

Microsoft Whiteboard

3 parallel Ranges of Himalayas

Himadri	Himalal	Shivalik
Greater (Inner himalaya)	Less himalaya South of Himadri	outer most range of himalayas
6000m	3700m - 4500m	900m - 1100m
composed of Granite metamorphically s... metamorphically s...	composed of Compressed and	composed of unconsolidated
		prone to landslides

10-50 km width

Greater (Inner himalaya)	Less himalaya South of Kinnar	outer most range of himalayas
6000 m	3700m - 4500m	900m - 1100m
Composed of Granite perennially snow bound	Composed of compressed and altered rock Hill stations	Composed of unconsolidated sediments - brought by rivers

ranges

- Mt. Everest
- Kanchenjunga

Range

- Pir Panjal
- Shivalik
- Mahabharat

Range

Valley

- Kashmir
- Kangra
- Kullu

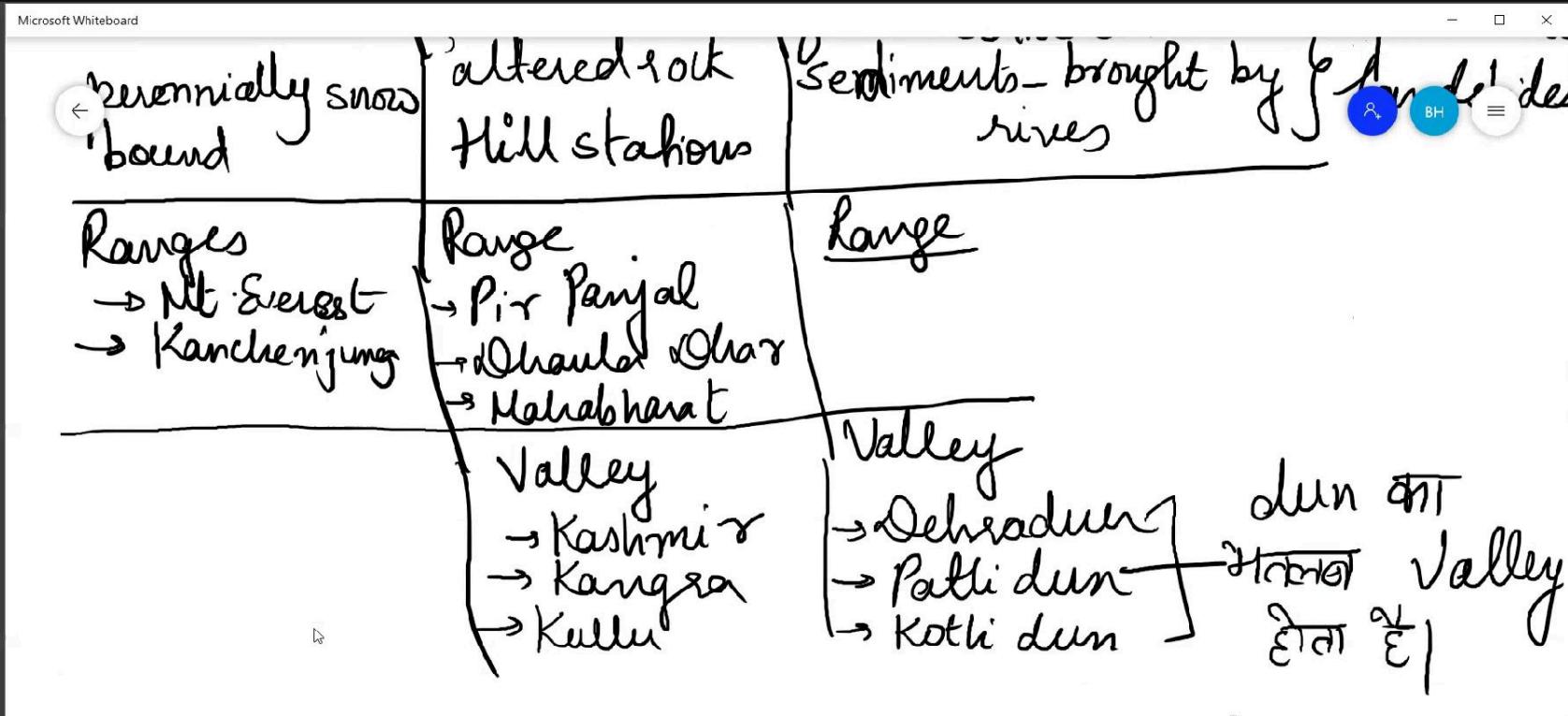
Valley

- Dehradun
- Patti dun
- Kotli dun

dun
Himalaya
Ganges



A



18:29

VoLTE+ LTE1 64%

as - West Division

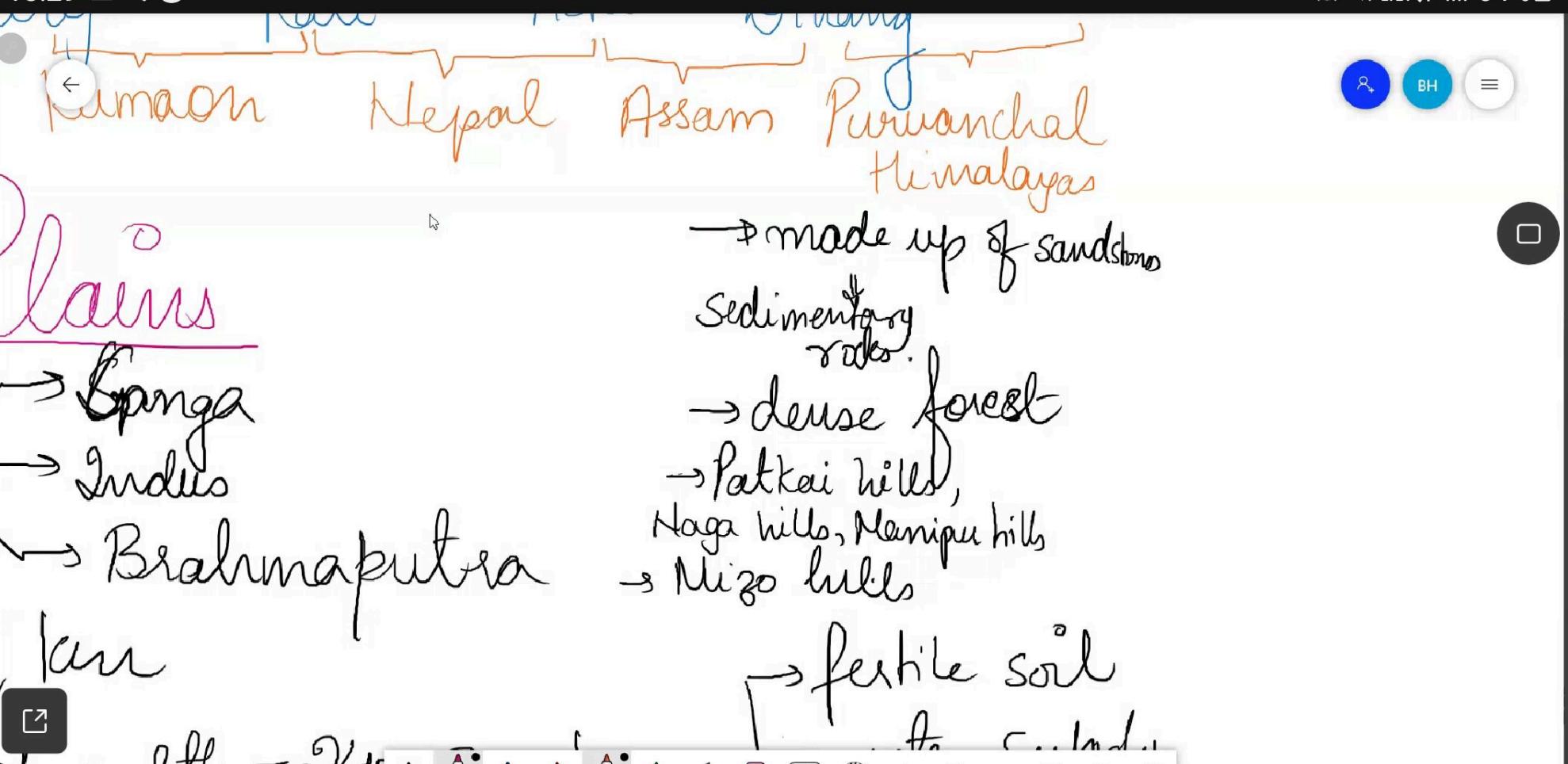
Indus Satluj Kali Tista Dihang
Punjab Kumaon Nepal Assam Puruancha
Himalaya

