

CONTEMPARY INDIA-1

WELCOME TO STD IX

SUBJECT : (GEOGRAPHY)

CHAPTER NUMBER: 2

**CHAPTER NAME : THE PHYSICAL FEATURE OF
INDIA**

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

MAJOR PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

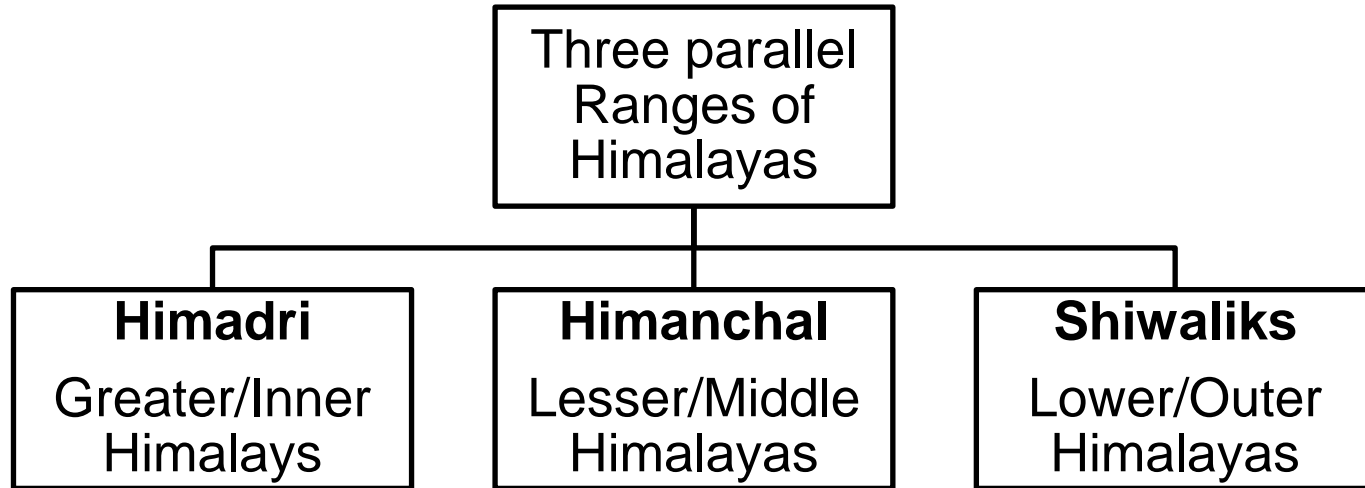
- ✓ 1.The Himalayan Mountains
- ✓ 2.The Northern Plains
- ✓ 3The Peninsular Plateau
- ✓ 4.The Indian Desert
- ✓ 5.The Coastal Plains
- ✓ 6.The Islands

✓ MAJOR PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

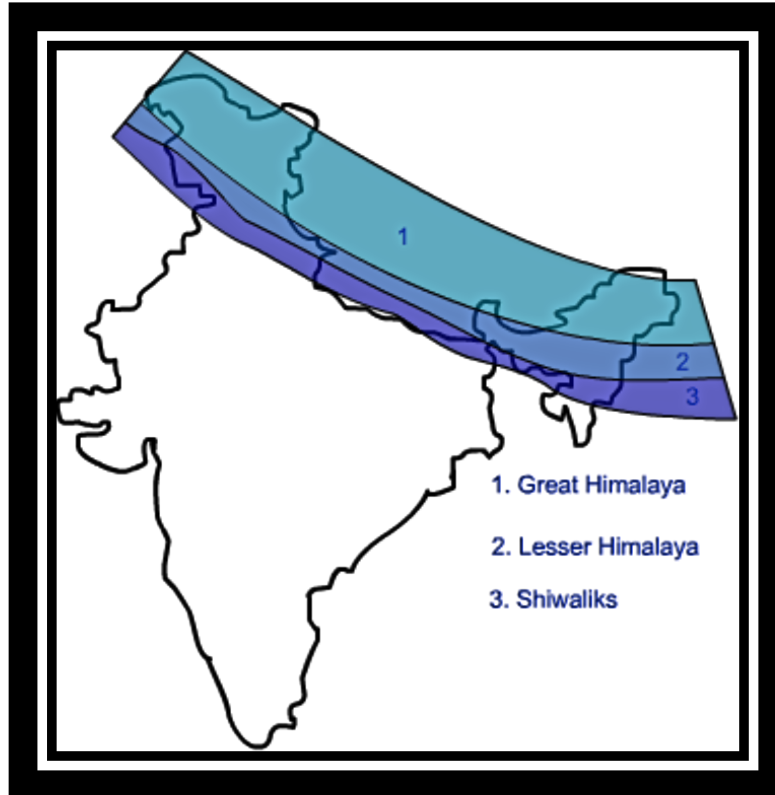
THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS

1.The Himalayan Mountains

- Geologically young and structurally fold mountains.
- Loftiest and rugged mountain barriers of the world (2400km, width varies from 400km in Kashmir to 150km in ArunachalPradesh)



INDIA- PHYSICAL MAP



- Purvanchal Himalaya or Eastern Hills and Mountains (composed of sandstones, dense forest cover, includes Patkai Hills, Naga Hills, Manipur Hills and Mizo Hills).

HIMADRI-

- Most Continuous range consisting of loftiest peaks (average height 6000metres) Prominent Himalayan Peaks- K2, Kangchenjunga, Nanga Parbat
- Asymmetrical in nature, composed of granite rocks, perennially snow bound glaciers (Gangotri, Satopanth).

HIMACHAL-

- South of the Himadri, most rugged mountain system, composed of compressed and altered rocks, Altitude varies between 3700 and 4500metres, average width is 50km.
- PirPanjal range-longest range
- Dhauladhar and Mahabharat range
- Famous Valley-Kashmir, Kangra, Kullu
- Hill Stations- Dalhousie, Dharamsala, Kasauli, Kufri, Shimla, Manali

Map skill

- Locate and label the following on the map of India:
- Mountain Ranges:- The Karakoram Ranges, the Zaskar ranges, The Shiwalik Ranges.
- Mountain Peaks: K2, Kanchenjunga.

THANKING YOU
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