

Recorded Map class 07

1st April, 2024 at 9:00 AM

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA:

- **Mountains of India:**
- **Himalayas and Purvanchal-**
- **Trans Himalayas, Great Himalayas, Middle Himalayas, Shivaliks Himalayas, and Purvanchal Himalayas.**
- **Trans Himalayas-** part of the Himalayas beyond the Great Himalayas.
- Karakoram, Ladakh and Zaskar.
- **Karakoram** (Pamer to Tibet).
- Krishnagiri's earlier name of Karakoram.
- Siachin and other glaciers found in the Karakoram range.
- K2 peak/ Mount Godwin Austin found in Karakoram range(2nd highest peak in the world).
- Soda plain, Aksai Chin, and Depsang plain.
- Nubra Valley, Pangong Tso, Khar dung la on Ladakh range.
- Shok and Nubra river.
- Indus in the outskirts of Leh.
- Rakaposhi Peak located on the Ladakh range is one of the steepest peaks in the world.
- Hanle dark sky reserve.
- Changthang Plateau- Chang Pa tribe, famous for the Changthangi goat (pashmina derived from it).
- Zaskar Range- Zaskar means the land of white copper.
- Tso Moriri is a Ramsar site, known for the breeding ground of Black necked crane.
- Lahaul & Spiti Valley.

GREAT HIMALAYAS (01:46 PM)

- The Great Himalayas is a single mountain range.
- Extends from Nanga Parbat to Namcha Barwa (Tibet).
- Pilgrimage sites are present in Great Himalayas.
- Important peaks- Uttarakhand (Kamet and Nanda Devi), Sikkim (Kangchenjunga).
- Peak West to East (Dhaulagiri- Annapurna- Manaslu- Mt Everest- Makalu- Kangchenjunga).

MIDDLE HIMALAYAS (01:56 PM)

- Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar, Mussoorie range, Nagtibba.
- Pir Panjal extends between Jhelum and Beas.
- Between Pir Panjal and Great Himalayas are Kashmir Valley.
- Kashmir Valley is the valley of the Jhelum River.
- Kashmir Valley is flat due to the lake deposit (Karewa- Zaffron).
- Between Dhauladhar and Great Himalayas is Kullu Valley.
- Between Dhauladhar and Sivalik is Kangra Valley.
- Dharmshala and McLeod Ganj in Kangra Valley.
- Mahabharat range is the lesser Himalayas of Nepal.
- Lesser Himalayas in Arunachal have 4 hills- Dafla, Miri, Abhor, and Mishmi hills.
- Lesser Himalayas and Sivalik are merged in Arunachal.
- Famous hill station on the lesser Himalayas (Manali, Dharmshala, Dalhousie, Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Darjeeling).
- Between lesser Himalayas and Sivalik- Longitudinal valley (Doons).
- Doons- formed due to the flow of rivers, for example, Dehradun, Kotli, Udhampur, and Kota.
- Green grassland present on lesser Himalayas- Bugyals.
- Bugyals are known for Transhumance.
- Tribe-Gujjar, Bakkerwals and Gaddis.
- Lesser Himalayas also called Himachal or Middle Himalayas.
- Sivaliks are called the outer Himalayas.
- Sivaliks in the Jammu part of Jammu hills.
- Sedimentary deposit in Assam as part of Sivaliks - Duars.
- Duars are known for tea gardens.

PURVANCHAL (02:17 PM)

- Hills of North East.
- Patkai Range of Arunachal.
- Naga hills of Nagaland.
- Manipur hills (Loktak surrounded by hills on all sides).
- Mizo and Lushai hills.
- Mizoram is known for its molasses basin which consists of soft unconsolidated deposits.
- Garo- Khasi and Jaintia hills
- Assam is plain except for Barail and Mikir.
- Haflong region.

GLACIER:

- Galcier in North East- in Sikkim.
- Fedchenko is the largest non-polar glacier.
- Seichen Glacier is the second largest non-polar glacier.
- Baltoro glacier located in Karakoram in PoK.
- Hispar is the longest non-polar glacier located in PoK.
- Pansilungpa glacier in Zaskar.
- Important glaciers of Himachal- Barashigri glacier (H.P largest glacier and source for Chandra river), and Sonapani glacier.
- Sonapani near rohtang pass.
- Glaciers in Uttarakhand- Gangotri Glacier, Yamunotri, Bandarpunch (Yamuna originates from here).
- South of Gangotri- chorabari glacier(Mandakni river originates from here).
- Milam Glacier, Pindari glacier.

