Difference Between Endogenic and Exogenic Forces

Endogenic Forces

'Endo' is a prefix that means 'in'. Endogenic forces are the pressure whose origin is inside the earth, which is why it is also regarded as internal forces. Endogenic forces result in earthquakes, volcanism, faulting, folding, etc., leading to horizontal and vertical movements. These forces are the results of radioactivity, primordial heat, and tidal and rotational friction, and they play a crucial role in the formation of the earth's crust.

Endogenic forces are also called constructive forces as they establish relief features on the Earth's surface. These exist in two forms: Slow movements and Sudden motions. Slow movements take place over a long time and are non-noticeable. On the other hand, sudden movements such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are visible and cause a sudden change in the landform.

Exogenic Forces

'Exo' is a prefix that means 'out'. Exogenic forces, also known as external forces, are the ones that arise within the atmosphere of the earth. The result of exogenic forces destroys the earth's surface by causing land to wear down, which is why they are regarded as "land-wearing forces".

Exogenic processes, such as weathering, deposition, erosion, etc., are the creators of exogenic pressures.

Examples of Endogenic and Exogenic Forces

Endogenic and exogenic forces are also referred to as internal and external forces. This topic is an important concept in the UPSC Geography syllabus and must be studied thoroughly by all the aspirants preparing for Prelims, Mains, and IAS Interview. The examples of endogenic and exogenous processes are listed below:

Examples of Endogenic Forces	Exogenic Forces Examples
Earthquake	Erosion
Volcanic eruptions	Winds
Landslides	Tidal force of the Moon
Mountain formation	Sea waves

-	Glaciers

Difference between Endogenic and Exogenic Forces

Both endogenic and exogenic forces are equally important because they are the reason behind the earth's various landforms, such as hills, mountains, volcanos, and more. These two geomorphic pressures give shape to the earth's surface by formation as well as deformation. The following table contains the difference between endogenic and exogenic forces, which will help the aspirants to build a link between both processes.

Endogenic vs. Exogenic Forces	
Endogenic Forces	Exogenic Forces
These are internal forces found in the core of the earth.	These external forces are caused by natural elements such as wind, water, and waves.
The sole creator of endogenic forces is the interior heat of the earth.	The reason behind exogenic forces is exogenic processes that include weathering, mass wasting, erosion, and so on.
These are referred to as constructive forces as they help form the earth's surface.	These are considered destructive forces because they are very likely to destroy the existing landforms of the earth through erosion, weathering, and other ways.
The after-effects of such forces are visible shortly because they cause immediate damage.	The after-effects are visible after thousands and millions of years.
Examples: Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and mountain formation.	Examples: Winds, rivers, glaciers, erosion, moon's tidal force, etc.