

# CLASS-1



7

## India: The Land of Diversities

# Location of India

**-Latitude :  $8^{\circ}4'$  to  $37^{\circ}6'$  North**

**-Longitude :  $68^{\circ}7'$  to  $97^{\circ}25'$  East**

## Indian peninsula



A peninsula is the land surrounded by ocean on three sides. The southern part of the Indian sub continent is



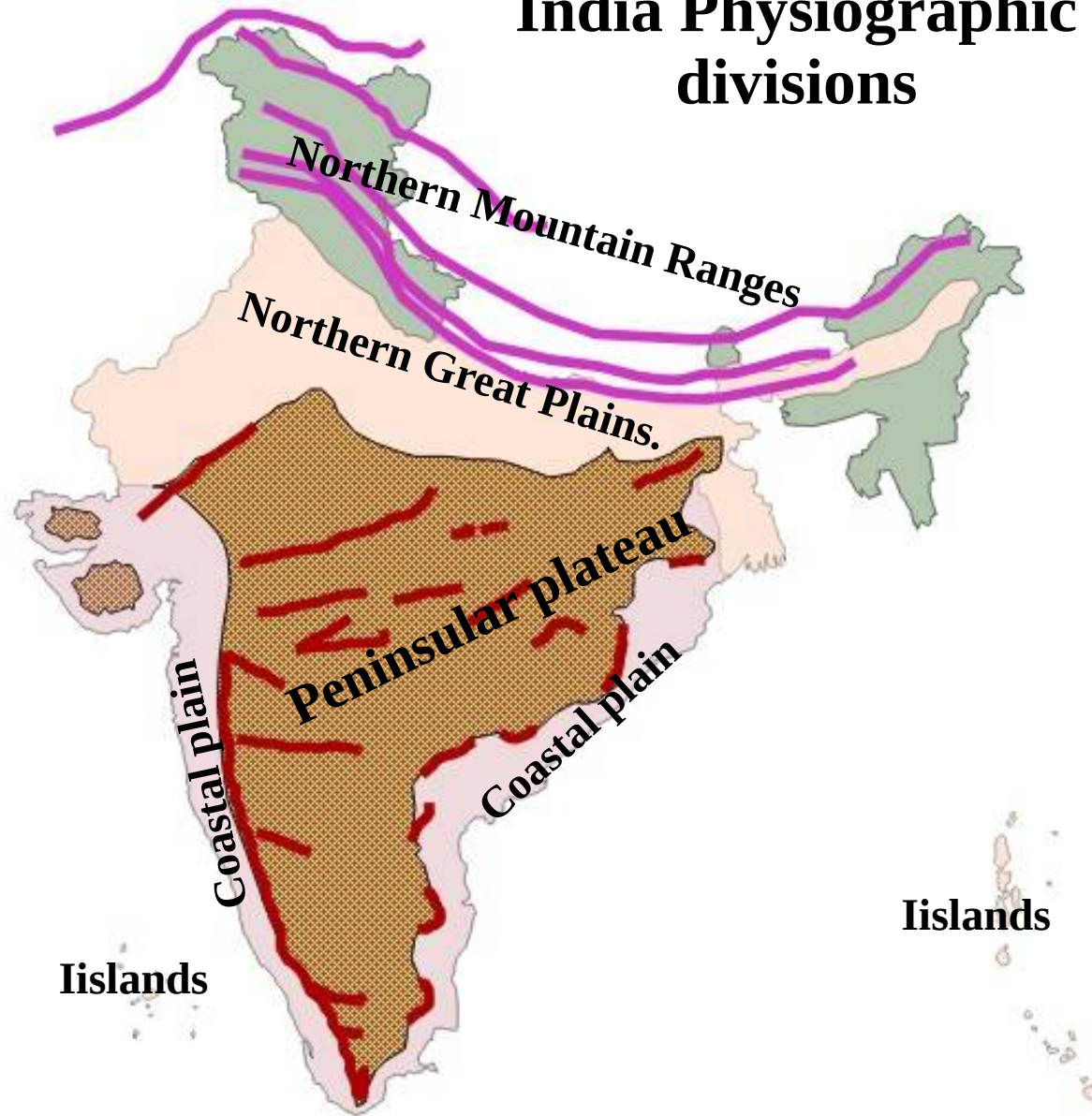
surrounded by oceans and hence it is known as Indian peninsula.



