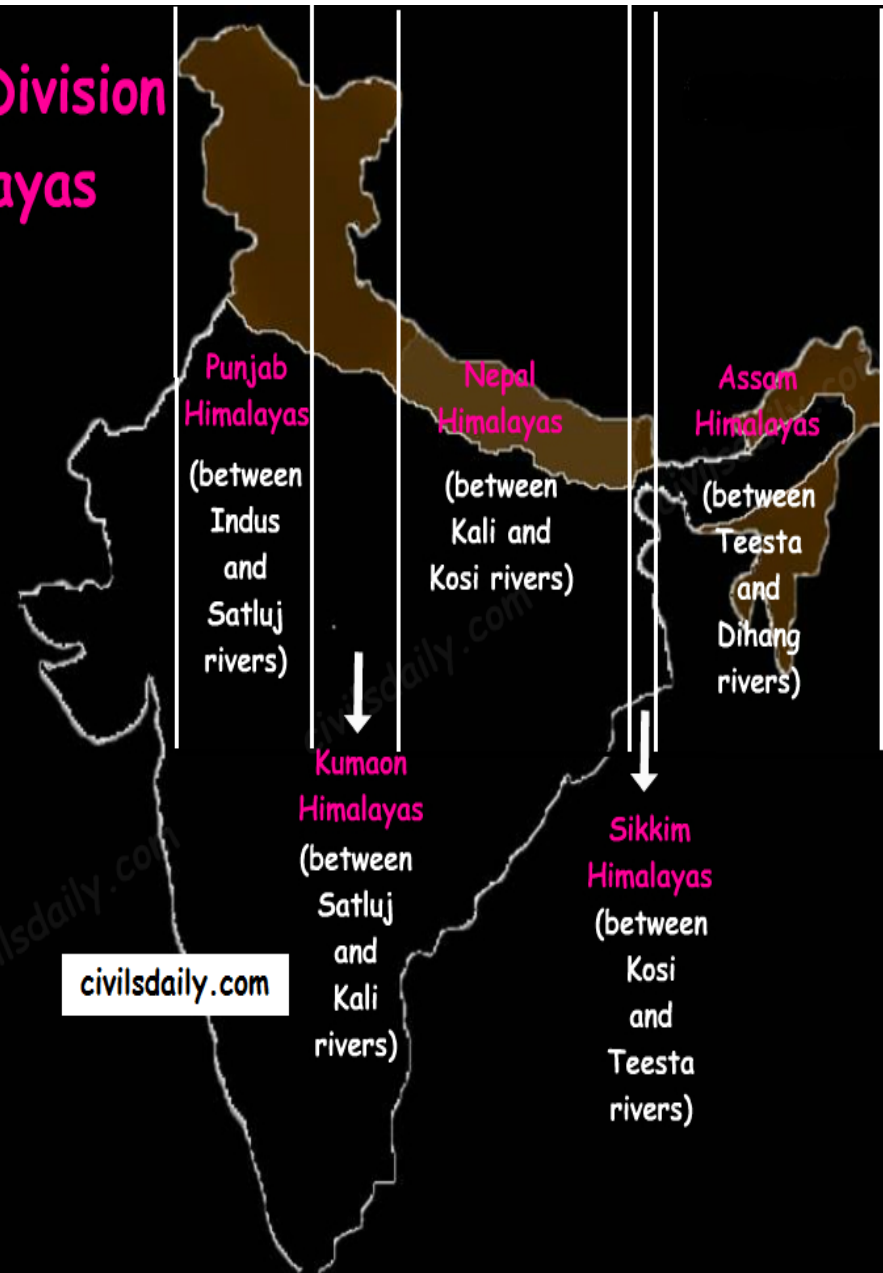
