

SHAURYA

For NDA-1, 2023

Lecture No. 10
Physiography of India Continued

Geography



Rahul Sir





Topics to be Covered

Physiography of
India.





Satpuda Range

- Satpura range is a series of seven mountains (Sat = seven and puda = mountains).  Mountain.
- It runs in an east-west direction south of the Vindhyas and in between the Narmada and the Tapi.
- **Dhupgarh** (1,350 m) near **Pachmarhi** on **Mahadev Hills**.
- Amarkantak (1,127 m) is another important peak.

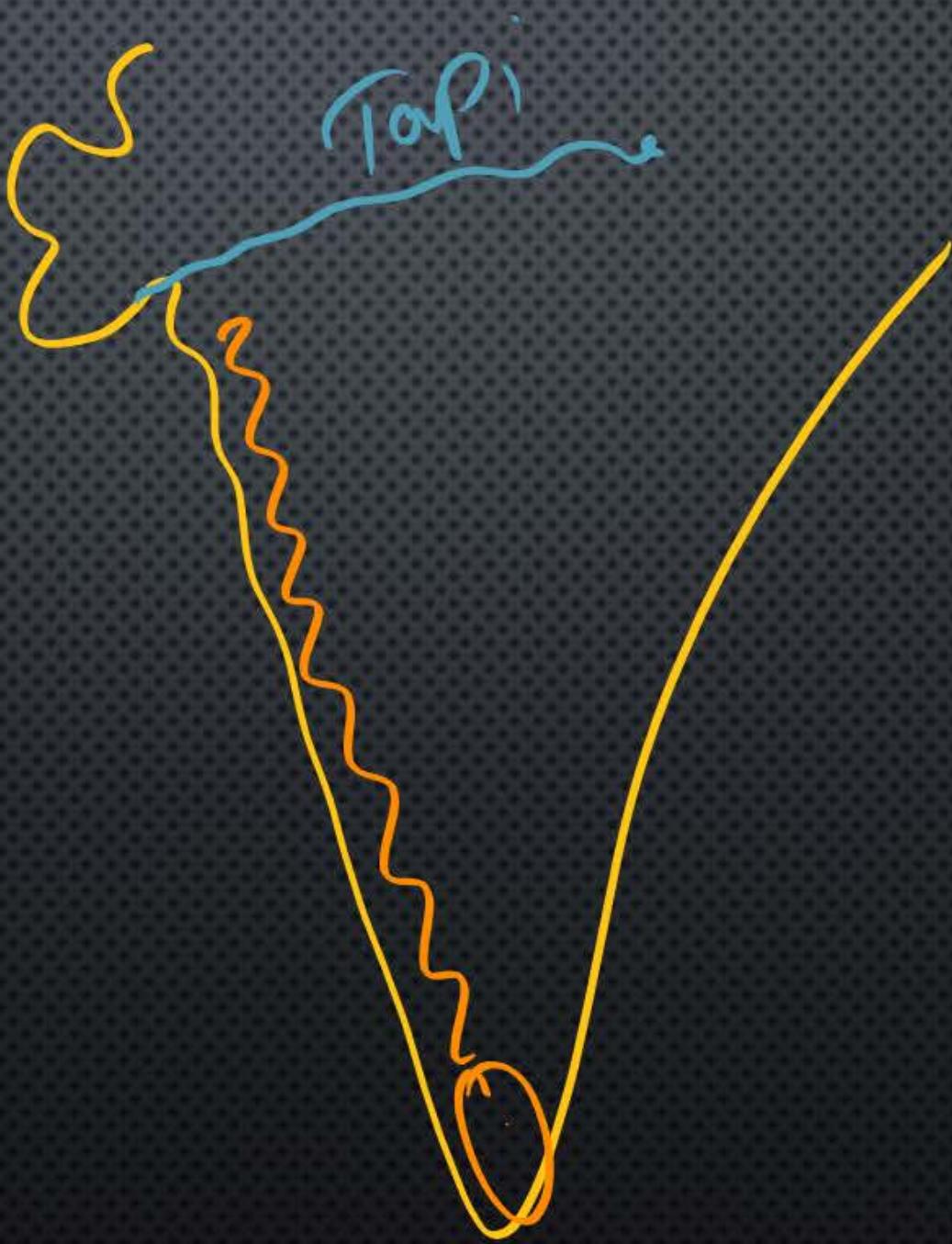




Western Ghat

- Run from the Tapi valley in north to Nilgiri in south for a distance of 1,600 km.
- Western Ghats are steeper in west and gentle sloppy in east.
- This range is also known as Sahyadri. Divided in north Sahyadri and south Sahyadri.
- Highest peak of north Sahyadri is Kalsubai 1646 m.
- Highest peak of south Sahyadri is Kudremukh 1892 m.
- Nilgiri is the physiographic knot between eastern and western ghat.







Western Ghat

- South to Nilgir its Annamalai hills.
- Highest peak of Annamalai is Anaimudi 2695.
- South to Annamalai is cardamom hills and south cardamom is Nager coil.
- Height of western ghats decreases from north to south.

