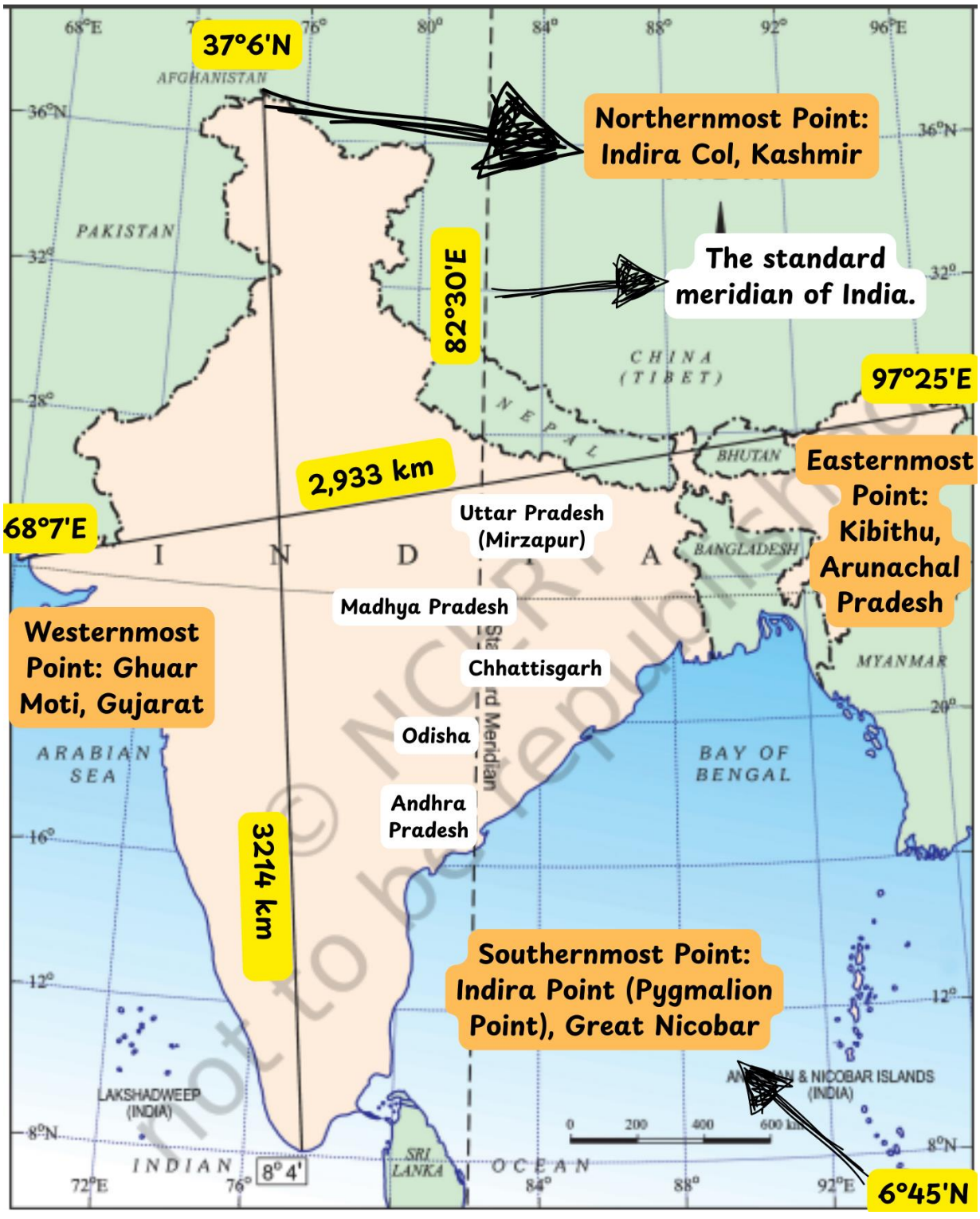
Samyak
An Institute For Civil Services

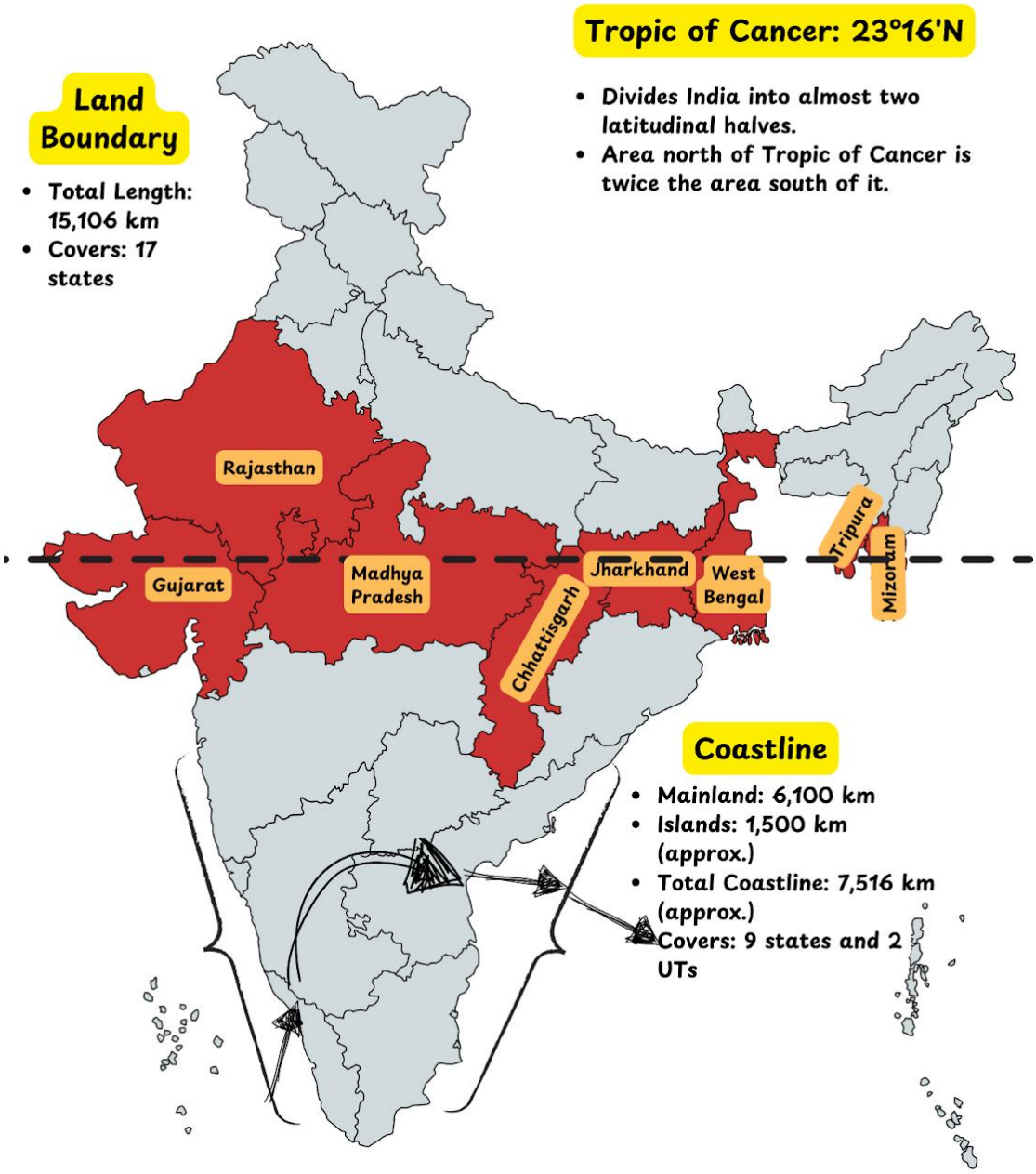
LECTURE 8 – INDIAN GEOGRAPHY
PHYSIOGRAPHY

