

Inhabited by Bhotias - These are nomadic groups who migrate to Bugyal (the summer grasslands in higher reaches

- valley of flowers is also situated here.

- Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Hemkund Sahib are 4 of the pargays are also situated in this part.

③ The Sikkim and Sikkim Himalayas

Tista River, Kanchenjunga, Lepcha Tribes, tea plantations.

As compared to the other sections of the Himalayas, these along with the Arunachal Himalayas, are conspicuous by the absence of the Shiwalik formations.

In place of Shiwaliks here the dwarf formations are important (used for tea gardens). "orchids"

④ "The Arunachal Himalayas"

extend from the east of the Bhotia Himalayas up to the Siphu Pass in east. General direction is from south west to North East.

mountain peaks - Kanglu & Namcha Barwa.

Rivers - Kameng, Subansiri, Dibang, Sibang, Lohit. These are

perennial with the high rate of fall, thus having the highest hydro. electric power potential in the country.

Therding cultivation & Tribes - Mura, Abo, Mishmi, Nyishi, Mepo.

⑤ The eastern hills and mountains

General alignment North to South direction.

Patkai Bum, Khasi hills & Manipur hills. South Mizor or Lushai hills.

Barak river - (Manipur and Mizoram). Loktak Lake -

Mizoram - Molais Baris - soft unconsolidated deposits.

Barak
 flows in eastern part of Manipur and the tributaries
 of Chindwin which in turn is a tributary of the
 Irrawaddy of Myanmar.

The Northern Plains:

extent - 3,200 kms, width - 150-300 km. elevation - 50-150 m.
 Bhabar, Terai & Alluvial plains → Khadar
 ↳ Bangar.

Bhabar - narrow belt ranging between 8-10 km parallel to
 the Shiwalik foothills at the break up of the slope. Heavy
 stream deposition, resulting sometimes disappearance of streams.

Terai - marshy low swampy land south of Bhabar where
 stream re-emerges.

Bangar - old Alluvium
Khadar - new Alluvium
 These plains have features of mature
 stage of fluvial erosion and deposition
 Landforms - sand bars, meanders, oxbow
 lakes and braided channels.

The Peninsular Plateau:

extent - Delhi ridge in north west, Rajmahal hills in east
 Pir Range in west and Cardamom hills in south.

extensive - Shillong and Karbi Anglong Plateaus
Patkoti Plateaus, Deogarh Plateaus, Palamu Plateaus
Ranchi Plateaus, Malwa Plateaus, Goindwar Plateaus &
Kannada Plateaus.

General elevation is from west to east.
 Important physiographic features of this region are
 tors, block mountains, rift valleys, spurs, bare rocky
 structures, series of hummocky hills and wall like
 quartzite dykes offering natural sites for water
 storage. Black soil & western & north western part
 - Bhima fault.

The Deccan Plateau:

Bordered by western Ghats in the west, eastern Ghats in the east and the Satpura, Maikal range and Mahadeo hills in the north.

- Locally known as - western Ghats are - Satyadi in Maharashtra, Nilgiri hills in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, Anaimalai & Cardaman hills in Kerala.
- western Ghats are comparatively higher & continuous than eastern Ghats. Avg. elevation - 1500m, with the heights increasing from north to south.

Anaimudi (21685) is the highest peak of Peninsular plateau, followed by Dobabetta (Nilgiri) hills.

Eastern Ghats ranges - Javadi hills, Palconda range, Nellore hills, Mahendragiri hills

- The eastern and the western Ghats meet at Nilgiri.

The Central Highlands

- West by Aravali - Satpura (scarped plateau) East.
- 600-900m avg. elevation. (700-1000m)
- extension upto Jaipur. andeigne metamorphism as marble, slate and gneiss are found here.

The Northeastern Plateaus

Mezhelaya Plateaus - Carn. Khasi Jaintia hills. Name after the tribal groups living here.

Minerals - coal, iron, colimaunite, limestone, chromium.

The Indian
rain. $75 < 150 \text{ mm}$. During monsoon in the region
no under sea. covered by wood forest park of
Makal and marine deposits around Brahman (Tahdum).
Mudstone rocks Oais & shifting sands

Coastal Plains:

Western Coastal Plains: Submerged Coast. (Tidal flat)

Natural port: Kanala, Mazagaon, ~~Port~~ ~~UNFOR~~ New Bssom,
Marmagao, Margao, Cochin.

- does not form any delta.

- Malabar coast as kayals (backwaters). Punnamedokayal
(Nehru Trophy)

Eastern Coastal Plains: Broader and is example of
emergent coast. well developed delta. Less no. of ports
and harbours due to long continental shelf (100 km)

The Islands:

Bay of Bengal - 572 islands - 6°N to 14°N , 92°E - 94°E

- Two principal groups - Ritchies - archipelago & the
Labyrinth Islands.

Andaman in North Nicobar in South. They are separated
by a water body 10' channel. (elevated portion of
Submarine Mts.) Barren Island (Nicobar) active volcano.
Eaddle Peak - 738m. (Andaman N). Mt. Thillies - 642
C (Great Nicobar) - Mt. Diavolo - 515 (middle Andaman) Mt.

Nyabo - S. Andaman - 460' Equatorial vegetation.

- Arabian Sea - Lakshadweep & Minicoy - 8°N - 12°N &
 17°E - 74°E . 200 - 400 km off India coast. Coral deposits
Minicoy is largest. Eleventh degree channel divides them.