

ONESHOT 🔥

# THE GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY OF INDIA

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CLASS 7TH SST ❤️

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# TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- India's Geographical Diversity
- The Himalayas
- The Cold Desert of India
- The Gangetic Plains
- The Great Indian Desert or Thar Desert
- The Aravalli Hills
- The Peninsular Plateau
- India's Amazing Coastlines
- Indian Islands
- The Delta in West Bengal and the Sundarbans
- The Hills of the Northeast

MATHS

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# INDIA' S GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY

7<sup>th</sup> Largest country  
in the world



Important Part of  
Indian Subcontinent.

(also includes Pakistan, Bangladesh,  
Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives)

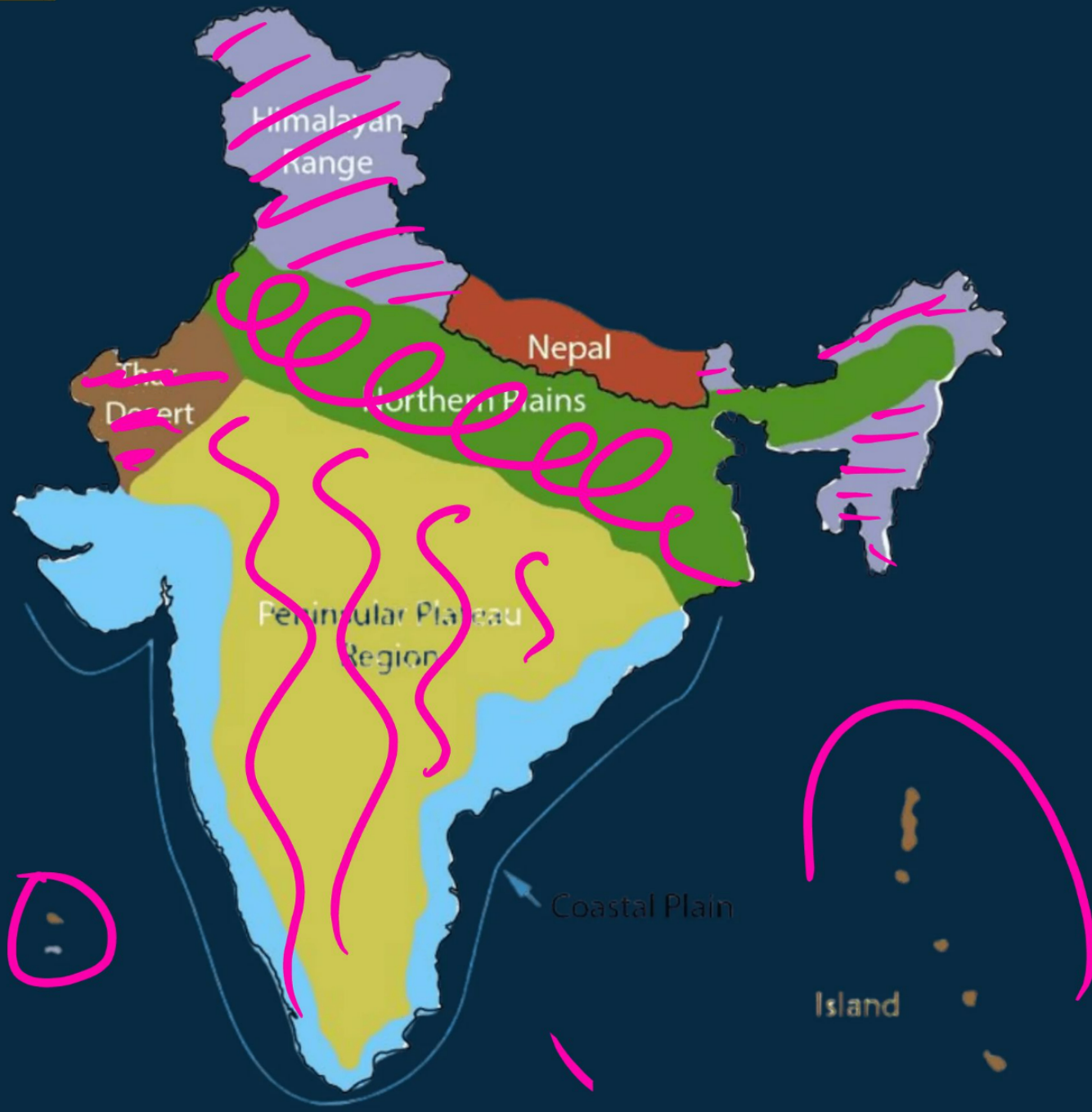
$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

Together these diverse countries  
have a very diverse culture and  
geography

India' s Geography --> Climate  
Culture and  
Way of Life



# INDIA' S GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY



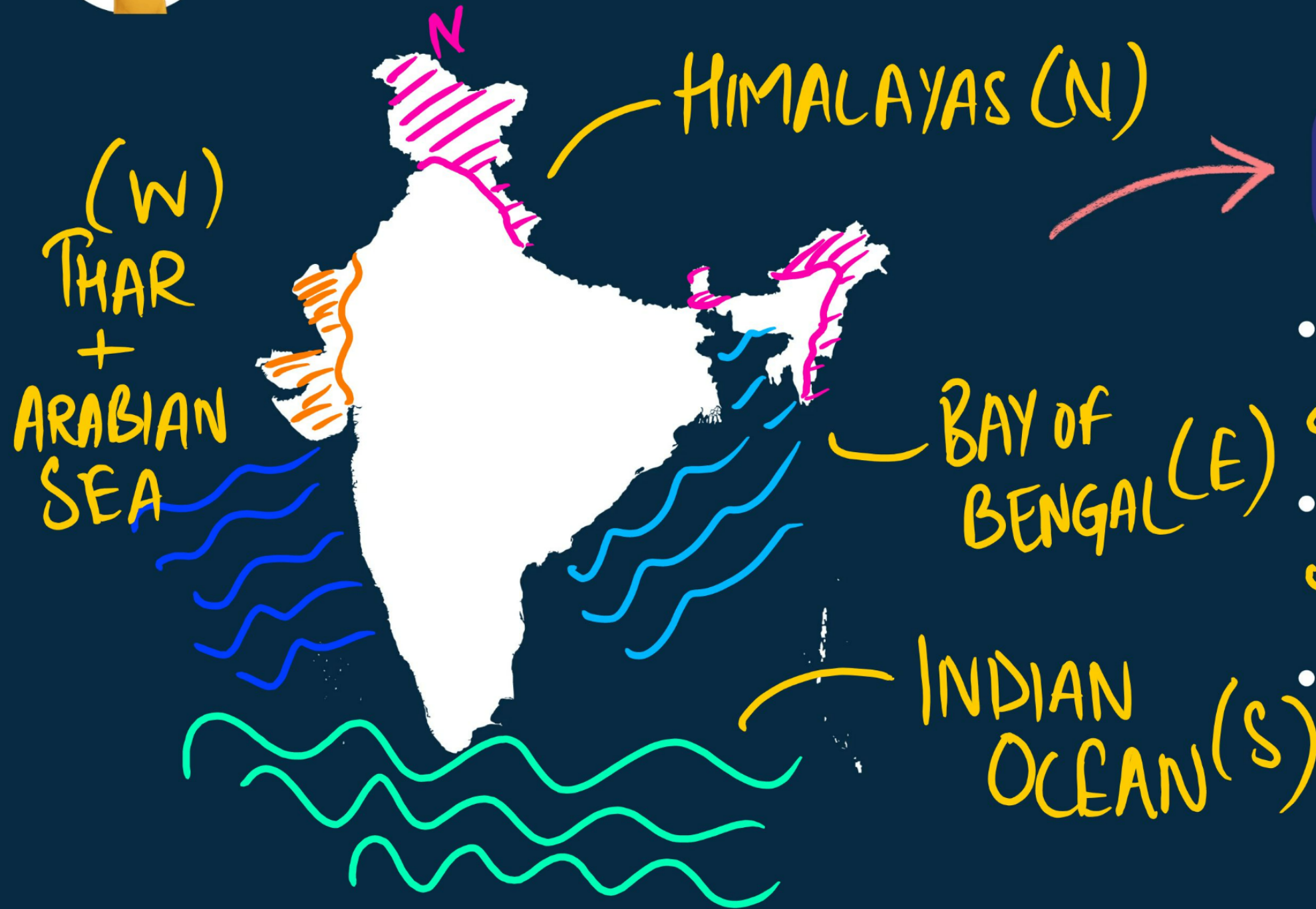
## 5 Main Features

1. Mountain Zone
2. The Plains of Ganga and Indus
3. Desert Region
4. Southern Peninsula
5. The islands





# INDIA' S GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY



## INDIA' S NATURAL BOUNDARIES

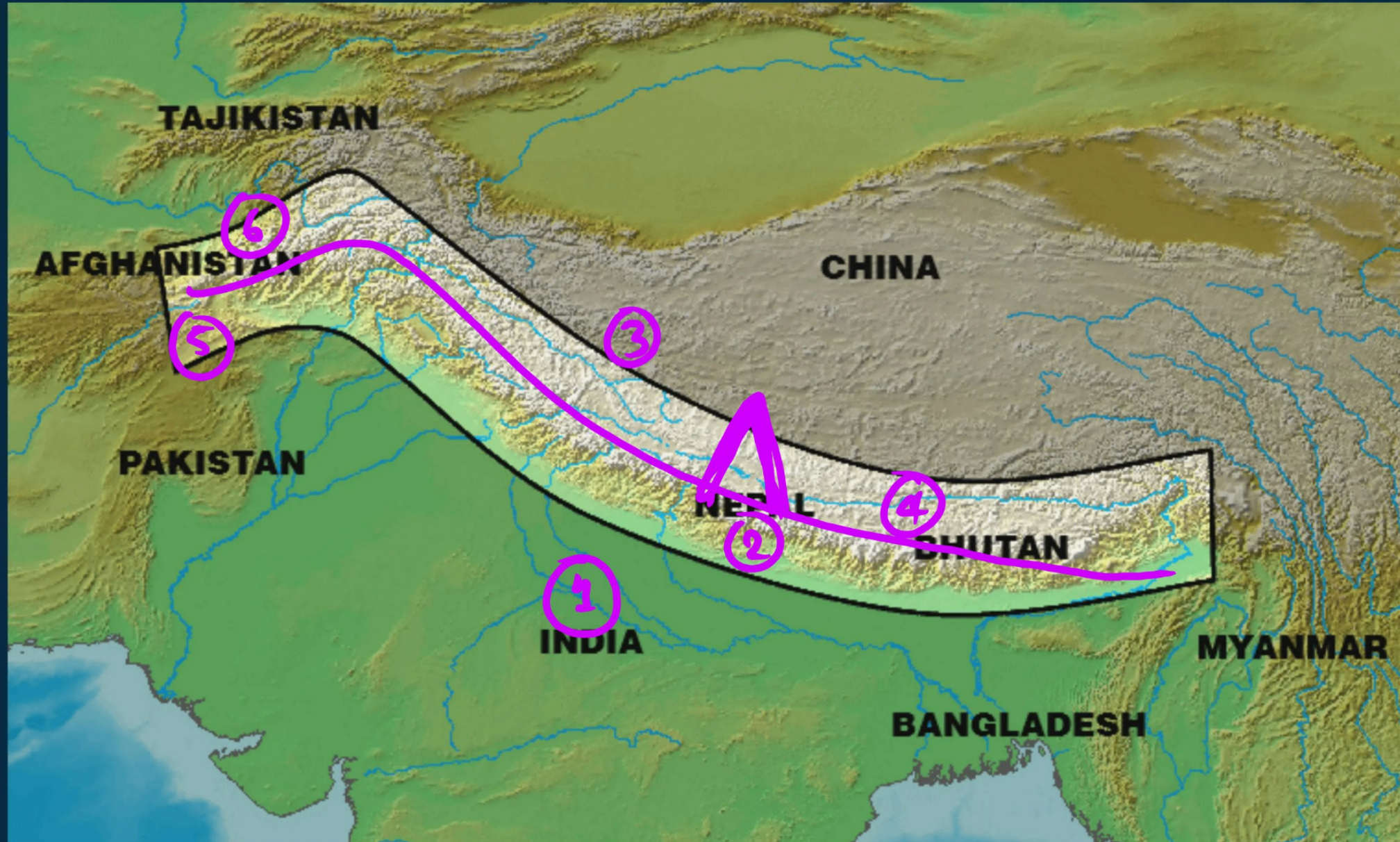
- helps define country' s physical limits
- contribute to diverse ecosystem and cultures.
- Variety deeply affects peoples lives

# THE HIMALAYAS





# HIMALAYAN RANGE





# HIMALAYAS (India's Mighty Northern Range)

## Natural Barrier

- Protects India from Cold Winds and Invasion
- Affect Culture and Climate

~2500Km

- Span across 6 Nations:
  - ✓ India
  - ✓ Nepal
  - ✓ Bhutan
  - ✓ China
  - ✓ Afghanistan