Northern Plains

River systems → Sanga
→ Indus

→ made up of sa
sedimentary
rocks.

→ dense forest
→ Patkai hills,
Saga hills, Manipur hills



North
Bhutan
Sikkim
Nepal
Assam
Purvanchal
Himalayas

→ rivers

→ Ganga

→ Indus

→ Brahmaputra

- made up of sandstone
- Sedimentary rocks.
- dense forest
- Patkai hills,
Naga hills, Nenipu hills
- Mizoram hills
- Fertile soil



Microsoft Whiteboard

Northern Plains

- River systems
 - Ganga
 - Indus
 - Brahmaputra
- Area - 7 lakh sq km
- length - 2400 km, breadth = 240 - 320 km
- Agriculturally productive

- made of sedimentary rocks
- dense population
- Patkai hill, Naga hills, Me
- Meghalaya

↑
fertile soil
water availability
favourable climate

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Division of Northern plains

① Punjab plains → Indus & its tributaries

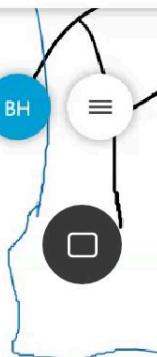
→ major part → lies Pakistan

→ North-Western part

② Ravi, Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Satluj

③ Ganga plain → Ghaggar and Teesta Rivers
Haryana, Delhi, UP & Bihar.

④ Brahmaputra Plain → Assam



ign

Division of Northern plains

@ Punjab plains → Indus & its tributaries

→ major part → lies Pakistan

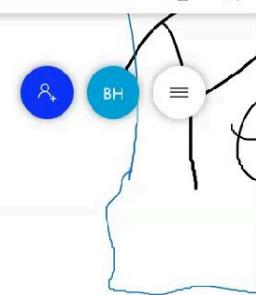
→ North-Western part

★ Ravi, Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Sutlej

⑥ Ganga plain → Ghaggar and Teesta Rivers
Haryana, Delhi, UP & Bihar.

⑦ Brahmaputra Plain → Assam

Division → based on



→ Cign
→ b

Division → based on relief features

Bhabar → 8 km - 16 km narrow
→ all rivers disappear in this region.

Terai → all streams reappear
→ wet, swampy, marshy land
→ thick forest & wildlife

Khadar → new alluvium
→ fertile land
→ intensive agriculture

Bhangar → Kankar - small pebbles
Calcareous deposit
→ old alluvium
→ flood plains
→ irrigation

→ broad sand river bed

Central Highland
north of Narmada river
→ Malwa plateau
→ Vindhya range
→ is bounded by Central highland on south & Aravalli on the north west
→ wetward extension

Webex

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Division → based on
relief features

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Calcareous deposit
→ old alluvium
→ flood plains
→ iron rich

broad and
wide river bed

Central
Highland
north of Narmada
rivers
→ Malwa plateau
→ Vindhya range
→ is bounded by
Central highland on
south & Aravalli in
the northwest
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Division → based on relief features

