PARMAR SSC

PARMAR SSC

TOPIC -

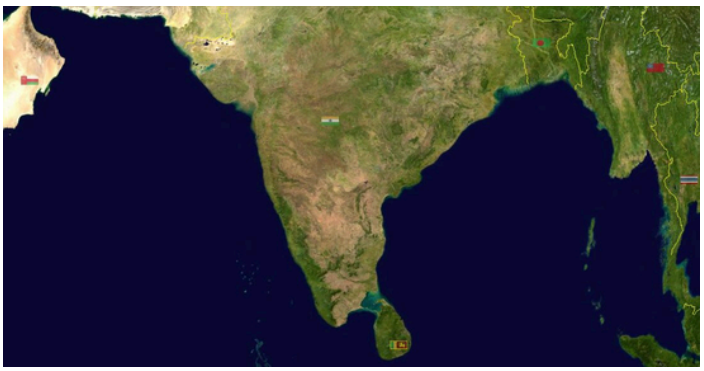
Peninsular Plateau



Peninsula & Plateau

Peninsula

A peninsula is a landform that is surrounded by water on three sides, but connected to a large landmass on one side.



Plateau

A plateau is a flat or gently sloping elevated landform that rises above the surrounding area. It is often referred to as tableland due to its flat top. Plateaus can be formed due to volcanic activity, tectonic movements, or erosion.



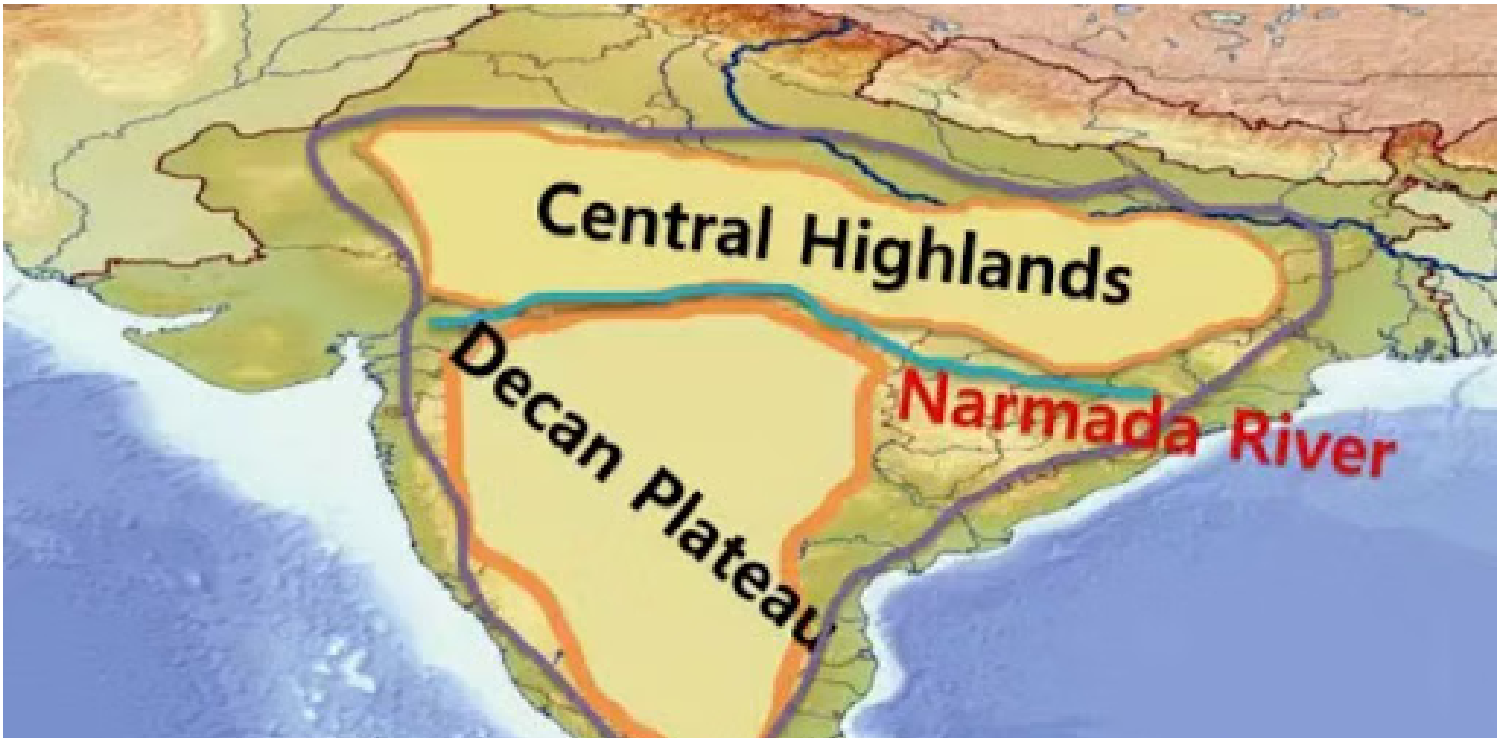
- Peninsular Plateau is the largest physiographic division of India, covering a vast area in the southern part of the country.
- General elevation: West to East.
- The Peninsular Plateau is one of the world's oldest landforms.
- General elevation of Peninsular Plateau: 600-900 m above sea level
- The Peninsular plateau is a tableland made up of old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- It was developed as a result of the breakup and drifting of the Gondwana Land (it was earlier a part of African plate.
- The plateau has large and shallow valleys as well as rounded hills.
- This plateau is divided into two sections: the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.

