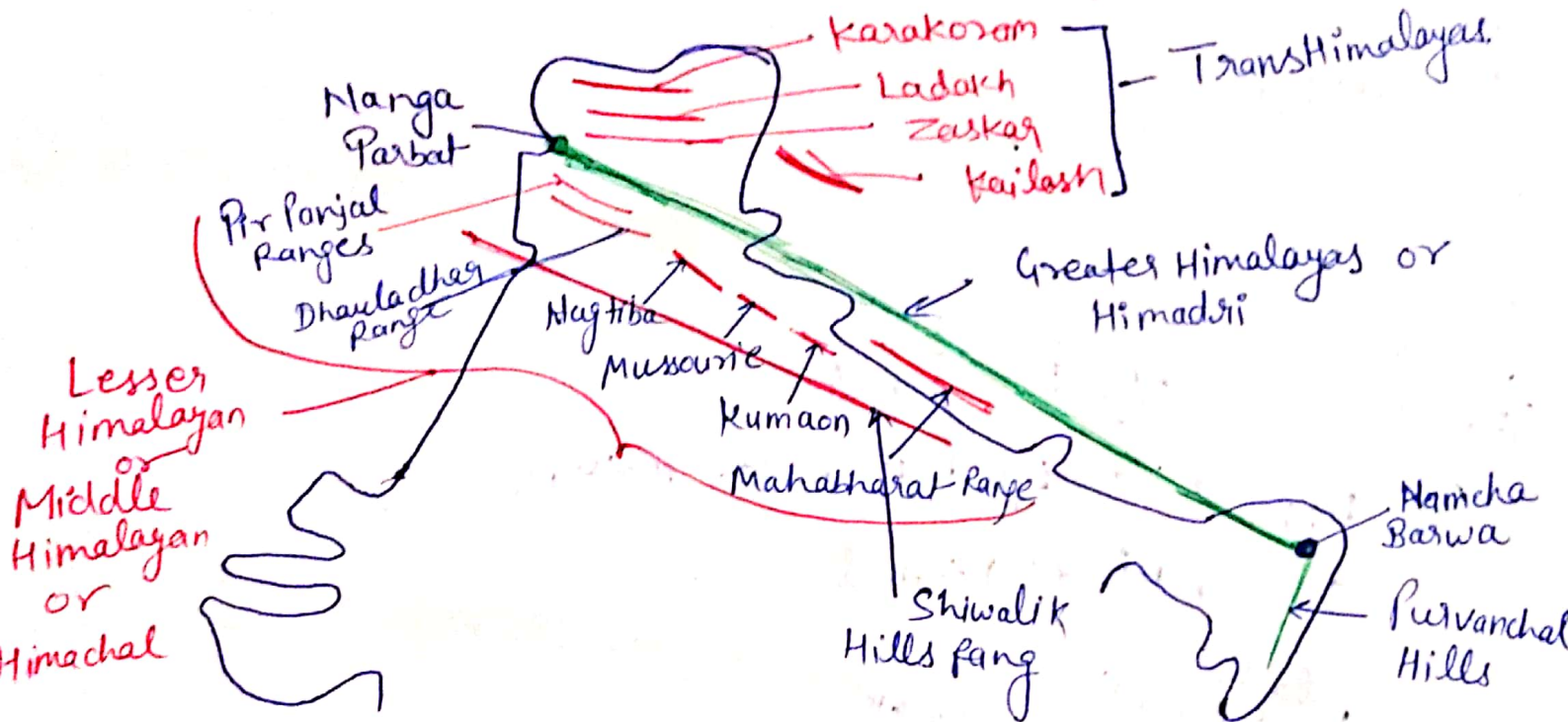


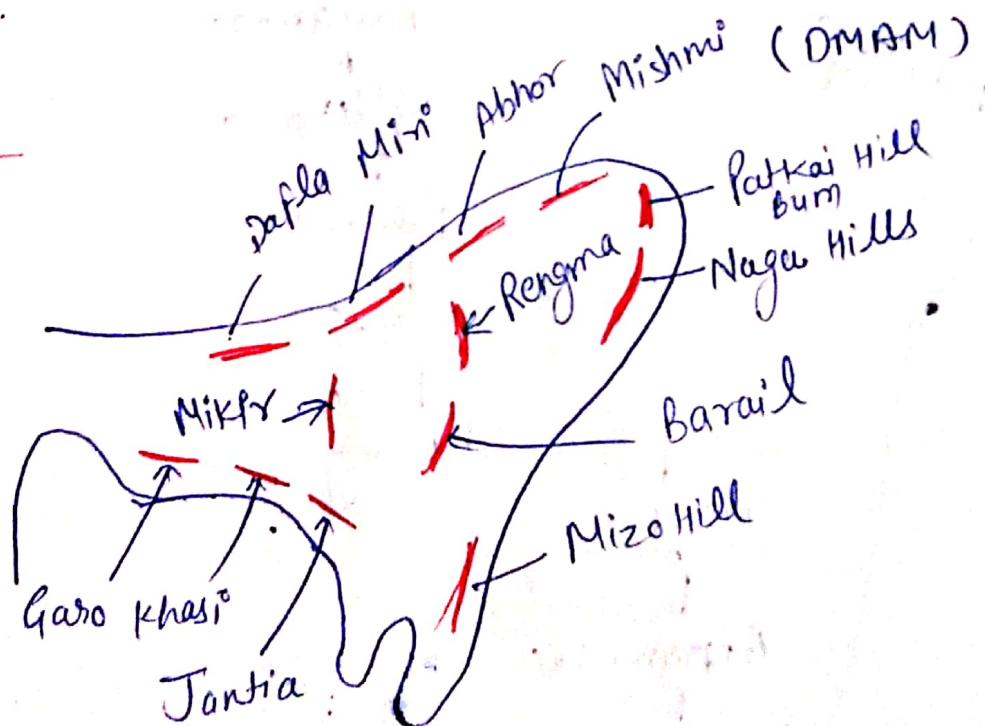
12/7/2020

Geography Class - 2

Mountain Peaks, Rivers of India, Mountain Passes.

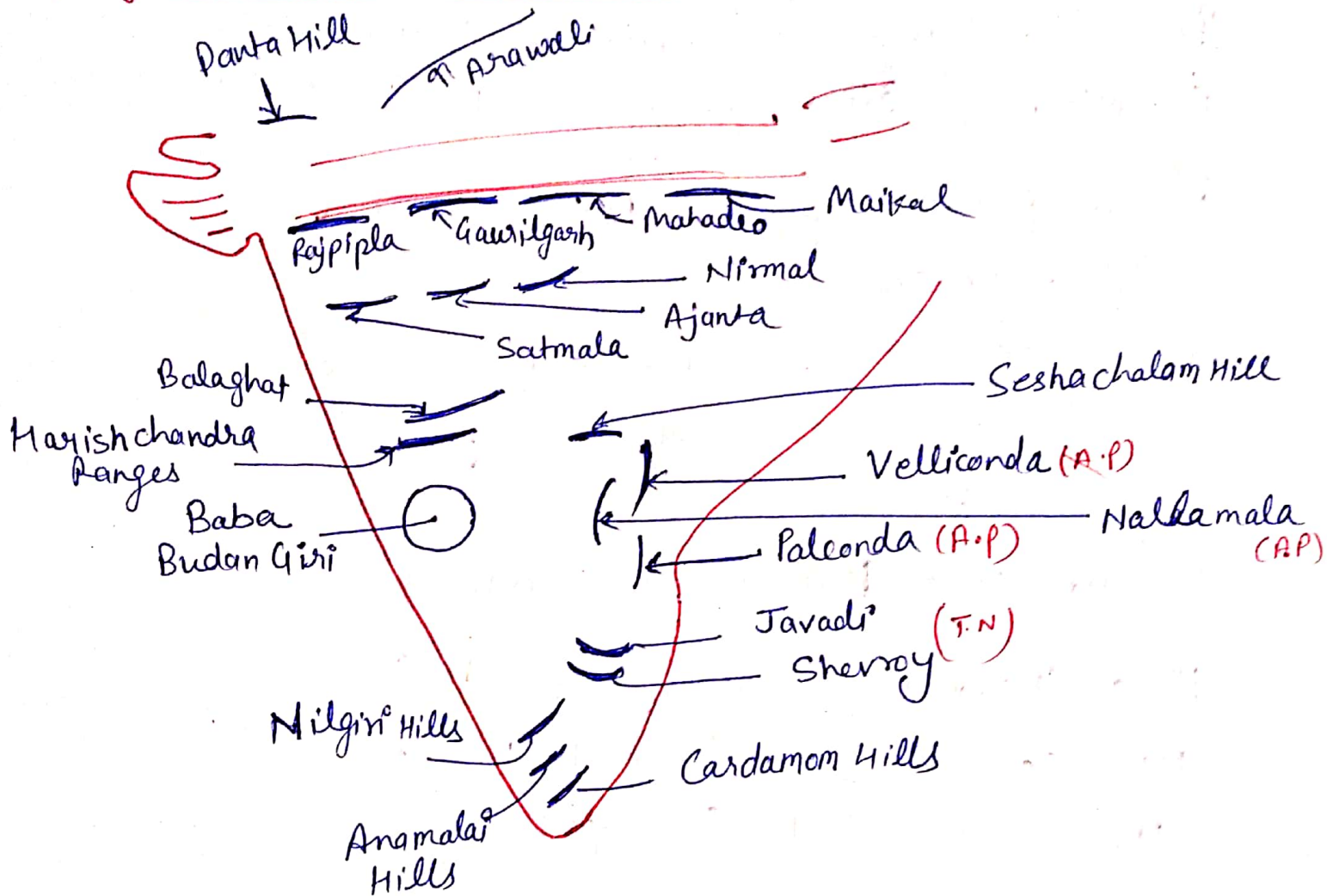


Purvanchal Hills



2

Ranges in Southern Part of India



- Eastern coastline is emergent.
- Western Coastline is submergent.
-

Andaman Nicobar Island

It has total 572 islands, 38 are inhabited.

It is divided into North, middle, South, Little Andaman, Car Nicobar, Little Nicobar and Great Nicobar.

Deccan passes separate Little Andaman from South Andaman

10° Channel separate Andaman from Nicobar.

Port Blair which is capital of Andaman lies in South Andaman.

Recently some Islands are renamed

Ross Island — Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Island

Neil Island — Shaheed Dweep

Have lock Island — Swaraj Dweep

Barren Island east of Andaman is the active volcano in India.

→ Dormant Volcano are the one in which the eruption haven't taken place since last 10000 years but there is every possibility of next eruption

→ Active Volcano - are the one in which the eruption has taken place since last 10000 years.

→ Extinct Volcano are which the eruption has not taken place since last 10000 years and there is no possibility of eruption.

→ Narcondam Island (east of Andaman) is a dormant volcano and is the second tallest peak after Saddle Peak.

Highest Peaks

→ Saddle Peak is the highest peak of North Andaman

→ Middle Andaman - Mt. Diavola

→ South Andaman - Mt. Koyob

→ Great Nicobar - Mt. Thudler

