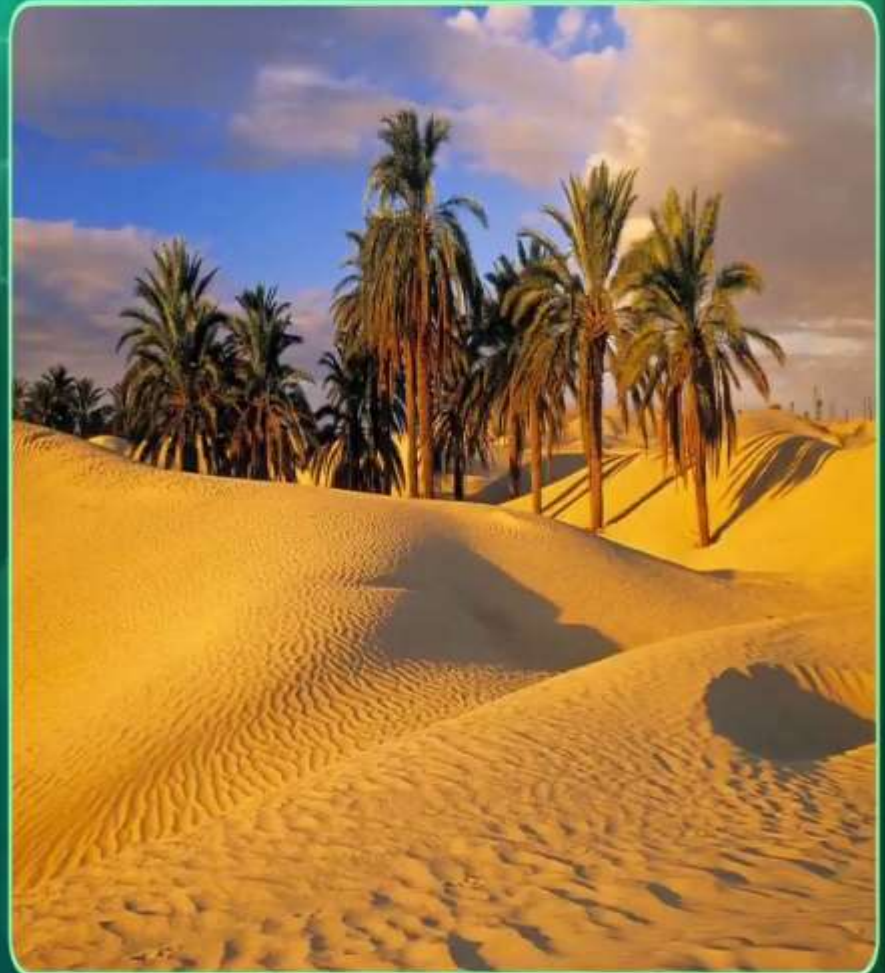
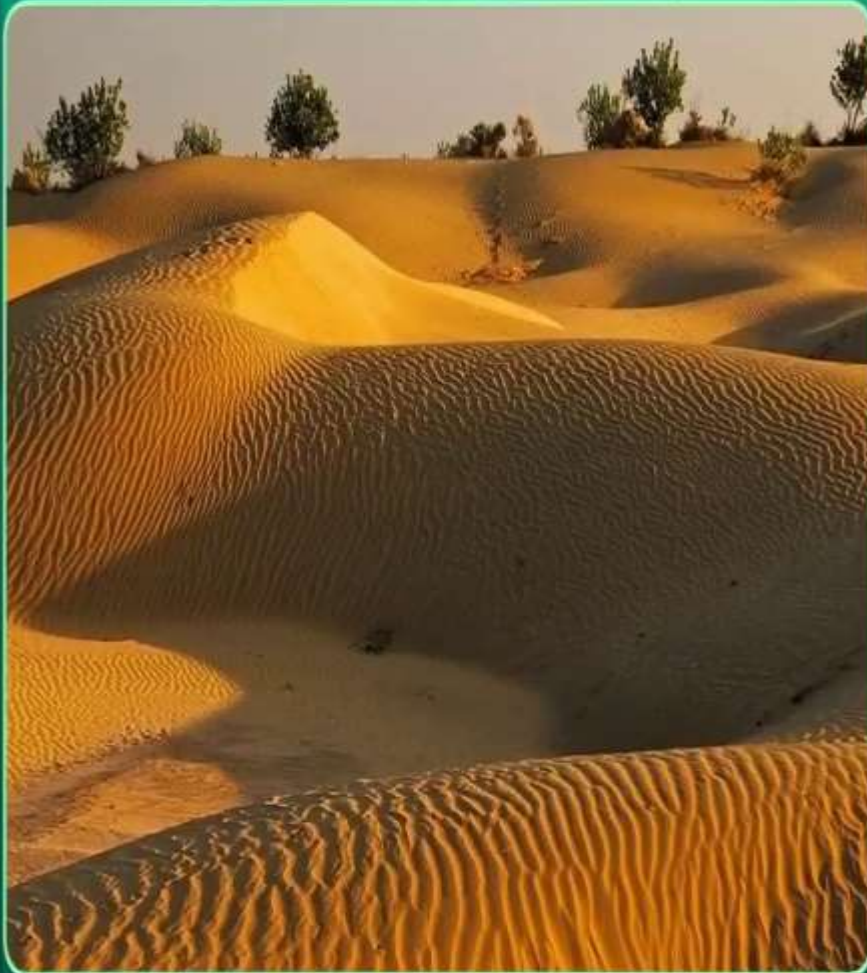