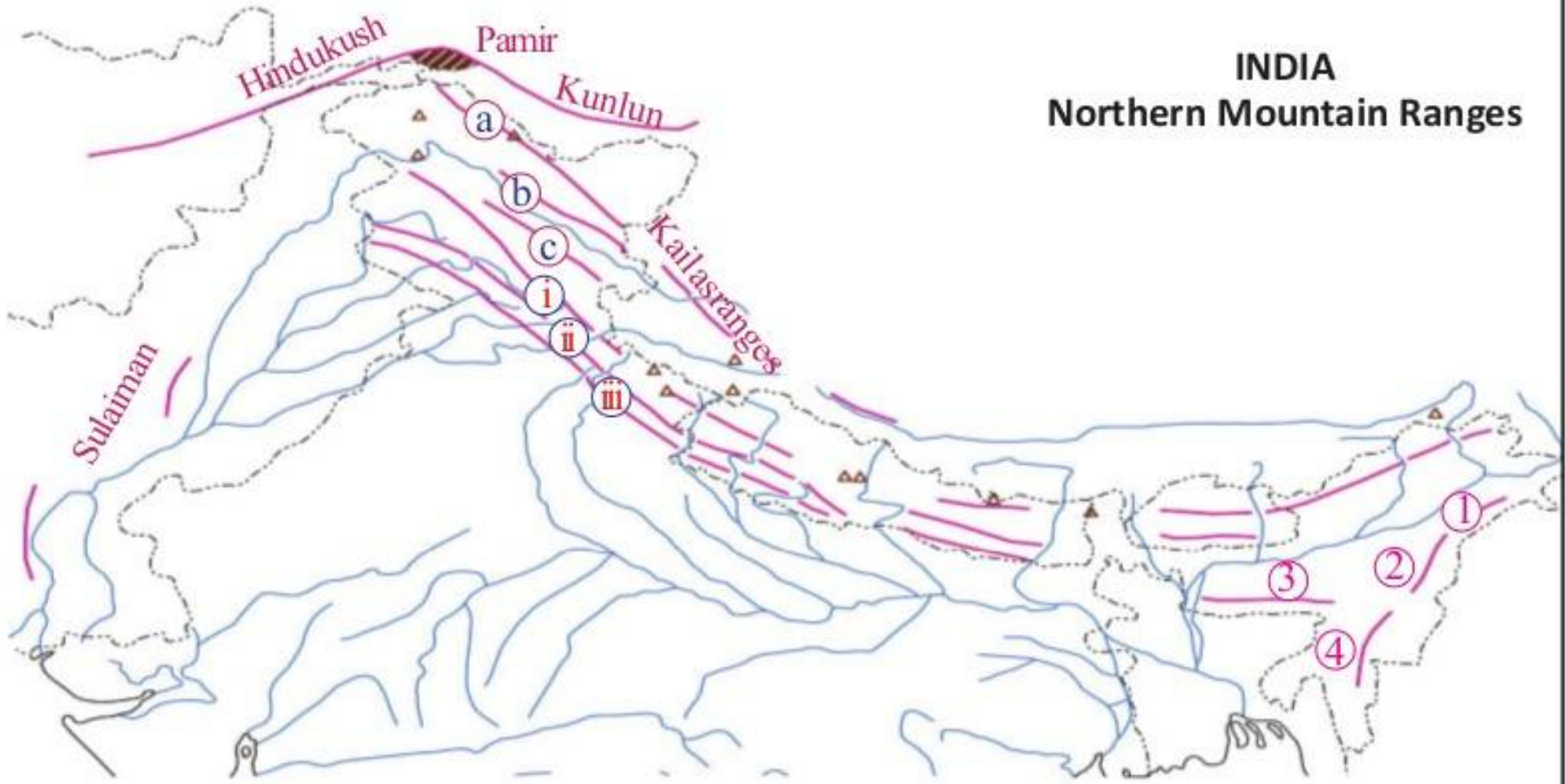
## **Pamir plateau - The roof of the world**

The Pamir plateau situated in Central Asia is known as the roof of the world. The mountain ranges such as Hindukush, Sulaiman, Tien Shan, Kunlun, Karakoram, etc. radiate to different directions from the Pamir knot. The Kailas ranges in Tibet are an extension of the Karakoram mountain ranges.

