Total 17 states of India share international border:-
Jammu & Kashmir , Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya.

Ladakh, WB, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar and Arunachal Pradesh are the states which have highest number of international borders i.e. 3 international borders.

There are 8 UTs and 28 States in India.

UT of Puducherry are located in 4 region-
Puducherry itself in Tamil Nadu, Karaikal near Kaveri Delta in Tamil Nadu, Mahe in Kerala and Yanam near Krishna Godavari Delta in Andhra Pradesh.

There were influence of French in Puducherry for a long period of time so to preserve this culture and architecture we kept Puducherry separately.

Diu is located near coast of Gujrat and connected with bridge, Daman is located along Gujrat coast, Dadar is surrounded by Gujrat and Nagar Haveli has some part in Gujrat and some in Maharashtra. These were under the control of Portuguese so they are kept separately.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF PREVIOUS CLASS (09:12 AM)

Factors affecting Soil formation

Map-based questions based on India's map

PHYSIOGRAPHY OF INDIA (09:40 AM)

Subcontinent- It is a large landmass that is part of a continent but is considered separate from the rest of the continent.

E.g. Indian Subcontinent, Alaska Subcontinent etc.

Hindu Kush:
The Hindu Kush is a major mountain range in Central Asia that stretches across Afghanistan and the northern regions of Pakistan. It forms a western extension of the Himalayan range.

Reasons for considering India as a subcontinent:

Purvanchal:
The Purvanchal Range is a series of mountain ranges in the eastern part of India, forming the eastern extension of the Himalayas.

Geographical reason-

Geographically Indian subcontinent has a well-defined physical boundary such as the Himalayas and Hindu Kush in the north, Purvanchal in the east, Indian Ocean in the south.

The entire Indian subcontinent is under the influence of the Monsoon climate.

Geological reasons- Common geological history such as the formation of the Himalayas, Northern plains, Deccan traps etc.

Political reasons- The countries of the Indian subcontinent have a common political identity i.e. South Asia.

Historical and Cultural reasons- A shared common history and was ruled by common large empires such as Mauryan, Mughal etc. They share a common culture like language, festivals etc.

NCT is the UT which is administer by Delhi's LA and union government whereas NCR is an informal word which includes nearby areas like Ghaziabad and Noida of UP, Gurugram of Haryana etc.

Chandigarh is a UT which is on the border of Punjab and Haryana.

HIMALAYAS (10:00 AM)

Formation- They are formed due continent-continent convergent plate boundary between the Indian plate and the Eurasian plate.

The **Himalayas were formed in three different phases:**

1) Between 120 to 70 mya (million years ago) which resulted in Great Himalayas.

2) Between 30 to 25 mys which resulted in the formation of the middle Himalayas.

3) Between 20 to 2 mya, which resulted in the formation of Shiwaliks.

As the Indian plate was moving towards the Eurasian plate, it encountered a reunion hotspot. (from where magma was coming out it happened long back which is present above to Madagascar in today's time.)

The eruption of Basaltic Magma due to Mantle Plumes over the peninsular regions resulted in the formation of Deccan traps.

Syntaxial bend of Himalayas

Syntaxial bending- This refers to a deep knee bend where the strike of ridges suddenly turns at right angles.

It is evident through the U-turn of the river course in these regions. (ex:- Indus and Brahmaputra)

This is due to the maximum push offered at both ends of the Indian Peninsula during its northward drift.

Along the northwest direction, the Aravalis and in the North East the Assam ranges acted as the two extended arms while the central area sagged giving the arcuate shape.

EVIDENCE SUPPORTING CONTINUED UPLIFTMENT OF HIMALAYAS (10:58 AM)

Frequent and intense earthquakes in the Himalayas. → i.e. compression forces are still acting.

