

SHIVALIKS



A map of northern India showing the Shivalik Hill Range. The range is depicted as a series of green, rounded peaks stretching from the northwest to the southeast. A black circle highlights a specific area within the range, located in the upper-left portion of the main range. The text 'SHIVALIK HILL RANGE' is written in large, bold, green capital letters at the bottom left of the map.

SHIVALIK HILL RANGE

SRIJAYA MANEM @ gurudeva.weebly.com



CHINA

TIBET

THE HIMALAYAS

Mishmi
hills

ASSAM VALLEY

THE PATKAI

THE HIMALAYAS

BHUTAN

THE BRAHMAPUTRA

ASSAM VALLEY

Cachar

THE BRAHMAPUTRA

ASSAM VALLEY

THE SHILLONG PLATEAU

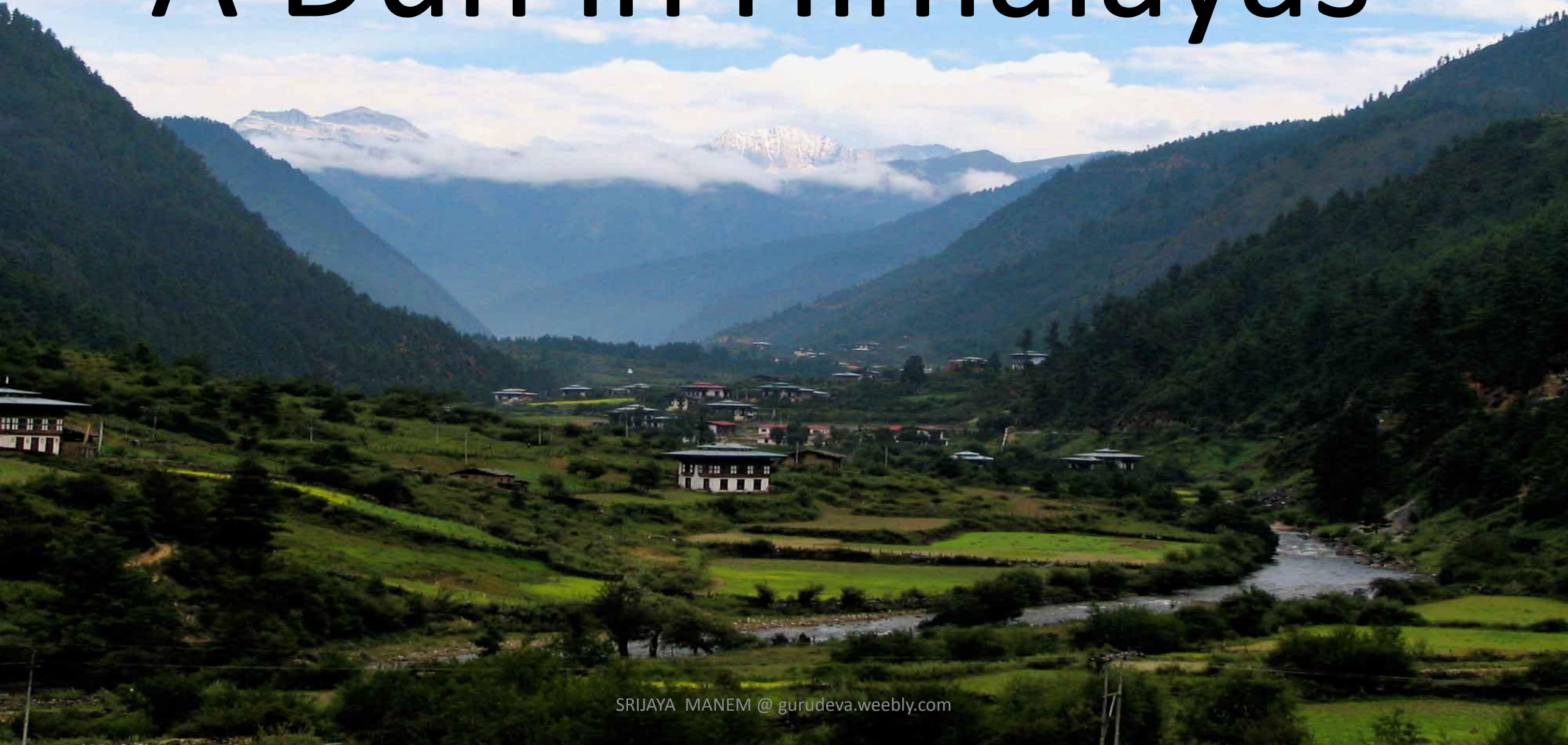
MYANMAR

THE BRAHMAPUTRA

What is a Dun?

A valley lying between the Lesser Himalayas and shivalik range.

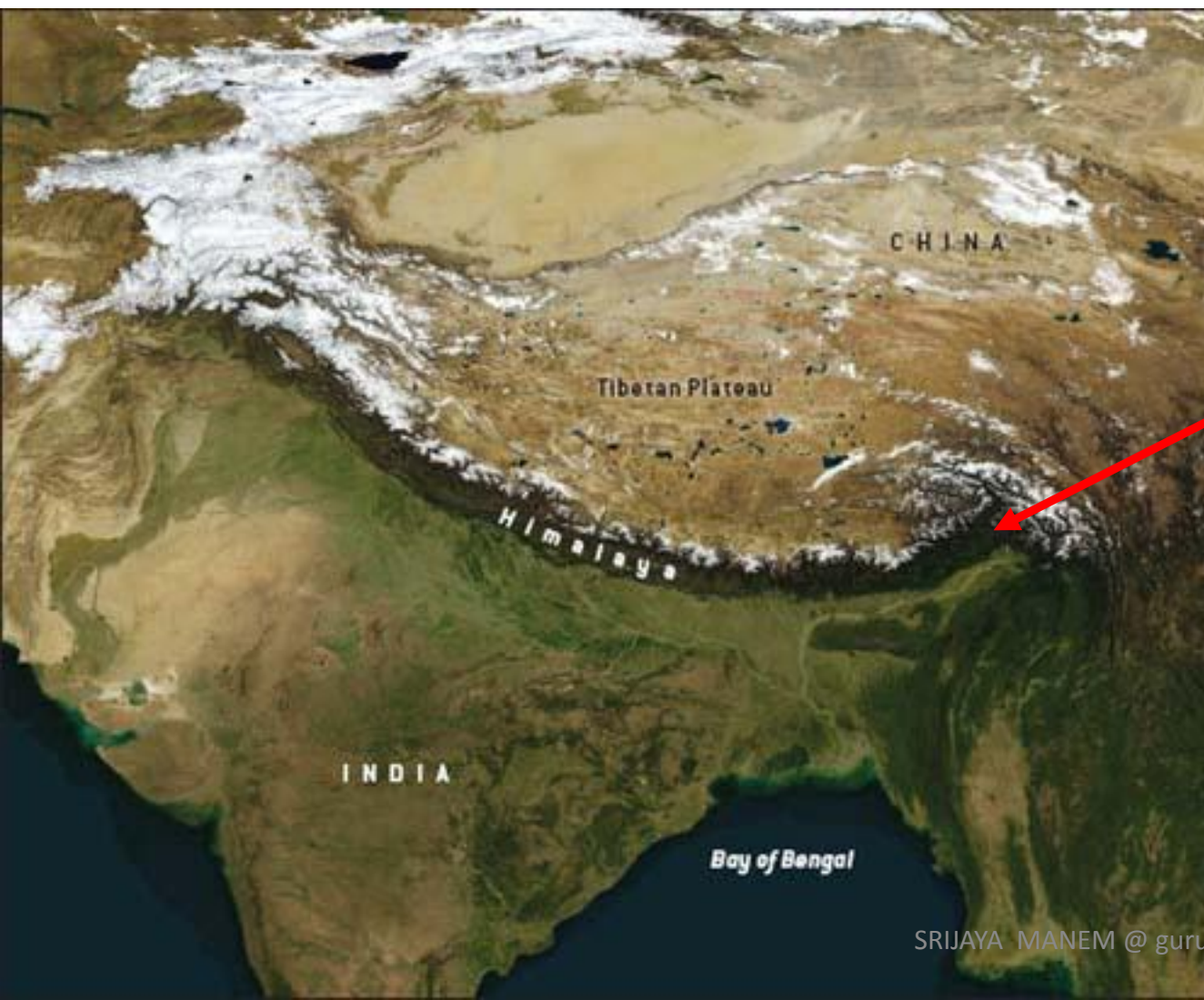
A Dun in Himalayas



Dehradun

A wide-angle landscape photograph of the Dehradun region. The foreground and midground are dominated by steep, rugged mountains covered in dense green and brownish vegetation. A small town with several buildings is visible in the valley floor. The background shows more distant, hazy mountain ranges under a clear sky. The word 'Dehradun' is overlaid in large yellow text at the top center.

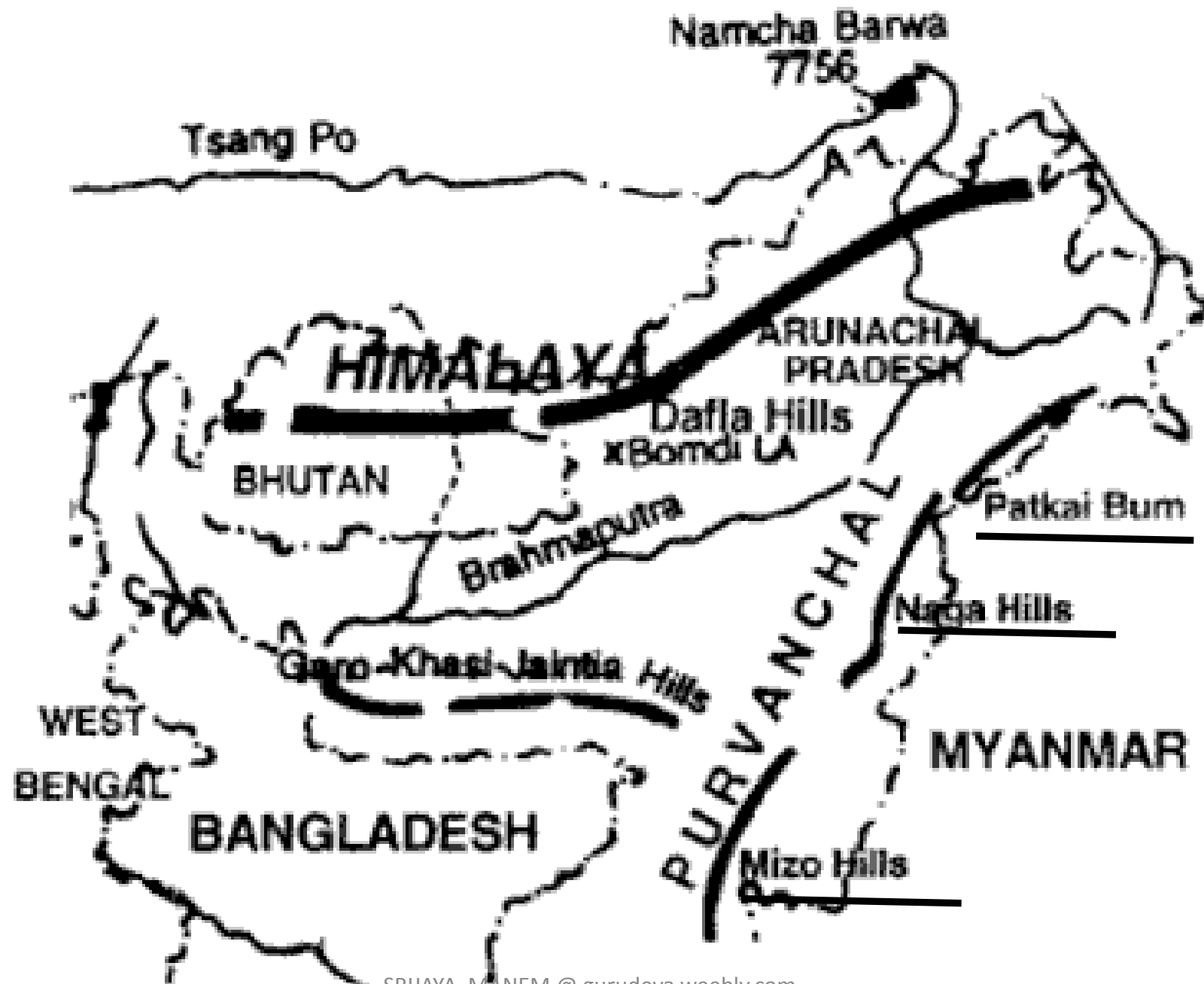
The eastern most boundary of the Himalayas is the Brahmaputra valley in Arunachal Pradesh.



Brahmaputra valley

In Arunachal Pradesh beyond the Dihang valley, the Himalayas take hair pin bend to the south and run through the north eastern states.