Highest plateau in the world: **Tibetan Plateau** (4500 m), also known as **"Roof of the World".**



Central Highlands

- The Central Highlands are located to the north of the Narmada, covering major area of Malwa Plateau.
- It is bordered by Aravalli Range in the northwest and the Vindhya Range in the south,
- General elevation: 700-1000 m
- Malwa Plateau (largest)→ on western side and Chotanagpur Plateau on the eastern side.
- Central Highlands are wider in west but narrower in the east.
- The Chotanagpur plateau marks the further eastward extension, drained by the Damodar river.

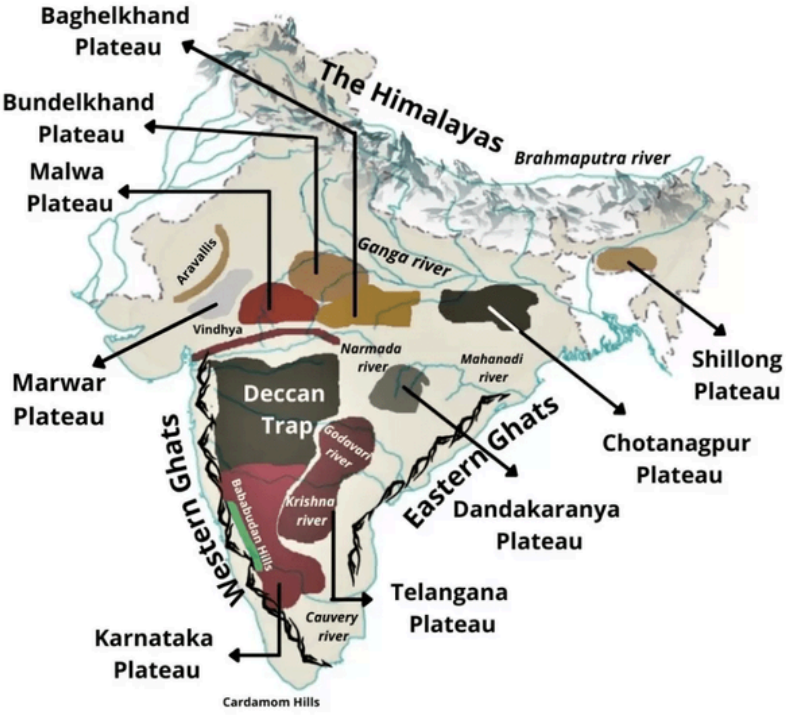


Marwar / Mewar Plateau

- It is located in eastern Rajasthan.

