



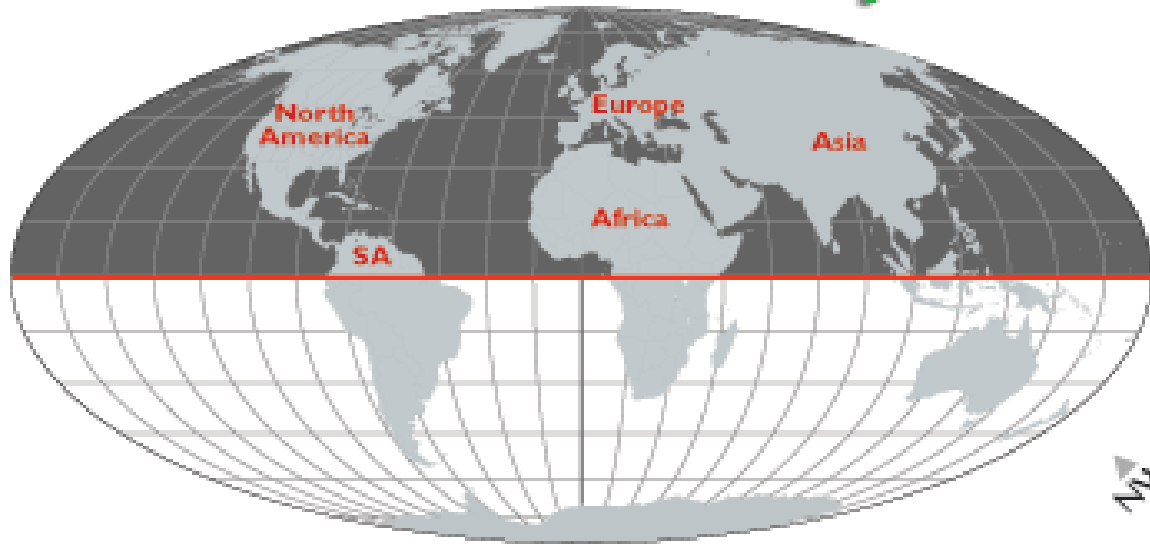
1. INDIA – RELIEF FEATURES

Raised relief map

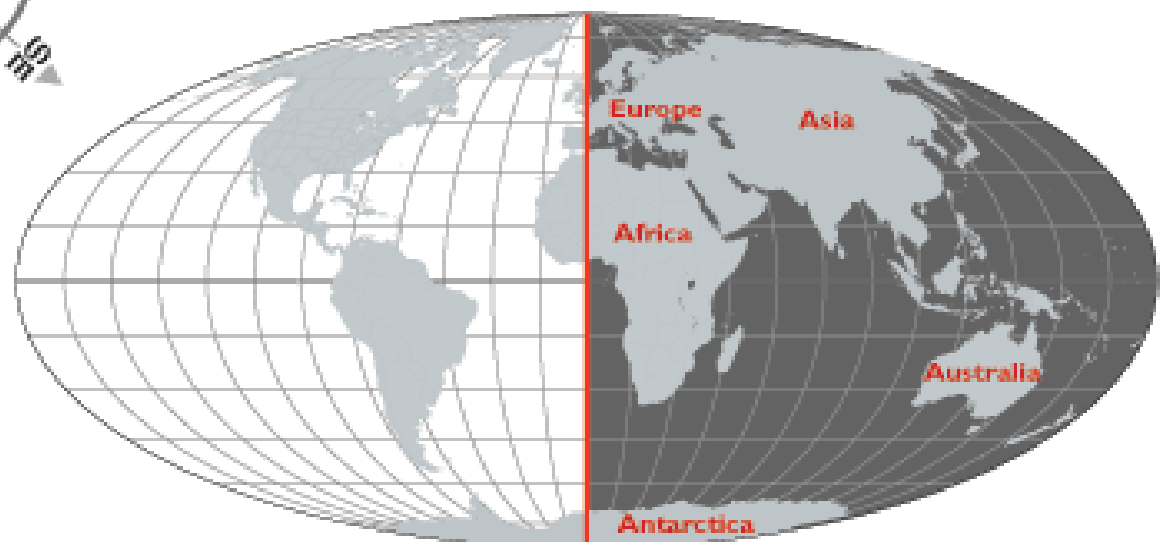
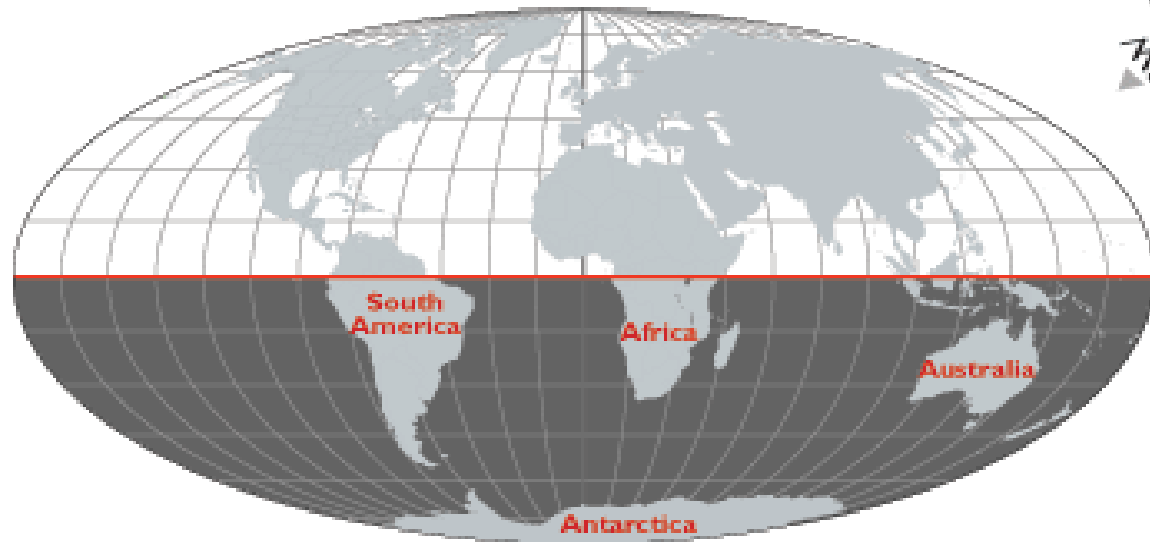
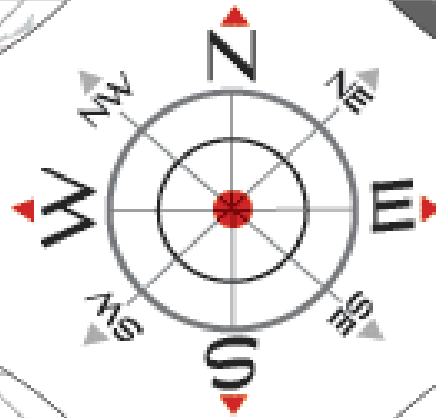
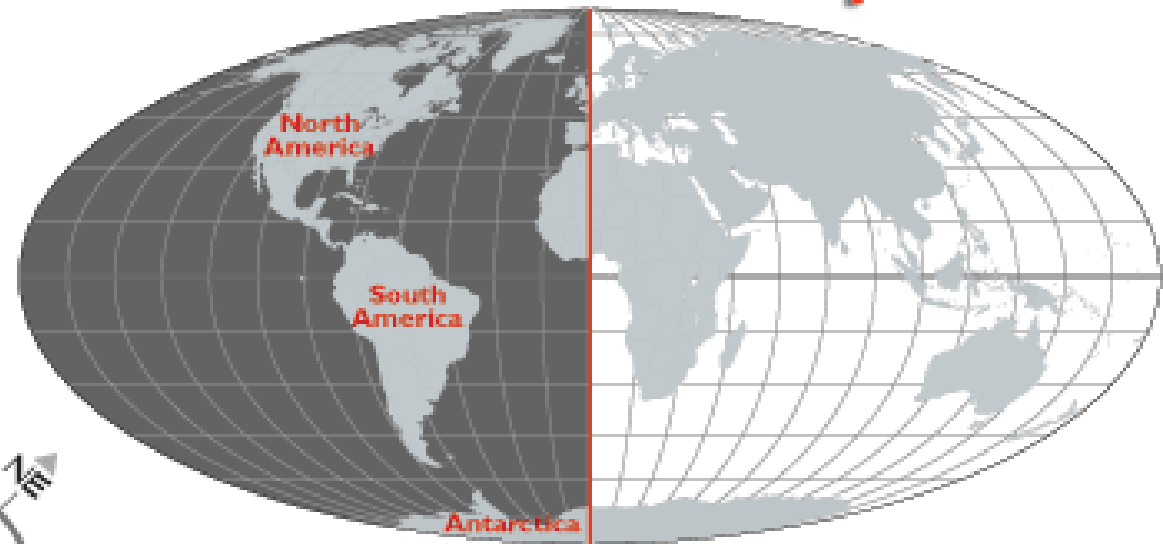


India lies in Northern and
Eastern Hemispheres.

Northern Hemisphere



Western Hemisphere



Southern Hemisphere

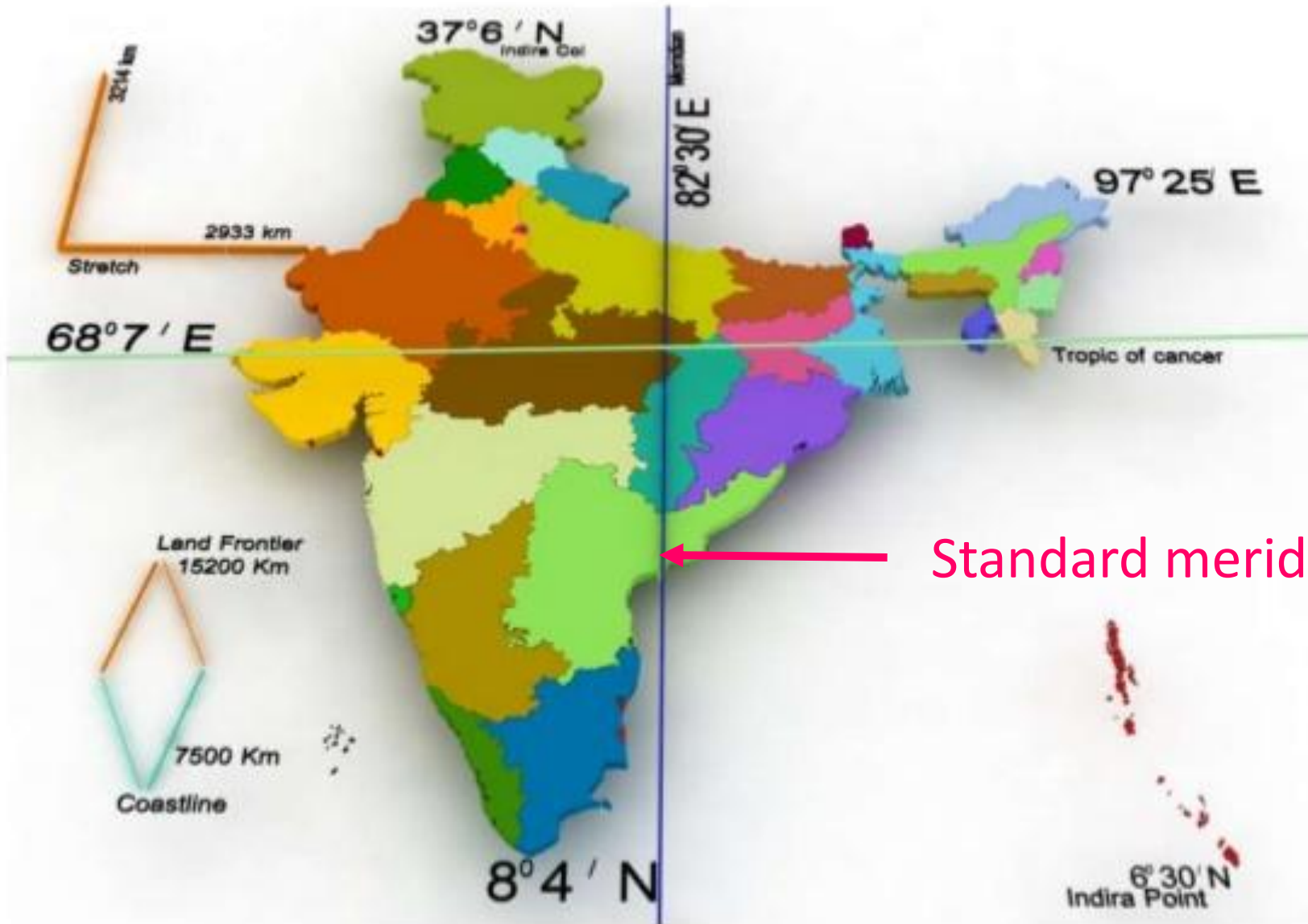
Eastern Hemisphere



India's mainland lies between
8°4' N and 37°6' N latitudes and
68°7' E and 97°25' E longitudes.