Middle Andaman is the largest island, ^{Jarawas} ~~Zarawa~~ People live here.

South Andaman is the third largest After middle and North.

Majority of population of Andaman lives here.

North Sentinel Island

Sentinelese Tribe live here.

→ Little Andaman is the home of Onges.

→ Swaraj Dweep has Radha Nagar Beach. It is currently rated among top 10 beaches.

→ Andaman is separated from Myanmar by Cocoos Channel

→ Indira Point lies in Great Nicobar and it is the last land of India.

→ Great Nicobar has Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve which consist of Campbell Bay National Park and Galathea N.P.

Highest Peaks of India

Kamrin Diwar

Raka Poshi

Daste Gilsar

K₂ (Highest Peak of India & second largest in world.)

Naga Parbat

Masherbum

Gasherbum

Kamet

Badrinath

Nanda Devi

Uttarakhand

Highest Peak of
UK

Kanchenjunga (Sikkim)

Saramati (Nagaland)

Blue Mt. (Mizoram)

Nokrek (Meghalaya)

Jindagada Peak (Andhra Pradesh)

Gurushikhar (Rajasthan)

Dhupgarh (MP)

Sadbhavana Peak (Vindhya Range)

Bailadalla (Chhattisgarh)

Kalsubai (Maharashtra)

Mulloyangiri (Karnataka)

Anaimudai (Kerala)

Dodabatta (Tamil Nadu)

Parasnath (Jharkhand)

Gimara Peak (Gujarat)

Rivers

Northern River are called Perennial River.

Rivers in Peninsular India are called Seasonal River.

Ephemeral rivers are which has the inland drainage system.