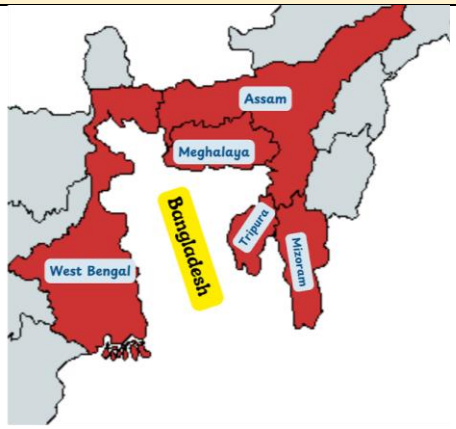
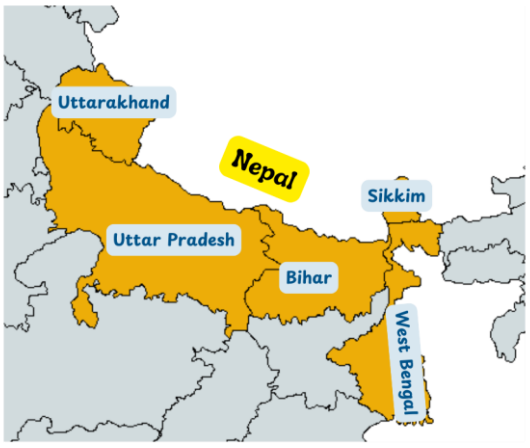
INDIA'S PHYSICAL EXTENT

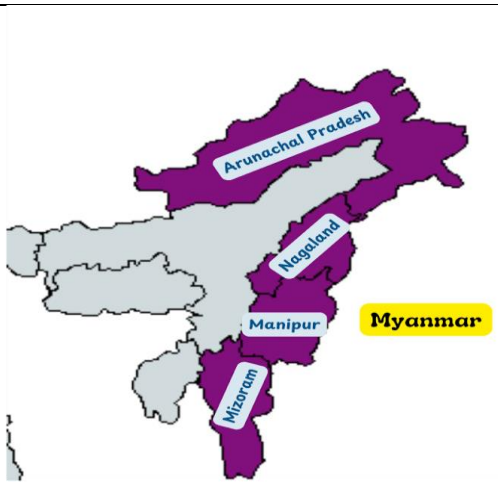


IN TERMS OF AREA

- **India occupies 2.4%** of the total surface area of the world.
- **Total geographic area** of India: **32.8 lakh sq. km**
- **Area-wise Largest Countries in the World: Russia** (Largest) > **Canada** > **United States (US)** > **China** > **Brazil** > **Australia** > **India** (7th largest) > **Argentina**
- **Area-wise Smallest Countries in the World**: **Tuvalu** > **Principality of Monaco** (2nd smallest) > **Vatican City** (Smallest)



Countries forming boundary with India (In Decreasing order)	Indian States which are on International Boundary
Bangladesh (Largest)	
China	
Pakistan	
Nepal	

