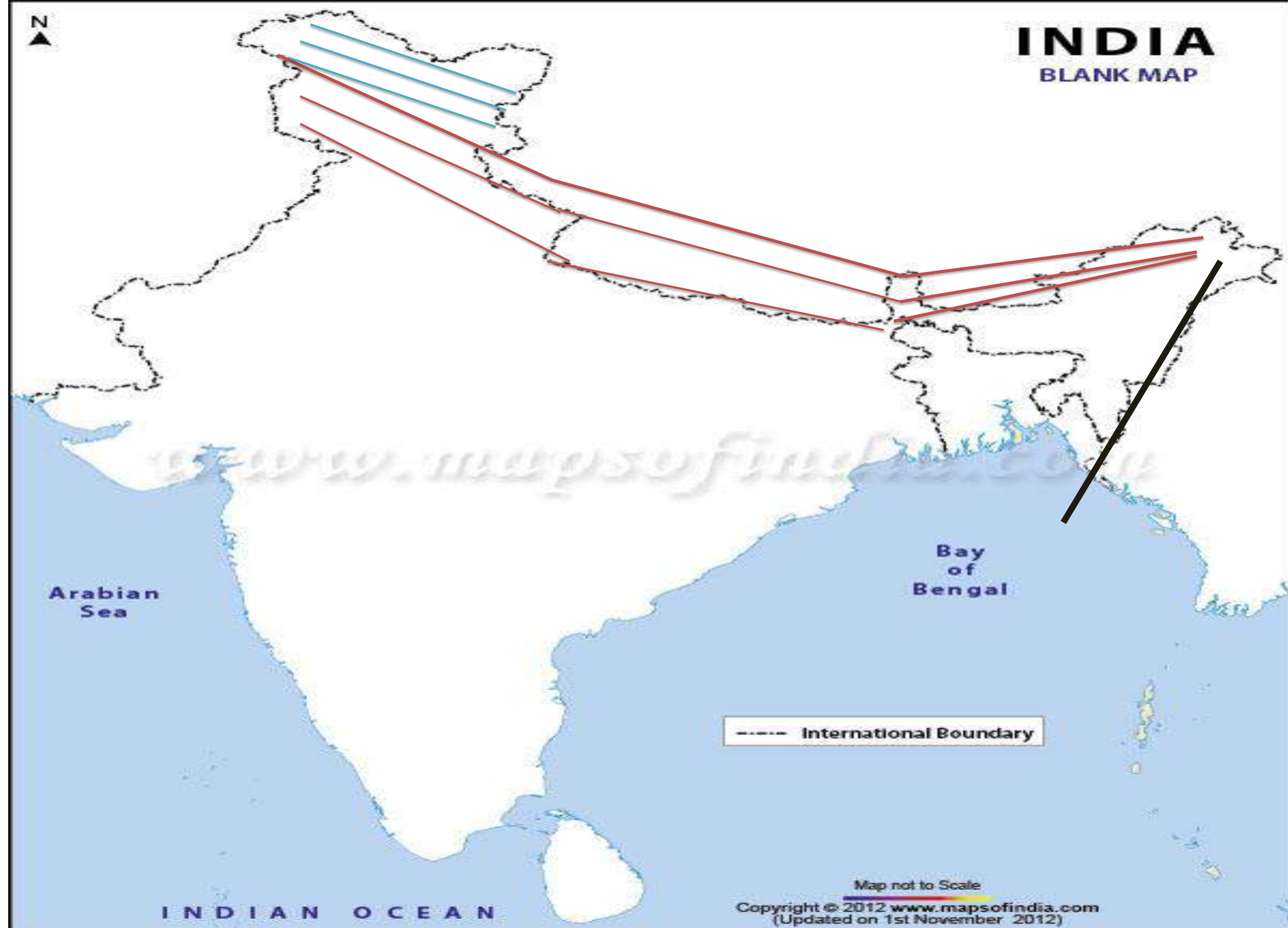


4 COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLAND



THE Northern Mountain
can be divided into 2 sub section

{A} Trans Himalya

3 Ranges

-- karakoram

-- laddakh

-- zanskar

B The Himalya

great

central

shivalik

Trans Himalya ----

1 Karakoram mountain range

-highest peak k2 or godwin austin (8611 meter)

Gasherbrum I: 8,080 metres (26,510 ft)

Broad Peak: 8,051 metres (26,414 ft)

-it is in pok and laddakh and aksai chin

it starts from wakhan area in afganistan and cover gilgit baltistan (pok)
most heavily glaciated part of the world outside the polar regions.

Siachen Glacier at 76 kilometres (47 mi) rank as the world's second
longest glaciers outside the polar regions.

(fedchenko in tazikistan on pamir knot

2 Laddakh mountain range

It start from gilgit zone in pakistan and extend as kailash mountain in china.

3 Zanskar

indus river flow between laddakh and zanskar mountain rang

Himalya

1 The Great/Himadri or Inner Himalya

It is the world highest mountain range without volcanism

It is in arch shape

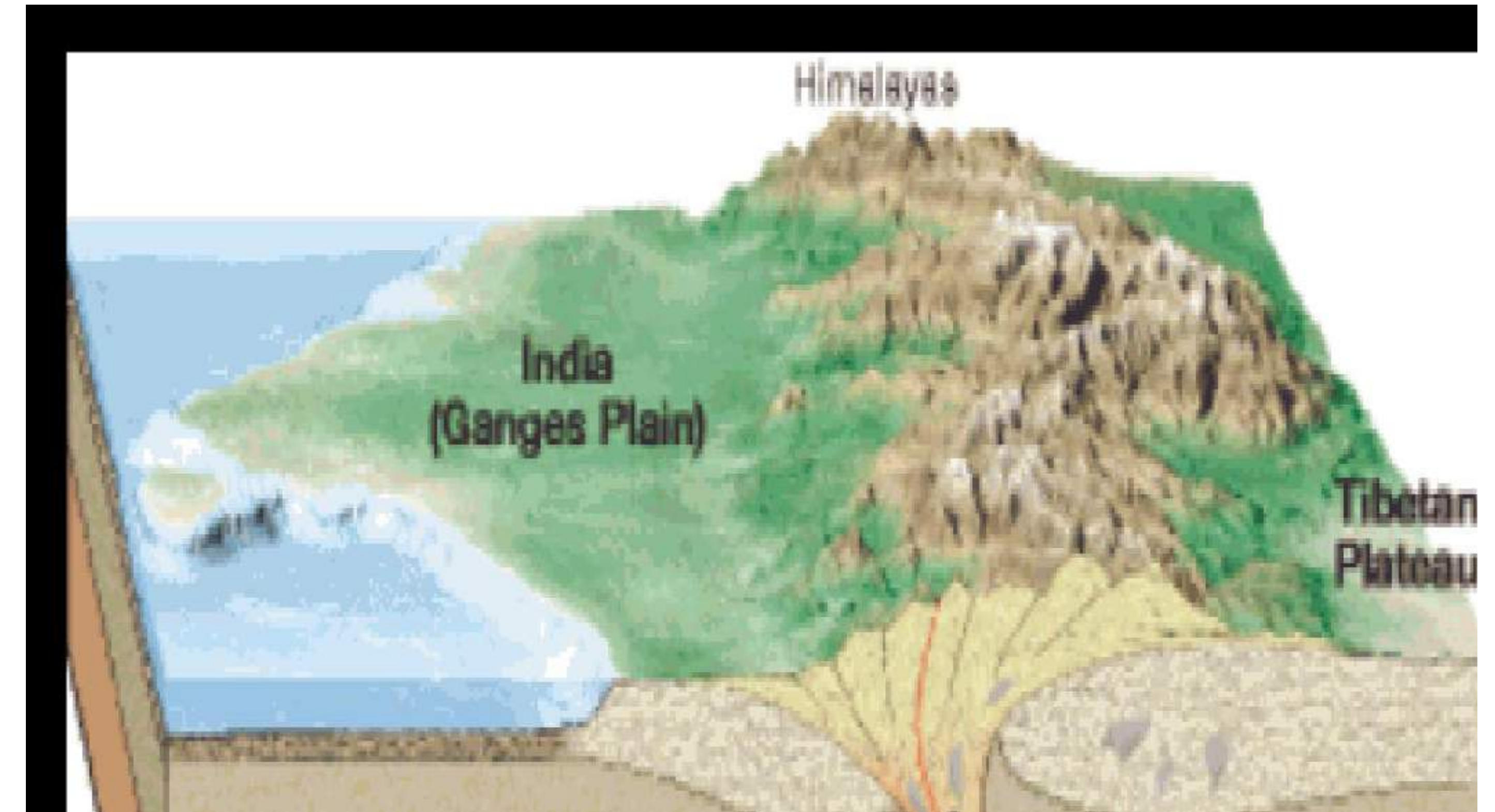
North boundary is tibbet pleatu and tibbat or trans himalya