## Tallest Peaks

- Mt Everest (8849m)
- Kangchenjunga (8586m)



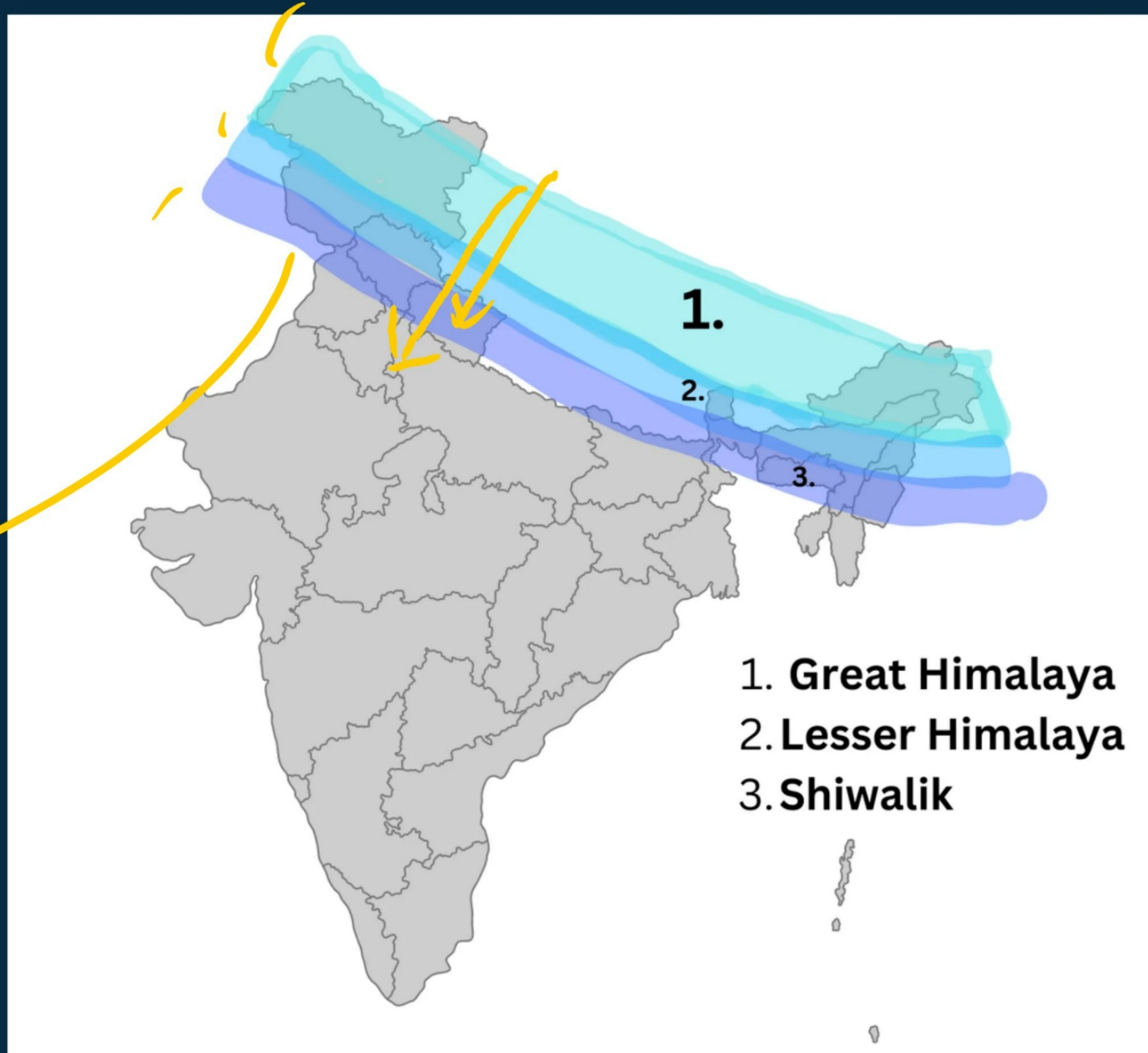
## River Source

- Snow melts - feed Ganga, Indus and Bhramaputra.
- Important for drinking, farming and Industries

WATER TOWER OF ASIA



Outer



# HIMALAYAN RANGE

## HIMADRI ✓

(Greater)

- Highest Range
- >8000m Peaks ✓
- Very Cold and Not habitable ✓
- Called "eight thousanders" ✓

## HIMACHAL

(Lesser)

- Moderate heights ✓
- Hill Stations, - ✓
  - Shimla, Darjeeling, Mussorie.
- Habitable, Biodiversity Rich

## SHIVALIK

(Outer)

- Lowest Range
- Dense Forest
- People Lives
- Merges into Gangetic Plains

Shiv. ——— Himadri  
SHH.... Hima





# THE GREAT HIMALAYAN NATIONAL PARK



- home to many kind of plant and animals
- UNESCO World heritage site.

