

# Geography of India

## India (Bharat)

- Named after the Indus River
- India is a subcontinent (Large piece of land smaller than a continent).
- Largest country in South Asia.
- Population- Over 1 billion (2<sup>nd</sup> in the World).

## Geographic Zones

- North- Himalayan Mountains
- South- Deccan Plateau
- Middle- Indo- Gangetic Plains
- Other landforms: Thar Desert, Mountain ranges (Vindhya, Eastern & Western Ghats)

## Rivers

- Ganges (Mother River)- considered India's most important river. Begins in Himalayas and continues into Gangetic Plains.
- Brahmaputra- starts in Plateau of Tibet and continues into Northeastern India.
- Others: Godavari and Krishna.

## Climate

- Mainly Tropical.
- Monsoons (seasonal winds) dominate the climate.
- Two seasons- Wet & Dry.
- Wet monsoon season is essential for the survival of India's crops.

## Resources

- Fertile soil in the Indo-Gangetic plains and along rivers.
- Iron ore, coal, oil and other minerals.

## **India's Geography Video Questions:**

1. The main physical feature in the North are the mighty Himalayas.
2. India's greatest river is the Ganges.
3. The most important aspect of India's climate is the Monsoon, which makes up 80% of the country's rain and lasts from June to late September.
4. Any long term change to the Monsoon poses that greatest threat to India's future.