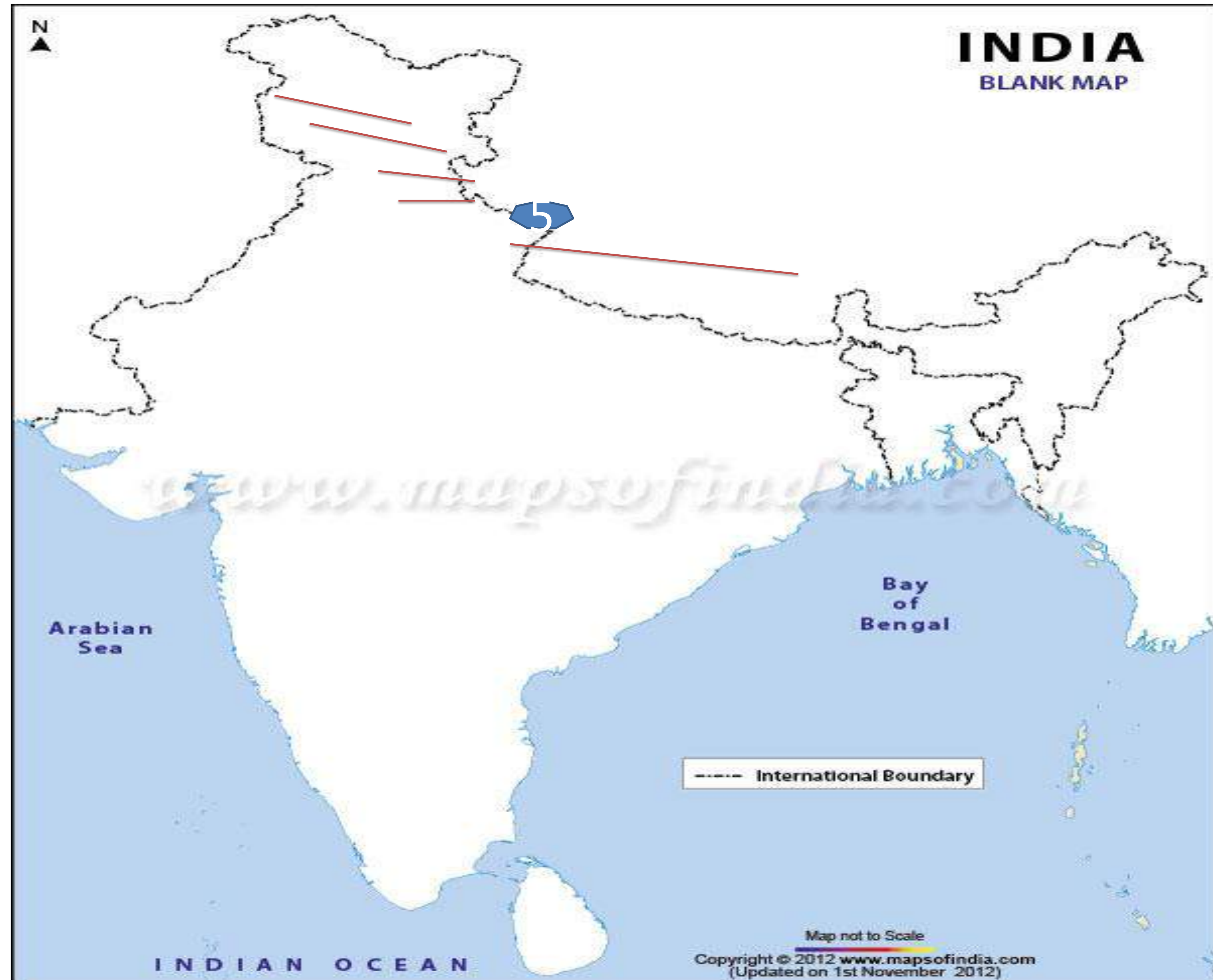
Its maximum height in nepal where everest, makalu are located

kunchanjunga is located on india nepal boundry is

2nd high peak of india

Glacier of himadri are gangotri, yamnotri from
where ganga and yamuna originates





2 Mid/lesser-Him {discontinuities} –

- | | | | |
|----|------------|---|--------------------|
| 1) | Pir Panjal | 4 | masoorie |
| 2) | Dhauladhar | 5 | kumaon hills |
| 3) | Nag tibba | 6 | mahabharat (nepal) |

3 Shivalik or outer himalya

It is the newest mountain range of the himalya
It is still uplifting

East-West division of Himalayas

Kashmir
Him- PN

(Indus -
Satluj)

Kumaon
Him

(Satluj -
Kali)

Nepal
him

(Kali -
Kosi)

Sikkim
Him

(Kosi -
Teesta)

Assam
Him

(Teesta -
Dihang)

1 Kashmir Himalayas:

- Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar, Pir Panjal ranges.
- The North-Eastern Part of Kashmir Himalayas is Cold Desert between Greater Himalayas and Karakoram ranges.
- Kashmir valley lies between Great Himalayas and Pir Panjal and Dal Lake.
- Karewa formations occur in the Kashmir valley, highly conducive to saffron cultivation of saffron variety.
- Freshwater lakes in Kashmir Himalayas are Dal and Wular lakes.
- Pangong Tso and Tso Moriri are the salt water lakes.
- The rivers passing through this part of Himalayas are Jhelum, Chenab.

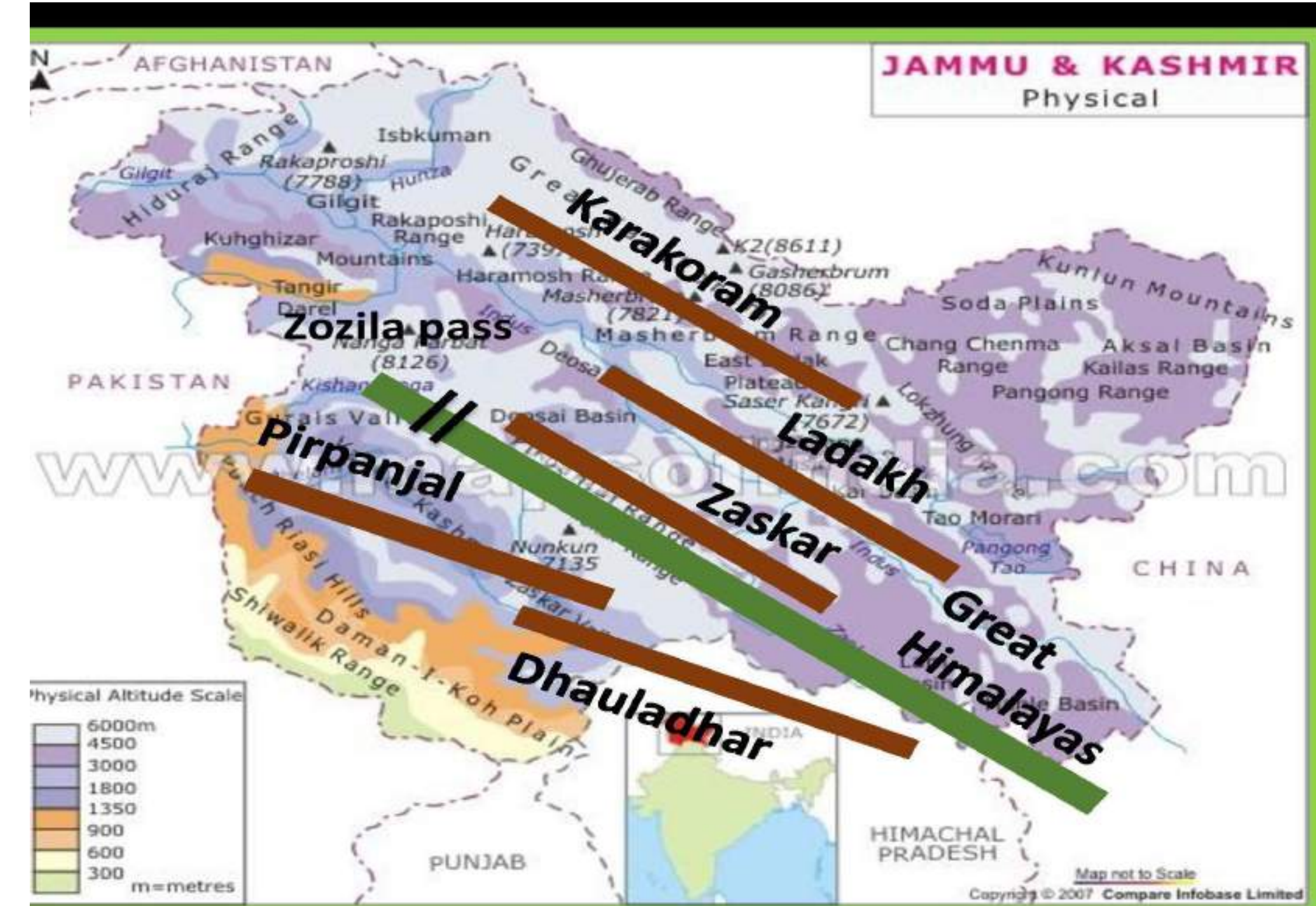
2 Himachal & Uttaranchal Himalayas:

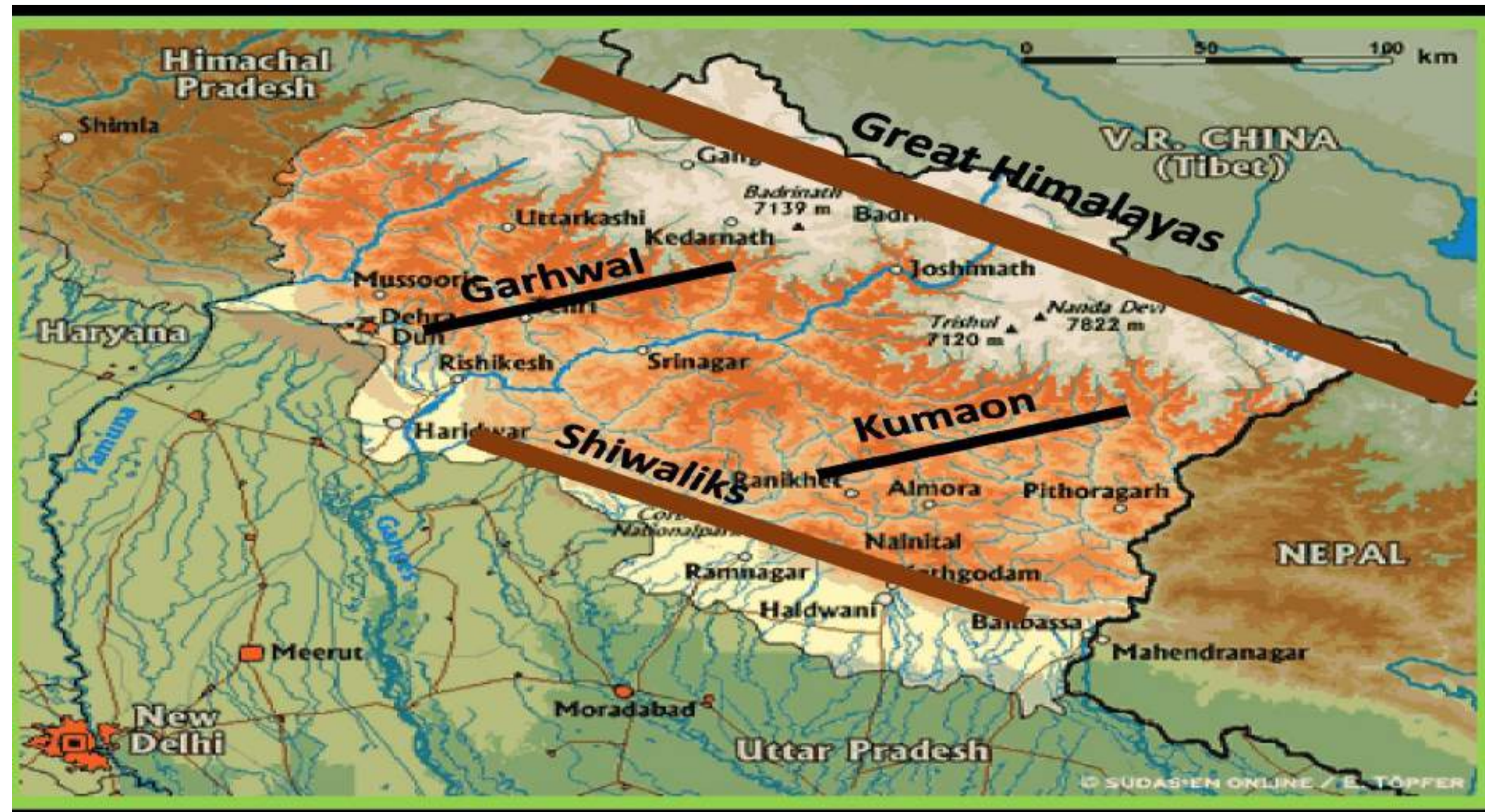
Between Ravi river in west and Kali river in the east, This part of Himalayas is drained by Indus and Ganga river systems. The Northernmost part of Himachal Himalayas is an extension of Ladakh cold desert, in Spiti sub-division of Lahul and Spiti.

It consists of Great Himalayan, the Lesser Himalayas and Shiwalik range from north to south, locally called Dhauladhar in Himachal Pradesh and Nagtibha in Uttarakhand.

‘Dun formations’ are features of this part of Himalayas.

All five **Prayags** are located here.





- **West – Garhwal Himalayas**
- **East – Kumaon Himalayas**
- **Nandadevi, Kamet, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri**
- **Source of Ganga, Yamuna**
- **Nainital and Bhimtal - lakes**

Darjiling and Sikkim Himalayas:

It consists of Nepal Himalayas in the west and Bhutan Himalayas in east.

Though this part is small but significant.

Tista is the fast flowing river here. Kanchenjunga peak (Kanchengiri) and deep valleys.

Lepcha tribes in high up regions.

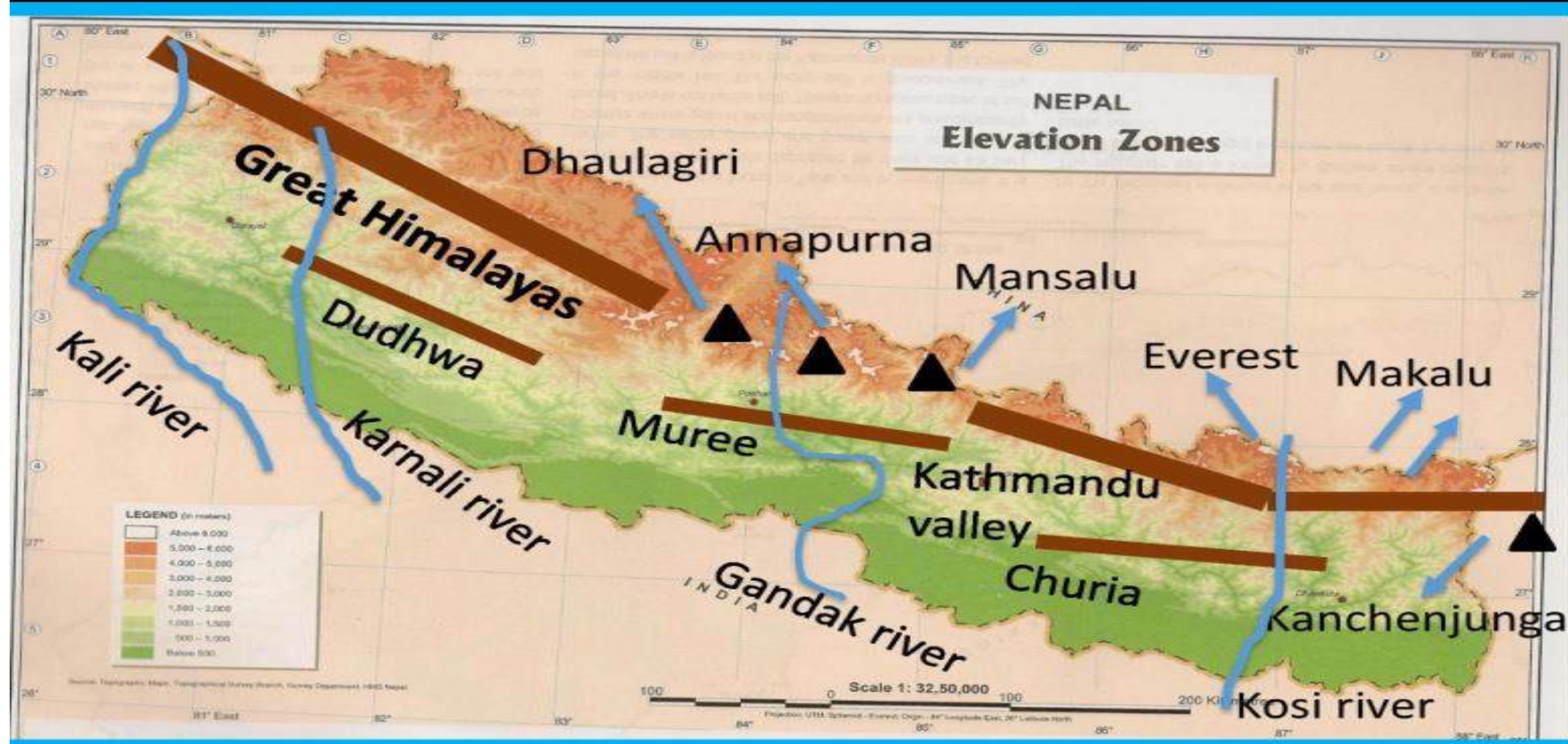
This area is characterised by absence of Shiwalik formations. In place of them, there are 'duar formations' which are useful for tea garden development

Sikkim Himalayas



- **Peak: Kanchenjunga**
- **Teesta originate near Kanchenjunga**
- **Jelep la pass- tri-junction of India- China- Bhutan**

Nepal Himalayas



- **Tallest section of Himalayas**
- **Great Himalayas – peaks – Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Mansalu, Everest, Makalu**
- **Kathmandu valley**

Assam Himalayas



- **Himalayas –narrower**
- **Lesser Himalayas close to great Himalayas**
- **Peaks: Namcha Barwa, Kula Kangri**
- **Bengal ‘Duars’**
- **Diphu pass- tri-junction of India- China- Myanmar**