Brahmaputra

In the western part of India lies the Great Indian desert.



Desert is a dry, hot and sandy stretch of land. It has very little vegetation.

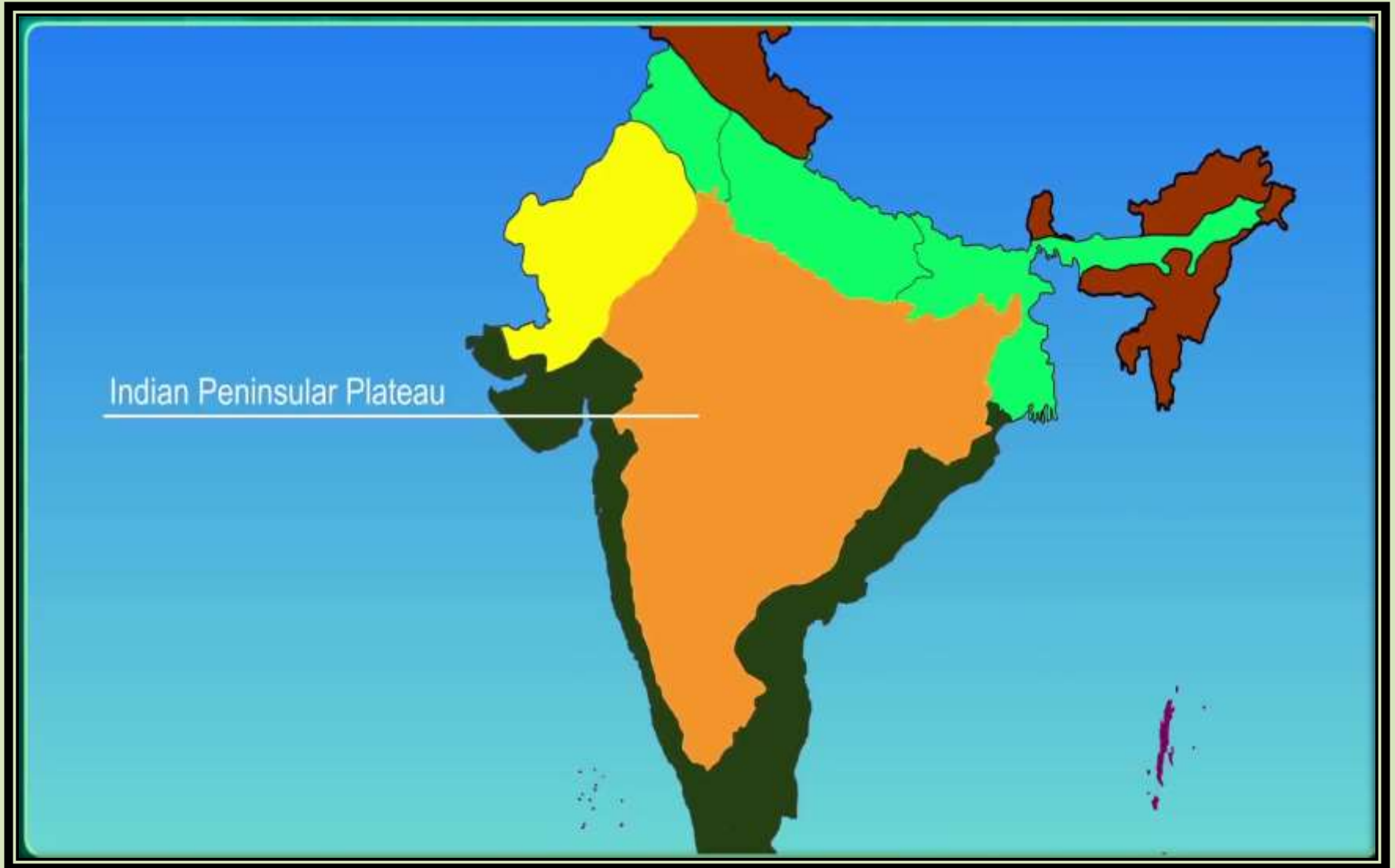


Thar Desert, also called Great Indian Desert. It is located in Rajasthan state, northwestern India



