

**Included :**

- Formation of Indian Peninsula
- Location and Extent and Areas Included
- Key Physiographic Features
- Three Major Divisions of Indian Peninsula

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS	DECCAN PLATEAU	NORTH EASTERN PLATEAU
Mewar and Malwa Plateau	Deccan Trap	Shillong /Meghalaya Plateau
Marwar Plateau	Maharashtra Plateau	Karbi Anglong Plateau
Bundelkhand Bhander Plateau	Dharwar and Telegana Plateau	Mikir Hills
Baghelkhand	Amarkantak Plateau	Rengma Hills
Chota Nagpur Plateau	Chhatisgarh Plains	Cachar hills
Aravali - Western Edge and Vindhya Range - Southern Edge	Satpura Range- Northern Edge Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats	

- Threats and Difference Between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats
- Significance of Indian Peninsular Region

**Peninsular India**



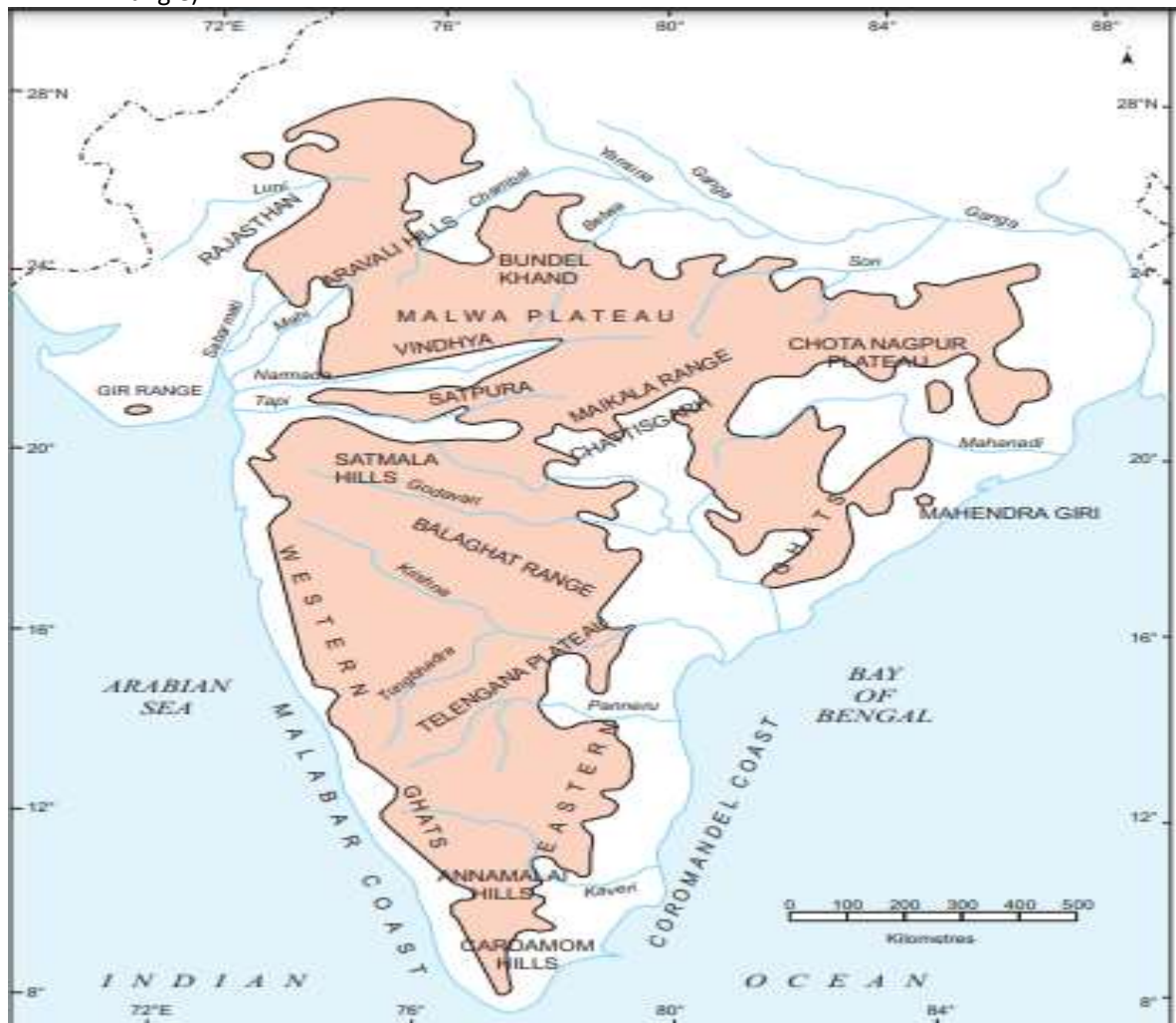
**Formation and Geology**

- Formed due Geomorphic Process ( endogenetic processes)
- the origin of precambrian rocks of Peninsular India is more than 3600 million years old.
- the India Peninsula never subsided under the sea permanently.
- it is more rigid, stable, ancient landmass

- The plateau of Peninsular India exhibits a complex system of geological structures having some of the oldest rocks of the world from the Precambrian period (Archaean) and the youngest rocks of the Holocene epoch (Quaternary/Recent period).
- the tableland plateau composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- it has been subjected to various vertical movements and block faulting and displacement created rift valleys of the Narmada, the Tapi and the Mahanadi and the Satpura block mountains .

#### AREAS OF PENINSULAR INDIA BLOCK

- The Peninsular Block cover area of about 16 lakh sq km( largest physiographic division of India, having shape Inverted Triangle)



- Bonded by three Major Hill Sides : Delhi Ridge in the North , Rajmahal Hills in the East and Gir Range in West and Cardoman Hills in the South.
- Kutch and Kathiawar Peninsular region is part of Peninsular Plateau
- Due to Malda Gap the region is detached - The Shillong Plateau and Karbi-Anglong plateau and Mikir Hills, Rengma Hills of Assam ( Cachar Hills )

#### Key Salient Features of Indian Peninsula:

- The general elevation slope from West to East.
- The Peninsular India is made up of a series of plateaus such as the Hazaribagh plateau, the Palamu plateau, the Ranchi plateau, the Malwa plateau, the Coimbatore plateau and the Karnataka plateau, etc.
- The northwestern part of the plateau consist Badland Topography of Chambal, Bhind, Morena