Purvanchal

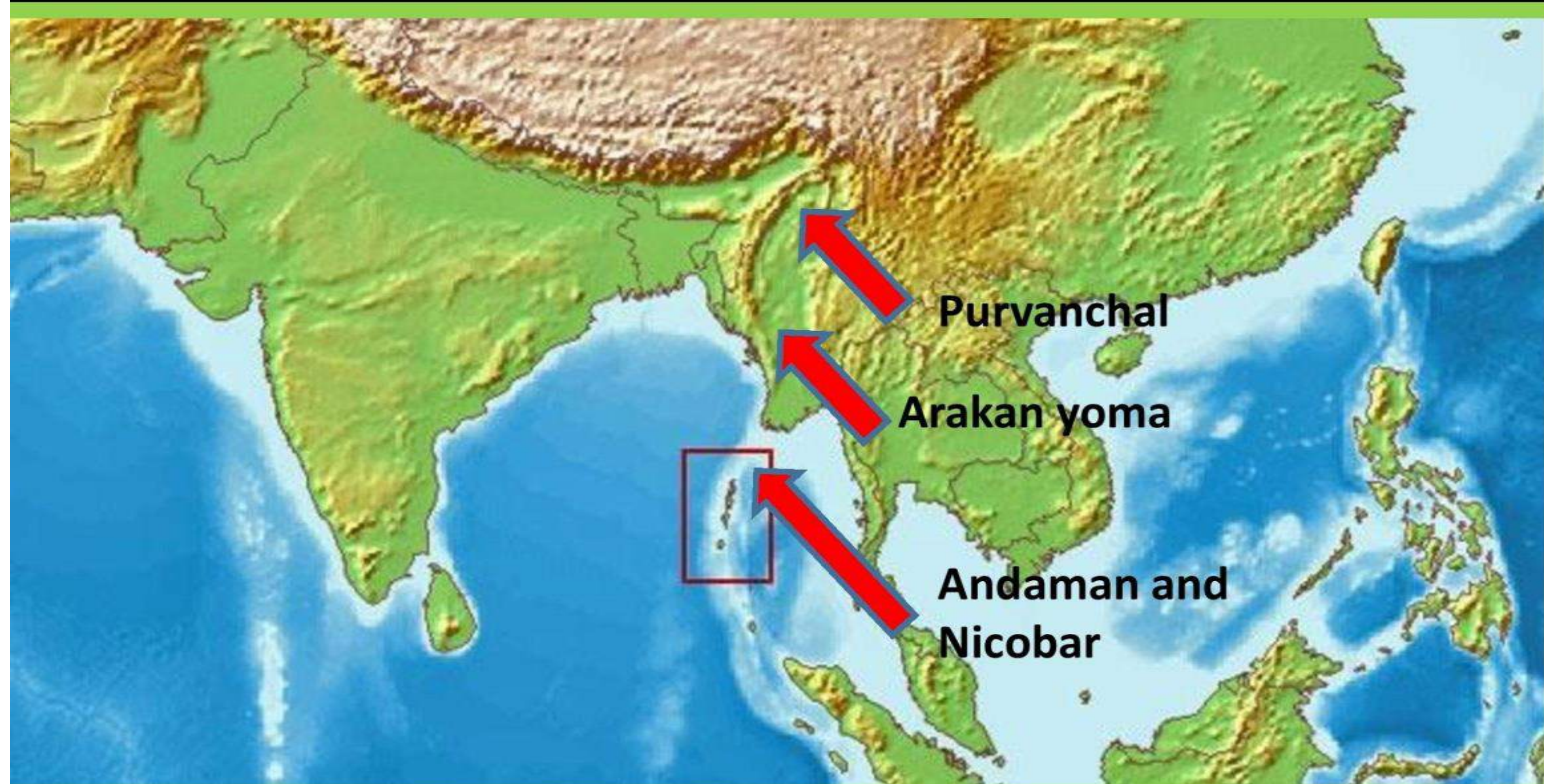


- **Eastern Himalayas**
- **Same orogeny that of Himalayas**
- **Patkaibum, Naga hills, Manipuri hills, Mizo hills**
- **Elevation decrease from north to south**

Purvanchal

Mt.	details
Patkai bum	Border between Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar
Naga hills	Highest peak – mt. sharamati Form water shed between India and Myanmar
Manipuri hills	Border between Manipur and Myanmar Source of R.Manipuri(tri.Chindwin, Myanmar)
Mizo hills	Highest peak – blue mt.

Purvanchal



- **Extension of Purvanchal continues in Myanmar as Arakan yoma – then Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

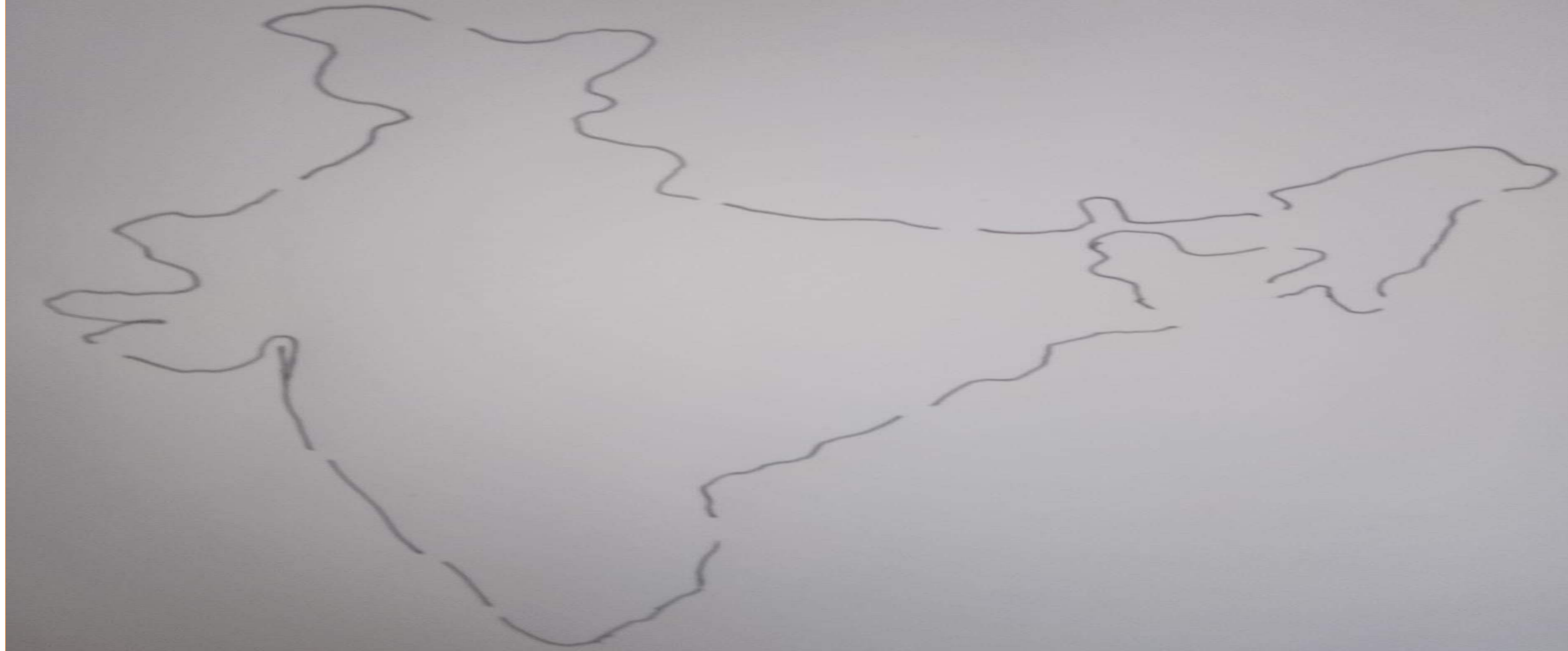
Importance of Himalayas

Prevents cold Siberian wind to enter into India

No Himalayas – No Tibet – No rainfall- India would have been desert

Himalayas split STWJ into 2 branches – winter rain

Source of perennial rivers – great fertile plain



2 NORTHERN PLANES or Indo-Gangetic plane

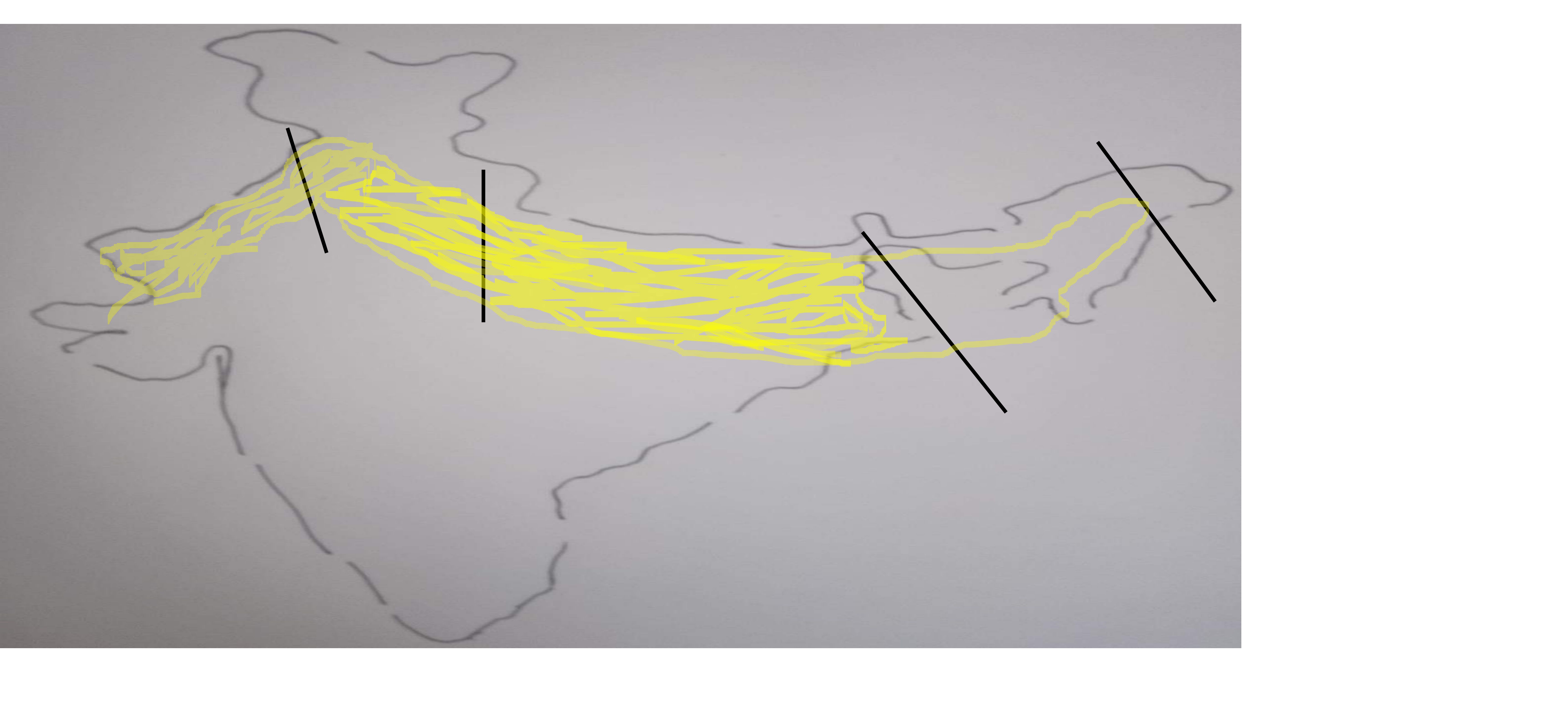
- The Indo-Gangetic Plain is divided into two drainage basins by the Delhi Ridge; the western part drains to the Indus, and the eastern part consists of the Ganga–Brahmaputra drainage systems. This divide is only 350 metres above sea level, causing the perception that the Indo-Gangetic Plain appears to be continuous from Sindh in the west to Bengal and Assam in the east.
- • THIS PLANE IS FORMED BY THE DEPOSITION OF RIVERS OF MOUNTAIN MAINLY, AND PLEATU RIVER ALSO HAVE SOME ROLE • IT CAN BE DIVIDED INTO 4 PARTS • 1 Rajasthan planes
- • 2 Punjab planes
- • 3 Ganga planes
- 4 Brahmaputra planes ❖❖