The Thar is the world's seventh largest desert.

To the south of northern plains lies the Peninsular plateau. It is triangular in shape.



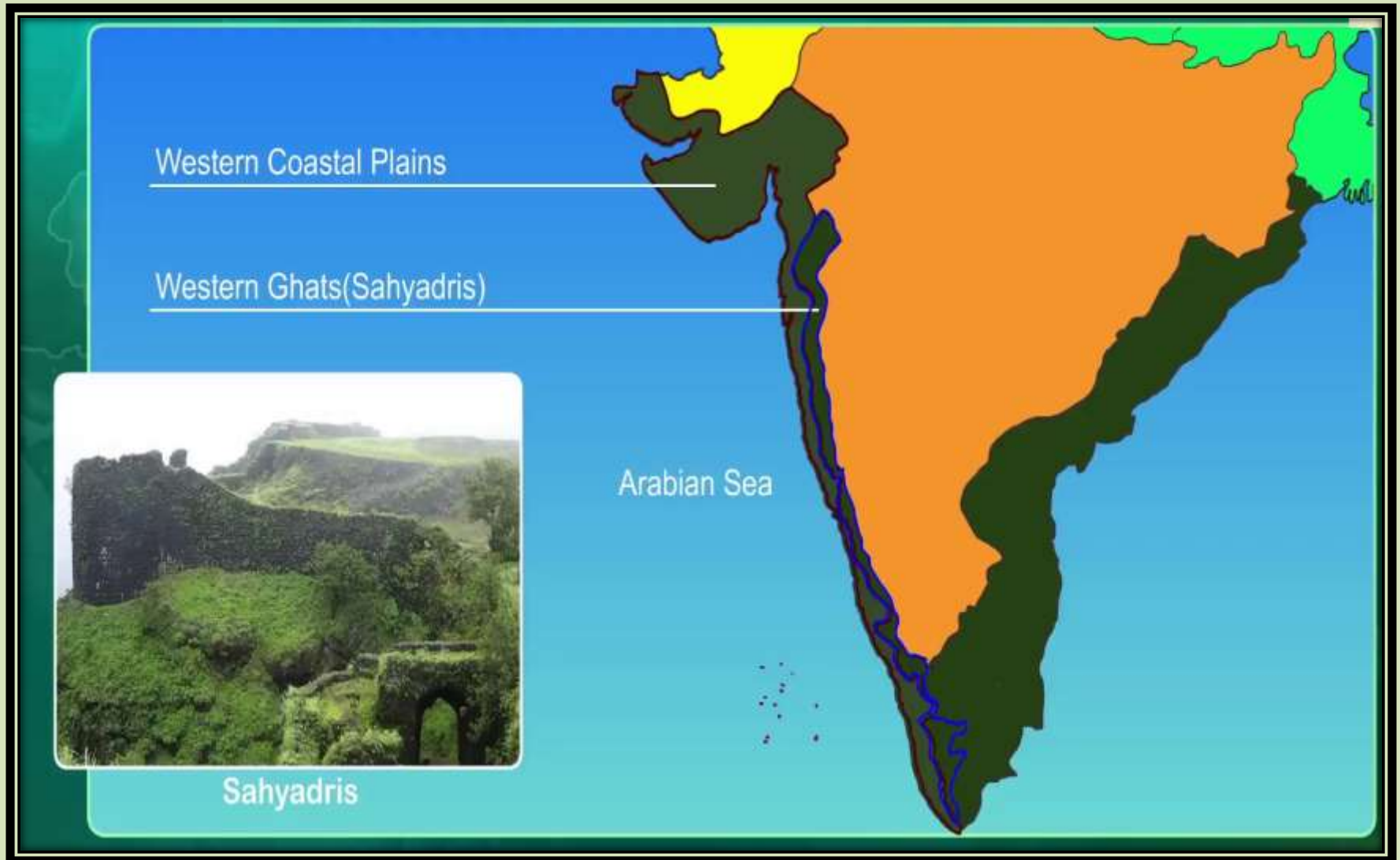
This is a region with numerous hill ranges and valleys. Aravali hills, one of the oldest ranges of the world, the Vindhya and the Satpuras are the important ranges.