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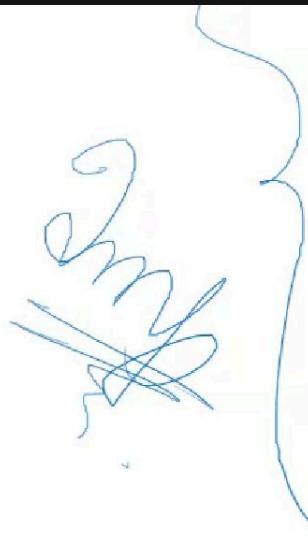
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→ Malwa plateau
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→ wetward extension



Khadar → new alluvium

→ fertile land

→ intensive agriculture

Bhangar → Kankar - small pebbles
↳ Calcareous deposit

→ old alluvium

↳ flood plains

→ infertile

Microsoft Whiteboard

rogen.

Terai → all streams reappear
→ wet, swampy, marshy land
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Khasar → new alluvium
→ fertile land
→ intensive agriculture

Bhangar → Kankar - small pebbles
↳ Calcareous deposits
→ old alluvium
→ flood plains
→ infertile



Environs
north high plateaux
→ south of Narmada rivers
→ Malwa plateau
→ Vindhya range
is bounded by
Central high land
south & Aravali
the north west
→ wetland extensive
dry and sandy Ray
→ Rivers → Chambal
Ken, Sindh
→ wide in west



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→ Major cities
- 320 km → fertile soil
water supply
favourable climate

tributaries
Satluj
Tawi
Rivers

→ Peninsula Plateau

→ Table land

→ composed of old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.

→ broad and shallow valley rounded hills.

The whiteboard contains handwritten notes in blue ink. At the top left, there's a list of factors: 'Major cities' (with an arrow pointing to 'Delhi'), '- 320 km' (with arrows pointing to 'fertile soil', 'water supply', and 'favourable climate'). To the right, the title 'Peninsula Plateau' is written in a large, stylized font inside a blue-outlined box. Below the title, three points are listed: '→ Table land', '→ composed of old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.', and '→ broad and shallow valley rounded hills.' On the far left, there are some red and black handwritten notes: 'tributaries' (with an arrow pointing to 'Satluj' and 'Tawi'), and 'Rivers'. A toolbar with various drawing tools is visible at the bottom of the whiteboard window.

Central Highland
north of Narmada
→ south of Narmada
rivers
→ Malwa plateau
→ Vindhya range
is bounded by
Central highland on the
south & Aravalli in
the north west
→ wetward extension -
dry and sandy Rajasthan
→ Rivers →

Deccan
Plateau

- (a) Two angular landmass
- (b) South of N armada river
- (c) higher west - & slopes
gently eastwards.
- (d) Mahadev, Kaimur and
Raikot → hill
- (e) NE extensions - Meghalaya
and Karbi - Anglong plateau
- (f) Garo, Khasi and Jaintia
hills.

Western Ghats
parallel to western
coast

Elevation 900-1500 m

Continuous & can be
crossed only through
passes.

Higher

Minal Ghats

Microsoft Whiteboard

→ Malwa plateau | (b) South of N armada river → power to western coast
→ Vindhya range | c higher west & slopes gently eastwards.
It is bounded by Central high land on the south & Aravalli in the north west
d Mahadev, Kaimur and Naikal → hill
→ westward extension - dry and sandy Rajasthan
e NE extensions - Meghalaya and Karbi - Anglong plateau
f Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills.

→ Rivers → Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Sindh
→ Wide in west, narrow in the east

→ Eastward extension - Bundelkhand

→ Further →

Elevation 900-1000 m

Continuous & can be crossed only through passes.

Higher

Anai Mudi, 2695

Doda Betta, 2637

→ south of Narmada river

→ Malwa plateau

→ Vindhya range

It is bounded by Central high land on the south & Aravalli in the northwest

→ westward extension - dry and sandy Rajasthan

→ Rivers → Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Sindh

→ 1. Hilly 2.



to angular landmass

④ South of N armada river

c higher west - & slopes gently eastwards.

