

UTs from S to N -

Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Daman & Diu and Dadar & Nagar Haveli, NCT, Chandigarh, J&K and Ladakh.

Map Class 06

18th May, 2024 at 9:00 AM

BRIEF DISCUSSION OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS (09:16 AM)

- India Political
- Cities located on the same latitude and longitude.

UNION TERRITORIES IN INDIA(09:19 AM)

- **Puducherry** (Earlier name was Pondicherry)
- It was under French control.
- After the Anglo-French war, the agreement was made that the French would remain in 4 locations.
- Karaikal- north of Kaveri delta.
- Kerala - Mahe, along the coast.
- Yanam in Godavari Delta Andhra Pradesh
- Administrative Capital -Puducherry
- It has a legislature.
- Kept it separately because of its distinctive culture.

Diu Daman Dadara Nagar Haveli

- Four locations
- Diu - an island in Gujrat.
- Daman in Gujrat. (on coast)
- Nagar Haveli is located between Maharashtra and Gujrat.
- Dadara enclave. (in Gujarat)
- They were under Portuguese along with Goa.
- River Daman Ganga (originates from Western ghats of Maharashtra and goes to Daman)
- Pinjole River (Originates from near to Daman Ganga and moves towards South)
- Projects to interlink these two rivers, **Daman Ganga -Pinjole Interlinking project.**
- For Mumbai water supply.
- Part of the National Interlinking project.

National Capital Territory of Delhi ((09:29 AM)

- 11 districts.
- Comes under the Delhi assembly.
- Yamuna is on the eastern side.
- Historically called Indraprasth.

Chandigarh (doesn't have borders with HP)

- Surrounded by Punjab and Haryana.
- Capital of Haryana and Punjab.

Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh (09:33 AM)

- 3 regions under India
- 1. Jammu region (lower to Kashmir)
- Located along the foothills, part of Shiwalik.
- Vaishno Devi temple.
- Hindu Majority
- 2. Valley of Kashmir
- HQ- Srinagar
- Muslim Majority
- 3. Ladakh
- Ladakh's capital is Leh.
- It is a Buddhist majority.

The area which is not under India's control

- 1. Western PoK
- Called Azad Kashmir. (by Pakistan)
- 2. Northern POK
- Earlier called Northern areas.
- Now called as Gilgit Baltistan.
- 3. Aksai chin-land of white river
- Largely inhabited.

-> Boundary below Western PoK is called as Working boundary by Pakistan and India called it as International boundary.

Boundary lines:

- Johnson line & Macmohan line
- The Johnson's line shows Aksai Chin in erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir (now Ladakh) i.e. under India's control whereas the McDonald Line places it under China's control.
- LAC (Line of actual control)
- That separates Indian-controlled territory from Chinese-controlled territory. Aksai Chin was illegally occupied by China.
- LOC (Line of control)
- The Line of Control (LOC) is the line that marks where the region of Kashmir is divided.
- Shaksgam valley (Illegally ceded by PoK to China in 1963)
- The Silk Route passed through this area.
- It is under the control of China now.

Siachen glacier (First largest non-polar glacier is in Tajikistan)

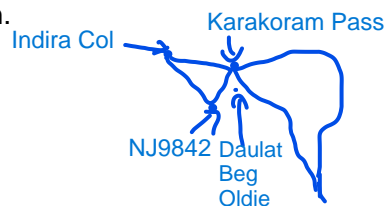
- Second largest **non-polar** glacier in the world.
- NJ9842 is the southernmost point.
- Karakoram pass- easternmost **point**.
- Indira Col- The northernmost point of India.

Operation Meghdoot 1984

- When the Indian Army and Indian Air Force (IAF) advanced to the Siachen glacier to secure the heights dominating the Northern Ladakh region.
- World's highest and coldest battleground.

Daulat beg Oldie

- Near Karakoram pass.
- Plateau is located at 16000 feet.
- Daulat beg Oldie Road connects Leh to Karakoram by Border Roads Organization (BRO).



Galwan River (10:00 AM)

- Tributary of Shyok River (Shyok river is tributary of Indus river)
- The actual position of LAC is not clearly demarcated.
- **Pangong Tso/lake** (Tso means lake in Tibetan language)
- Transboundary lake.
- From Pangong tso China can take advantage of Chushul valley.
- **Chushul Valley** (this is a elevated valley which is strategically important and right now it is in under the control of India)
- The strategic location gives visibility to 2 km.
- **Demchok Village** (in India)
- The village next to LAC.
- Indus River enters to India Near Demchok.

