

CONTEMPARY INDIA-1

WELCOME TO STD IX

SUBJECT : (GEOGRAPHY)

CHAPTER NUMBER: 2

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

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

The Himalayas

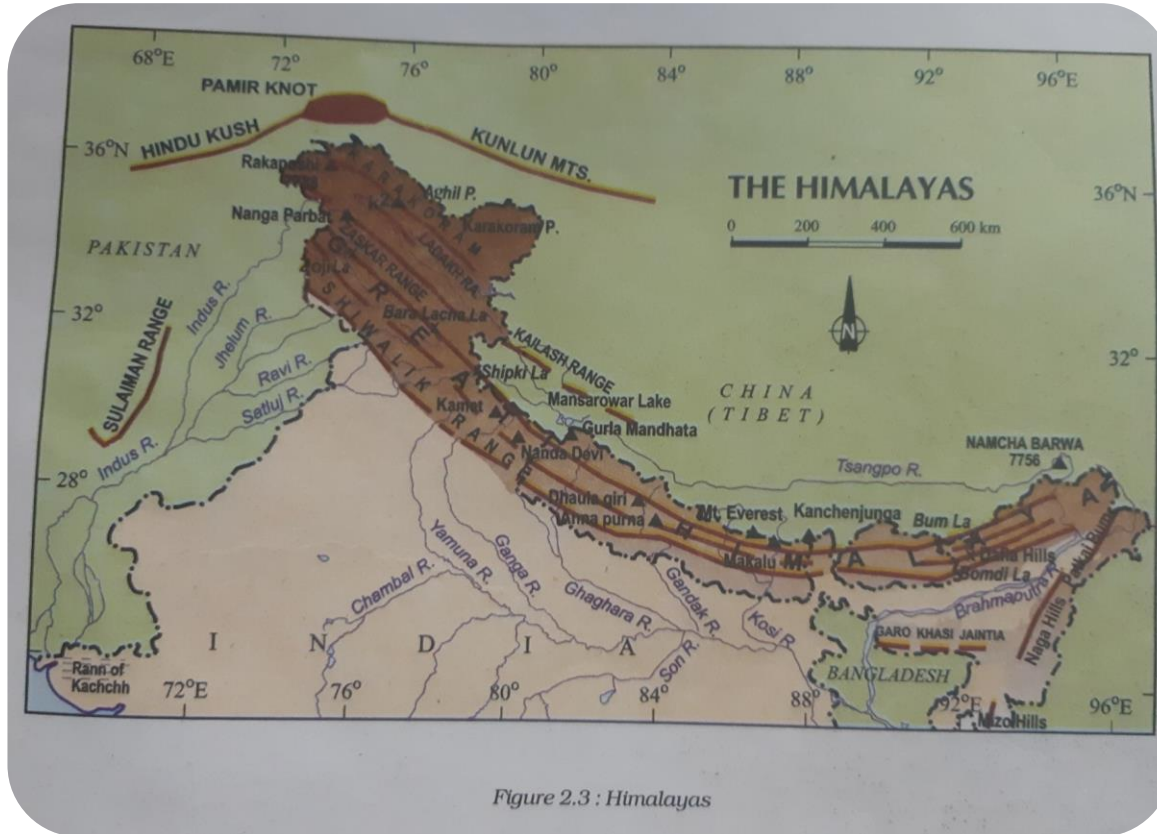


Figure 2.3 : Himalayas

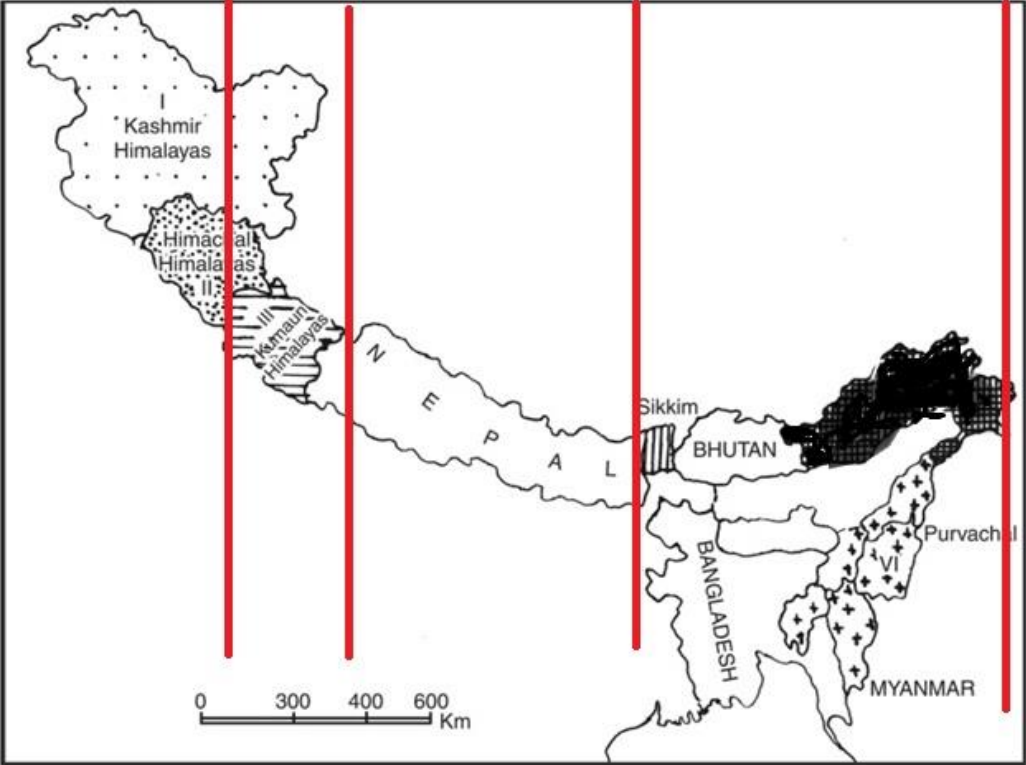
SHIVALLIKS-

- width 10-50km, varying altitude between 900 and 1100 metres
- composed of unconsolidated sediments, valleys are covered with thick gravel and alluvium.
- Duns- The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks. Dehera Dun, Kotli Dun, Patli Dun.

West to east division (demarcated by river valleys)

- Between Indus and Satluj River -**Punjab Himalaya** (regionally Kashmir and Himachal Himalayan)
- Between Satluj and Kali River- **Kumaon Himalayas**
- Between the Kali and Teesta River- **Nepal Himalayas**
- Between Teesta and Dihang River- **Assam Himalayas**

Longitudinal-Division-of-the-Himalayas



Eastern Hills and Mountains:

- The Brahmaputra marks the eastern border of the Himalayas.
- Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend sharply towards south and form the Eastern hills or Purvachal.
- These hills run through the north eastern states of India. They are mostly composed of sandstones. These hills are composed of the Patkai Hills, Naga Hills, Manipuri Hills and Mizo Hills.

Significance of Himalayas

The Himalayas lie on the northern border of India like a physical barrier. They separate India from Central Asia.

(ii) They have huge cover of snow and glaciers which are the sources for a number of perennial rivers of India. These rivers helped in the formation of northern plains of India, therefore provide water for irrigation, navigation and for generating hydel-power.

(iii) The Himalayas also act as climatic barriers, since they protect the northern plains in winters from the freezing cold winds blowing from Central Asia. They are also able to stop and deflect the rain bearing southern-west monsoon winds towards northern plains of India.

(iv) Forests in the foothills of Himalayas provide habitat for a number of wild animals, birds, insects etc.

(v) In Himadari, there are a number of beautiful hill stations like Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Darjeeling.

(vi) Besides, these mountains also provide a natural protection to India from any kind of invasion from outside.

FAMOUS MOUNTAIN PASSES OF HIMALAYAS

Mountain Passes	connecting countries
Shipki La	Himachal Pradesh along Tibet Border
Nathu La	Sikkim and China
Bomdi La	Arunachal Pardesh- China
Lipu Lekh	Uttarakand and Mansarover Lake (Tibet)

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP