

Map Class 07

19th May, 2024 at 9:00 AM

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (09:15 AM):

PASSES IN INDIA: (09:18 AM):

- A pass is a gap between two mountains.
- Passes are used to build tunnels.
- **Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh:**
- **Karakoram Pass:** The highest pass in India (6500 mts).
- **Khardunga La:** Connects Leh with the Nubra Valley.
- **Umling La:** Highest motorable road.
- **Zoji La:** Connects Srinagar to Leh and is located in the Zaskar mountains (Zoji La tunnel is being built, providing connectivity between Sonmarg and Drass).
- **Burzil La:** Connects Srinagar to Gilgit.
- **Pir Panjal Pass:** Over the Pir Panjal Ranges.
- **Banihal Pass:** Connects Jammu and Kashmir (Banihal-Qazigund Tunnel is being built).
- **Chenani Nashari Tunnel:** Connects Jammu and Kashmir length is 9.8 km and is the longest tunnel in India.
- **Rezang La:** Near Line of Actual Control.
- **Himachal Pradesh:**
- **Rohtang Pass:** Above Manali, Atal Tunnel is located at this pass.
- **Bara Lacha La:** Connects Himachal and Ladakh.
- **Shipki La:** Located on the border of India and China, **Satluj** enters India through this pass.
- **Shinkun La (Shingo La).** (Tunnel is making here also and hence it will be the third route to go to Leh.)
- **Uttarakhand:**
- **Thaga Pass** (Northernmost pass of Uttarakhand).
- **Mana Pass.**
- **Niti Pass.**
- **Darma Pass.**
- **Lipulekh Pass.**
- **Lampiya Dhura Pass.**
- **Sikkim:**
- Sikkim to Chumbi Valley connected through **Jelep La.**
- **Nathu La:** It also connects Sikkim with the Chumbi valley. (just above Jelep La)
- **Naku La.** (connects Sikkim (India) with Tibet (China))
- **Arunachal Pradesh:**
- **Bum La.**
- **Sela La:** Provides connectivity to Tawang (Sela tunnel).
- **Tunga Pass.**
- **Diphu Pass:** It is located at the tri-junction of India, Myanmar, and China.

-> Gir Range is a small mountain and the Southern most part of Gujarat and Gir National park is also present here. Somnath temple is present here. Dwarka is at Western most part of this Peninsula. This entire peninsula is known as Saurashtra.

PENINSULAR INDIA: (09:56 AM):

- **Aravallis:** (Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi) (Raisina hill in Delhi)
- It belongs to the Caledonian group and is an example of old fold mountains.
- Mt. Guru Shikhar is the highest point of the Aravallis (Mt. Abu)
- The region between Aravallis and ~~that~~ is known as Rajasthan Bagar.
Thar desert
- **Vindhayas Range:**
- Starts from Gujrat. (goes from MP and ends at UP border)
- Performs water divide between the Himalayan and Peninsular Rivers.
- **Satpuras:**
- The Narmada flows between the Satpuras and Vindhayas. (from rift valley)
- Betul Plateau is located in the Satpura mountains.
- Between Vindhayas and Aravallis, the Malwa Plateau is located (River Chambal flows from both Bundelkhand and Malwa Plateau).
- Bundelkhand Plateau is known for its Badland Topography (ravines).
- Kuno Palpur is part of the Bundelkhand Plateau.
- Ken-Betwa River Linkage Project will provide water to the Bundelkhand region.
- Buxwaha: Region of diamond mining.
- Dhala Crater is located in Bundelkhand Plateau.
- **Bhander Plateau:** The Southern extent is known as Kaimur Hills.
- Mahadeo Hills are the extension of Satpuras.
- **Maikala Range:** Between the MP and Chattisgarh border.
- **Chotanagpur Plateau:**
- It is known as Ruhr of India.
- **Rajmahal Hills:** Malda Gap is located here.
- Hazaribagh, Dandkaranya.

WESTERN/EASTERN GHATS: (10:25 AM):

Western Ghats:

- Starts from Tapi and ends at Kanyakumari.
- Known as **Sahayadri** in ^{Karnataka} ~~Gujarat~~ and Maharashtra.
- The highest peak is Kalsubai located in Maharashtra.
- Salher is another peak in the Western Ghats.
- Mahabaleshwar Krishna Rivers originates from here.
- **Mulaingiri** is the highest peak in Karnataka.
- **Pushpagiri** is the second-highest peak in Karnataka.
- **Kudremukh** mountain.
- **Agumbe** is known as **Cherapunji** of South India.
- Coorg Hills: Origin of Kaveri rivers.
- **Nilgiri Hills:** At the tri-junction of Karnataka, Tamilnadu, and Kerala. ([Nilgiri Biosphere reserve is here](#))
- Bandipur National Park (Tiger Reserves).
- The highest peak of Nilgiri is known as Dodabetta.
- South of the Nilgiri is known as Annamalai (**Anaimudi** is the highest peak in this region).
- **Palghat** connects the Nilgiri and Annamalai mountains.
- **Palani Hills.**
- Kodainala Hills.
- **Cardamom Hills.**
- Thalghat connects Mumbai to Nagpur.
- Bhorphat connects Pune and Mumbai.
- Ajanta Range, Balaghat Range, Harishchandra Range and Atmala Range.
- Vidharbha region is the Nagpur region.
- Malnad and Maidan are the parts of Karnataka. region.
- Rayalseema region: Karnool is located here.
- **Eastern Ghat:**
- It extends from the Mahandi (Northernmost) to **Nilgiri** (Southernmost).
- **Jindagada** and **Mahendragiri** are the highest peak.
- **Nallamala Hills, Erramala hills.** [Konda means hill in Telugu.](#)
- Velikonda and south of it is Palkonda.
- **Papikonda** near the Godavari River basin.
- **Seshachalam** Hills are part of Palkonda (Tirupati is located in **Palkonda**).
- Jawadi, Shevroy (**Yercaud** hill station).