Indus River System

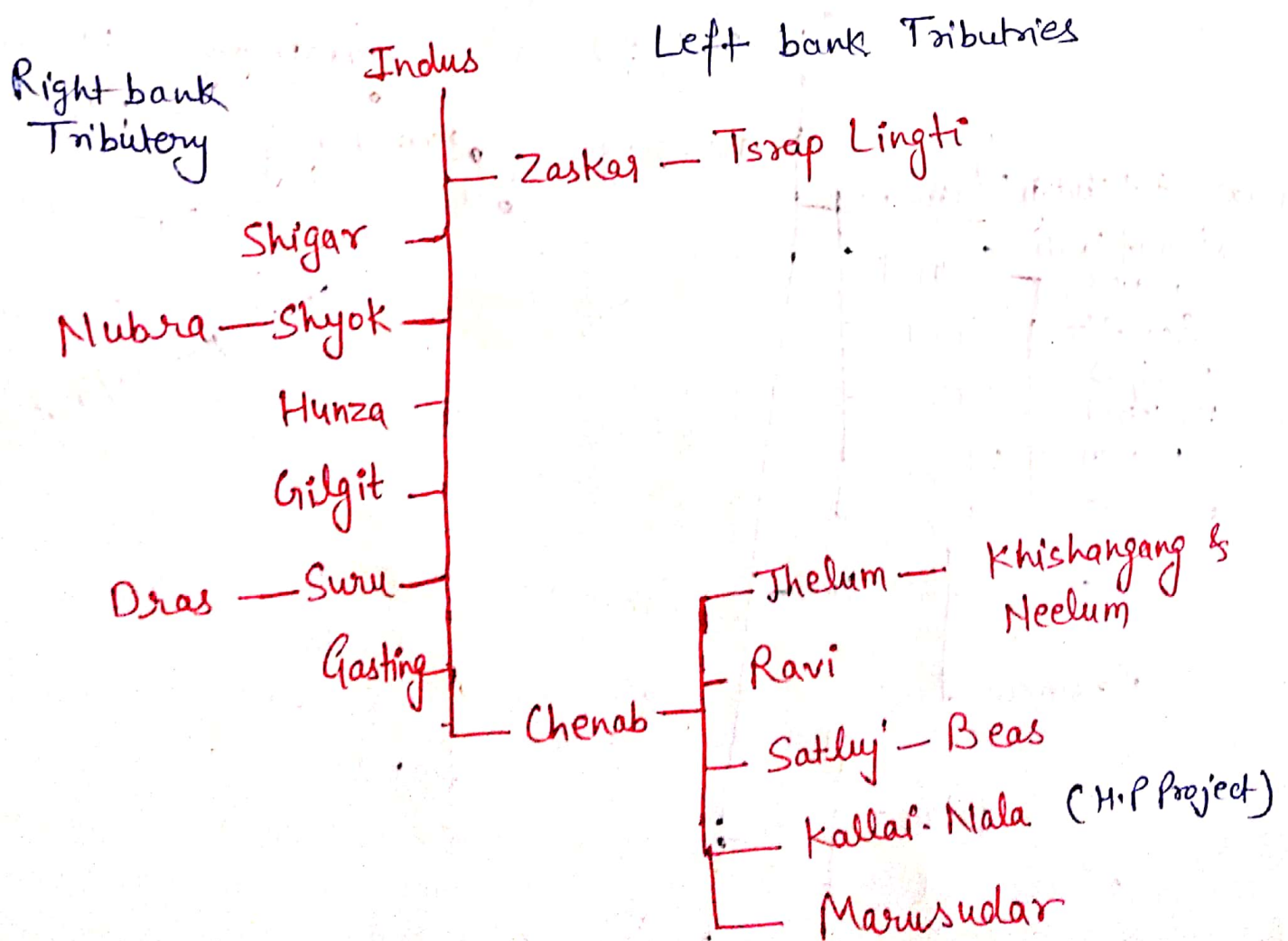
- Indus river originates in Bokhar Chu glacier in Kailash range.
 - It is also known as Singhi Kamban in Tibet.
 - It is the longest river on the western side of the Indian subcontinent, and is one of the sacred rivers of India.
 - India got its name from Indus river.
 - Indus moves only through Leh district of India.
 - 25% of this river moves in India, more than 50% flow moves in Pakistan.
- [We have Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan]