Increases

South India





Passes In Western Ghats

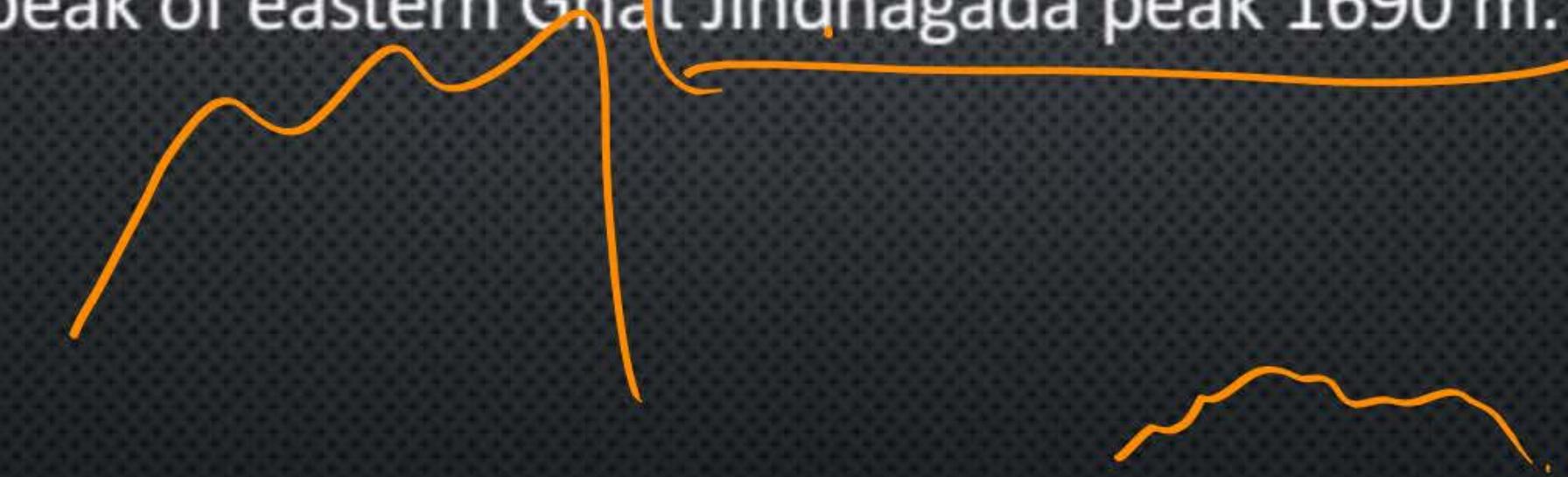
- Thal ghat : Nasik to Mumbai
 - Bhor ghat : Mumbai to Pune
 - Pal ghat : It is in kerela it connect Kochi to Chennai.
 - Senkota : Between cardamom hills and Nagercoil it link Tiruvanthpuram to Madurai.
- NDA**





Eastern Ghats

- This mountain extended from Odisha in north to Tamilnadu in south.
- Parallel to eastern coast
- It has been much eroded than western ghat.
- Highest peak of eastern Ghat Jindhagada peak 1690 m.





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Significant Of Peninsular Plateau

- Rich in minerals
- Soil (Black soil),
- Forest in western ghats
- Numerous hills station
- Rivers
- Hills for crops

→ Chhotanagpur
Laterite P.J. Baghel Khanj
Red & Yellow

[36] → Biodiversity Hotspot

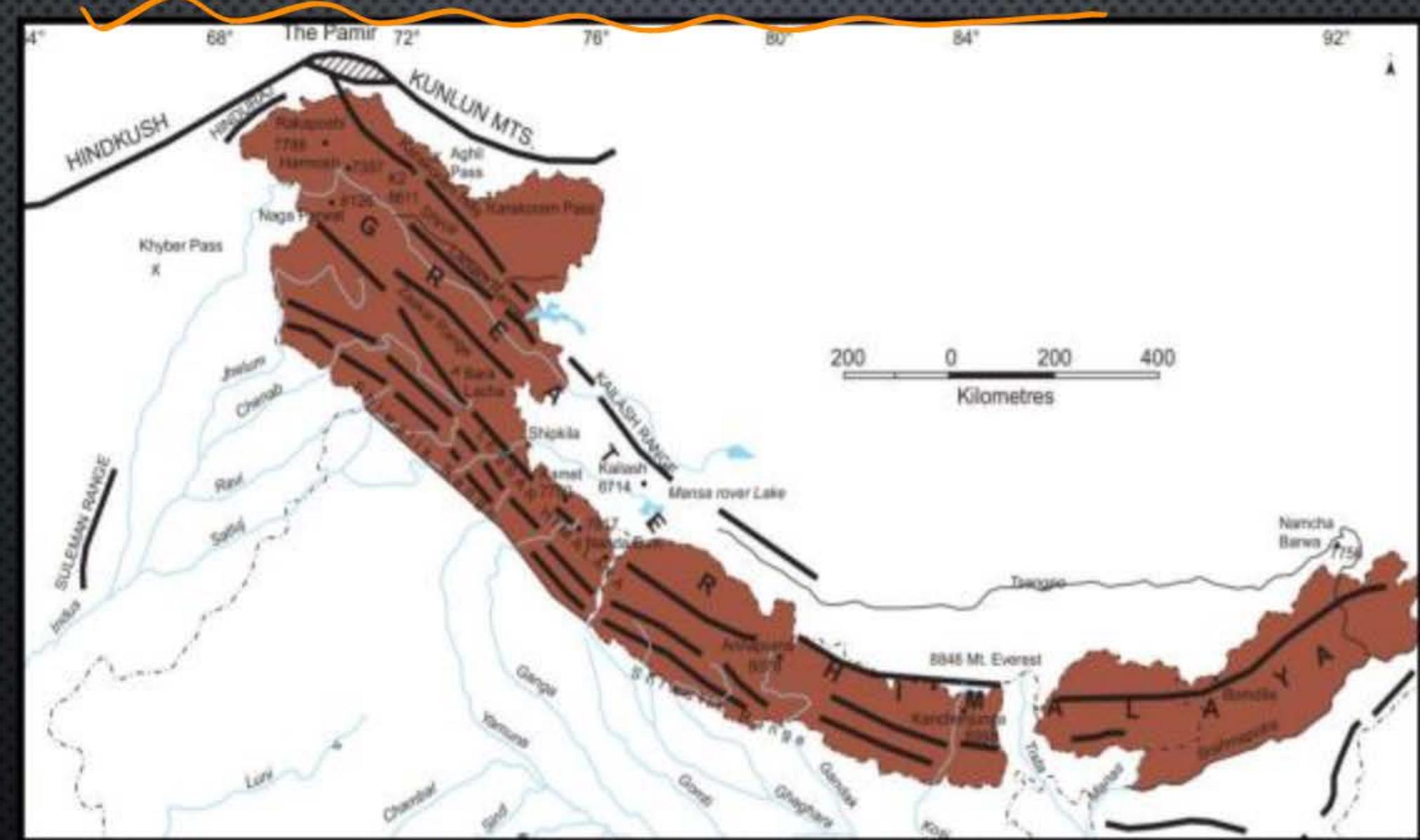
↳ Indig.