Kalapani Dispute: Issues with Nepal-

- Between India and Nepal.
- Treaty of ~~Sugauli~~ ^{Sugauli} 1860
- The treaty that established the boundary line of Nepal was signed between the East India Company and Guru Gajraj Mishra following the Anglo-Nepalese War.
- Kali River - a tributary of Ghagra.
- Kali River will be the borderline as per the treaty.
- **Lipulekh**
- Trijunction of India, China, and Nepal.
- **Limpiyadhura**
- Nepal claims that the origin of Kalapani is from Limpiyadhura. (and India says origin is Kalapani)

Chumbi Valley: Bhutan (Chumbi Valley is of China)

- It is a valley in the Himalayas that projects southwards from the Tibetan plateau, intervening between Sikkim and Bhutan.
- It has plateau next to it i.e. **Doklam Plateau.**
- Recently China has started to construct a road in the Doklam plateau.
- Undemarcated part between China and Bhutan.

Sir Creek: Pakistan

- It is a strip of water disputed between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch marshlands.
- The westernmost point of India.
- Former boundary between India and Pakistan.
- **Thalweg principle** of UNCLOS.
- Thalweg Principle states that river boundaries between two Countries may be divided by the mid-channel if the water body is navigable.

Kachchatheevu Island (10:22 AM)

- Uninhabited island
- Unsettled between India and Sri Lanka. (It was ceded to SL by India in 1974 through a treaty according to which Indian fishermen can go to dry up their nets)
- Breeding ground for fishing, pearl fishing.

(SL was also asking for Wadge Bank which is in south of Kanyakumari but this was also settled in this treaty in which this became part of India.)

INDIA PHYSICAL (10:27 AM)

- Four important physical features
- Mountains, Plateaus, islands , [Plains](#).
- **Northern Mountains** - Mountains located to the Northern of the peninsula.
- 3 different parts
- **Trans-Himalayas** -
 - The Himalayas
 - Purvanchal hills
 - **Transhimalays**
 - Located in Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Tibet(Kailash Range).
 - Kailash range,Mansarovar Yatra
 - **Characters of trans-Himalayas** ([Rain shadow effect is here](#))
 - Volcanic evidence is visible here.
 - Coral reefs Fossils are found here.
 - Important Mountain ranges
 - Karakoram- extends from Pamir to Tibet approximately end point Pangong tso.
 - The tallest mountain range, the second highest peak in the world K2 also known as Mount Godwin-Austen.
 - In ancient times known as [Krishnagiri](#). ([Krishna means Black and giri means mountain](#))
 - Siachene glaciere is located here.
 - Lahaul and Spiti valleys are located here.
 - [Cold desert biosphere reserve](#) here, [Pin Valley National Park](#) (Milky Way can be sighted here).
 - 2.Ladkah Mountain range
 - Capital Leh is located in the Ladakh range.
 - Filled with sand dunes.
 - Found a double-humped camel in this region.
 - [Hemis National Park and Monastery](#) is located here.
 - [Khardung ^{pass/la is} la](#) in this range.
 - Peak Rakaposhi is a very steep peak. ([located in PoK](#))
 - Nubra valley
 - Mount Kailash is located here.
 - Soda and Depsang plain
 - **Hanle** ([Southern most part of Ladakh range](#))
 - [Dark Sky Reserves of India](#)
 - It is the location for star gazing.
 - recently [Aurora sighted here](#).
 - **Chungthung Plateau**
 - South of Ladakh.
 - Tribe - Changapa tribe
 - [Changthangi](#) goat is rared by the tribe.
 - It provides pashmina wool.
 - It is the finest [Cashmere](#).

3. Zaskar Mountain

- It means Land of white copper.
- **Tso Moriri**-Ramsar site
- The breeding ground of the Black-necked crane.
- India's largest national park **Hemis** is located between Zaskar and Ladakh.

Great Himalayas (11:13 AM) (Avg. height is 6100m and has 10 peaks above 8000m)

- The tallest of all the ranges.
- All 3 ranges are folded mountains.
- The oldest is the great Himalayas.
- Also called Himadri.
- Highest range in the world.
- Extend from **Nanga Parvat** to **Namcha Barva**.
- It passes through countries Pakistan, India, China, Nepal and Bhutan.
- It passes through the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and Uttarakhand. , **Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh**.
- Snow covered all over the year.

Important peaks

from W to E -

- Mount Everest peak. **Nanga Parbat, Kamet, Nandadevi, Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Manasala, Mt. Everest, Makalu, Kanchanjanga and Namcha Barva.**
- Westernmost is Nanga Parvat and easternmost is Namcha Barva. **Naya KND MEM KN**
- Nanga parvat is in PoK.
- **Kangchenjunga.**
- Makalu is near to east of Mount Everest.
- Manasala, Annapurna, **Nandadevi, and Kamet peaks** are located here.

