

## **Handout 4**

### **Physiographic Divisions of India**

#### **General Introduction**

#### **Physical regions**

#### **Relief**

Continents & Ocean

Endogenetic

Exogenetic

#### **Formation of Indian Relief**

Continental Drift Theory (1912 - Alfred Wegener)

Theory of Plate Tectonic (1960 - Harry Hess)

Kober's geosynclinal theory (1932)

#### **North & northeast ranges**

#### **Types of mountains**

Fold

Volcanic

Block

Residual

#### **Classification of mountains based on age**

General Introduction

## **Formation of Himalayas**

Trans Himalaya

Karakoram Range

Ladakh Range

Zaskar Range

Kailash Range

## **Greater Himalayas**

### **Major peaks**

Mount Everest

Kangchenjunga (Sikkim)

Nanda Devi (Uttarakhand)

## **Lesser Himalaya**

### **Shivalik Himalaya**

## **Classification of the Himalayas**

Chronological Division

Regional Division

North-East hills

### **suture zone and faults**

ITSZ

MCT

MBT

HFF

Himalayan glaciers

### **Major passes of Himalayas**

Bom-di la

Yang-yap Pass

Lekhpani

Diphu Pass

Jelep la

Nathula

Lipu Lekh

Niti

Mana

Shipki la

Zoji la (Ladakh)

Burzil (Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh)

### **Pir Panjal Range**

### **Dhauladhar range**

### **Kashmir Valley**

### **Valleys of Himachal Pradesh**

### **Pasture lands or meadows**

**Peaks of the Himalayas**

**Other fact**

Concepts and Analysis refer class note and discussion