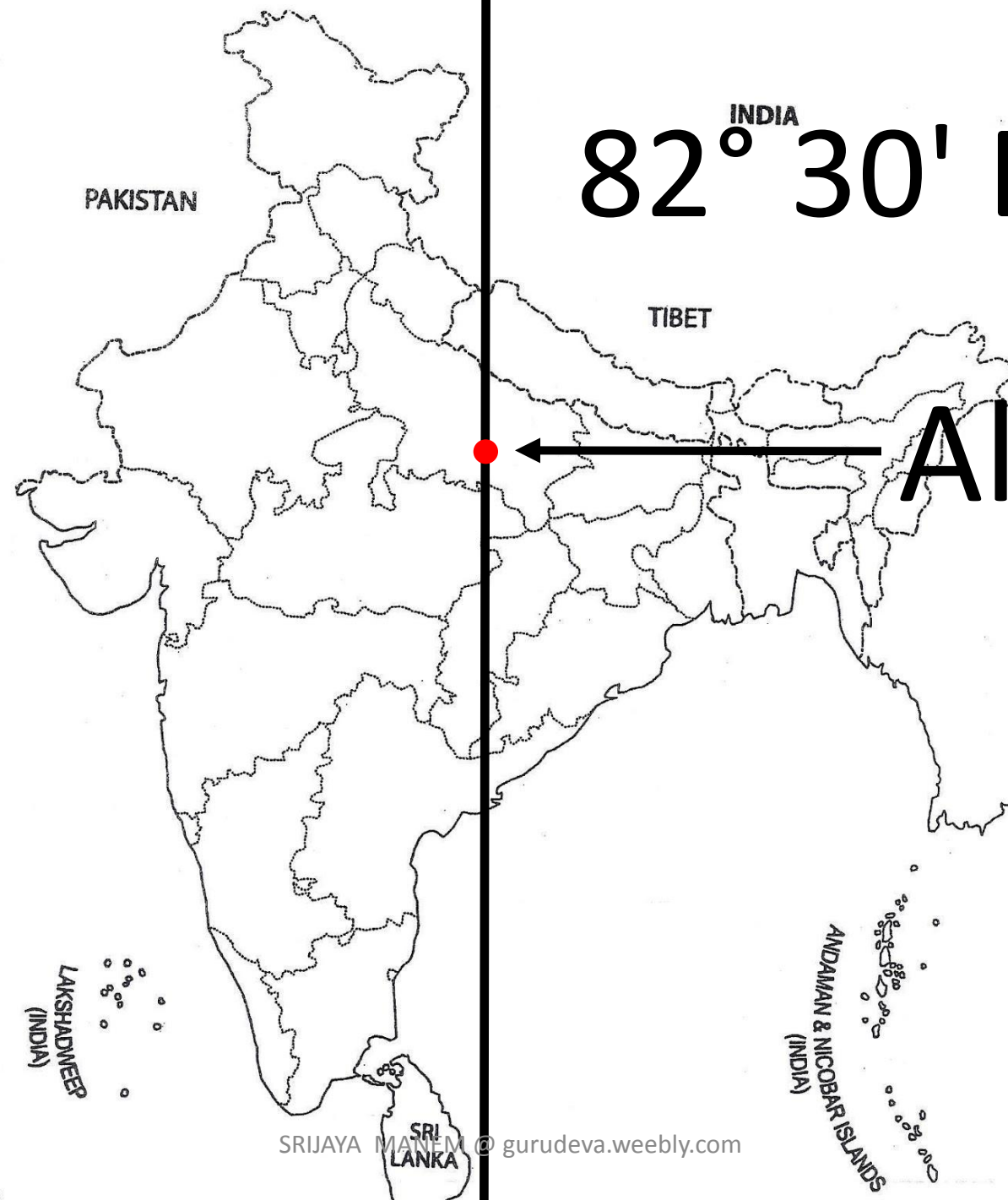


India, Latitude and Longitude



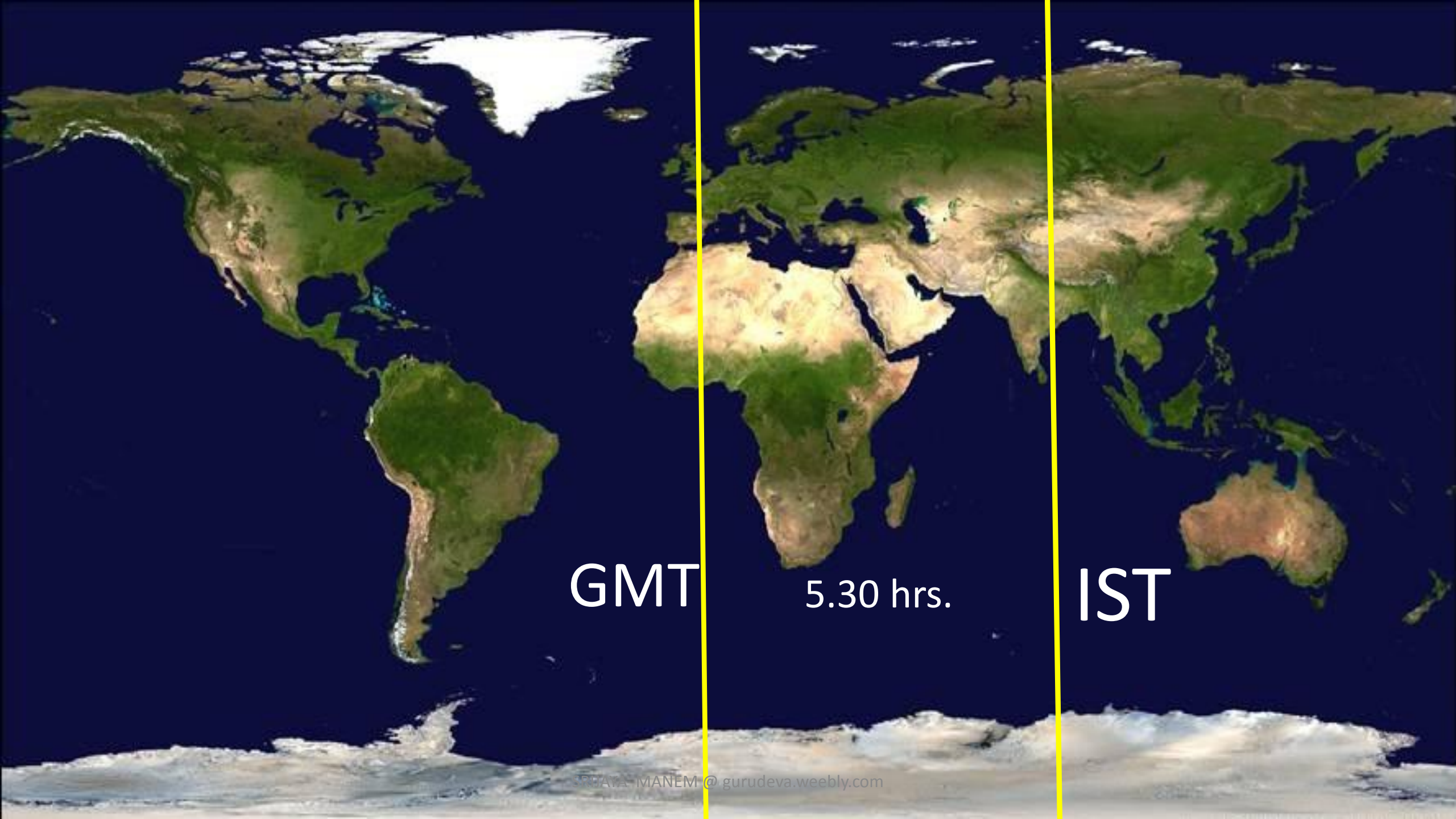
The standard meridian of India is $82^{\circ}30'$ E which passes near Allahabad.

The difference between IST and GMT
is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.



INDIA
 $82^{\circ} 30' \text{ E}$

Allahabad



GMT

5.30 hrs.

IST

Geological background

India was a part of Gondwana
land originated due to
geological formations and
several other processes like
weathering, erosion and
deposition.