These divisions are known as
'purvanchal'.



Purvanchal are known as Patkai hills,
The Naga hills, Manipuri hills,
Khasi and Mijo hills.

2. THE INDO - GANGETIC PLAIN

20 million years ago it was a shallow basin. It was gradually filled the alluvial soil brought by Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.

The Indo Gangetic Plain



Three divisions in Indo-Gangetic Plains

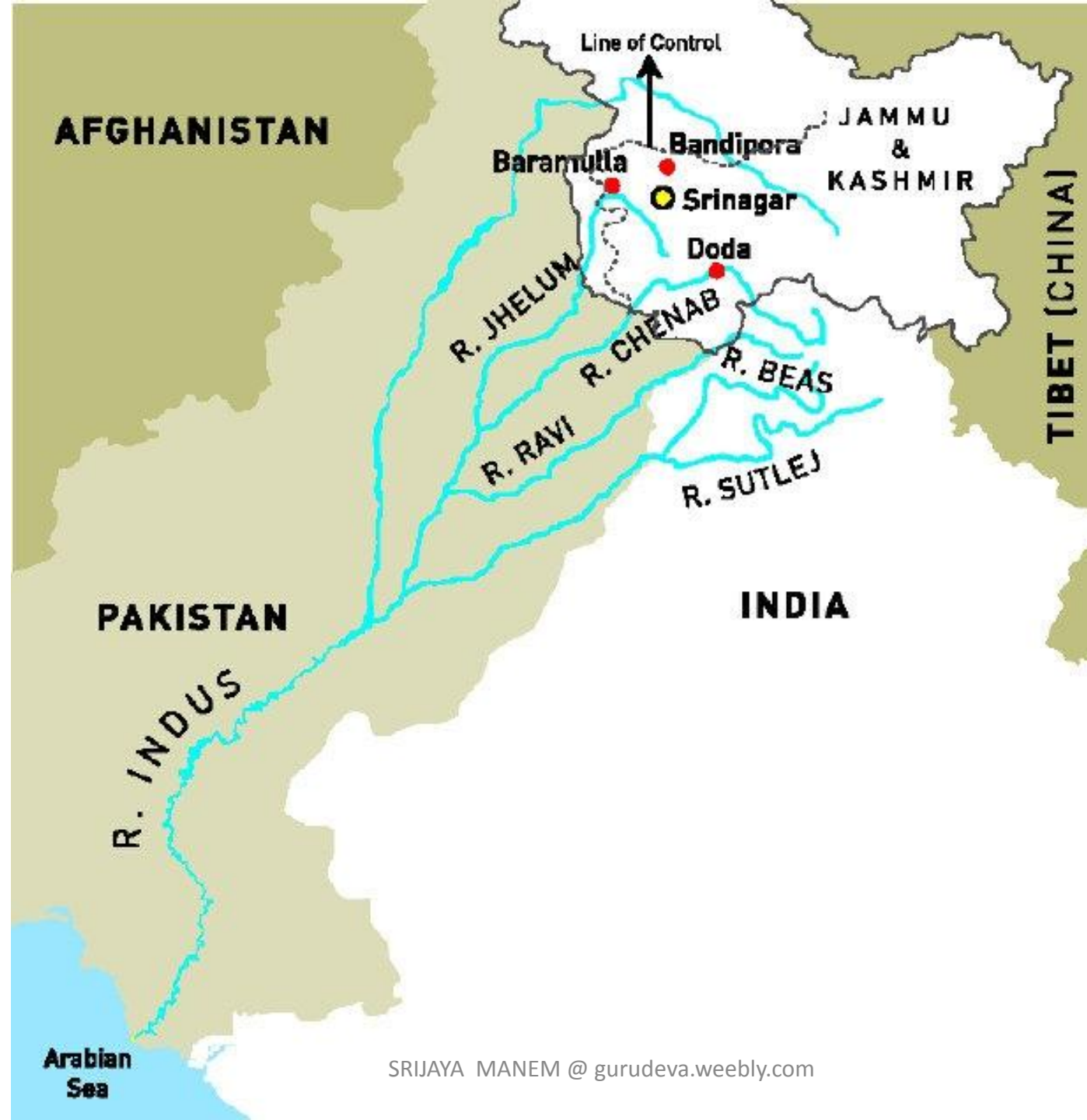
- a. The western part
- b. The central part
- c. The eastern part

a.The western part

Formed by the Indus and its tributaries.

Tributaries of Indus.

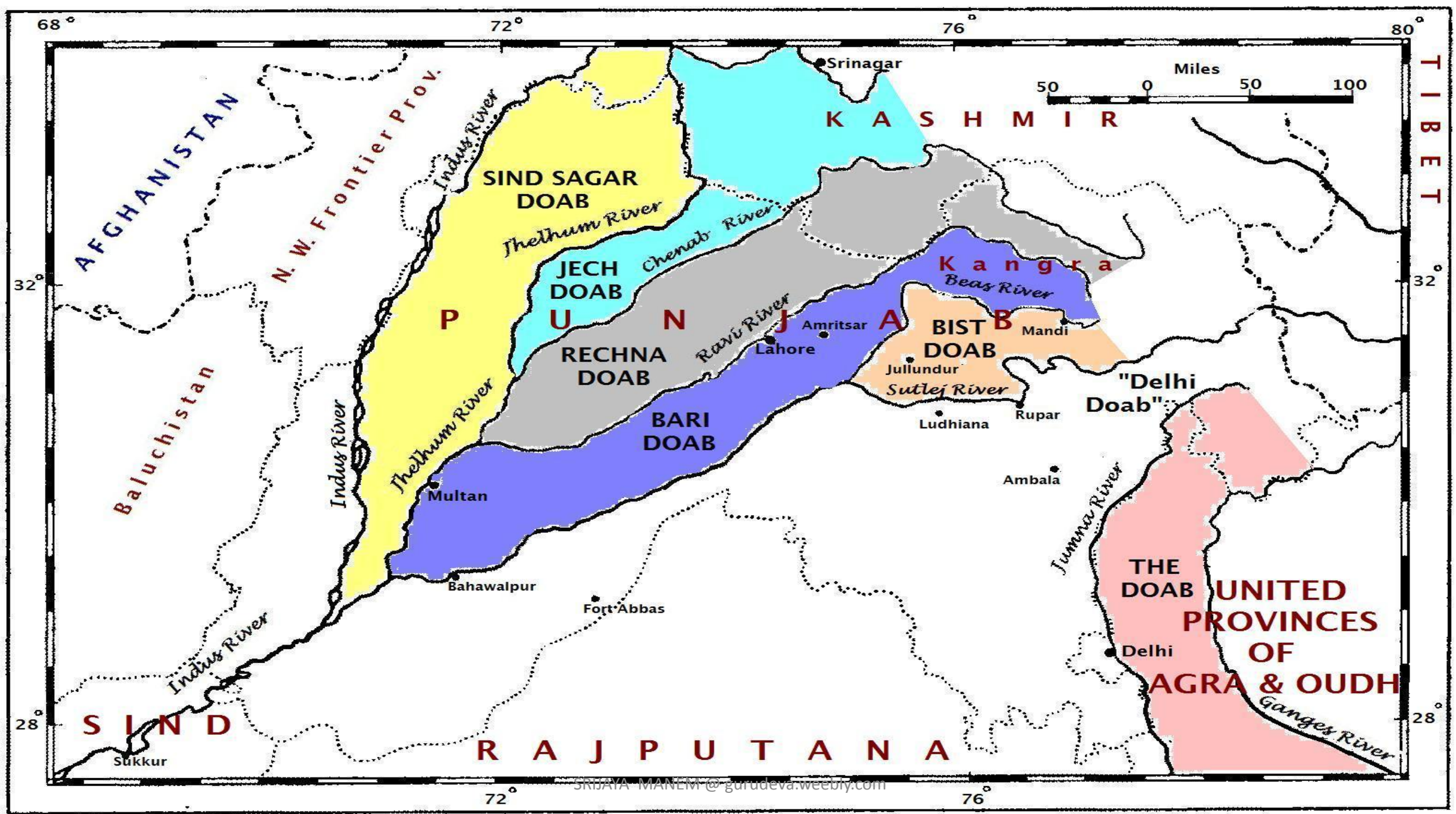
1. The Jhelum
2. The Chenab
3. The Ravi
4. The Beas
5. The Sutlej



THE INDUS

What is Doab?

The fertile land between the two rivers is called 'Doab'.



b. THE CENTRAL PART

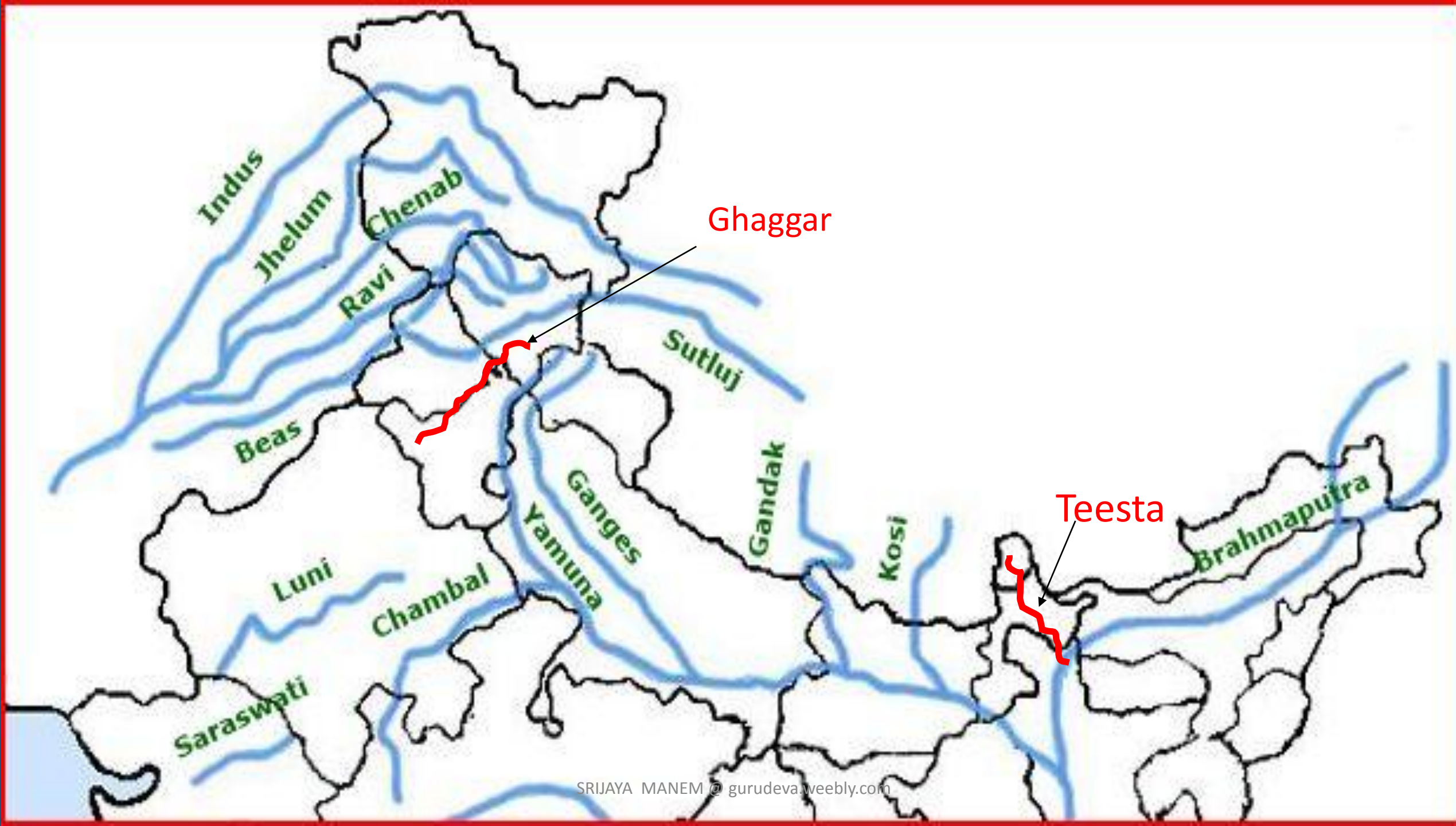
The central part is known as the Ganga plain.

Extends from the rivers Ghaggar to Teesta.

Spread in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, partly in Haryana, Jharkhand and Bengal.