Middle Himalaya or Himachal or Lesser Himalayas -

- It is made up of Multiple ranges. (unlike Great Himalayas)
- **Pir Panjal Range.**
- **Mahabharat range** is the middle Himalayas of Nepal.
- It extends to the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand.
- The average height is height 4000 meters.
- Bugyals (high-altitude grasslands) are visible here.
- Jhelum towards the north of the middle Himalayas and Beas to the south.
- **Pir Panjal** and the great Himalayas, Kashmir valley is here.
- **Srinagar** is located in Jhelum.
- Filled with lake deposits. These deposits are known as **Karewa deposits**.
- It is good for the cultivation of **saffron** and it is called **zaffran**.

between ↩

Dhauladhar

- It is part of the lesser Himalayas.
- Mainly in Himachal Pradesh extending to Jammu Kashmir also.
- Hills stations like **Dharamshala and Macloedganj** are located here.
- **Kullu Valley** is located between the great Himalayas and Dhauladhar.
- **Kangra Valley** is located between Dhauladhar and Shivalik.
- **Mussorie range** is located here.
- **Nagatibba range**
- Longitudinal valleys/flat valleys are found here. Flat plains are called Dunes.
- Example - Dehradun
- Chardham is on the great Himalayas.
- **Shivalik**
- Shivalik is also called the outer Himalayas, sub Himalayas.
- The average height is 1000 meters of Shivalik.
- Shivalik in Jammu is called Jammu Hills, **Vaishnav Devi** is located here.
- **Dachigam National** Park is located here.
- Nandadevi, Joshimath is located here.
- **Kamet** is above Badrinath.
- **Nainital**

Arunachal Pradesh

- In Arunachal Pradesh, the lesser Himalayas and Shivalik merged here.
- Tawang is in the great Himalayas. **Miri,**
- Four different mountains are **Dafra, Abor, Mishmi Miri hills** in Arunachal Pradesh, **(DMAM)**
- Between Abor and Mishmi hills Brahmaputra river enters.
- **Dihang Dibang Biosphere Reserve.**
- **Dibru saikhovala biosphere reserve.** **(below Dihang Dibang)**
- Along foothills, unconsolidated sediment Duar formations are found here. It is good for tea cultivation

Purvanchal range (11:49 AM)

- **Patkai range** is part of the Purvanchal region.
- Dehing Patkai Range national park. (in Assam near Patkai range)
- Naga hills
- **Namdapha National Park** - is known for its tropical evergreen forest.

Manipur (there is depression here and around this there are hills and Loktak lake is here)

- Loktak lake
- **Keibul Lamjao National Park** is the world's only **floating** national park is located here.
- It is a wetland ecosystem known for patches and rings of biomass called phumdis.
- Manipur hills

Mizoram (Aizwal is to north of ToCancer)

- Mizo Hills or Lushai Hills are located here.
- **Molasses basin** unconsolidated sediments are found here.

Tripura

- Made up of ridges.
- Tripura hills
- **Barak** ^{originates} rises in the Manipur hills and enters Bangladesh.

Meghalaya

- Meghalaya Plateau
- **Garo**, Khasi, and Jaintia hills are found here.
- In Garo, Nokrek biosphere reserves are located.
- The Barail range separates the Brahmaputra plain from the Barak range.
- Mikir range is in Assam
- **Kaziranga National Park** is above the Mikir range.

GLACIERS (11:59 AM)

- **Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh**
- Except in the Karakoram range, all the glaciers are melting.
- Karakoram anomaly - It means the stability or growth of glaciers in the central Karakoram.
- The world's largest non-polar glacier is the **Fedchenko Glacier**(Tajikistan).
- **Siachin Glacier** is the Second largest
- Other glaciers in the Karakoram: Nubra glacier Baltoro glacier, and **Hispar Glacier** which is the longest non-polar glacier in the world.
- **North to south**: Nubra, Siachin, Baltoro, Hispar
- Parkachik glacier is located in Ladakh, its melting led to the formation of 3 lakes.

Himachal Pradesh

- Sonapani glacier is ^{near to} in Lahul Spiti valley. It is near Rohtang Pass.
- Bara Shikri and Chota Shikri. ^(in Lahul Spiti valley)
- Bara Shikri is the source of the **Chandra River** and it is the **largest** in Himachal Pradesh.

Uttarakhand

- Gangotri - Bhagirathi originates here.
- Banderpunch Glacier is above Yamunotri.
- **Banderpunch** is the source of Yamuna.
- The glacier above Kedarnath is Chora Bari Glacier. Mandakini originates here.
- ^{Satopanth} ~~Satpant~~ Glacier is above Badrinath. Alaknanda originates here.
- Milang, Pindari glacier is near to Nandadevi.

Sikkim

- Zemo glacier ^{is at} is base of Kanchenjunga.
- Tista River originates from Zemo Glacier.
- Kanchenjunga glacier ^(near Zemo)
- **Lonak Glacier** resulted in the formation of South Lonak Lake. Its burst led to floods in Sikkim.

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS ARE PHYSIOGRAPHY, RIVERS AND WETLANDS.