

3 parallel Ranges of Himalayas

Himadri	Himachal	Shivaliks
Greater (Inner himalayas)	Less himalayas South of Himadri	outer most range of himalayas
6000m	3700m-4500m	900m-1100m
composed of Granite	composed of compressed and	composed of unconsolidated

10-50 km width

prone to landslides

slam



Greater
(Inner Himalayas)

Less Himalayas
South of Himadri

outer most
range of
Himalayas

6000m

3700m - 4500m

900m - 1100m

10-50 km
width

Composed of
Granite

Composed of
compressed and
altered rock
Hill stations

Composed
of unconsolidated
sediments - brought by
rivers } per
can

perennially snow
bound

anges
 → Mt. Everest
 → Kanchenjunga

Range
 → Pir Panjal
 → Dhauladhar
 → Mahabharat

Range

Valley
 → Kashmir
 → Kangra
 → Kullu

Valley
 → Dehradun
 → Patli dun
 → Kotli dun

dun का
 प्रकार
 होता है

A

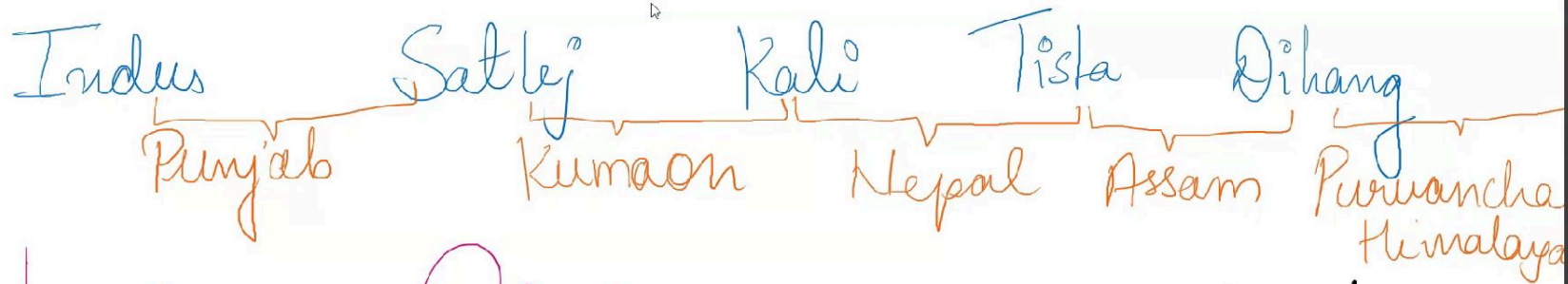
Microsoft Whiteboard

Perennially snow bound	altered rock Hill stations	Sediments - brought by rivers
Ranges → Mt. Everest → Kanchenjunga	Range → Pir Panjal → Dhauladhar → Mahabharat	Range
	Valley → Kashmir → Kangra → Kullu	Valley → Dehradun → Patli dun → Kothi dun

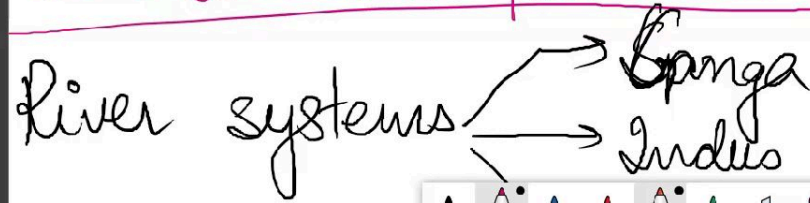
dun का मतलब है Valley



North - West Division



Northern Plains



- made up of sedimentary rocks.
- dense forest
- Patkai hills, Garo hills, Manipal hills

Plains

- Ganga
- Indus
- Brahmaputra

→ made up of sandstone

Sedimentary rocks.

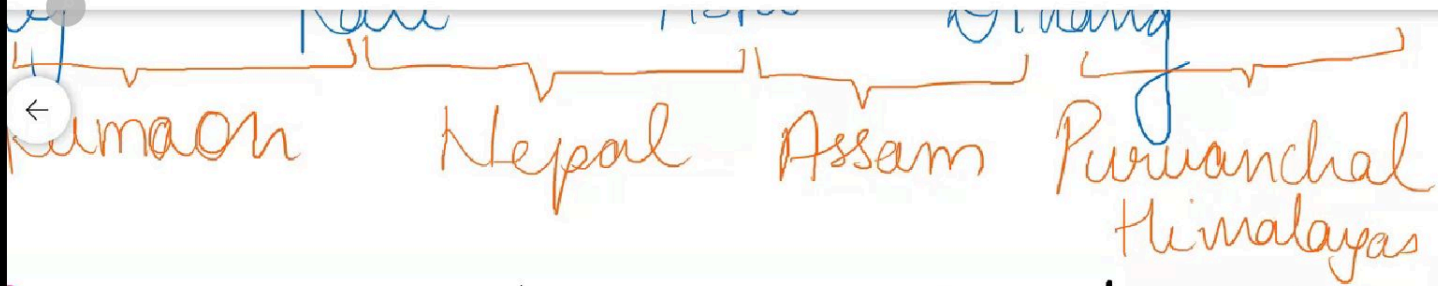
→ dense forest

→ Patkai hills,
Naga hills, Manipur hills

→ Mizo hills

→ fertile soil





Plains

- Ganga
- Indus
- Brahmaputra

- made up of sandstone
- Sedimentary rocks.
- dense forest
- Patkai hills, Naga hills, Manipur hills
- Mizo hills
- fertile soil