It is India's densely populated and the most fertile planes

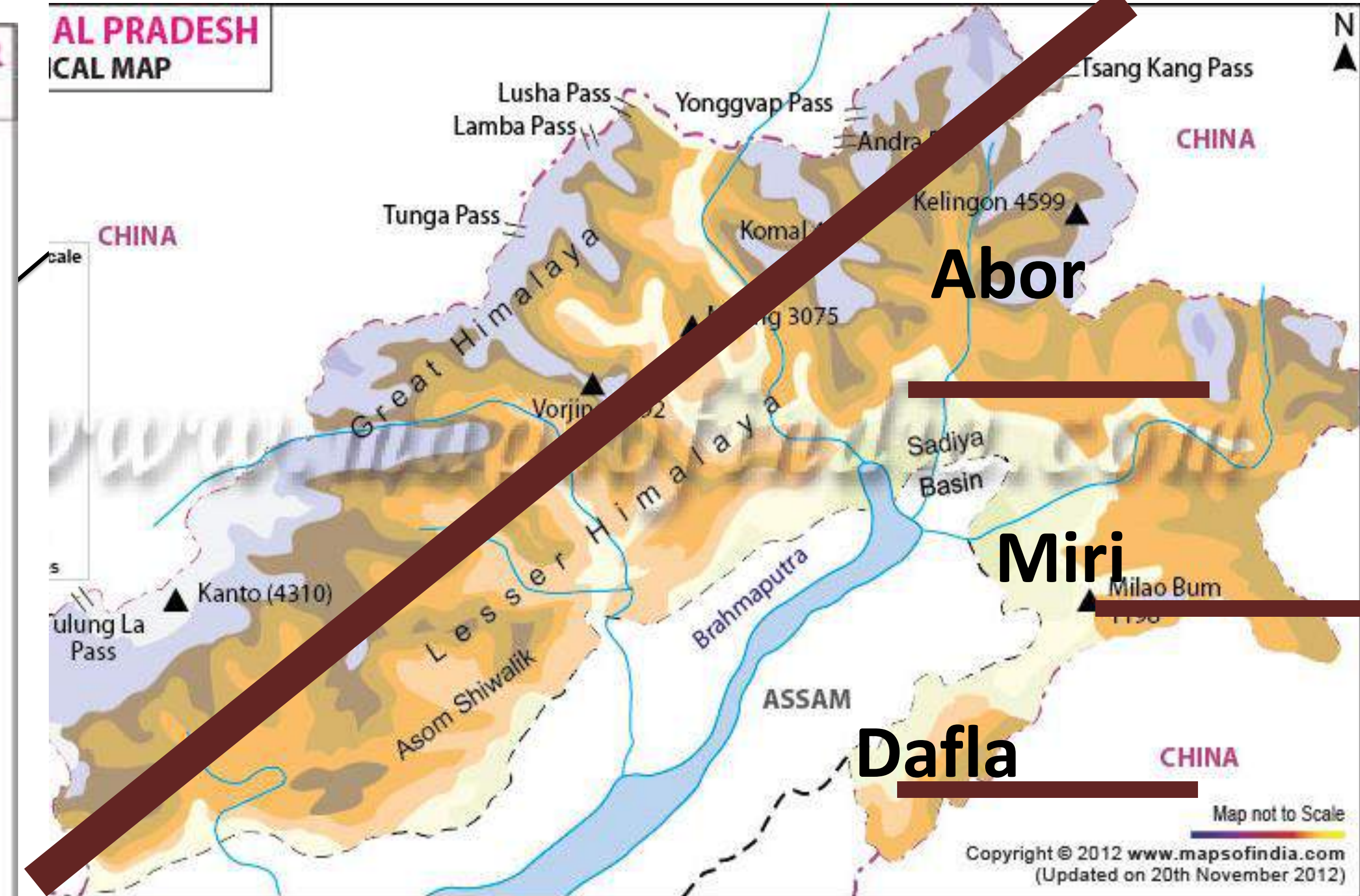
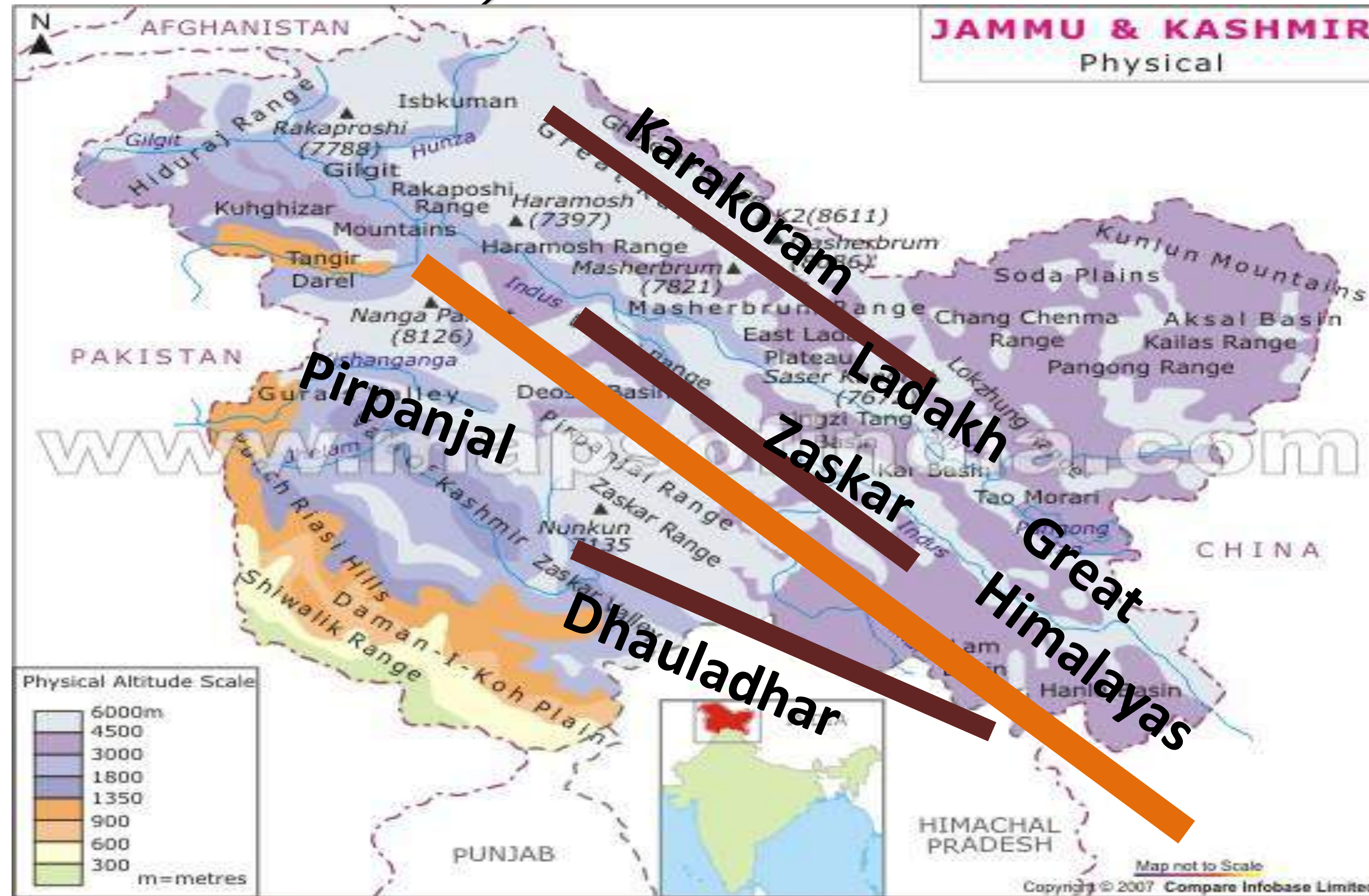
Rajasthan become desert by the change climatic conditions and disappearing of Sarswati river