Himalaya

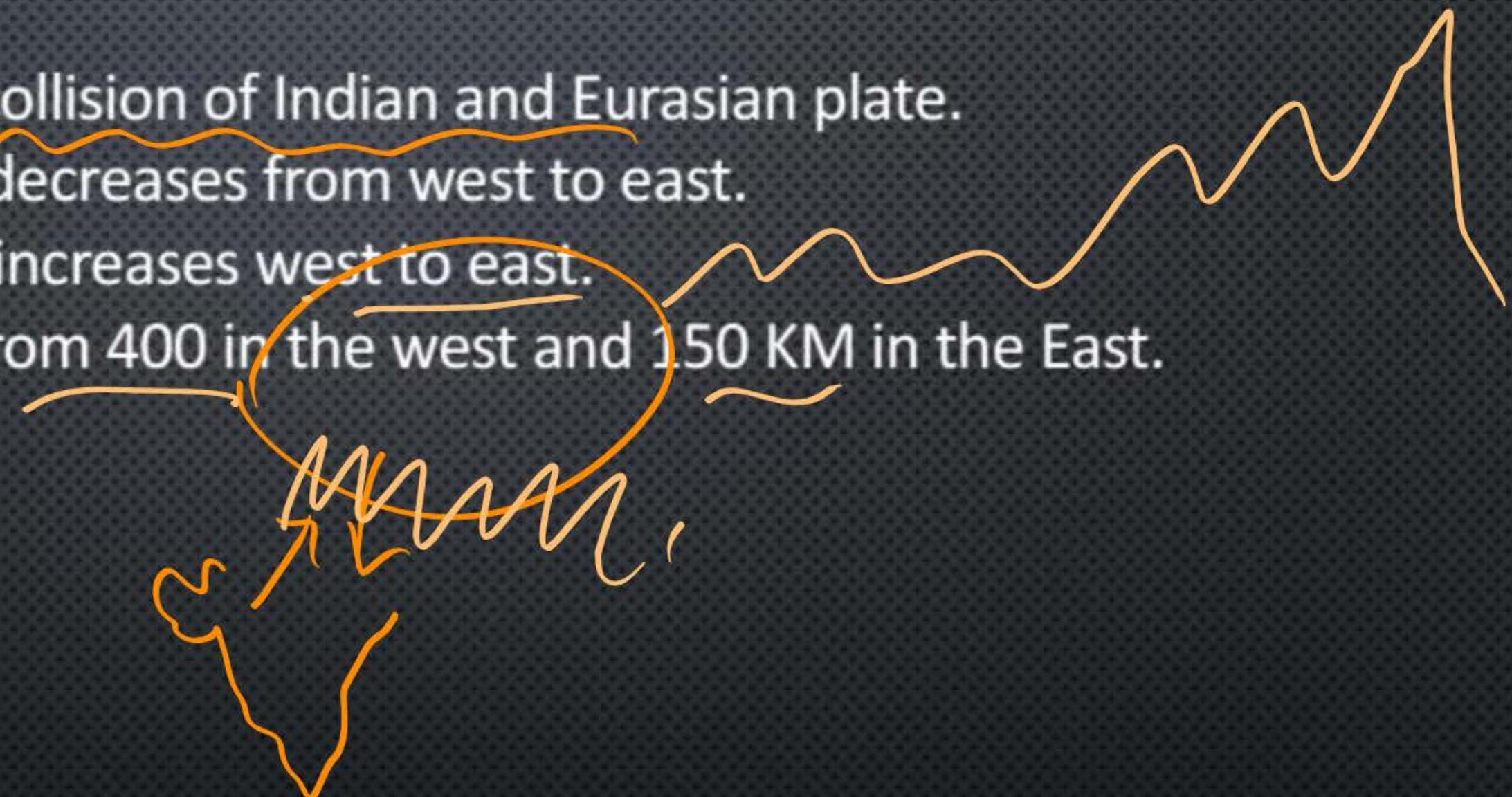
- ✓ Himalayas are the young fold mountains.
- This is the highest mountain range of the world.