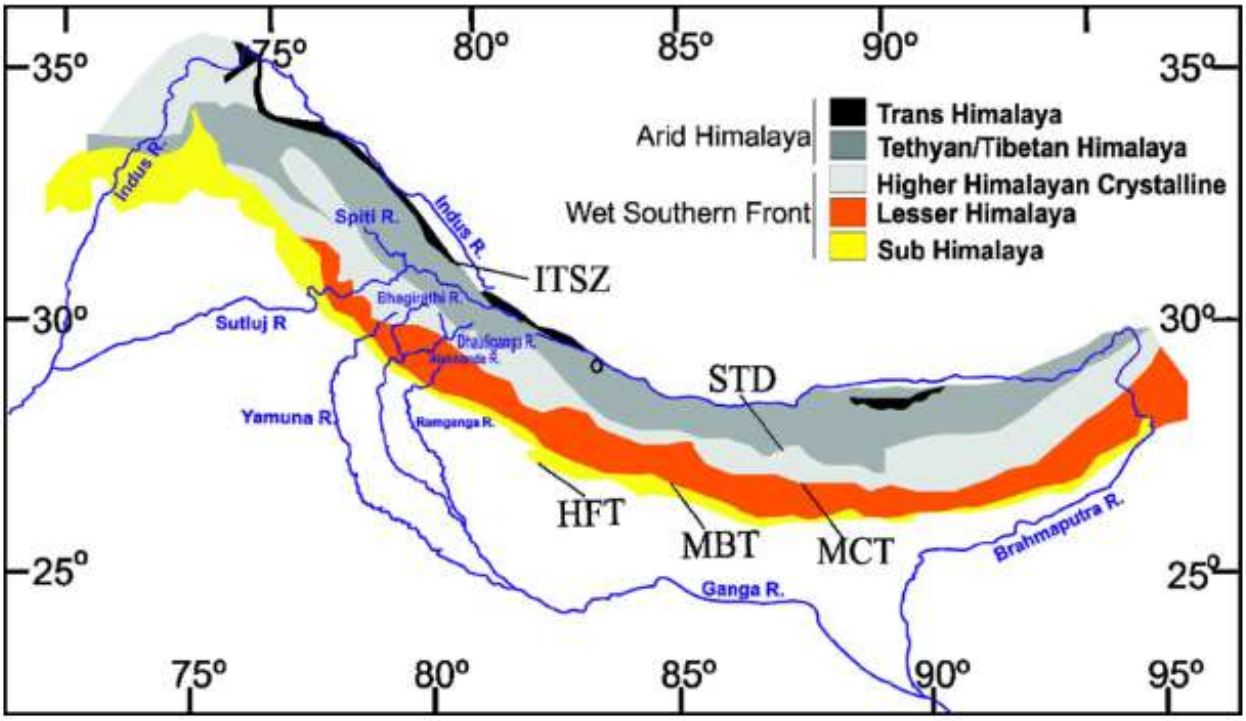
The drainage system of the Himalayas with rivers in the youth stage has high erosional capacity, deep gorges and frequent rejuvenation. → since height of mountains are increasing therefore erosional features of river are also increasing this means rejuvenation of river.

Recent drying up of lakes of Tibet.

Recent adjustment in the height of peaks. For e.g. Mount Everest (from 8848m to 8848.86m)

So because of increase in height of Himalayas lakes of Tibetan Plateau are drying because as height increases lakes will be more exposed to atmosphere and sun this is known as Desiccation of lakes.

FRACTURE ZONES (11: 15 AM)



ITSZ= Indo Tsangpo Suture Zone

MCT= Main central thrust

MBT= Main Boundary thrust

MFT= Main Frontal thrust

DIVISION OF HIMALAYAS (11:33 AM)

Himalayas can be divided into 5 parts- Trans, Great, Midlle, Shiwalik and Purvanchal Himalayas.

Trans Himalayas-

Part of the Himalayas behind the Great Himalayas.

We find marine fossils in the trans-Himalayas (originated from the Tethys Sea)

Karakoram Range

Ladakh Range

Zanskar Range

Great Himalayas-

Tallest mountain ranges in the world.

Average height- 6000 m.

Also called as Himadri.

Middle Himalayas

Also called as **Himachal or lesser Himalayas**

Not continuous.

Ranges:

Pir Panjal Rnage

Dhauladhar Range

Mussoirie range

Naga tibba range

In Nepal, the lesser Himalayas are called the Mahabharat Range.

In the eastern part, the lesser Himalayas merge with Shiwaliks.

Average height- 4000 meters.

Hills stations are found here such as Mussourie, Nainital, Manali etc.

Shiwaliks

Made up of multiple mountains

Average height= 1000 m

E.g. Jammu Hills

Also called as Outer Himalayas.

In the eastern part, order from west to east - Dafla, Miri, Abhor, Mishmi. They are part of both the lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks.

Puvanchals

Mizo hills

Tripura Hills

Manipur hills

Patkai

Lushai

Meghalaya (regionally included)- Garo, Khasi, Jaintia hills

REGIONAL DIVISION OF HIMALAYAS (12:00 PM)

Four parts:

1st part- Punjab Himalayas or Kashmir Himalayas

Present between Indus and Satluj

2nd part: Kumaon and Garwhal Himalayas

Present between Satluj and Kali

3rd part:

Between Kali and Teesta, the Nepal Himalayas are present.

4th part- Between Teesta and Brahmaputra, Assam Himalayas are present.

Punjab, Kumaon and Garhwal Himalayas

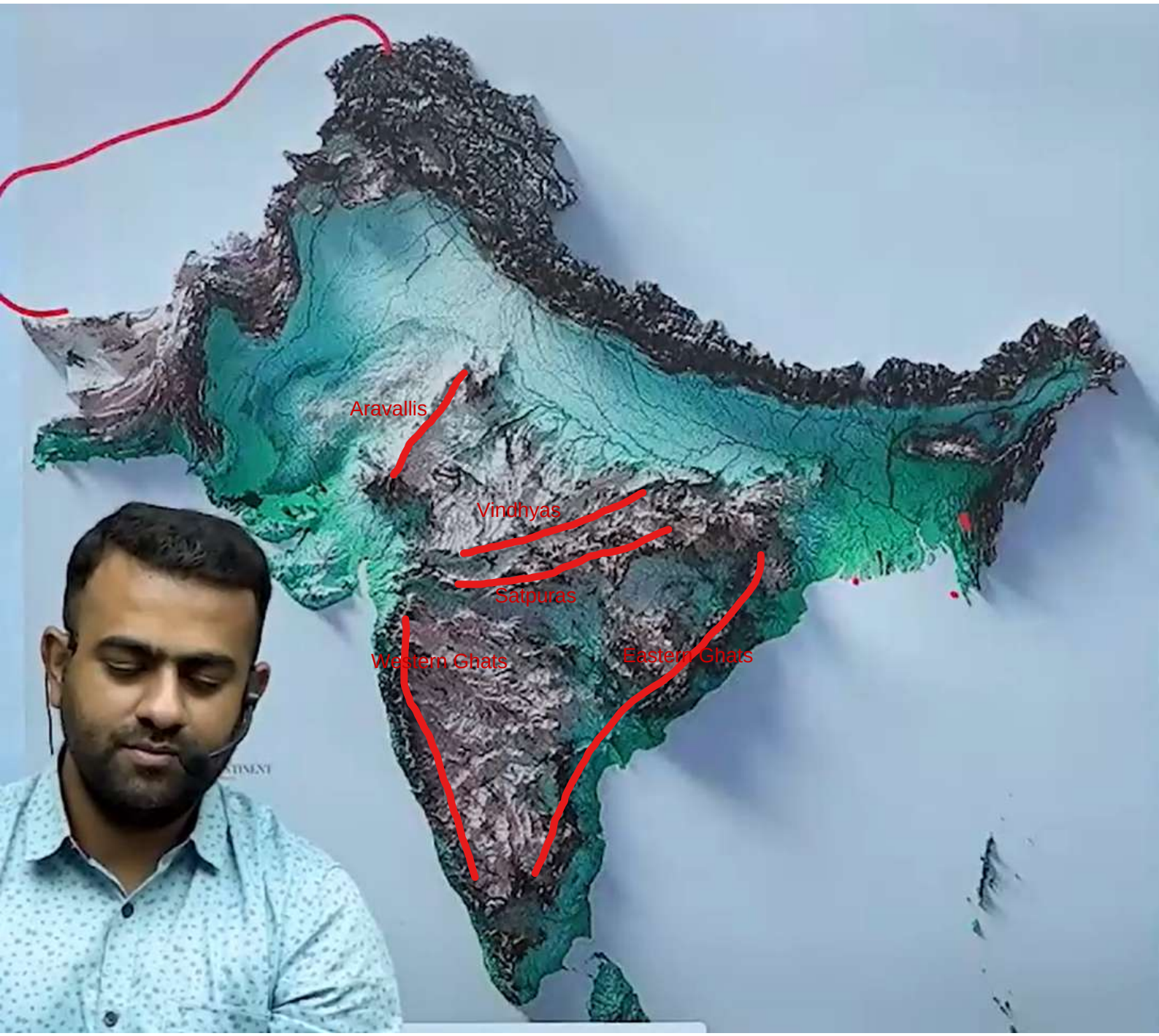
Assam Himalayas

Difference between western and eastern Himalayas

	Western	Eastern	
Height	More Tall	Bit shorter	
Width	Wider	Narrow	
	Lesser Himalayas and Shiwaliks separate	Merged	
Glacier	Extensive glaciers	fewer glaciers	
Rise	Rises gradually	Rises abruptly	
Snowline	starts at a lower height	starts at higher heights	(bz eastern himalayas are near to tropic)
Average Temperature	Lower	Higher	
Precipitation	Less	Higher	(bz eastern himalayas are more near to ocean)
Vegetation	Deciduous and Coniferous	Evergreen	
Biodiversity	Low	High	(bz of temp. and precipitation)

TOPIC OF THE NEXT CLASS- OTHER MOUNTAINS, PLAINS AND PLATEAUS OF INDIA


Siberia
Central Asia
which includes
five stans
East Asia
West Asia or Middle East
South Asia
or
Indian
Sub-Continent
Indo-China
South East Asia
ARCTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
EUROPE


Aravallis
Vindhyas
Satpuras
Western Ghats
Eastern Ghats

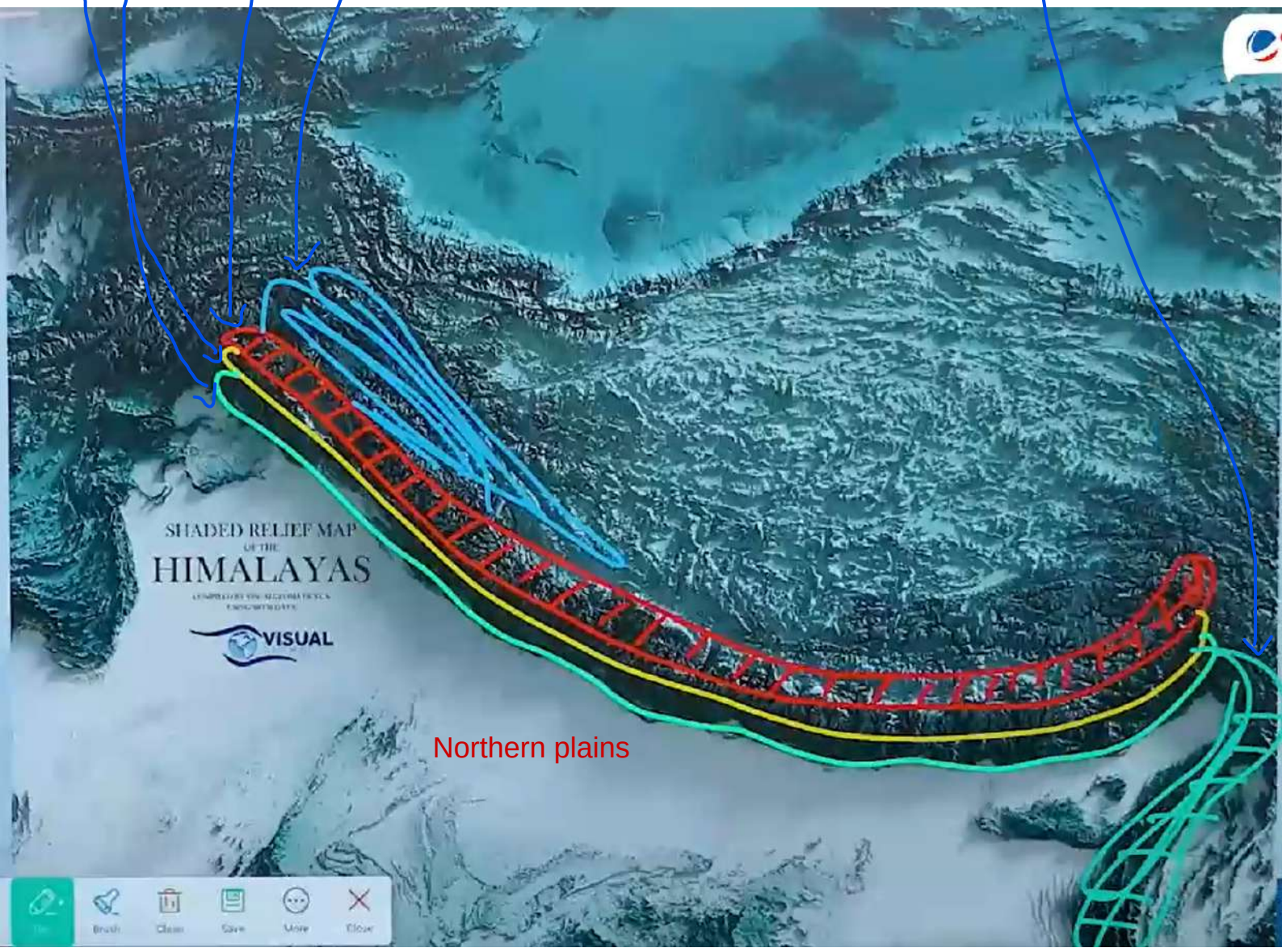
Middle Himalayas
or
Himachal
or
Lesser Himalayas
(They are discontinuous and average height is 4000m)

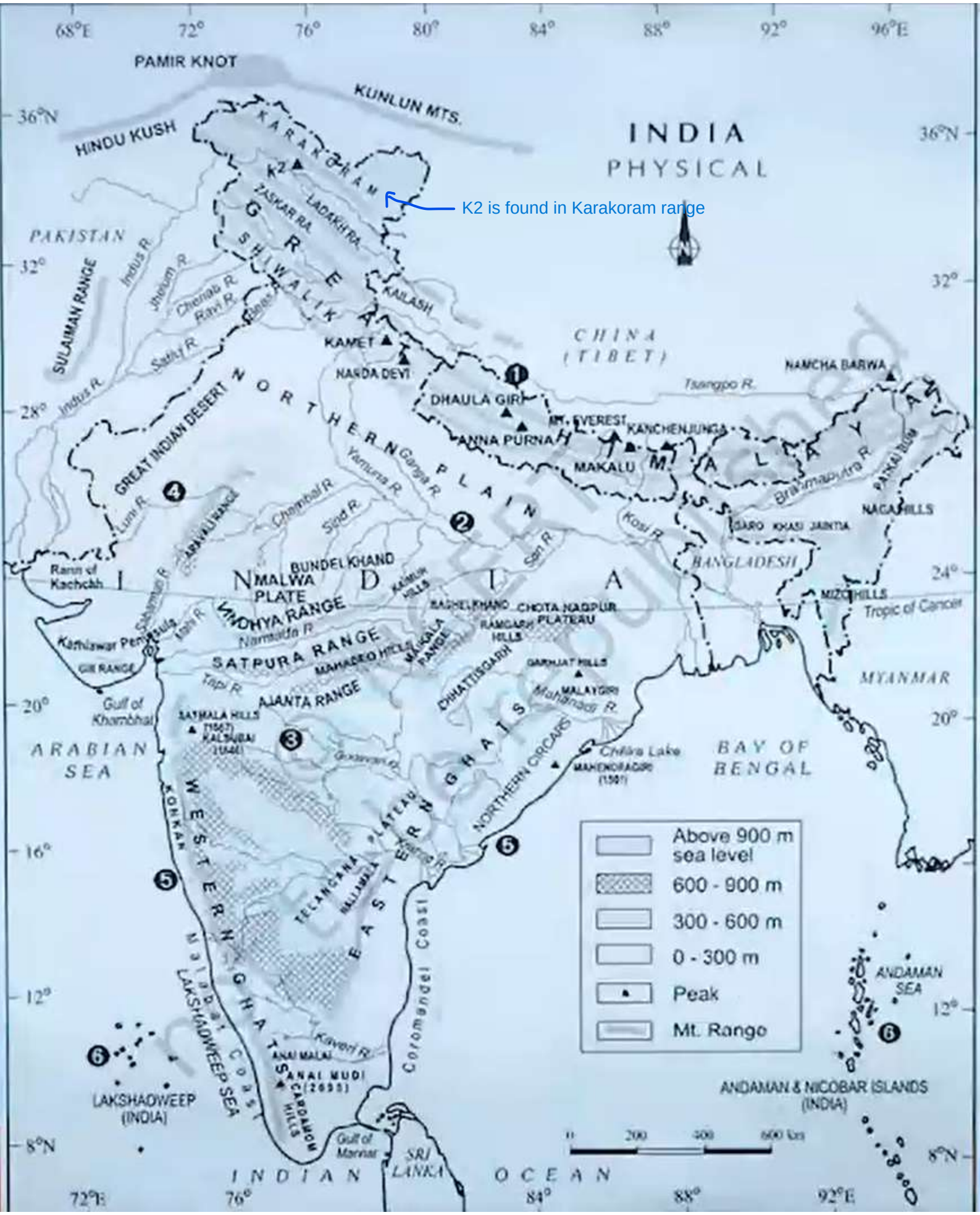
Great Himalayas
or
Himadri
(Continuous and average height is 6000m)