Malwa Plateau

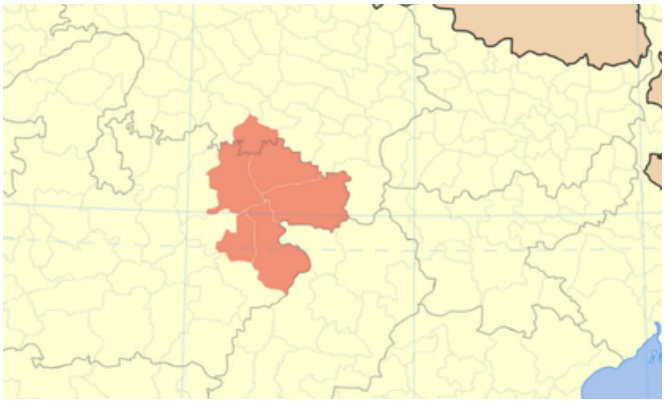
- The plateau is an extension of the Deccan Traps and is spread across Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
- It is composed of extensive lava flow and is covered with black soil.
- Rivers like Mahi, Chambal, Betwa, Sindh, Ken flow southwest to northeast of this region.





Bundelkhand

- It is spread across the states of Uttar Pradesh (Districts: Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur) and Madhya Pradesh.
- General elevation: 300-600 m



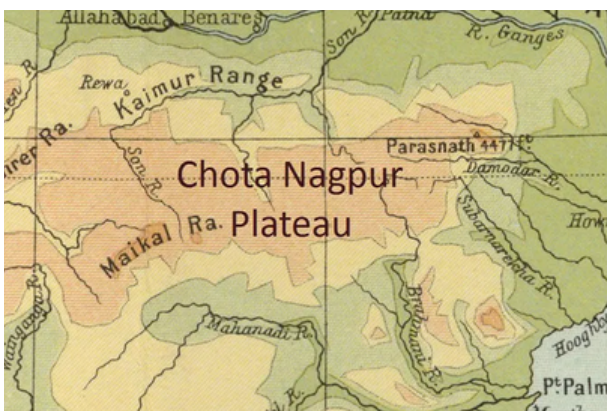
Baghelkhand

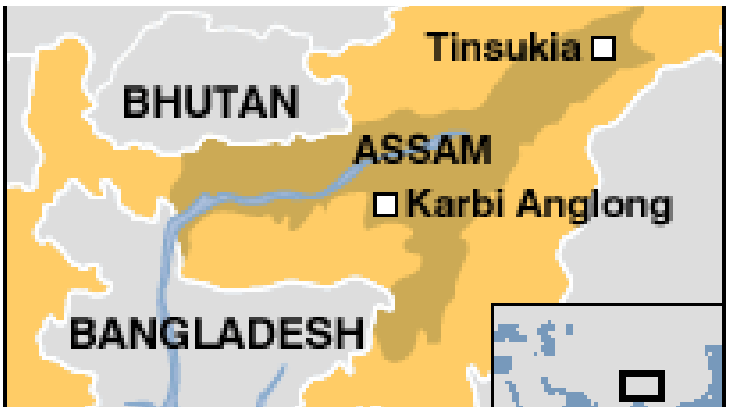
- It is spread across the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh (Districts: Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, and Sidhi).

Chotanagpur Plateau

- It is spread across Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal.
- It is often referred to as the "Ruhr of India" due to its rich mineral deposits, similar to Ruhr region in Germany.
- Netarhat in Jharkhand is known as "Queen of Chotanagpur" because of its scenic beauty, pleasant climate, and dense forests.
- It comprises of three major plateaus: Ranchi Plateau, Hazaribagh Plateau, and Koderma Plateau
- The highest peak of the Chotanagpur Plateau is Parasnath Hill, located in Jharkhand (on the name of 23rd Tirthankar), which rises to an elevation of 1,365 m.
- The Damodar River flows through the center of the plateau, creating a rift valley that runs from west to east.

- Jaduguda mines of Jharkhand is famous for Uranium mines
- Karbi Anglong Plateau is Extension of Chotanagpur Plateau but are separated by Malda Gap/Fault of Bangladesh.





Aravallis

- The Aravallis Range is a group of old fold mountains that run from southwest to northeast.
- General elevation: 800 m.
- The Aravalli Range stretches from Delhi to Gujarat, passing through Haryana and Rajasthan.
- Guru Shikhar (1722 m) situated in Mt. Abu Hills is the highest peak of Aravalli.

- Rashtrapati Bhavan is located on **Raisina Hill** (400-600 m) in New Delhi, India.
- **Dilwara Jain Temple** is located on Mt. Abu Hills in Rajasthan.