# India Physiographic divisions



**INDIA**  
**Northern Mountain Ranges**



**In Northern mountain region there are  
three mountain ranges**

**They are:-**

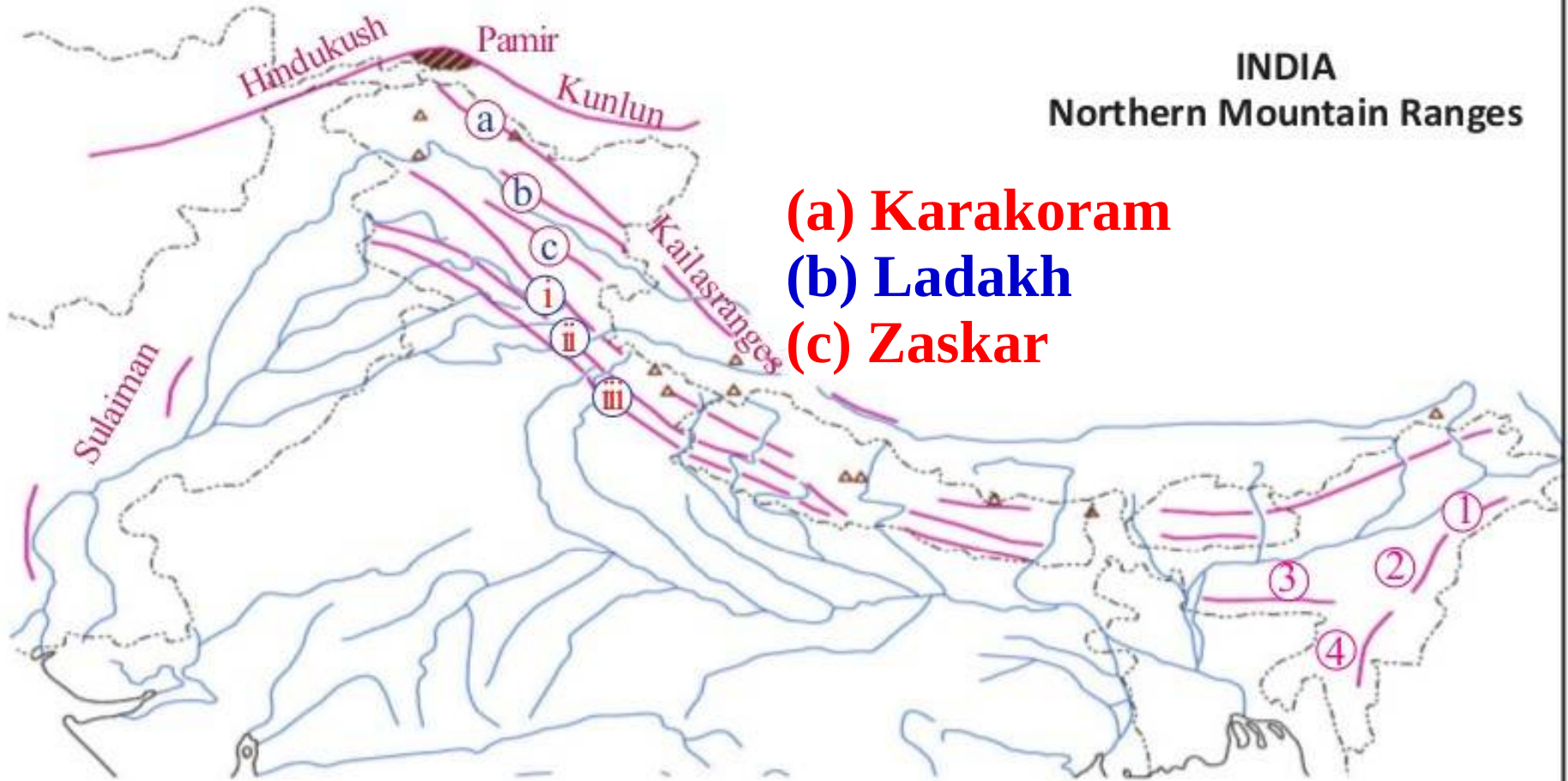
**Trans Himalayas**

**Himalayas**

**Eastern Highlands**

# Trans Himalayas

INDIA  
Northern Mountain Ranges



- (a) Karakoram
- (b) Ladakh
- (c) Zaskar



# Karakoram



**Play 1**

# Ladakh



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# Trans Himalayas

**-Trans Himalayas include Karakoram, Ladakh, and Zaskar mountain ranges.**

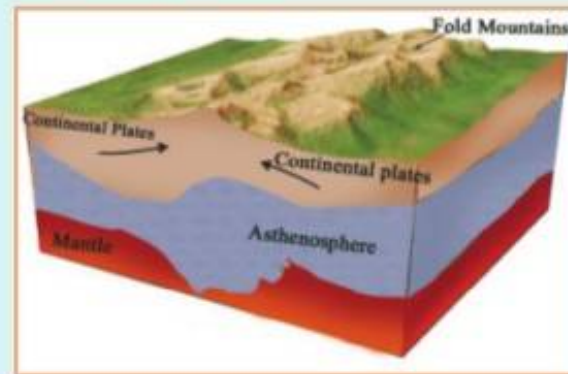
**-Mount K2 (8661m) also known as Godwin Austin, the highest peak in India, is in the Karakoram range.**

