VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHRAM LAKHISARAI

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Ch:2. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA (Notes)

- India has all major physical features of the Earth, i.e. mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus and islands.
- In India the soil colour varies from place to place as it is formed from different types of rocks.
- India is a large landmass formed during different geological periods.
- India's relief features are outcome of other processes like weathering, erosion and deposition.
- India has varied physical features whose formation can be explained on the basis of the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics'.
- According to the theory of Plate Tectonics the seven major and minor plates that form the Earth's crust keep moving, causing stress and thus leading to folding, faulting and volcanic activity.
- Plates can have convergent, divergent and transform boundaries.
- India's peninsular part is made from one of the oldest landmass of the world 'Gondwana land'. It was a single landmass comprising of India, Australia, South Africa, South America and Antarctica.
- The physical features of India can be grouped under the following physiographic divisions:
- (i) The Himalayan Mountains.
- (ii) The Northern Plains
- (iii) The Peninsular Plateau
- (iv) The Indian Desert
- (v) The Coastal Plains
- (vi) The Islands

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