

'Gondwanaland'

(Eastward extension)

Bundelkhand

&
Baghelkhand

[Chotanagpur plateau]

↓ (further eastwards)
drained by Damodar River

- 1) Mountains
- 2) Plains,
- 3) Desert
- 4) Plateau
- 5) Islands.

• Soil colour differs because of the presence of various types of rocks.

- India's relief features are an outcome of processes like weathering, erosion and deposition.

- 'Theory of Plate Tectonics'

↓
Movement of major and minor plates causing stress and leading to processes like — folding, faulting and volcanic activities.

Gondwanaland previously comprised of :-
India, Australia, South Africa, South America and Antarctica.

→ The Himalayan Mountains

- young fold mountains
- lofty
- rugged

The Himalayan mountains are the most rugged mountain barriers of the world.

- 2400 kms long
400 kms in width



Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh

- Greater ^(Inner) Himalayas (Avg. Height 6000 m)
 - Middle ^(Himachal) _(Lesser) " (3700 to 4500 m)
 - Lower " _(Outer Himalayas / Shiwaliks) (900 m to 1100 m)
- (Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar and Mahabharat)

The longitudinal valley lying between the lesser Himalayas and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns.



Four sections of the Himalayas :-

- Punjab Himalayas (between the Indus & Satluj)
- Kumaon Himalayas (btwn the Satluj and Kali)
- Nepal Himalayas (btwn the Kali & Tista)

— Assam Himalayas (btwn. Tista & the Dibang)
(Eastern Himalayas) ↓
Tsangpo

The Northern Plains

- formed by the interplay of 3 major river systems - the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- area of 7 lakh sq. km
 - 240 km long
 - 320 km broad.
- Main work of Himalayan rivers is to deposit silt and make the areas fertile.

4 regions of the Northern Plains —

- Bhabar belt — laying at the foot of the Shivaliks, 8 to 16 kms. It is full of pebbles.

- Terai - lying next to Bhabar, a wet and marshy area with wildlife and forests.
- Bangar - Older alluvium plains rise above the level of the flood plains.
- Khadar - Young alluvium of the flood plains.

The Peninsular Plateau (tableland)

- formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwanaland.
- old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- • The Central Highlands (north of the Narmada river)
• The Deccan Plateau. (lies south of the Narmada River)
- Western Ghats & Eastern Ghats
 (higher)
 ↳ highest peak - Mahendragiri (1501 m)

↳ highest peak -
Anaimudi
(2695m).

(1501 m)⁰

→ Deccan Trap region has black soil.

The Indian Desert

- western margins of the Aravalli range
- Crescent shaped dunes found - (barchans)
- very little rainfall.
- Luni (only large river in the desert)

The Coastal Plains

- narrow coastal strips
- Western Coastal Plains

- Konkan Coast
(Mumbai - Goa)
- Karnad Plain

Eastern Coastal Plain

- Northern Circars
- Coromandal Coast

- Malabar Coast

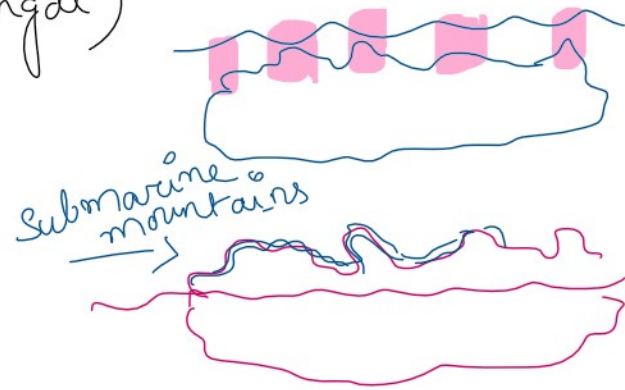
Islands

Lakshadweep islands in the Arabian Sea

- ↳ Kerala
- ↳ Lacadive, Minicoy and Amindive

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- elongated chain (Bay of Bengal)



Geomorphic Process

formation + deformation of landforms

- internal + external forces
- causing stress, chemical actions on earth materials

... causing stress, chemical actions on earth materials

→ bringing about changes



Endogenic Forces

- internal forces (interior of the earth)
- playing a crucial role in shaping the earth's crust.

E.g. mountain building forces, continent drifting forces, earthquakes, volcanism, etc.

→ land building forces

Exogenic Forces

- external forces (exterior of the earth)
- forces originating within the Earth's atmosphere.
- E.g. wind, waves, water, etc.
- weathering, mass movement, erosion, deposition.
- land wearing forces (deteriorating)