

PENINSULAR PLATEAUS



triangular shaped

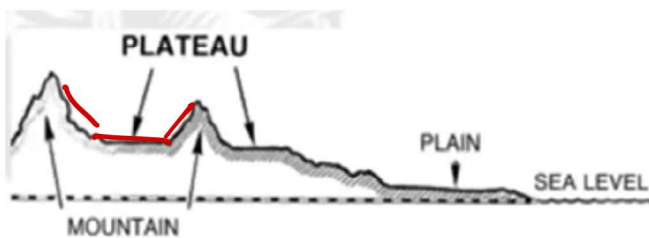
Peninsular Plateaus: Largest physiographic division

What is Peninsular?

- A land mass which is covered by water from three sides

What is a Plateau?

- A plateau is a flat, elevated landform that rises sharply above surrounding area on at least one side



The Peninsular Plateau

- A table land composed of the old crystalline, igneous, and metamorphic rocks

Formation:

- Due to breaking and drifting of Gondwana land Peninsular Plateau is made up of black soil (volcanic origin)
- It has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills

Divisions

- Central Highlands
- Deccan Plateau

- Peninsular Plateau general elevation: 600–900 m



Satpura

- Block mountains
- 3 hills:
Rajpiperla
Mahadeo
Maikal
- Highest Peak: Dhupgarh (Madhya Pradesh) located on Mahadeo Hills
- Hill station: Panchmarhi Hills → Queen of Satpura
- Amarkantak Plateau
↓
Rivers that flow:
Narmada and Son

Makes radial drainage pattern

abundant deposits of Bauxite





Rift valley

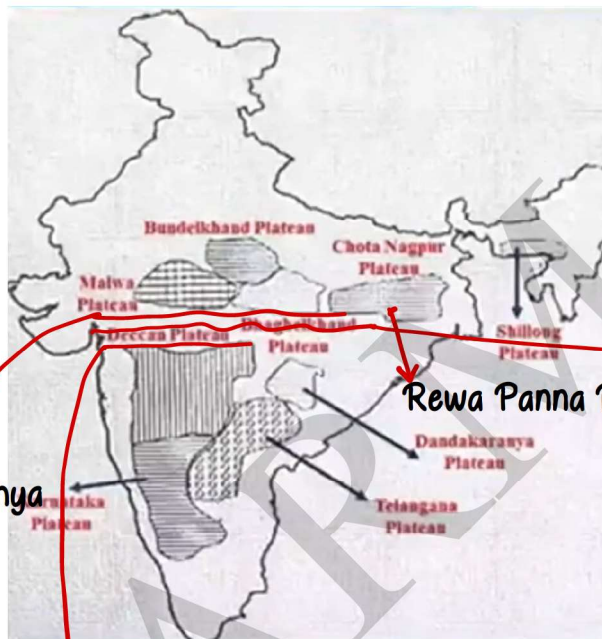


Central Highlands

- Part lying to the North of Narmada River
- Covered by Vindhya, bounded by Satpura at South and Aravalis on the Northwest

Main plateaus

- Malwa Plateau (largest) - Western side
- Chota Nagpur Plateau - Eastern side



- Central Highlands are wider in West but narrower in the East

Narmada river • (Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand)

Rewa Panna Plateau

Vindhya

Satpura

- Topmost producer of Cotton:
Maharashtra/Gujarat

Malwa Plateau

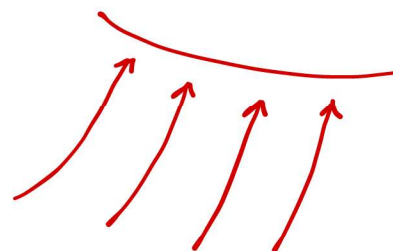
- In Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh
- Made of lava (Basaltic rock)

Black soil originates

- Rivers that flow: Chambal, Betwa, Sindh, Ken

From Southwest to Northeast

Tributaries of Yamuna



Aravalis: North West extension of Central Highlands

- Spread across 860 km
- Old fold mountains
- They are residual mountains
- Spread across: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Delhi, Haryana

↓
Raisina Hills

- Highest peak: Guru Shikhar (1722 m)

