



## *Aravali mountain range*

1. It is the oldest folded mountain of the world 70 cr.
2. From palanpur to delhi around 800 km.
3. Southern part is broadest and highest and northern part have low height
4. In old era aravali is extended from himalya to lakshyadeep but external foces eroded the aravali so it is a residual mountain
5. Its high peak is guru sikhar 1722 mt
6. Aravali divide rajasthan into two climatic regions in the west thar desert and arid bagar land
7. In the east the plains of chamble and banas river
8. Aravali is known as 50 cm rainfall line rain decerase in west and increase in east







The "Vindhyan Supergroup" is one of the largest and thickest sedimentary successions in the world

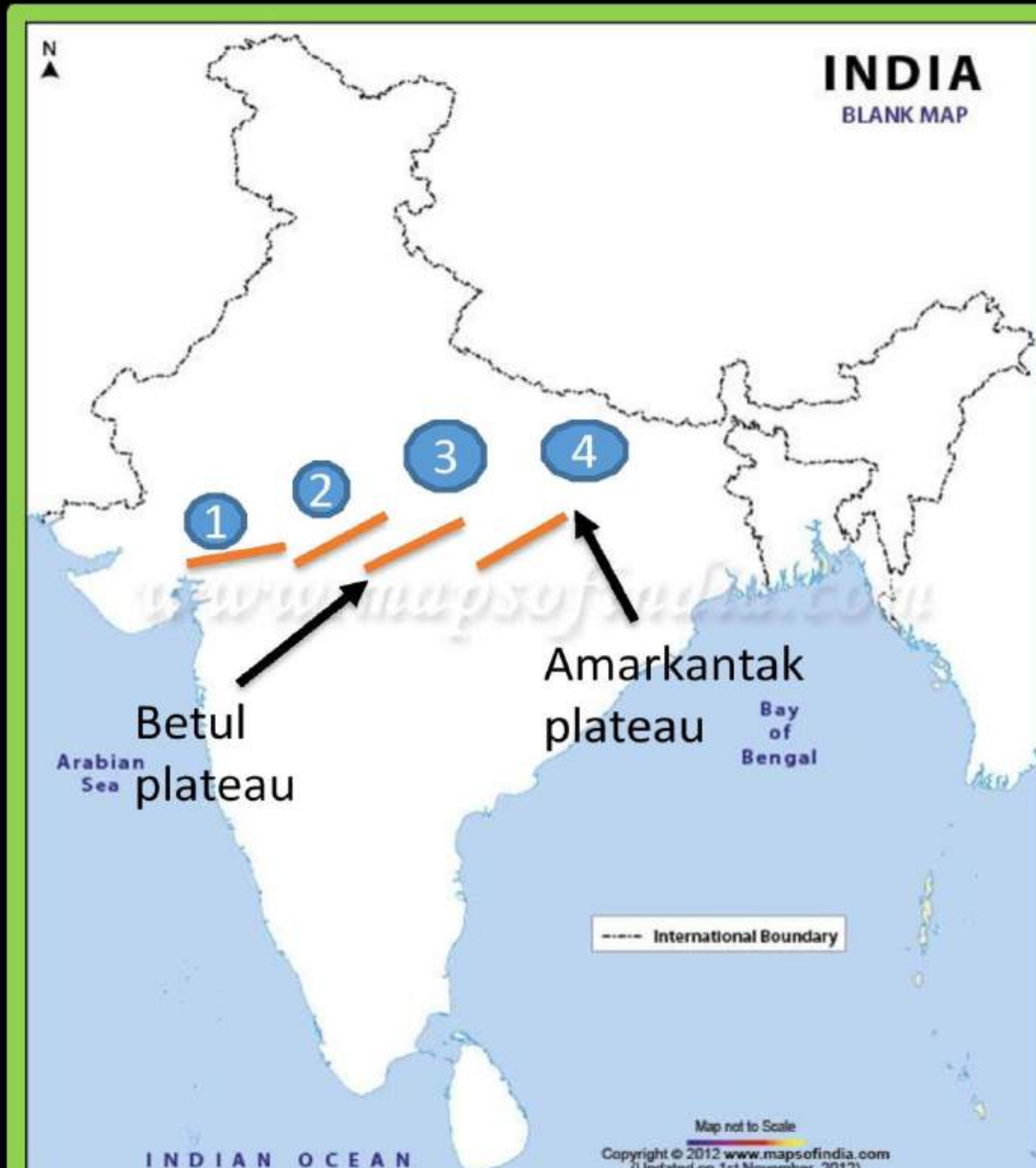
**Several tributaries of the Ganga-Yamuna system originate from the Vindhyas. These include Chambal, Betwa, Dhasan, Ken, Tamsa, Kali Sindh and Parbati. The northern slopes of the Vindhyas are drained by these rivers**

The highest point of the Vindhyas is the Sad-bhawna Shikhar ("Goodwill Peak")



# Satpura Range

a range

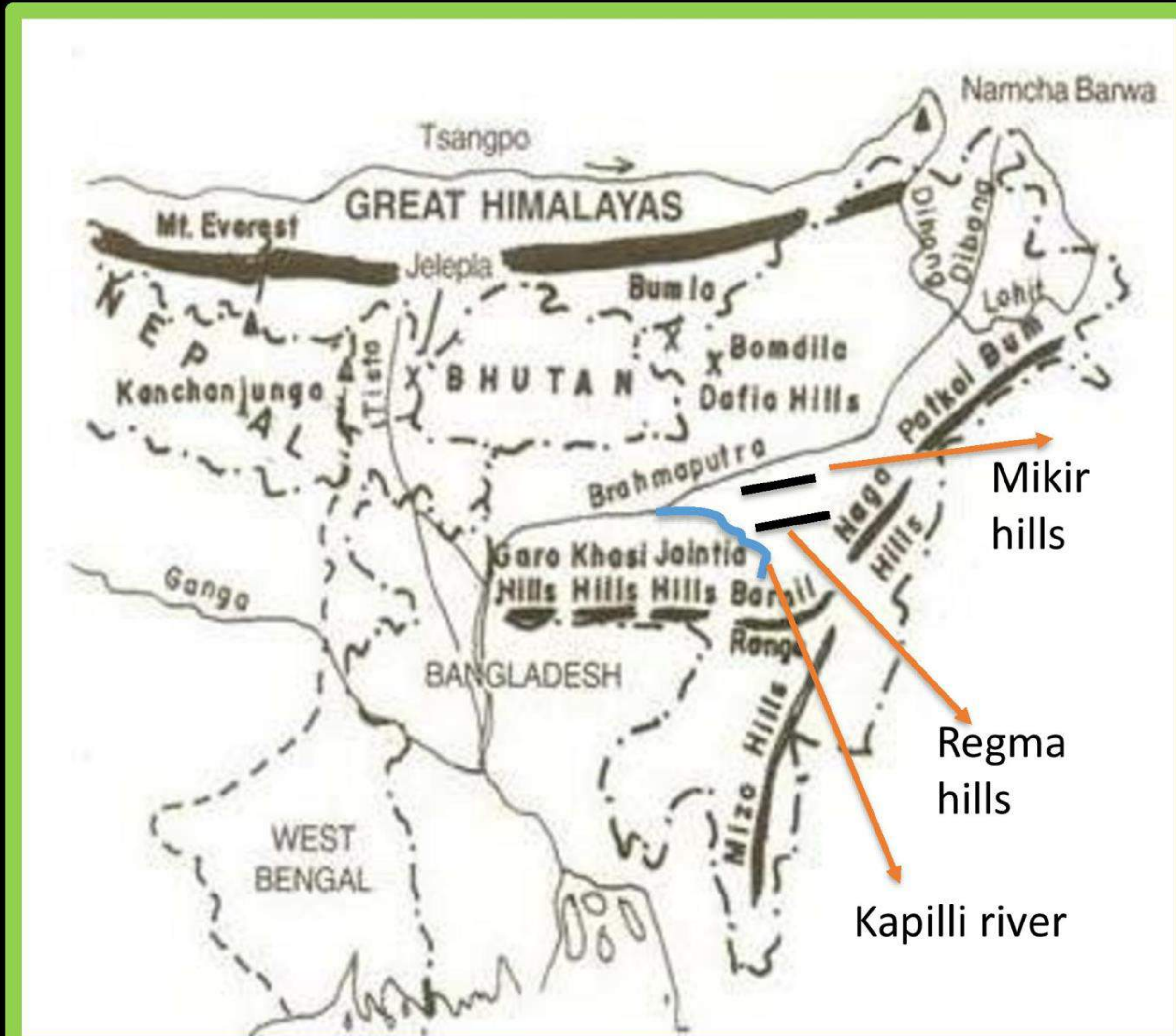


- Amarkantak plateau- east of Maikal range
- Source of Narmada and Son (tri. Of Ganga)
- Betul plateau – south of Mahado hills
- source of river Tapi, Pench/ Wainganga river (Tri. Of Godavari)