↳ HIMACHAL PRADESH

# HOW THE HIMALAYAS WERE FORMED

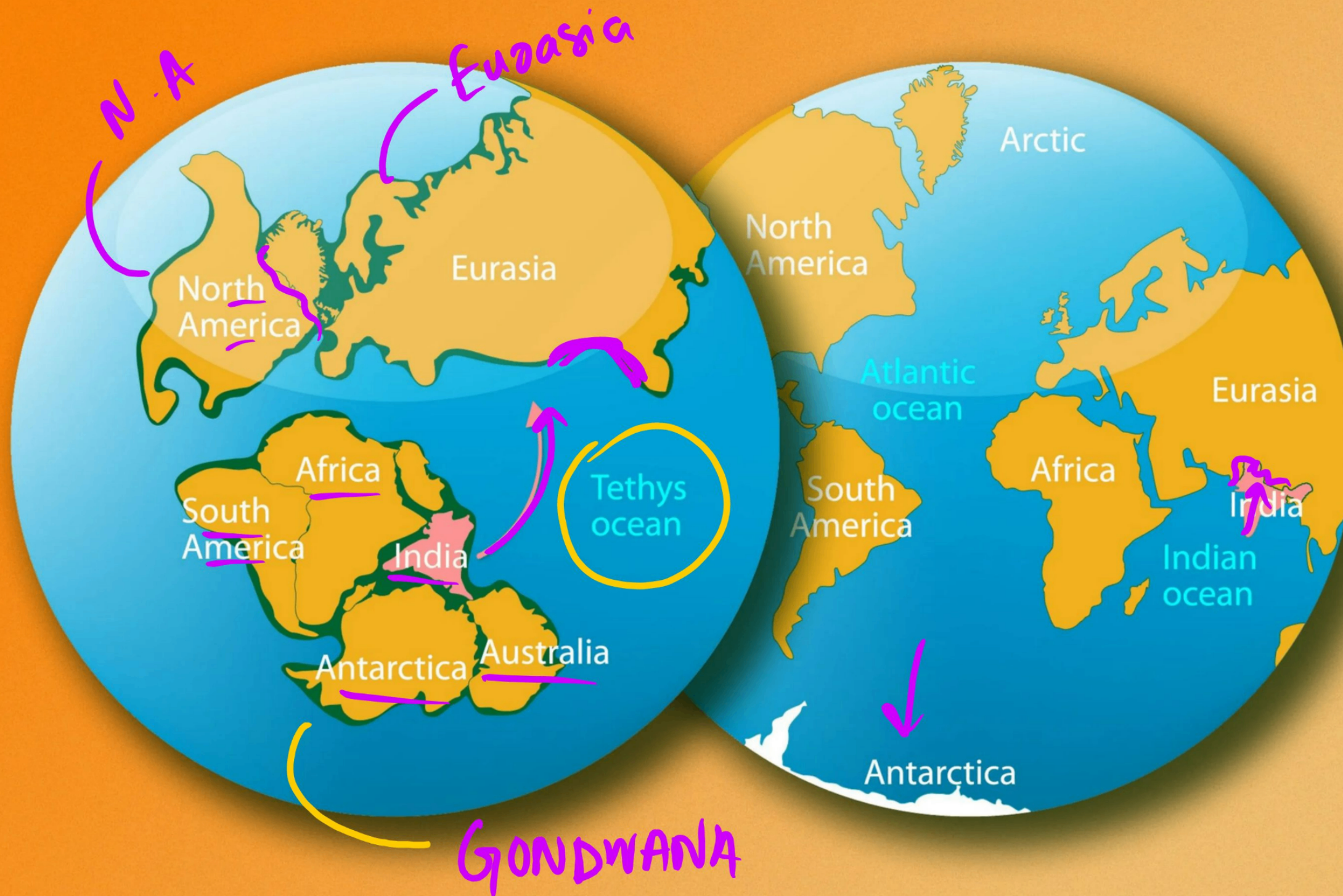
(AN INTERESTING STORY)





- 🌍 71 Million Years Ago
  - ↓
- 🧭 India was part of Gondwana Land
  - ↓
- 🧭 Slowly drifted northwards
  - ↓
- 🌍 50 Million Years Ago – Collision with Eurasian Plate
  - ↓
- 💥 Land crumpled like a carpet → Himalayas formed
  - ↓
- 📈 Still growing 5 mm/year as India continues to push into Asia









### Simple Lifestyle + Festival

- People live simply
- Celebrate Losar and Hemis



### Yaks – Lifeline of Ladakhis

- Used for milk, meat, wool, dung, and transport



### Culture & Monasteries

- Home to ancient monasteries
- Rich and unique culture



### Moonland Landscape

- Land looks like the moon
- Formed when India hit Eurasia

## Ladakh – India's Cold Desert



Very Cold Winters

- Temperatures drop below -30°C

Freezing ← 0°



Dry Region

- Very little rainfall, Snowfall
- Rocky land, deep valleys
- Salty lakes like Pangong Tso



### Wildlife in Harsh Climate

- Snow leopards
- Ibex
- Tibetan antelopes





# THE GANGETIC PLAINS – INDIA'S FERTILE HEART



## Where is it?

- Lies south of the Himalayas
- Also called the Northern Plains
- It's a large, flat, and fertile region



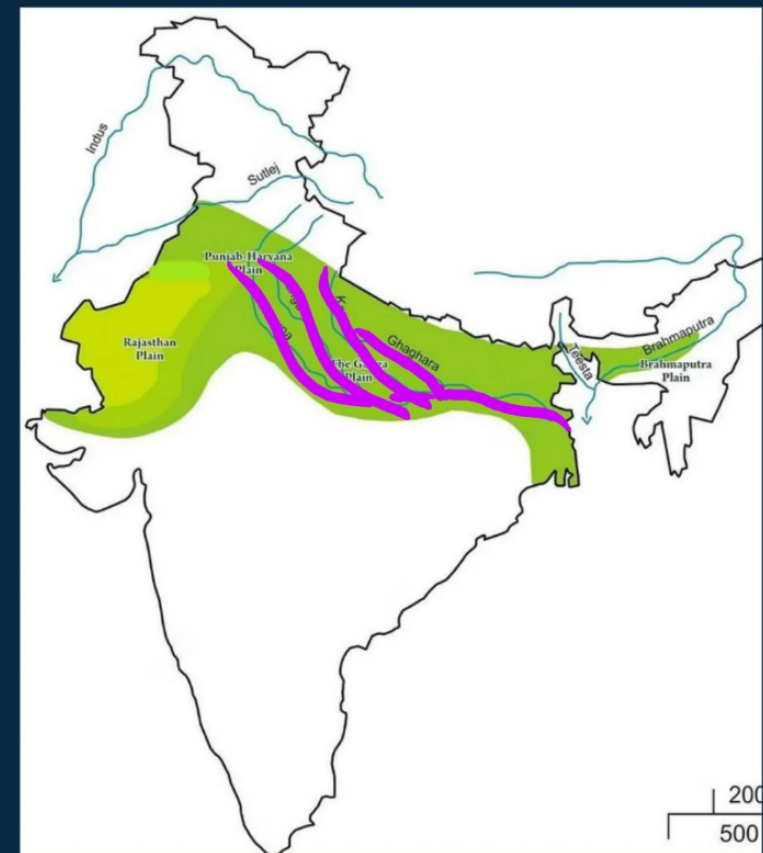
## Why is the land so fertile?

- Rivers like Ganga, Indus, and Brahmaputra flow here
- These rivers carry minerals from the Himalayas
- That's why the soil is perfect for farming



## What grows here?

- People grow a lot of rice and wheat
- A large part of India's population lives here
- That's why it's known as the food bowl of India







# THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT – THAR DESERT



## Location

→ Found in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, and Haryana (Western India)



## Land & Climate

- Has golden sand dunes, rocky land, and a wide sky
- Dunes rise up to 150 meters, shaped by the wind
- Very hot during day, cold at night
- Very little water available



## Life in the Desert

- People adjust with special food, clothes, and camel transport
- Camels are common in events like the Pushkar Mela







# THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT – THAR DESERT



## Famous Places

- Jaisalmer is called the Golden City
- It has the Jaisalmer Fort, a UNESCO World Heritage Site



## Water Problems

- Water is scarce
- Women walk long distances to get water
- People clean utensils with sand to save water



## Rainwater Harvesting

- Use taanka or kunds to store rainwater for drinking







# THE ARAVALLI HILLS

- Among the world's oldest mountains (2.5 billion years), spanning Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana, and Gujarat.
- Highest peak: Mount Abu (1700+ m); most hills range between 300–900 m.
- Acts as a barrier to stop the Thar Desert from expanding east.
- Rich in marble, granite, zinc, and copper; zinc extraction at Zawar dates back 800+ years.
- Famous forts: Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Ranthambore — built for protection in the hills.





