

PENINSULAR PLATEAUS



→ triangular shaped

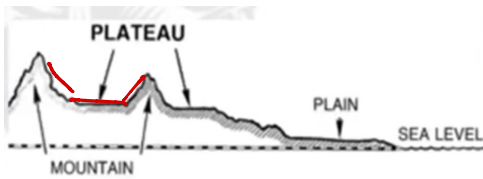
Peninsular Plateaus: Largest physiographic division

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



- Peninsular Plateau general elevation: 600-900 m



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

Satpura

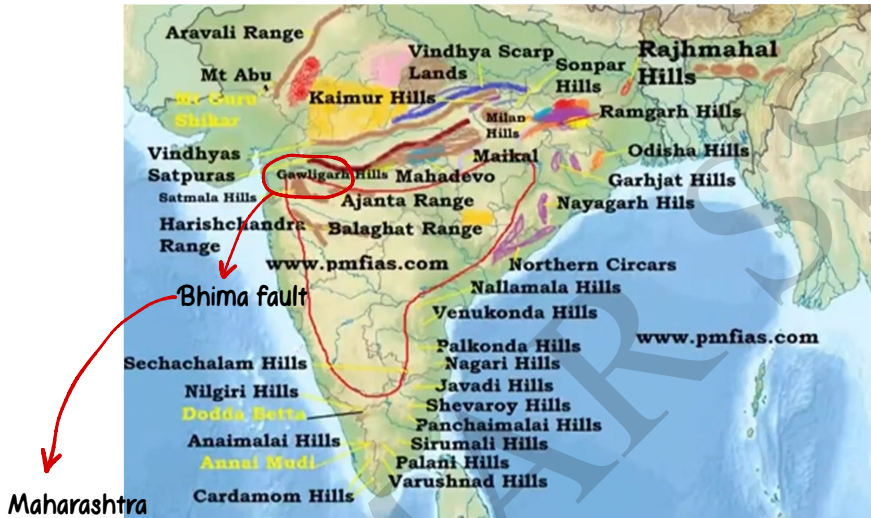
- Block mountains
- 3 hills:
Rajpivepla
Mahadeo
Maikal
- Highest Peak: Dhupgarh (Madhya Pradesh) located on Mahadeo Hills
- Hill station: Panchmarhi Hills → Queen of Satpura
- Amarkantak Plateau → Makes radial drainage pattern

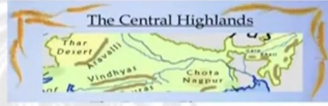
Rivers that flow:
Narmada and Son

abundant deposits of Bauxite

Vindhya

- Panna (Madhya Pradesh) → Famous for diamond
- Highest peak: Sadbhavna Shikhar (Peak of Goodwill)





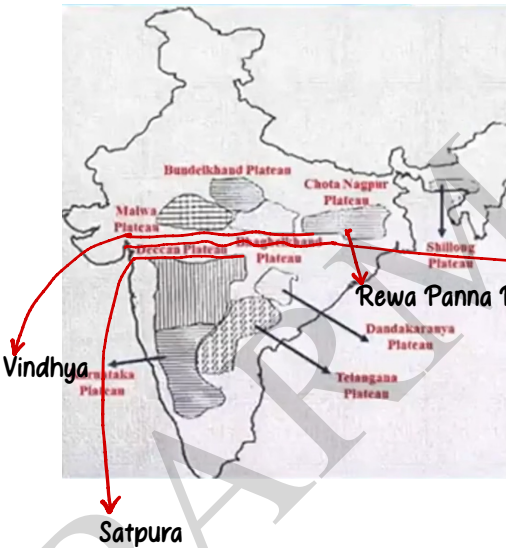
Rift valley

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
- (Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand)

• **Topmost producer of Cotton:**
Maharashtra/Gujarat

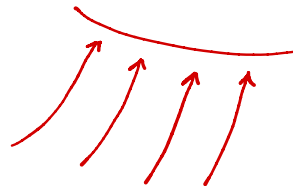
Malwa Plateau

- 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

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Raisina Hills

- **Highest peak:** Guru Shikhar (1722 m)

↓
situated in Mt. Abu Hills

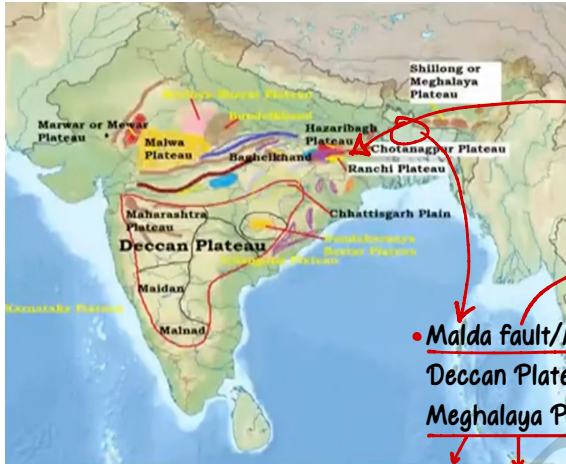
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Temple located: Dilawara Jain Temple

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



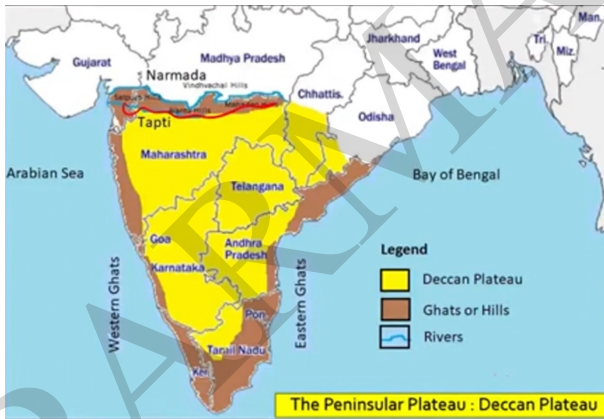
Rajmahal Hills: makes North Eastern boundary of Deccan Plateau

West Bengal

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

Garo Khasi Jayantia Mikir Hills Rengma Hills (Hills)

Cherrapunji, Mawsynram (highest rainfall in India), Shillong



Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

- Both Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats lies 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
- Height increase from North to South
- Highest peak: Anaimudi (Anaimalai Hills)– 2695 m

Kerala

- 2nd highest peak: Doddabetta (2637 m)

on Nilgiri Hills

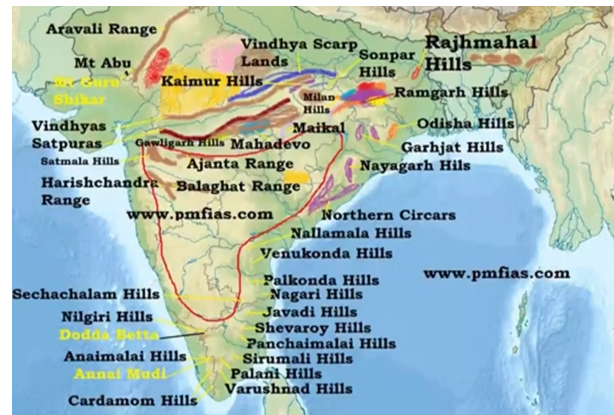
Ooty is here (Hill station)

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