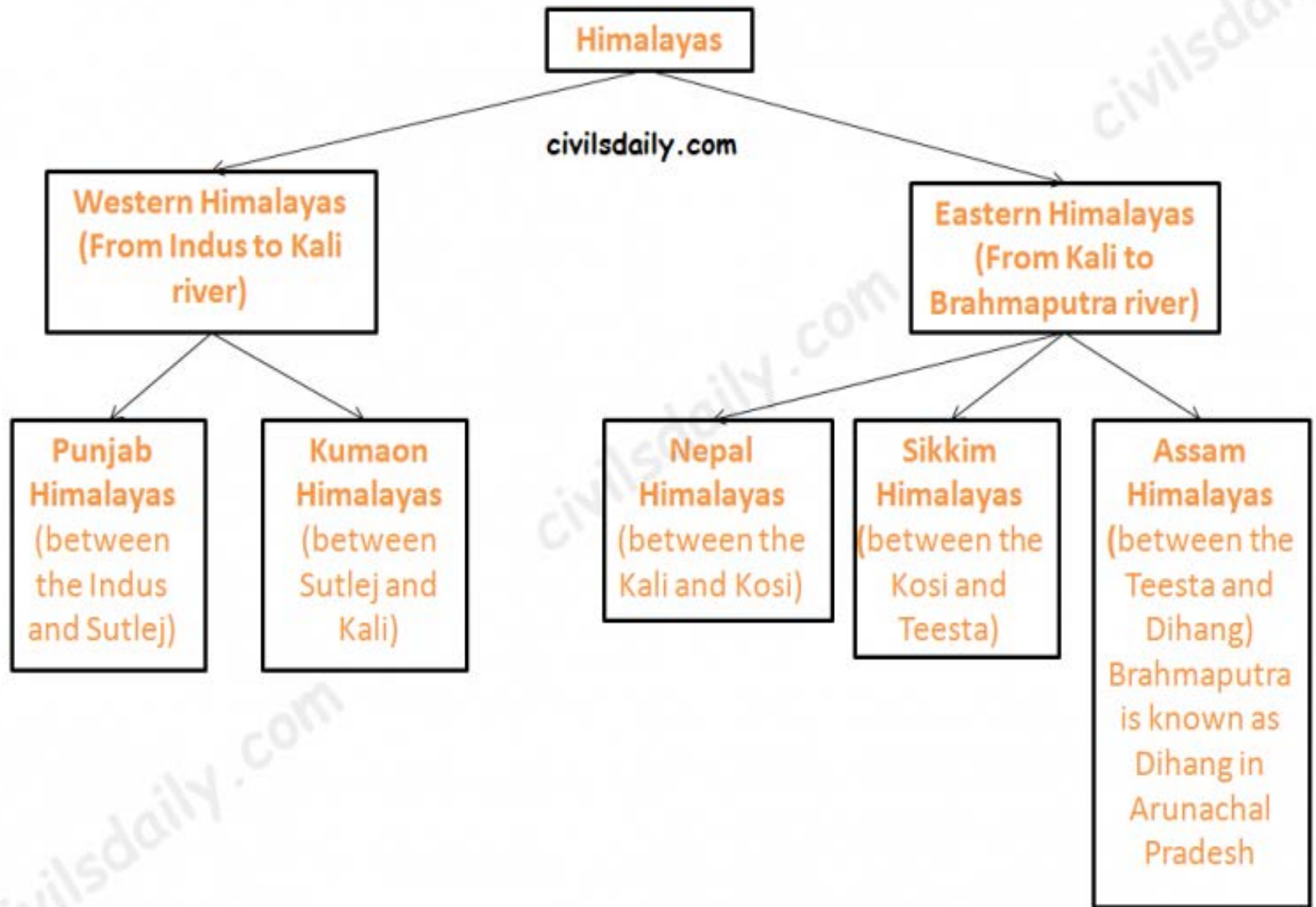