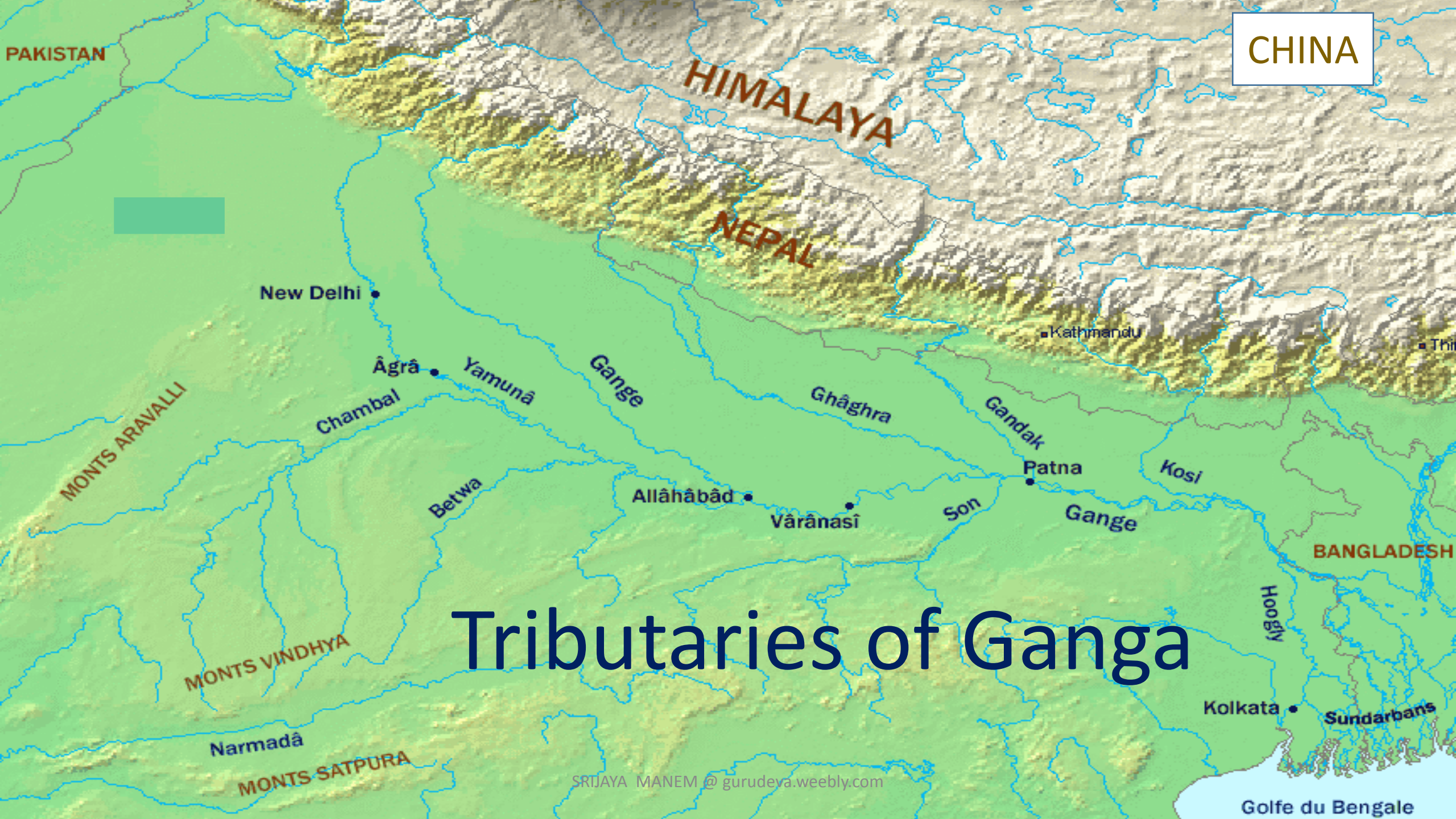
Tributaries of Ganga:

Yamuna, son, kosi, Gandak etc.





CHINA



Tributaries of Ganga

c. The Eastern part

It exists mostly in the Brahmaputra valley of Assom and mainly formed by Brahmaputra river.



EASTERN PART



The Himalayan rivers deposit gravel and pebble sediments in a narrow belt of 8 to 16 kms width found parallel to foot hills of Shivaliks. This zone is known as Bhabar.

Bhabar



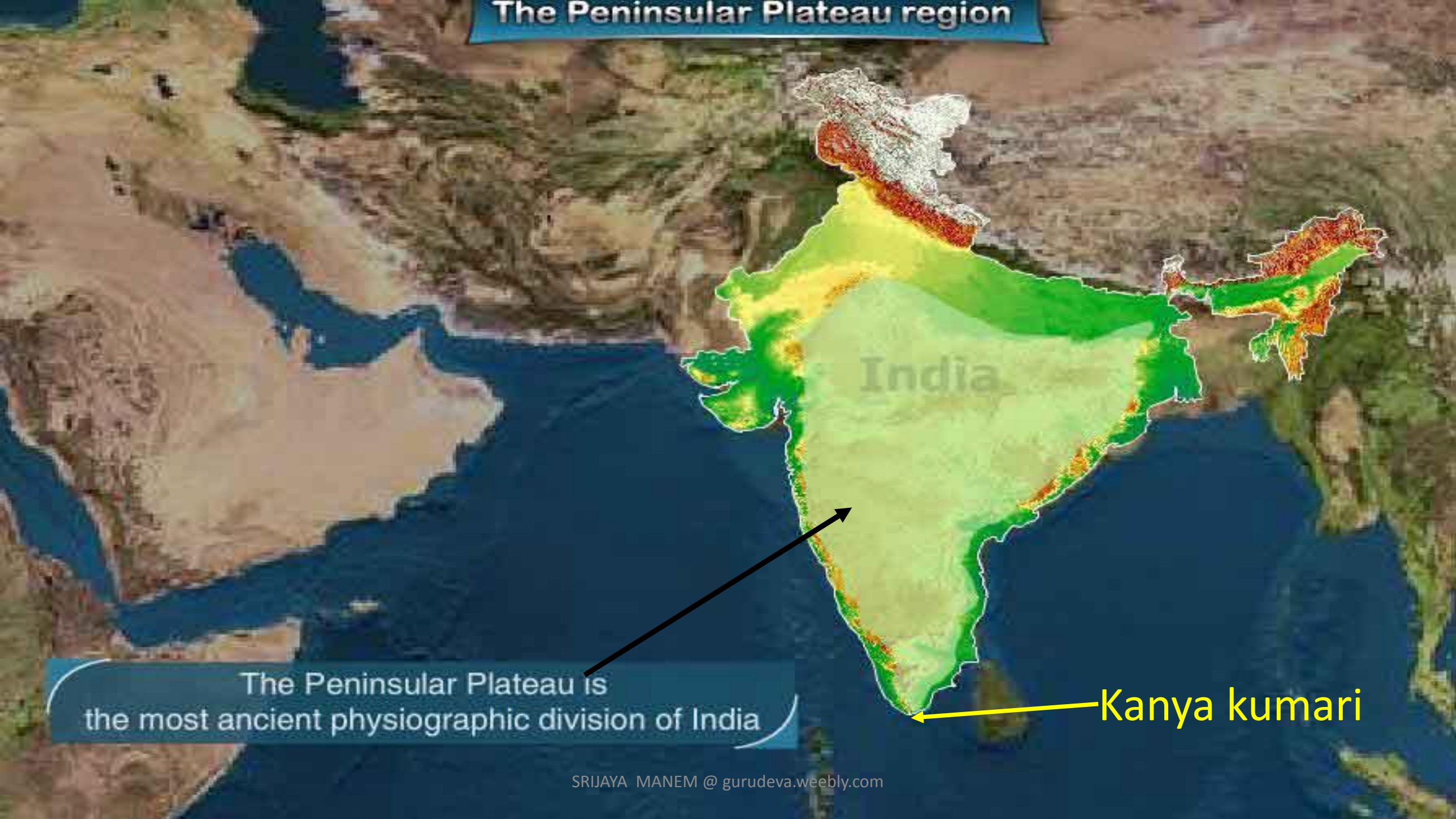
What is Terai ?

The swampy and marshy region south to Bhabar is called Terai.

3. THE PENINSULAR PLATEAU

The Indian plateau is also known as peninsular plateau. The southernmost tip of the Plateau is Kanyakumari.

The Peninsular Plateau region



India

The Peninsular Plateau is
the most ancient physiographic division of India

Kanya kumari

- Surrounded by the sea on three sides

- Having metallic and non metallic minerals

- Composed of old crystalline, hard igneous and metamorphic rocks

Old Crystalline rocks



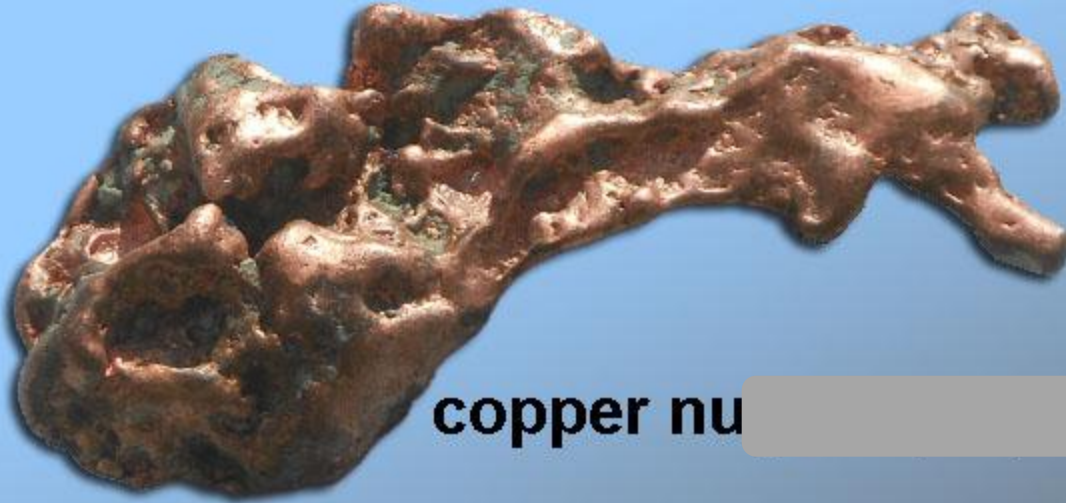


Igneous rock

Metamorphic rocks



Metallic minerals



copper nu



gold nu



magnetite (Fe_3O_4)



pyrite (FeS_2)

Non Metallic Minerals

- These are those minerals which do not contain metals.
- Coal , petroleum , mica, manganese etc. are some important non metallic minerals .
- Coal & Minerals oil are also called energy minerals.

mica



manganese



The peninsular plateau slightly tilted towards east.

It consists of two broad divisions namely, the Central high lands (Malwa plateau) and the Deccan plateau.

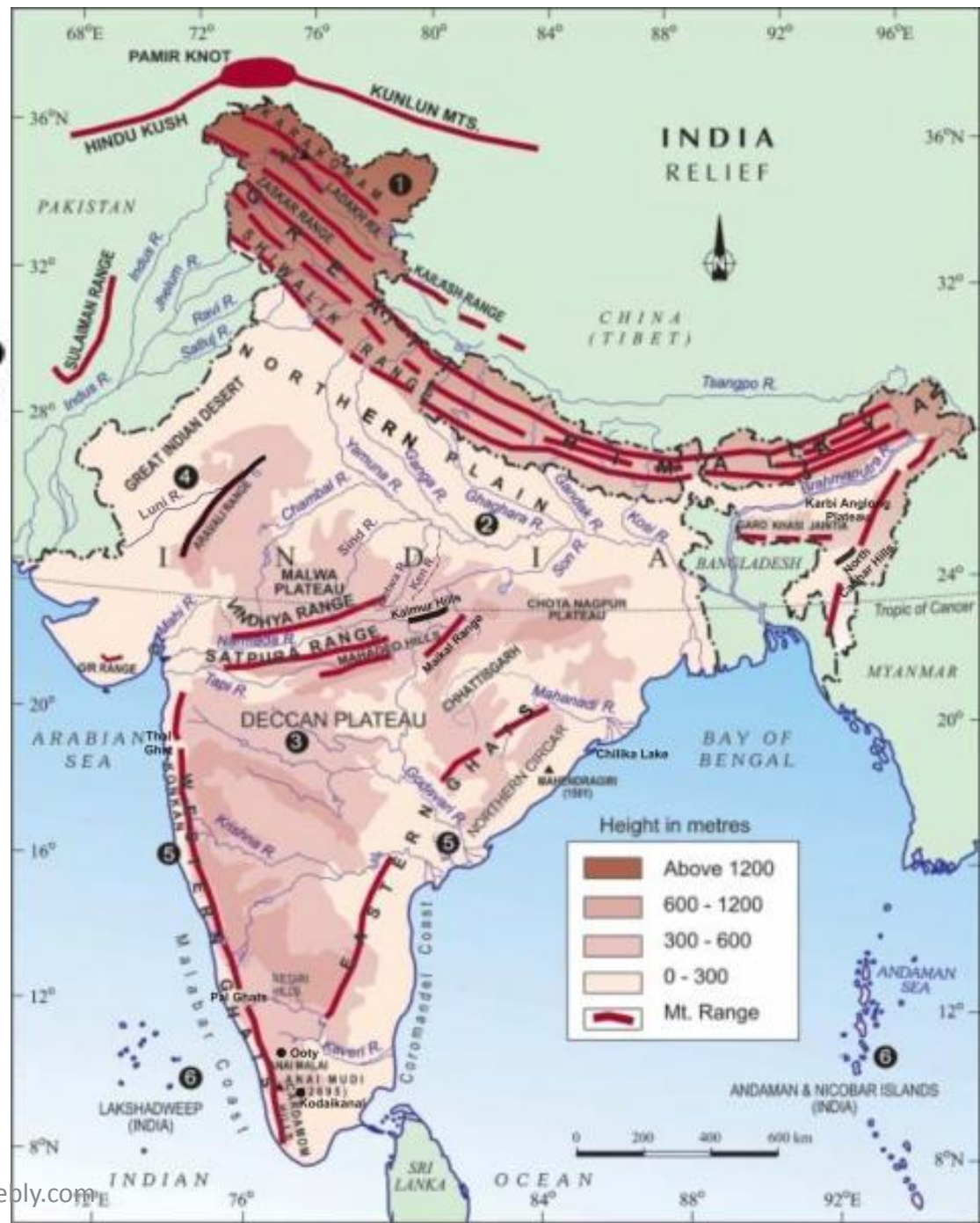
The rivers in the peninsular plateau are not perennial.