- fold mt. of Archaenean –then faulting
- 1) Rajpipla (GJ)
- 2) Gawilgarh (MH)
- 3) Mahadeo (MP),
- 4) Maikal (Chh)
- Highest peak – Dhupgarh (Mahadeo)



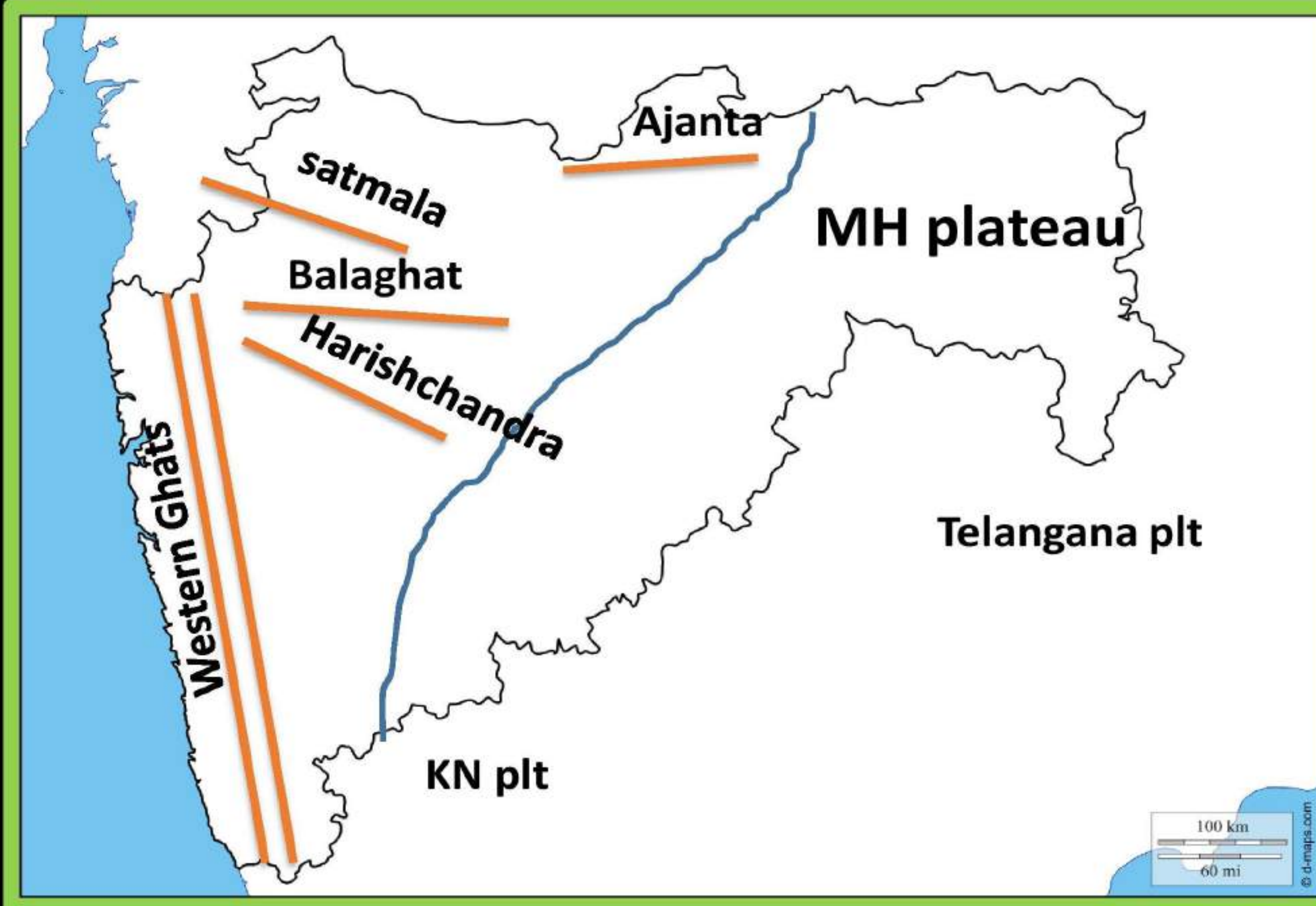
# Meghalaya Plateau



- 3 parts of plateau
- Garo-Khasi-Jaintia
- Garo (Nokrek), Khasi (Shillong)
- Mikir, Regma, Barail ranges
- Kapilli river separates mikir, Regma & Barail from Meghalaya plateau



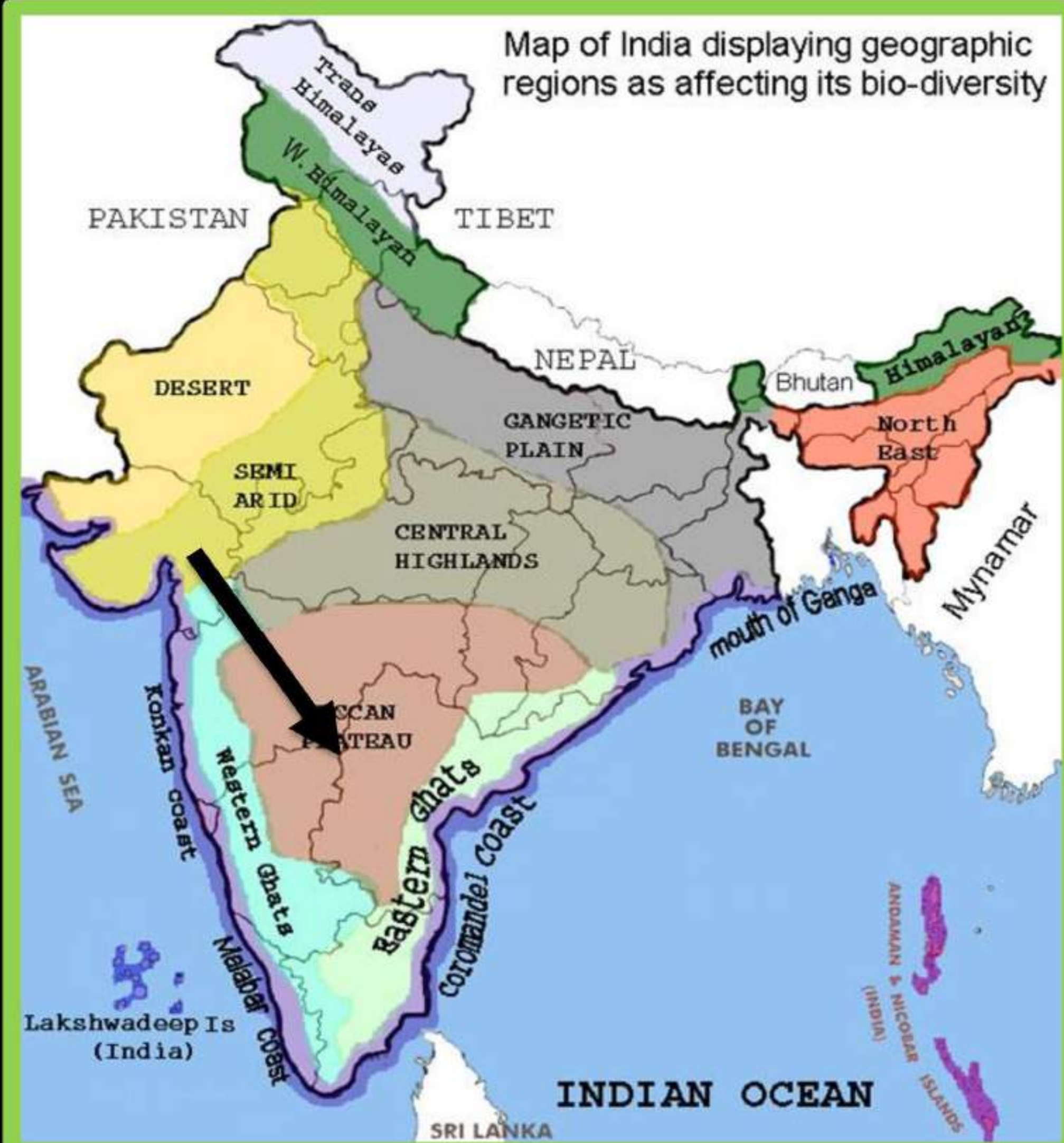
# MH plateau



- **Shield –crystalline rocks**
- **Overland by lava flow**
- **In south merge with KN plateau and in east with Telangana plateau**