⑤ Mahadev, Kaimur and Naikar → hill

⑥ NE extensive Meghalaya and Karbi- Anglong plateau

⑦ Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills.

Western Ghats

parallel to western coast

Elevation 900-1600 m

Continuous & can be crossed only through passes.

Higher

Anai Meoli, 26°
Ratna

Microsoft Whiteboard

Western Ghats

landmass parallel to western coast

a river

passes

Elevation 900-1600 m

along border of India

Continuous & can be crossed only through passes.

Higher

Anai Mudi (2695)

Doda Betta

Eastern Ghats

parallel to eastern coast

Elevation 600 m

Discontinuous, Irregular, dissected by rivers

Lower than Western Ghats

1501

Microsoft Whiteboard

Western Ghats

Landmass parallel to western coast

Elevation 900-1800 m

Continuous & can be crossed only through passes.

Higher

Amai Mudli (2695)

Doda Betta

Eastern Ghats

parallel to eastern coast

Elevation 600 m

Discontinuous, Irregular, dissected by rivers

Lower than Western Ghats

(1501)

Microsoft Whiteboard

Western Ghats

- parallel to western coast
- Elevation 900-1600 m
- Continuous & can be crossed only through passes.
- Higher

Anai Mudi (2695)

Doda Betta (2650)

Eastern Ghats

- parallel to eastern coast
- Elevation 600 m
- Discontinuous, Irregular, dissected by rivers
- Lower than Western Ghats

501

The whiteboard shows handwritten notes in black ink. The Western Ghats section includes a list of characteristics and two specific peaks circled in pink. The Eastern Ghats section also includes a list of characteristics. A vertical red line is drawn on the right side of the board. The Microsoft Whiteboard interface is visible at the top and bottom.

Microsoft Whiteboard

→ Further east - Chota
Nayyar plateau - Damodar River

Deccan Trap

- Rocks of volcanic origin
- Igneous rocks.
- Eroded over time to form black soil.

J The Indian Desert

→ Location → western margin of Aravalli

The image shows a Microsoft Whiteboard interface with handwritten notes. At the top left, there's a timestamp '19:04' and a battery icon showing '59%'. The main content area has a white background with blue borders. On the left, there's a small circular icon with a magnifying glass. On the right, there are three circular buttons labeled 'S+', 'BH', and a menu icon. The notes are written in red ink. In the top left corner of the notes area, there's a red bracketed note: '→ Further east - Chota Nayyar plateau - Damodar River'. Below this, the title 'Deccan Trap' is written in large, bold, black ink, underlined. To the right of the title, there are three bullet points: '→ Rocks of volcanic origin', '→ Igneous rocks.', and '→ Eroded over time to form black soil.' Below this section, the text 'The Indian Desert' is written in blue ink, preceded by a large blue letter 'J'. Underneath 'The Indian Desert', there's another bullet point: '→ Location → western margin of Aravalli'. At the bottom of the whiteboard window, there's a toolbar with various icons for drawing tools, a color palette, and text input.

The Indian Desert

- Location → western margin of Aravalli Hill
- Sandy plain → covered with sandunes.
- Very little rainfall
- Arid climate →
- low vegetation cover
- Luni - only large river

Barchans → Crescent shaped sandunes
→ Indo-Pakistan border

Coastal Dunes

Microsoft Whiteboard

Back

Forward

Home

Search

More

Tools

Eraser

Pen

Highlighter

Marker

Text

Image

Shape

Table

Diagram

Equation

Page

Print

Save

Share

Exit

Microsoft Whiteboard

Coastal plains

Western Coastal plain → along Arabian sea.
① Konkan Coast (Mumbai - Goa)

② Kannad plain

③ Malabar coast
★ Large river ↗ Malabar { Godavari Krishna } form delta

Eastern Coastal plain → along Bay of Bengal.
④ Nather Bengal
⑤ Coromandal coast
★ Lake Chilika