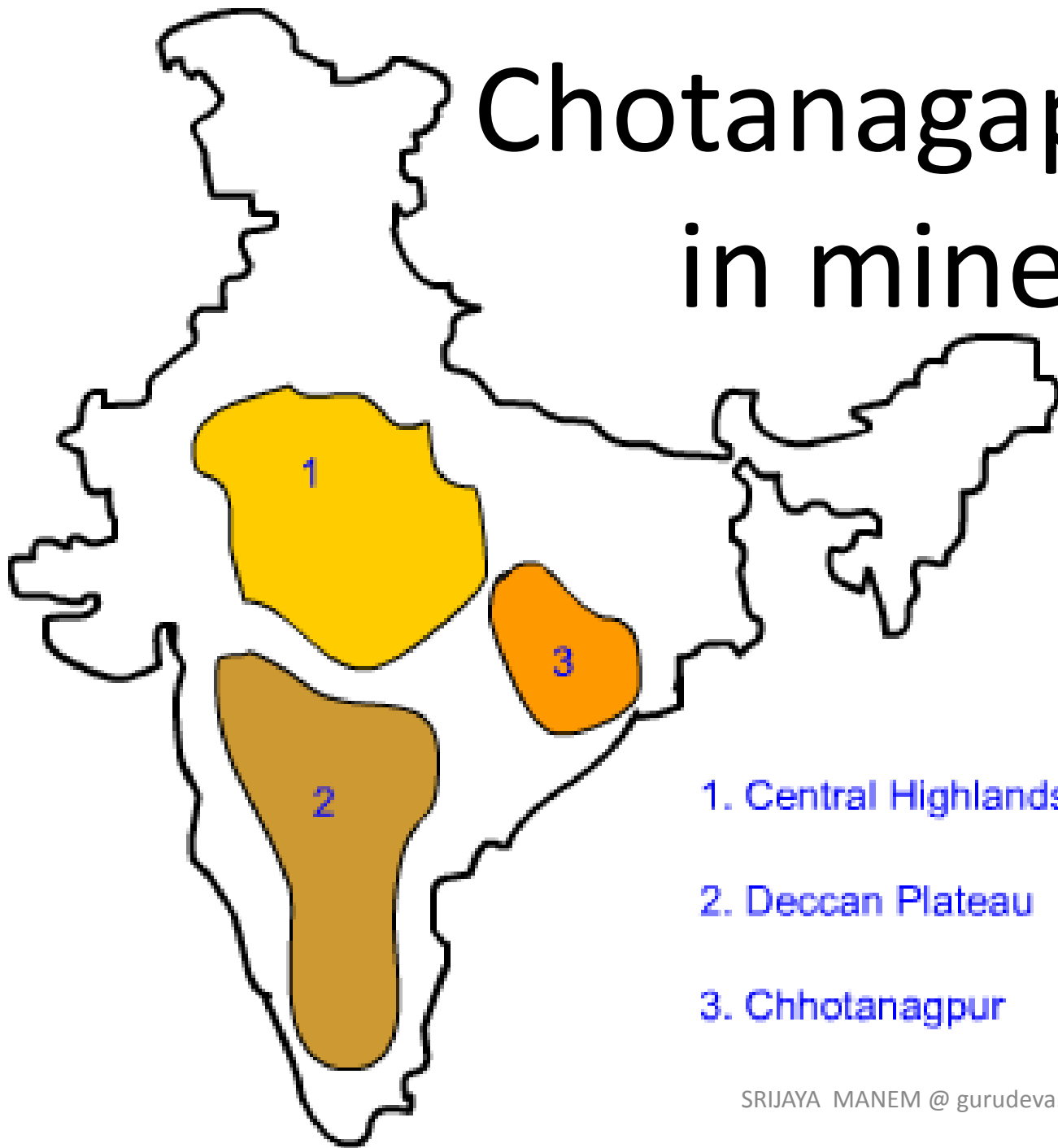
Malwa plateau

Narmada river

Deccan
plateau



Chotanagapur plateau is rich in mineral resources.



1. Central Highlands or malwa plateau

2. Deccan Plateau

3. Chhotanagpur

To the south of Narmada
a triangular landmass
is called the Deccan plateau.



Malwa plateau

Narmada river

Deccan
plateau

Boundaries of Deccan plateau.

North - Satpura range

South – Nilgiris

East – Eastern ghats

West – Western ghats

The western Ghats

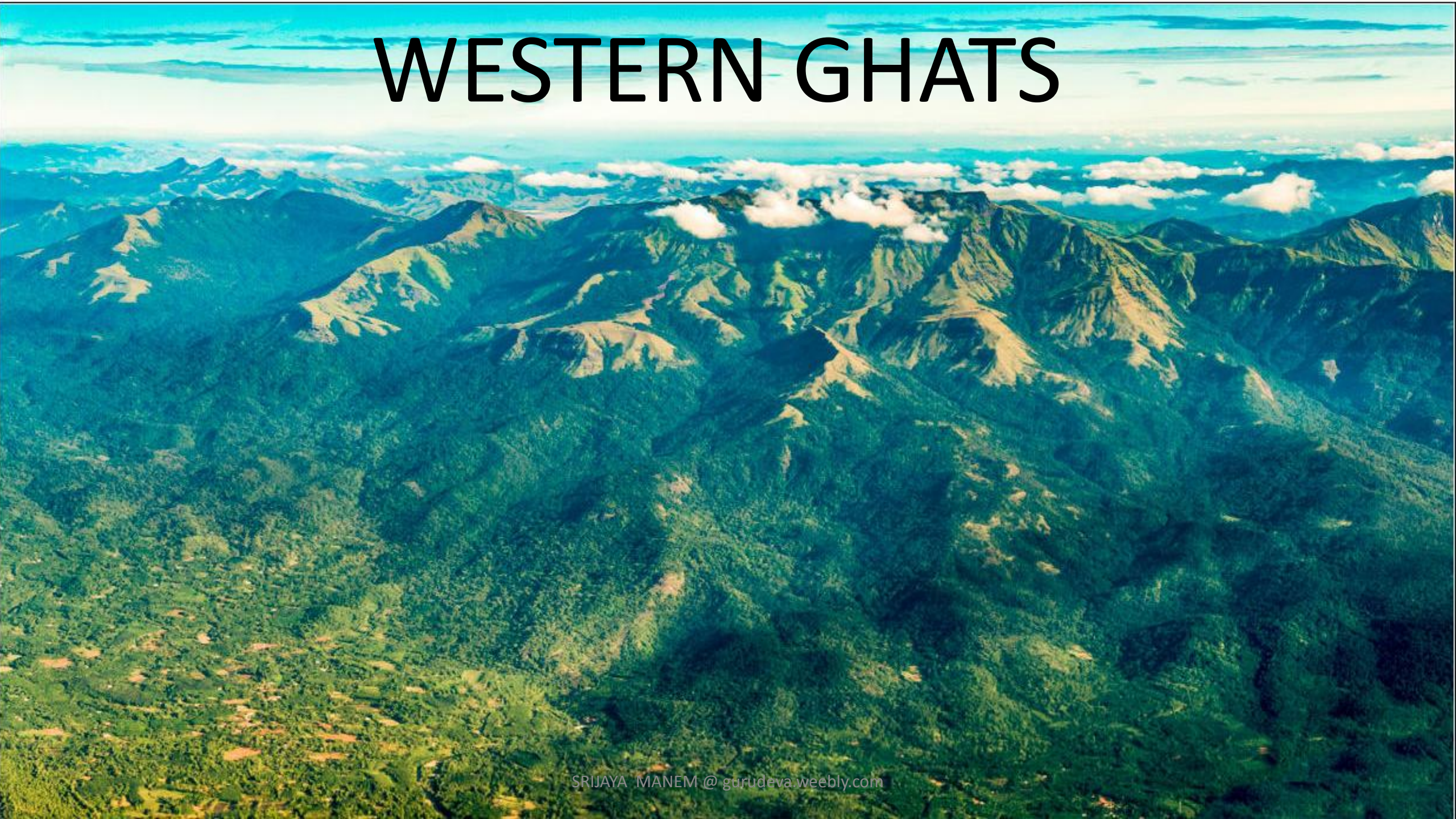


- Parallel to the west coast.
- Continuous range.

WESTERN GHATS



WESTERN GHATS



A place in western Ghats



Western Ghats are higher than
Eastern Ghats.

So that Deccan plateau west - east
slope is seen.

Extends for 1600 kms.