Longitudinal division of Himalayas

West-East Division of Himalayas





- The Brahmaputra marks the eastern most boundary of the Himalayas.
- Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India.
- They are known as the *Purvachal* or the Eastern hills and mountains.
- These hills running through the north-eastern states are mostly composed of strong sandstones which are sedimentary rocks.
- Covered with dense forests, they mostly run as parallel ranges and valleys.
- The *Purvachal* comprises the *Patkai hills*, the *Naga hills*, *Manipur hills* and the *Mizo hills*.

The North-Eastern Hills (Purvanchal)

1. Patkai Bum
2. Naga Hills
3. Mizo Hills

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Barail Range

1. Patkai Bum

2. Naga Hills

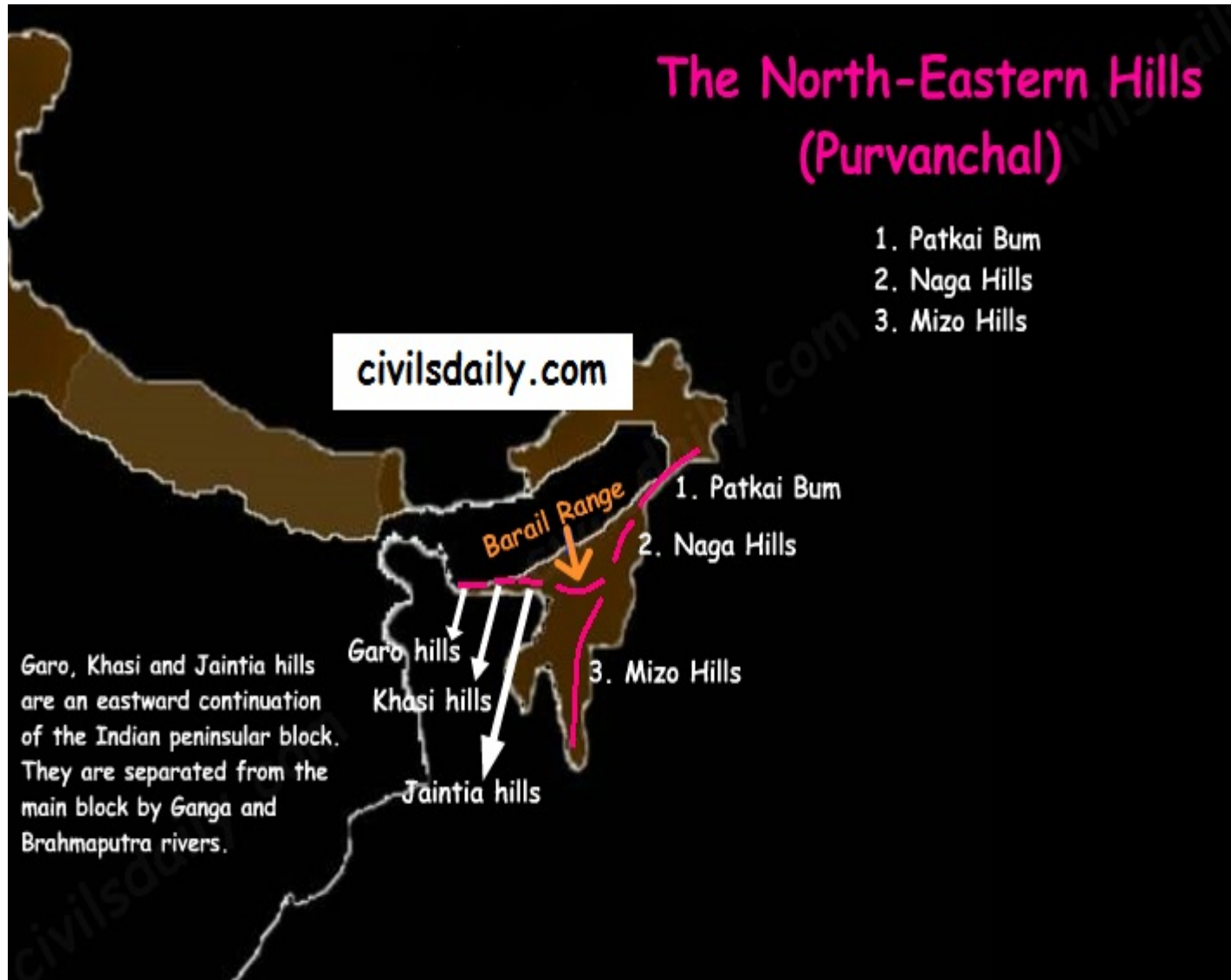
3. Mizo Hills

Garó, Khasi and Jaintia hills are an eastward continuation of the Indian peninsular block. They are separated from the main block by Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.