ISLANDS

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

Lakshwadeep

- Headquarter → Kavaratti
- close to Malabar coast
- Coral reef
- Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidive
- 1973 → renamed Lakshwadeep
- 32 sq km
- diversity - flora and fauna
- Pithi Island - bird sanctuary

Au [color palette] 10 10 Island

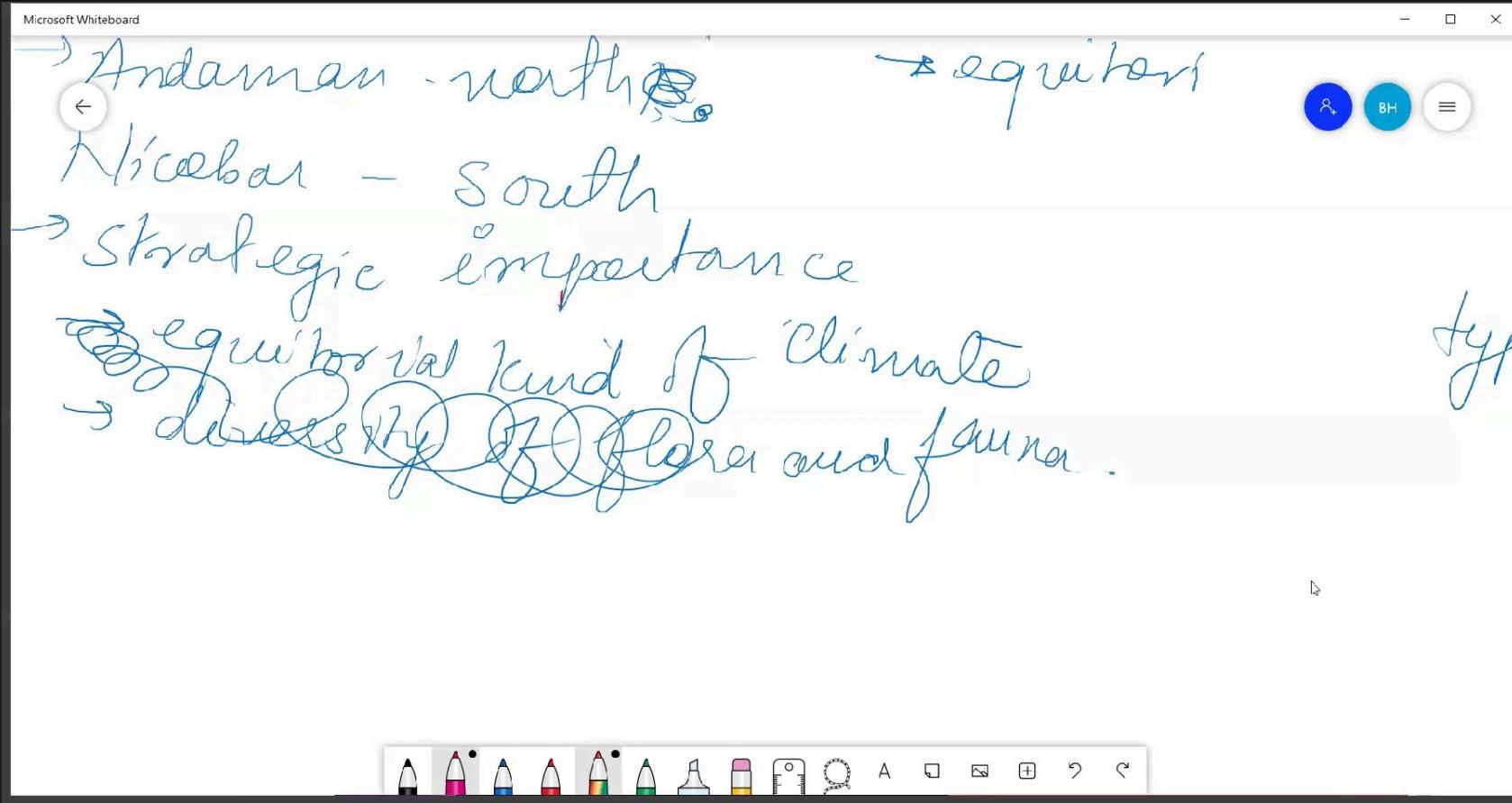
Microsoft Whiteboard

- diversity - flora and fauna
- ← Pitt Island - bird sanctuary

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

- Bay of Bengal
- Bigger, Numerous and Scattered
- Andaman - north → equator
- Nicobar - south
- Strategic importance