Myanmar	
Bhutan	
Afghanistan	**Ladakh**

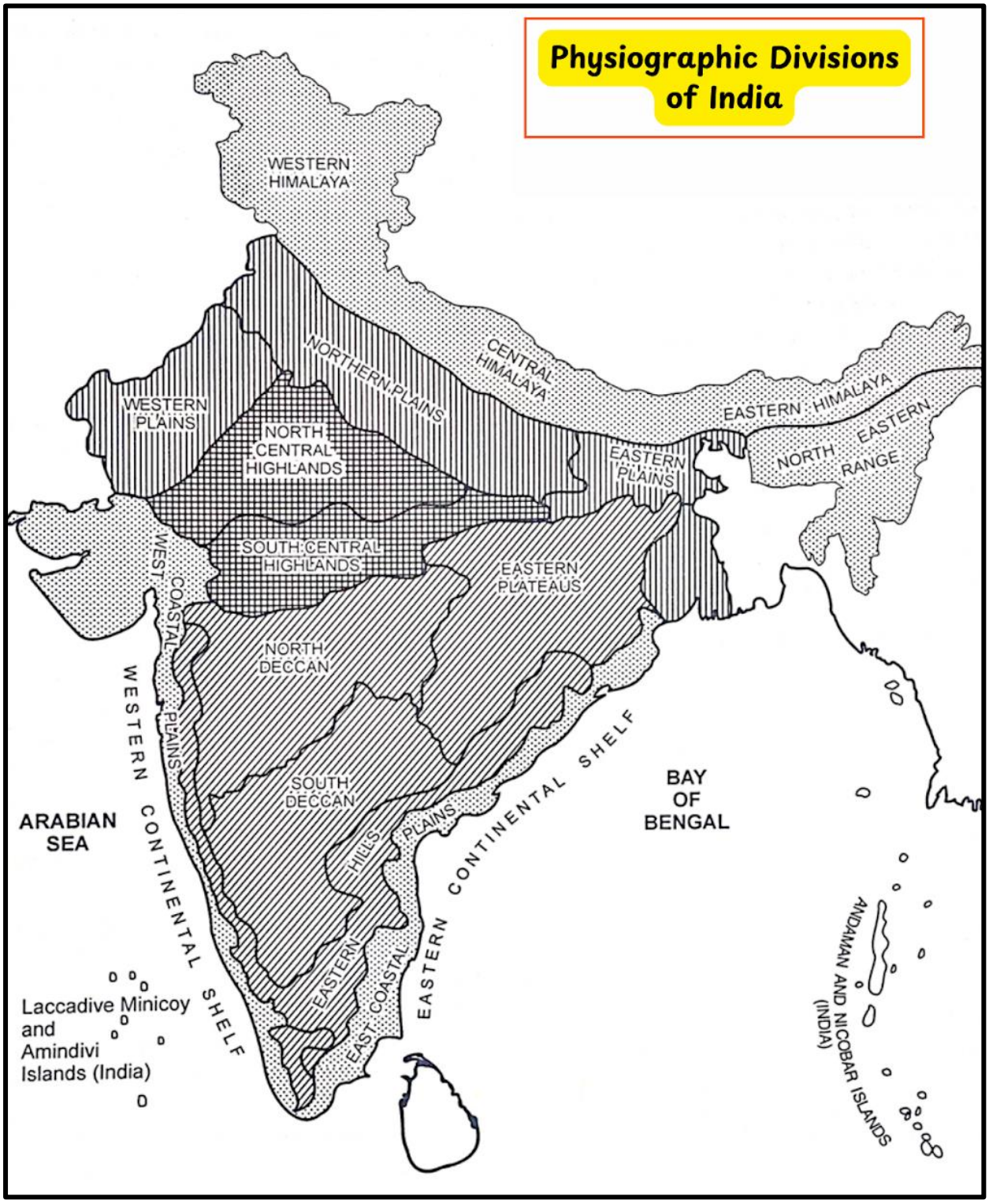
States/UTs – Area and Coastline

Largest State/UTs Area Wise	Smallest States area wise	States/UTS with Largest Coastline	States/UTs with Smallest Coastline
Rajasthan **(Largest)**	Goa **(smallest)**	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Puducherry **(Smallest overall)**
Madhya Pradesh	Sikkim	Gujarat	Goa has smallest coastline among all states.
Maharashtra	Tripura	Andhra Pradesh	
Uttar Pradesh	Nagaland	Tamil Nadu	

Area of Union Territories

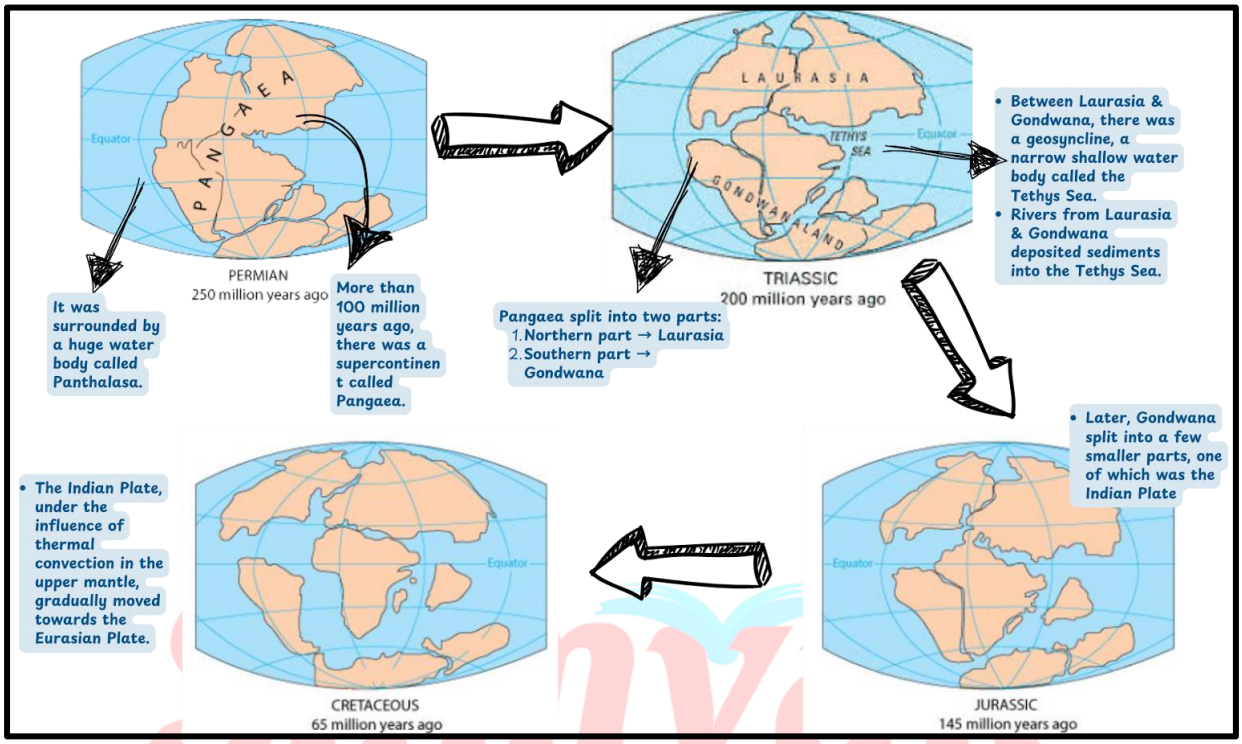
- **Largest – Ladakh > Jammu Kashmir > Andaman & Nicobar Islands** (all three have areas larger than Sikkim and Goa)
- **Smallest UT – Lakshadweep**