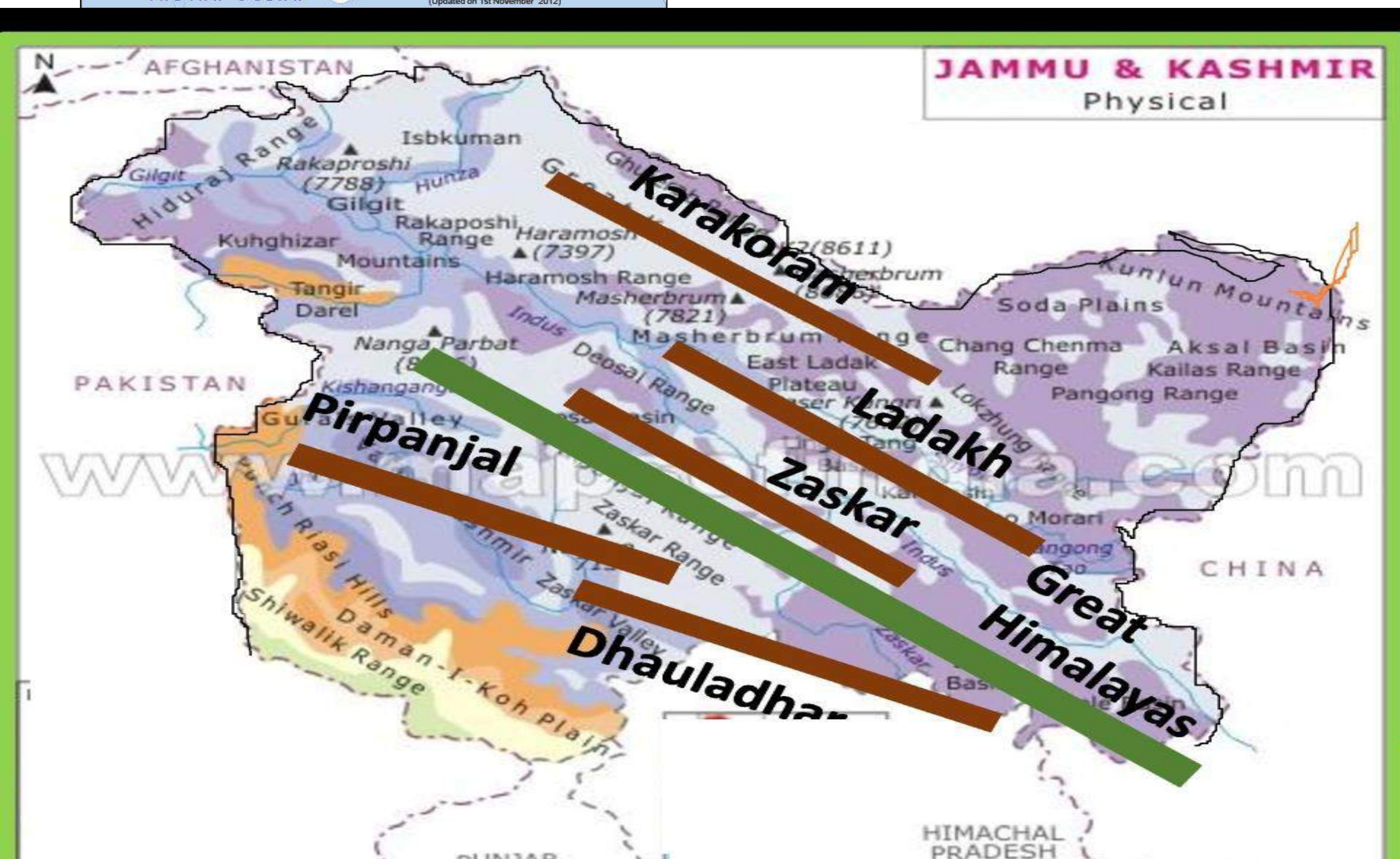
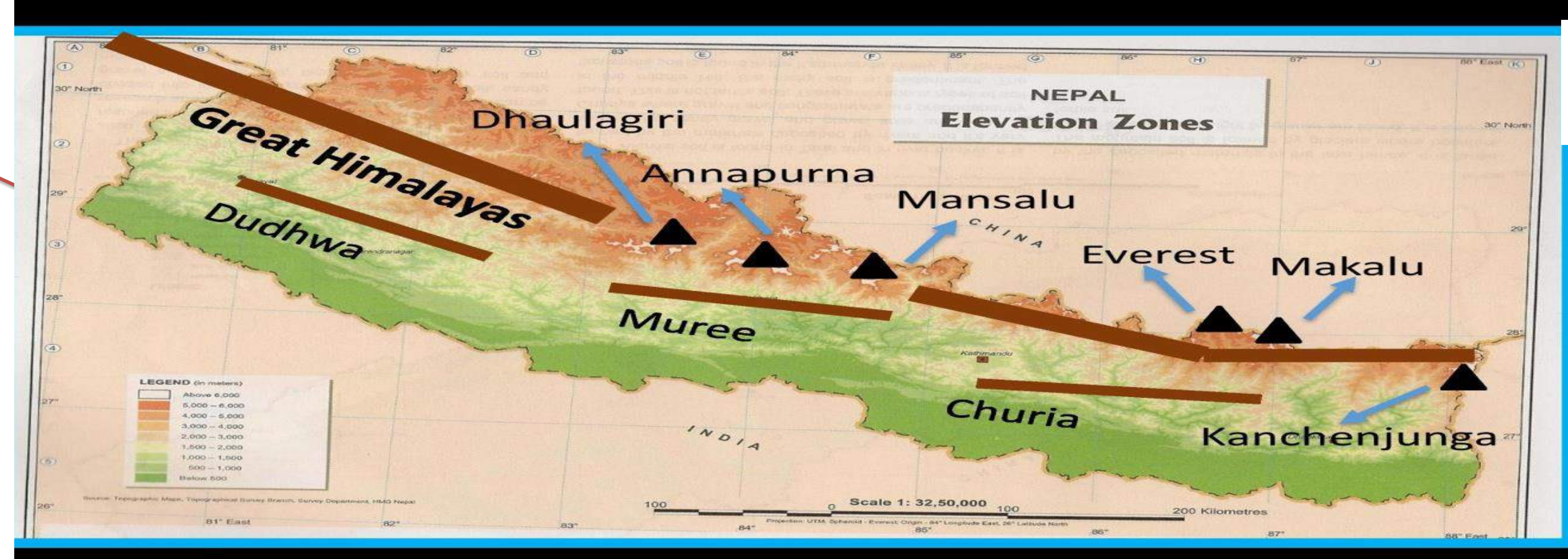
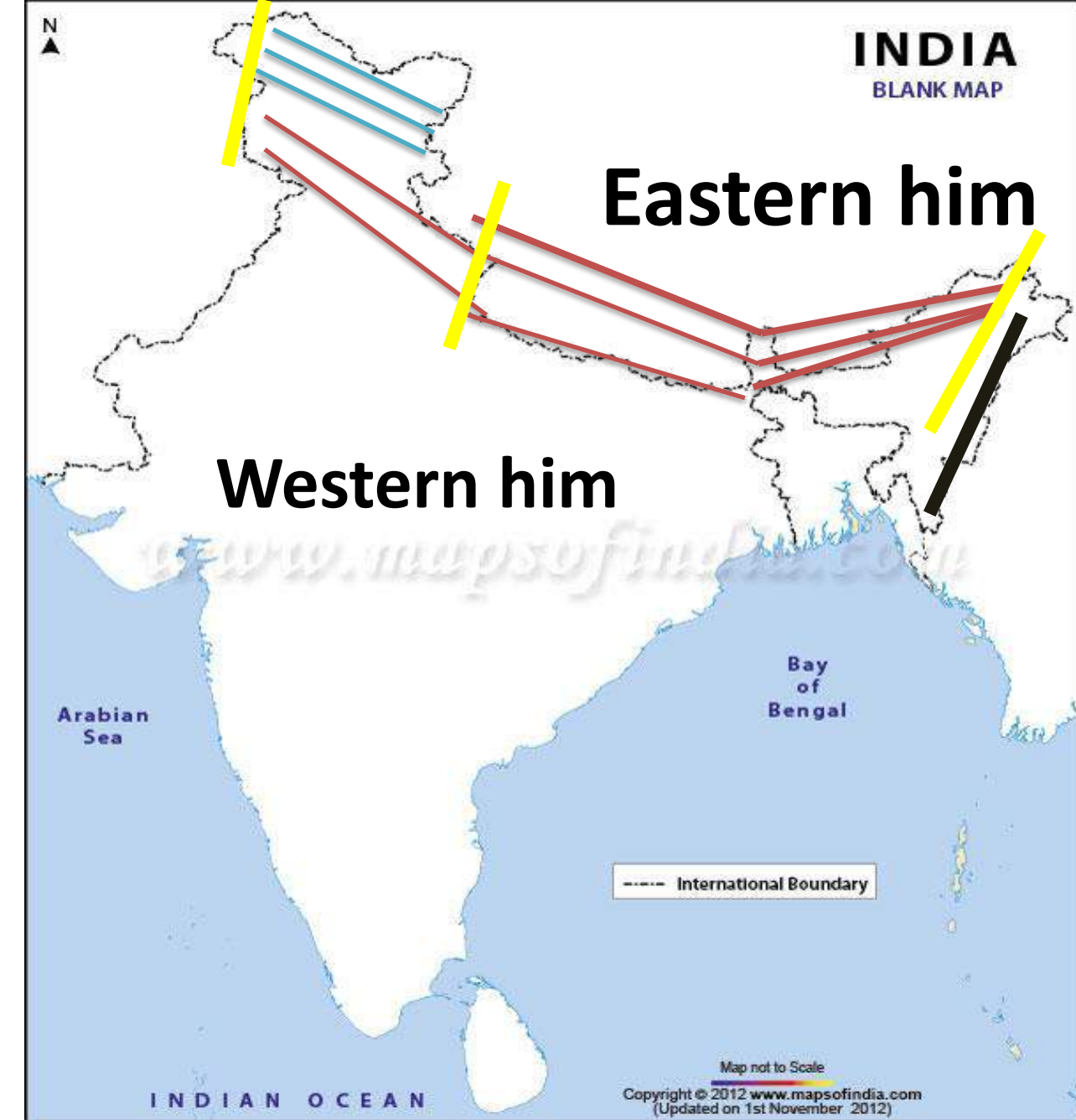
Sand dunes in Rajasthan desert are formed by the monsoon wind or southern trade wind