Tributaries of Indus

1. Jhelum River - originates in Verinag. It is a South Eastern part of Kashmir Valley.

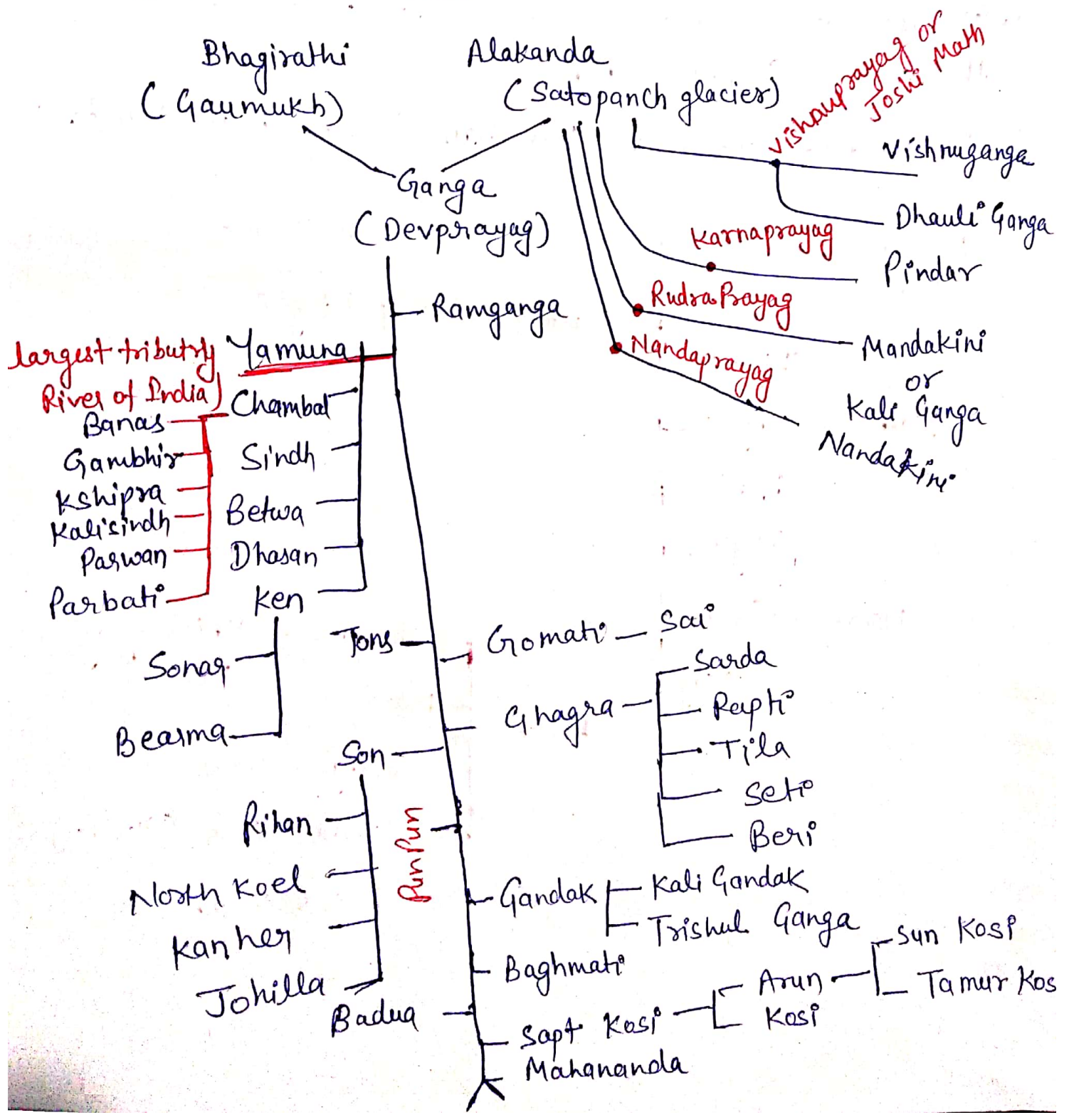
It supplies water to Wular Lake.
It passes from Srinagar.

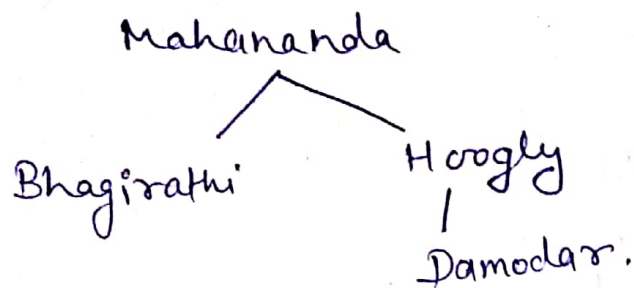
2. Chenab River made up of two rivers Chandra & Bhaga, both of them join at Tandi near Keylong region in H.P.
3. Ravi & Beas River → both of them originate near Rohtang Pass. (Ravi in Kullu Hill & Beas in Beaskund)
4. Satluj River - originated in Rakas lake near Mansarovar.
 ↳ It also feeds Bhakra Nangal Canal. It also passes from Shipki La. Pass.
 ↳ It is also known as Langchen Khambab in Tibet.



- Satluj River — Bhakra Nagal Dam (H.P.)
- Chenab River — Bagliyar Dam (J&K)
- Beas River — Pong Dam ; Pandoh Dam (H.P.)
- Pakul Dul Power Project on Marusudar River.

Ganga River System





Bhagirathi River

- Tehri Dam on Bhagirathi River
- It is biggest, tallest and highest dam in India

Ganga River system → Mahatma Gandhi Setu (Bihar) - 3rd largest

- ⇒ Kachhi Dargah - Bidupur Bridge (Bihar).
This bridge will connect National Highway 30 with NH 33. It became the largest after construction.

- ⇒ Dantiwada Dam on Banas River (Gujarat)

- ⇒ Digah Sonpur rail road bridge (called J.P. Setu) (Ganga River)
It is the second largest rail bridge in India.