Passes in Western Ghats -

- > Thal Ghat in Maharashtra connects Mumbai with Nagpur.
- > Bhore Ghat (Mumbai, Pune and Bangalore road passes through it)

Hills present between Satpura and Western Ghats -

- > Ajanta Range, Satmala Hills, Balaghat range and Harishchandra Range. (ASBH) from N to S.

- > Southern region of Maharashtra plateau is known as Marathwara region and it has water scarcity because it has rain shadow effect and Sugarcane cultivation happens here.
- > Eastern region of Maharashtra plateau which is around Nagpur region is known as Vidharba.
- > Both Maharashtra and Telangana plateau are part of Deccan traps.
- > Karnataka plateau is divided into two in which Western part is hilly region known as Malnad and Eastern part is plain area known as Maidan. Northern part of Karnataka plateau has Black soil.
- > Rayalseema plateau has some part of Karnataka and has AP. Named after Raya clans. It is a dry region and has only one river named Paneru river.
- > Kurnool which is considered to be 3rd capital of AP is in Rayalseema itself.
- > Krishna river forms boundary between AP and Telangana or between Rayalseema and Telangana.
- > Hingoli is in Maharashtra.
- > Kaas plateau is just below Mahabaleshwar.
- > Pandavula gutta is in Telangana plateau and Palaeolithic cave painting is discovered here.

COASTAL PLAINS: (11:17 AM):

- **Eastern Side:**
- **Utkal Coast:** India's largest lake Chilka Lake is located here.
- **Chandipur Beach** is located on the Utkal coast.
- **Andhra Coast:** It is divided into 2 parts: (Tamil Nadu's coast is known as Tamil Nadu coast)
- Northern Circar. (from Odisha border to KG delta)
- **Coromandel Coast:** From KG delta to Rameshwaram.
- **Pulicat Lake** is located on the Coromandel coast.
- The Eastern coast is **emergent** and characterized by depositional activities.
- **Western Coast:**
- **Kathiwar coast** extends from Katch to Daman, } Kathiwar and Konkan is submergent in nature.
- From Daman to Goa is known as the **Konkan coast**.
- From Goa to Kanyakumari is known as Malabar Coast.
- Malabar is an emergent coast.
- Karnataka part of the Malabar coast is known as Canara Coast.
- **Kayals:** Backwater lakes in Kerala (Vembanad Lake is the longest lake in India is a Kayal).
- **Minchipadavu** was in the news due to the dumping of chemicals.

-> Sikkim is declared as 1st Organic state.

- > The administrative capital of A&N is Port Blair.
- > The administrative capital of Lakshadweep is Kavaratti.

ISLANDS: (11:31 AM):

- **Andaman:**
- **Barren** (active) and **Narcondam** (inactive) Hills house the volcanoes.
- The northernmost islands are the Landfall Islands, North Andaman, Middle, South, and Little Andaman.
- The highest peak i.e. the **Saddle Peak** is located in North Andaman.
- The largest island is the Middle Andaman.
- Port Blair is located in the South Andaman.
- Havelock Island is the place where Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose hoisted the Indian Flag in 1944 (Swaraj Island).
- Neil Island was renamed Shaheed Island.
- **Ross Island** is renamed as Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Island.
- **Mt. Harriet** has recently been renamed ^{Mt.} **Manipur**.
- **Nicobar Island:**
- It is also made up of islands the northernmost are Car Nicobar, Little Nicobar, and **Great Nicobar**.
- Galathea Bay National Park is located in the Nicobar Islands. (both are in Great Nicobar)
- Campbell Bay National Park.
- **Lakshwadeep Islands:**
- These islands are of Coral origins.
- The Northern Islands are **Amandivi and Cannanore Islands** (Kavaratti is located here).
- **Minicoy** is the southernmost island of this group.
- **Other Islands:**
- **New Moore Island:** Located between the border of India and Bangladesh.
- Sagar Island: Located in the Hooghly Delta (famous for the annual fair organized at Makar Sankranti).
- **Wheeler Islands:** Renamed Abdul Kalam Island located in the Mahandi Delta.
- Pamban Island: Ramweshwaram is above this island. The easternmost tip is called **Dhanushkodi**.
- Vertical Lift Railway bridge is under construction in the Pamban islands.
- **Willingdon Island:** Located inside Kochi. -> **Shri Harikota island** in Pulicat lake near Chennai.
- **St. Mary Islands:** It is a UNESCO Geological Site and is famous for its Column Basaltic structure.
- **Important Water Bodies:**
- 10 Degree Channel: Separates the Andaman and Nicobar.
- Coco Channel: Between **Coco** and Landfall Islands.
- Duncan Passage: Separates South and Little Andaman.
- Great Channel: Between Sumatra and Great Nicobar (6 Degree Channel).
- 9 **Degree** Channel: Separates the Minicoy and Lakshadweep.
- 8 Degrees separate **India** and Maldives.
- Between Cauvery Delta: **Palk Strait** is located.

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Rivers, etc.