# THE PENINSULAR PLATEAU



## What is it?

- A triangular plateau in central & southern India
- Elevated, flat land with steep slopes



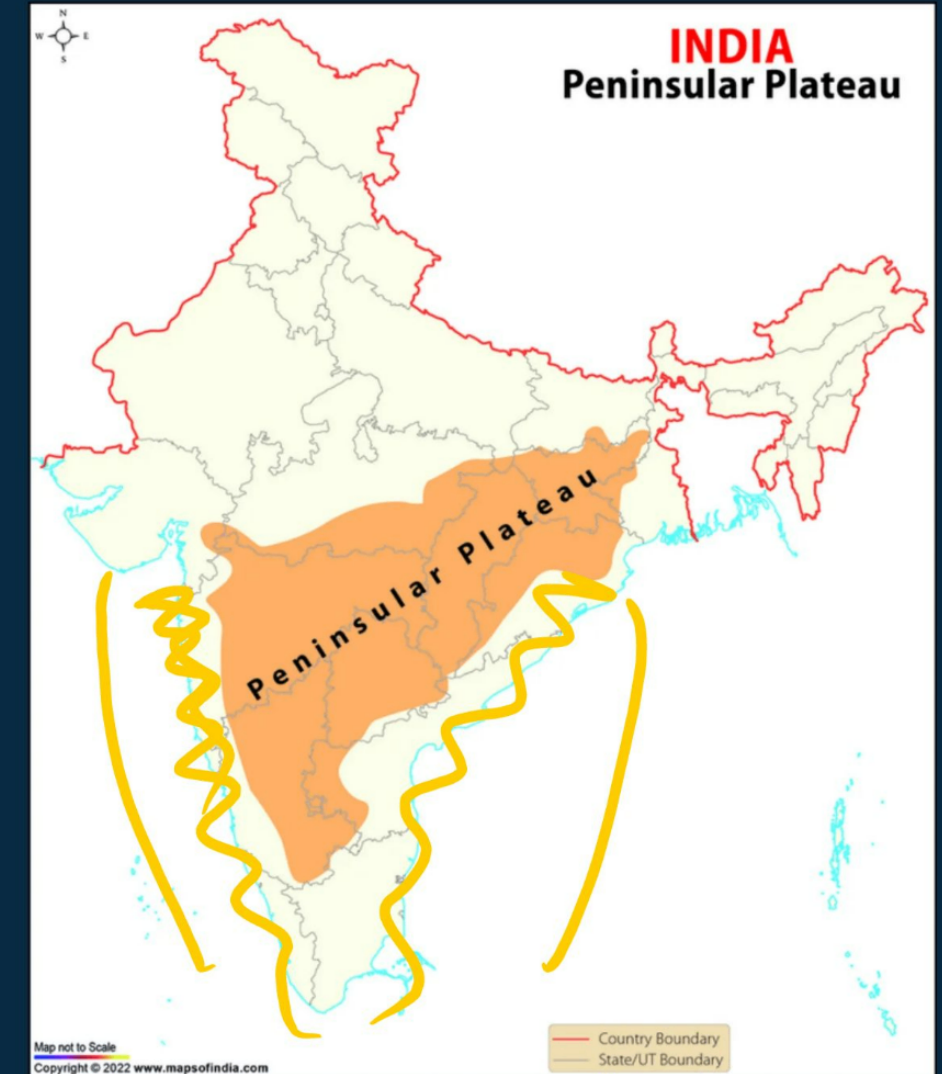
## Surrounded by Water

- A peninsula
- Surrounded by:
- Arabian Sea (west)
- Bay of Bengal (east)
- Indian Ocean (south)



## Borders

- Western Ghats – high hills with many waterfalls
- Eastern Ghats – lower and more broken hills







# THE PENINSULAR PLATEAU



## In Between: The Deccan Plateau

- Lies between the Western and Eastern Ghats
- A large, flat highland



## Important Rivers

- Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada, Tapti
- Support farming, factories, and hydroelectric power



## Which Way Do Rivers Flow?

- Most rivers flow eastward to the Bay of Bengal
- Narmada and Tapti flow westward to the Arabian Sea



## Rich in Resources

- Full of minerals, forests, and fertile land
- Very important for India's economy