Betwa River

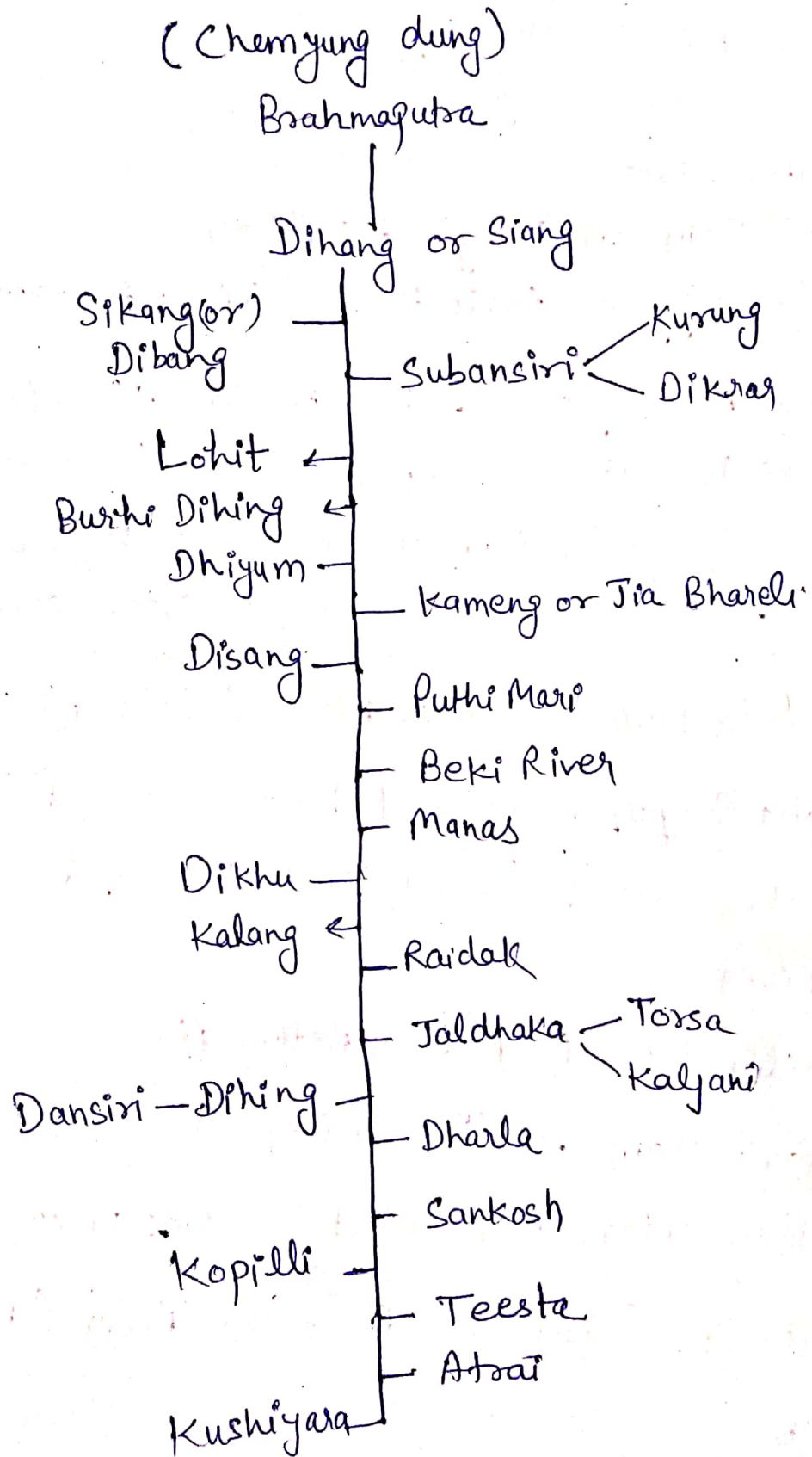
- Matailia Dam (UP) - on Betwa River
- Ichari Dam - Tons River (in Uttarakhand)
- Natwar Mori HEP Project - Tons River
- Bansagar Canal Project - Son River (Mirzapur & Prayagraj)