TRIASSIC
200 million years ago

Indian plate moved towards
North-East and collided
Eurasian plate.
As a result Himalayas
evolved.



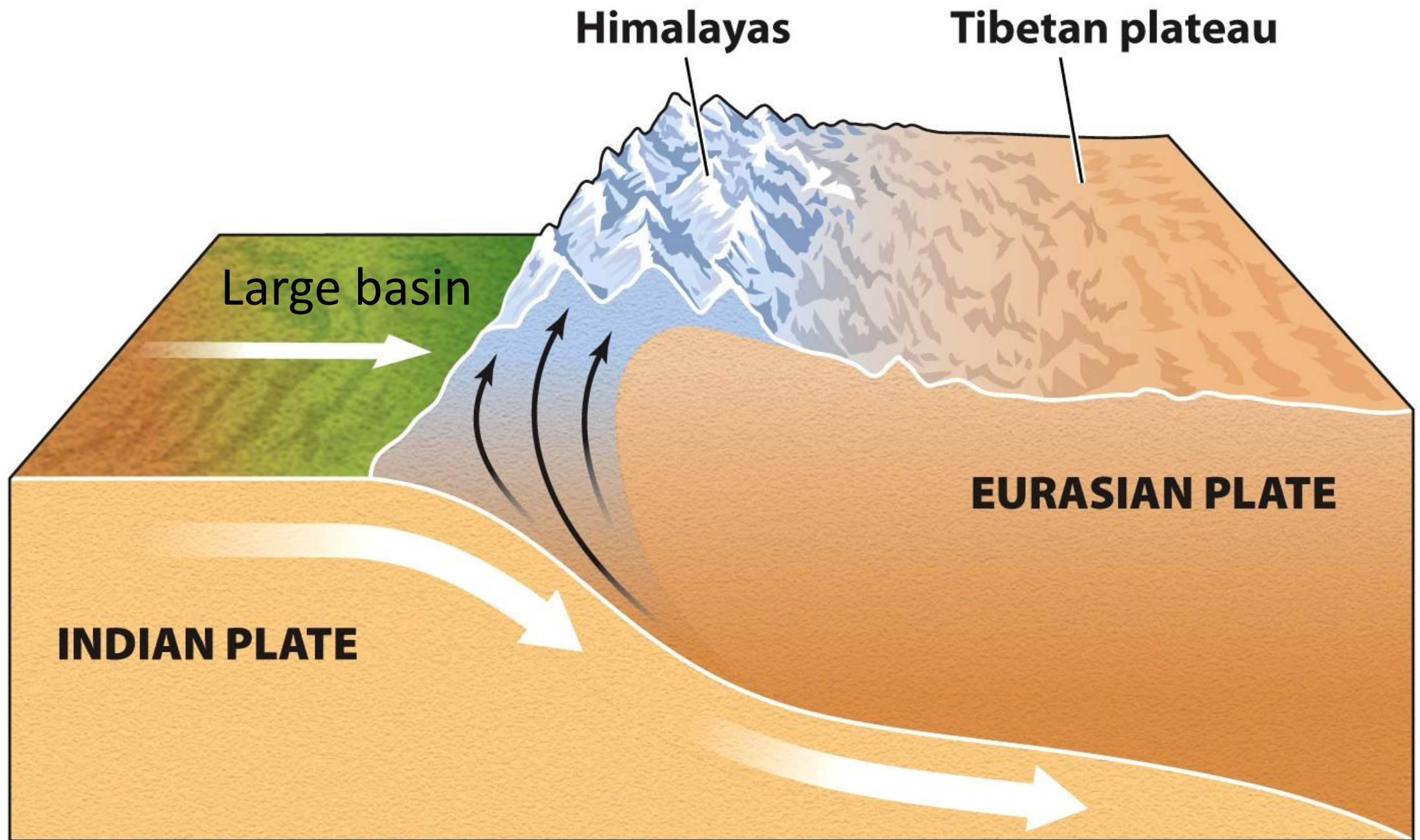


Figure 9-17b

Universe, Tenth Edition

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SRIJAYA MANEM @ gurudeva.weebly.com

The large basin filled with
sediments deposited by
Himalayan rivers and peninsular
rivers .

This created northern plains of
India.

Major Relief divisions

1.The Himalayas

2.The Indo-Gangetic Plain

3.The Peninsular Plateau

4.The Coastal Plains

5.The Desert

6.The Islands

1. THE HIMALAYAS



Distance from Jammu and Kashmir
to Arunachal Pradesh is 2400 kms.

500 kms width in western regions
and 200 kms in eastern regions.



A satellite map of the Himalayan region, showing the mountain ranges and surrounding terrain. The text is overlaid on the map. The word 'West' is at the top left, '500 KMS' is below it. The number '2400' is in the center, 'KMS.' is to its right. The word 'East' is at the top right, '200 KMS' is below it.

West
500 KMS

2400

KMS.

East
200 KMS

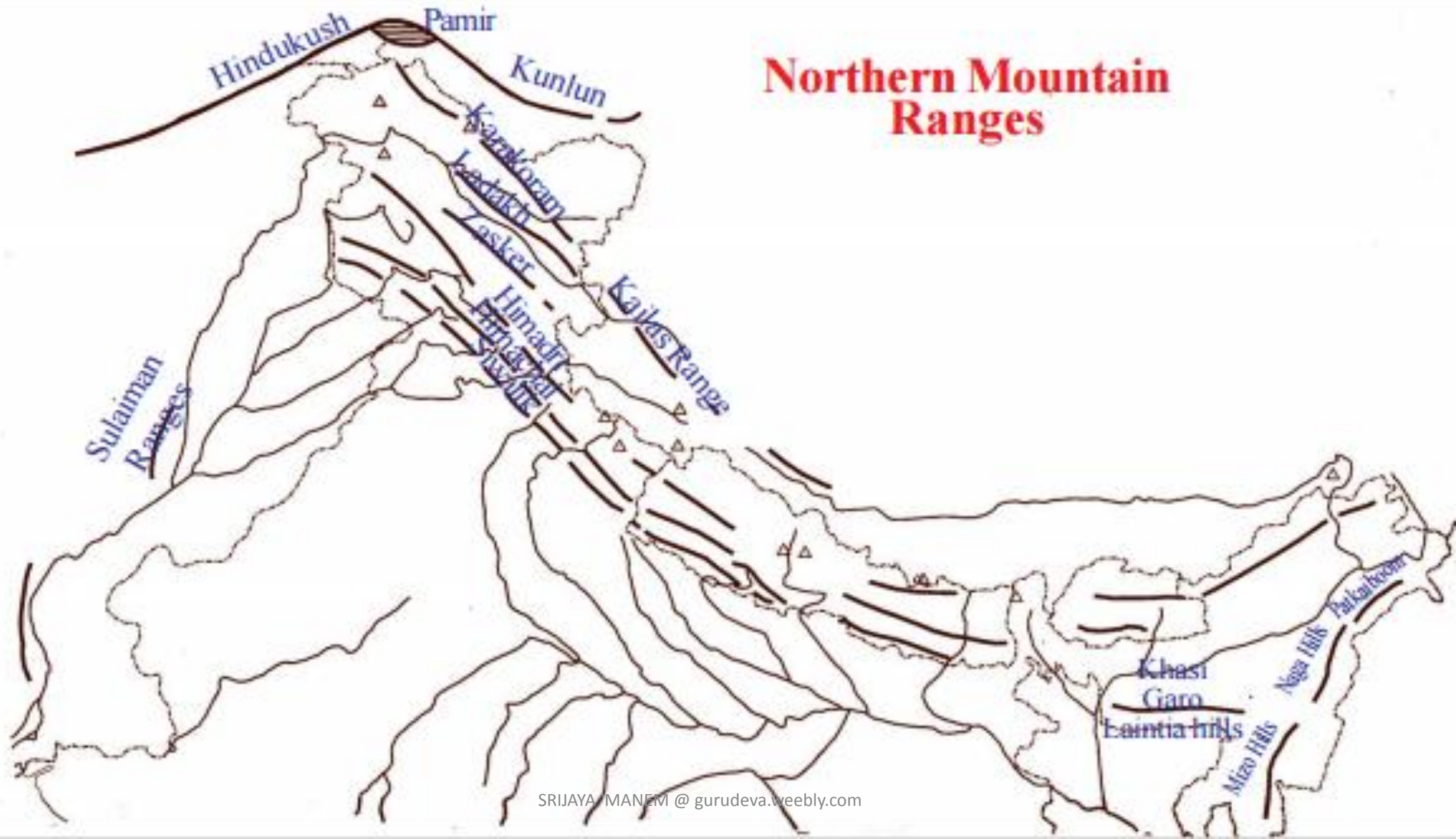
There are three ranges in
Himalayas.

1.Himadri or Greater Himalayas.

2.Himachal or Lesser Himalayas.

3.Shivaliks.

Northern Mountain Ranges



1. HIMADRI

(Greater Himalayas)

It is the northern most range.

Consists highest peaks.

Average elevation 6100 mts.

Glaciers found here.

HIMADRI



Some highest peaks in Himadri



Everest
8848 mts.



K2 or Godwin Austen 8611 mts



Kanchenjunga 8586 mts.



Nanga parbat
8126 mts

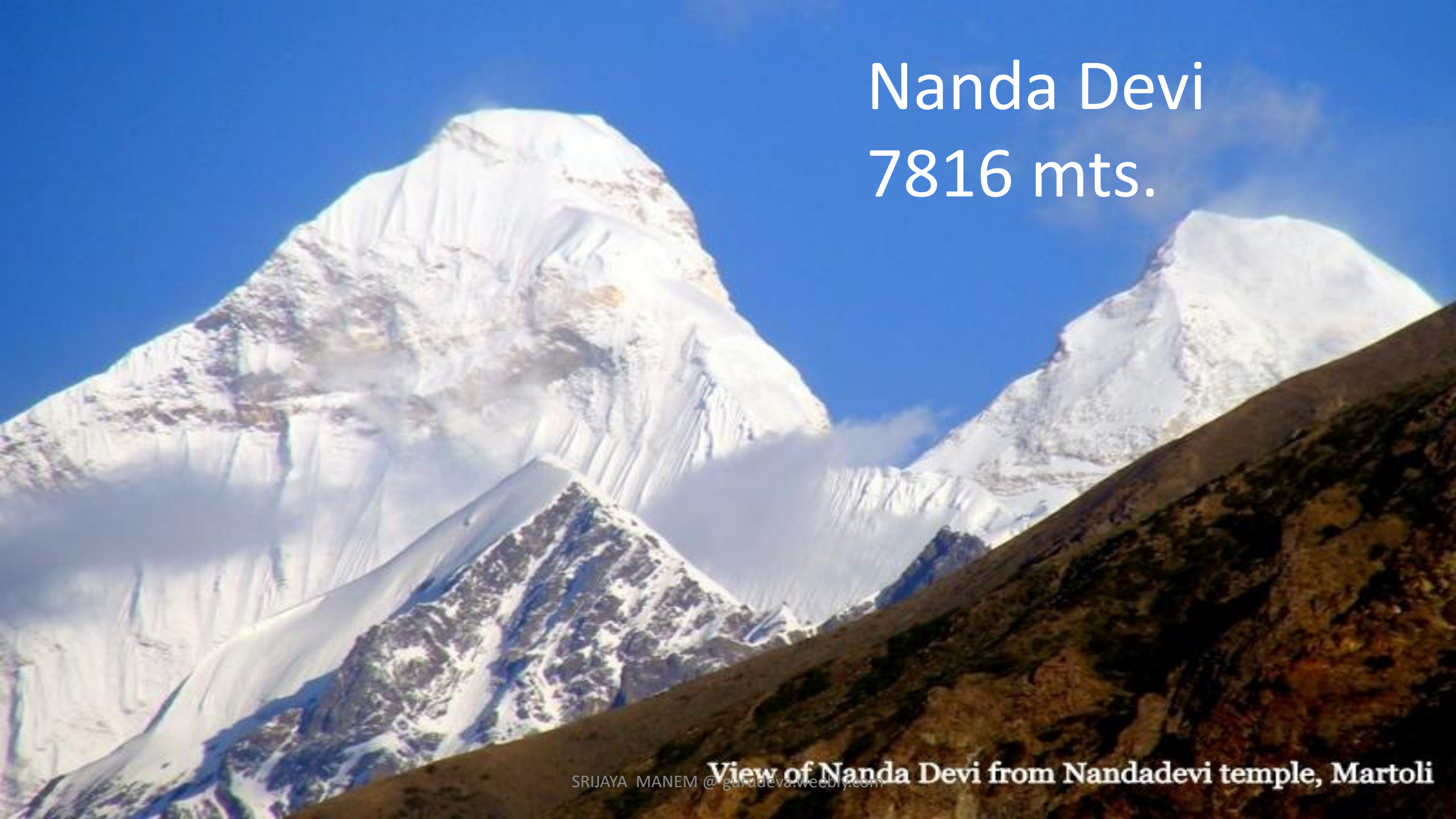


Annapurna

7937 mts



Nanda Devi 7816 mts.