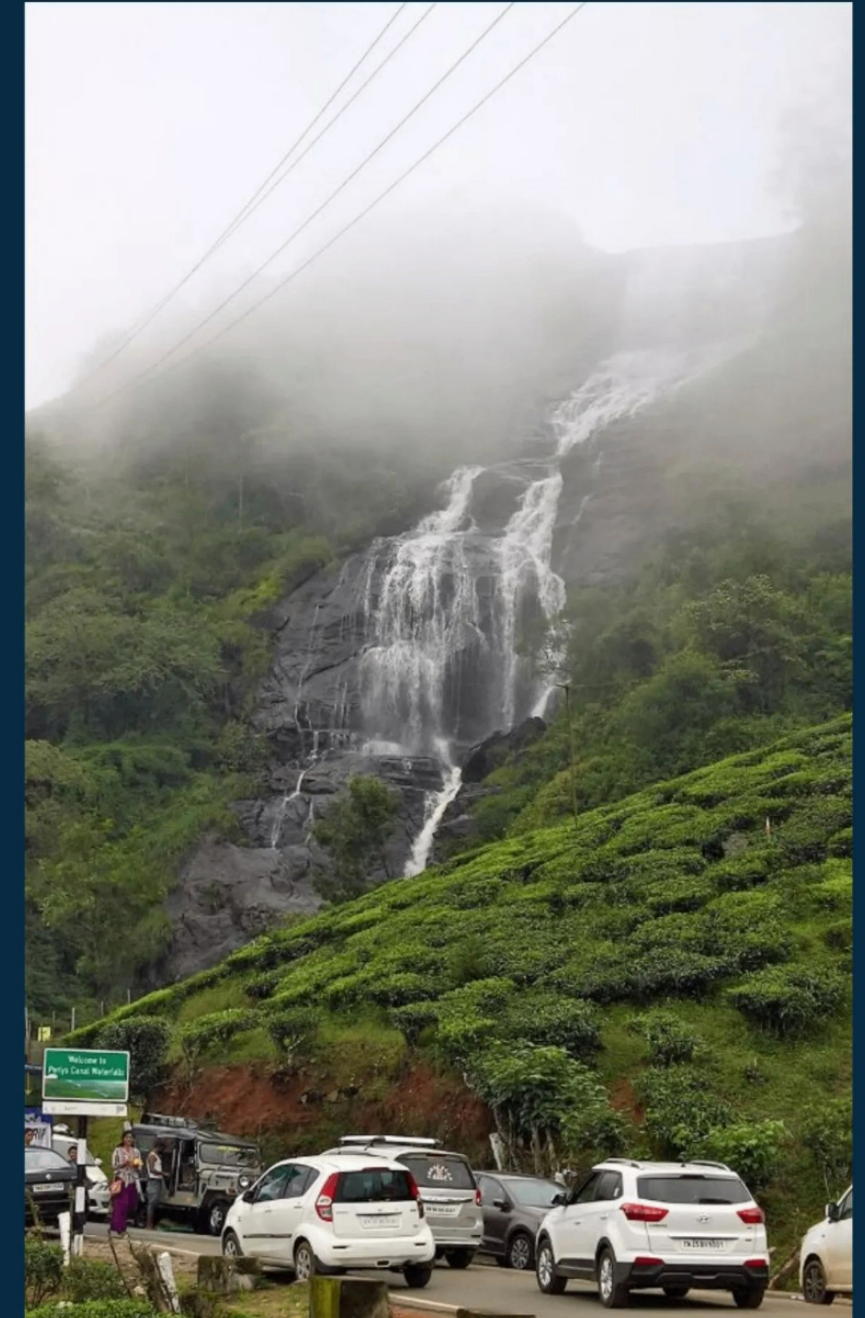




# THE PENINSULAR PLATEAU

- 🌳 **Tribal Life**
  - Forests are home to tribes like Santhal, Gond, Baiga, Bhil, and Korku
  - They have special traditions connected to nature

- 💧 **Waterfalls & Biodiversity**
  - Waterfalls like Periyaknal attract tourists and help make electricity
  - Western Ghats = UNESCO site → rich in rare animals and plants



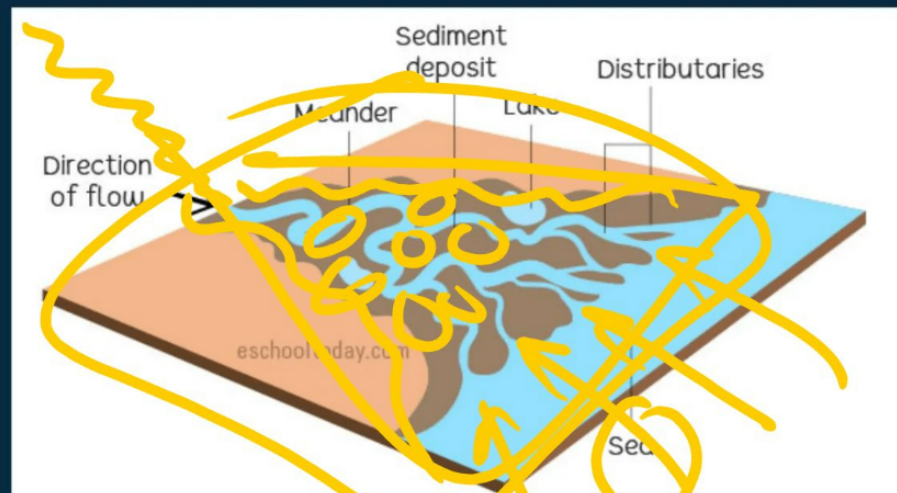




# INDIA'S AMAZING COASTLINES

India's coastline is over 7500 km long, with beaches, rocky cliffs, forests, and coral reefs.

- Deltas are triangular landforms formed when rivers deposit sediments at their mouths, making the land fertile





# THE WEST COAST OF INDIA (GUJARAT TO KERALA):

- Rivers from the Western Ghats form estuaries, with the Narmada and Tapti being the largest.
- It has ports and cities like Mumbai, India's financial center, active for thousands of years.

Vasco da  
Gama

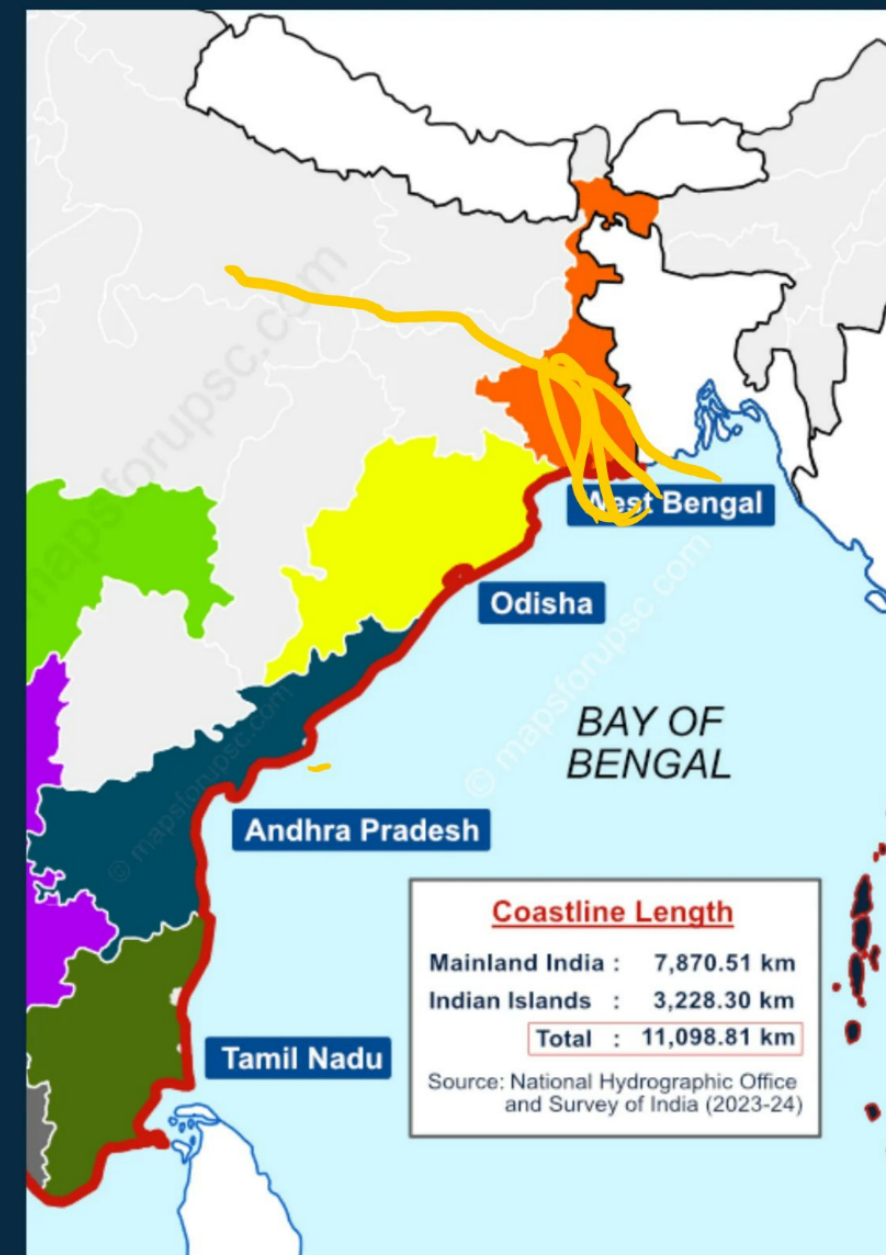






# THE EAST COAST (GANGA DELTA TO KANYAKUMARI)

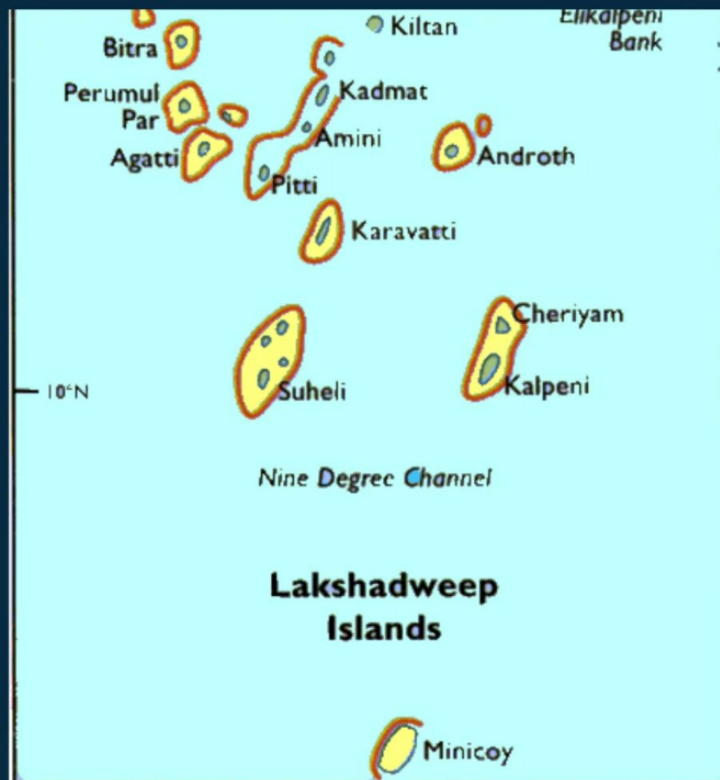
- It has wide plains and deltas from rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri, ideal for farming.
- Chilika Lake and Pulicat Lake (a lagoon) are important water bodies.



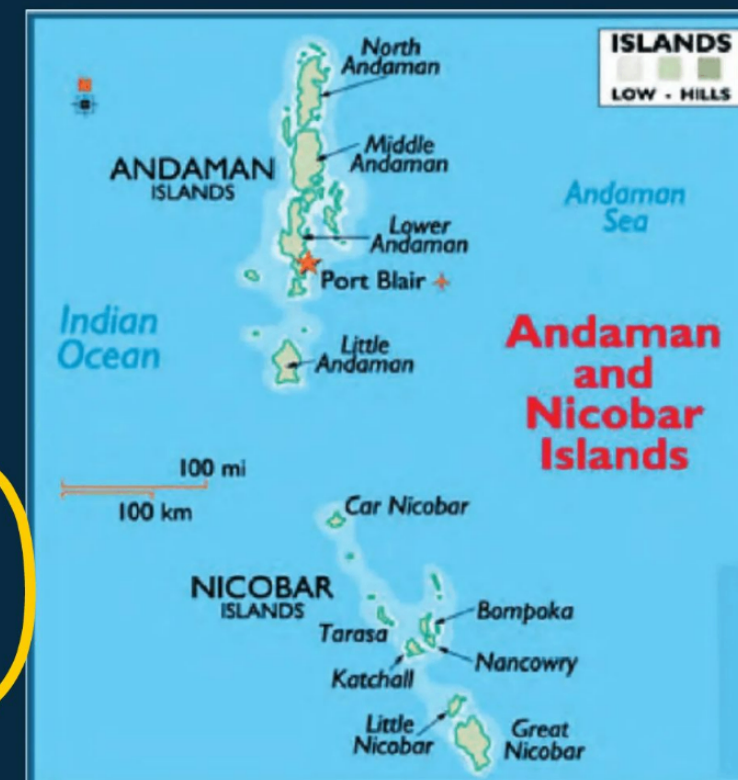


# INDIAN ISLANDS

India has two major island groups:



Lakshadweep in the  
Arabian Sea

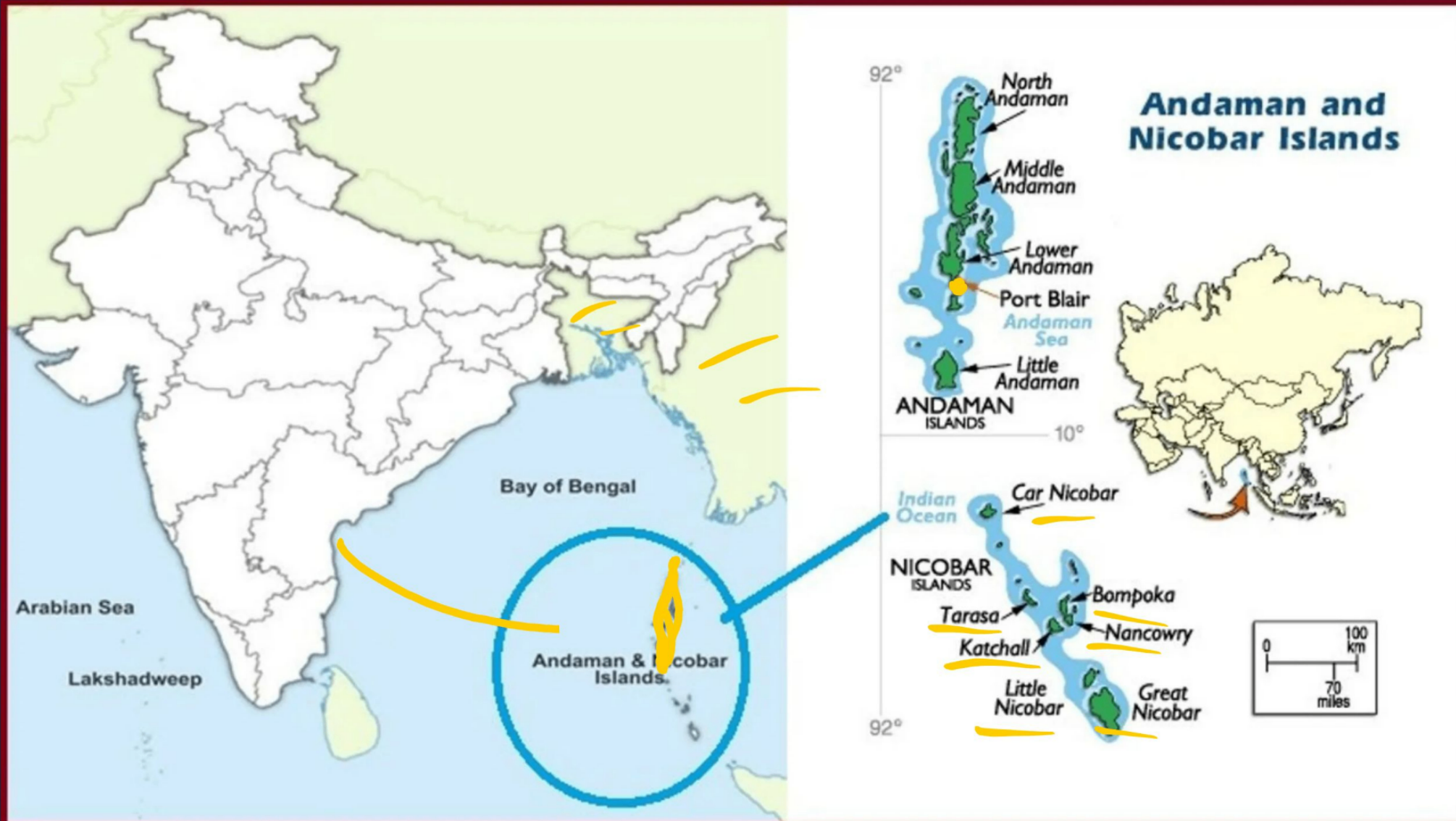


Andaman and Nicobar Islands  
in the Bay of Bengal.





# ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR



- Over 500 volcanic islands, divided into Andaman and Nicobar groups.
- Home to coral reefs, beaches, jungles, and ancient tribes.
- Barren Island has India's only active volcano, which sometimes erupts.
- Their location is strategically important, with a naval dock nearby.





# LAKSHADWEEP



- An archipelago of 36 coral islands near Kerala, not all inhabited.
- Supports fishing and environmental protection.

ARCHIPELAGO  
↳ GROUP OF ISLANDS





## THE DELTA IN WEST BENGAL AND THE SUNDARBANS

- The Sundarbans is in the delta of the Ganga, Brahmaputra, and their tributaries, split between India and Bangladesh.
- It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site with a unique mix of river, sea, and land.
- The delta has mangroves and is home to the Royal Bengal Tiger and other species.



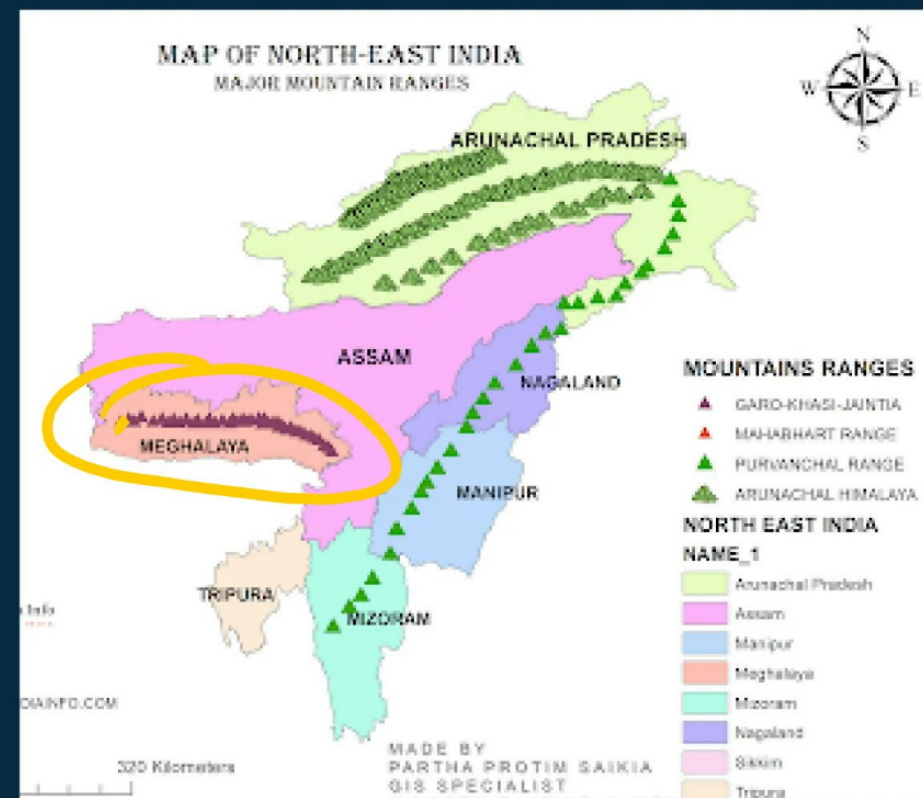




## THE HILLS OF THE NORTHEAST



- The Northeast hills, part of the Meghalaya Plateau, include the Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills.
- Known for lush greenery, heavy rainfall, and waterfalls like the Seven Sisters Waterfalls.
- The region has some of the highest rainfall in the world, supporting forests, wildlife, and fertile land.
- Mawlynnong Village in the East Khasi Hills is called the cleanest village in Asia, famous for its living root bridges made by weaving tree roots.
- The Shad Suk Mynsiem festival celebrates nature and is held by the Khasi people.







THANK YOU