The whiteboard contains handwritten notes in black ink. At the top left, there are two bullet points: one with an arrow pointing right labeled 'diversity - flora and fauna' and another with an arrow pointing left labeled 'Pitt Island - bird sanctuary'. Below this, the title 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' is written in large, pinkish-red cursive. Underneath the title, there is a list of bullet points in blue ink: '→ Bay of Bengal', '→ Bigger, Numerous and Scattered', '→ Andaman - north → equator', 'Nicobar - south', '→ Strategic importance', and a partially visible final point starting with '→ ...'. A toolbar with various drawing tools is visible at the bottom of the whiteboard window.



19:12

VoLTE+ LTE1 57%

Webex

naynee kukreja is sharing

- close to Maldives coast
- Coral reef
- Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive
- 1973 → renamed Lakshwadeep
- 32 sq km
- diversity - flora and fauna
- Pithi Island - bird sanctuary

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

→ Bay of Bengal

→ Big group, small and scattered

Microsoft Whiteboard

Importance of different physical features

- a) Himalayas → water, forest wealth
- b) Northern plains → granaries, base for civilisation
- c) Plateau → storehouse of mineral — Industrialisation
- d) Desert → Solar Energy
- e) Coastal plains → fishes, port activities
- f) Islands → diversity of flora and fauna .

The image shows a Microsoft Whiteboard window with handwritten notes. The title 'Importance of different physical features' is written in blue ink. Below it, six points (a-f) are listed, each with an orange arrow pointing from the feature name to its significance. The significance is written in orange ink. The whiteboard also has a toolbar at the bottom with various drawing tools.

③ Transform boundary

They may brush past / closely cross each other or one plate may slide under the other

- ★ The earth crust is made up of 7 major & some minor plates. The movement of these plates builds up stress leading to folding, faulting & volcanic activities.

Himalayas

(a) A young fold mountain

(b) Indus to Brahmaputra
→ 2400 km

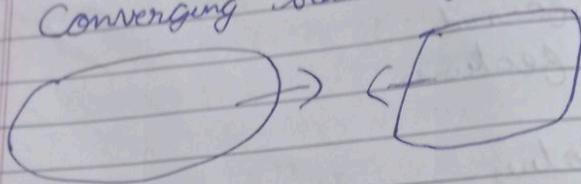
(c) width → 1500 km - Arunachal Pradesh
400 km - Jammu & Kashmir

- ⑥ Island groups
→ Andaman Nicobar
→ Lakshadweep
→ general features
- ⑦ Important of all physiographies
→ divisions

⑧ The great India Desert

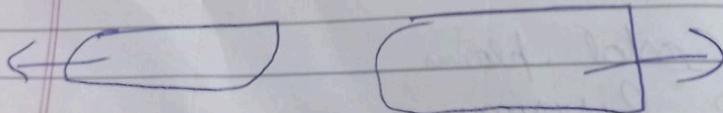
Theory of Plate Tectonics

(a) Converging boundary



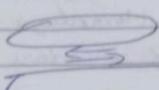
Plates moves towards each other.

(b) Diverging boundary



Plates move apart from each other.

① Transform boundary



They may brush past / closely cross each other or one plate may slide under the other.

- ★ The earth crust is made up of 7 major & some minor plates. The movement of these plates builds up stress leading to folding, faulting & volcanic activities.

Himalayas

ⓐ A young fold mountains

ⓑ Indus to Brahmaputra
→ 2400 Km

ⓒ Width → 1500 Km - Arunachal Pradesh

400 Km - Jammu & Kashmir