View of Nanda Devi from Nandadevi temple, Martoli

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Sign in

Chhusang
छुसाङ
Annapurna
Conservation
Area
अन्नपूर्णा
संरक्षण
क्षेत्र



Annapurna



Manaslu

Nepal

Langtang
National Park
लाङटाङ
राष्ट्रिय
निकुञ्ज

G318

Mount Everest
मौन्त एभरेस्ट



Everest



Makalu



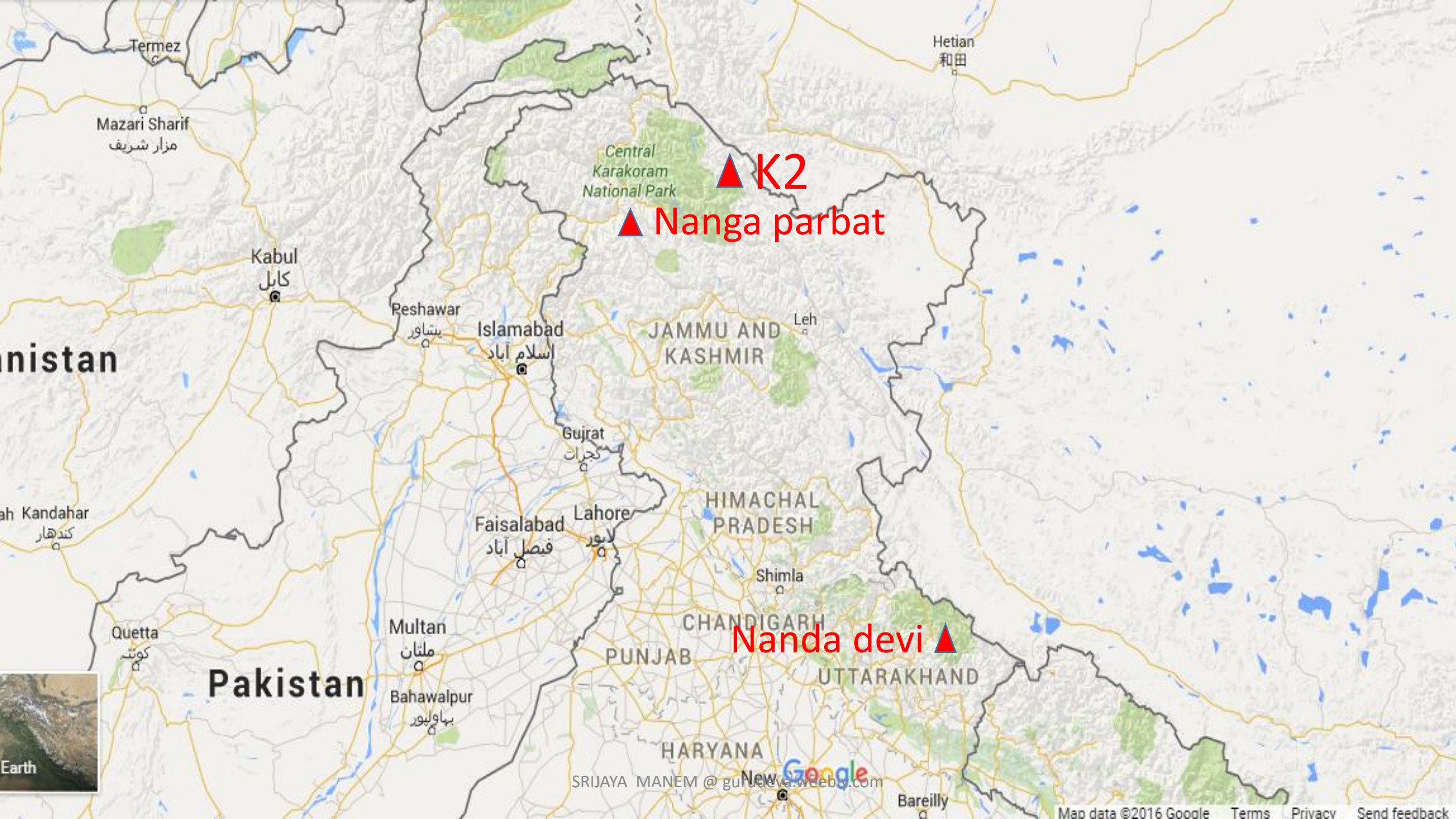
Kanchenjunga

Sikkim



Earth

Google



▲ K2

▲ Nanga parbat

Nanda devi ▲



Glacier →

A wide-angle photograph of a massive glacier flowing through a mountain valley. The glacier is a mix of white and grey, with visible layers of sediment and rock. It flows from a snow-capped mountain peak in the background towards the foreground. The surrounding mountains are rugged and rocky, with some snow patches. The sky is a clear, deep blue.

glacier

2.HIMACHAL (Lesser Himalayas)

Situated to the south of Himadri.

Rugged relief.

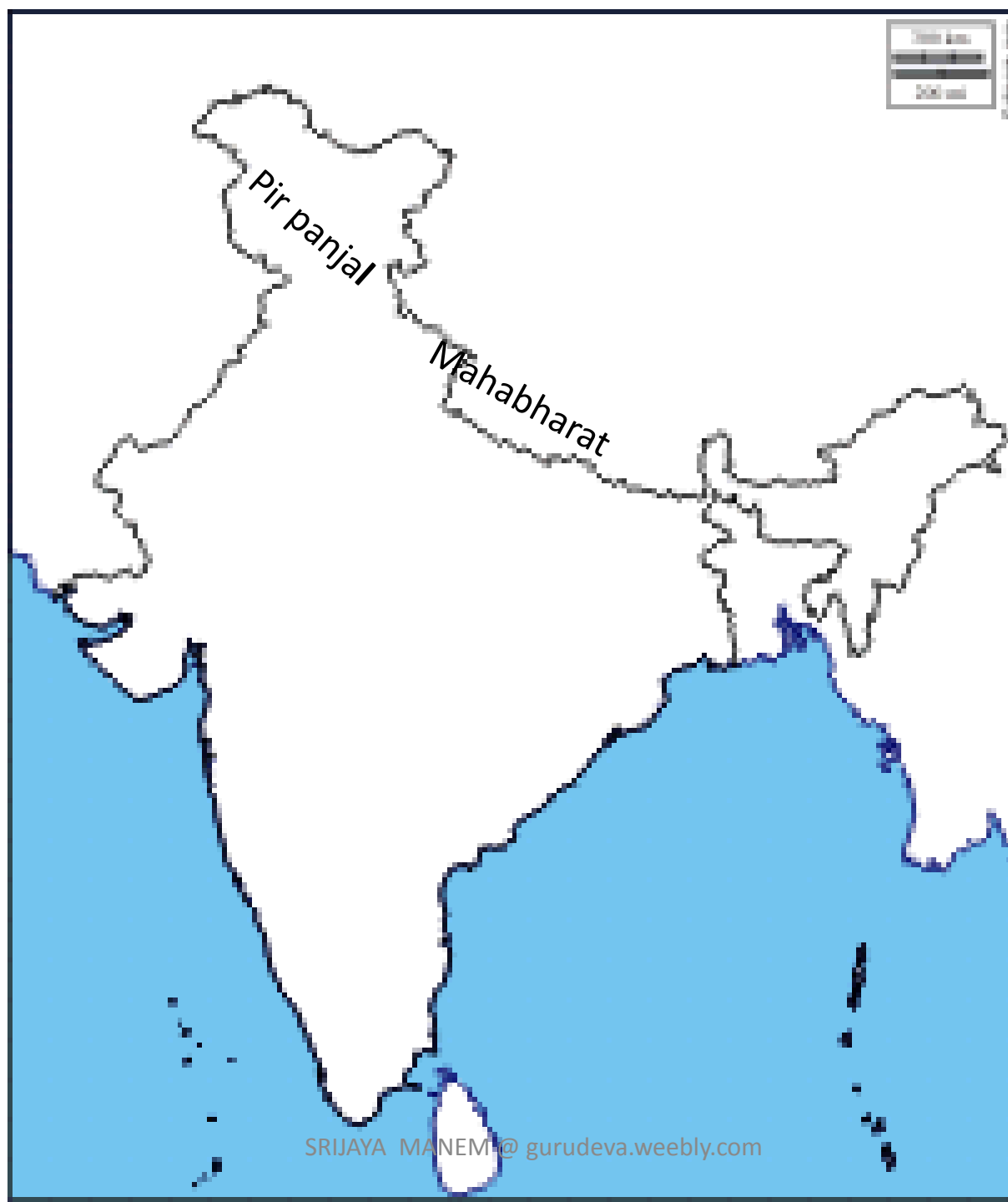
Height ranges from 3,700 to 4,500 mts.

