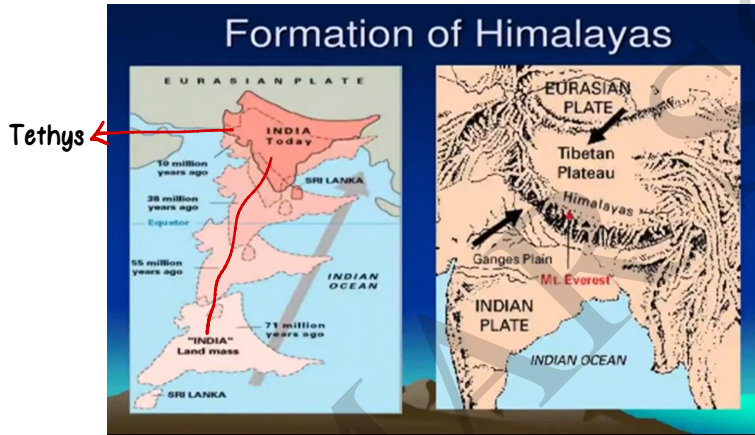


# HIMALAYAS



## India: 6 Physiographic Divisions

1. The Himalayas
2. Northern Plains
3. Peninsular Plateau
4. The Great Indian Desert
5. Coastal Plains
6. Group of Islands



## Northern Mountains

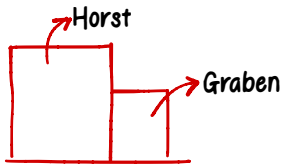
Himalayas → Plate convergence

- Young fold mountains (formation: million of years ago)

Eg:

- Andes Mt. Range (South America)
- Alps Mt. Range (Europe)
- Rockies Mt. Range (North America)
  
- Old fold mountains: formed billion years ago
- Ural Mt. Range (separates Europe and Asia)
- Appalachians (North America)
- Aravalli (India)

## Block Mountains



Eg:

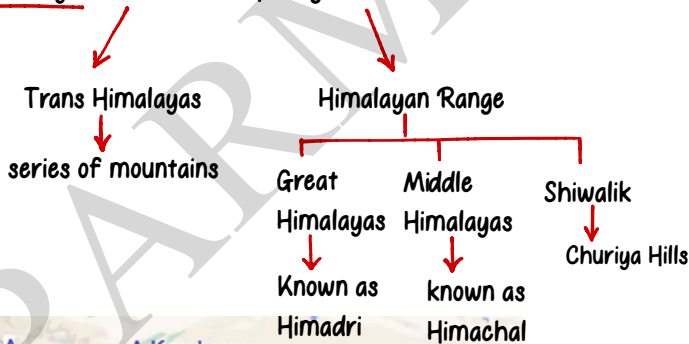
- Vosges Mountain (France)
- Caucasus Mountains

## Volcanic Mountains

Eg:

- Mount Kilimanjaro (Africa)
- Mount Stromboli (light house of Mediterranean)
- Mount Fujiyama (Japan) → Highest volcanic mountain
- Mount Ojas del Salado (Chile-Argentina border)
- Mount Cotopaxi (Ecuador)

- Himalayas: core is made up of granitic rocks



Mt. Kailash is a part

• Trans Himalayas: 3 mountain ranges

1. Karakoram Range: highest peak of this range is K2/Godwin Austin (8611 m, world's second highest peak)
2. Ladakh: high slope
3. Zaskar

→ Shyok river flows b/w Karakoram and Ladakh

→ Tributary of Indus

→ Indus flow b/w Ladakh and Zaskar

Tibet Plateau: known as Roof of the World

Glaciers of Karakoram Range:

1. Siachen → Operation Meghdoot (1984)
  2. Baltoro
- Hispar  
Diafo



1. Great Himalayas/Himadri/Inner Himalayas

- Western most point: Nanga Parvat
- Eastern most point: Namcha Barwa
- Avg. height: 6000 m

Highest Peaks:

1. Mt. Everest (8848 m, highest in the world)
- local names →

Sagarmatha (Nepal)    Chomolungma (Tibet)

2. Mt. Kanchenjunga (Sikkim): Highest in India (8598 m)
3. Nanda Devi: highest peak in Uttarakhand

→ (7816 m)    • Mt. Kamet: Uttarakhand

Nepal:

1. Annapurna (8091 m)
2. Dhaulagiri (8167 m)
3. Mount Makalu

2. Lesser Himalayas/Middle Himalayas/Himachal Himalayas

Avg. Height: 4000 m



Names:

- J & K: Pir Panjal Range
- Himachal Pradesh: Dhauladhar
- Uttarakhand: Nagtibba
- Nepal: Mahabharat Range

- Valley: घाटी



- Kashmir Valley: b/w Great Himalayas and Lesser Himalayas

3. Shiwalik

- Avg. height: 1000 m

- In the Eastern Himalayas gets replaced by Duars

↓  
Good for tea cultivation

- B/w Lesser Himalayas and Shiwaliks: longitudinal valleys known as Duns
- Largest dun: Dehradun



## Regional divisions of Himalayas

- Punjab Himalayas: b/w Indus river and Sutlej river
- Kumaon Himalayas: b/w Sutlej and Kali river
- Nepal Himalayas: b/w Kali and Teesta river
- Assam Himalayas: Dihang and Teesta river

### Kashmir Himalayas: Karewas formation (glacial deposits)

↓  
Zaffron (A local variety of saffron)

#### Lakes:

- Dal Lake
  - Wular Lake
- ) → fresh water lakes
- Pangong Tso
  - Tso Moriri
- ) → salt water lakes

- Jhelum River: Meanders in its youth stage

↓  
Srinagar

### Himachal/Uttarakhand Himalayas

- Tribe: Bhotia
- Summer grasslands: Buggal

### Darjeeling and Sikkim Himachal

- Mt. Kanchenjunga
  - Tribe: Lepcha/Bhutia tribe
  - Absence of Shiwalik → Duars
- ) → jhumming cultivation practiced

### Arunachal Himalayas

- Important peaks: Kangtu and Namcha Barwa
- Important rivers: Kameng, Subansiri, Dibang
- Tribes:

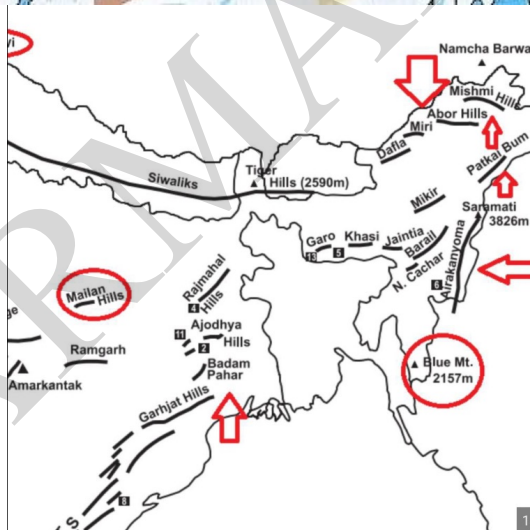
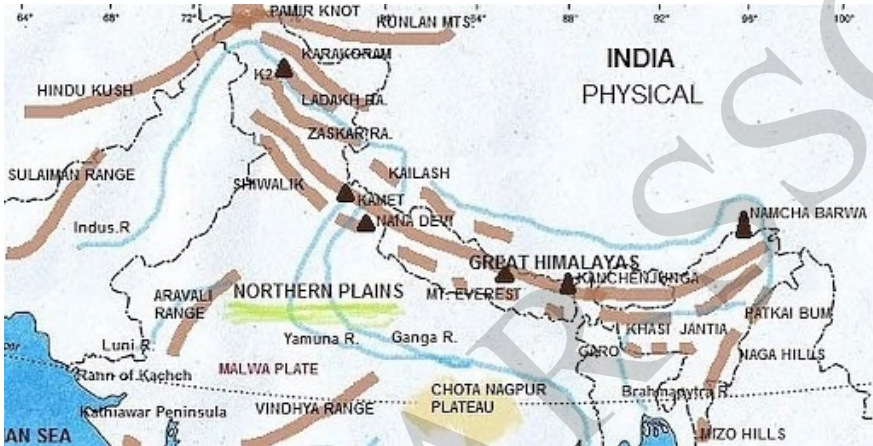
West East