Western Ghats and Nilgiris join at Gudalur

Western Ghats

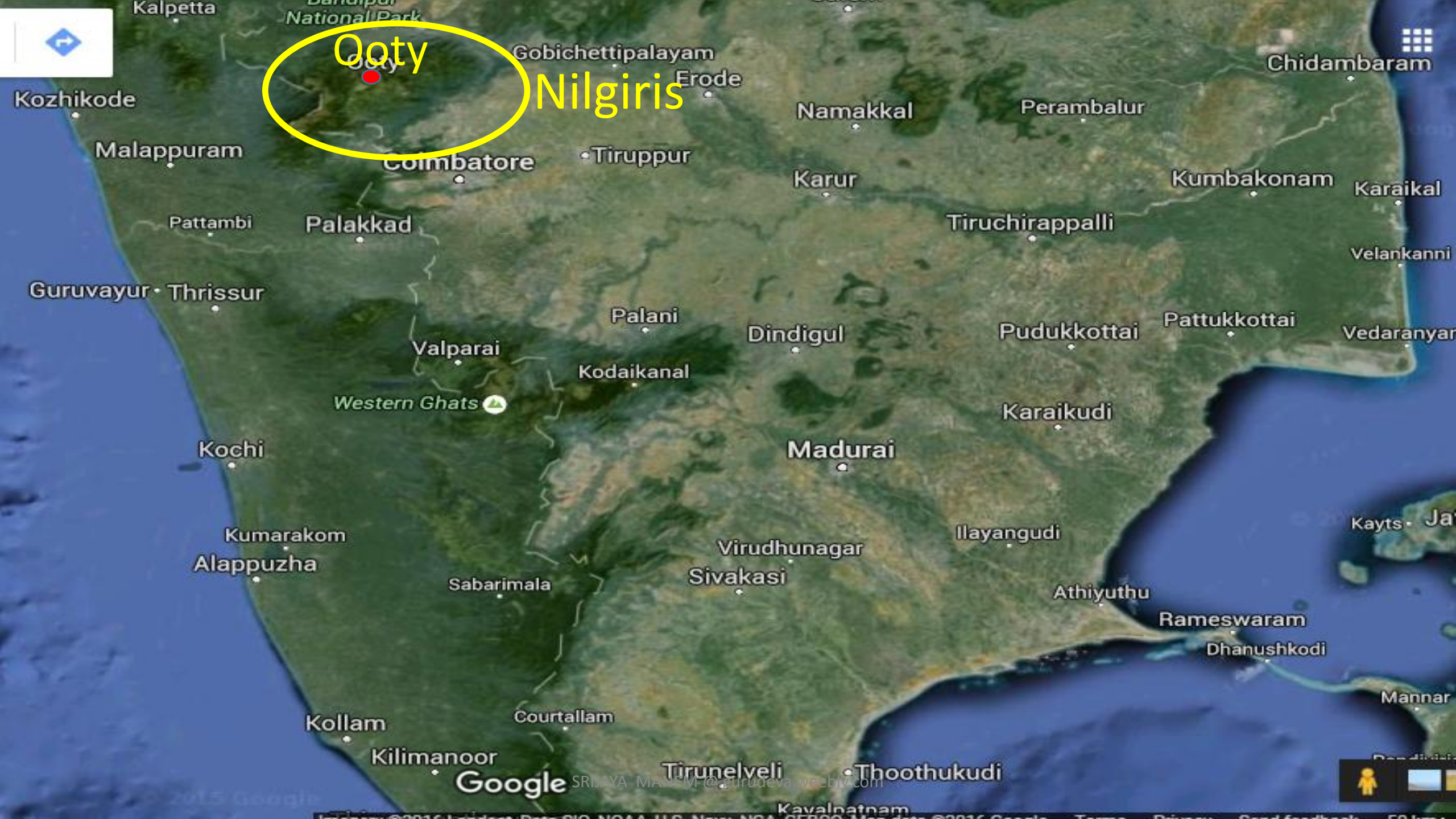


Ooty



Ooty or Udagamandalam ,The famous hill station in Nilgiris





Ooty

Nilgiris

Google

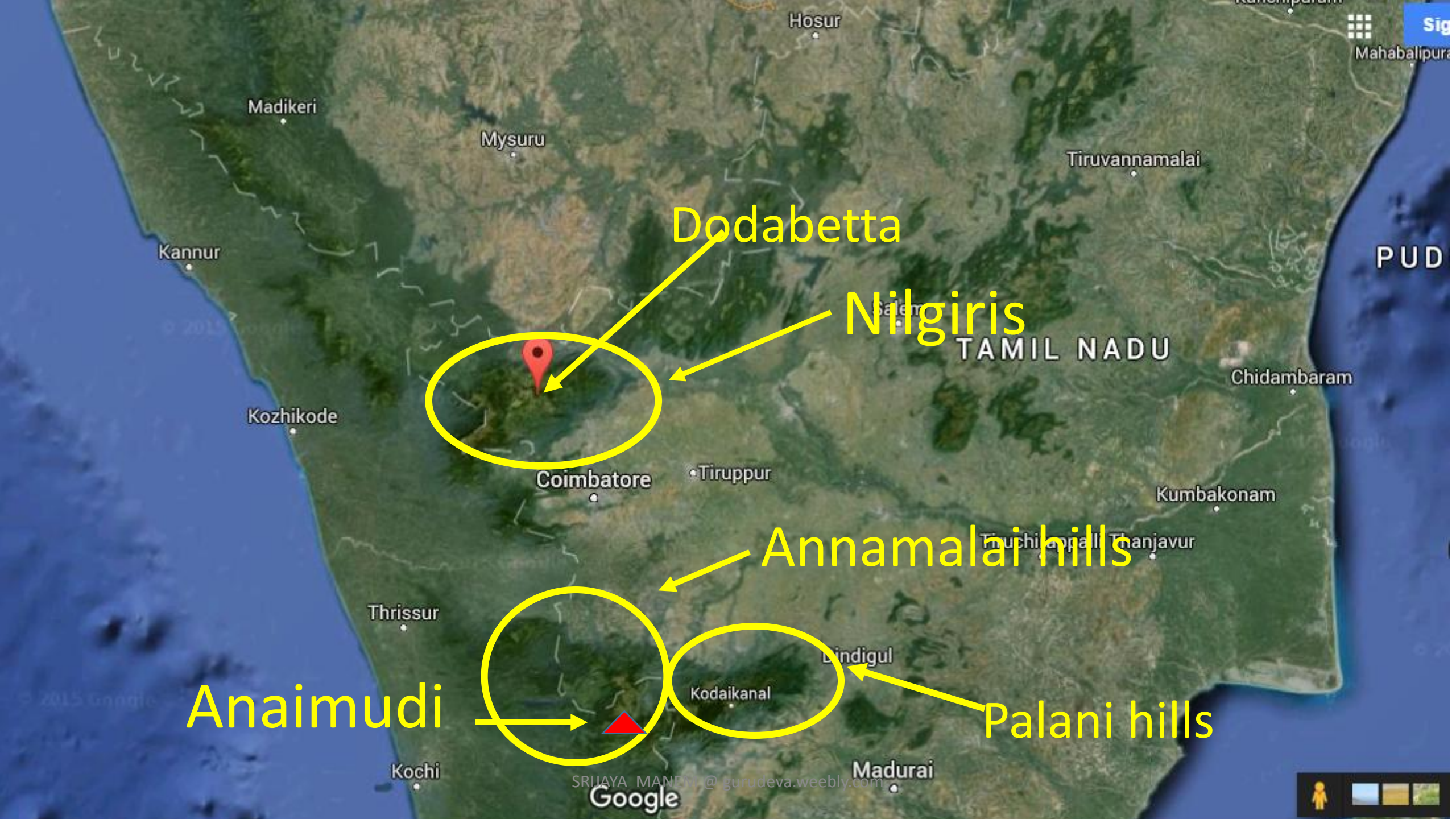
Tirunelveli

Thoothukudi



Dodabetta is the highest peak in Nilgiris





Dodabetta

Nilgiris

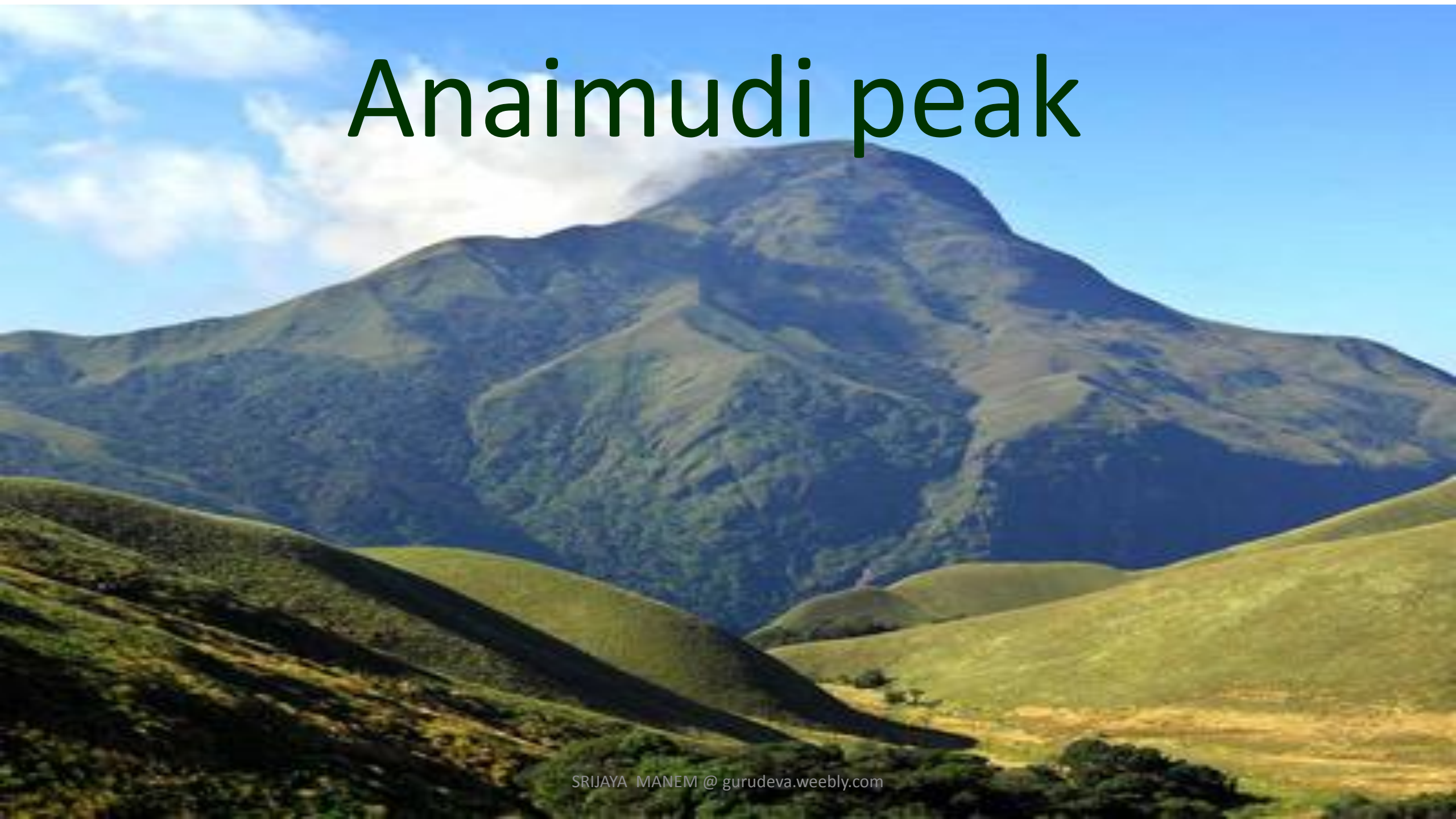
Annamalai hills

Palani hills

Anaimudi

Nilgiri hills

Anaimudi peak



Annamali hills



Palani hills

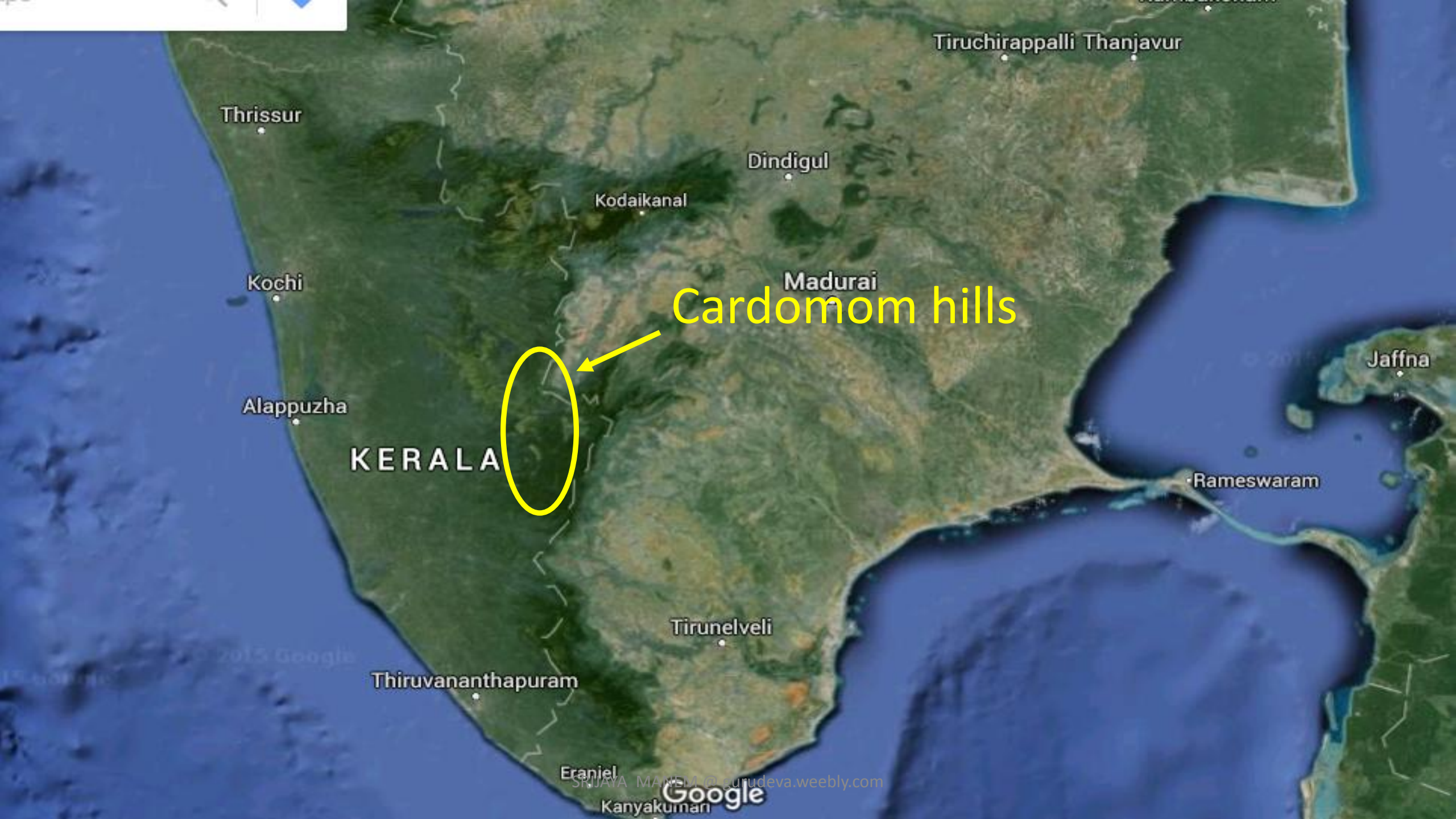
A panoramic view of the Palani hills, showing steep, forested mountain slopes and distant peaks under a dramatic, cloudy sky. The foreground features a rocky ledge with some grass. The middle ground shows deep valleys and ridges covered in lush green vegetation. In the background, more mountain ranges are visible, some shrouded in mist. The sky is filled with large, dark clouds, with sunlight breaking through in some areas, creating a high-contrast scene.