Vindhya Range

- The Vindhya range (also a block mountain) mostly extends through the Indian states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh.
- The highest point of the Vindhya Range is known as Sadbhawna Shikhar/Kalumar Peak/Goodwill Peak (2467 ft. or 752 m).
- Panna in Madhya Pradesh is located in Vindhya Range and is famous for its diamond mines.
- Kaimur Hills is located in Vindhya Range



Satpura Range



- It lies north of Deccan Plateau and runs parallel to Vindhya Range.
- It is a block mountain that extends through the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, and Gujarat.

It comprises of three hills

1. Mahadeo Hills to the north → highest point of Satpura range "Dhupgarh" (1350 m) in Madhya Pradesh is located here.

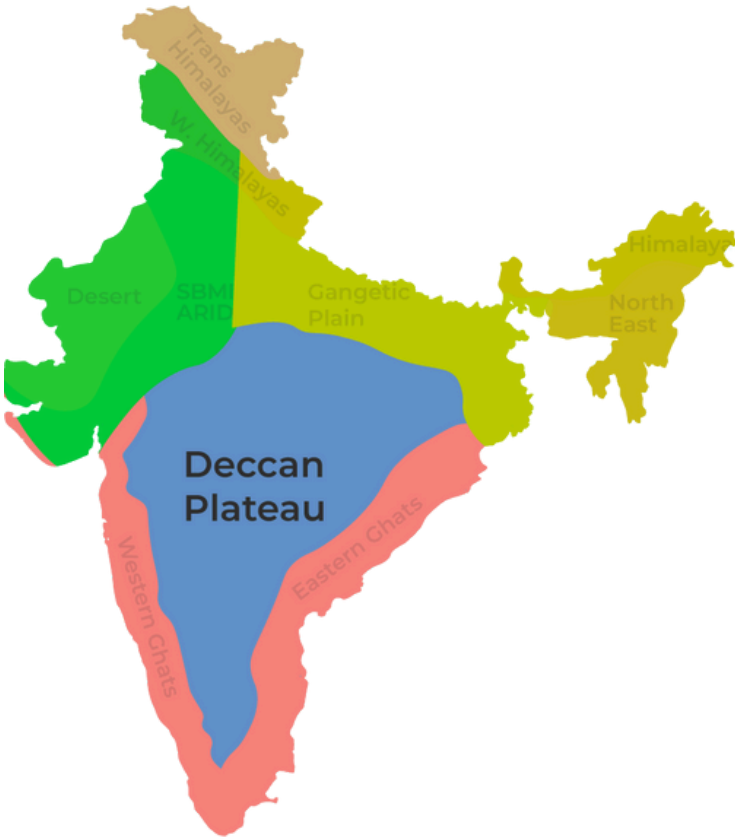
2. Maikal Range to the east :- Highest peak of Maikal range is Amarkantak Plateau (in Madhya Pradesh) from where river Narmada and Son originates. Amarkantak (has abundant deposits of Bauxite) is the meeting point of Satpura and Vindhya range.

3. Rajpipla Hills to the west.

Hill Station: Pachmarhi (also known as "Queen of Satpura")

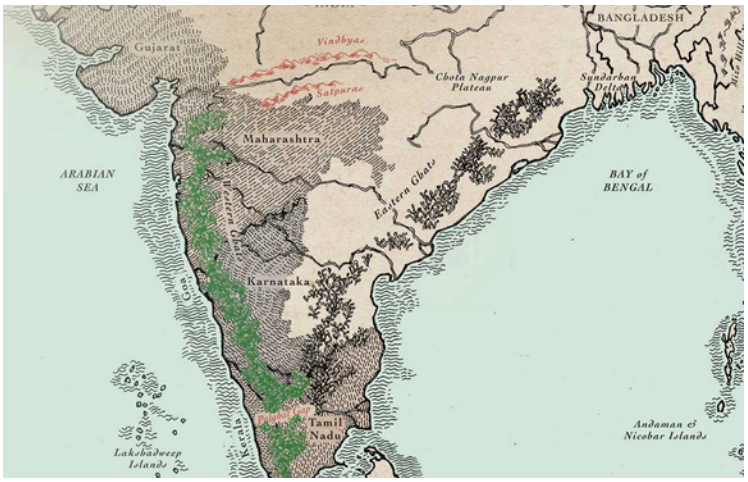
Deccan Plateau

- The Deccan Plateau is a trigular landmass to the south of the Narmada river and covers the southern states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, and Maharashtra.
- The Deccan Plateau is bordered by the Western Ghats to the west and the Eastern Ghats to the east. The Satpura Range forms its northern boundary.
- The Mahadev, Kaimur, and Maikal ranges form its eastern extensions.
- It is higher in the west and slopes gently eastward (the rivers in this region flow towards east).
- An extension of the Plateau is also visible in the northeast, locally known as the Meghalaya Plateau, Karbi-Anglong Plateau and North Cachar Hills.



Western & Eastern Ghats

- The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the western and the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau respectively.
- These are block mountains.
- The Western and Eastern Ghats meet at Nilgiri Hills in Tamil Nadu



Western Ghats

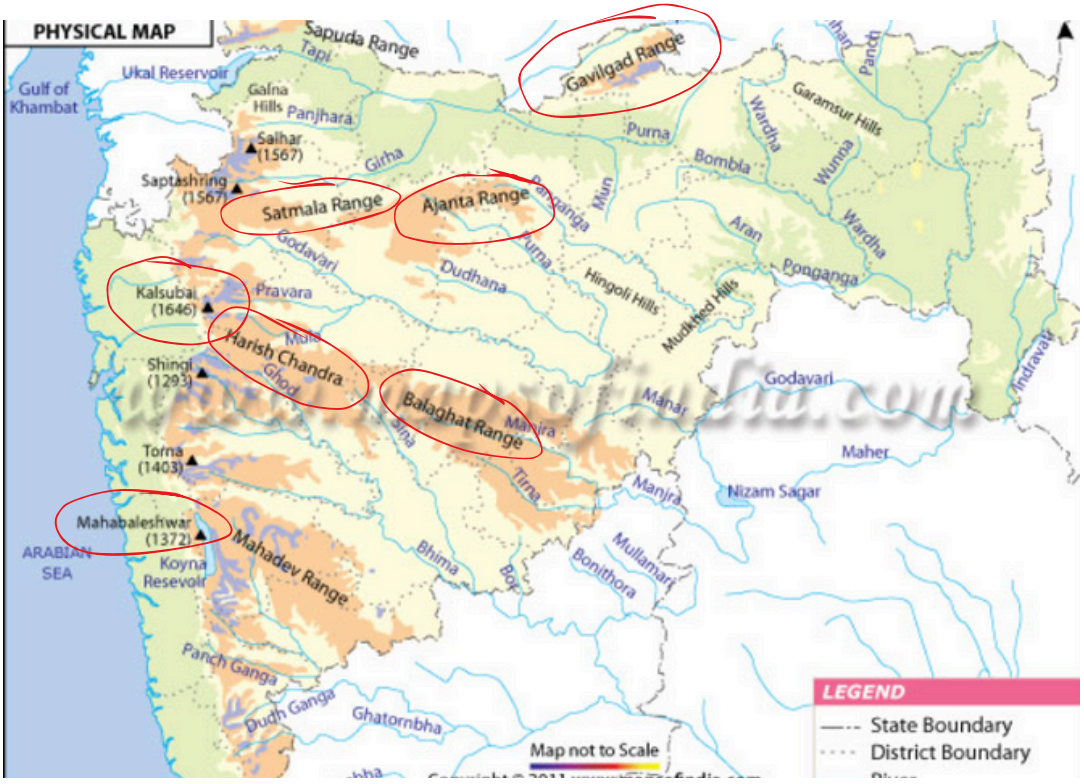
- They are continuous and can be crossed through passes only.
- Average height : 1200 m (higher than Eastern Ghats)
- They stretch from Tapi to south of Nilgiri Hills
- They Spread across Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa.
- Highest Peak : Anamudi (2695 m : On Annamalai Hills) in Kerala and Doddabetta (2637 m : On Nilgiri Hills) in Tamil Nadu
- In Maharashtra, They are known as Sahyadri Hills. Their height increases from North to South

Eastern Ghats

- They are discontinuous, irregular and dissected by rivers.
- Average height : 600 m (lower and narrower than western ghats)
- They stretch from Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiri Hills in the south
- They Spread across Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.
- Highest Peak : Jindhagada (1690 m) and Mahendragiri (1501 m : In Odisha)