---

Monpa    Abor    Mishimi    Nyishi    Naga

## Eastern/Purvanchal Hills

- Patkai bum
- Naga Hills
- Manipur Hills
- Mizo/Lushai Hills



- Barak River

↓  
Mizoram: Molasses Basin (soft unconsolidated deposits)

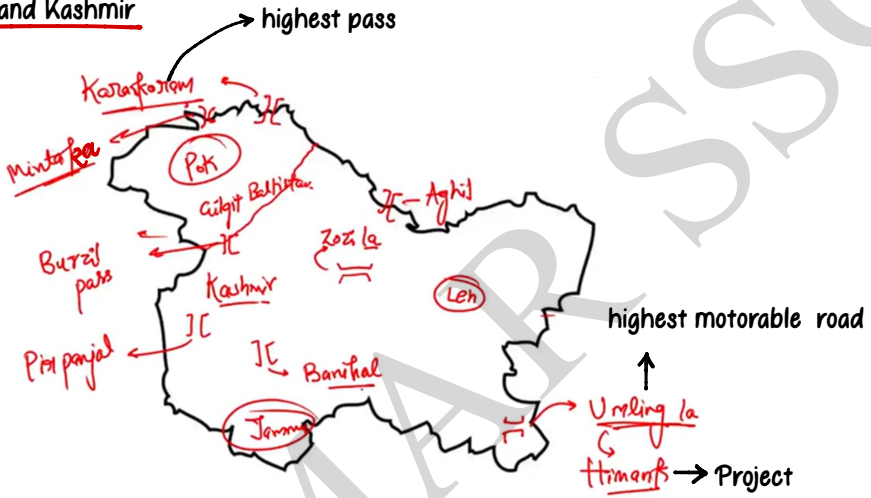
Manipur: Loktak Lake → Keibul Lamjao National Park



- Floating National Park
- State Animal: Shanghai Deer

Passes

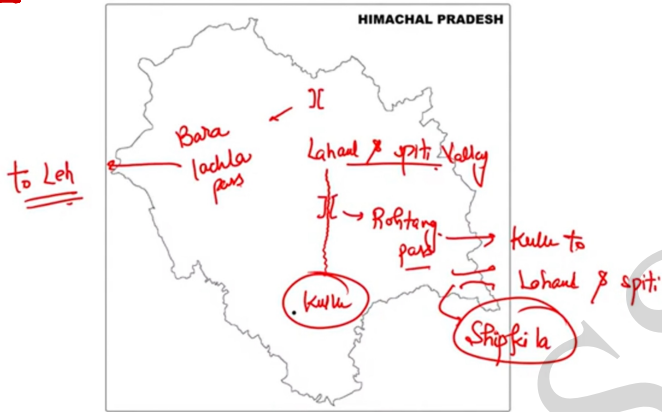
Jammu and Kashmir



- Jammu to Kashmir/Srinagar: Banihal and Pir Panjal
- Kashmir to Gilgit: Burzil
- Kashmir to Leh: Zoji La