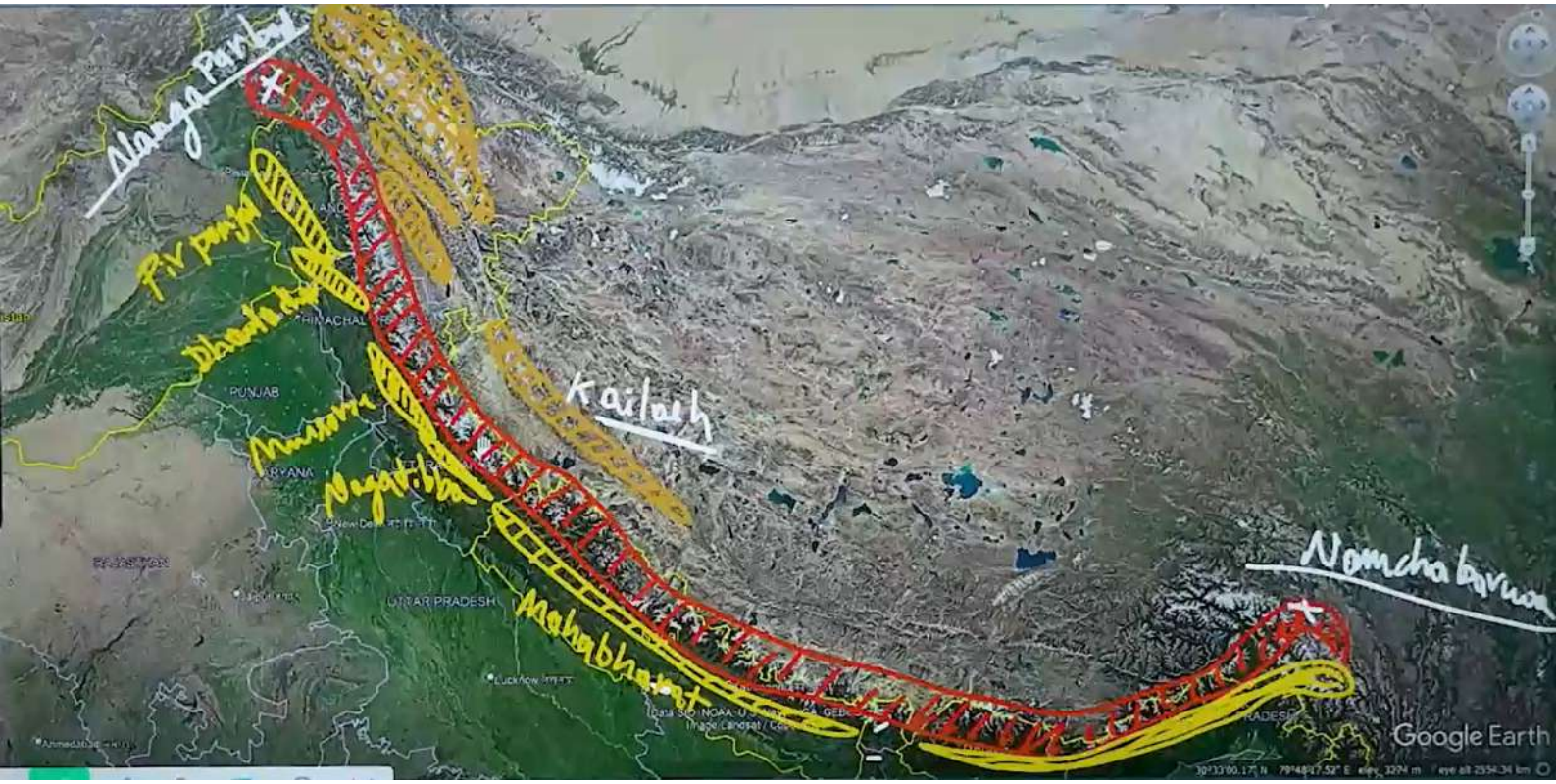
Trans Himalayas which were present before C-C convergence and they contain volcanic evidences. Kailash range is also found here. Marine fossils are also found here.