Garó hills

Khasi hills

Jaintia hills

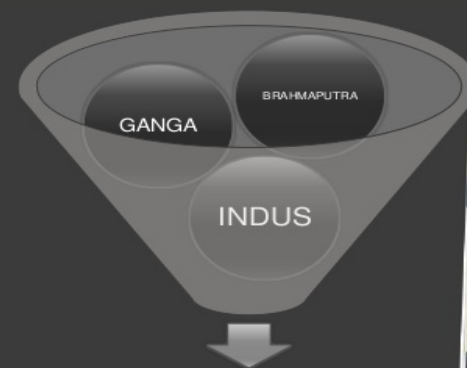




Plains of Northern India

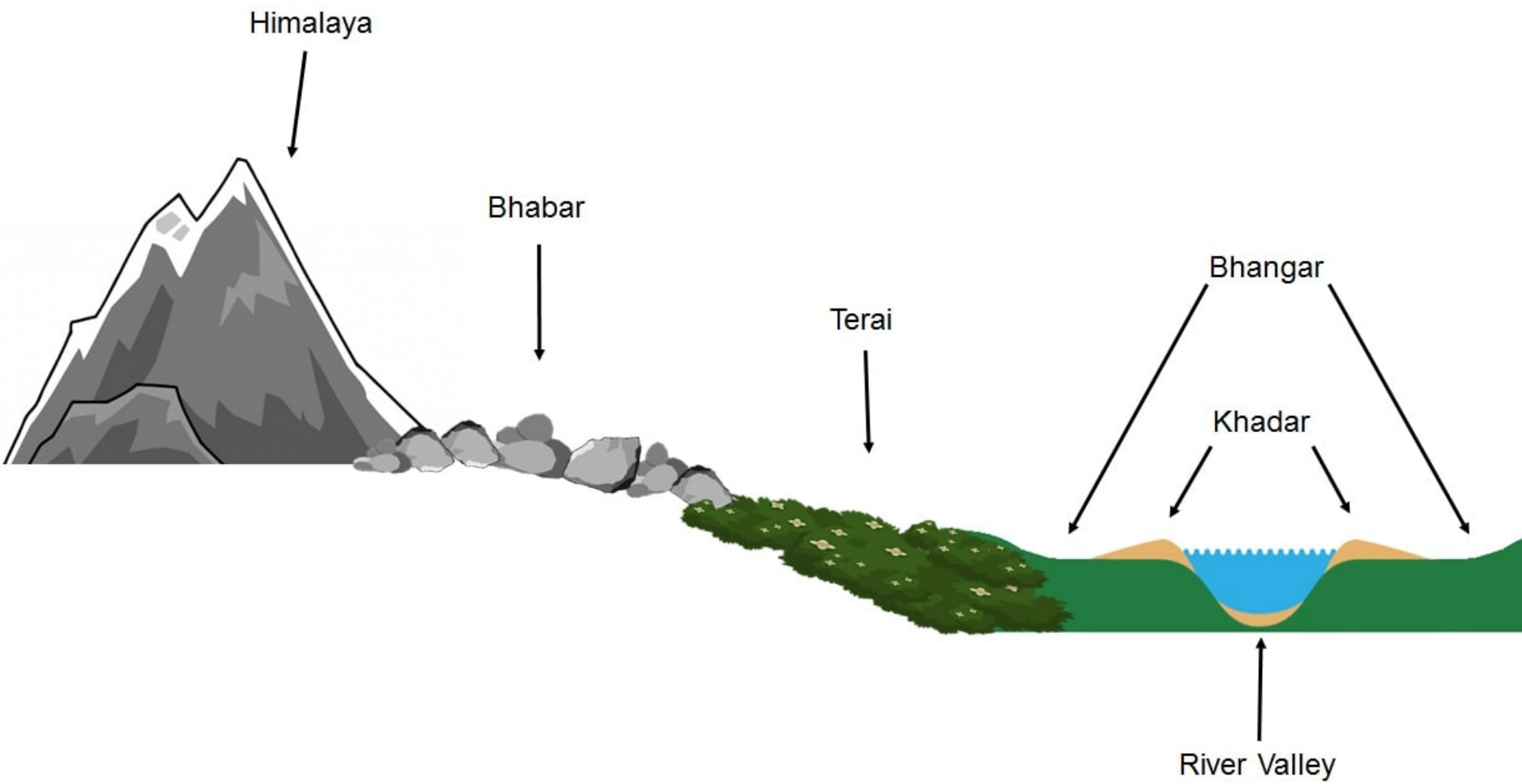


DOMINATING RIVERS

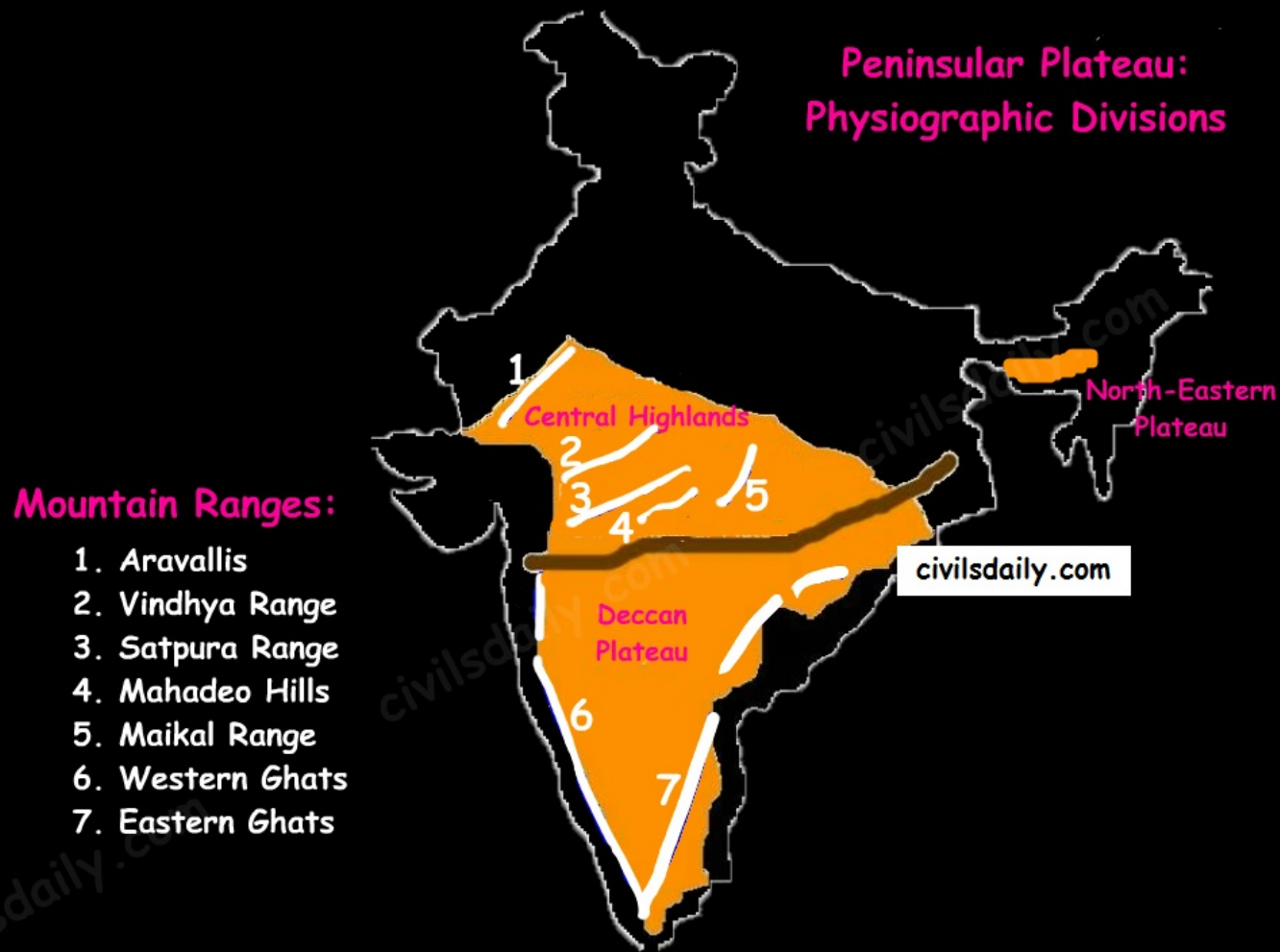


THESE THREE RIVERS DOMINATE
THE NORTHERN PLAINS





PENINSULAR PLATEAU



Divisions of the Peninsular Plateau

A) The Central Highlands



1. The Malwa Plateau
2. The Bundelkhand
3. The Baghelkhand
4. The Chotanagpur Plateau

B) The Deccan Plateau

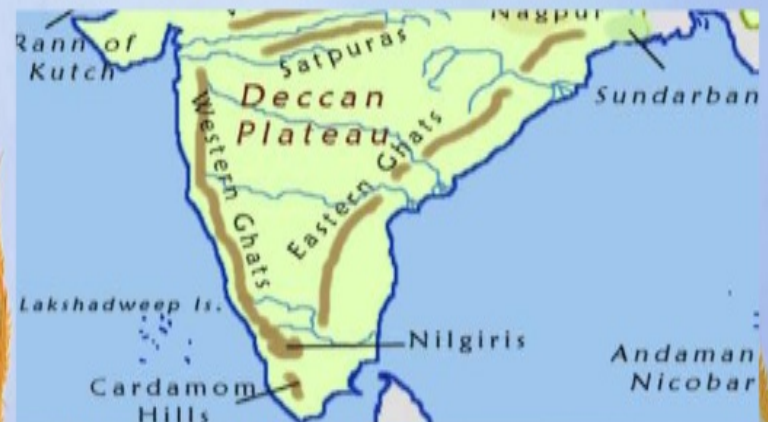


1. The Deccan Trap
2. The Western Ghats
3. The Eastern Ghats
4. The North – East extension

The Central Highlands



The Deccan Plateau



The Peninsular Plateau

- The Deccan Trap is famous for black soils.
- The Peninsular Plateau is rich in valuable minerals such as manganese, iron, mica, coal, gold and copper.



Main features of the Peninsular Plateau are

It is triangular in shape and is composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.

The Peninsular Plateau has several rounded hill ranges and broad valleys.

The Aravalli Mountains border the plateau on the northwestern side. The Vindhya and Satpuras are other important ranges in the region.

This plateau consists of two broad divisions, namely, the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.

The Plateau is rich in mineral resources such as iron ore and coal.