**-The average height of the Trans Himalayas is 6000 meters.**



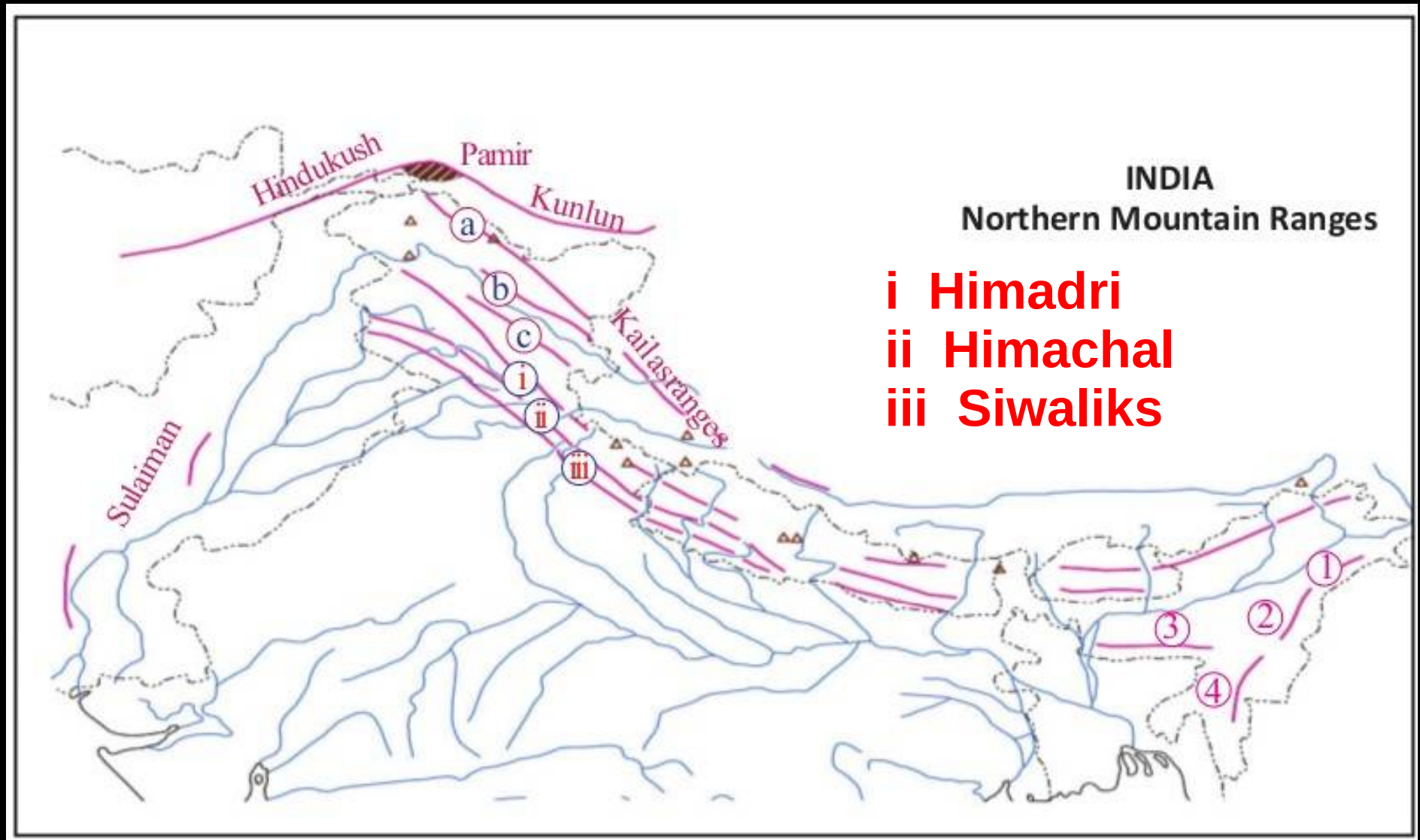
## Birth of the Himalayas

Scientists are of the view that the northern mountains were formed as a result of convergence and the resultant folding up of the bed of the ocean named Tethys which was situated between the Indian plate and the Eurasian plate. The fossils of marine creatures excavated from here support this argument.



**Play**

# Himalayas



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# Himalayas

**-The Himalayan mountain range forms an arc shaped physical division extending between the north - west trans himalayas and the south-east eastern highlands.**

**-These mountain ranges have a length of about 2400 kilometres.**

**-Many of the world's highest peaks are situated here.**

**-The height of these mountains tend to decrease towards the east.**

**-The width of these mountain ranges is just about 150 kilometre in Arunachal Pradesh, whereas it is around 400 kilometre in the Kashmir region.**

**-This physical division extending over 5 lakh square kilometres comprises of three parallel mountain ranges.**

# Characteristic features of Himalayan ranges

-Himalayan ranges are divided in to three.

They are :-

Himadri,

Himachal,

Siwaliks.



# Himadri

- **The highest mountain range.**
- **Average altitude is 6000 metres.**
- **Origin of the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra.**
- **Has a number of peaks above 8000 metres  
(Eg: Kanchenjunga, Nandadevi)**

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# Himachal

- **Situated to the south of the Himadri.**
- **Average altitude is 3000 metres.**
- **The hill stations like Shimla, Darjeeling, etc. are situated in the southern slopes of this range.**

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# Siwaliks