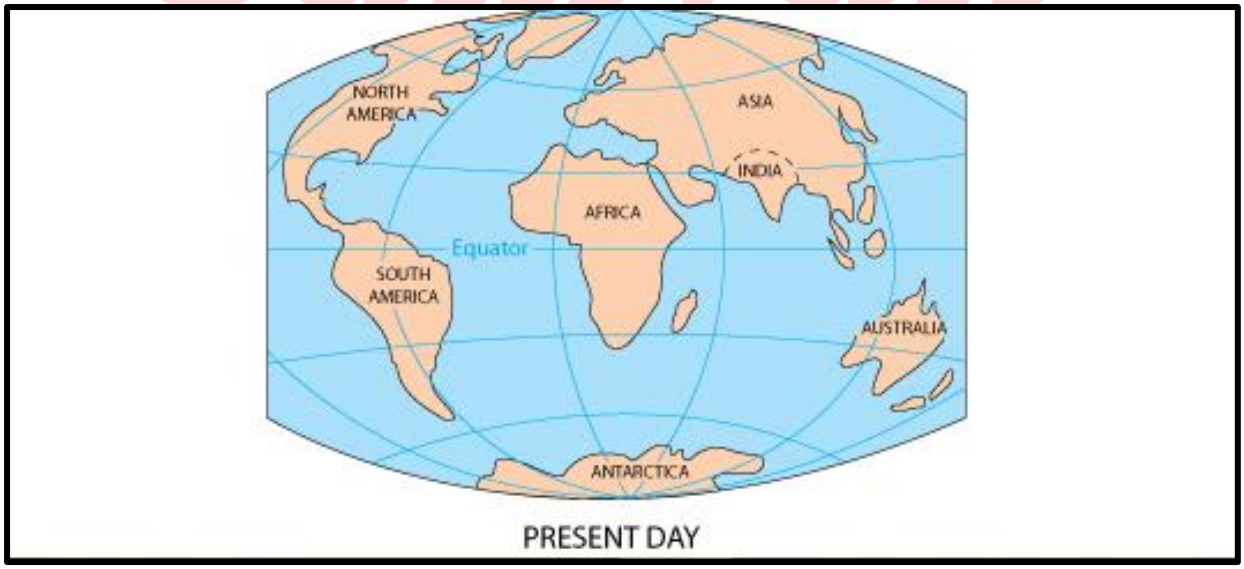
Physiographic Divisions

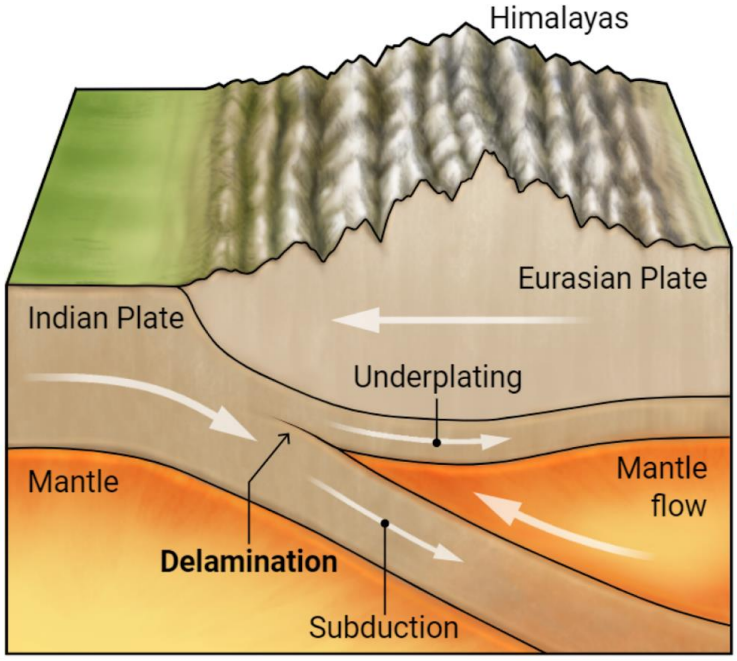


HIMALAYAS

Formation



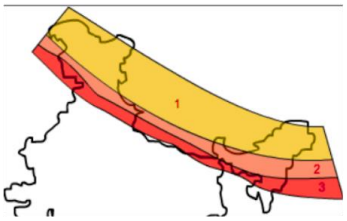




- Indian Plate, being denser, subducted beneath the Eurasian Plate along the convergent boundary.
- This led to the squeezing & folding of sediments of the Tethys Sea, giving rise to the Himalayas.

Rise of Himalayas in 3 Phases

- Himalayas were formed in three phases, giving rise to three parallel ranges:
  - **1st phase** → Great Himalayas
  - **2nd phase** → Middle Himalayas
  - **3rd phase** → Shiwaliks



ONGOING PROCESS

- **Evidence suggests** that Himalayas are **still rising**.

Evidences:

- **Appearance of a fracture** in outer fringes of **Shiwaliks**.
- **Indian Plate** is **still moving northward**.
- **Rivers are still in the youthful stage**.
- **Isostatic equilibrium not achieved**, leading to **frequent earthquakes**.

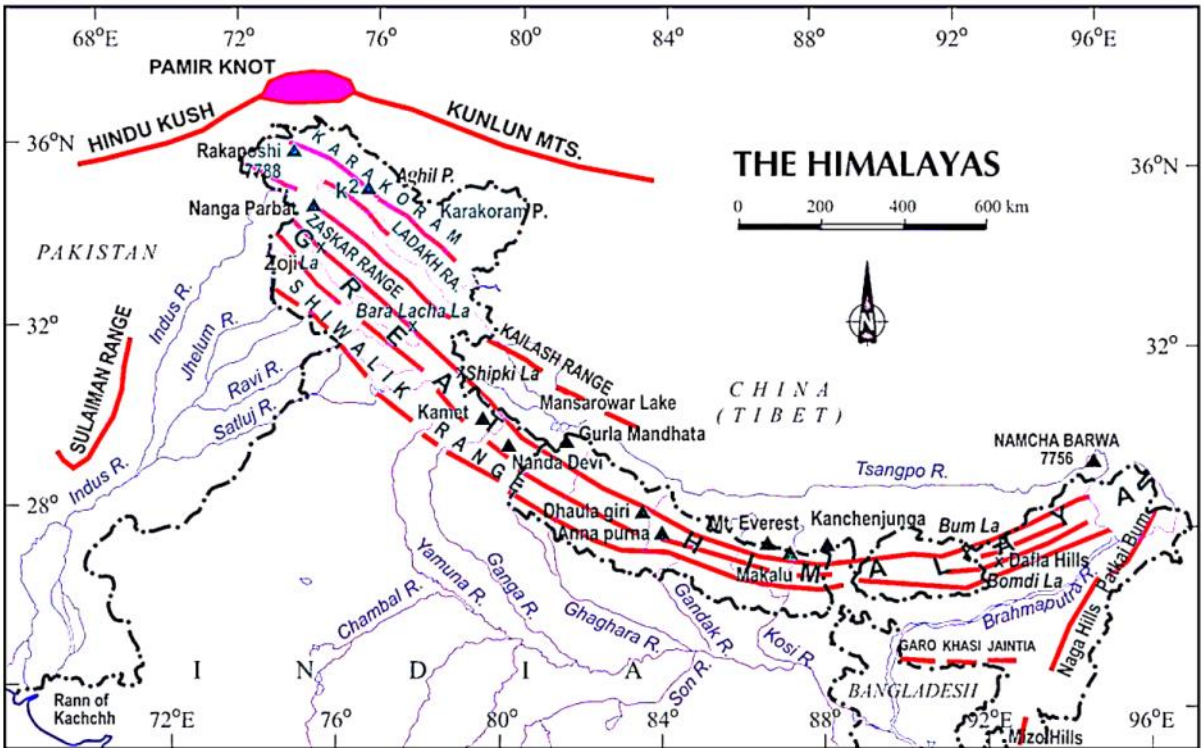
GENERAL FEATURES OF HIMALAYAS

Dimensions	Features
Type	Young, Fold Mountains
Length	Extend for **2400 km in length** from Indus gorge in the west to Brahmaputra gorge in the East
Shape	**Arcuate curve which is convex to the south** **Ponder over: "Why Himalayas has syntaxial bends?"**
Width	Width is more in the west and **decreases from West to East**
Height	**Western Himalayas rises gradually** from the plains whereas the **Eastern Himalayas rises abruptly** to attain great height
Topography	✓ Ridge and Valley Topography ✓ Hog – back appearance ✓ Asymmetrical Fold
Slope	**Southern slope is steep** whereas Northern slope is gentle