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Cardamom hills



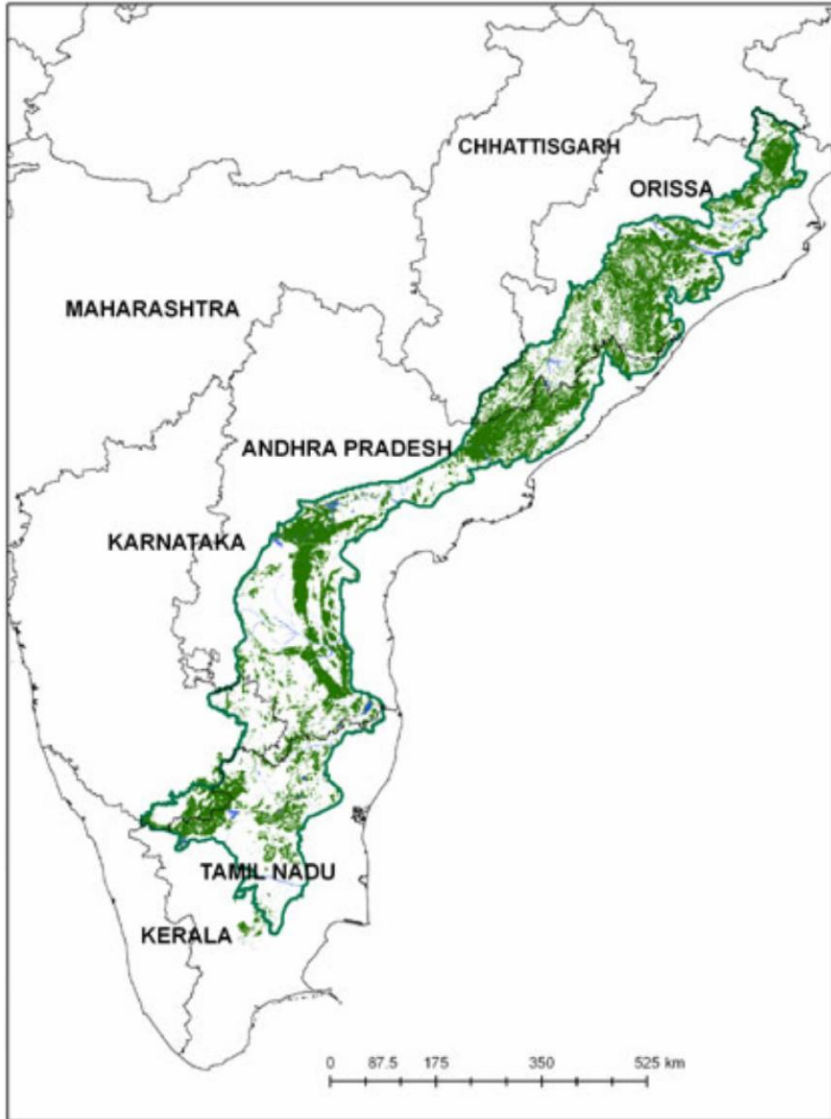


Cardamom hills

KERALA

Google

The Eastern Ghats



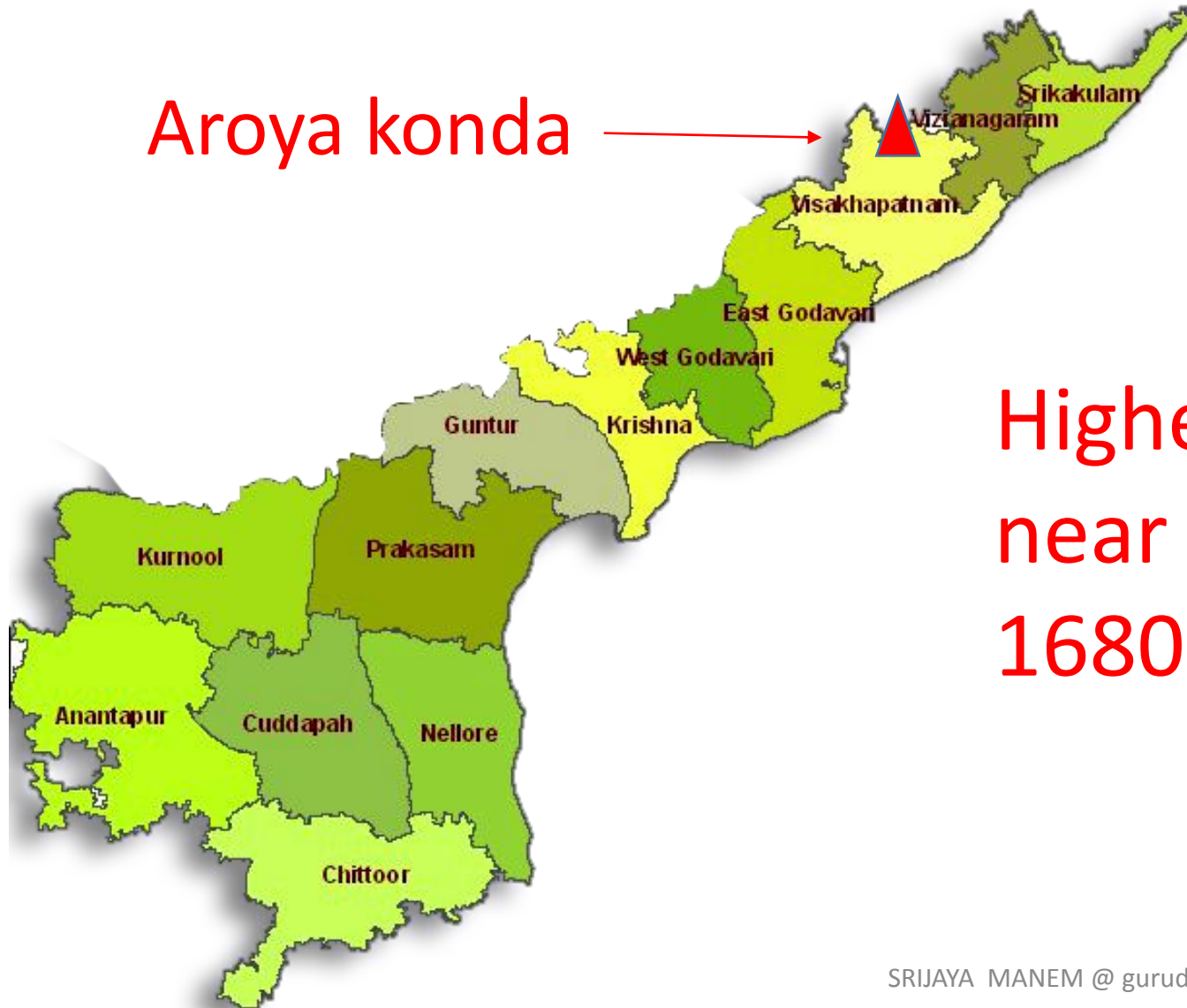
From Mahanadi
valley to Nilgiris

They are not continuous

Average height 900 mts.



ANDHRA PRADESH



Aroya konda

Highest peak is Aroya konda
near Chinthapalli
1680 mts

Some of the hilly tracts in Eastern Ghats

Nallamalas

velikondas

palakondas

Seshachalam hills



Aurangabad
MAHARASHTRA

ODISHA

Puri

Mumbai

Pune

Srikakulam

TELANGANA

Visakhapatnam

Hyderabad

Kolhapur

Vijayawada

Kakinada

Belagavi

Nallamalas

GOA

Hubali-Dharwad

**ANDHRA
PRADESH**

Velikondas

KARNATAKA

Palakondas

Tirupati

Mangaluru

Bengaluru

Chennai

Mysuru

PUDUCHERRY

TAMIL NADU

Kozhikode

Tiruchirappalli

LAKSHADWEEP

Kochi

Madurai

Google

KERALA

Thiruvananthapuram

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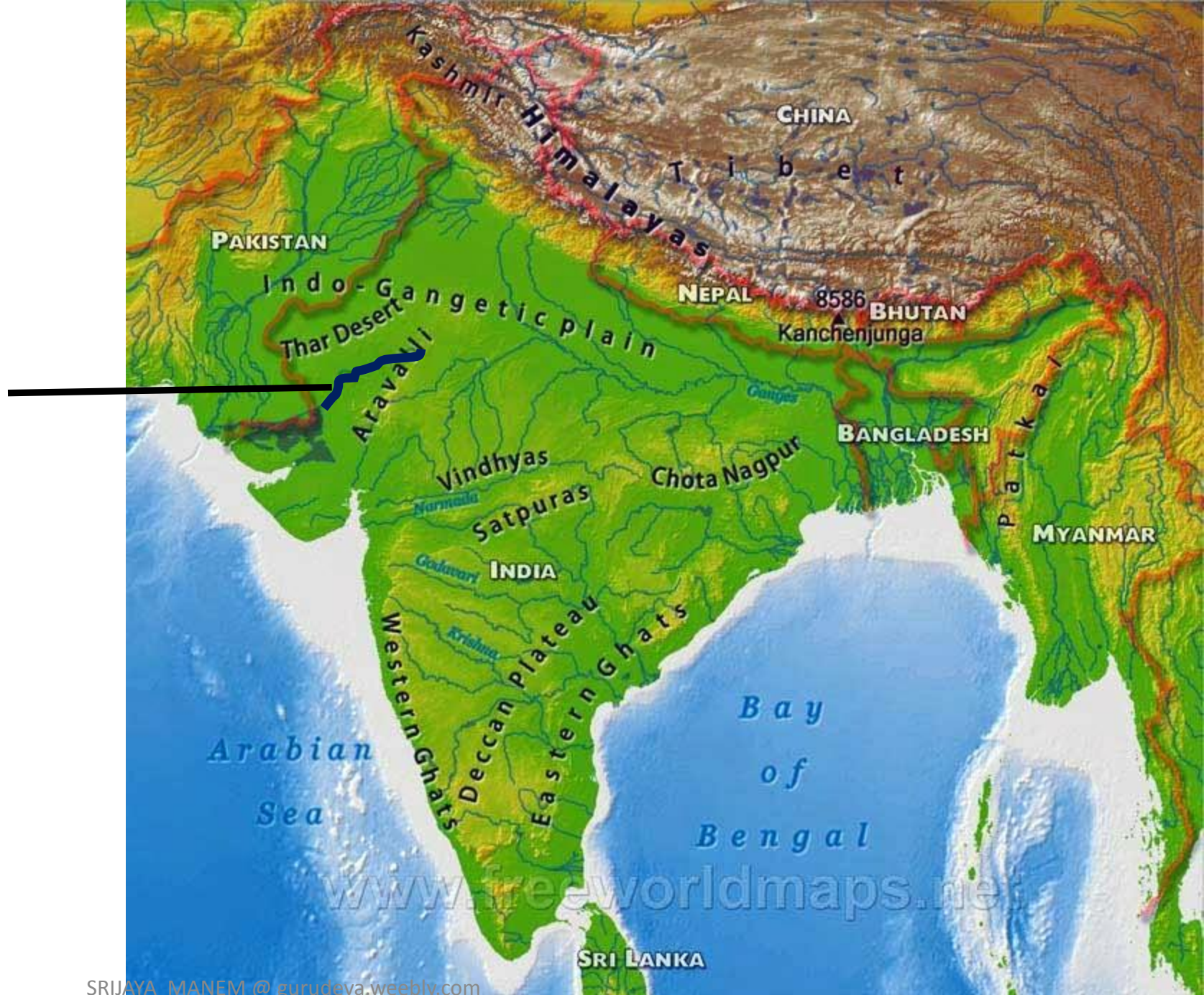