- **Situated to the south of the Himachal.**
- **Average altitude is 1220 metres.**
- **As the Himalayan rivers cut across this range, its continuity breaks at many places.**
- **Broad flat valleys seen along these ranges are called Duns. (Eg: Dehradun)**

## Passes across the northern mountain region

Passes are the comparatively narrow natural passages across the mountain ranges. These mountain passages have a significant role in linking the cultures prevailing on both sides of these sky scraping mountain ranges.



Passes	Places connected
• Lipu lekh	Uttarkhand - Tibet
• Shipki la	Himachal Pradesh - Tibet
• Soji la	Srinagar - Kargil
• Nathu la	Sikkim - Tibet



**Oak**

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# Chestnut tree

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# Chestnut

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# Maple

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# Natural vegetation of Himalaya

**-Oak, chestnut, maple etc. are seen at an altitude of 1000 to 2000 metres**

**-Above 2000 metres are the coniferous trees such as deodar, spruce, etc.**

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# Deodar

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# Spruce

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# Human life in the lap of the Himalayas

- The major means of livelihood is animal rearing that depends purely on the grasslands here.
- Sheep are commercially reared in Kashmir and Himachal.**
- Potato, barley, and saffron, fruits like apple and orange are cultivated in Siwalik valleys.
- The largest production of tea in India comes from Assam mountain ranges.**
- The northern mountains are described as the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty.(Tourism)
- Hill stations like Shimla, Darjeeling, Kulu, Manali, etc. are situated here.**