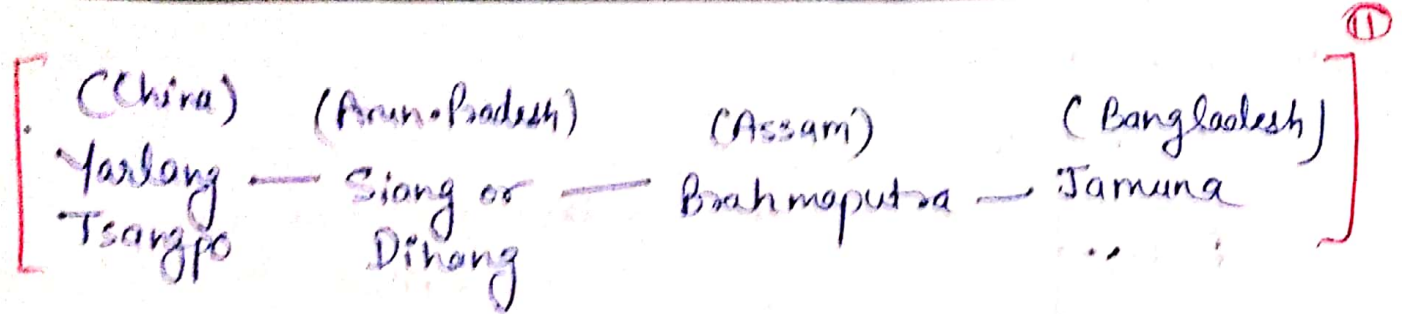
Trick to learn

[(B.A) Gangaram se Yamuna Tons. boli Gamati Ka Ghabra
Sone ka Punpun boli woh hai Ganda ye sunke Baghmati
ne di Saat Maha Badhua]

Brahmaputra River System

10





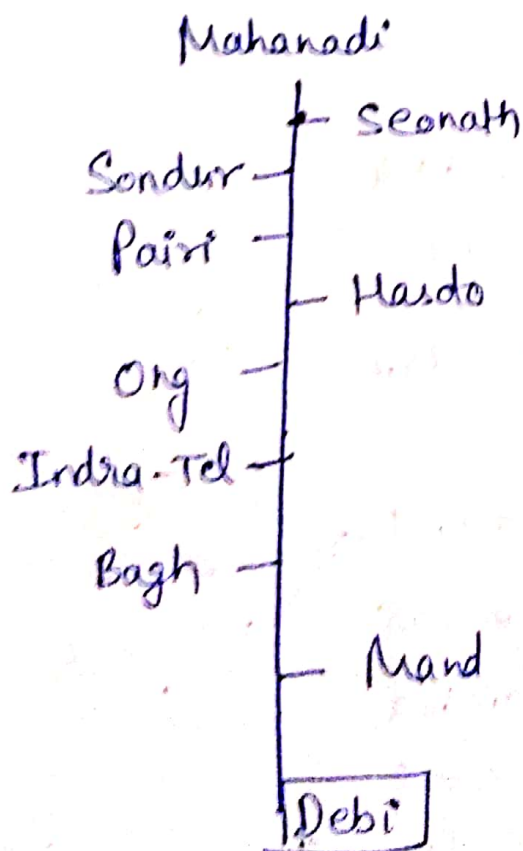
→ Bogibeel Bridge — on Brahmaputra River

It is longest rail-road bridge of India in Assam. It is also Asia's second largest rail cum road bridge.

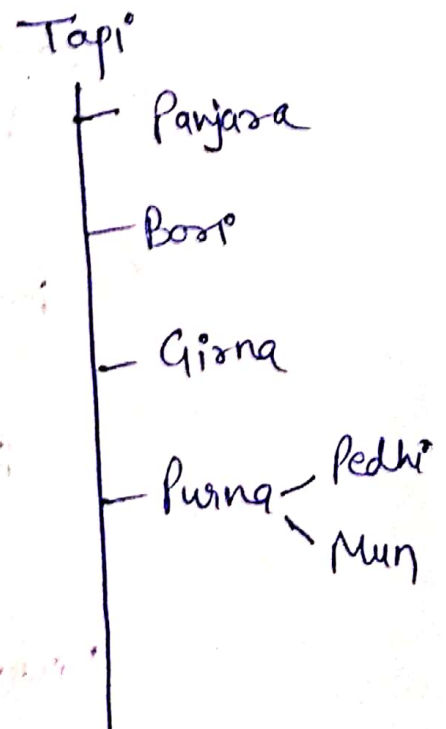
→ Dhola Sadiya (Bhupen Hazarika) — Lohit River.

It connects Assam with Arunachal Pradesh. It is longest road bridge in India.

Mahanadi River System

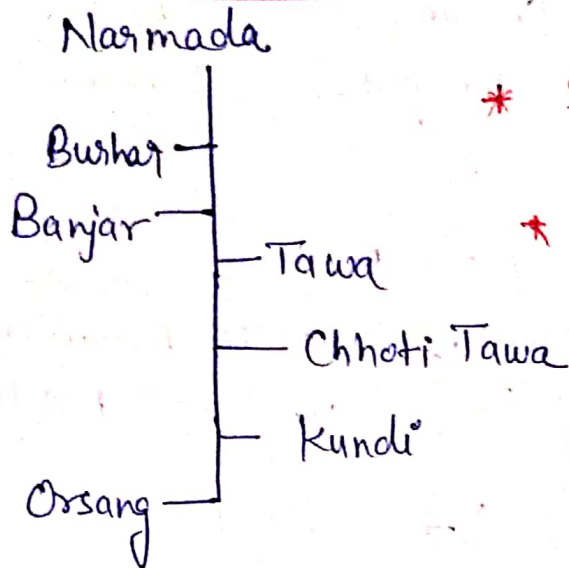


Tapi River



Narmada River

(12)