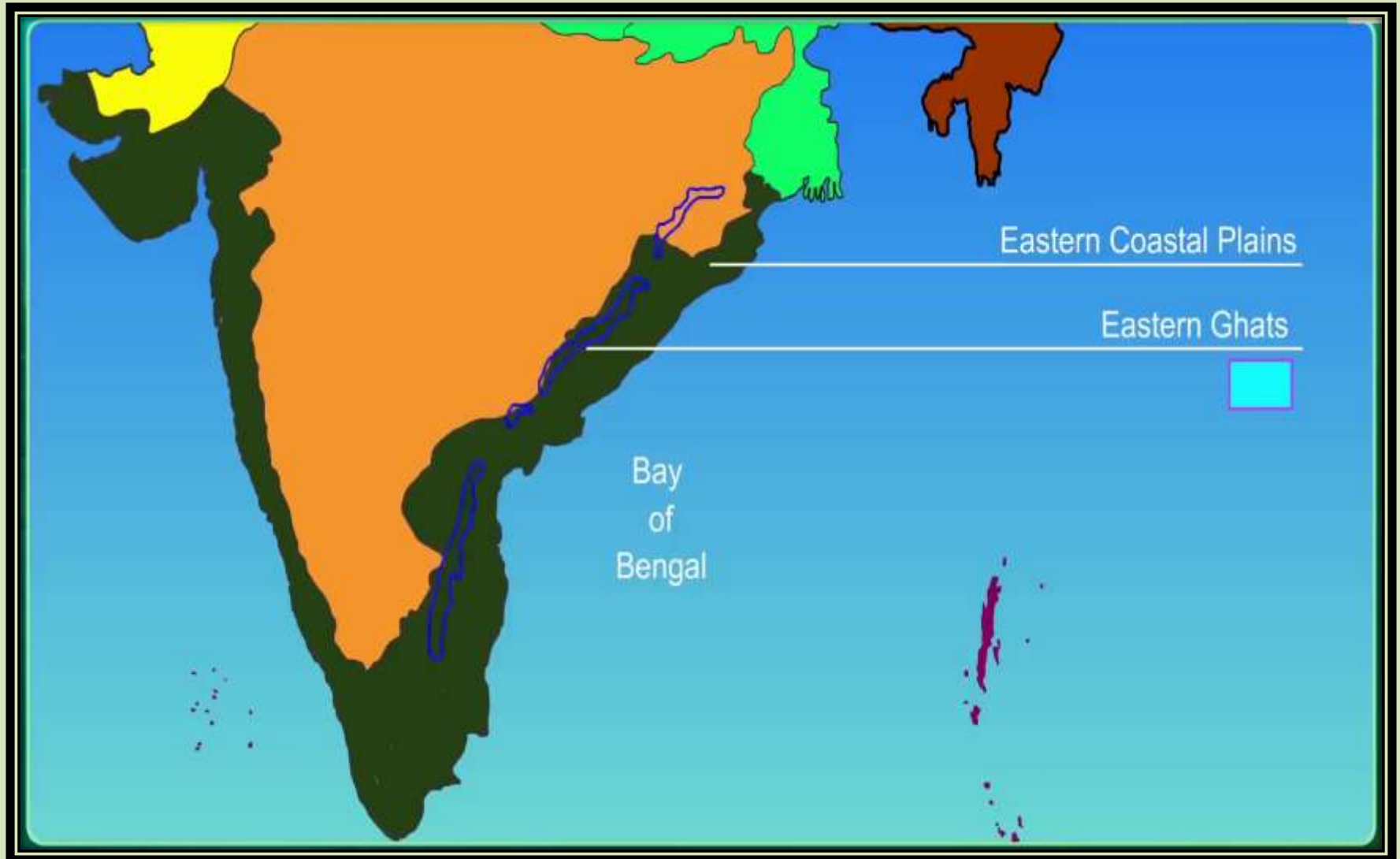
The rivers Narmada and Tapi flow through these ranges. These are west flowing rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea.