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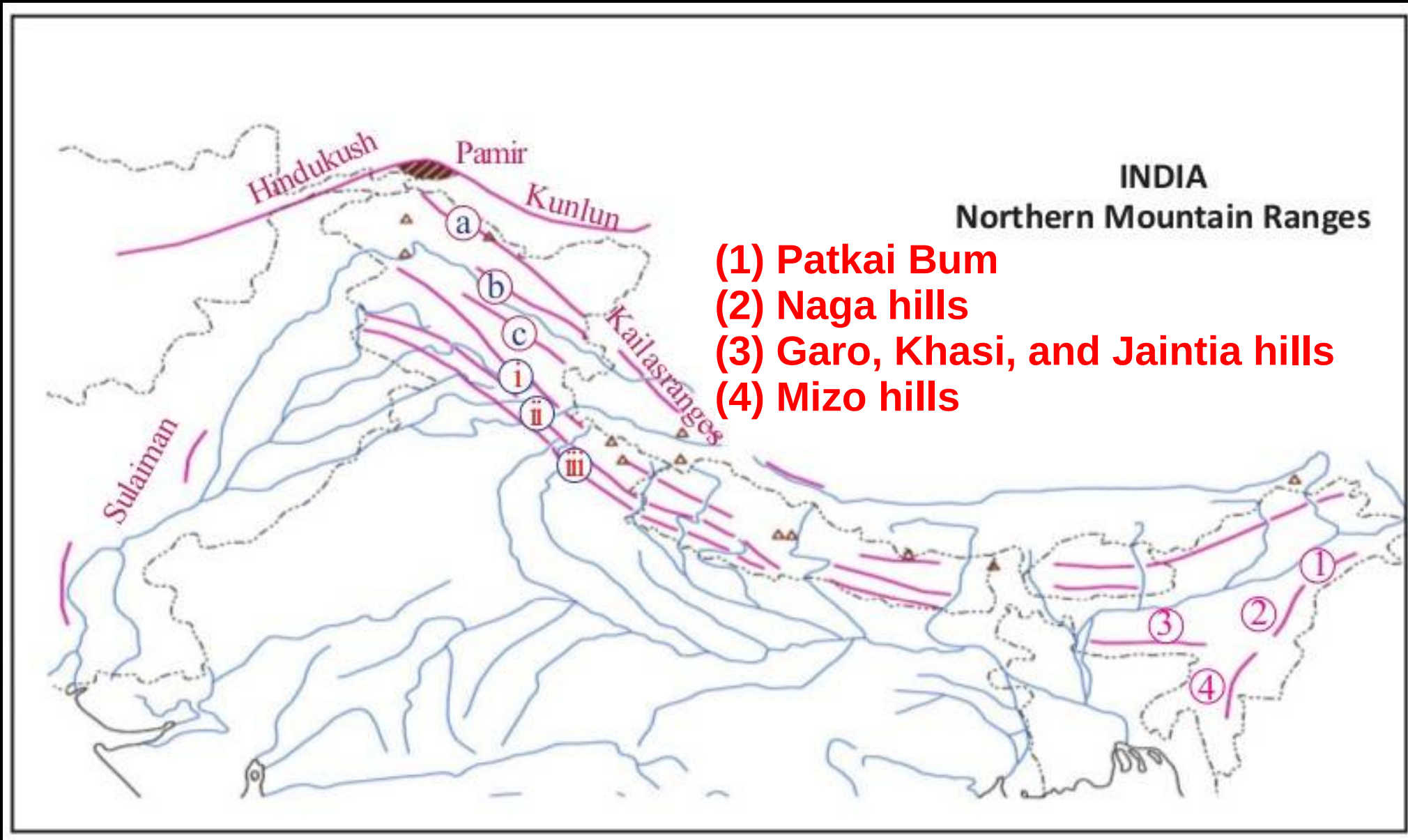
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# Eastern Highlands



# Eastern Highlands

**-This region which is at an altitude of 500 to 3000 metres is also known as Purvachal.**

**-Cherrapunji, the place receiving the highest rainfall in the world is situated here.**

**-This region is covered by dense tropical rainforests.**



# Major mountains in Eastern Highlands

- (1) Patkai Bum-Nagaland
- (2) Naga hills-Nagaland
- (3) Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills-Meghalaya
- (4) Mizo hills-Mizoram

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**ALL THE BEST**

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