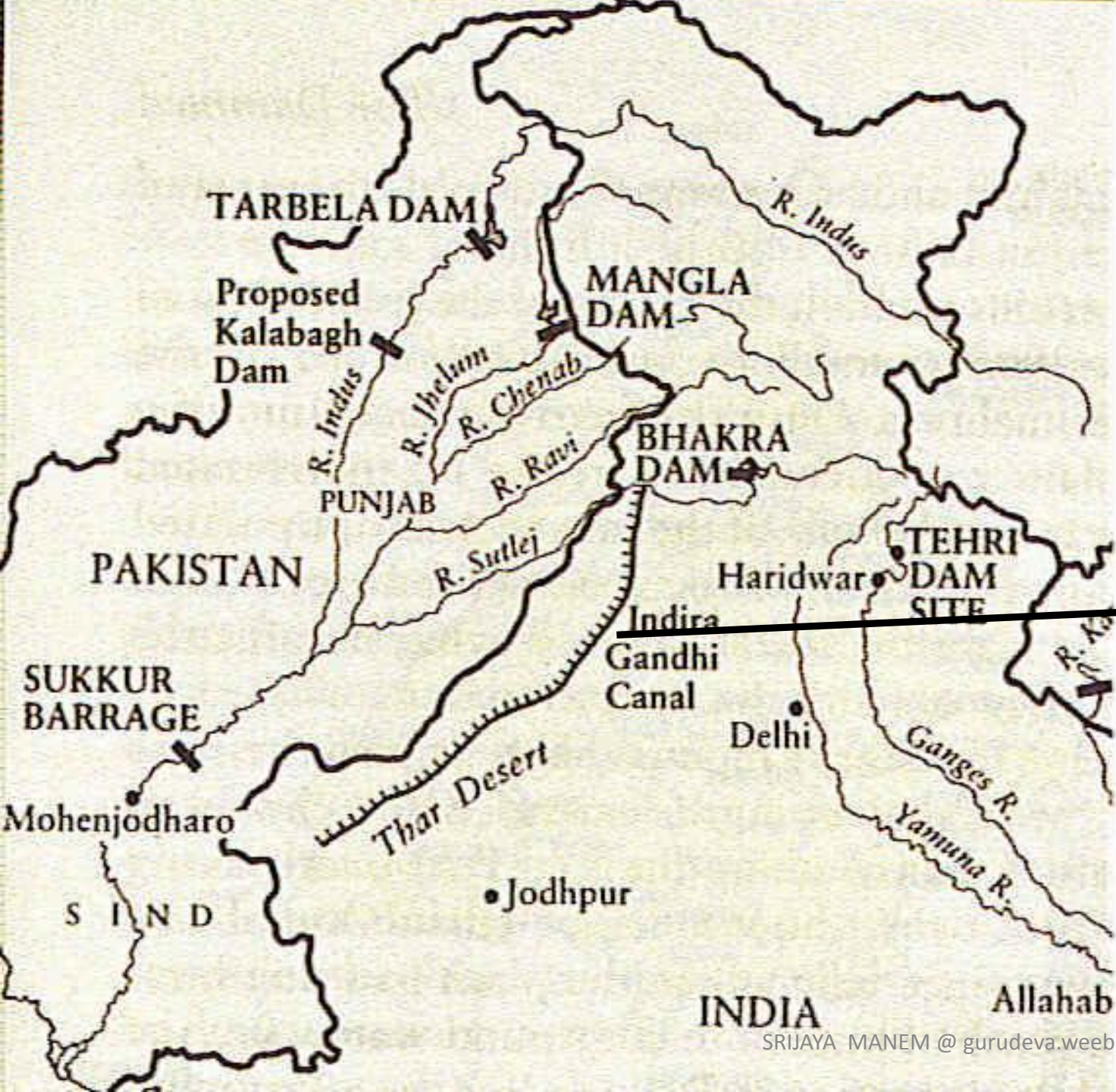
4.The Thar Desert



- Located on the leeward side of Aravalis.
- Receives very low amount of rainfall (100 to 150 mm).
- Sandy plains.
- Very low vegetation.
- Streams appear during rainy season.
- Luni is the only river present in this area.
- Indira Gandhi canal, which is the longest canal present in this area.

Luni river





Indira Gandhi Canal



5. The Coastal Plains

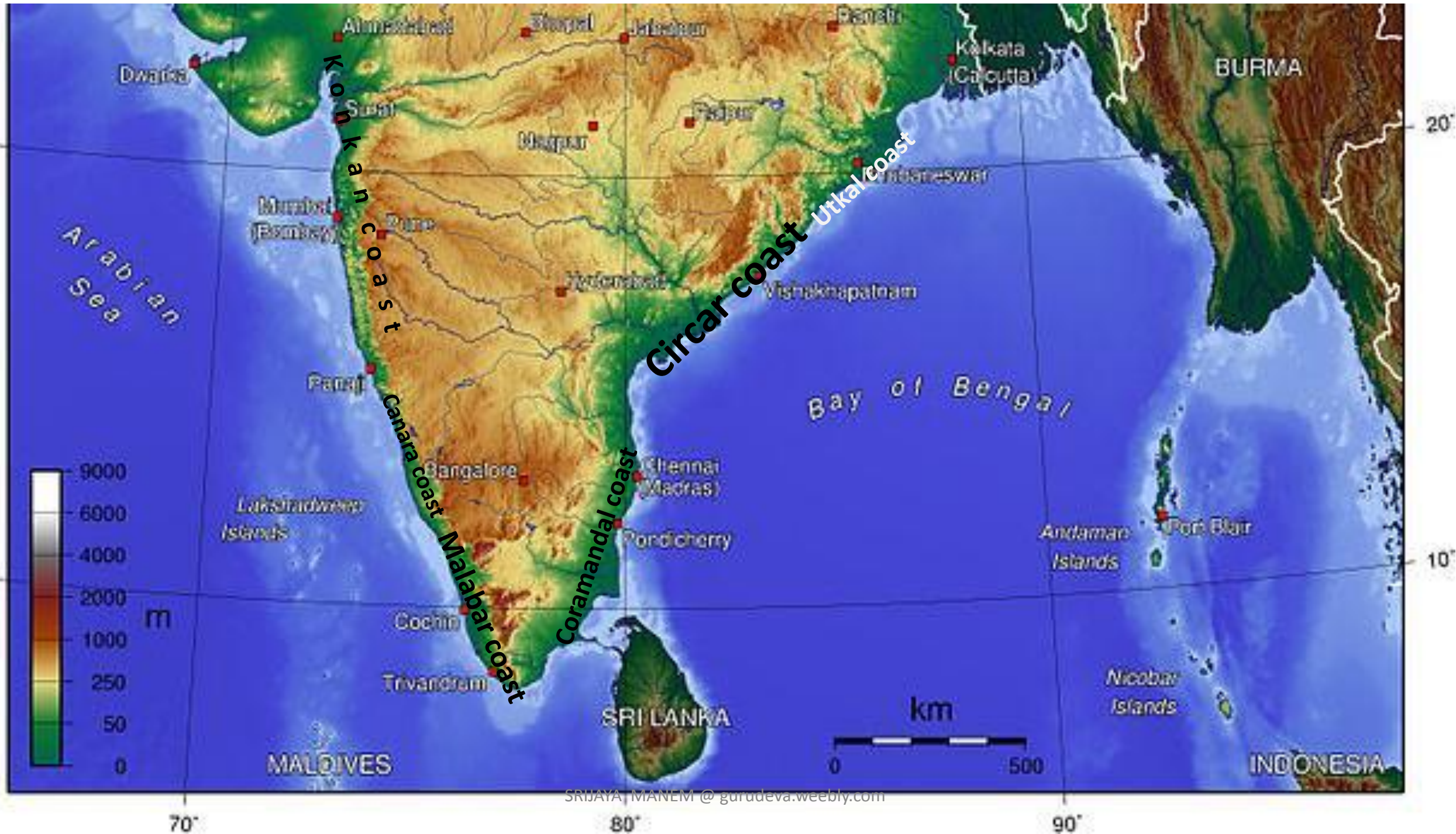
1. The West Coastal Plain: It starts from Rann of Kutch and ends at Kanyakumari.
 - ❖ It is narrower, uneven and broken by hilly terrain.
 - ❖ It has three parts.
 - ❖ Konkan Coast - Maharashtra and Goa.
 - ❖ Canara Coast - Karnataka.
 - ❖ Malabar Coast – Kerala.

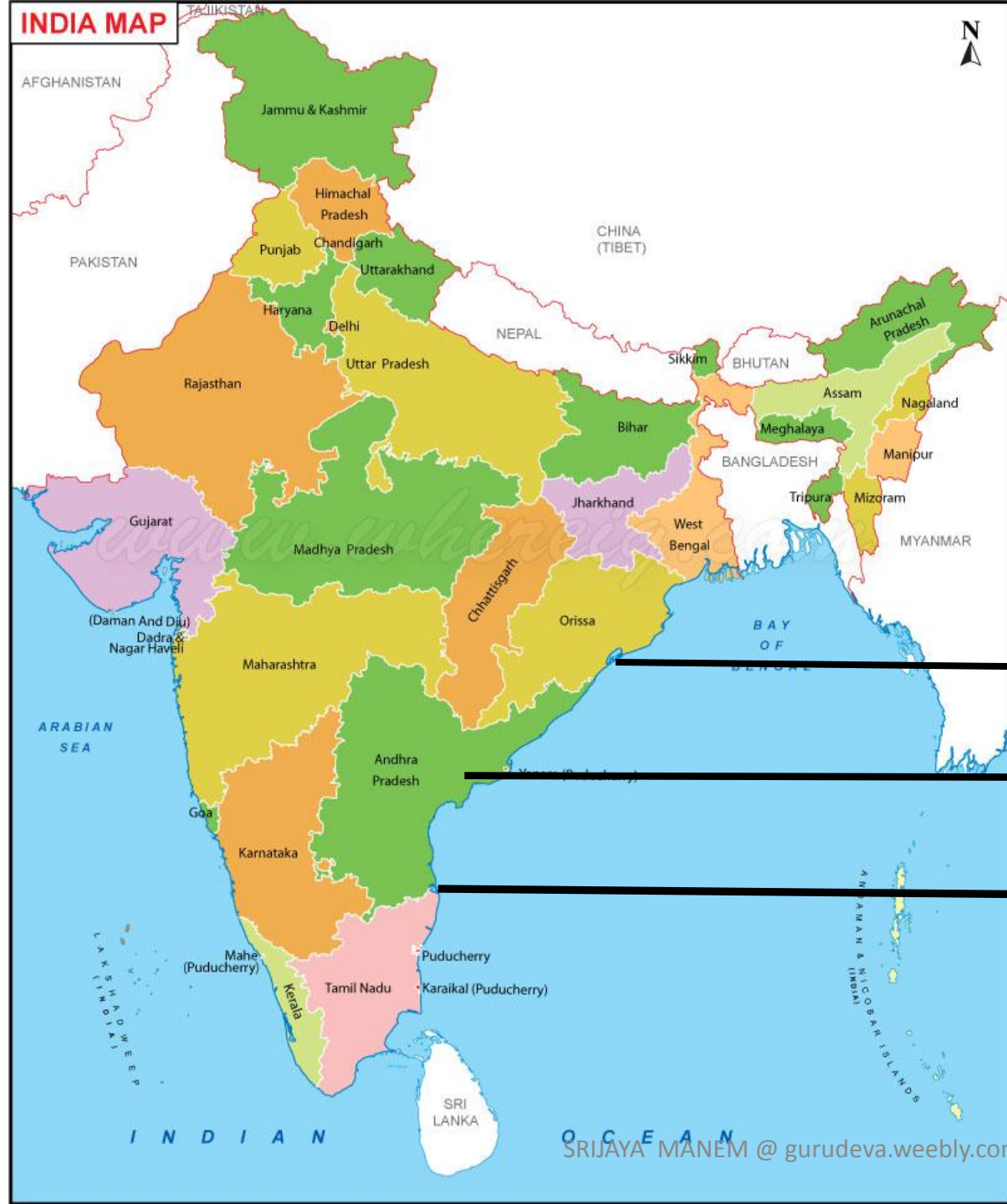
Coastal plains



2. The East Coastal Plain: It stretches from Mahanadi in Odisha to Cauvery deltas in Tamil Nadu.

- ❑ Formed by Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery.
- ❑ Very fertile lands.
- ❑ Utkal coast – Odisha
- ❑ Circar coast – Andhra Pradesh
- ❑ Coramandal coast – Tamil Nadu