The Western Ghats or Sahyadris border the plateau in the west

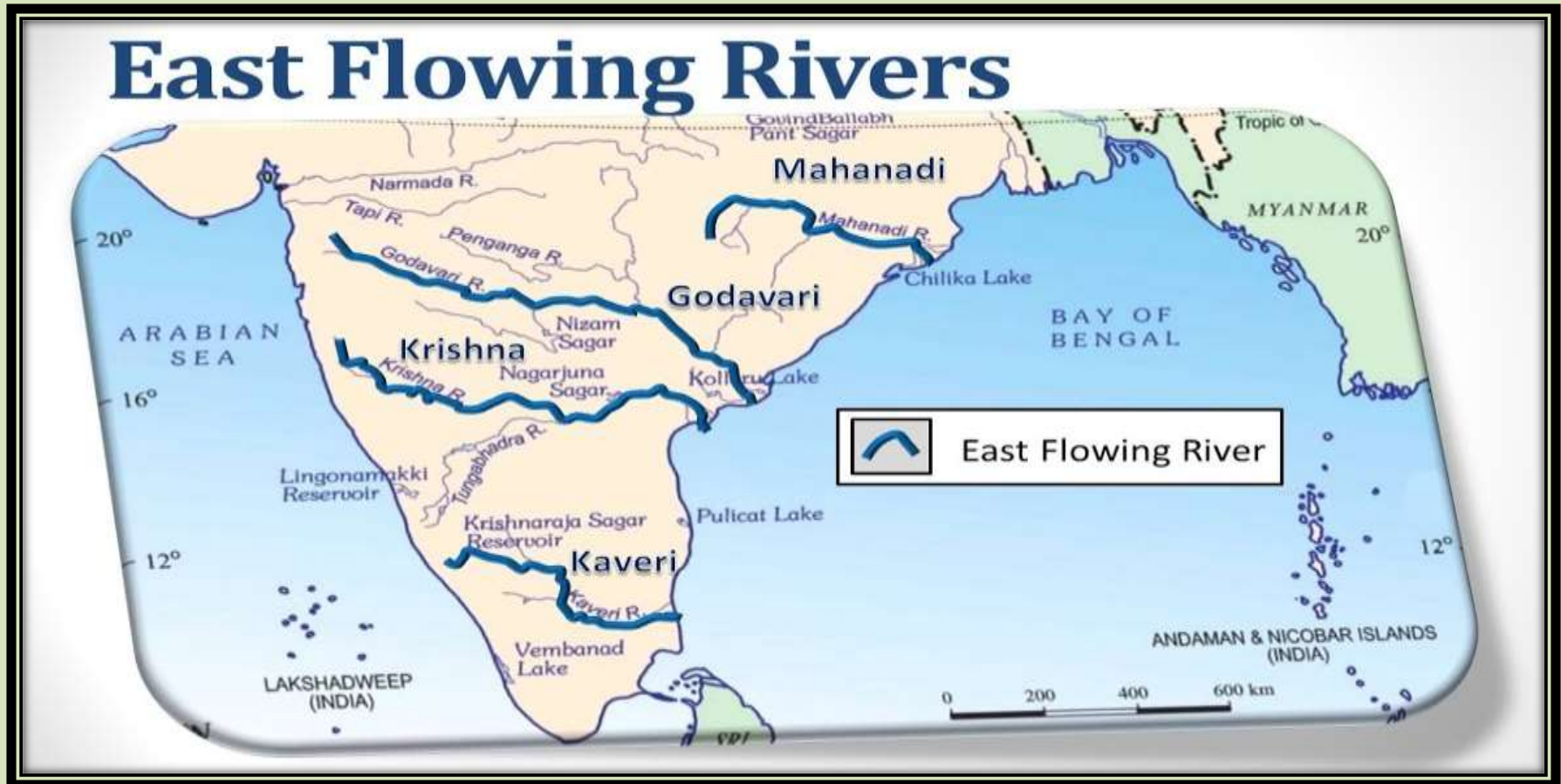


The Eastern Ghats provide the eastern boundary.
The East of Eastern Ghats lie the Coastal plains.