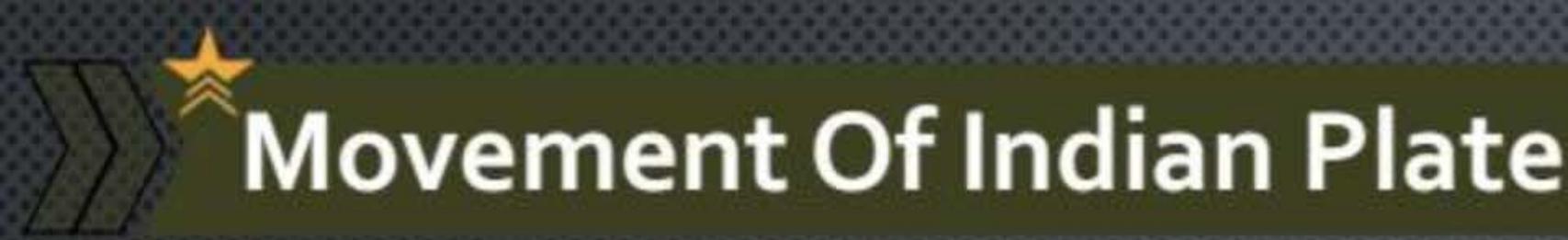




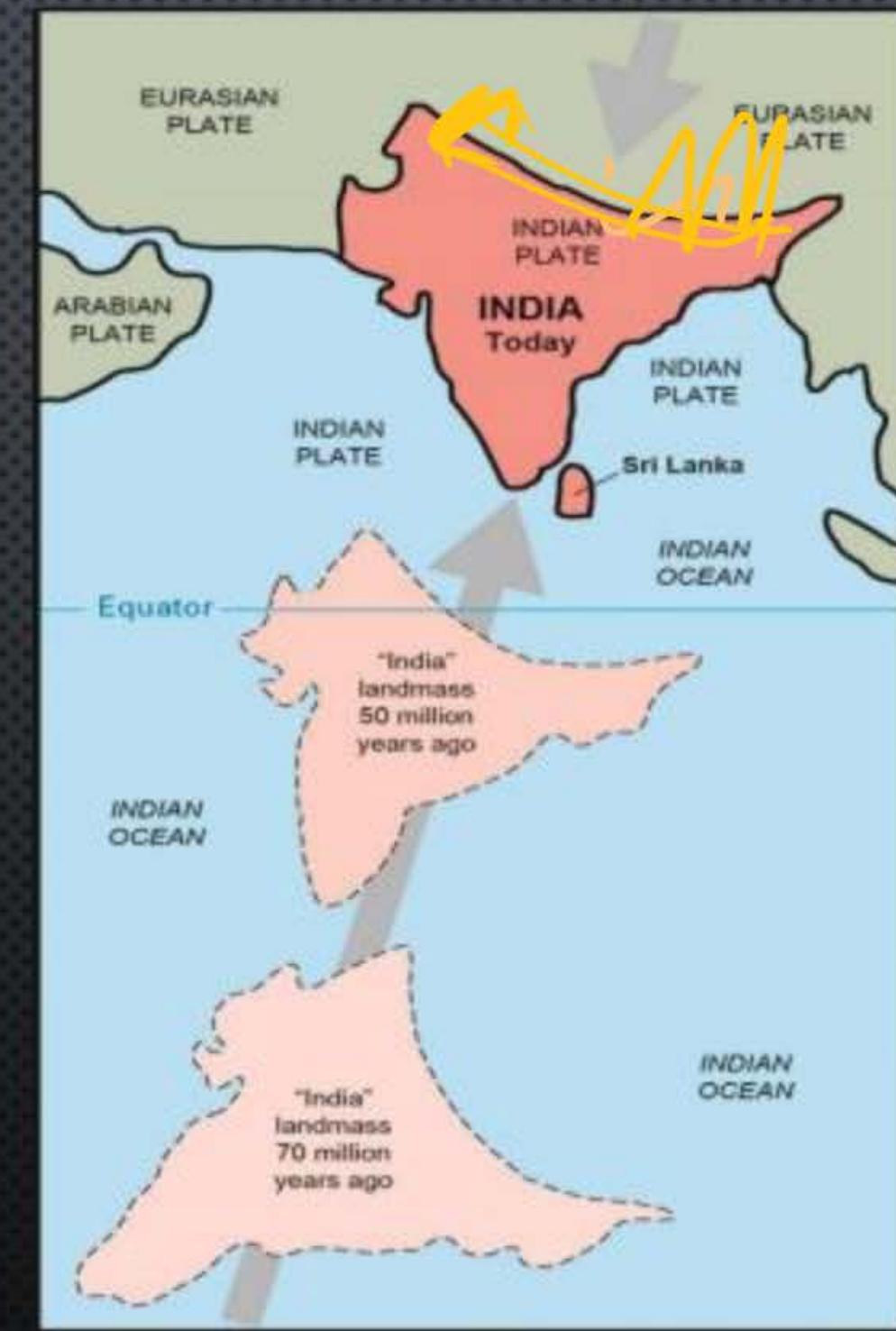
Himalaya

- It is formed by the collision of Indian and Eurasian plate.
- Width of Himalaya decreases from west to east.
- Height of Himalaya increases west to east.
- Their width varies from 400 in the west and 150 KM in the East.