Great Himalayas

Dimensions	Features
Average Height	**6100 metre** above sea level
Average width	**25 km**
Made up of	Granite and Gneisses
Important Passes	➢ Jammu & Kashmir – **Burzil Pass and Zoji La** ➢ Himachal Pradesh – **Bara Lacha La and Shipki La** ➢ Uttarakhand – **Thag La, Niti Pass and Lipu Lekh** ➢ Sikkim – **Nathu La and Jelep La**
Top 5 Highest Peaks	1. Mount Everest 2. Kanchenjunga 3. Lhotse I 4. Makalu 5. Dhaulagiri

Middle Himalayas / Lower or Lesser Himalayas



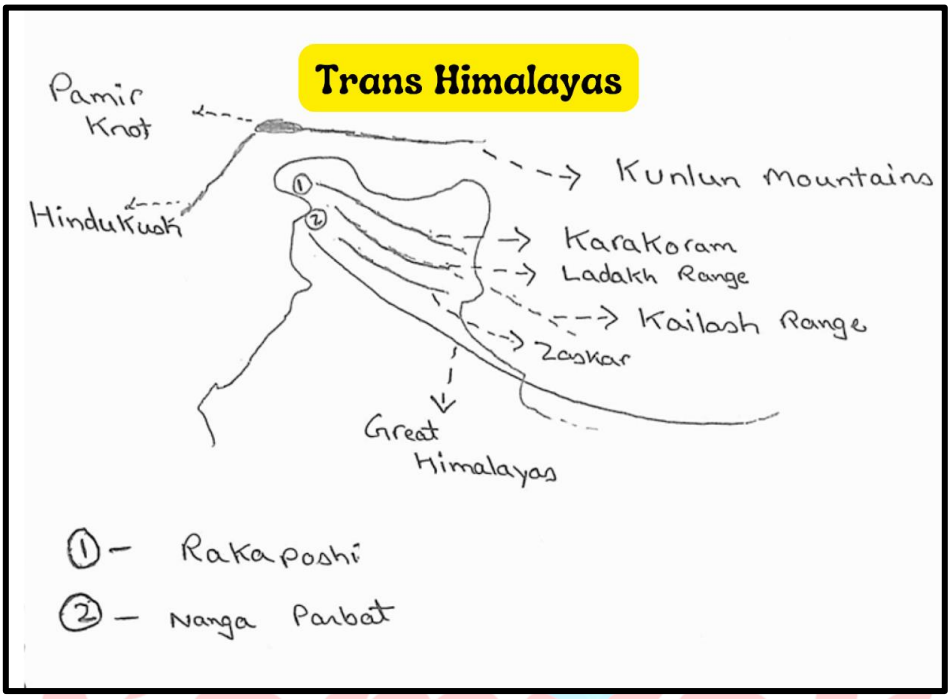
Dimensions	Features
Average Height	**4000 metres**
Average Width	**60 – 80 km**
Ranges	**Pir Panjal in Kashmir** ➢ From Jhelum to Upper Beas River ➢ Volcanic rocks ➢ Passes – **Banihal Pass, Bidil Pass, Pir Panjal Pass, Gulabgarh Pass** ➢ Kishenganga, Jhelum and Chenab cut through this range **Dhalodhar Range in Himachal** ➢ Southernmost range of Middle Himalayas ➢ Has hill stations like Shimla, Dalhousie

	➢ **Cut across Ravi** ➢ **Lama Dal Lake** **Mussoorie Range and Nag Tibba Range in Uttarakhand** ➢ Has hill stations like Nainital, Lansdowne, Ranikhet ➢ Has **Bugyals** – Alpine Grasslands / meadows. Also known as "**Nature's Own Gardens**" **Mahabharat Lekh in Nepal** ➢ Kathmandu Valley is north of it
Valleys	**Valley of Kashmir** ➢ Between **Pir Panjal and Zaskar Range** ➢ **Formation** – In Pleistocene period, there as a basin occupied by a Lake in this region. The Lake got filled with sediments and uplifted to form the valley. ➢ **Oval Shaped basin** ➢ **Jhelum valley meanders** around it ➢ Has **Lacustrine deposits** (deposits in lake) , alluvial deposits ➢ **Dal Lake and Wular Lake** **Kangra Valley – Himachal Pradesh** ➢ In the course of Beas River **Kulu Valley – Himachal Pradesh** ➢ In the upper course of Ravi River
Karewas	➢ In **valley of Kashmir** ➢ These are **flat – topped mounds of lacustrine deposits** bordering Valley of Kashmir on all sides. ➢ Has fossils of mammals ➢ Suitable for Agriculture and horticulture ➢ **Zafran** – variety of Saffron is cultivated here
Glaciers	➢ **Sonapani and Bara Shigri** in Chandra Valley of Lahaul and Spiti