# South Deccan



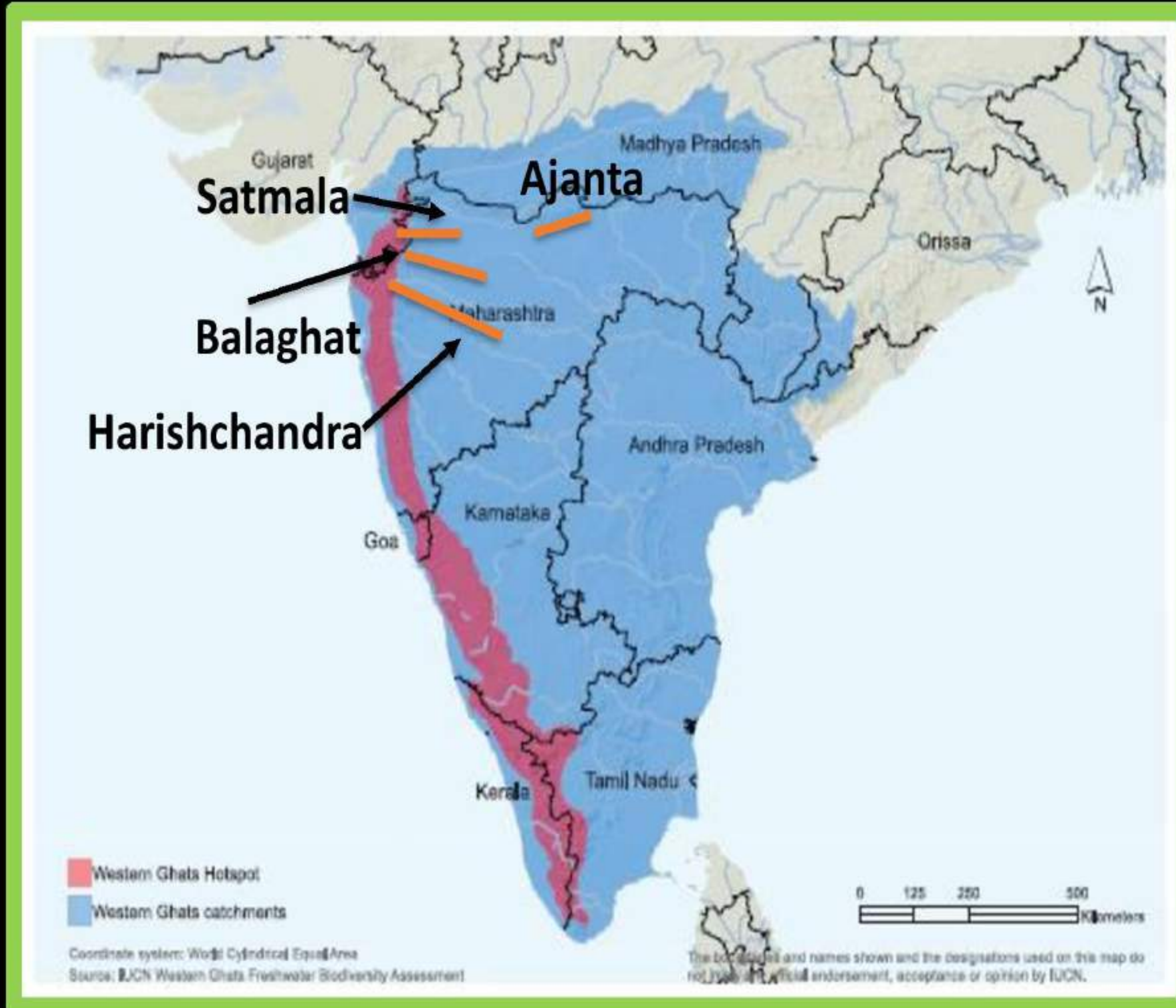
## 1) KN -Dharwad plt

- One of the oldest physiographical region

## 2) Telangana plateau

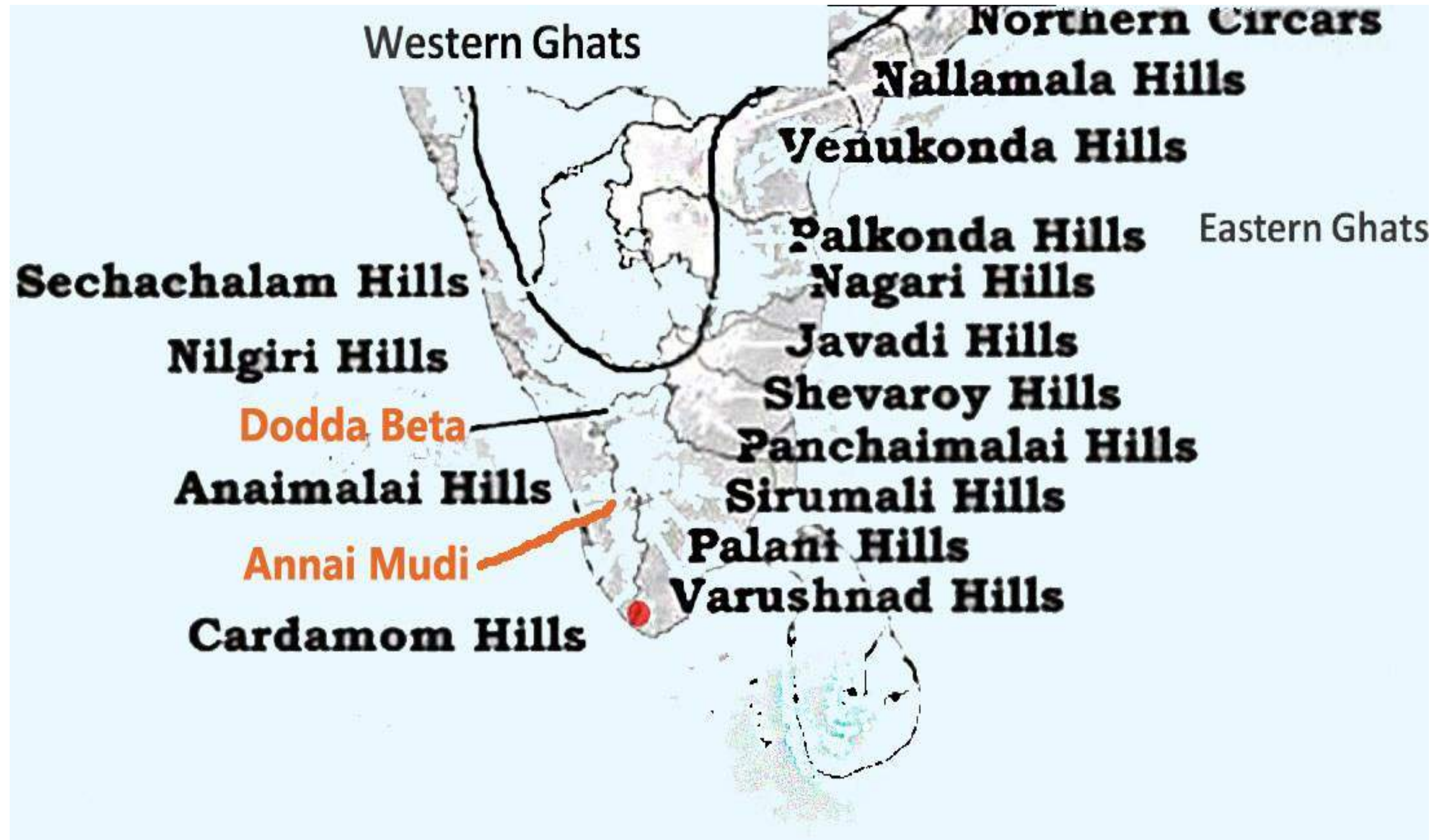


# Western Ghats



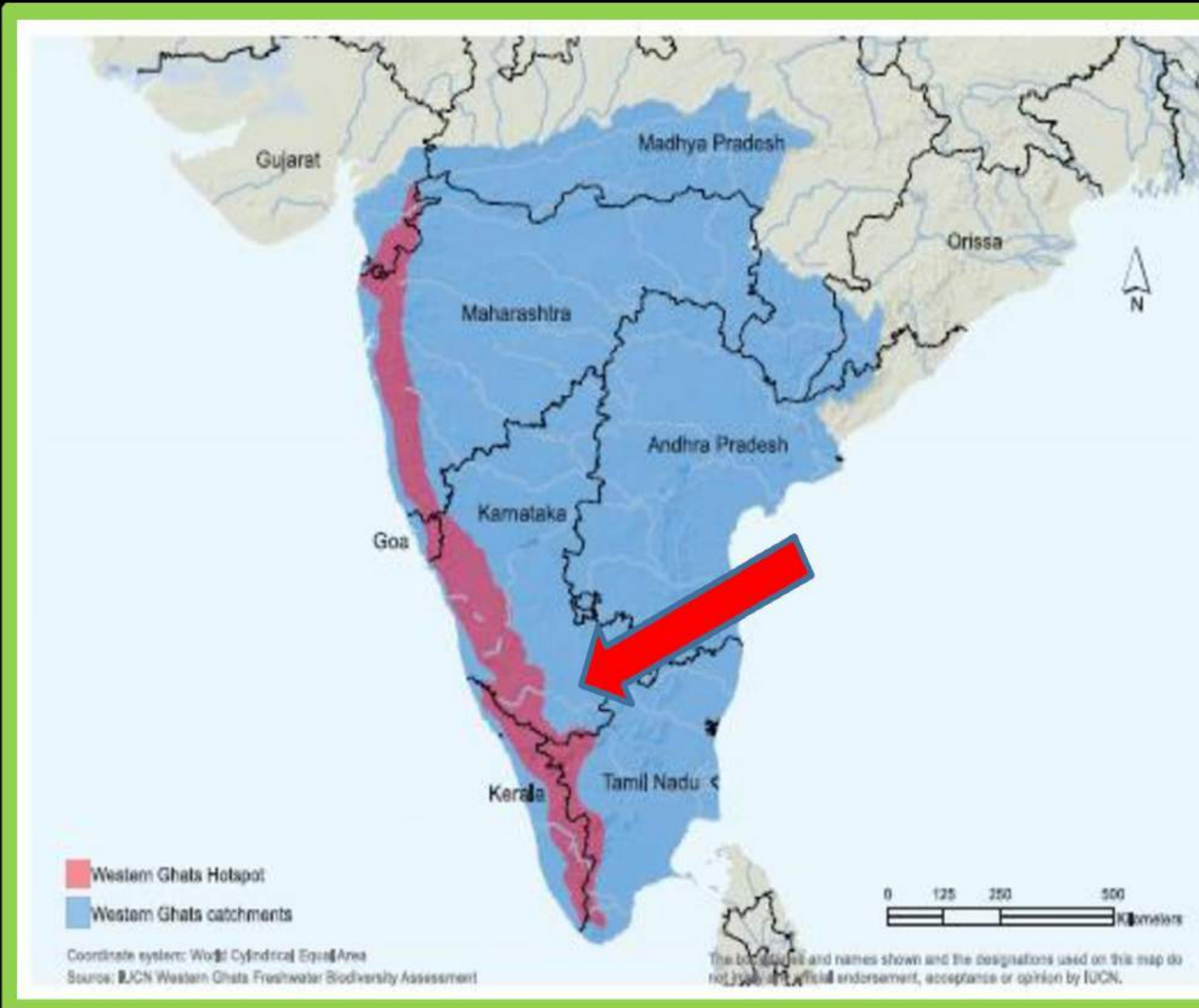
- **GJ-MH-KN-TN-KR**
- **Ajanta – Satmala – Balaghat – Harishchandra**
- **Highest peak: Anaimudi**
- **Passes:**
- **Thalghat – Btwn Mumbai-Nashik**
- **Bhor ghat – btwn Mumbai -Pune**







# Western Ghats: ecology



- Western Ghats- UNESCO world heritage site (evergreen to thorn)
- KN-TN-KR region:
- SHOLA forest – biosphere reserve – unique BD – above 2000m
- Stunted tropical montane forest



# Western Ghats: ecology and agriculture



- **KN-KR-TN region:**
- **Bandipur-Waynad-Mudumalai NP**
- **Largest population of leopards**
- **leopards + tigers+ wild dogs**
- **TN – tea-coffee**
- **KN –rubber, coffee, cashew plantation**
- **KR- spices**



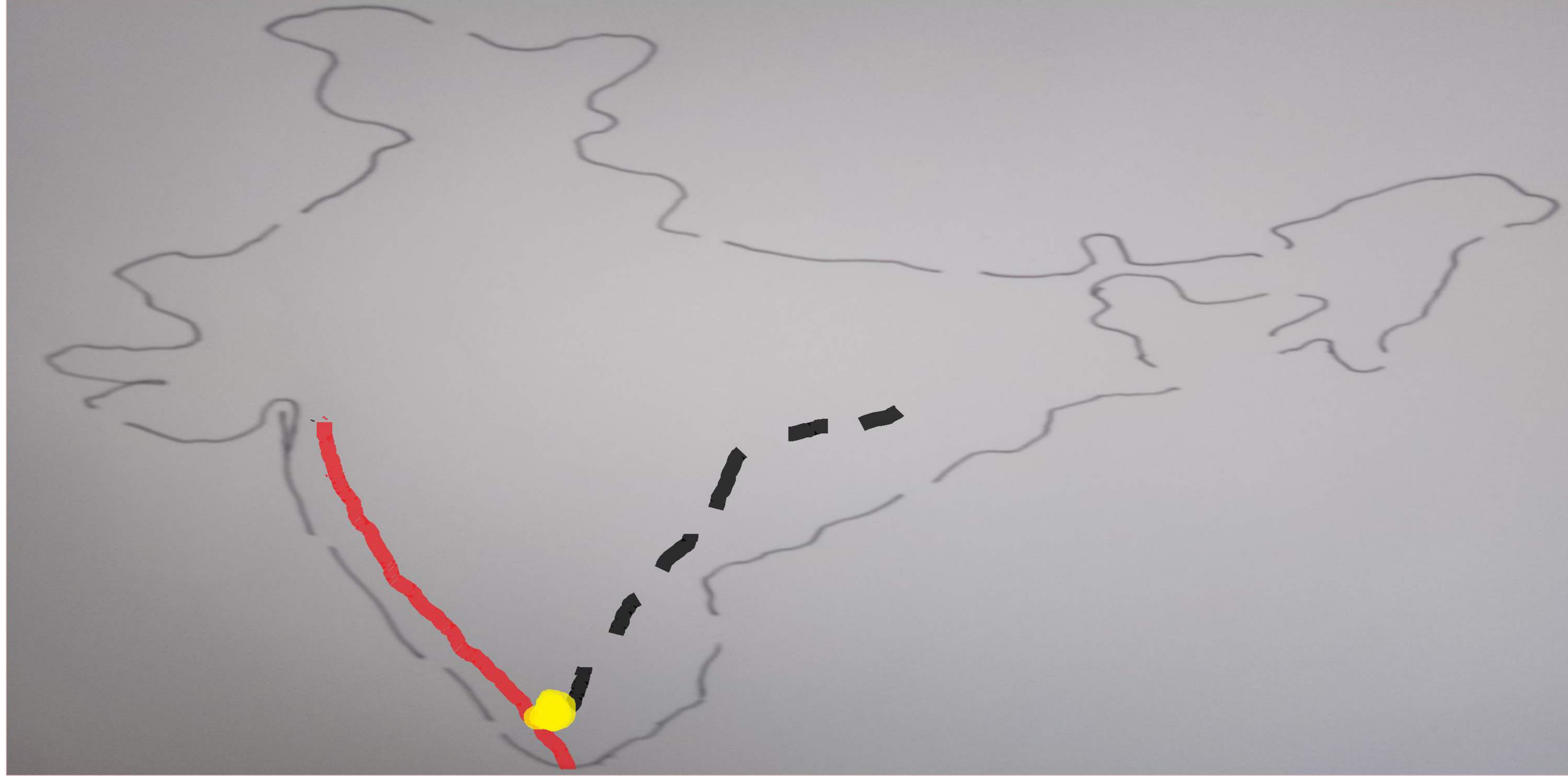
# Eastern Ghats



**Discontinuous range  
lower than western  
Ghats**

- 1) Northern circars**
  - 2) Nallamalla**
  - 3) Palkonda**
  - 4) Javadi**
  - 5) Shevroy**
- Highest peak:  
Armakonda**