### Badland Topography :

**Found in :** Arid and Semi Arid Region where softer sedimentary rocks present

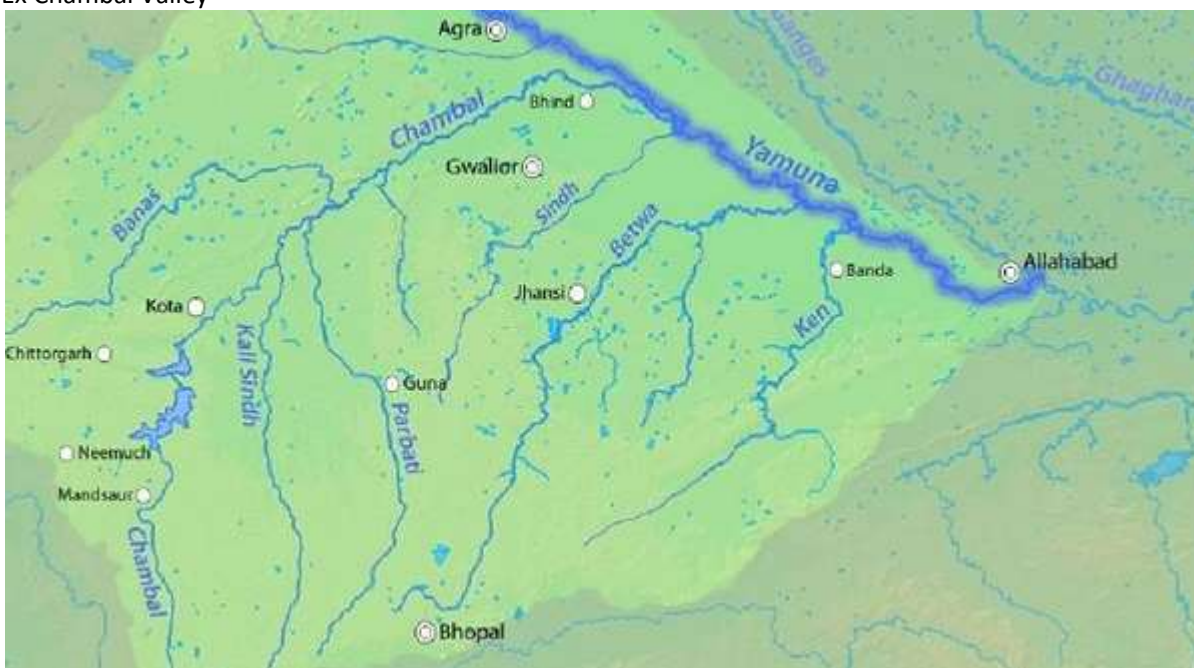
#### Features :

- intensely dissected landscapes mainly by fluvial erosion
- irregular topography, steep ridges, low hills, deep trenches, and broad incised meanders
- Dry Landscape characterised by heavy erosion, resulting in steep slopes, narrow valley called gullies, which eventually forms Ravines and minimal vegetation
- badlands are useless for agriculture or grazing

**Rainfall :** rainfall is often infrequent but intense. This leads to rapid runoff, which carves deep gullies and ravines into the soft soil and rock

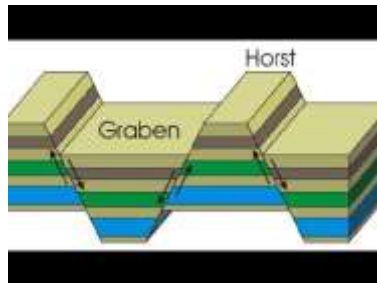
**Primary Process :** Fluvial erosion (Water erosion) and wind erosion

Ex Chambal Valley



See Rivers of Malwa Plateau in above map

- tors, block mountains, rift valleys, spurs, bare rocky structures, series of hummocky hills and wall-like quartzite dykes offering natural site for water storage.
- See Image of Tors .



**Horst and Graben Topography** : Topographic features found in a normal fault zone forming ridges and valleys. The [Satpura Range](#) is a horst in India and is flanked by [Narmada](#) Graben in the north and much smaller but parallel [Tapi](#) Graben in the south

**Series of Hummock Hills in Peninsular India:**

- ✚ In **geology**, a **hummock** is a small **knoll** or **mound** above ground
- ✚ **hill** is an elevated location smaller than a mountain while **hummock** is a small hill; a hillock; a knoll.
- Three Major Divisions of Indian Peninsula

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS	DECCAN PLATEAU	NORTH EASTERN PLATEAU
Mewar and Malwa Plateau	Deccan Trap	Shillong /Meghalaya Plateau
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Baghelkhand	Amarkantak Plateau	Rengma Hills
Chota Nagpur Plateau	Chhatisgarh Plains	Cachar hills
Aravali - Western Edge and Vindhya Range - Southern Edge	Satpura Range- Northern Edge Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats	

**Three Major Groups of Peninsular Plateau .**

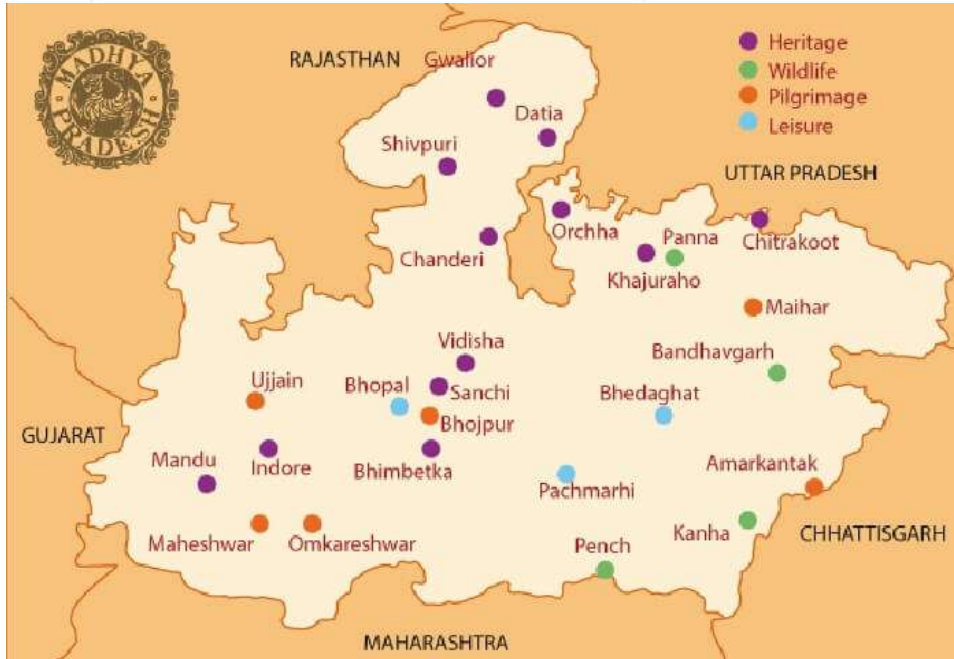
The Peninsular Plateau is divided into three groups:-