Shiwalik or Outer Himalayas

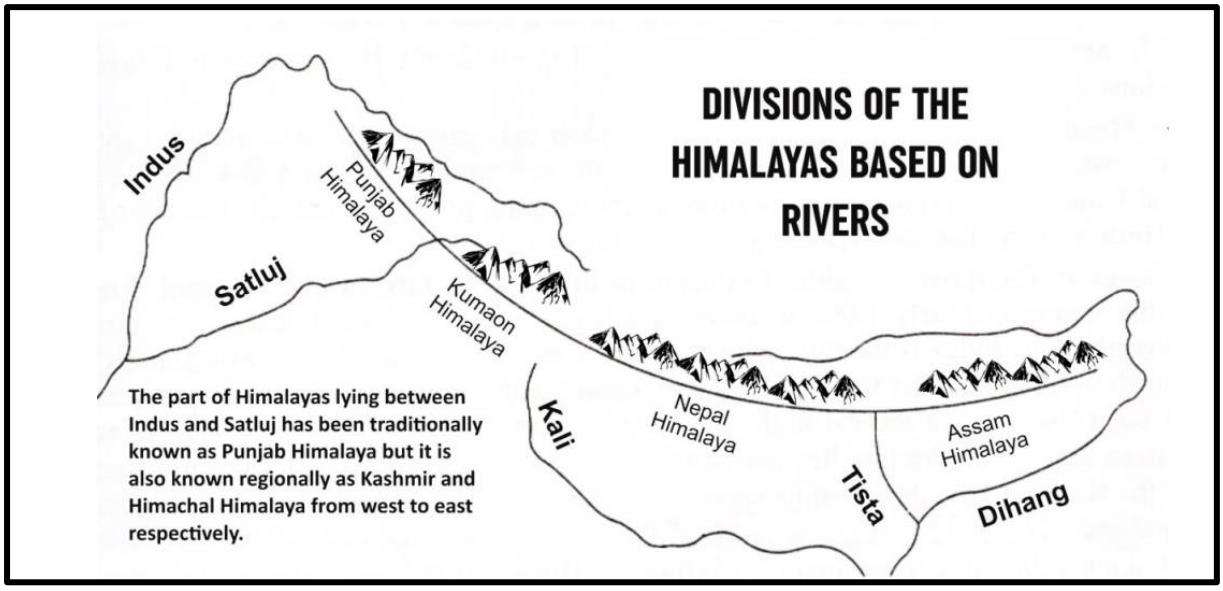
Dimensions	Features
Length	Almost continuous for 2400 kms except for a **gap of 80 kms formed by River Teesta**
Average Height	**600 metres to 1500 metres**
Average Width	More in the west and less in the East
Ranges	➢ **Jammu Hills** ➢ **Dhang and Dundwa** Range in Uttarakhand ➢ **Churia Ghat** in Nepal ➢ **Dafla, Miri, Abor and Mishmi** in Arunachal Pradesh
Forests	Thickly forested in the East and Thinly forested in the West
Doons and Duars	➢ Shiwaliks were formed in the 3rd phase of the Himalayan Formation ➢ Thus, during their formation they **obstructed the rivers** which were coming from the Great and Middle Himalayas leading to the **formation of temporary lakes** ➢ After rivers cut their courses through Shiwaliks, these lakes were drained leaving behind **plains which are called Doons in the West and Duars in the East**

Trans Himalayas

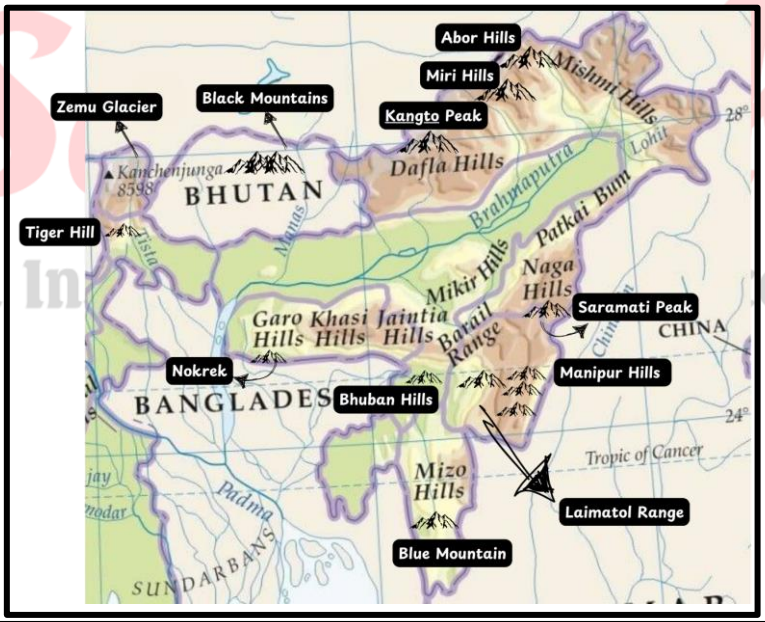


Range	Features
Karakoram	➢ Also known as **Krishnagiri** ➢ Average length – **800 kms** ➢ Average width – **120 kms** ➢ **K2/Godwin Austin** – highest peak of India and second highest peak in the World is located here ➢ Forms **watershed** between India and Turkmenistan **Ladakh Plateau** ➢ Lies **North – East of Karakoram range** ➢ Highest plateau of India ➢ It consists of **Aksai Chin, Depsang Plains, Soda Plains and Chang Chenmo**
Ladakh Range	➢ Average length – **300 metres** ➢ In the West, Rakaposhi – Haramosh is its extension and in the East, Kailash Range is its extension
Kailash Range	➢ **River Indus** Originates from here ➢ **Indus flows between Ladakh and Zaskar**
Zaskar Range	➢ Nanga Parbat in the North - west is its extension

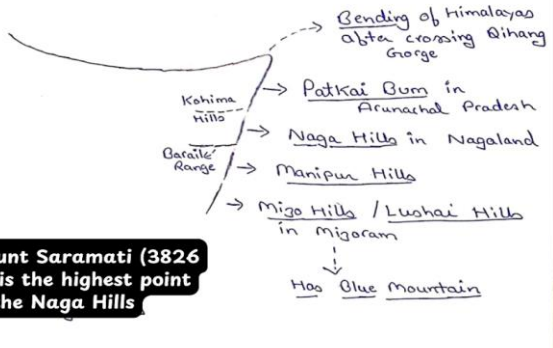
REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF HIMALAYS