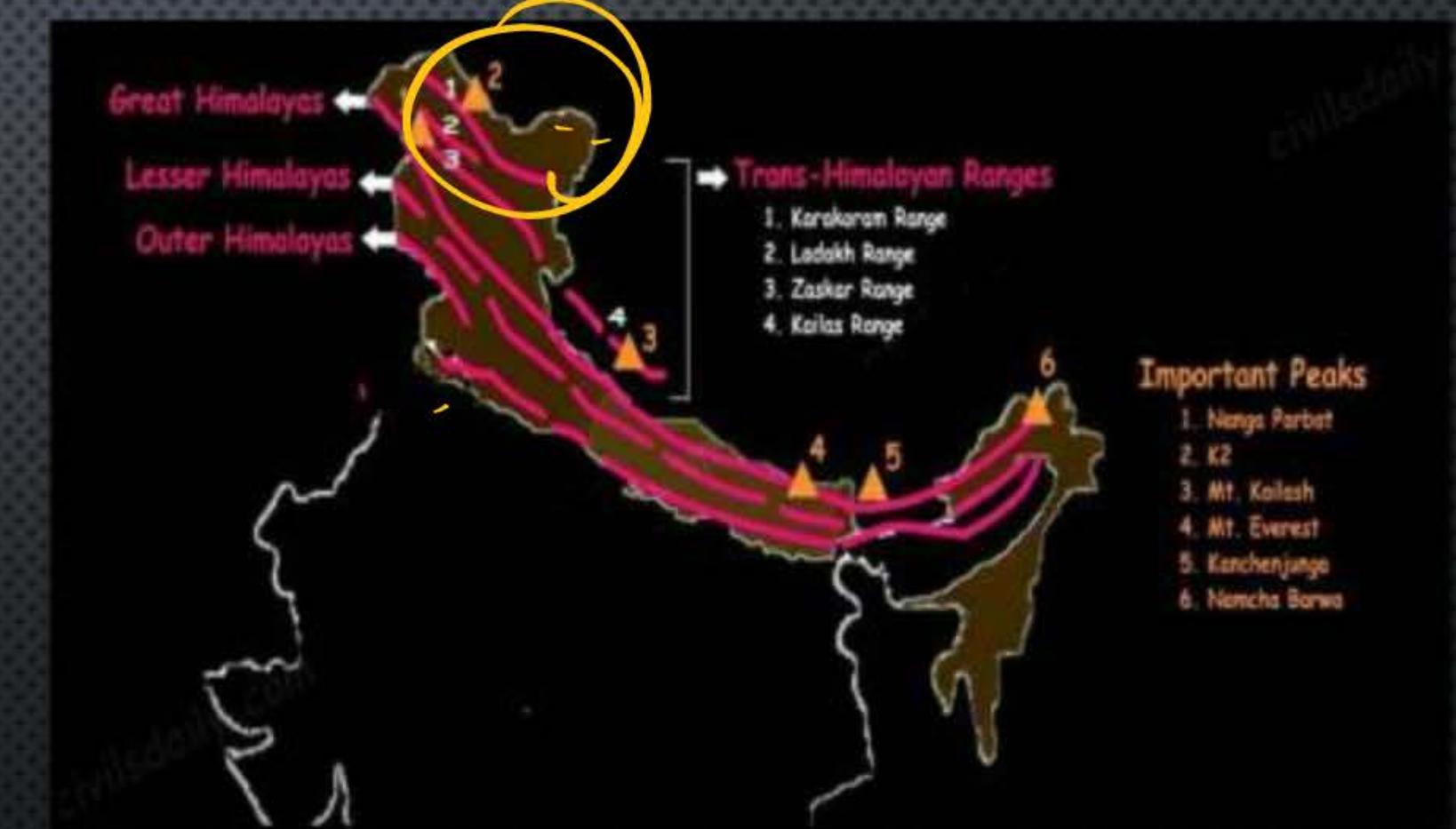
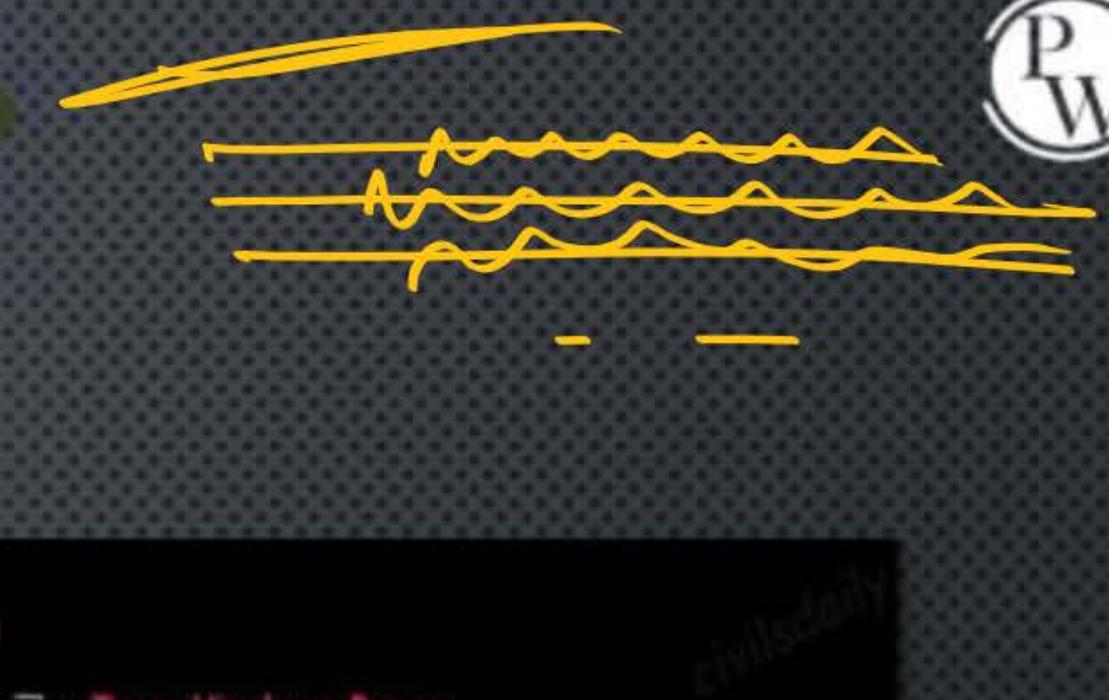
Movement Of Indian Plate





Latitudinal Extension Of Himalaya

- The greater Himalaya or Himadri
- The lesser Himalaya or Himachal Himalaya
- Outer Himalaya or Shivalik
- Trans Himalaya





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Greater Himalaya

- Also known as the Himadri the main Himalayas or the snowy Himalayas.
- Highest peak of the world Mt. Everest or Sagarmath is situated in it.





Greater Himalaya



Some important peaks are

1. Mount Everest 8848 m
2. Kanchenjunga 8598 m
3. Makalu 8481 m
4. Dhaulagiri 8172 m
5. Nanga parbat 8126 m





Lesser Himalaya

- In south of greater Himalaya
- Average height of lesser Himalaya is 3700-4500.
- It is discontinuous mountain range.
- Ranges of lesser Himalayas
 - 1. Pir panjal
 - 2. Dhauladhar
 - 3. Nag tibba
 - 4. Mahabhatta



Shiwalik Range

- It is situated in south lesser Himalayas.
- This is newest part of Himalaya.
- Its average height 600 to 1500 m.
- Valley in Shiwalik is duns and duars.
- It is formed by deposition.