The eastern Coastal plains are much broader. There are a number of east flowing rivers.

The rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri drain into the Bay of Bengal.



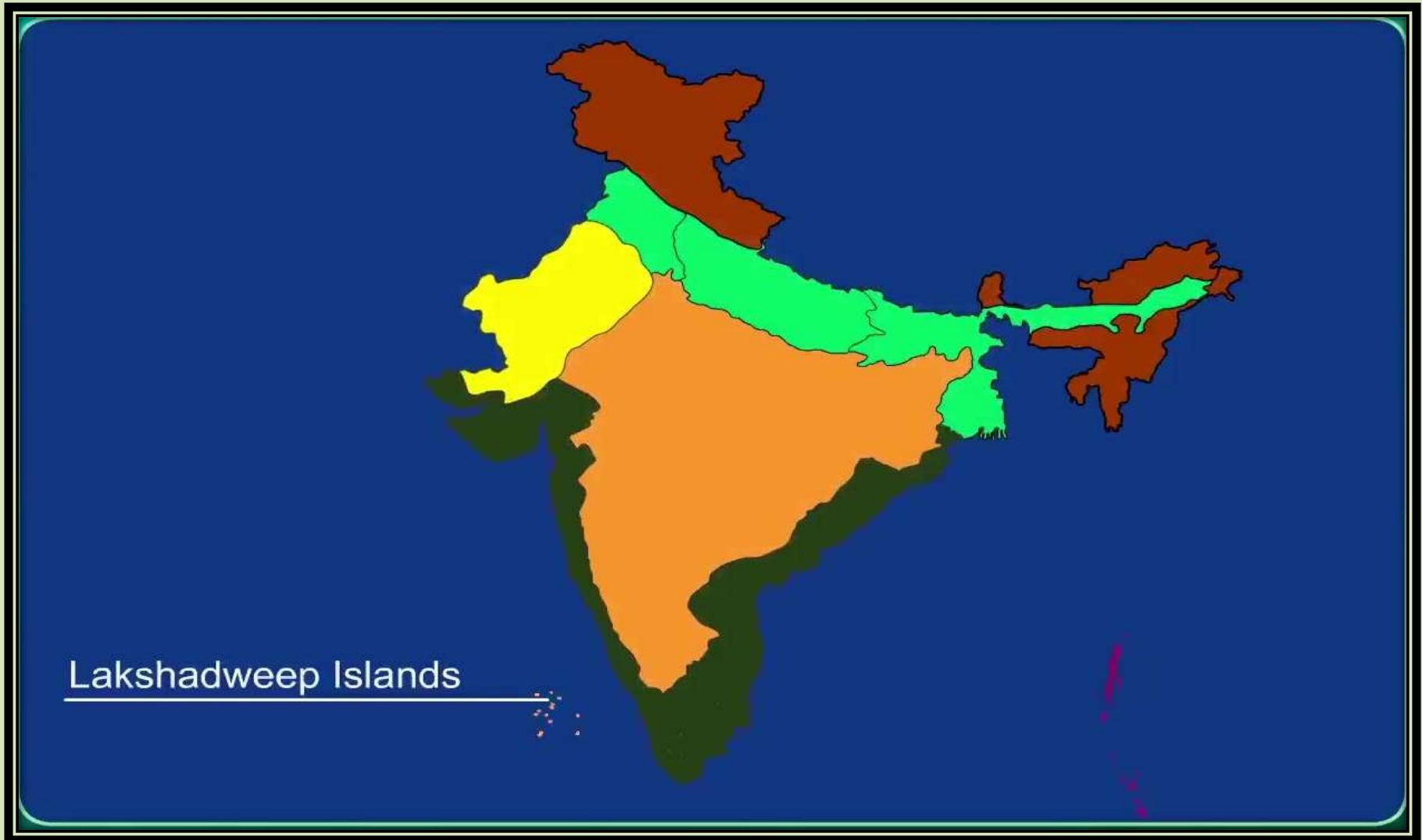
The Ganga and the Brahmaputra form the world's largest delta, the Sundarbans delta. The delta is triangular in shape. It is an area of land formed at the mouth of the river