EASTERN HILLS AND PEAKS



Purvanchal

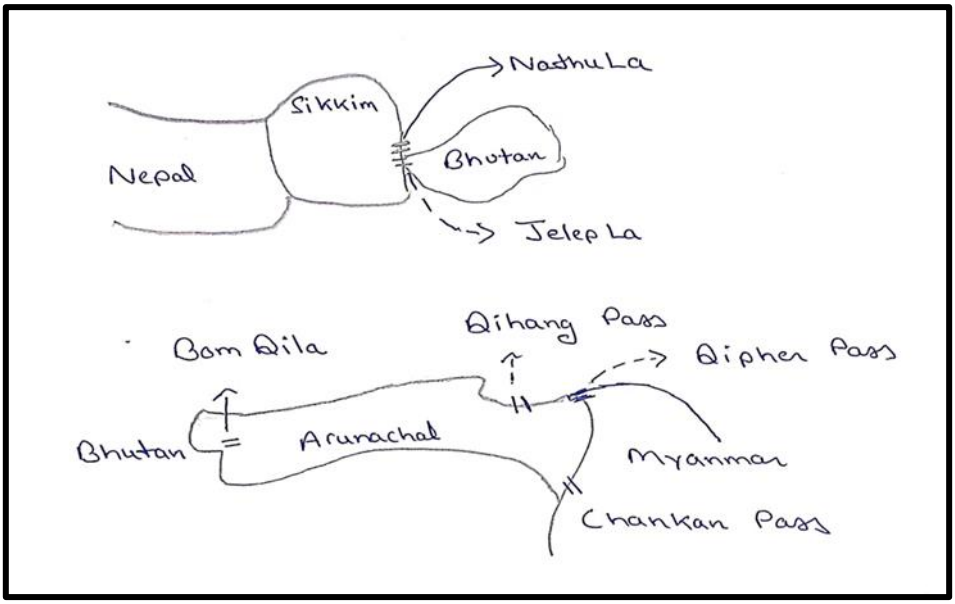


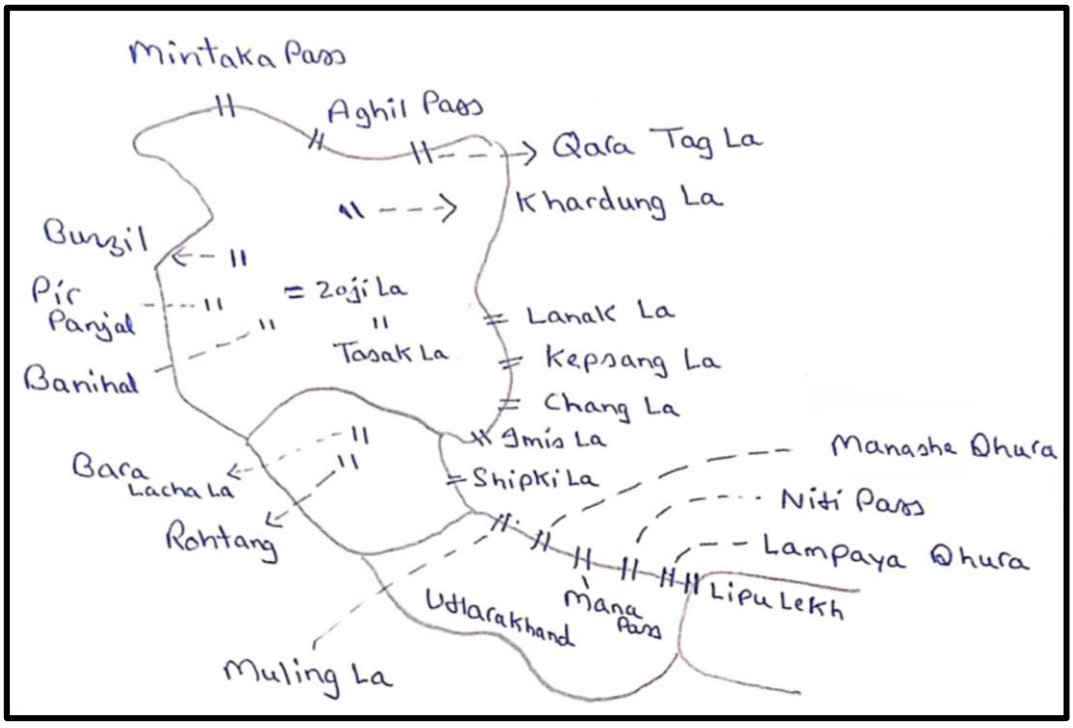
Mount Saramati (3826 m) is the highest point in the Naga Hills

Features

- **Crescent-shaped, with convex side facing the west.**
- **Made up of sandstone.**
- **Low in elevation, and their height decreases from north to south.**
- **Rough terrain, dense forests, and swift streams.**

Passes in Himalayas





Peaks in Himalayas

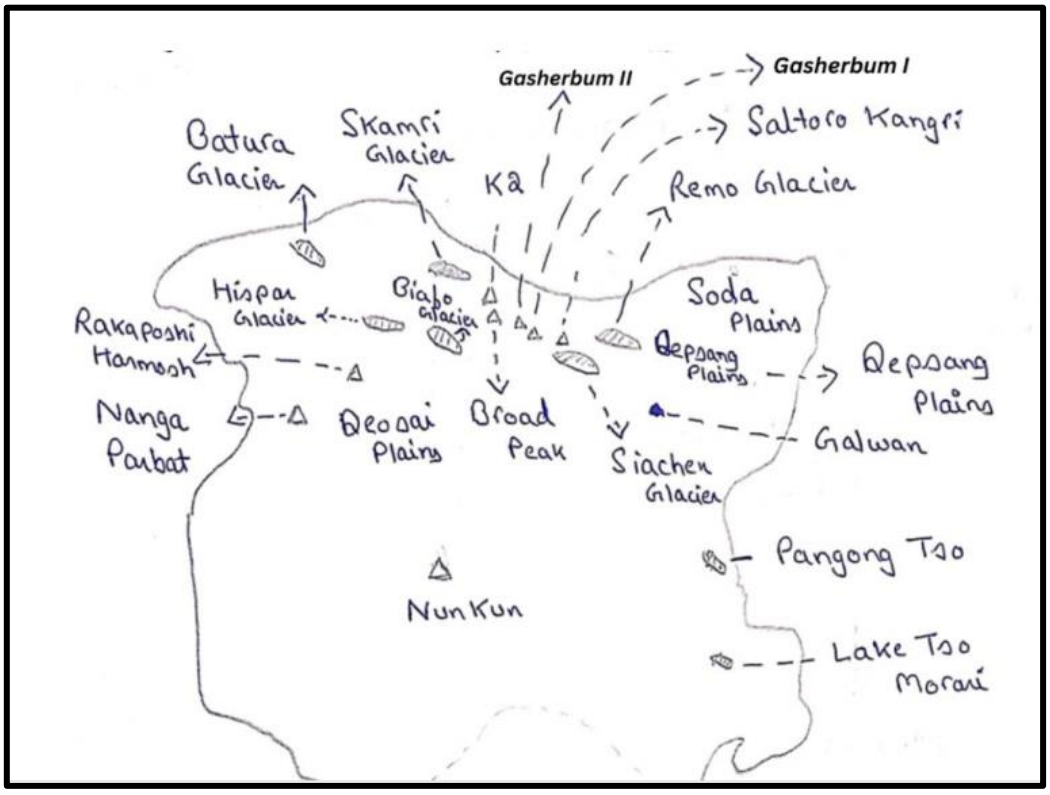
Top 5 Highest Peaks in India

Peaks	Features
K2	➢ **Highest Peak of India** ➢ Highest Peak of Karakoram
Kangchenjunga	➢ Known as **Five Treasures of Snow**
Nanda Devi	➢ **Highest Peak of India which is located entirely in India**
Kamet	➢ In Uttarakhand