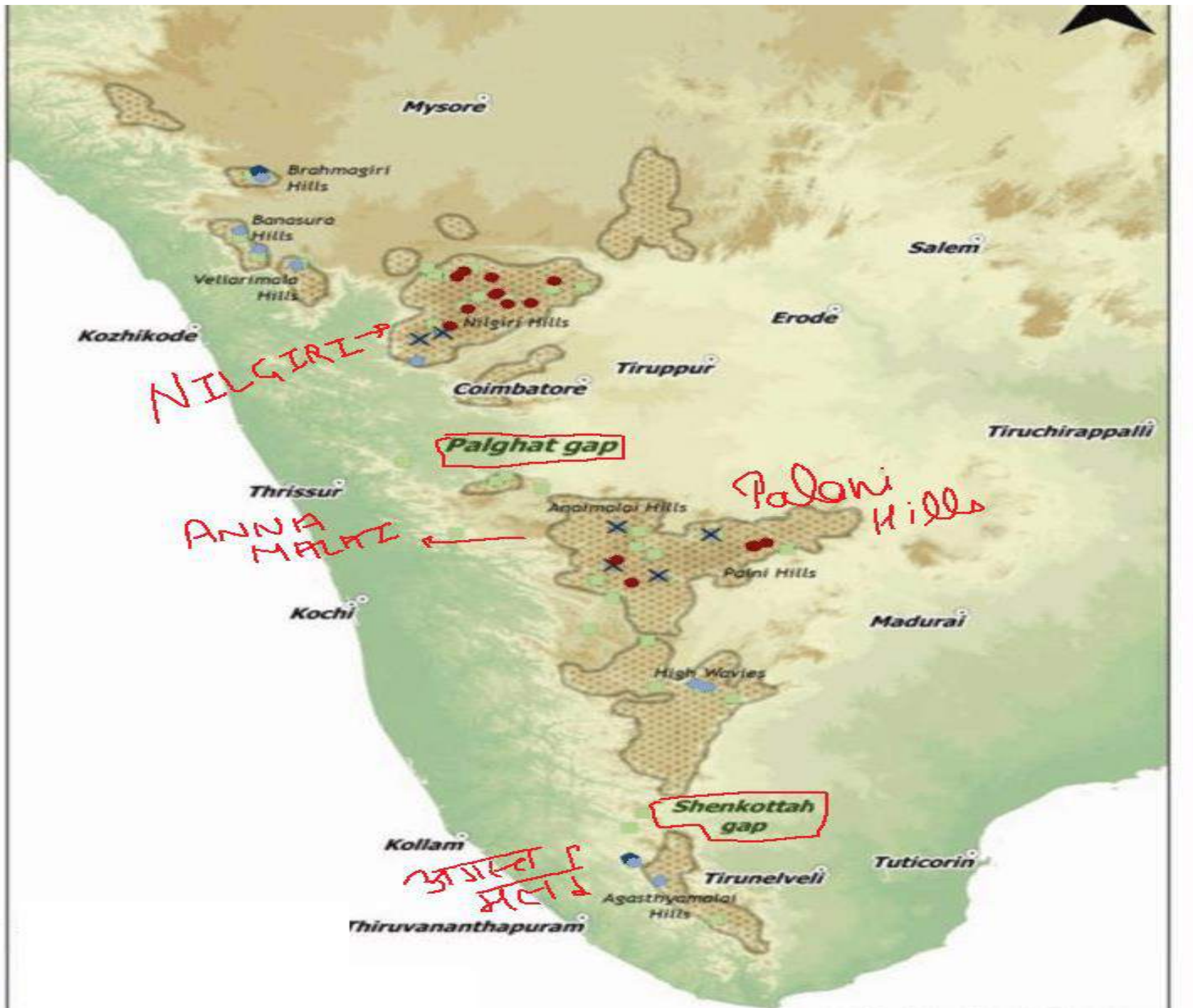
# Southern hill complex



- South of Western Ghats but geologically not part of Western Ghats or Eastern Ghats

- 1) Nilgiri,
- 2) Anamalai
- 3) Palani
- 4) Kardamom hills





**Nilgiri hills**

**On the boundary of three states karnatka tamilnadu and kerla**

**Highest peak doda beta in tamilnadu**

**Famous for sholas forest a deciduous tropical tree**

**It is known as blue mountain**

**Silent valley in kerla**

**Famous for elephant**

**Nilgiri home of toda tribe the vegiterian tribe of india**





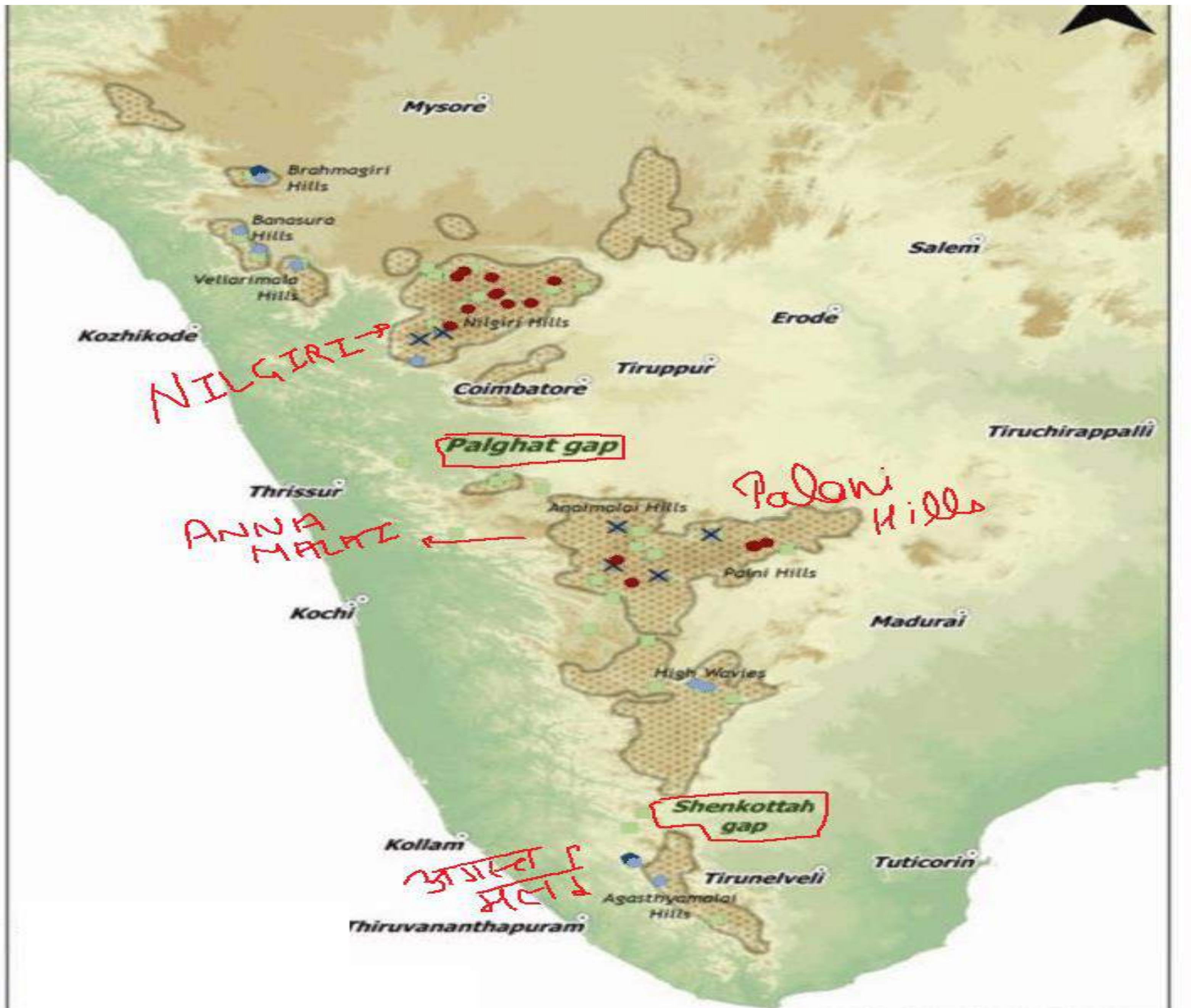
## Pal Ghat

Palakkad Gap is located in the Western Ghats between the states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala

pass is located between Nilgiri Hills in the north and Anaimalai Hills in south.

Senkota pass: It is located between the Nagercoil and the Cardmom hills links Thiruvananthapuram and Madurai





The Anamala Hills (Elephant Mountains)

Anamudi Peak 2,695 metres lies at the extreme southwestern end of the range and is the highest peak in southern India.

south of Palakkad Gap

Anamudi is a mountain located in the Indian state of Kerala hills now have coffee and tea plantations as well as teak forests

Dense monsoon forests including rosewood, sandalwood, teak, and sago palms cover

Cardamom Hills to the southeast. The Palni Hills lies to the east.

The Anamala/Anaimalai Hills are known for their abundant wildlife.

Eravikulam National Park

Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary

Anamalai Tiger Reserve located among these hills are well known for elephants.



# The Cardamom Hills

part of the southern Western Ghats in kerla and tamilnadu

Drainages of the west flowing [Periyar](#), [Mullayar](#) and [Pamba](#) rivers.

It includes [Idukki Dam](#) and [Mullaperiyar Dam](#)

The central part of the hills comprise the Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary

The Western Ghats and Periyar Sub-Cluster including the Cardamom Hills, are UNESCO World Heritage Sites



## ***Eastern Ghats***

The **Eastern Ghats** are a discontinuous range of mountains along India's eastern coast

Mahanadi basin marks the northern boundary of the Eastern ghats while the southern boundary is the Nilagiri hills

Maximum part in Andhra pradesh while pass through Karnatka , Tamilnadu , Odisha , Telengana

The Eastern Ghats are older than the Western Ghats

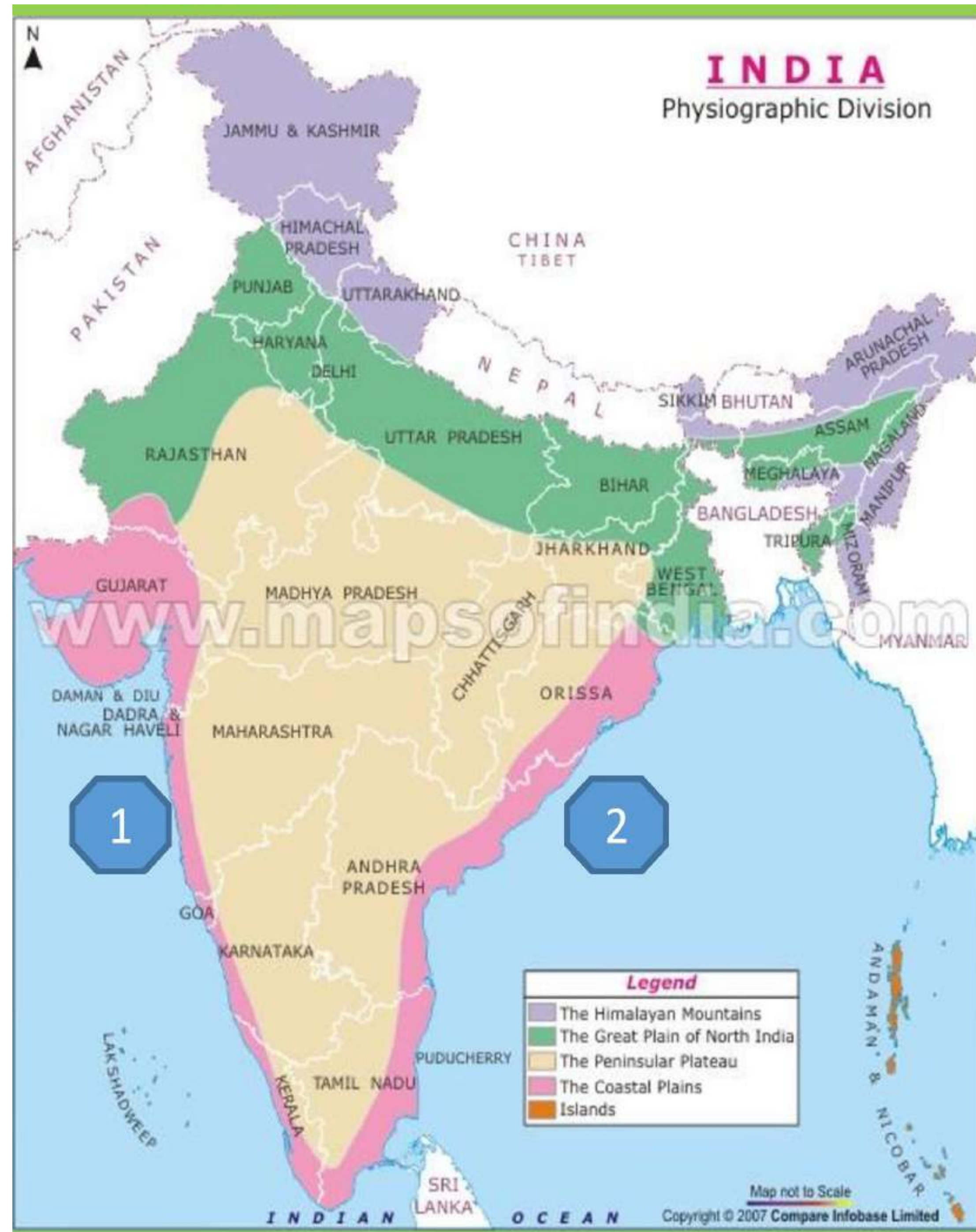
North of the Kaveri River are the higher Kollimalai , Pachaimalai, Shevaroy



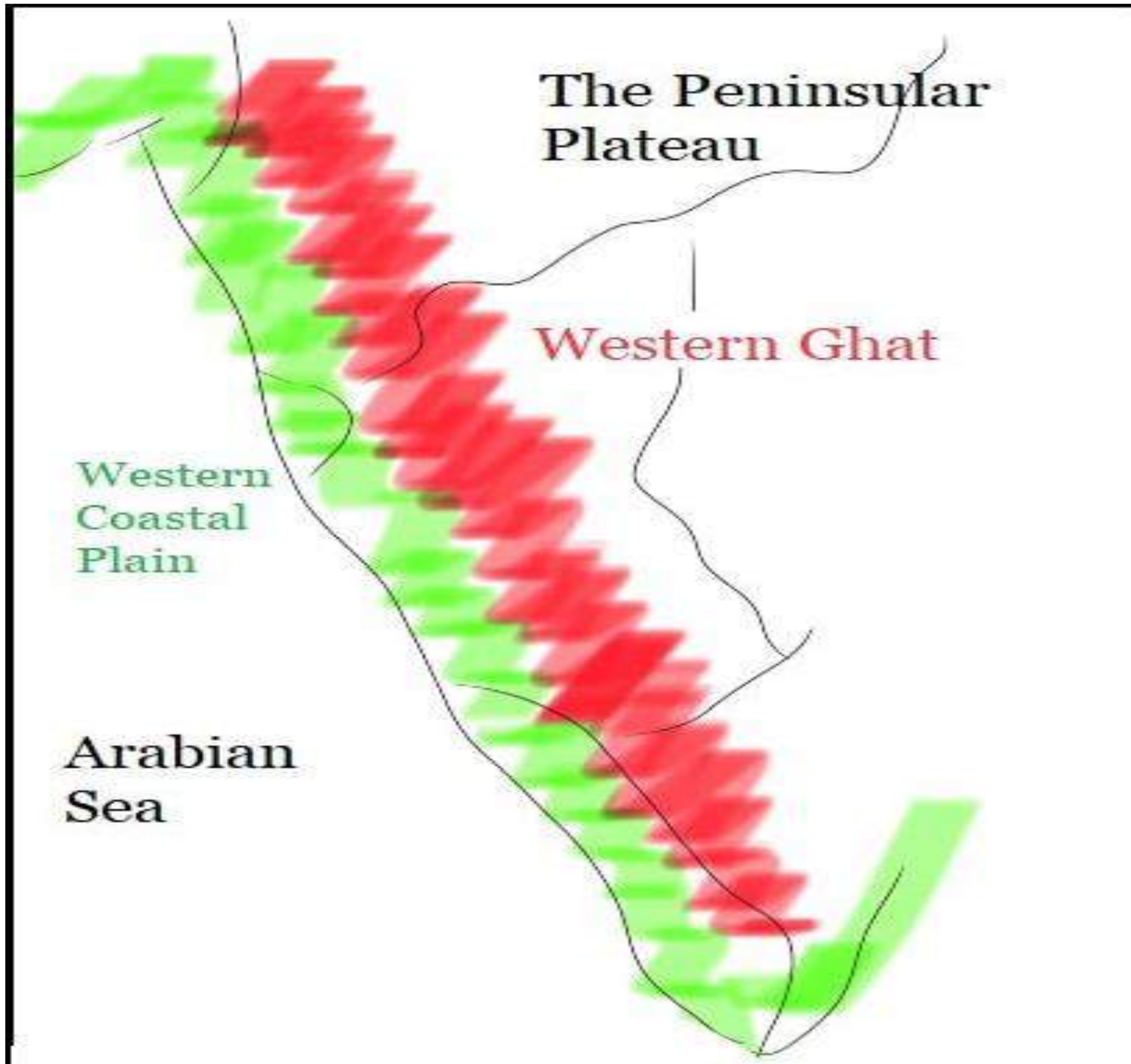






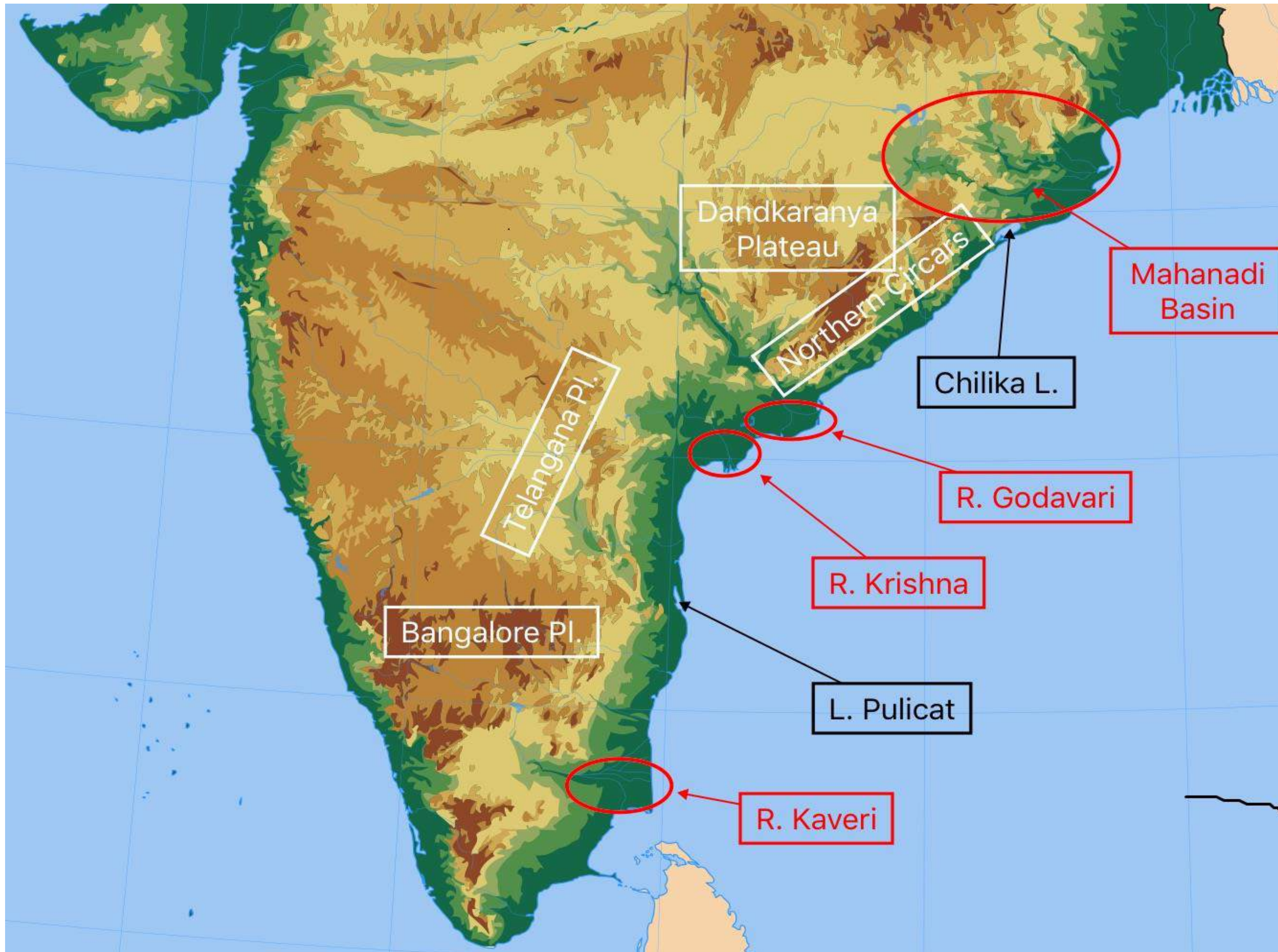






- **Narrower than Eastern coastal plain**
- **Steeper fast flowing rivers – No alluvial deposits**
- **Rivers form Estuaries and not deltas**
- **Good for Port development**