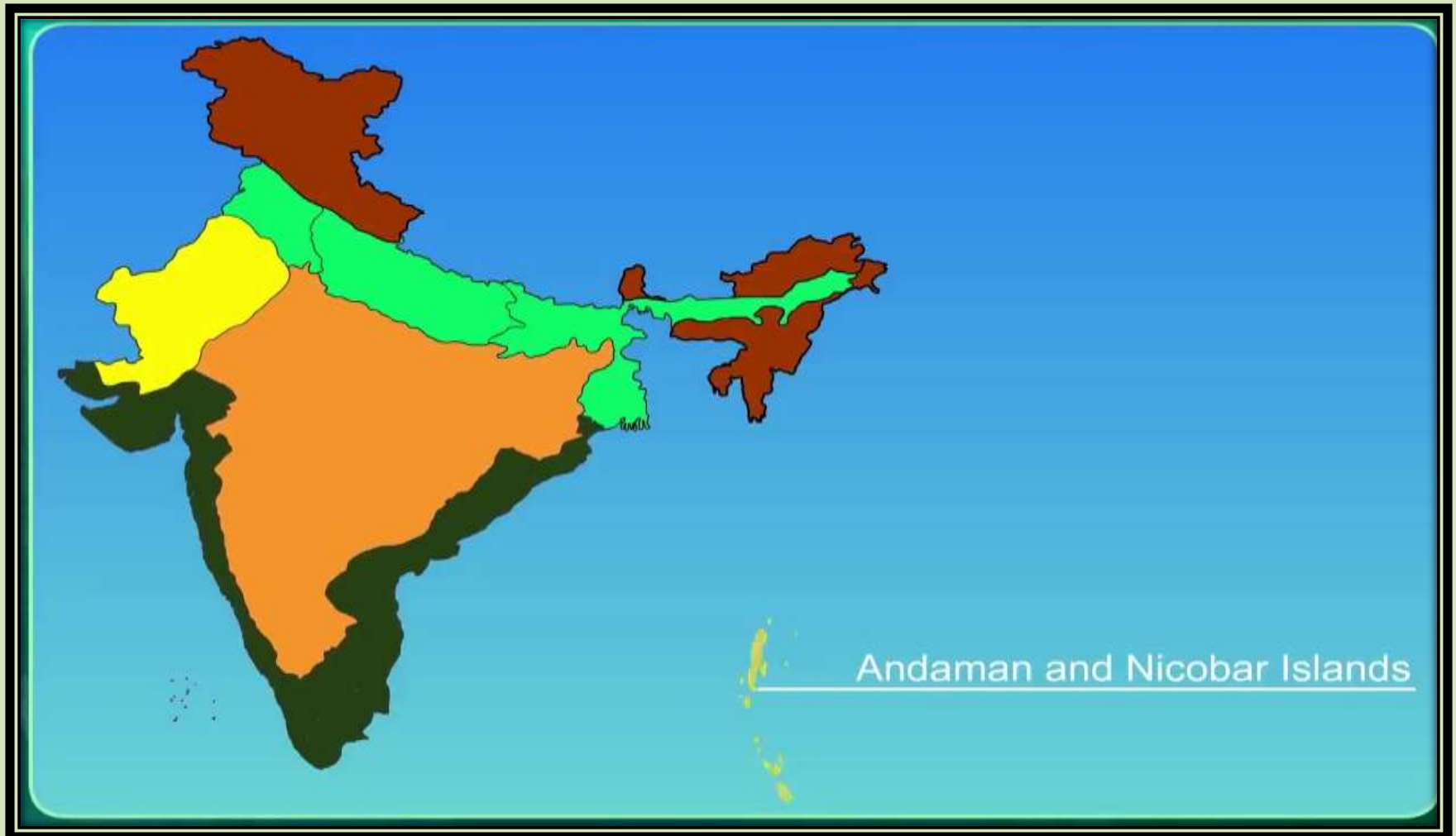
Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called Polyps. When the living polyps die, their skeletons are left. Other polyps grow on top of the hard skeleton which grows higher and higher, thus forming the coral islands.



Two groups of islands also form part of India.
Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea.



The Andaman and the Nicobar Islands lie to the southeast of the Indian mainland in the Bay of Bengal.



Tsunami is a huge sea wave generated due to an earthquake on the sea floor.



Let's recall the important topic:-

- 1) Sundarbans delta
- 2) Great Himalaya or Himadri
- 3) Northern Indian plains
- 4) Peninsular plateau.
- 5) West-flowing & East flowing rivers
- 6) Western Ghats or Sahyadris
- 7) Polyps

THANK YOU