- Deccan Plateau ( largest region )
  - Central Highlands ( northmost region )
  - Northeastern plateau.
1. **The Central Highlands:**
- extends from Narmada river to northern plains,
  - bounded by Aravalis in west and Satpura range in south. to Rajmahal Hills in the East .
  - Mewar Plateau of eastern Rajasthan having eastward slope
  - Including Malwa Plateau , Bundelkhand, Bhander Plateau, Baghelkhand and Chhotanagpur Plateau till Rajmahal Hills ( santhal Parana region of Jharkhand)
  - The general elevation of the Central Highlands ranges between 700-1,000 m above the mean sea level and it slopes towards the north and northeastern directions

- Most of the tributaries of the river Yamuna have their origin in the Vindhyan and Kaimur ranges. Banas is the only significant tributary of the river Chambal that originates from the Aravalli in the west

Other Region of Central Highlands:

Sr.No.	The Bundelkhand	The Baghelkhand
1.	It is located towards the south of the Yamuna river.	It lies to the east of "Maikala Range".
2.	It is composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks.	It is made up of sandstone and limestone.
3.	In the northern part of it, there is a rich deposit of alluvium.	The central part of the plateau acts as a water divide between the Son and the Mahanadhi drainage basins.



### 1 . Baghelkhand: ( Humid Region)

- it is bigger area than Baghelkhand aaprox 1.4 lakh sq.km
- it is covering two states : MP and UP
- North of the Maikal Range is the Baghelkhand.
- Made of limestones and sandstones on the west and granite in the east.
- It is bounded by the Son river on the north.
- The central part of the plateau acts as a water divide between the Son drainage system in the north and the Mahanadi river system in the south.
- Key Cities of this Region: Satna, Rewa, mirazapur important city
- This region is known for White Tiger in India

### 2 Bundelkhand : (somewhat arid region)

- it is smaller area than Baghelkhand region apprx cover 54560Sq.km -
- covered mostly by Two States : MP and UP :
- Key Cities : (MP)Khajurao, Tikamgarh-Chhatarpur-.Panna Jhansi and Lalitpur (UP)
- The region is characterized by senile (characteristic of or caused by old age) topography.
- Streams like Betwa, Dhasan and Ken flow through the plateau. it has mass of rounded hummock hills .
- The proposed Ken Betwa link will run across Bundelkhand and assit alleviate the drought situation.



### 3. Mewar Plateau

- is the plateau of eastern Rajasthan. [**Marwar plain** is to the west of Aravalis whereas Marwar plateau is to the east].
- The average elevation is 250-500 m above sea level and it slopes down eastwards.
- It is made up of sandstone, shales and limestones of the Vindhayan period.
- The **Banas river**, along with its tributaries [**Berach river, Khari rivers**] originate in the Aravali Range and flow towards northwest into **Chambal river**.
- key cities: **Udaipur**: Known as the City of Lake

### 4 Malwa Plateau

- Triangular part between Aravali, Vindhya and Bundelkhand in the east .
- Malwa Plateau is water divide Region - Arabian sea ( **Narmada, Tapi, Mahi**), and Bay of Bengal (Chambal, Betwa, joining the Yamuna).
- In the north it is drained by the Chambal and many of its right bank tributaries like the Kali, the Sindh and the Parbati. It also includes the upper courses of the Sindh, the Ken and the Betwa.
- It is composed of extensive **lava flow and is covered with black soils**.
- Key cities: Indore, Ujjain, Dewas
  - The general slope is towards the north
  - **Neemuch of MP and Ghazipur region of UP opium region of Malwa**
  - **Three States in India for Opium/ Licit Cultivation in India Are**

LICIT OPIUM Opium tracts where cultivation is allowed from 1st day of Oct 1, 2014 and Sept 30, 2015	MP   3	RAJASTHAN   7	UP   6
	MANDSAUR, NEEMUCH, RATLAM	KOTA, BARAN, JHALAWAR, CHITTORGARH, UDAIPUR, PRATAPGARH, BHILWARA	BARABANKI, LUCKNOW, FAIZABAD, BAREILLY SHAHIAHANPUR, BUDAUN

### Nimar Region:

- southwestern region of [Madhya Pradesh](#) state in west-central India.
- The region lies south of the [Vindhya Range](#), and consists of two portions of the [Narmada](#) and [Tapti](#) river valleys, separated by a section of the [Satpura Range](#),
- Key Places: Khandwa, Maheshwar, Burhanpur

### Chotanagpur Plateau:

- north-eastern projection of the Indian Peninsula.
- Mostly in Jharkhand, northern part of Chhattisgarh and Purulia district of West Bengal and some South Bihar
- This plateau is composed mainly of **Gondwana rocks**.
- The average elevation of the plateau is 700 m above sea level.
- The plateau is drained by numerous rivers and streams in different directions and presents a **radial drainage pattern**
- Rivers like the **Damodar and Barakar**, the **Subarnrekaha**, the **North Koel (son river tributary)**, the **South Koel** (tributary of Brahmani) have developed extensive drainage basins.
- The **Son river** flows in the north-west of the plateau and joins the Ganga.
- River Damodar divides Hazaribagh and Ranchi Plateau
- Rajmahal Hills - eastern extension of CNP and consist of volcanic Basalt rocks
- CNP is covered with laterite soils and Sal Forest .