Pirpanjal and Mahabharat are important ranges.

Pirpanjal



Mahabharat range



Famous valleys in lesser Himalayas



KASHMIR

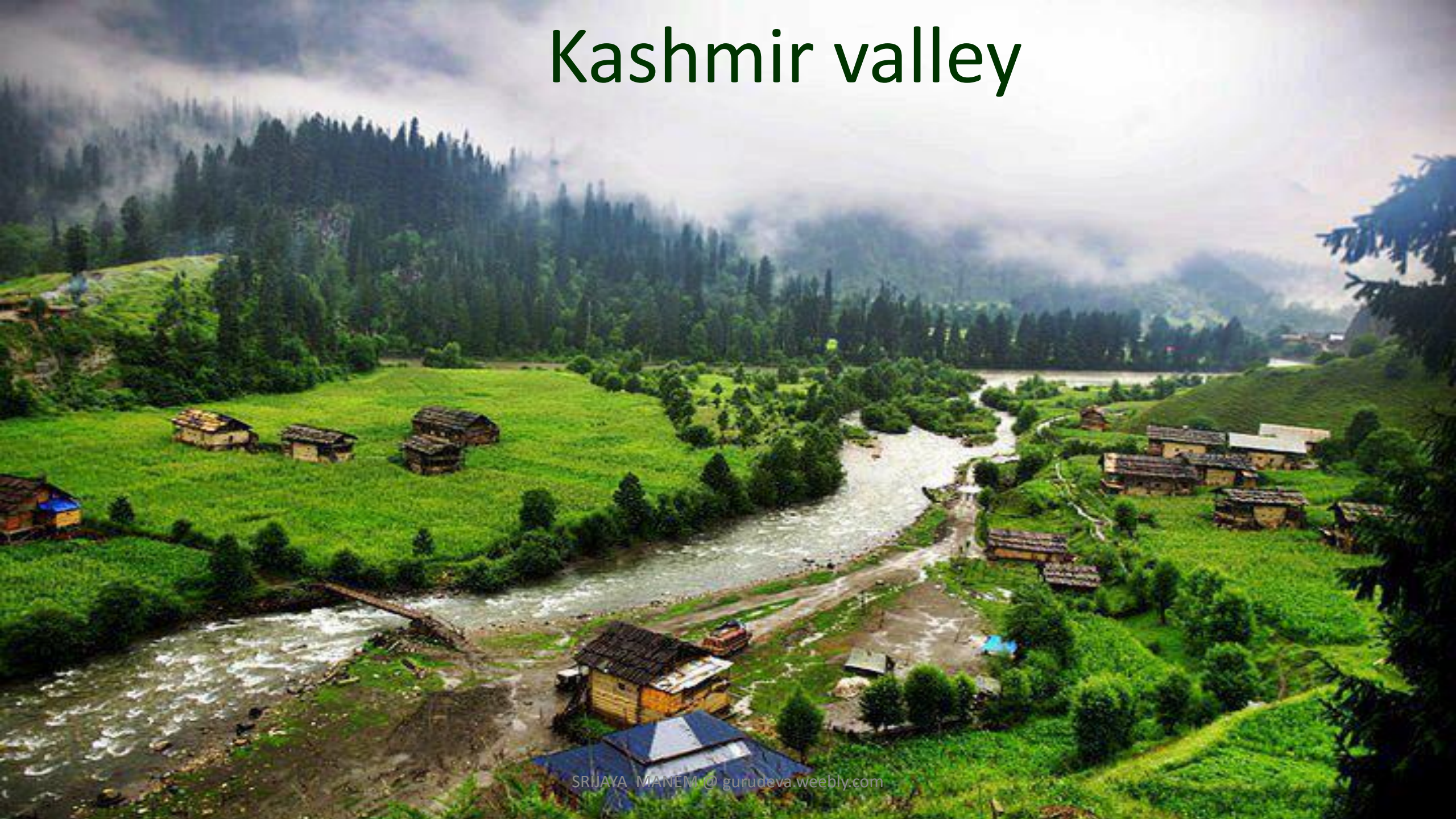


KULU



KANGRA

Kashmir valley



Kulu valley



KULU

Kangra valley



Some hill stations in Lesser Himalayas

Simla

Mussorie

Nainital

Raniket

SIMLA

An aerial photograph of Simla, India, showing a densely built-up hillside. The town is spread across a steep slope, with numerous buildings of various colors and sizes. A large, dark green tree is prominent in the foreground on the left side. The background shows a clear blue sky and a distant mountain range.