PASSES (03:04 PM)

- Karakoram pass on Karakoram mountains.
- Highest pass in India (5650 meters).
- Khardung pass located on Ladakh mountain range.
- Connects Leh with Nubra Valley and 2nd highest motorable road in the world.
- Kumling la/ pass is the highest motorable road in the world.
- Zoji la on Zaskar mountains between Kargila and Dras.
- Connects Srinagar to Leh.
- Zoji la tunnel for year-round connectivity between Srinagar to Leh (around 14 km long).
- It will be the longest bidirectional tunnel in Asia.
- Burzil is located in the great Himalayas.
- It connects Srinagar to Gilgit.
- Pir Panjal pass on Pir panjal inside Jammu and Kashmir.
- Banihal pass is also located on Pir Pinjal and connects Jammu with Srinagar.
- Banihal tunnel (8.5 km tunnel).
- Chenani-Nashri Tunnel (Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Tunnel).
- Between Jammu and Kashmir (9.28 km- longest tunnel).
- Rohtang passes in Himachal.
- Bara-lacha la.
- Atal tunnel (9.02 km) between Manali and Spiti.
- Shingo la tunnel at the border between Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh.
- Rezang la near Chusul and near LAC where India has inaugurated a war memorial.
- Shipki la between the border between India and China.
- Uttarakhand passes (thaga pass, mana, niti, dharma, Limpiyadhura, Lipulekh).
- Sikkim (Nathu la, Jelep la, Naku la)
- Arunachal (Yong yap).

MOUNTAINS OF PENINSULAR REGIONS (03:31 PM)

- Arravalis extends into 4 States.
- Mount Guru Shikar's highest range.
- In the southern part arrivals are taller.
- Gir range in Gujarat.
- Gir National Park.
- Vindhaya's major part is in Madhya Pradesh.
- It is a block mountain.
- Satpura originates from Gujrata, then in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.
- Satpura is located between Narmada and Tapi.
- It is also a block mountain.
- Kaimur Hills is the eastern extension of Vindhayas.
- Mahadeo Hills is the eastern extension of Satpuras.
- Maikala range (Amarkantak).
- Rajmahal Hills.
- Malda gap.
- Ajanata, Satmala, and Harishchandra- hills of the Deccan plateau in Maharashtra.
- Western ghats (6 states) and eastern ghats (from mahanadi to nilgiri).
- Western ghats are known as Sahyadri in Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- Important peaks - Mulaingiri and Pushagiri in Karnataka on the western ghat.
- Coorg Hills on western ghats.
- Talakaveri in Brahmagiri hills.
- Nilgiri is the trijunction of Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.
- Highest peak of Nilgiri- Doda betta.
- Ooty is located here.
- Here eastern ghats merge with western ghats.
- Nilgiri is named after a blue color flower
- Anaimalai and Palghat.
- Anamudi.
- Eastern Ghats hills:
- Palani Hills.
- Cardamom Hills is the southernmost part of the western ghats.
- Mahendragiri.
- Jindagada.
- Nallamala.
- Velikonda.
- Palkonda.
- Javeri.
- Shevroy.
- **Passes in Western ghat:**
- Thalghat (the road between Mumbai to Nagpur).
- Bhorghat (the road between Mumbai to Pune).
- Palghat (Kochi to Coimbatore).

PLATEAUS (03:56 PM)

- Malwa plateau- a lava plateau between Vindhayasa and Arravali.
- Bundelkhand Plateau is known for badland topography.
- Buxwaha diamond mining.
- Bhander plateau part of vindhayas.
- Bhagelkhand plateau.
- Chotanagpur plateau (rich in minerals, hence called Ruhr of India).
- Hazaribagh plateau, Meghalaya plateau, Rajmahal hills.
- **Deccan plateau regions:**
- Maharastra plateau- known for black soil.
- Karnataka plateau, Telangana plateau, and Andhra Rayala Seema.
- Krishna River separates Telangana and Andhra plateau.
- Malnad refers to the hilly area of the Karnataka plateau.
- Maidan is the rolling plains.
- Dandakaranya regions.

PLAINS (04:08 PM)

- **Coastal plains-**

- Odisha plain(Utkal coast).
- Andhra Plain (Northern Circar)
- Tamil Nadu plains.
- Coromandel Coast (pulicat lake).
- Kathiawad coast from Kutch to Daman.
- Konkan coast from Daman to Goa.
- Malabar coast from Goa to Kanyakumari.
- Canara coast.

ISLANDS (04:14 PM)

- Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

- **Andaman and Nicobar:**

- Landfall island.
- North Andaman (saddle peak highest peak).
- Middle Andaman (largest).
- South Andaman (capital Port Blair located).
- Little Andaman.
- Two volcanos (Barren and Narcondam volcano).
- Swaraj Deep, earlier Havelock island.
- Mount Manipur, earlier Mt Harriet.
- Car Nicobar, Little Nicobar and Great Nicobar.
- Great Nicobar southernmost point Indira point.
- Galathea Bay.

- **Lakshadweep:**

- Coral islands.
- Amindivi Island and Cannanore Island.
- Kavaratti is capital.
- Minicoy Island.

- **Other Islands:**

- New Moore Island uninhabited island.
- Sagar Island.
- Abdul Kalam Island, earlier Wheeler Island.
- Chandipur coast.
- Sriharikota Island.
- Pamban Island.
- Willingdon Island.
- Saint Mary Island.

- **Water channels (04:32 PM)**

- 9-degree channel separates the island of Minicoy from the main Lakshadweep archipelago.
- 8 degrees separates the islands of Minicoy and Maldives.
- 10 degree separates the Andaman Islands and the Nicobar Islands
- 10 degrees also passes through Palk strait.

NEXT CLASS TOPICS:River, Lakes, and Environment related locations