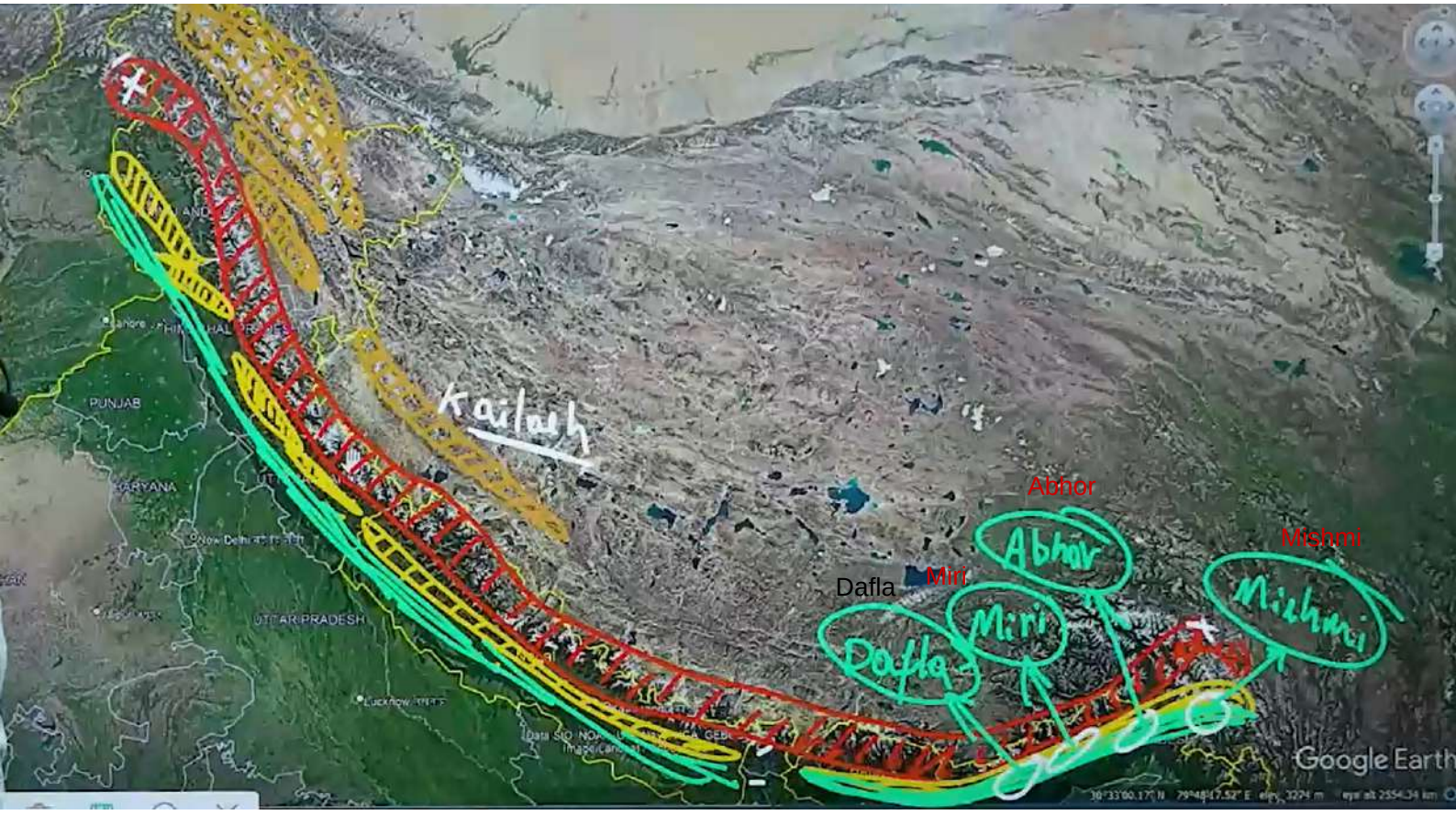
Shiwalik
or
Outer Himalayas
(avg. height 1000m)