dehradoon, Haridwar

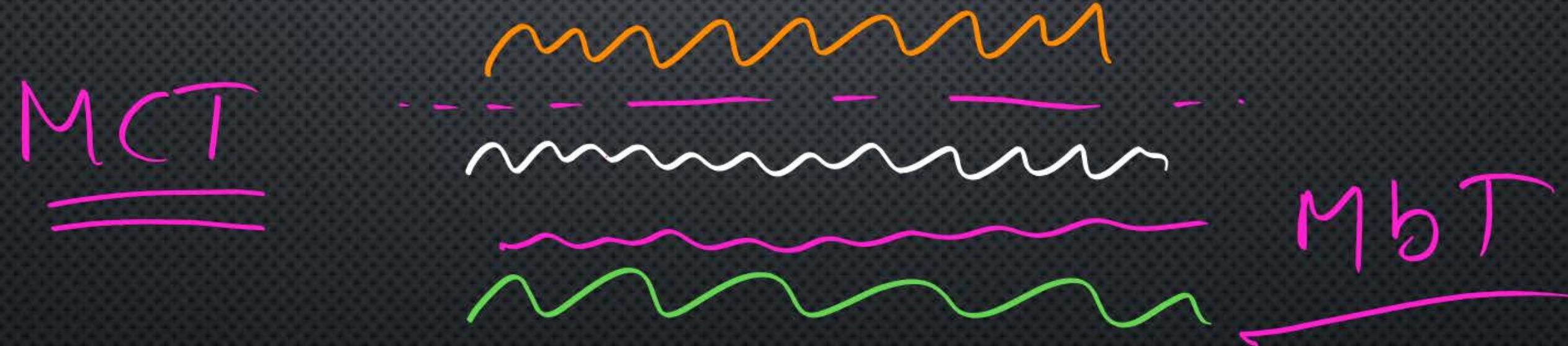
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Pathidoon,





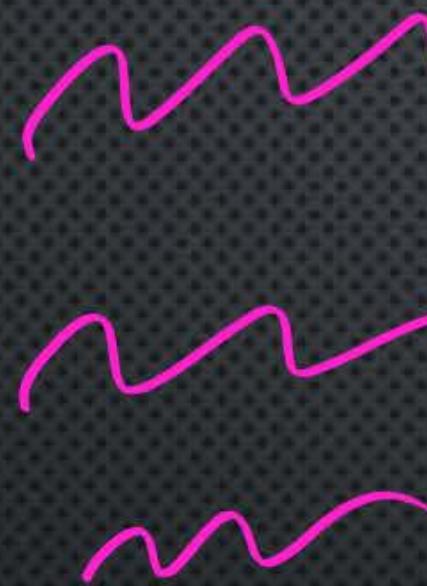
Line Between Himalaya

- **Main central thrust** : Between greater Himalaya and Lesser Himalaya
- **Main boundary thrust** : Between lesser Himalaya and shiwalik