• **Broader**

• **Large rivers –extensive  
delta formation**

• **Mahanadi delta**

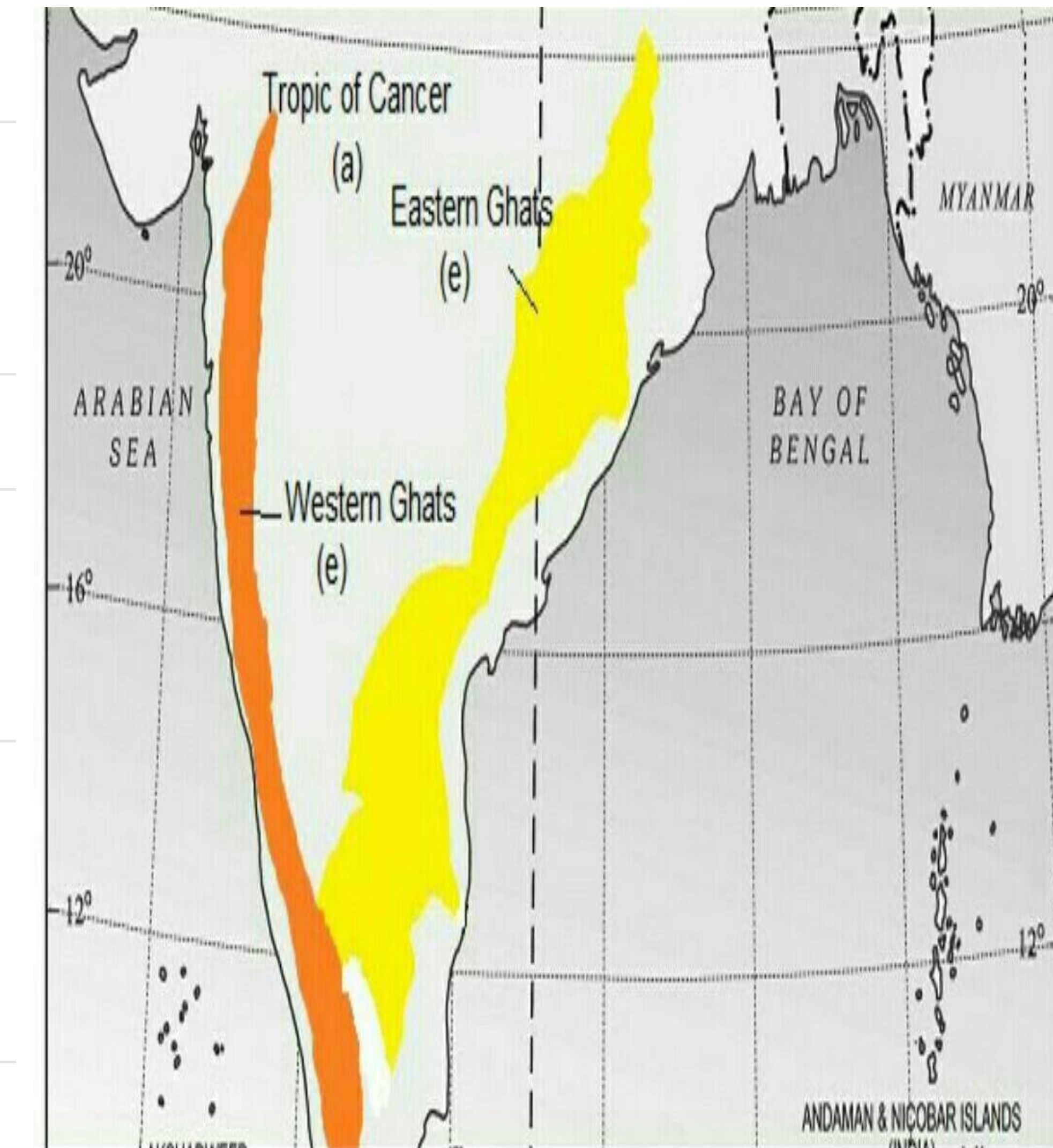
• **Godavari delta**

• **Krishna delta**

• **Kaveri deltas**



<u>Basis</u>	<u>Western Ghats</u>	<u>Eastern Ghats</u>
Direction	Run Parallel to west coast in north south direction	Eastern ghats run in a north east to south west direction parallel to the eastern coast.
Width	Avg width is 50-80km	Avg width 100-200km
Source of river	Act as a water divide. Source of many rivers like Krishna, Godavari, cauvery, koyna etc.	No big river originates
Rainfall	Almost perpendicular to south west direction leading to heavy rainfall. rainfall greater than 200cm in kerala region.	Eastern Ghats almost parallel to returning monsoon so less rainfall.
Physical division	Continuous in nature can be crossed through passes only. Like Palghat, thal ghat,naneghat	Not continuous , big rivers divide into fragments
Elevation	Elevation between 900-1100m	Average elevation 600
	Highly enriched. A biodiversity	





# The Islands

Two major Divisions:

1. Andaman and Nicobar
2. Lakshwadeep & Minicoy

## Andaman and Nicobar

- Two major island groups: Ritchie's archipelago and the Labrynth island.
- The group is divided into: Andaman in the North and Nicobar in the South.
- Andaman and Nicobar separated by the Ten Degree channel.
- Barren Island
- Peaks: Saddle Peak (N.Andaman – 738 m), Mt. Diavolo (Middle Andaman – 515 m), Mt. Koyob (S Andaman – 460 m) and Mt. Thuiller (Great Nicobar – 642 m)
- Coral deposits found
- Convectional rainfalls and equatorial type of vegetation.



## Lakshadweep and Minicoy

- Entire group built of coral deposits.
- Total of 36 islands of which 11 are inhabited.
- Smallest UT
- Minicoy is the largest island
- Separated by the 9 Degree Channel, north of which is the Amini Island and to the south Canannore island.
- These islands have storm beaches consisting of unconsolidated pebbles, shingles, cobbles and boulders.



5. If there were no Himalayan ranges, what would have been the most likely geographical impact on India?

1. Most of the country would experience the cold waves from Siberia.
2. Indo-Gangetic plain would be devoid of such extensive alluvial soils.
3. The pattern of monsoon would be different from what it is at present.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 only       | (b) 1 and 3 only |
| (c) 2 and 3 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3   |

I.A.S. (Pre) 2010

18. Which one of the following is the correct northward sequence of the relief features?

- (a) Zaskar Ranges, Pirpanjal Ranges, Ladakh Ranges, Karakoram Ranges
- (b) Pirpanjal Ranges, Zaskar Ranges, Ladakh Ranges, Karakoram Ranges
- (c) Karakoram Ranges, Ladakh Ranges, Zaskar Ranges, Pirpanjal Ranges
- (d) Pirpanjal Ranges, Ladakh Ranges, Zaskar Ranges, Karakoram Ranges



19. Which one of the following groups is the correct sequence of mountain peaks from east to west?

- (a) Everest, Kanchenjunga, Annapurna, Dhaulagiri
- (b) Kanchenjunga, Everest, Annapurna, Dhaulagiri
- (c) Kanchenjunga, Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Everest
- (d) Everest, Kanchenjunga, Dhaulagiri, Annapurna

24. Identify the correct west to east sequence of the following Hilly Castes?

- (a) Khasi-Garo-Naga-Jaintia
- (b) Naga-Jaintia-Khasi-Garo
- (c) Garo-Khasi-Jaintia-Naga
- (d) Jaintia-Naga-Garo-Khasi



25. Pir Panjal Range is located/found in-

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Uttarakhand

19. Which one of the following groups is the correct sequence of mountain peaks from east to west?

- (a) Everest, Kanchenjunga, Annapurna, Dhaulagiri
- (b) Kanchenjunga, Everest, Annapurna, Dhaulagiri
- (c) Kanchenjunga, Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Everest
- (d) Everest, Kanchenjunga, Dhaulagiri, Annapurna



**10. The Narmada and Tapti rivers flank –**

- (a) Vindhyan Mountains
- (b) Satpura Ranges
- (c) Rajmahal Hills
- (d) Aravalli Hills

**12. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the given hills starting from the north and going towards the south?**

- (a) Nallamalai Hills – Nilgiri Hills – Javadi Hills – Anaimalai Hills
- (b) Anaimalai Hills – Javadi Hills – Nilgiri Hills – Nallamalai Hills
- (c) Nallamalai Hills – Javadi Hills – Nilgiri Hills – Anaimalai Hills
- (d) Anaimalai Hills – Nilgiri Hills – Javadi Hills – Nallamalai Hills

**11. Consider the following relief features:**

- 1. Mahadev Range
- 2. Maikal Range
- 3. Chhotanagpur Plateau
- 4. Khasi Hills

**The correct west to eastward sequence of the above relief features is**

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (b) 4, 3, 2, 1
- (c) 2, 3, 4, 1
- (d) 1, 3, 2, 4

**Jharkhand P.C.S. (Pre) 2016**



13. Which of the following hills are found where the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats meet?

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Annamalai Hills | (b) Cardamom Hills |
| (c) Nilgiri Hills   | (d) Shevoroy Hills |

I.A.S. (Pre) 2008

43<sup>rd</sup> B.P.S.C. (Pre) 1999

15. Which one of the following lies at the junction of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu states?

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Anaimalai Hills | (b) Palni Hills   |
| (c) Nandi Hills     | (d) Nilgiri Hills |

U.P.P.C.S. (Mains) 2015

25. Which Indian state has the largest share of the Wastelands in India ?

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Gujarat        | (b) Andhra Pradesh |
| (c) Madhya Pradesh | (d) Rajasthan      |

[SSC (CGL) 2017]

26. Which is the highest peak in Andaman and Nicobar islands ?

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Mount Koya  | (b) Mount Diavolo  |
| (c) Saddle Peak | (d) Mount Thuiller |

[SSC 2017]



64. The Sahyadris are popularly known as  
(a) Eastern Ghats (b) Western Ghats  
(c) The Aravalis (d) Himalayas [CTET 2014]
65. State which has the longest coastline?  
(a) Maharashtra (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Gujarat (d) Goa [SSC (UDC) 2011]
66. Indian island located in the Bay of Bengal is

41. Which of the following areas or regions is most prone to earthquakes?  
(a) Deccan Plateau (b) Plains of northern India  
(c) Ganga Brahmaputra Valley  
(d) Western Ghats [SSC (CGL) 2016]

51. The highest Peak in the Andaman Island is [WBCS 2018]  
(a) Saddle Peak (b) Diabol Peak  
(c) Car Nicobar (d) None of the above [WBCS 2018]



75. Match List I with List II :

**List-I**

- A. Kerala
- B. Nagaland
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Tamil Nadu

**List-II**

- 1. Dodda Betta
- 2. Nand Devi
- 3. Anai Mudi
- 4. Saramati

Codes : A B C D			
(a)	1	3	4
(b)	2	3	4
(c)	3	4	2
(d)	1	2	3

[UPPCS 2018]



















