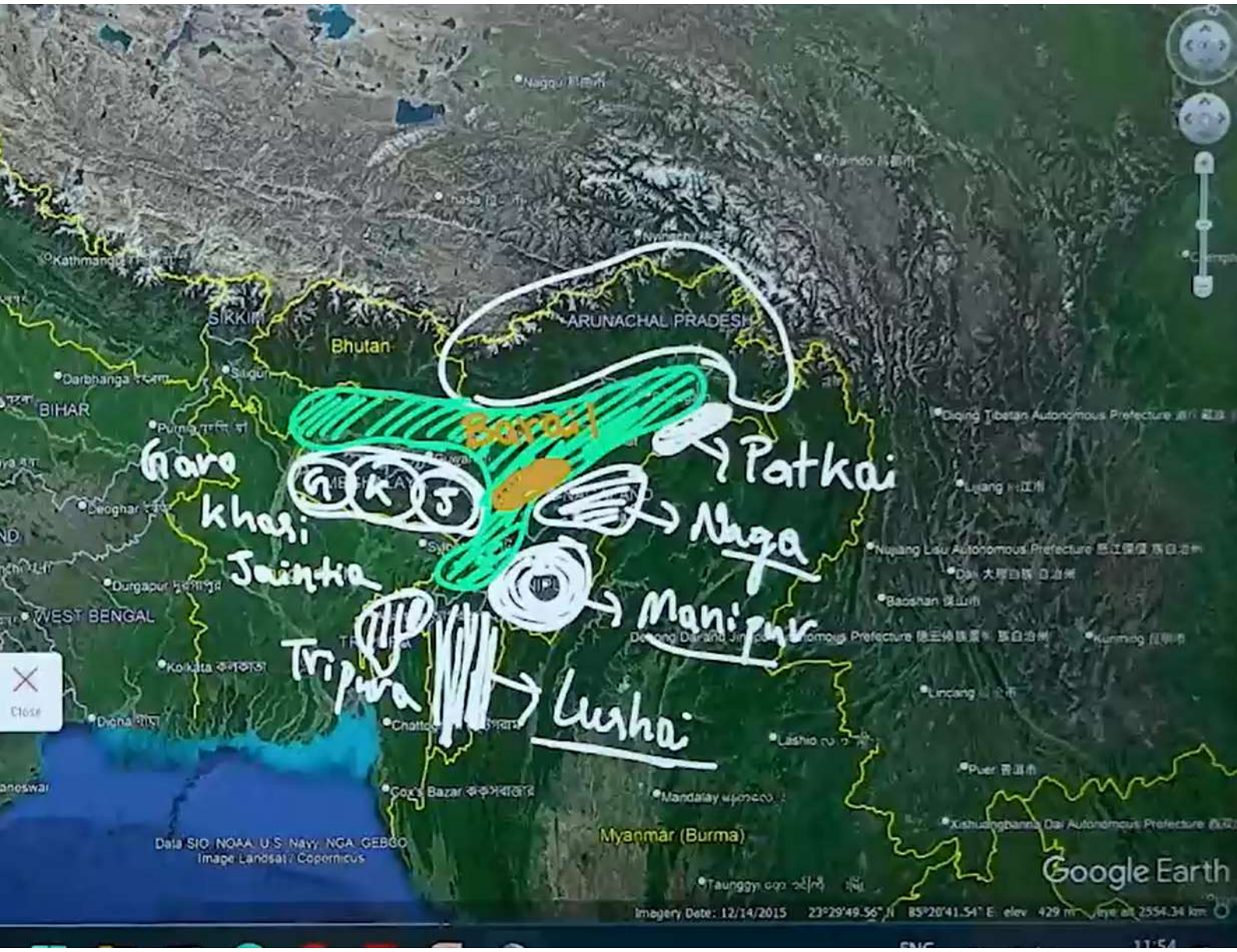
Purvanchal or Eastern Himalayas

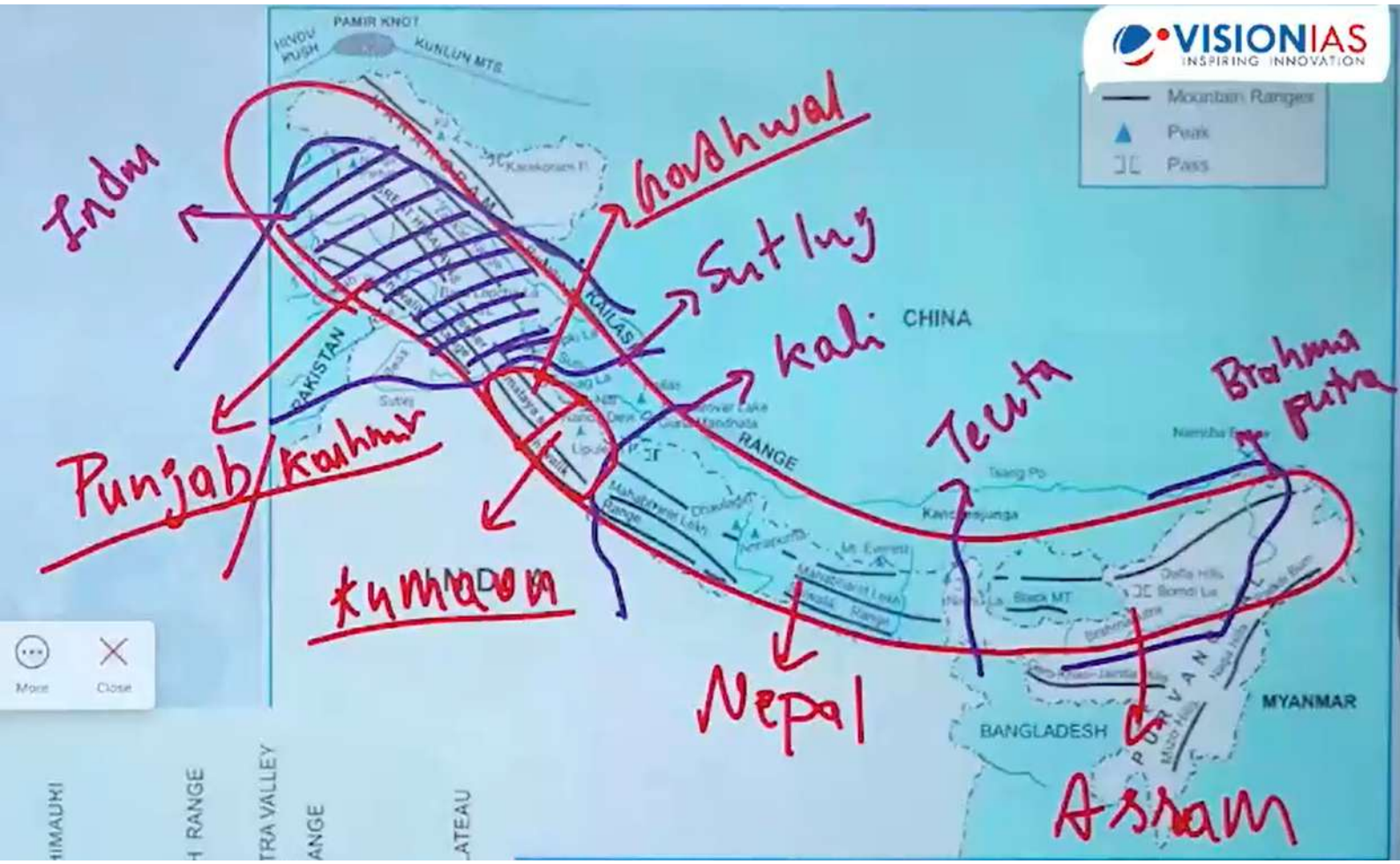



INDIA
PHYSICAL
K2 is found in Karakoram range
PAMIR KNOT
KUNLUN MTS.
HINDU KUSH
KARAKORAM
K2
ZASKAR RA.
LADAKH RA.
GREATER HIMALAYAS
SHIWALIK
PAKISTAN
SULAIMAN RANGE
Indus R.
Jhelum R.
Chenab R.
Ravi R.
Beas
Satluj R.
KAILASH
KAMET
NANDA DEVI
CHINA (TIBET)
DHAULA GIRI
MT. EVEREST
KANCHENJUNGA
ANNA PURNA
MAKALU
NAMCHA BARWA
Tsangpo R.
HIMALAYAS
GREAT INDIAN DESERT
NORTHERN PLAIN
Yamuna R.
Ganga R.
Brahmaputra R.
PATKAI Hills
NAGA HILLS
GARO KHASI JAINTIA
Luni R.
ARAVALI RANGE
Chambal R.
Sind R.
Kosi R.
BANGLADESH
Rann of Kachchh
INDIA
MALWA PLATE
BUNDELKHAND
Sabarmati R.
Sone R.
MIZO HILLS
Tropic of Cancer
VINDHYA RANGE
Narmada R.
KAIMUR HILLS
RAJMAHAL HILLS
CHOTA NAGPUR PLATEAU
RAMGARH HILLS
Kathiawar Peninsula
GIR RANGE
Tapi R.
SATPURA RANGE
MAHADEO HILLS
MAIKALA RANGE
GARHJAT HILLS
MYANMAR
AJANTA RANGE
DHATTISGARH
MALAYGIRI
Mahanadi R.
Gulf of Khambhat
SATMALA HILLS
KALSUBAI
ARABIAN SEA
Godavari R.
Chilka Lake
MAHENDRAGIRI
BAY OF BENGAL
EASTERN GHATS
NORTHERN CIRCARS
WESTERN GHATS
KONKAN
Malabar Coast
TELANGANA