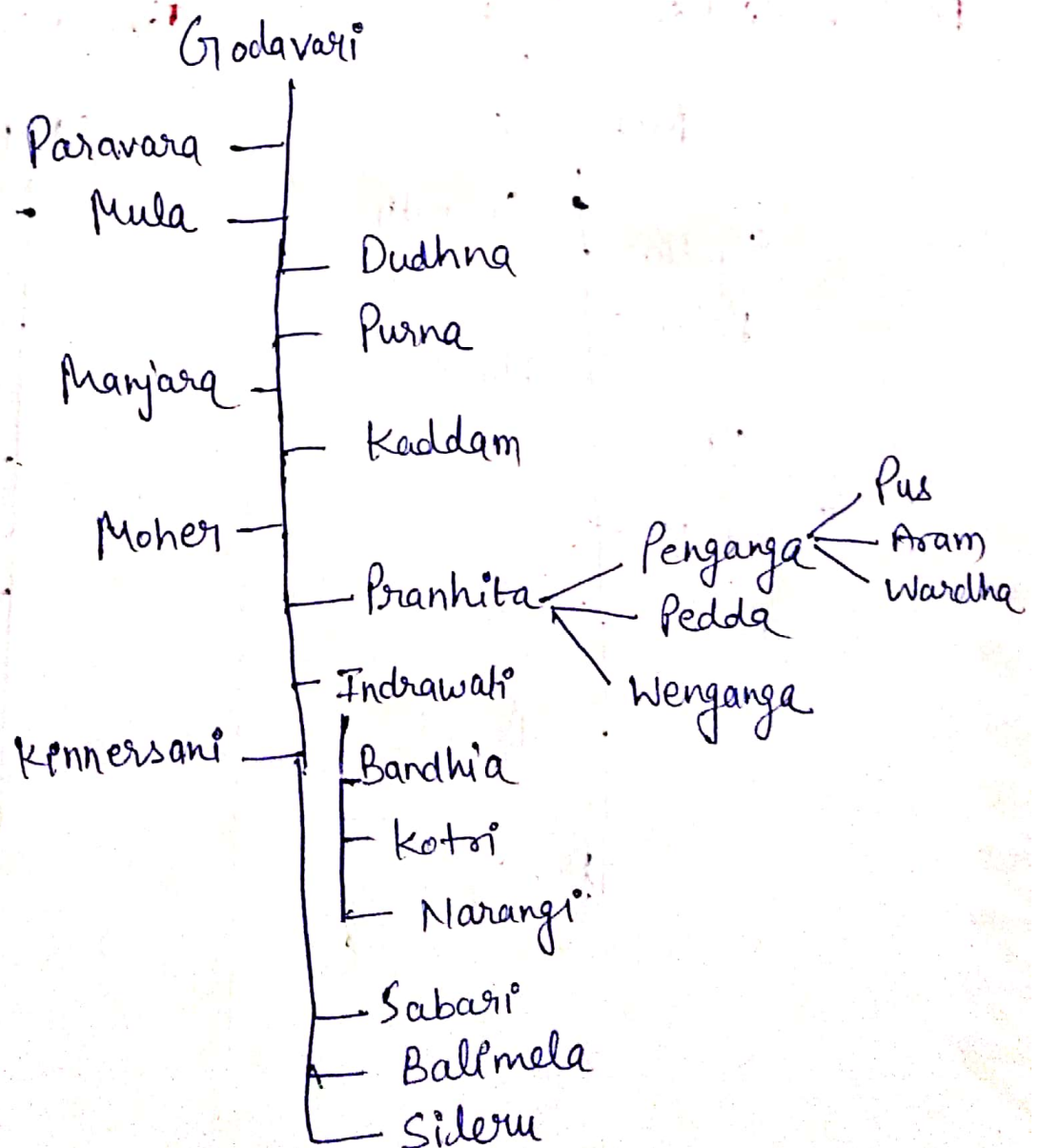


* Sardar Sarovar Dam on Narmada River

* Dhuadhar water fall on Narmada River

Godavari River

Originate in Trimbakeshwar in Nasik.



Jayakwadi Dam
Paithan Dam } - In Maharashtra on Godavari

Sri Ram Sagar Dam - Telangana

forebay Dam - (A.P.) - on Sileru River.