Line Between Himalaya

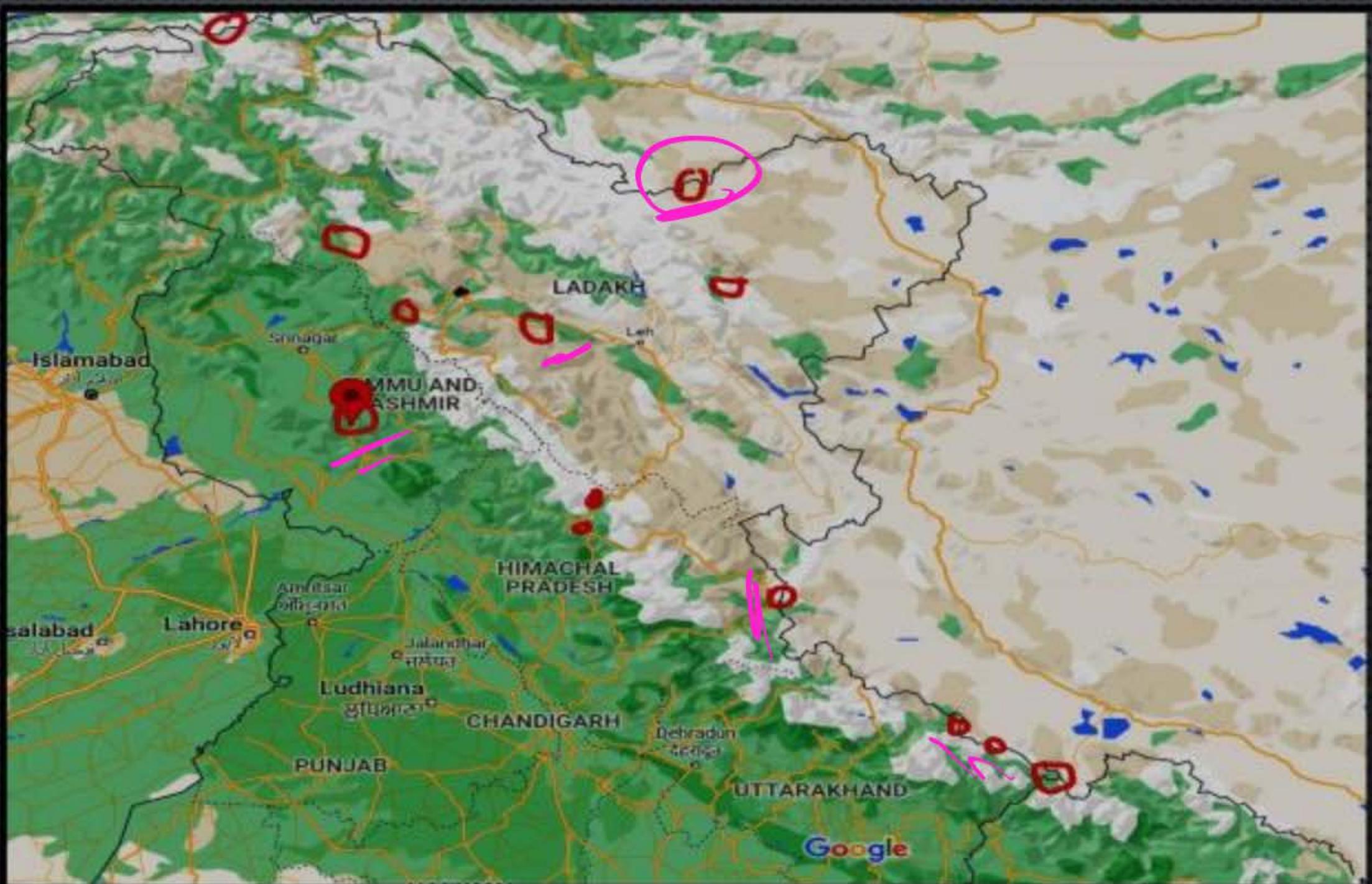


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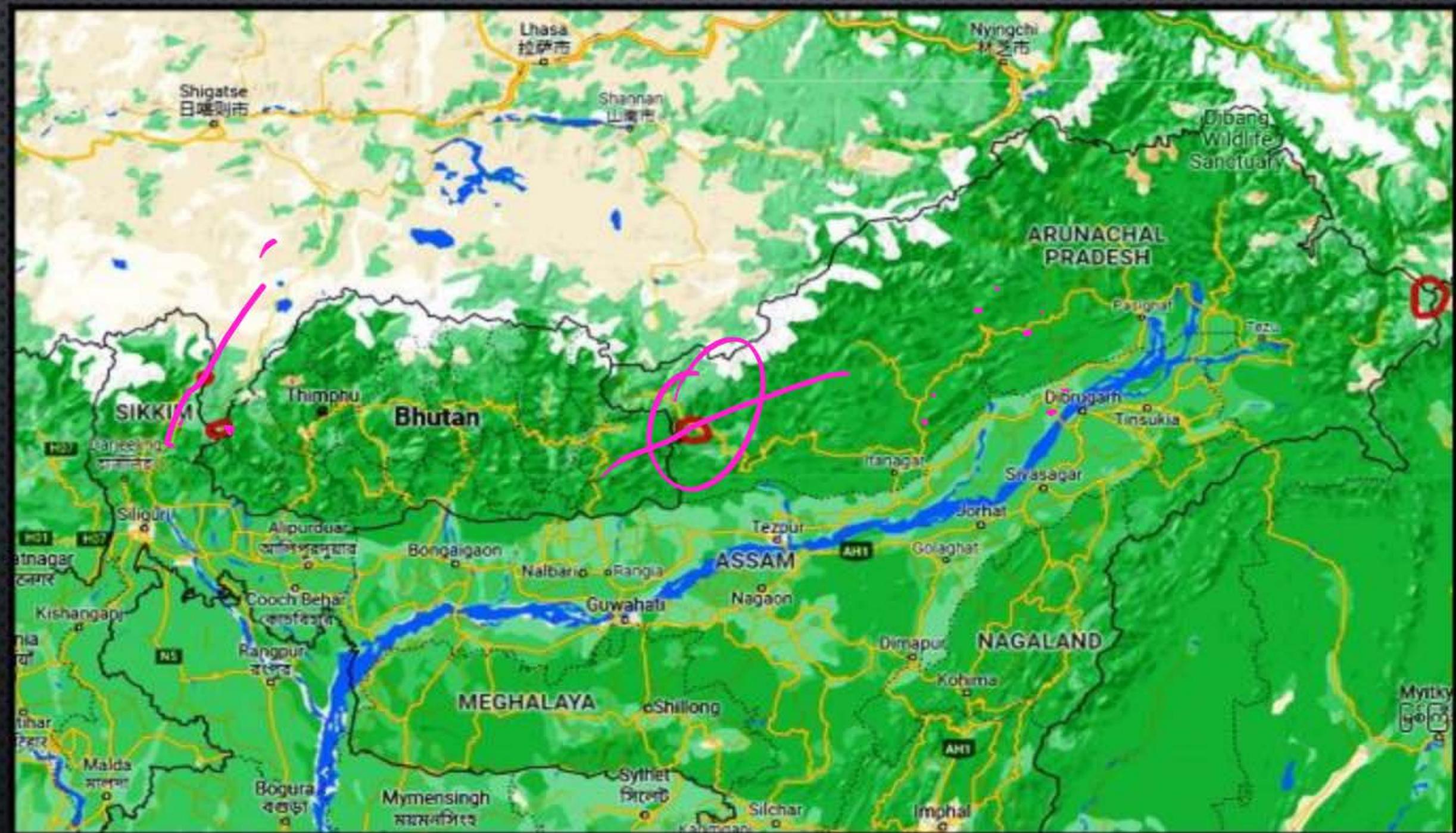
Passes In Himalaya



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Passes In Himalaya



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Longitudinal Extension Of Himalayas