### Rich Biodiversity Included :

1. [Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary](#), Chhattisgarh
2. [Sanjay National Park](#), Madhya Pradesh
3. [Simplipal National Park](#), Odisha
4. [Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary](#), Bihar
5. [Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary](#), [Koderma Wildlife Sanctuary](#),
- 6 [Palamau Tiger Reserve](#) Jharkhand

### After Central Highland then

#### DECCAN PLATEAU

- covers 5 lakh sq. km
  - Largest plateau in India; Lies to the south of the Narmada River; Shaped as inverted triangle.
  - Deccan Plateau also consist of Maharashtra Plateau and Karnataka Plateau and Telegana Plateau
  - The Deccan Plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards.
  - Surrounded by Satpura hills, Mahadeo hills, Maikala range, Amarkantak hills and Rajmahal hills in the north; Western Ghats in the west and the Eastern Ghats in the east
  - Sedimentary layers are also found in between the layers of solidified lava, making it inter-trapping in structure
- Deccan Trap :**
- Region formed by the outpouring of basalt over the peninsular surface through fissure eruption during cretaceous period to the Eocene
  - Due to Weathering, Regur or black soil formed in Western and NW part of Peninsular region
  - Trap means staircase formation caused by series of volcanic eruptions

#### Key Facts :

- River Rift Valley of Narmada – Tapi divides it into 2 parts viz. Central highland & Deccan plateau .
- Deccan Plateau consist of Satpura range : Rajpipla of Gujarat + Gawilgarh of Maharashtra+ Mahdeo Hills of MP and Maikal range of Chhattisgarh
- Amarkantak Plateau lies east of Maikal Range : it is source of Narmada and Son.
- Betal Plateau lies South of Mahadeo Hills : it is source if Tapi river, Pench river and wainganga river

#### Karnataka Plateau or Mysore Plateau or Dharwar Plateau

- Mulangiri in the Baba Budan Hills of Chikmagalur district is the highest peak .
- Coffee also grows here
- This Plateau has two Section: Malnad hills ranges surrounded by lush vegetation and Maidan is arid and made up of rolling plains with modest granite hills
- In South, the plateau narrows between WG and EG and merges with Niligiri highlands

#### Telengana Plateau :

- Archaean gneisses make up the Telegana Plateau
- Southern Section is higher than northern section
- Godavari, Krishna and Penneru are three river system that drain the region
- In the North lies Satmala Hills
- Rayalseema Plateau and South Sheshachalam Hills



## NEWS

The villages in Rayalaseema are experiencing an increase in labor migration as a result of severe drought conditions. Insufficient rainfall and low inflows into irrigation ... [Read More](#)

### Rayalaseema

- located in the southern region of the state of Andhra Pradesh.
- Located in Rainshadow of the Western Ghats
- The only Lake located in the region of Rayalaseema is [Pulicat Lake](#)
- [Pulicat Lake](#) is the second largest [brackish water lagoon](#) in [India](#), (after [Chilika Lake](#)),
- Anantapur, chittoor , tirupati , Kadapa imp cities of this region
- [Tirupati](#), a major [Hindu](#) pilgrimage town is located in the hills/The famous [Natural Arch, Tirumala Hills](#) is also a part of Seshachalam Hills, of EG
- In 2010, it was designated as a [Biosphere Reserve](#). It has large reserves of [red sandalwood](#) which is used in medicines, soaps, spiritual rituals, etc.

### Chhatisgarh Plain

- The outline of Chhattisgarh is like a sea horse.
- Only plain region in the Peninsular Plateau surrounded by deep Dandakaranya forest
- Dandakaranya encompasses parts of several Indian states: Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana. It includes notable geographical features such as the Abujhmar Hills in the west and borders the Eastern Ghats in the east
- Upper Mahanadi drains this saucer -shaped valley

### 2. Northeastern Plateau:

- It is basically an extension of the main peninsular plateau. It comprises of Meghalaya and Karbi Anglong plateau which are detached from the main block. The Meghalaya plateau is divided into three parts- Garo hills, Khasi hills and Jaintia hills.
- The Meghalaya (or Shillong) plateau is separated from penins Rajmahal gap. Shillong (1,961 m) is the highest point of the plateau.



- The region has the Garo (900 M), Khasi, Jaintia (1500m) and Mikir 900M (Rengma) hills.
- An extension of the Meghalaya plateau is also seen in the Karbi Anglong hills of Assam.
- The Meghalaya plateau is also rich in mineral resources like coal, iron ore, sillimanite, limestone and uranium. This area receives maximum rainfall from the south Meghalaya plateau has a highly eroded surface. Cherrapunji display devoid of any permanent vegetation cover.

**What could be the correct answer which can be cited for high rainfall at Mawsynram.**

1. The warm moist winds of the northward-moving air from the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon, which cover an extensive area but are forced to converge into the narrower zone over the Khasi Hills, thus concentrating their moisture.
2. The alignment of the Khasi Hills (east to west) places them directly in the path of the airflow from the Bay of Bengal, producing a significant uplift (plus cooling, further condensation and thus more rain).
3. Finally, uplift over the Khasi Hills is virtually continuous in the monsoon period because the lifted air is constantly being pulled up by vigorous winds in the upper atmosphere, hence the rainfall is more or less continuous.

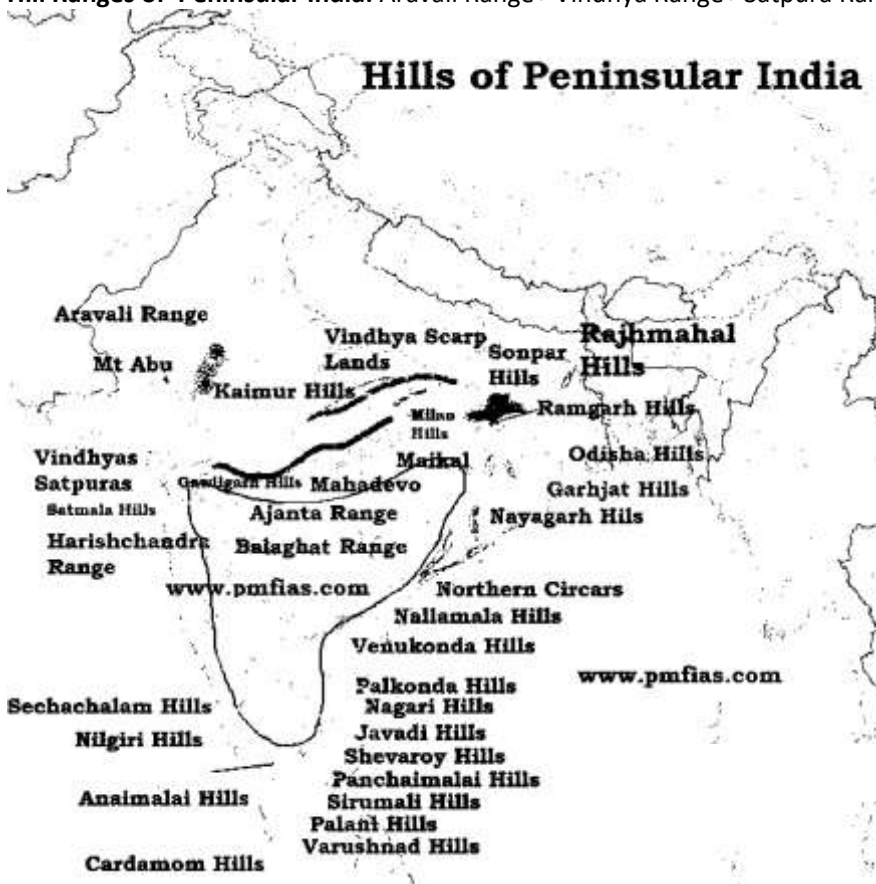
**Cherrapunji of South India** is located in :