↓
situated in Mt. Abu Hills

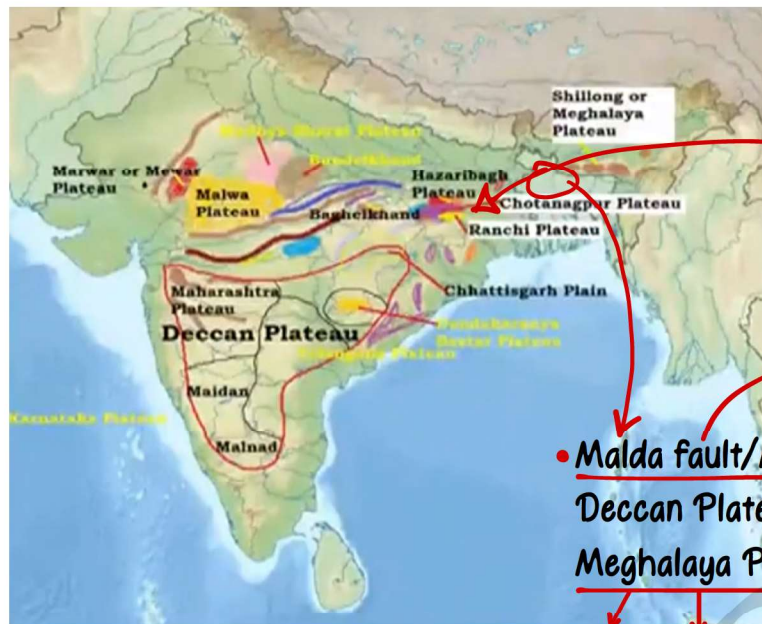
↓
Temple located: Dilawara Jain Temple

Chota Nagpur Plateau

- Spread across Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal
- Also known as Ruhr State (famous for minerals)
- 3 important plateaus:
 - Ranchi Plateau
 - Hazaribagh Plateau
 - Koderma Plateau
- Highest peak: Parsavnath (also, name of 23rd Tirthankar)
- River that flows in rift valley: Damodar River (eastern side)
- Jadugada Mines: famous for Uranium

Deccan Plateau

- It is a triangular landmass lying South of river Narmada
- Borders
- Satpura: Northern borders
 - Mahadev, Kaimur hills, and Maikal range: Eastern borders
 - Tilted towards East
 - The Deccan Plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards
 - An extension of these plateaus is found in North East
 - Meghalaya plateau (Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills), Karbi Anglong plateau and North Cachar hills
- Assam



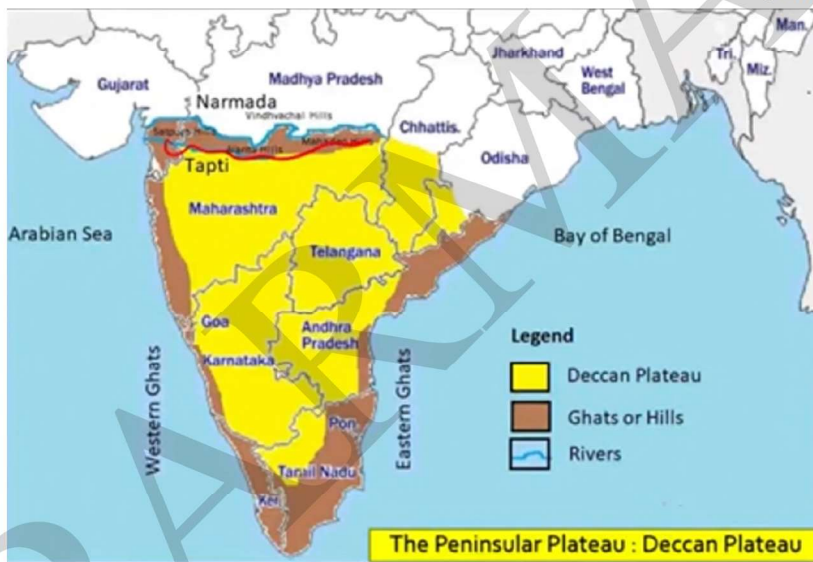
→ Rajmahal Hills: makes North Eastern boundary of Deccan Plateau

→ West Bengal

- Malda fault/Malda gap: Separates entire part of Deccan Plateau from Karbi Anglong Plateau/ Meghalaya Plateau/North Cachar Plateau

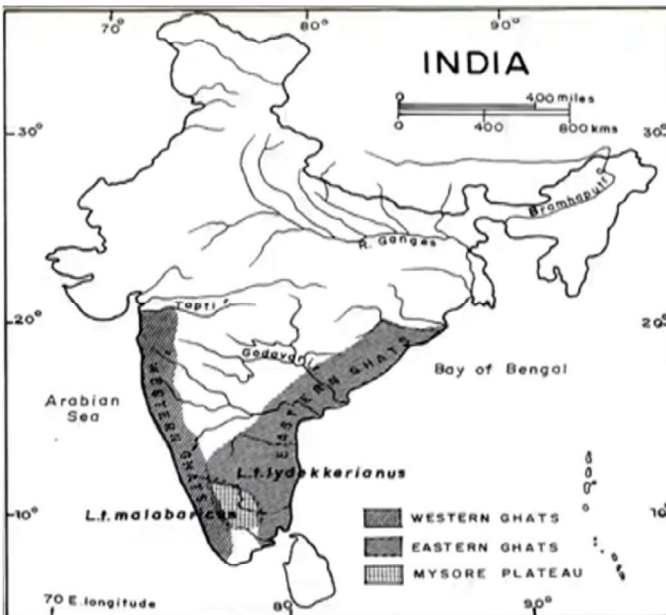
→ Garo (Hills) → Khasi → Jaintia → Mikir Hills → Rengma Hills

