



Dear Students

Warm Greetings, now we are going to learn about

The Great Northern plains

- It lies to the south of the northern mountains It stretches of the alluvium in the world
- It is deposited by the rivers Indus Ganga Brahmaputra
- Length is about 2400 km width varies 240 to 320 km
- Covers area 7 lakh sq km
- It formed by Himalayan and Vindhyan rivers
- It deposits enormous quality of sediments

a) The Bhabar Plain

- It is made of gravels and unassorted sediments
- Porosity is high
- Lies to south of siwalik
- It is not suitable for cultivation
- Only big trees with large roots thrive in this region

b) Tarai Tract

- It is a thick forests and rich wildlife
- It lies to south of Bhabar plains
- They have been cleared for cultivation

c) Bhangar plains

- It represent the upland alluvial tracts of the Great plains of India
- It formed by older alluviums
- This soils is dark in colour rich in humus content well drained and useful for
- agriculture

d) Khadar Plains

- New alluvium tracts along the courses of the rivers are known as Khadar or Bet
- Fresh deposits of silt every year during rainy seasons
- It consists of sand silt clay and mud
- It is highly fertile soil



e) Delta

- It is an extension of the Khadar land
- It covers about 1.9 lakh sq.km.
- It is an area of deposition as the river flows in this tract sluggishly
- It consists of old mud, new mud and marsh
- Uplands - Chars Marshy area - Bils

The Peninsular Plateau

- It lies to the south of the Great northern Plains
- It covers an area of about 16 lakh sq.km.
- It is an old rocky plateau region
- Aravalli hills mark the north western boundary
- The western ghats and eastern ghats mark the western and eastern boundaries
- Anaimudi is the highest point in the plateau
- River Narmada divides the plateau region of India into two parts
- North of the Narmada - Central Highlands
- South of the Narmada - Deccan plateau
- Narmada and Tapti are situated to the south of the vindhya flow westward

a) Central Highlands

- It extends between Narmada and the Northern great plains
- It extends from Gujarat to Delhi
- Height is 1500 m
- Gurushikhar is the highest peak 1722m
- Western parts of central highland is Malwa Plateau
- North eastern parts is Chota –Nagpur
- It is very rich mineral resources

b) Deccan plateau

- It is the largest plateau in India
- It is triangular in shape
- It is bounded by Western Ghats in the west Eastern Ghats in the east
- Satpura range in the north
- The area of this plateau is about 7 lakh square km.
- Its height ranges from 500 to 1000 m. above sea level
- It slopes from west to east



The Indian desert

- It is the Great Indian desert
- It is a large arid region
- It covers an area of 2,00,000 km
- It boundaries between India and Pakistan
- It is the world 7th largest desert
- It is located in Western part of India
- There are two major divisions
- Actual desert (Marusthali) - Semi desert (Bhangar)
- Many different types of sand dunes and salt lakes

The Coastal Plains

- It is formed by the depositional actions of the sea-waves
- There are divided into two divisions
- The Western Coastal plain The Eastern Coastal plain

1. The Western Coastal plain

- It lies between The Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea
- It extends from Rann of kutch in the north to kanniyakumari in the south
- It is characterized by sandy beaches coastal sand dunes mud flats lagoons estuary Laterite platforms and residual hills
- The northern part of the west coastal plain is known as konkan
- The middle part of the plain is Kanara
- The southern part of plain is Malabar
- It is characterized by sanddunes
- Numerous shallow lagoons and backwaters called Kayals and Teris
- Vembanad is a famous backwater lake

2. The Eastern Coastal plain

- It lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal
- It stretches of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu
- It consists of alluvial deposits
- It has a well drained beaches
- The plain between Mahanadi and Krishna is known as northern circars
- The plain between Krishna and kaveri is known as Coromandal
- The Marina beach is the secnd longest beach in the world
- Chilka is the largest lake in India



- Kolleru lake lies between Godavari and Krishna
- Pulicat lies in the border of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu

The Islands

- India has two major island groups
- Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep
- It consists of 572 islands in Bay of Bengal
- Another 27 islands in Arabian sea
- The Andaman and Nicobar are volcanic origin
- Active Volcano is found Barren islands
- The islands of the Arabian sea mainly coral origin

a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

- It is located in an elevated portion of the submarine mountains
- It lies close to the equator the climate is hot and wet throughout the year
- The area of islands 8,249 sq.km.
- It is divided into two Andaman in the North and Nicobar in the south
- Port Blair is the administrative capital
- The Ten Degree Channel separates Andaman from nicobar group
- The southern most tip Indira Point in Nicobar islands

b) Lakshadweep Islands

- It is a small group of coral islands
- It is located off the west coast
- It covers area 32sqkm
- Kavaratti is the administrative capital
- Eight Degree channel separates Lakshadweep islands from Maldivian islands
- Pitt island has a Bird sanctuary
- It had 3 divisions Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi is named as Lakshadweep in 1973

c) Offshore islands

- India has a number of islands along the western coast Eastern Coast
- It regions of Ganga and Gulf of Mannar
- They are uninhabited and administered by the adjacent states