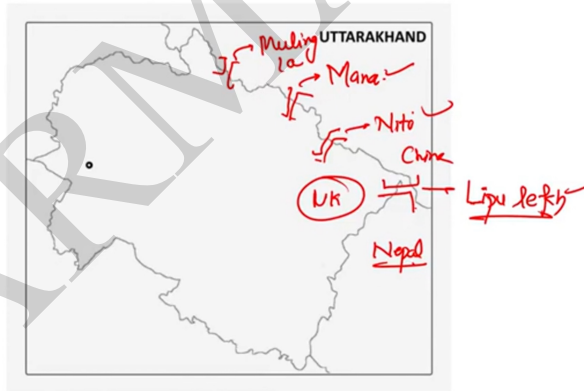


## Himachal Pradesh

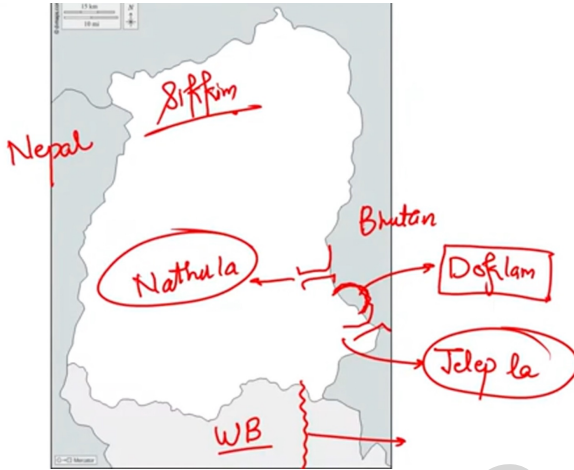


- Rohtang pass connects: Kullu to Lahaul and Spiti Valley
- Baralacha La Pass: Lahaul and Spiti to Leh
- Atal Tunnel in Rohtang Pass

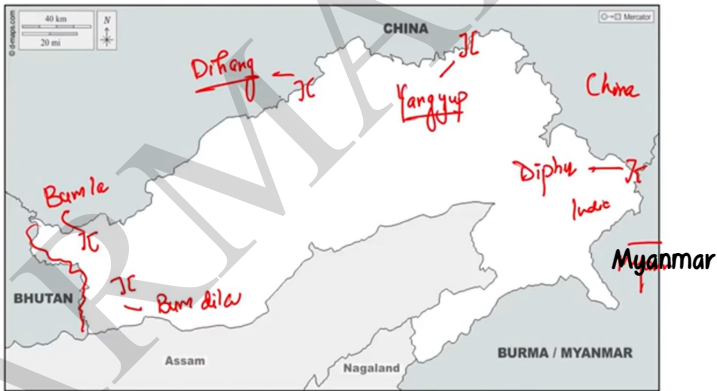
## Uttarakhand



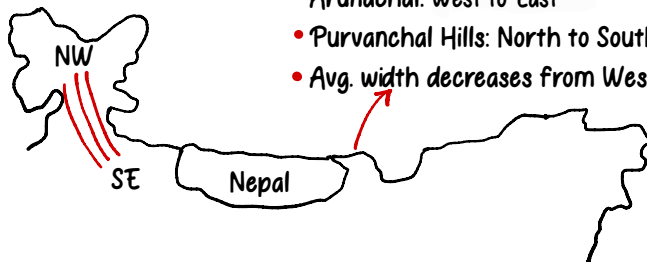
- Lipu Lekh located at Trijunction



Arunachal Pradesh



General Orientation of Himalayas



- NW Himalayas: NW to SE
- Arunachal: West to East
- Purvanchal Hills: North to South
- Avg. width decreases from West to East



- Appalachians: North America Cold mountains
- Aravalli (Cold)
- Ural (Cold)

• Harz Mountains (Germany) → Block mountains

• Terai: Belt



Low land region in Northern India and Southern Nepal

- Mount Krakatoa: Indonesia
- Kotli Dun and Patli Dun located b/w: lesser Himalayas and Shiwaliks
- Highest peak in Peninsular India: Anaimudi
- White Mountain: Dhaulagiri (Nepal), covered with white snow
- Deomali, highest peak of: Odisha
- Mount Tigi: Nagaland
- Mountain near Dhauliganga: Nanda Devi
- Gorichen peak: Arunachal Pradesh
- Mountain b/w India and Nepal: Kanchenjunga