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Northern Plains

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

→ made Sediments
→ dense
→ Patkai hills, Naga hills, Mizo hills
→ fer
→ wa
→ fav



Division of Northern plains

- ① Punjab plains → Indus & its tributaries
 - major part → lies Pakistan
 - North-western part
 - Ravi, Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Satluj
- ② Ganga plain → Ghaggra and Teesta Rivers
Haryana, Delhi, UP & Bihar.
- ③ Brahmaputra Plain → Assam

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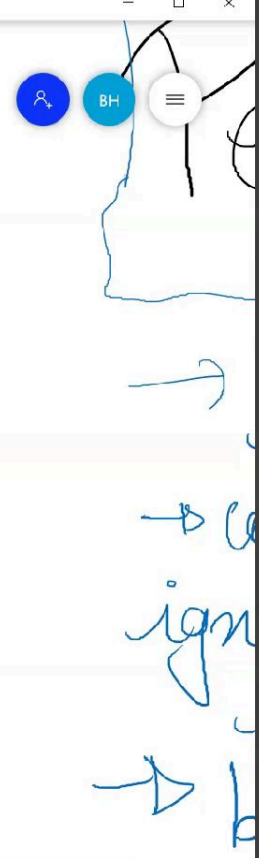
Division of Northern plains

① Punjab plains → Indus & its tributaries
 → major part → lies Pakistan
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② Ganga plain → Ravi, Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Satluj
 Ghaggra and Teesta Rivers
 Haryana, Delhi, UP & Bihar.

③ Brahmaputra Plain → Assam

Division → based on



Division → based on relief features

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

Terai → all stream reappear
→ wet, swampy, marshy and
→ thick forest & wildlife

Khadar → new alluvium
→ fertile land
→ intensive agriculture

Bhangar → Kankar - small pebbles
↳ calcareous deposits

Imp

→ old alluvium
→ flood plains
→ inter...

→ broad and

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



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

north **Highland** = rd
 → south of Nar
 series
 → Malwa plate
 → Vindhyas range
 is bounded
 Central highland
 south & Araval
 the north west
 → wetward extent
 dry and sandy Rajasthan
 → Rivers → Chambal
 Ken, Sindhu
 → wide in west



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→ Mizo hills

←
0-320 km

- fertile soil
- water supply
- favourable climate

tributaries
stem

Satpaj
Teesta Rivers

am

Peninsular Plateau

- table land
- composed of old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- broad and shallow valley rounded hills.





Central Highland
 north ~~south~~ of Narmada
 series
 → Malwa plateau
 → Vindhyas range
 is bounded by Central highland on the south & Aravalli in the north west
 → westward extension - dry and sandy Rajasthan

Deccan Plateau

- (a) few angular landmasses
- (b) South of Narmada river
- (c) higher west - & slopes gently eastwards.
- (d) Mahadeo, Kaimur and Maikal → hills
- (e) NE extension - Meghalaya and Karbi - Anglong plateau
- (f) Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills.

Western Ghats

parallel to western coast

Elevation 900-1000 m
 Continuous & can be crossed only through passes.
 Higher

- Malwa plateau
- Vindhyas range
- ↳ is bounded by Central highland on the south & Aravalli in the north west
- westward extension - dry and sandy Rajasthan
- Rivers → Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Sindh
- Wide in west, narrow in the east
- Eastward extension - Bundelkhand
- Further

- (b) South of Narmada river
- (c) higher west - & slopes gently eastwards.
- (d) Mahadeo, Kaimur and Maikal → hills
- (e) NE extension - Meghalay and Karbi - Anglong plateau
- (f) Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills.

Western coast

Elevation 900-1000 m

Continuous & can be crossed only through passes.

Higher

Anai Mudi (2695)

Doda Betta (2637)



→ ~~South~~ ⁱⁿ of Narmada
 series
 → Malwa plateau
 → Vindhyas range
 is bounded by
 Central highland on the
 south & Aravalli in
 the north west
 → westward extension -
 dry and sandy Rajasthan
 → Rivers → Chambal, Betwa
 Ken, Sindhu
 → Mahadev

- (a) Ten angular landmarks
- (b) South of Narmada river
- (c) higher west - & slopes
gently eastwards.
- (d) Mahadev, Kaimur and
Maikal → hills
- (e) NE extension - Meghalaya
and Karbi - Anglong plateau
- (f) Garo, Khasi and Jaintia
hills.

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

Anai Mudi (2690)
 Rott...





Western Ghats

handwritten
a river
pes
ed
along
plateau
intra

parallel to western coast

Elevation 900-1000 m

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

Handwritten notes in pink

(501)





Western Ghats

Landmass
river
des
d
day
B
nia

parallel to western coast

Elevation 900-1600 m

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

11-12-2020

(501)



Western Ghats

parallel to western coast

Elevation 900-1600 m

Continuous & can be crossed only through passes.

Higher

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Eastern Ghats

parallel to eastern coast

Elevation 600 m

Discontinuous, Irregular, dissected by rivers

Lower than Western Ghats

11-12-2020

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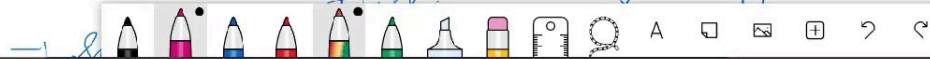
→ Further east - Chota Nagpur plateau - Damodar River

Deccan Trap

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

The Indian Desert

→ location → western margins of Aravalli



The Indian Desert

- location → western margins 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



Coastal plains

Western Coastal plain
→ along Arabian sea

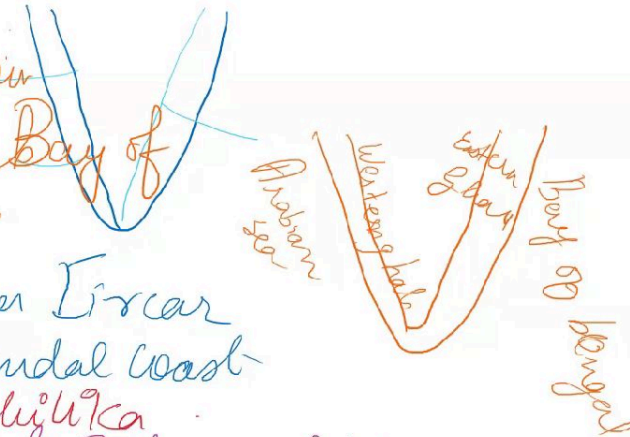
- (a) Konkan Coast (Mumbai - Goa)
- (b) Kannad plain
- (c) Malabar coast

* large river

Eastern Coastal plain
→ along Bay of Bengal

- (a) Northern Circar
- (b) Coromandal coast
- * Lake Chilika

Malanadi } form delta
Godavari }
Krishna }



ISLANDS

Lakshwadeep

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

→ An... Island

→ diversity - flora and fauna
← Pithi Island - bird sanctuary.

Andaman and Nicobar Island

→ Bay of Bengal

→ Bigger, Numerous and Scattered

→ Andaman - north

→ equator

Nicobar - South

→ Strategic importance

→ Andaman - north ~~is~~ → equatorial

←
Nicobar - south

→ Strategic importance

→ equatorial kind of climate

→ diversity of flora and fauna.

typ



19:12

VoLTE+ LTE1 57%

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Microsoft Whiteboard

use to measure coast

- Coral reef
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Andaman and Nicobar Island

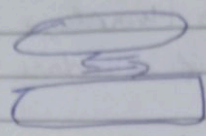
→ Bay of Bengal

→ Big and small islands scattered

- ## 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.



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 build up stress leading to folding, faulting & volcanic activities.

Himalayas

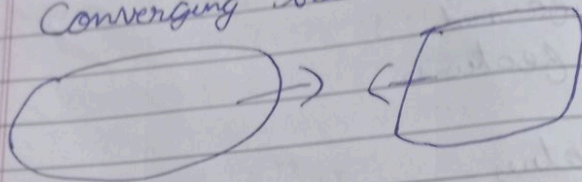
- ① A young fold mountains
- ② Indus to Bhramputra
→ 2400 km
- ③ width → 1500 km - Arunachal Pradesh
400 km - Jammu & Kashmir

- classmate
Date
Page
- ⑥ Island groups
 - Andaman & Nicobar
 - Lakshadweep
 - general features
 - ⑦ Important of all physiographic divisions

⑧ The great India Desert

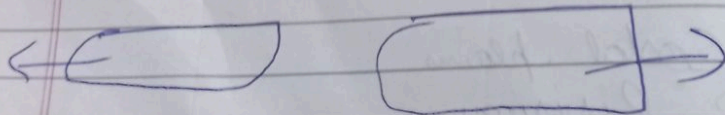
Theory of Plate Tectonics

① Converging boundary



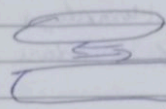
Plates moves towards each other.

② Diverging boundary



Plates move apart from each other.

© Transform boundary



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