→ Cherrapunji, Mawsynram (highest rainfall in India), Shillong



Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

- Both Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats lie west and east of the Deccan Plateau respectively
- Both the ghats have some distinctive features and differentiating points
- These are block mountains

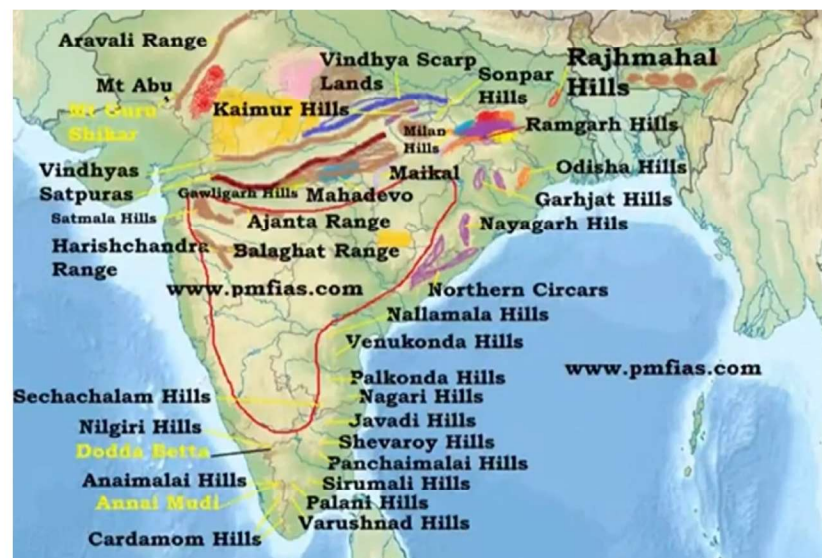


Western Ghats

- Continuous and can be crossed through passes only
- Higher than eastern: 900-1600 m
- Stretch from Tapi to South of Nilgiri Hills
- Spread across: Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa
- Cause Orographic rainfall
→ Precipitation which is caused by hills or mountain ranges
- Height increase from North to South
- Highest peak: Anaimudi (Anaimalai Hills) - 2695 m
→ Kerala
- 2nd highest peak: Doddabetta (2637 m)
→ on Nilgiri Hills
→ Ooty is here (Hill station)
→ Tamil Nadu
- Southernmost Hills: Cardamom Hills

Eastern Ghats

- Discontinuous, irregular, and Dissected by rivers
- Stretched from Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiri → Connects Western Ghats to Eastern Ghats
- Highest peak: Mahendragiri (1501 m)/ Jindhagada (1690 m)
- Shevaroy Hills and Javadi Hills are located to the southeast to it



Passes

- **Bhorghat**: Mumbai to Pune
- **Thalghat**: Mumbai to Nasik
- **Pal Ghat**: Annamalai to Nilgiri

- Mountain Peak at the mountainous border of Indian state of Nagaland and the Sagaing region of Myanmar: Mount Saramati
- Mountains in the northwest, north, and northeast bind India: Young fold mountains
- **Mount Jopuno**: Sikkim
- Kumaon Himalayas is between Sutlej and Kali
- Oldest mountain/hills range in India: Aravali Hills
- **Lipu Lekh pass**: Uttarakhand
↓
Located at tri-junction
India, Nepal, and China
- Mountain that looks like a giant pyramid and has a flat summit area and two peaks: Kamet
- Core of Great Himalayas is composed of: Granite (igneous rock)
↓
continental crust
- **Oceanic Crust**: made of Basaltic rock, is denser and is thin
- Rohtang pass cuts through Pir Panjal range and links Manali and Leh by road
- Ladakh range extends from northern side of Leh to the Tibetan Border and comprises Digar La Pass and Khardung La Pass



- K2 mountain is situated near Siachen region of Ladakh in India
- Jawahar Tunnel: Banihal Pass (J&K and Srinagar)
- Land route to Kailash and Mansarovar passes through: Mana Pass
- Javadi: Eastern Ghats peak
- **Nilachal Hills:** Guwahati
↓
Kamakhya Temple is situated here
- Fotu La (4108 m) is highest point of Ladakh under Zaskar mountain range
- Highest hill station: Leh
- Hills in Andhra Pradesh: Nagari Hills
- Borra Caves in Andhra Pradesh is situated on the East Coast of India in: Ananthagiri Hills
- Patkai bum: Eastern part of India
- Shatrunjaya Hills located in Gujarat
- Maikal is a range not a plateau
- Deccan Plateau spread across: Telangana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Tamil Nadu