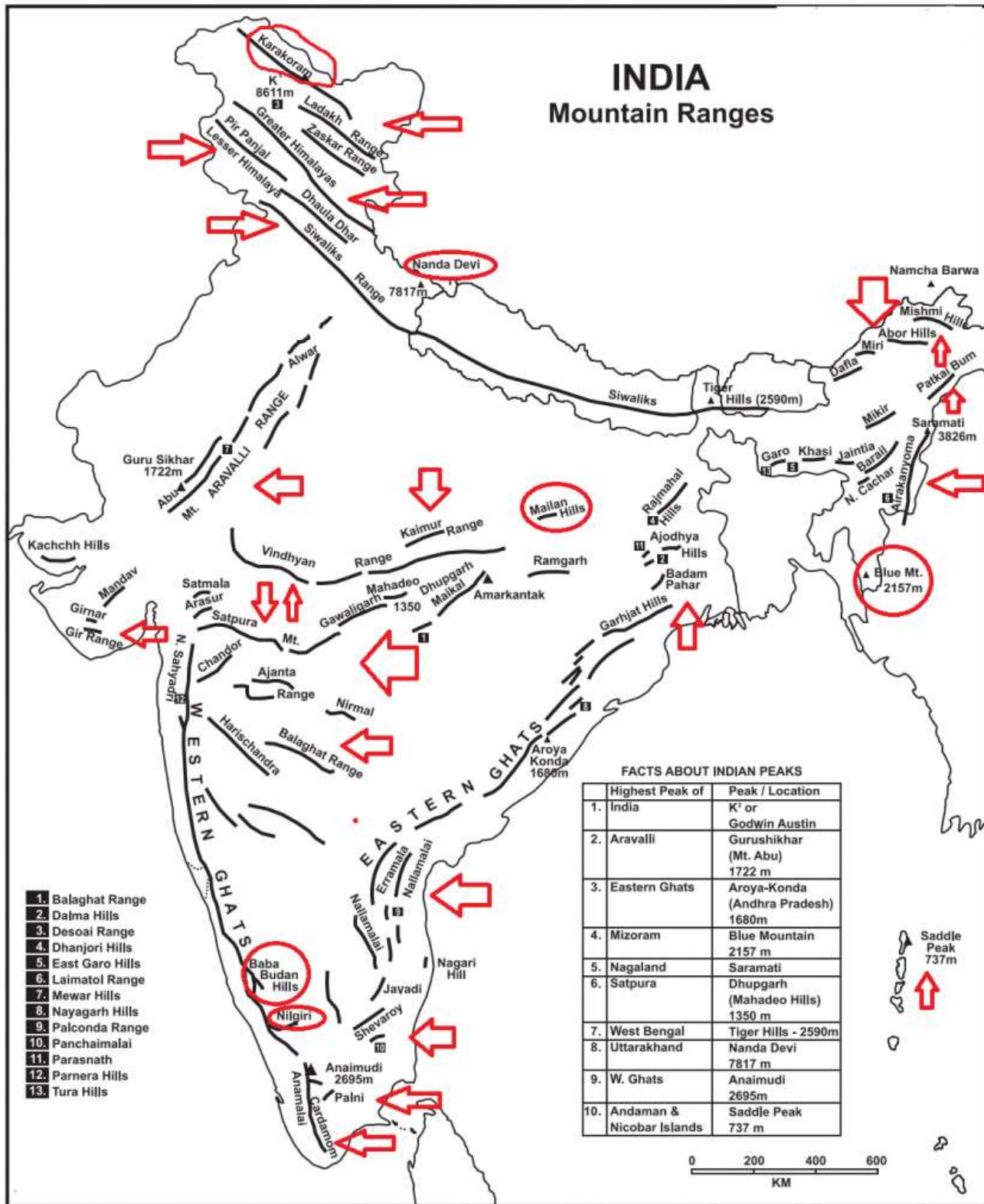
- a. Kerala b. Karnataka c. Tamilnadu d. Andhra Pradesh

Note : "**Cherrapunji** of South India": Agumbe lies in a rainforest region with a tropical climate, warm and humid. that is, a tropical monsoon climate. **Agumbe** is a small village located in Shimoga district, in the **Malnad** region of Karnataka.