SIMLA



MUSSORIE



NAINITAL



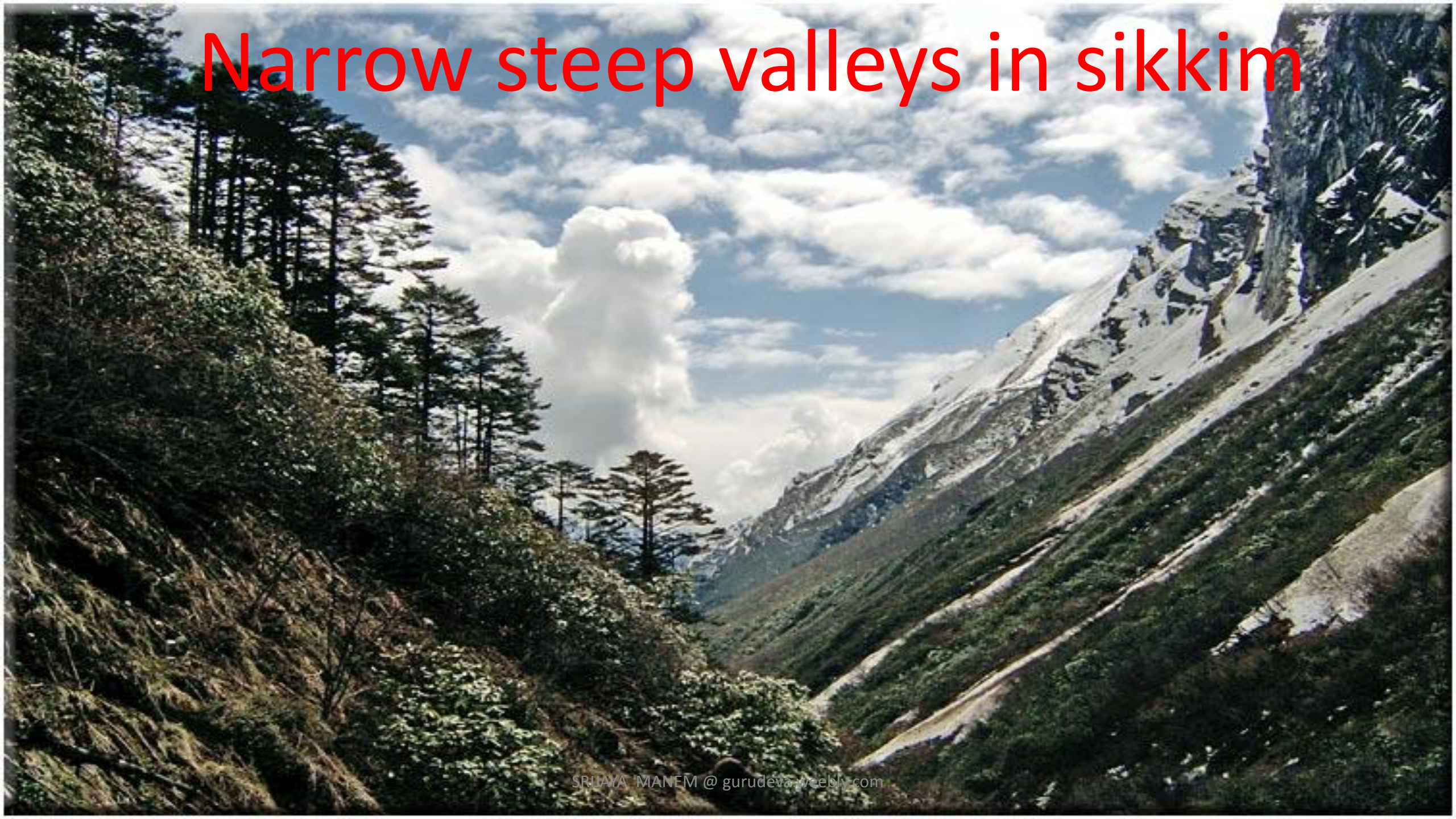
RANIKET





Evergreen forests in Himalayas

Narrow steep valleys in sikkim



MAWKDOK DYMPER VALLEY IN MEGHALAYA

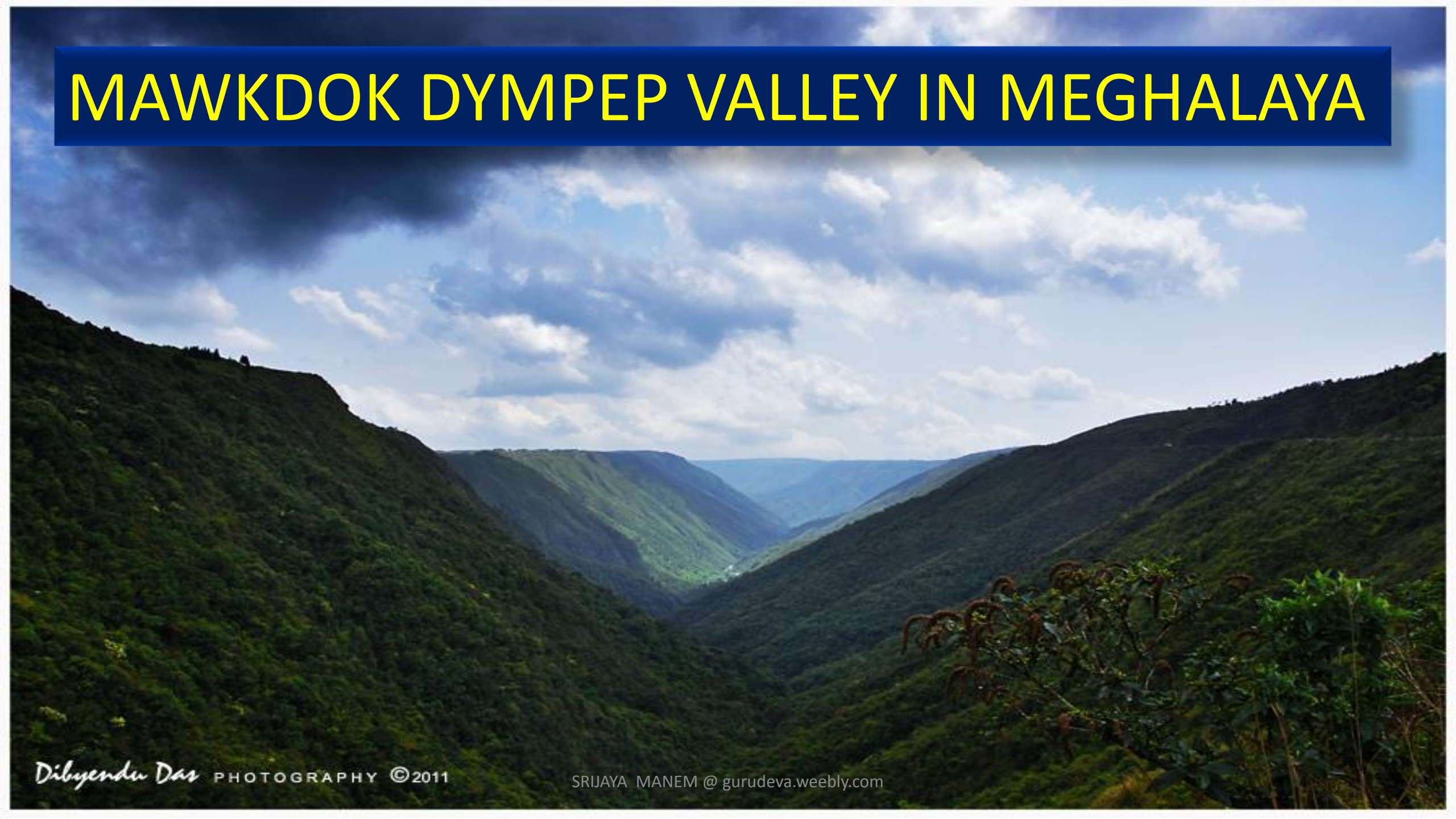


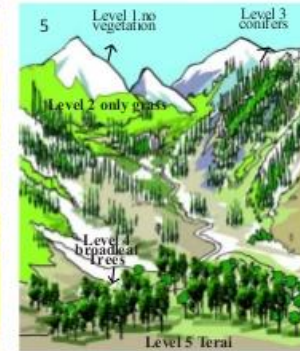


Fig 1.3 to 1.6 : Various views of Himalayas from southern (Indian side). Compare these with the views from Tibetan side in Fig 1.1



The diagram below shows some typical vegetation in the Himalayas.

The mountain has been divided into five levels of elevation. Some of the main types of trees are shown here.



- 3) The narrow steep valleys formed in Sikkim.
- 4) Identify terrace farming on Himalays and pebbles on drainage
- 5) Sketch of different levels of vegetation in the Himalayas
- 6) View of the Mawklod Dympep Valley which is in Meghalaya



3.Shivalik

Width 10 – 15 kms.

Altitude varying between 900 and 1100 mts.

These are called as Jammu hills in Jammu region, Mishmi hills in Arunachal Pradesh, Cachar in Assom.