punjab planes are formed by Indus river and its tributaries

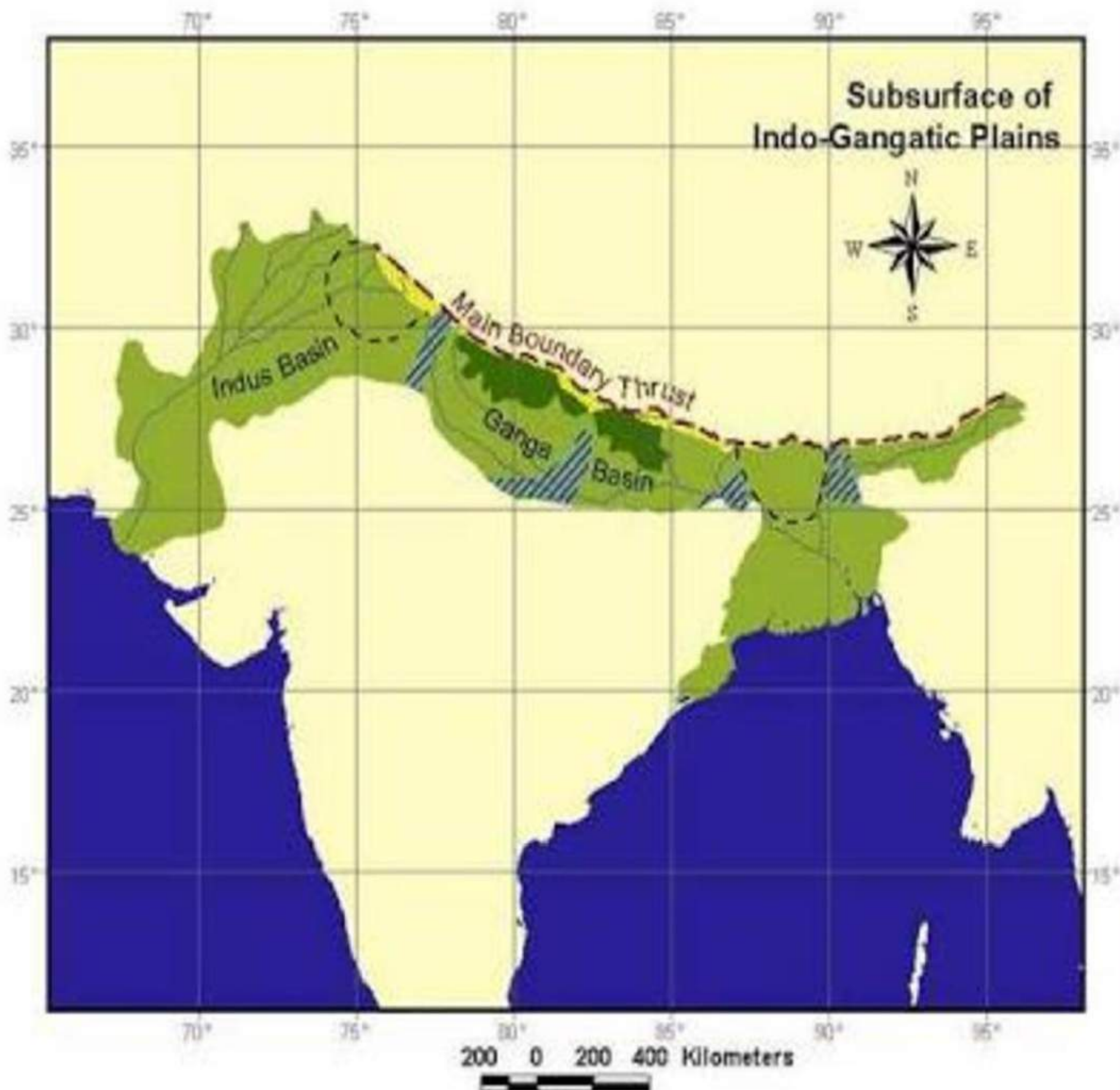


West and East Himalayas





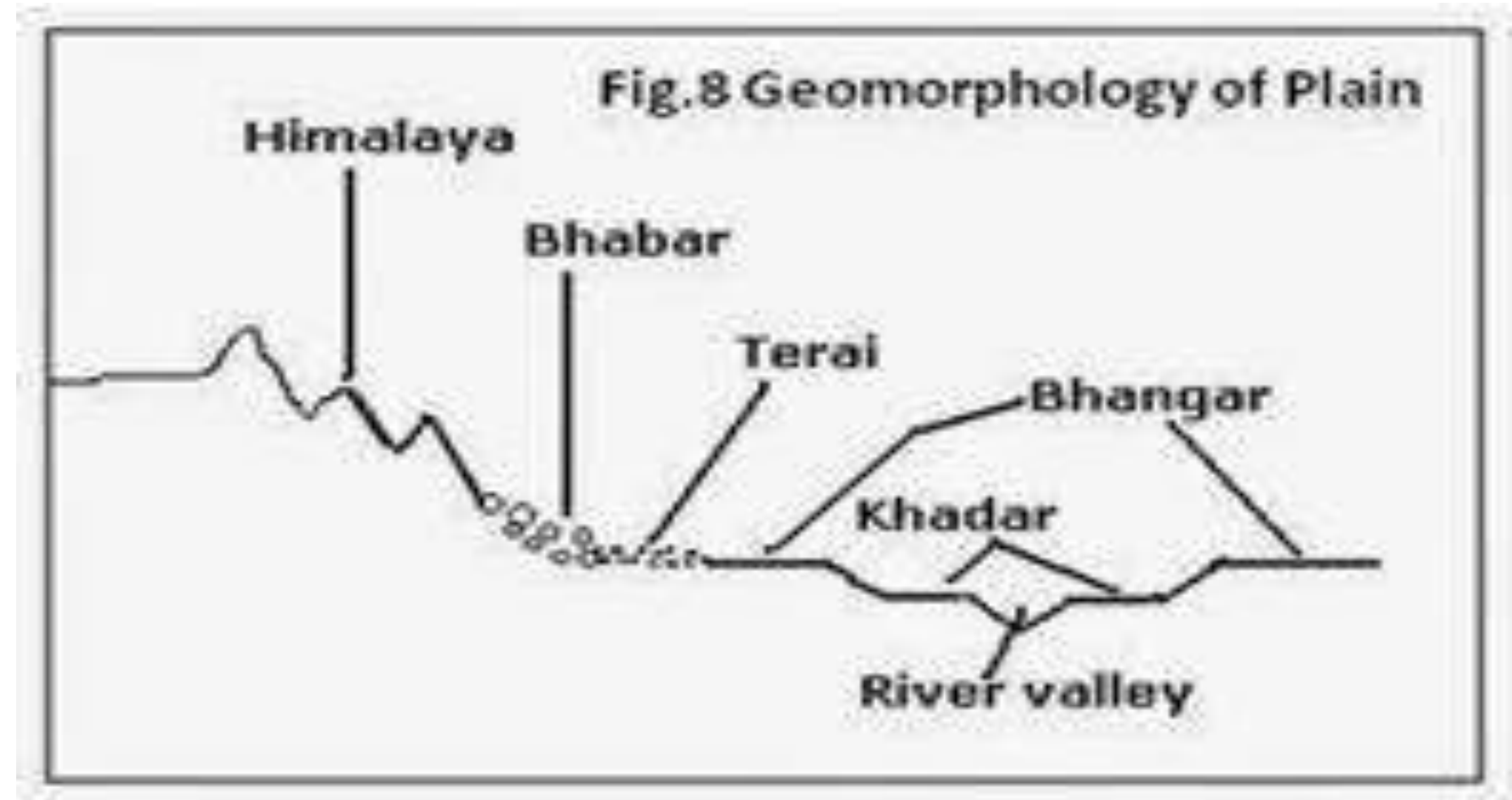




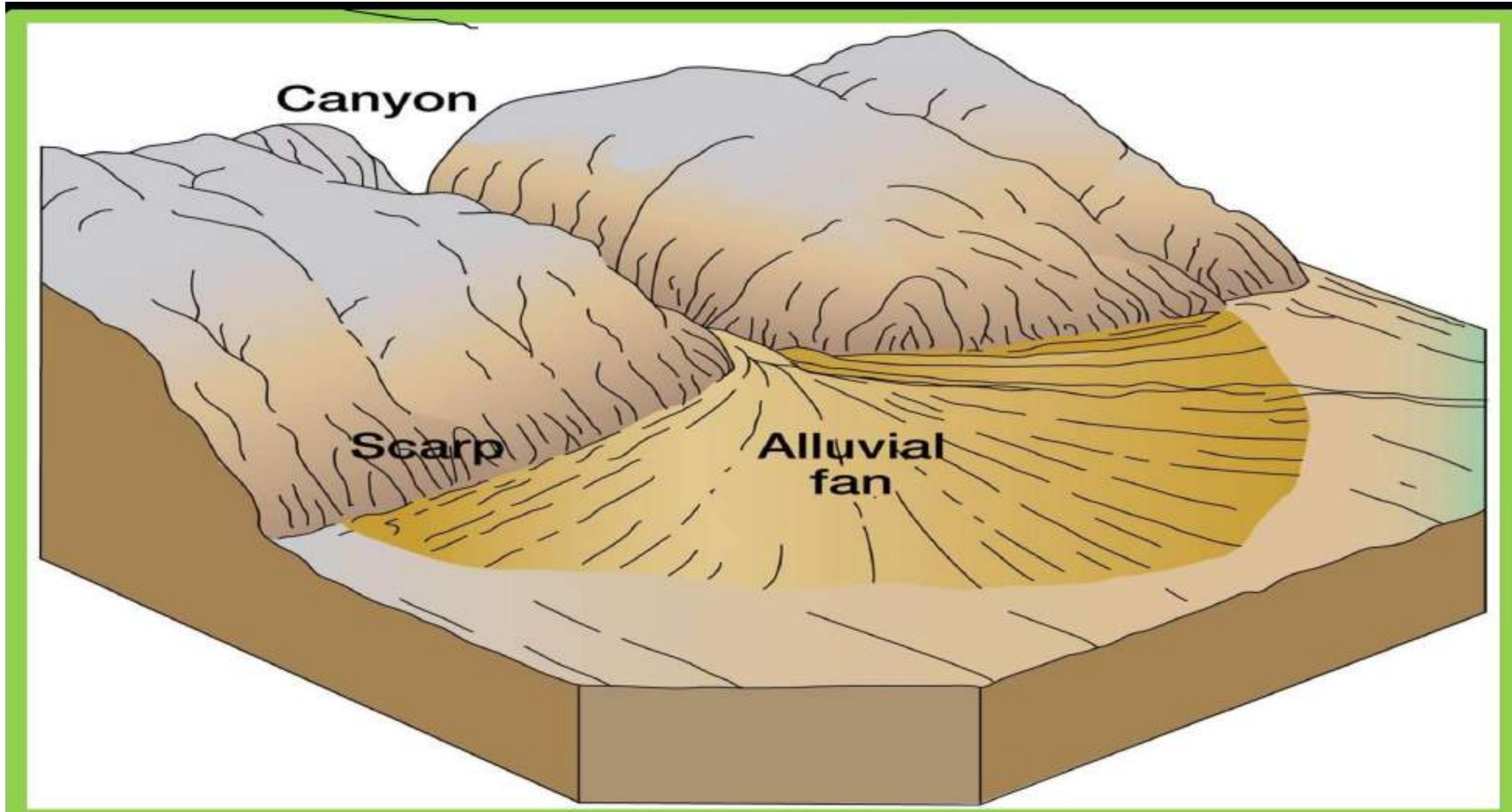
दुनिया की 10 % कृषि योग्य भूमि भारत के मैदान में है ।
भारत के मैदान में दुनिया की 30 % जनसँख्या निवास करती है
गंगा से सिंधु के बिच लम्बाई 3200 km है इसकी चौड़ाई 150 से 300 km है ।
आसाम में इसकी चौड़ाई कम है यहाँ संकरा है ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी क्षेत्र में
राजस्थान में ज्यादा चौड़ा है ।

Indian planes can be divided into some parts

- 1 . BHABHAR
- 2 . TARAI
- 3 . BANGAR
- 4 . KHADAR
- 5 . DELTA

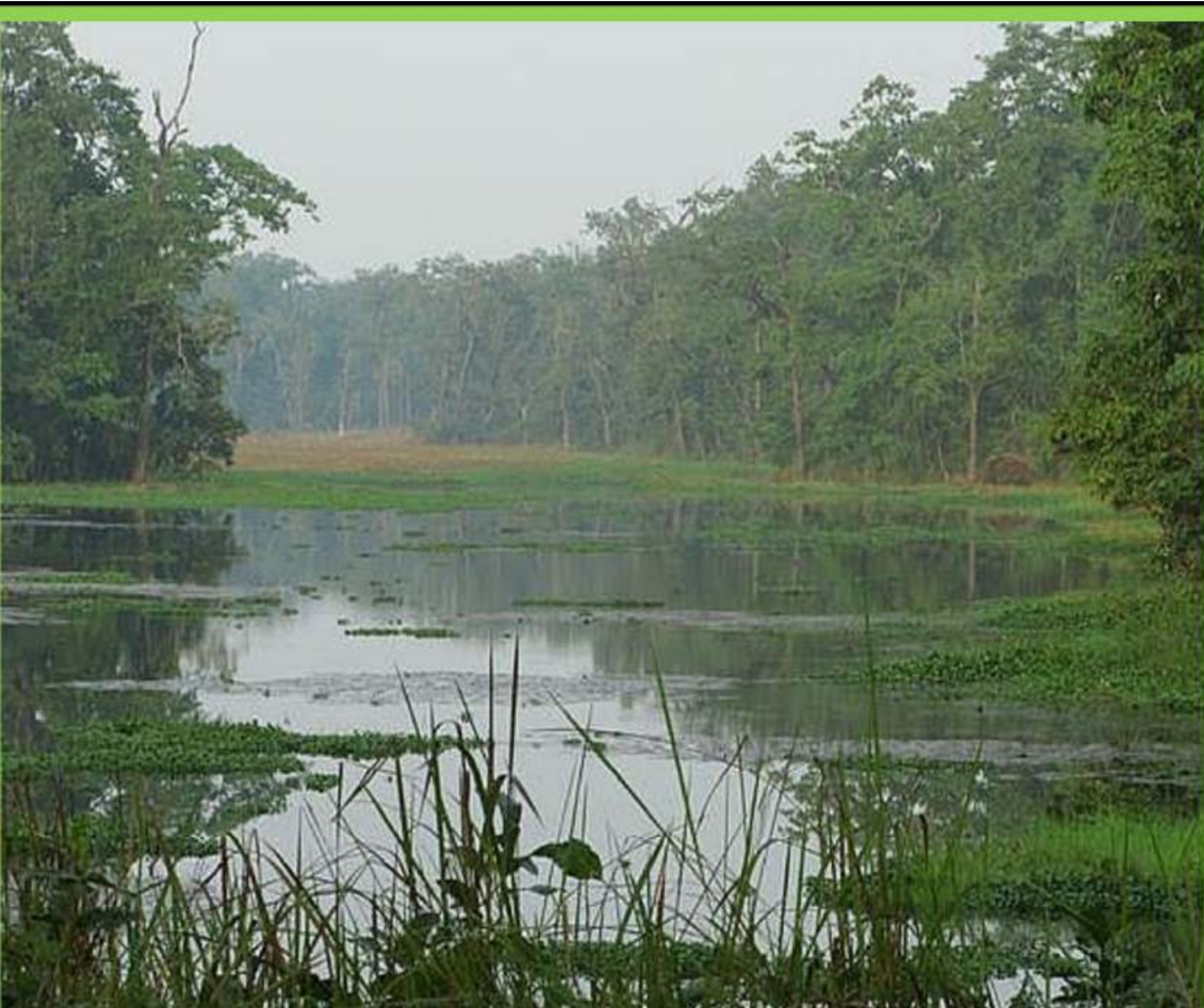






भाभर मैदान शिवालिक पर्वत के गिरिपाद पैर पर मिलते हैं
8 से 16km चौड़ाई यहाँ नदिया गायब हो जाती है
बड़े पत्थर कंकर बजरी के जलोढ़ मैदान मिलते हैं

- **Bhabhar = alluvial fans of Himalayan rivers – coarse depo – large boulders**
- **High porosity and permeability**
- **Rivers disappear**
- **Not good for cultivation**



- **Terai:**
- **Bad drainage**
- **Rivers re-appears – swamps, marshy**
- **Naturally sal forest**
- **Terai of Bengal and Bihar more developed**

भाभर के दक्षिण का मैदान जहाँ लुप्त हुई नदियां वापिस मैदान पर प्रकट होती है अधिकांश भाग दलदल है

बांगर का मैदान ऊँचे भाग है जहां नदियों की बाढ़ का पानी नहीं पहुंचता है ।
वर्तमान में कृषि उत्पादन अधिक है परन्तु भूमि की उर्वरता कम है

खादर का मैदान निचला भाग है जहाँ नदियों से बाढ़ की समस्या सर्वाधिक पायी जाती है
हर वर्ष नयी मिट्टी बिछाई जाती है बाढ़ के द्वारा

- **Bangar:**
- **old flood plains of rivers - Dry land**

N-S division of N.Plains



- **Khadar – new flood plains – fresh river deposition**
- **Slope btw Bangar and Khadar:**
- **PN- ‘Dhaya’, UP- ‘Khol’, Bengal – ‘Bhils’, Bihar – ‘Taal’**