### NOW HILLS OF PENINSULAR INDIA

**Hill Ranges of Peninsular India:** Aravali Range+ Vindhya Range+ Satpura Range+ Western and Eastern Ghats etc

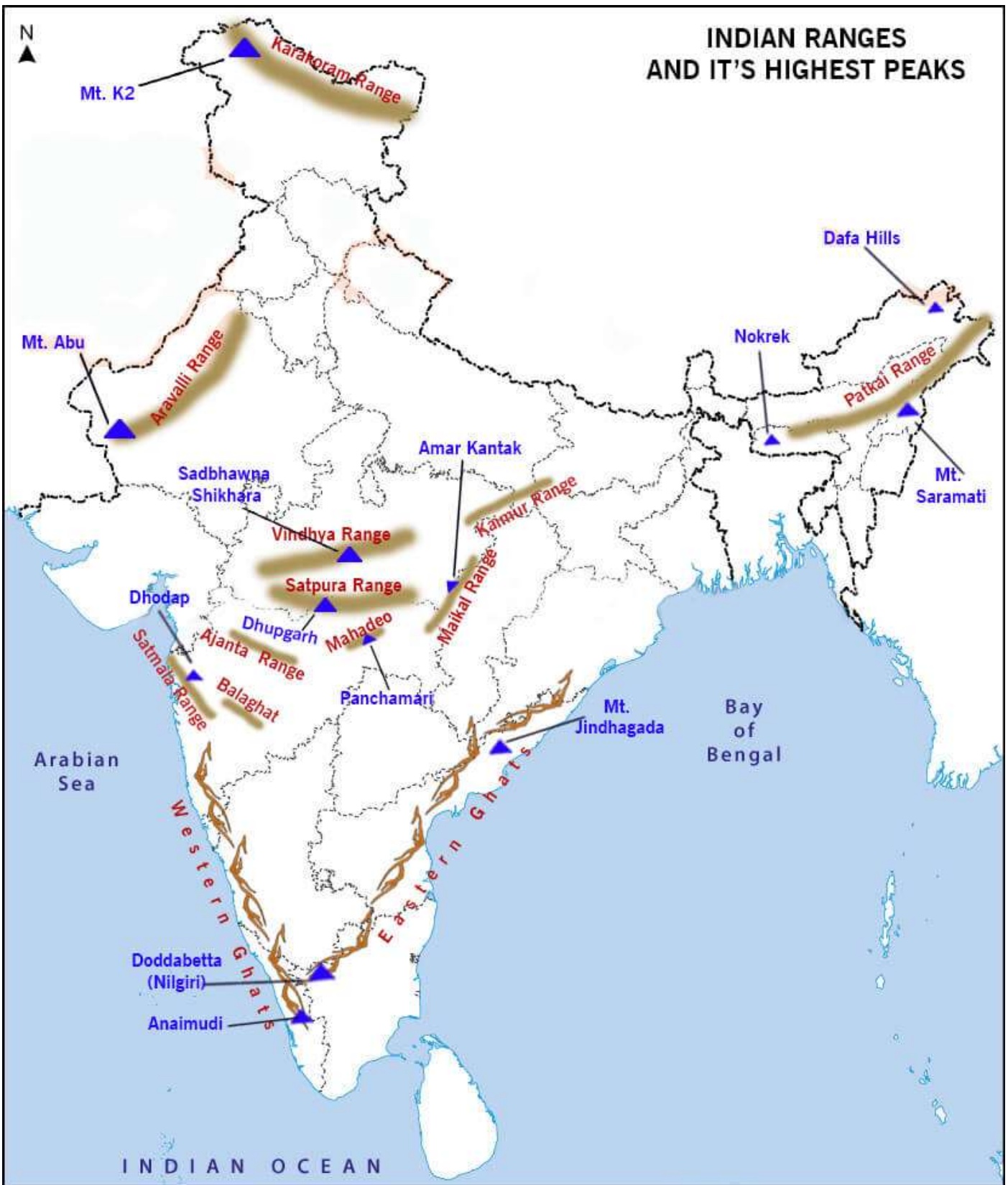




Pattern of Question: Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the given hills starting from the north and going towards the south?

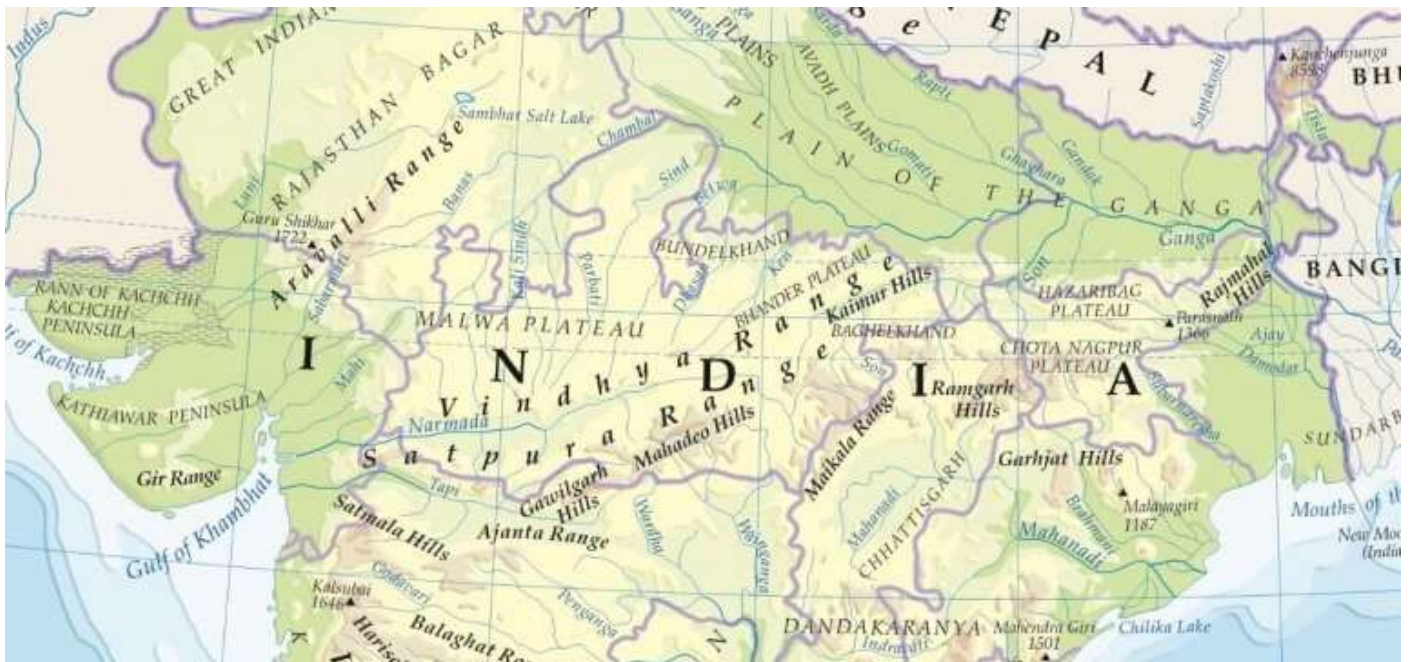
- A) Nallamalai Hills – Nilgiri Hills – Javadi Hills – Anaimalai Hills
- B) Anaimalai Hills – Javadi Hills – Nilgiri Hills – Nallamalai Hills
- C) Nallamalai Hills – Javadi Hills – Nilgiri Hills – Anaimalai Hills
- D) Anaimalai Hills – Nilgiri Hills – Javadi Hills – Nallamalai Hills

**Note: Other Pattern of Question with reference of Mountain : Peak , Rivers, Hillstation, Biodiversity regions, rain-shadow and rain-bearing areas**