Chilka lake

Kolleru lake

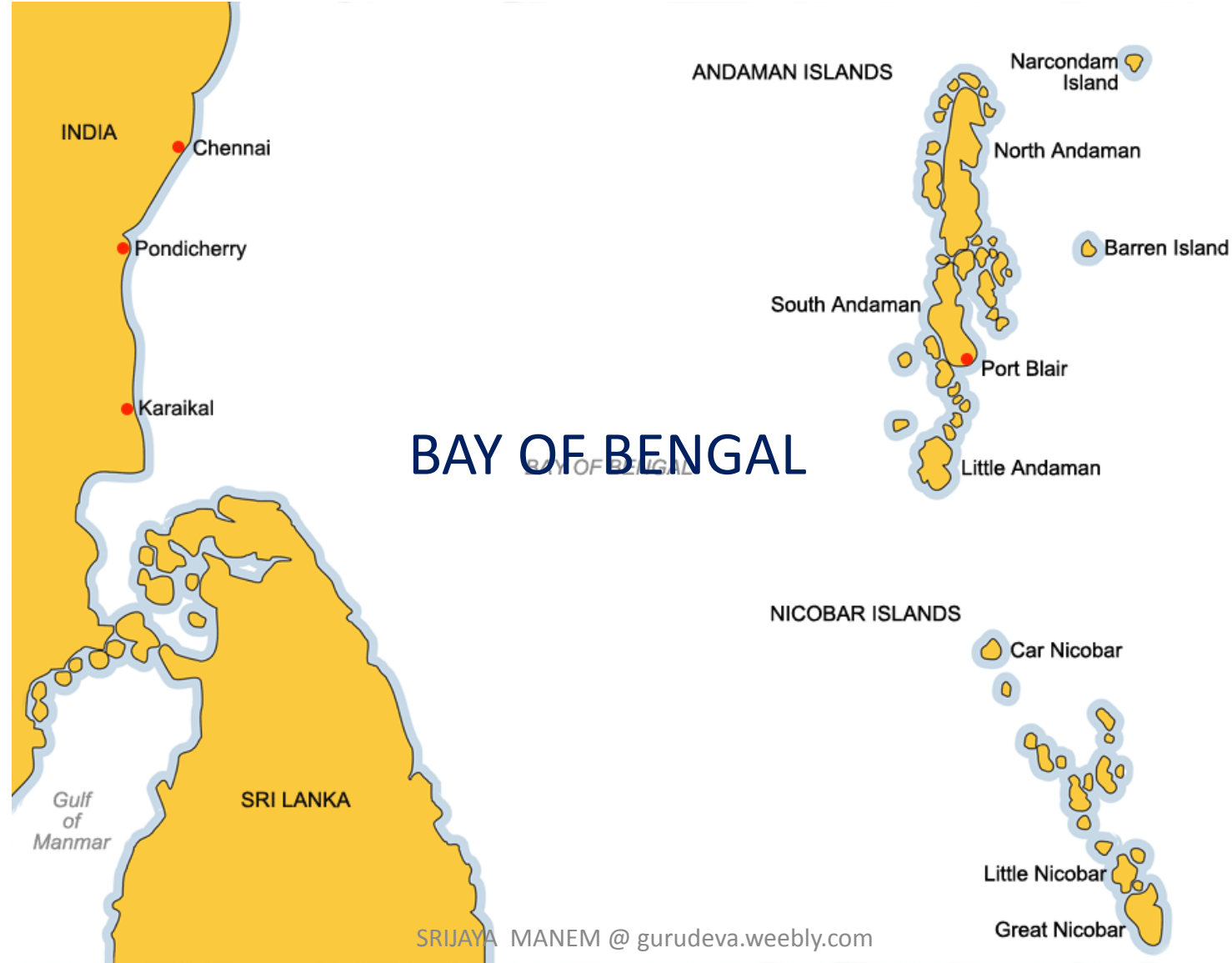
Pulicot lake

6.The Islands

There are two groups of islands.

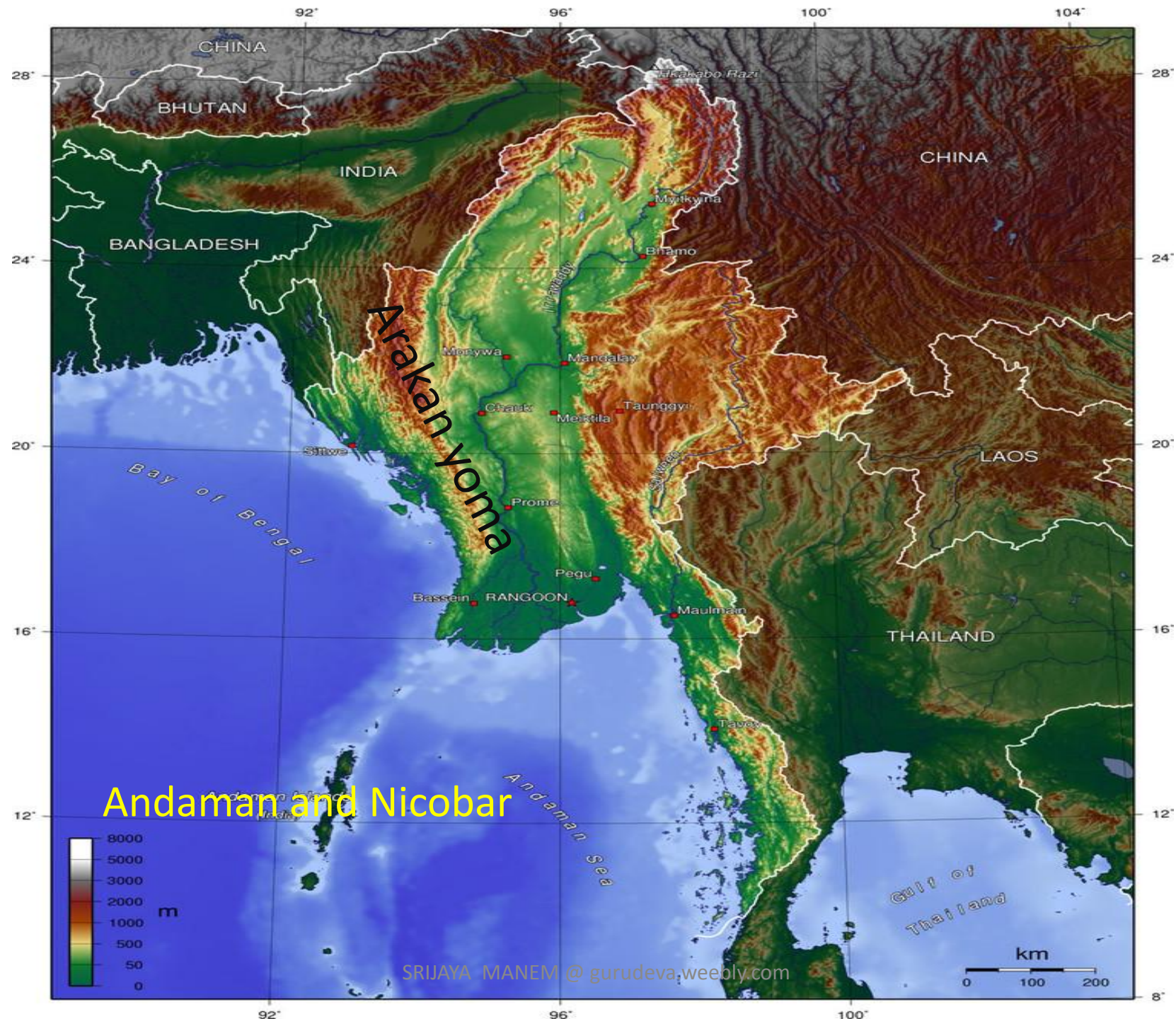


1.Andaman and Nicobar islands



- They are stretched in Bay of Bengal.
- They are elevated portion of Arkan Yoma.
- Narcondam and Barren islands are volcanic origin.

- The southern most tip of India is Indira point found in Nicobar islands.
- It is submerged during the 2004 Tsunami.



ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

ANDHRA PRADESH

PUDUCHERRY

TAMILNADU

PUDUCHERRY

BAY OF BENGAL

SRILANKA

Map not to scale

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Narcondam

Narcondam Island

Barren

Barren Island

RITCHES ARCHIPELAGO (ANDAMAN)

PORT BLAIR

Duncan Passage

Ten Degree Channel

Car Nicobar Island

Kakana

Camorta I.

Tarasa Dwip

Tilanchang Dwip

Nancowry I.

Sambrero Channel

Katchall Island

Little Nicobar

Dakoank

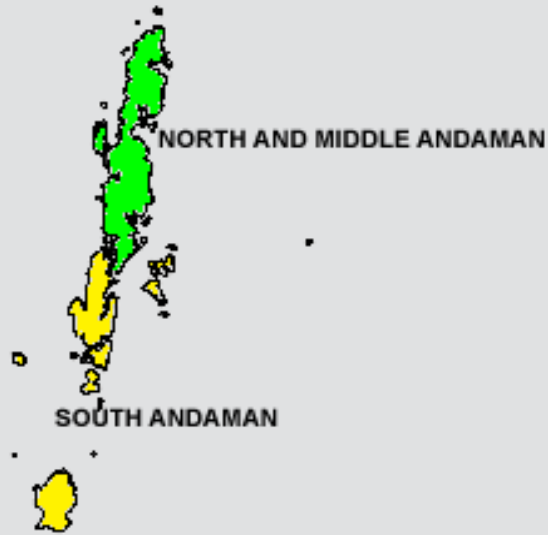
Great Nicobar

Indira Point

Indira Point



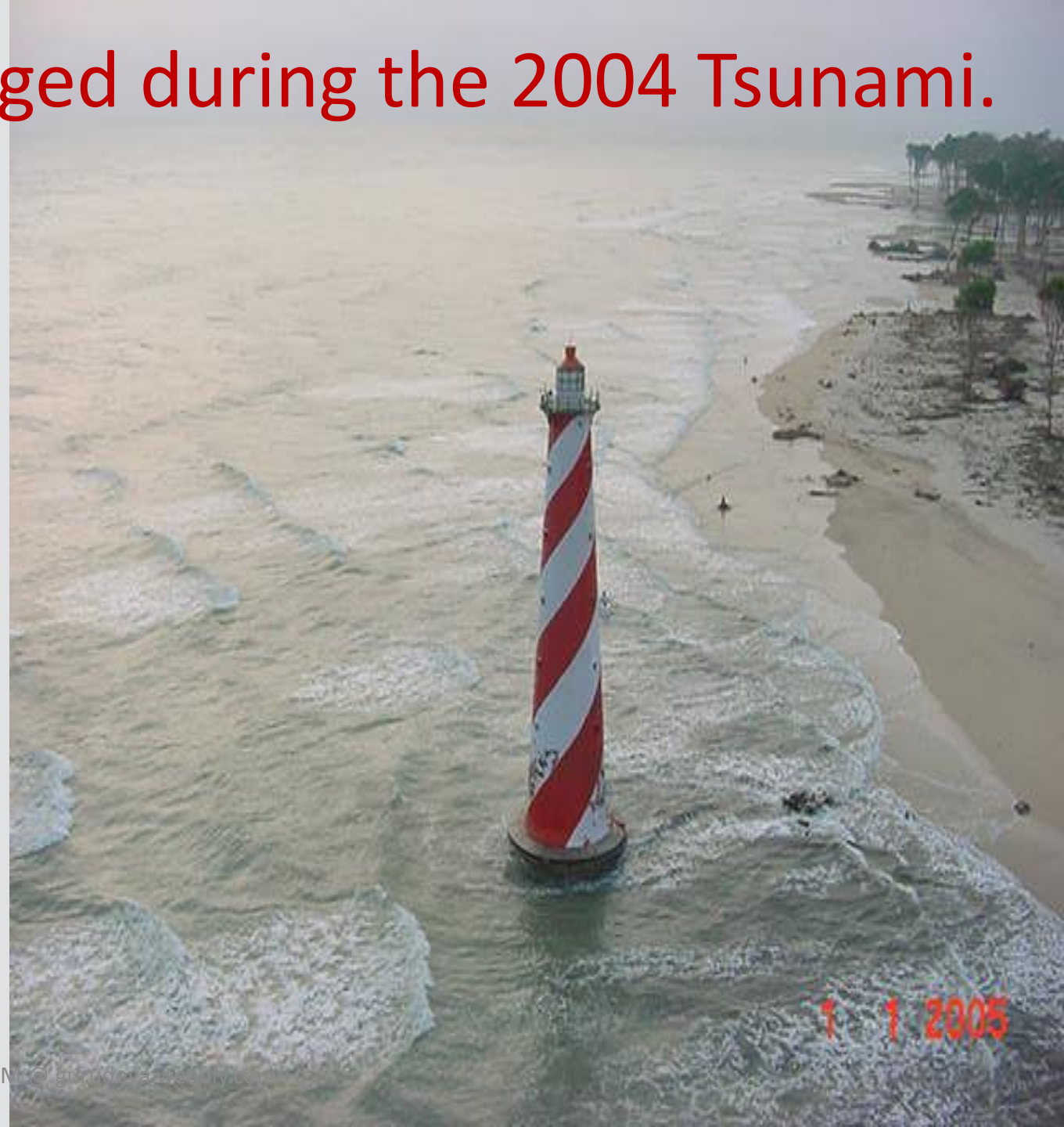
Indira point submerged during the 2004 Tsunami.



Indira point

www.veethi.com

SUDAYA MANENT © 2004-2005



1 1 2005

A place in Andaman



2. Lakshadweep Islands

➤ They are located in Arabian Sea.

➤ They are of coral origin.

➤ The total area is 32 Sq.Kms.

➤ These islands are famous for variety of flora
and fauna.

Lakshadweep



Coral Reefs



Coral islands



An island in Lakshadweep





Srijaya Manem