PLATEAU
Krishna R.
Coromandel Coast
Kaveri R.
ANAI MALAI
ANAI MUDI
CARDAMOM HILLS
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Gulf of Mannar
SRI LANKA
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
INDIAN OCEAN
Above 900 m sea level
600 - 900 m
300 - 600 m
0 - 300 m
Peak
Mt. Range
68°E
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°E
36°N
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°N


Nanga Parbat
Kailash
Namcha Barwa
Mahabharat
PUNJAB
UTTAR PRADESH
Google Earth


Kailash
Abhor
Mishmi
Dafla
Miri
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
Google Earth


Barail
Patkai
Naga
Manipur
Garo
khasi
Jaintia
Tripura
Lushai
SIKKIM
Bhutan
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
Myanmar (Burma)
Google Earth


VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
Mountain Ranges
Peak
Pass
PAMIR KNOT
HINDU KUSH
KUNLUN MTS.
KARAKORAM
Karakoram Pass
KAILAS
RANGE
CHINA
PAKISTAN
Indus
Punjab/Kashmir
Kumaon
Garhwal
Sutlej
Kali
Teesta
Brahmaputra
Namcha Barwa
Tsang Po
Kangchenjunga
Mt. Everest
Makalu
Black MT
Dafla Hills
Bomdi La
PURVANCHAL
Mizo Hills
MYANMAR
BANGLADESH
Nepal
Assam
More
Close