**Hill ranges of the peninsula:**

Most of the hills in the peninsular region are of the (residual hills). They are the remnants of the hills and horsts formed many million years (horst: uplifted block; graben: subsided block). The plateaus of the peninsular region are separated from one another by these hill ranges and various river valleys



### 1. Aravali Range:

- They originate in Gujarat at palampur and extend till Haryana.
- They have a maximum extent of 800 km
- They terminate in Delhi ridge , and terminate in Ganga plains of Haridwar. I
- Aravalli hill ranges are more than 2 billion years old
- these are the oldest fold mountain ranges in India
- Its general elevation is only 400-600m with few hills above 1000m. At present, it is seen as a discontinuous ridge from Delhi to Ajmer and rising up to 1722m (Gurushikhar peak in Mount Abu)
- Mainly made up of Dharwar igneous and metamorphic rocks
- Aravalli contains a large ratio of marble depositories in India. Rivers like Sabarmati, Luni, Banas originate from the Aravalli range and flow in their specific directions.
- It is known as 'Jarga' near Udaipur and 'Delhi Ridge' near Delhi. Dilwara Jain Temple, the famous Jain temple is situated on Mt. Ab
- The Central Aravalli range in [Rajasthan](#) has an arid and dry climate.
- The Southern Aravalli range in [Gujarat](#) has a [tropical wet and dry climate](#)

### 2 Vindhyan Ranges:

- they are non- tectonic mountains , they are sedimentary mountains
- formed because of downward faulting of the Narmada Rift Valley to their south
- Geologically they are younger than aravali and satpura hills .
- rich in Kimberlite piles diamond deposits .
- They rise as an escarpment running parallel to the Narmada General elevation: 300 to 650 m.
- Most of them are made up of sedimentary rocks of ancient ages.
- They act as a watershed between Gangetic and peninsular river systems.
- Good Will Peak or Sad-Bhawana Shikar in Eastern MP is highest peak of Vindhya Ranges.( Panna Hills)

### 3. Satpura ranges:

- Satpura range is a series of seven mountains ('Sat' = seven and 'pura' = mountains) formed due to tectonic activity - Horst mountain -uplifted block of earth crust along the fault line
- It is a classic example of the relict mountains which are highly denuded and form discontinuous ranges.
- **Satpura range is a combination of Rajpipala Hills, Mahadeo, and Maikala hills, Amarkantak Hills**
- Satpura hills are **tectonic mountains, formed about 1.6 billion years ago**, as a result of folding and structural uplift. They are a **Horst landform**.
- They run for a distance of about 900km.
- **Pachmarhi is the highest point of the Satpura range.**
- **Dhupgarh (1350m) is the highest peak of Pachmarhi.**
- **Maikala hills lie to the east of Mahadeo hills.**
- **Amarkantak plateau is a part of the Maikala hills.** It is about 1127m.

- The plateau has the drainage systems of **Narmada and Son**, and Jojila river hence it has drainage into the Bay of Bengal as well as the Arabian sea.
- These are mostly situated in the **States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh**.
- These hills are **rich in bauxite, due to the presence of Gondwana rocks**.
- **Dhuandhar waterfalls over the Narmada is situated in MP**.
- The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University was established in Amarkantak by an act of parliament ( Annupur District )



1. Thal Ghat – It links Nasik to Mumbai (**Gateway of Mumbai**)
2. Bhor Ghat – It links Mumbai to Pune. **Gateway to Konkan**
3. Pal Ghat – This pass is located between the Nilgiris and the Annamalai mountains. It is in Kerala and connects Kochi and Chennai.
4. Senkota Pass – This pass located between the Nagercoil and the Cardamom hills links Thiruvananthapuram and Madurai

To the South of about 22 Degree latitude, Western and Eastern Ghats form boundaries of Indian Peninsula Region

#### WESTERN GHATS

- **Peninsular India : 16 Lakh**
- **Western Ghats** Its ranges between latitude 08° and 21° 06'N
- **Running - NW-SE direction**
- **Western Ghats : 6 states , 6 % land area**
- **North to south 1600 km**
- **Geographical area of WG : is 1, 60, 000 sq km**
- Gujarat, Maharastra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- It extends from the mount of the river Tapi to the Cape of Kanyakumari for a distance of 1600 km.
- **interrupted only by the 30 km Palghat Gap at around 11°N..**
- Its average height is 1200 m.
- The height of the Western Ghats increases from North to South
- it is physical and climatic barrier divides various east and west flowing rivers of India

Formation of Western Ghats:

- Result of Tectonic activity, Volcanic activity and Erosion .
- The Western Ghats were formed when the Indian plate detached from Gondwana
- After detaching from Gondwana, the Indian plate moved over a volcanic hotspot known as the Reunion hotspot. This movement caused volcanic activity -basaltic magma to rise through the crust, leading to upliftment and creating Deccan Plateau in cretaceous- Eocene period
- Southern Plateau of India was much larger. The western part of it cracked and slipped downward ( downwarping) under water

- ✓ The eastern part of the region is slightly rotating ( taper at 22 degree North latitude) eastwards leaving the western edge as Mountain ie faulted edge of Deccan Plateau ( escarpment ) escarpment is an area of the Earth where elevation changes suddenly.
- it is one of the Great Escarpments of the world, it and separates the elevated Deccan Plateau from the west coast lowland.
- Western Ghats are characterized by faulted and eroded edges that define their steep slopes and valleys.
- Over millions of years, erosion shaped these mountains into their current form.



### Western Ghat Mountains

#### Northern Western Ghat Hills

Name	State	Height
Kalsubai Peak	Maharashtra	1,646 m
Salher	Maharashtra	1,567 m
Satmala Range	Maharashtra	1,472 m
Mahabaleshwar	Maharashtra	1,353 m
Harishchandra	Maharashtra	1,422 m
Balaghat Range	Maharashtra	550-825 m

#### Middle Western Ghat Hills

Name	State	Height
Doddabetta Peak (Nilgiri)	Tamil Nadu	2,637 m
Mukurthi (Nilgiri)	Tamil Nadu	2,544 m
Vavul Mala	Kerala	2,339 m
Mullayyana Giri(Baba Budan Giri Range)	Karnataka	1,930 m
Kudremukh	Karnataka	1,894 m
Pashpagiri	Karnataka	1,712 m

#### Southern Western Ghat Hills

Name	State	Height
Anamudi – Annamalai Hills	Kerala	2,695 m
Palani Hills	Tamil Nadu	2,533 m
Agasthyamalai	Kerala	1,868 m

#### Harischandra Range

- Harischandra Range, **eastward-extending hills** range of the Western Ghats, in west-central India.
- The Harischandra Range lies **between the Godavari and the Bhima rivers** in the northwestern Deccan plateau.
- The [Kalsubai](#) is the highest peak

- hills lie between Ahmednagar and [Pune](#).