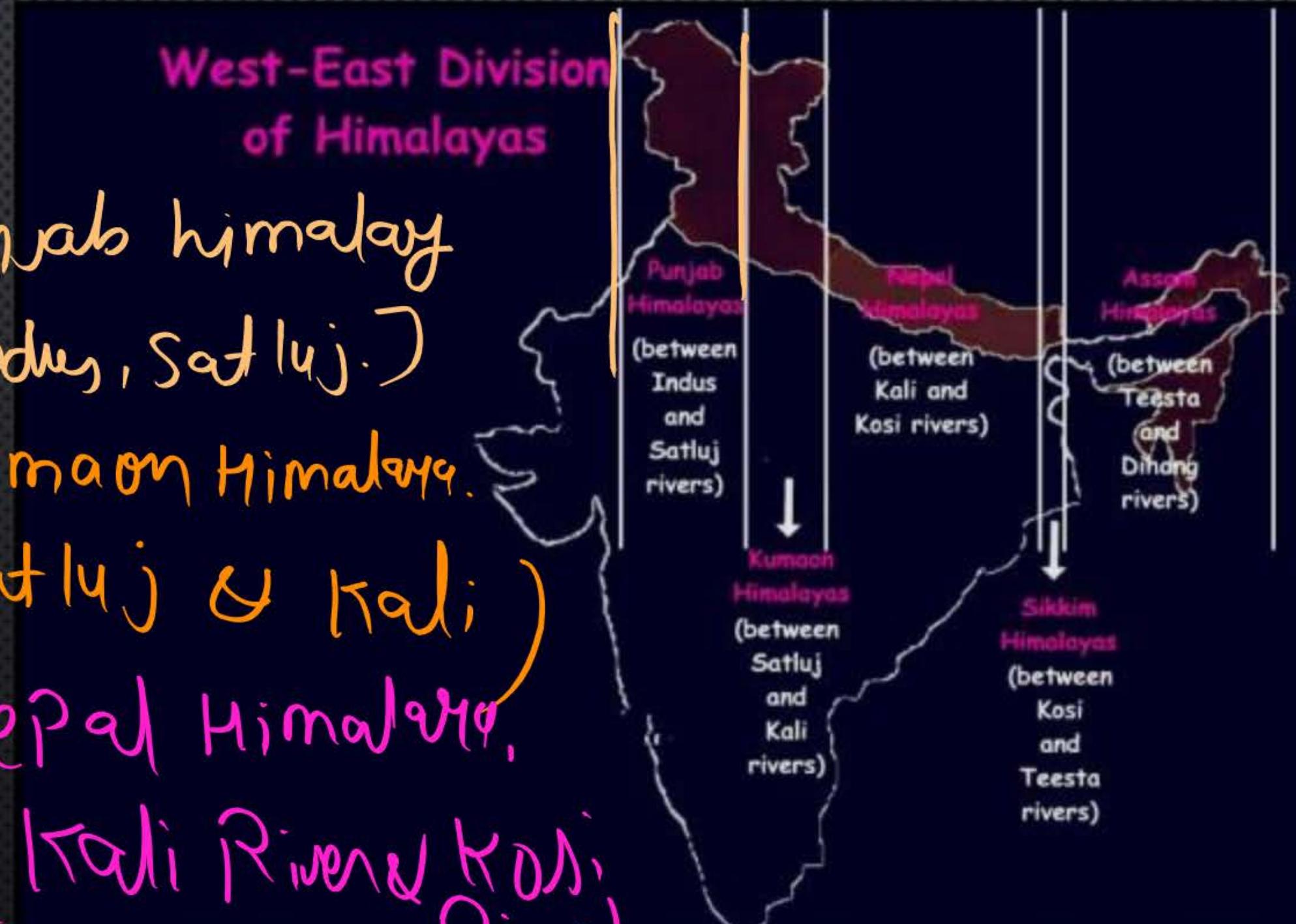


West-East Division of Himalayas

Punjab himalay
(Indus, Satluj.)

Kumaon Himalaya.
(Satluj & Kali)

Nepal Himalaya.
(Kali River & Kosi
River)



Sikkim
(Kosi - Teesta)

Assam Him.
(Teesta - Dihang)





P

Purvanchal Or Eastern Himalaya

- Eastward extension of Himalaya.
- It extended from Arunachal Pradesh in north to Mizoram in south.
- It extended in Myanmar by Arakan yoma.

2500 km





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The Himalayas are approximately kilometer long.

(1) 2000

(2) 2500

(3) 3000

(4) 1500



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Significant Of Himalayas

- Climatic influence → (Monsoon winds)
- Defense → (China, Pakistan) (Siberian cold)
- Source of river
- Fertile soil of northern India
- Hydroelectricity
- Pilgrimage stations



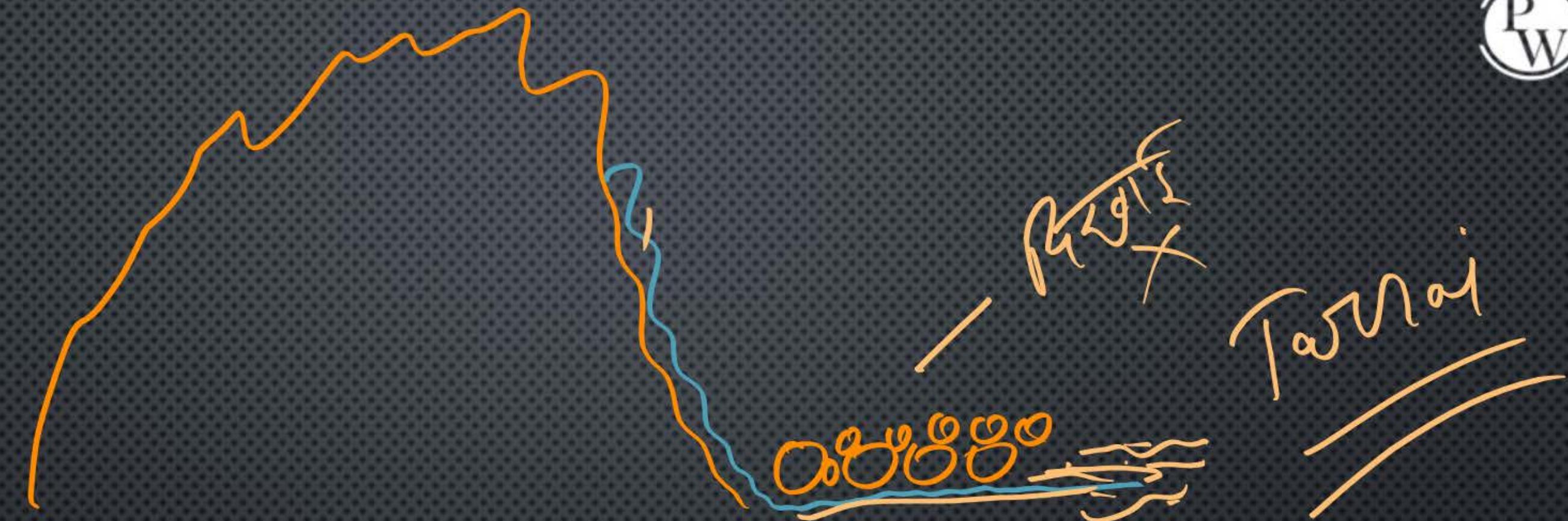


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Northern Plains Of India

- Located between Himalaya and peninsular plateau.
- It is formed by the alluvial deposits brought by rivers from Himalaya.
- These plains are approximately 3.20 lakh km.
- North to south plains are divided in two parts.
 1. Bhabar
 2. Tarai







Bhabar And Tarai



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Doubt ?



JAI HIND

