

MAJOR LANDFORMS OF INDIA:

JAINTIA, GARO AND KHASI HILLS

INTRODUCTION

The Indian state of Meghalaya has three different physiographic areas divided into Garo Hills (western part), the Khasi (at the centre) and the Jaintia Hills (south-eastern part). Each geographical area differs from each other in terms of its physical environment, human activities and social development.



JAINTIA HILLS

The Jaintia Hills were bifurcated into East Jaintia and West Jaintia on 31st July 2012. The Khasi and Jaintia Hills is a mountainous region which was previously part of states of Assam and Meghalaya. Today it comes under the jurisdiction of Meghalaya. It presently includes the districts: East Jaintia (Khliehriat), West Jaintia (Jowai), East Khasi (Shillong) and West Khasi (Nongstoin).



KHASI HILLS

Khasi Hills belong to Garo-Khasi range in Meghalaya. It is located on the east side of the Garo Hills. It was till 1970, a part of Assam. They are a part of the Patkai range and shelter the subtropical forest ecoregion in Meghalaya.



GARO HILLS

The Garo Hills are located at the western end of the Meghalaya plateau. They are a part of the Garo-Khasi range. It nestles between the Brahmaputra River Valley and the flat area of Bangladesh. The Garo hills are made of limestone. The monsoons nourish the forests that grow thick in cover. Tura range is the

highest point of the Garo Hills. It ends at Nokrek Peak. Garo Hills is one of the wettest places in the world.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Nokrek National Park near Tura has been declared as a biosphere preserve by the UNESCO in year 2009.



ACTIVITY

1. FIND OUT ANY FOLKLORE ASSOCIATED WITH THE HILLS OF JAINTIA, GARO AND KHASI.

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2. HILLS CONTRIBUTE A LOT IN OUR ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM. WHAT ARE THE WAYS THAT WE CAN SAVE OUR NATURAL HERITAGE?

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3. IDENTIFY THE TRIBES ON THE BASIS OF THEIR COSTUMES.



CREDIT

http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/67906/9/09_chapter%201.pdf

<http://www.willylogan.com/?p=496>