#### Balaghat Range

- Balaghat Ranges are located from 18° latitude
- These Ranges **spread over** Ahmednagar, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad and Solapur districts of the Maharashtra
- The Balaghat Range forms the watershed between the [Godavari River to the north and the Bhima to the south](#)

#### EASTERN GHATS

- are low-lying mountains (150-300m)
- The Eastern Ghats go across the states of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and portions of Karnataka and Telangana.
- discontinuous series of mountains that run along India's eastern coast from Mahanadi (Odisha) to Vagai (Tamil Nadu).
- The four great rivers of peninsular India erode and cut through them: the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri.
- In between the Godavari and the Krishna, they nearly disappear.
- Malyagiri, Mahendragiri Peak of Odisha
- Jindhagada Peak, Arma Konda Peak and Araku Valley of Andhra Pradesh

Sr. No.	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	Western Ghats stretch from the Tapi River to Kanayakumari.	But The Eastern Ghats stretch from Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiris in the south.
2.	Average width: 50 to 80 km.	Average width: 100 to 200 km.
3.	Most of the Peninsular rivers have their origin in the Western Ghats.	No major river originates in the Eastern Ghats.
4.	Western Ghats are continuous and can be crossed through passes only.	Eastern Ghats comprise of discontinuous and low hills
5.	Average elevation: 900 to 1,600 meters.	Average elevation: About 600 metres above sea level.
6.	Highest Peak: Anai Mudi (2695 meters).	Highest Peak: Jindhagada (1690 meters)
7.	Western Ghats receive orographic type of rainfall. Southwest monsoons coming from the Arabian Sea and causes heavy rainfall.	Eastern Ghats lie almost parallel to the monsoons coming from Bay of Bengal and does not cause much rainfall.
8.	Western Ghats are locally known by different names such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sahyadri in Maharashtra,</li> <li>• Nilgiri hills in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu</li> <li>• Anaimalai hills and Cardamom hills in Kerala.</li> </ul>	They are known as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maliya and Madugula Konda ranges in Odisha,</li> <li>• Nallamalai and Palkonda ranges in Andhra Pradesh.</li> </ul> Southwards, they are present as detached low hills – Javdi, Shevroy, Panchaimalai, Sirumalai, Varushnad hills.

#### Threats to Eastern Ghats ecosystem:

- poaching
- encroachment and deforestation
- mining, developmental activities ,
- rapid land use change,
- forest fires,
- climate change

#### Threat to Western Ghats:

- Mirch Factors, Mining, Industries, real-estate, construction and Hydropower , are principle threats causing biodiversity loss.
- nearly 52 species moving closer to extinction
- displacing tribal communities
- illegal encroachment, violating forest laws

- river pollution and impact water quality - Ex Netravathi river . ( river origin: [Kudremukh](#) in [Chikkamagaluru district](#) of [Karnataka](#), flowing to the [Arabian Sea](#), south of [Mangalore](#) city.)
- vulnerability to natural disaster- Floods, Landslides, Drought etc

#### Western Ghats

- **National Parks:**

- Periyar National Park (Kerala)
- Eravikulam National Park (Kerala)
- Silent Valley National Park (Kerala)
- Bandipur National Park (Karnataka)
- Nagarhole National Park (Karnataka)
- Mudumalai National Park (Tamil Nadu)
- Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary (Kerala)
- Anamudi Shola National Park (Kerala)
- Agasthyamalai National Park (Kerala & Tamil Nadu)
- Sahyadri Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra)

- **Wildlife Sanctuaries:**

- Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary (Kerala)
- Mathikettan Shola National Park (Kerala)
- Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary (Kerala)
- Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary (Kerala)
- Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary (Kerala)
- Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary (Karnataka)
- Daroji Bear Sanctuary (Karnataka)
- Kali Tiger Reserve (Karnataka & Kerala)
- Kudremukh National Park (Karnataka)
- Mhadei Wildlife Sanctuary (Goa)
- Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary (Goa)
- Mollem National Park (Goa)
- Sanjay Gandhi National Park (Maharashtra)
- Chandoli National Park (Maharashtra)
- Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra)

- **Biosphere Reserves:**

- Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu)
- Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve (Kerala & Tamil Nadu)
- Western Ghats Biosphere Reserve (Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra) - A larger umbrella covering many of the above

#### Eastern Ghats

- **National Parks:**

- Papikonda National Park (Andhra Pradesh)
- Sri Venkateswara National Park (Andhra Pradesh)
- Mukurthi National Park (Tamil Nadu)
- Indira Gandhi National Park (Andhra Pradesh)

- **Wildlife Sanctuaries:**

- Nallamala Forest (Andhra Pradesh & Telangana)
- Sathyamangalam Wildlife Sanctuary (Tamil Nadu)
- Seshachalam Hills (Andhra Pradesh)
- Guindy National Park (Tamil Nadu)
- Arignar Anna Zoological Park (Tamil Nadu)

- **Biosphere Reserves:**

- Simlipal Biosphere Reserve (Odisha)
- Seshachalam Hills Biosphere Reserve (Andhra Pradesh)



## **SIGNIFICANCE OF PENINSULAR INDIA :**

- Oldest Geological Rock Formations provide abundant Metallic and Non Metallic Mineral Resources ex Gold , Diamond, Mica, Iron, Coal etc
- About 98% Indian Coal Deposits of Gondwana rock formations found here
- Due to Weathering of Peninsular region, variety of soils are formed ( agricultural significance and food security)
- Due to availability of River Resources - Drinking water, Irrigation and Hydropower potential ( Energy Security)
- Unique Socio- cultural significance in terms of Tribal belt and predominance of Dravidian culture south of Vindhyas
- Various National Park and Wildlife Sanctuaries Hill Stations Provide ground for enormous Tourism Potential - Ex Udhagamandalam, Kodaikonal, Mahabaleshwar, Khandala, Metheron, Pachmarhi, and Mount Abu
- Due to various mountain, Hills, and Plateau Topography , Peninsular Region endowed with unique Medicinal Plant, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife ( Biodiversity)



**New Vision IAS Academy**  
....wings to aspirations