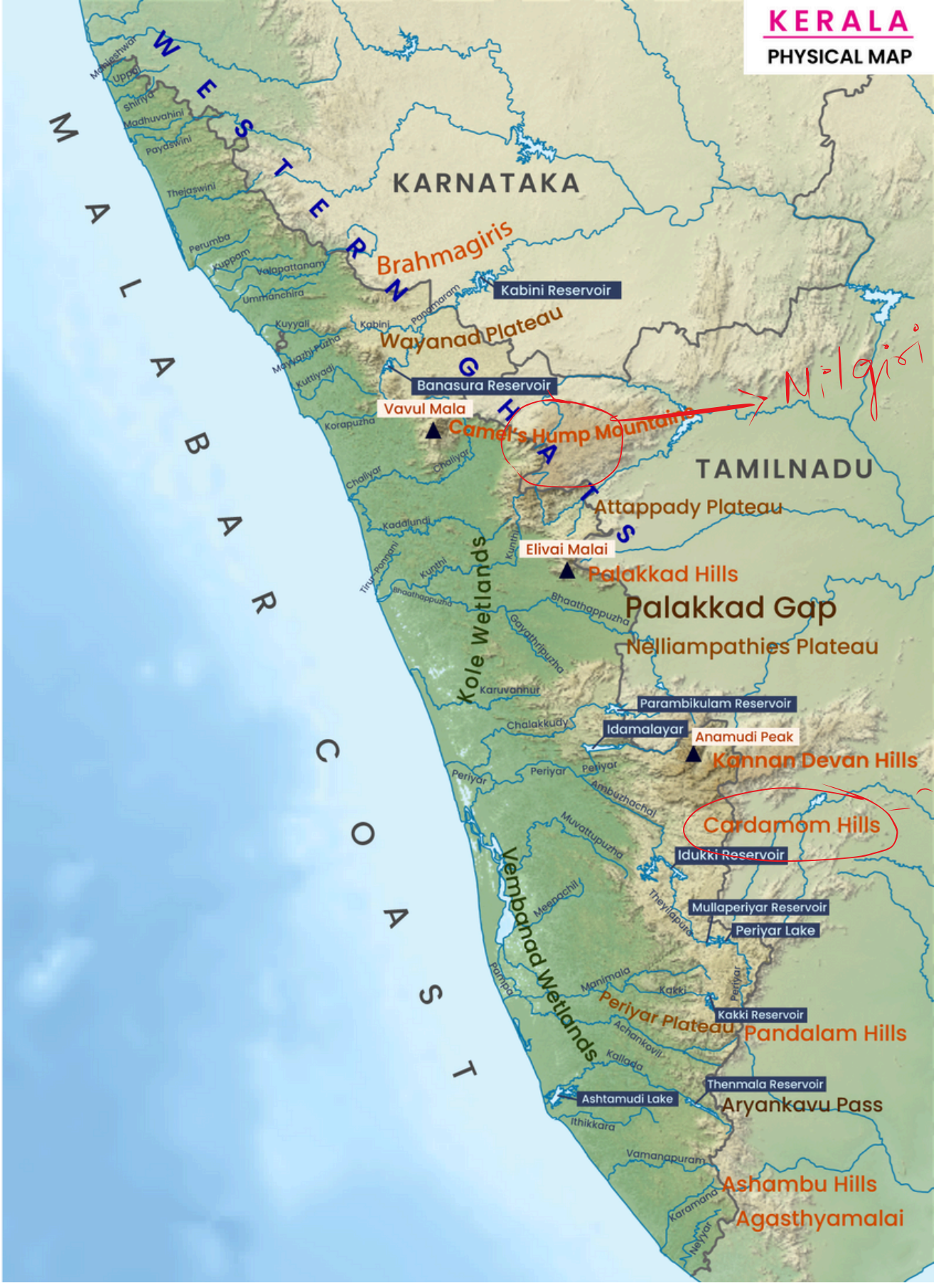
Hills of Western Ghat located in Gujarat.



Hills of Western Ghat located in Maharashtra



Hills of Western Ghat located in Karnataka.



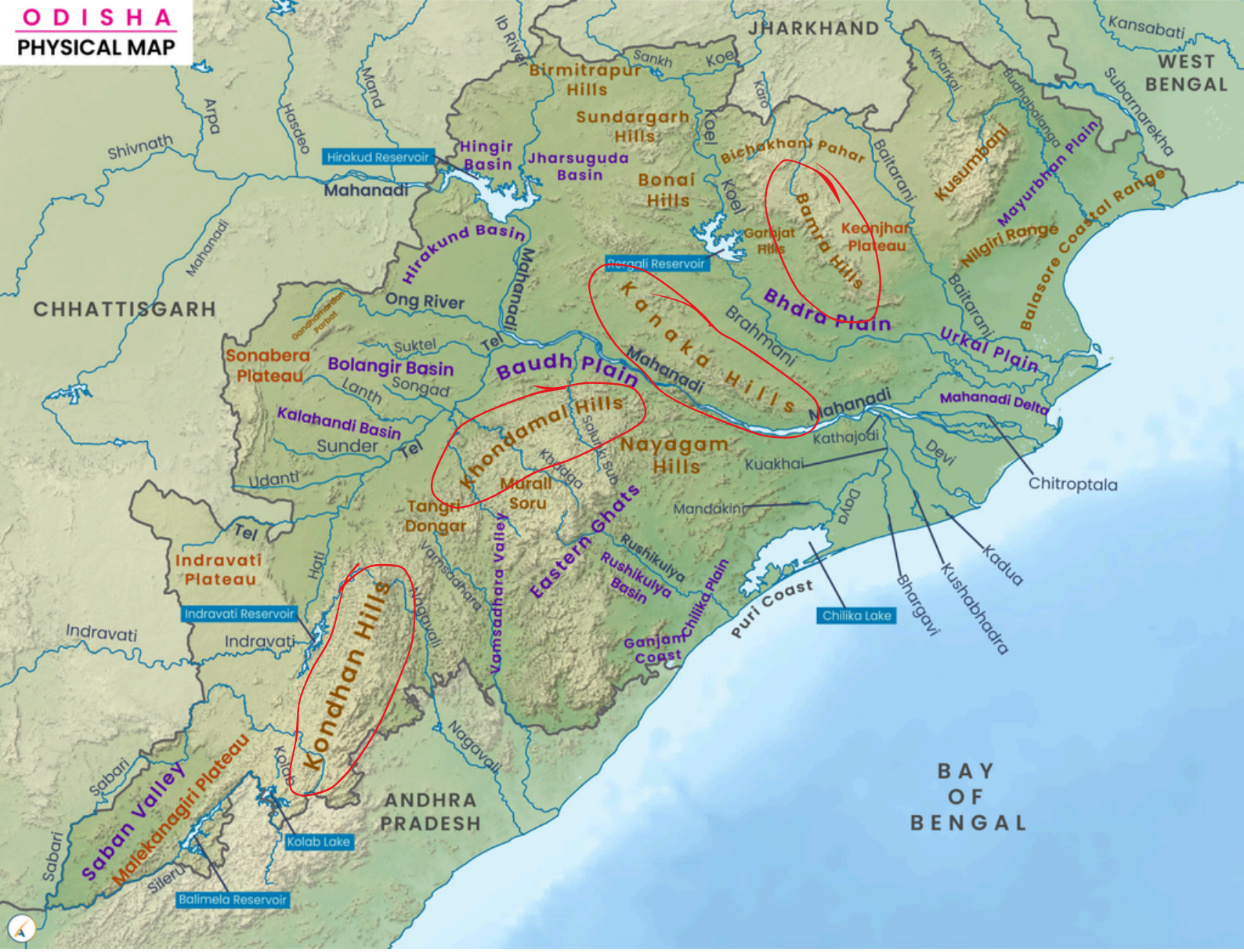
Hills of Western Ghat located in Kerala.



Hills of Eastern Ghat located in Tamil Nadu.



Hills of Eastern Ghat located in Andhra Pradesh



Hills of Eastern Ghat located in Odisha

Passes in Western Ghats

- Thal Ghat: It connects Mumbai to Nasik.
- Bhor Ghat: It connects Mumbai to Pune.
- Pal Ghat (Palakkad Gap): It connects (Nilgiri to Annamalai) and Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) to Palakkad (Kerala).

Some Famous Hills

- Dhinodhar Hills: Gujarat.
- Kalsubai Peak: Maharashtra.
- Mt. Saramati: Nagaland.
- Shatrunjaya Hills: Gujarat.
- Ananthagiri Hills: Andhra Pradesh (Borra Caves are situated in these hills).