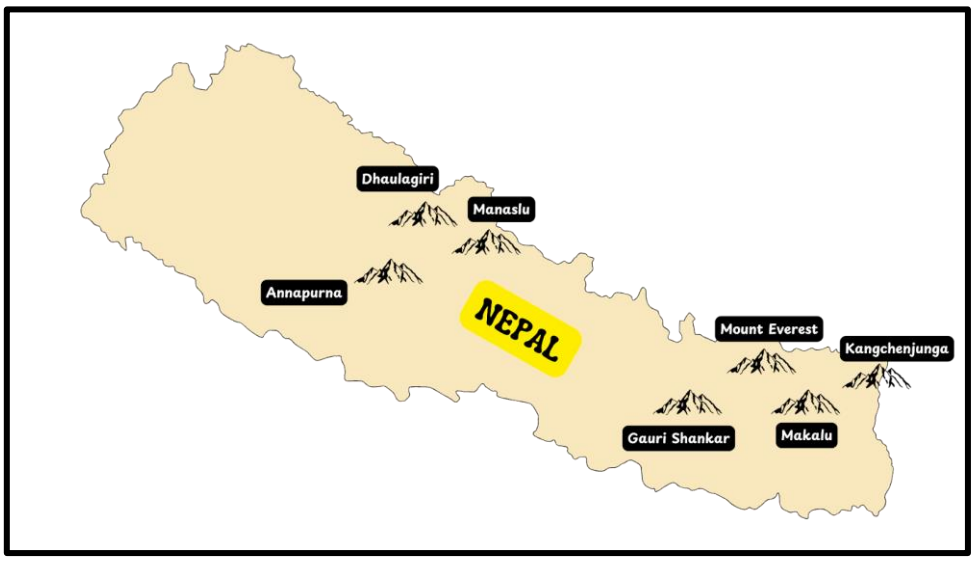
Saltoro Kangri	➢ Near Siachen Glacier

Highest Peak of Eastern Ghat	➢ **Arnakonda / Jindhagada** (Andhra Pradesh)
Highest Peak of South India	➢ **Anamudi** (Kerala)
Highest Peak of Central India	➢ **Dhupgarh**(Mahadeo Hills, Satpura Range) Madhya Pradesh

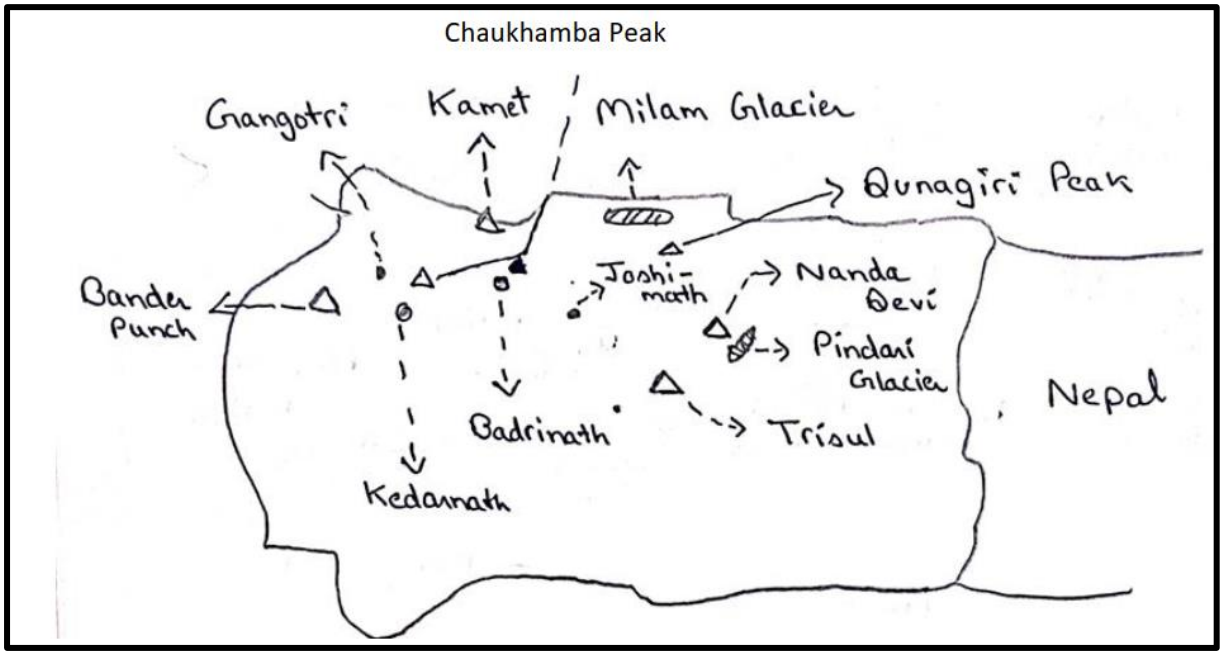
Peaks in Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh



Peaks in Nepal



Peaks in Uttarakhand



Impact of the Himalayan Mountains on India

Climate Regulation:

- Acts as a barrier to cold winds from Central Asia, moderating winters.
- Triggers monsoons by intercepting summer winds from the Bay of Bengal & Arabian Sea.
- Splits the jet stream, influencing monsoon patterns.

River System & Agriculture:

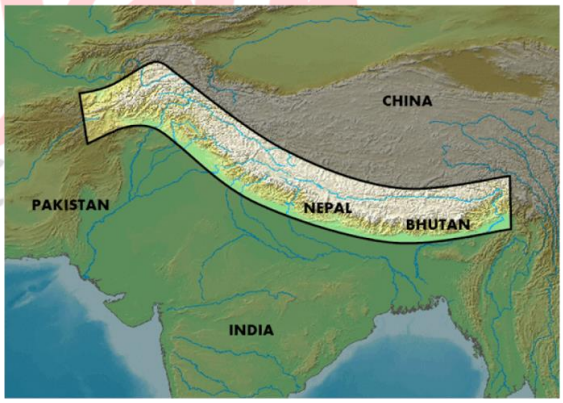
- Source of major Indian rivers due to glaciers and heavy rainfall.
- Rivers carry alluvium, forming the fertile Indo-Gangetic plains.
- Plate tectonics led to the formation of these plains.

Strategic & Economic Significance:

- Acts as a natural defense barrier against foreign invasions.
- Facilitates hydroelectric power generation through Himalayan river dams.

Ecological & Tourism Importance:

- Rich biodiversity with vast forest tracts.
- Major tourist attraction with scenic landscapes.



ISLANDS IN INDIA

Lakshadweep and Other Islands

Features

- Situated in the Arabian Sea is a **group of 36 islands**
- extending between **8 N and 12 N latitude**

Pitti Island

- Breeding place for **sea turtles** and for a number of pelagic birds such as **greater crested tern**.
- The Pitti island has been declared a **bird sanctuary**.

Topography

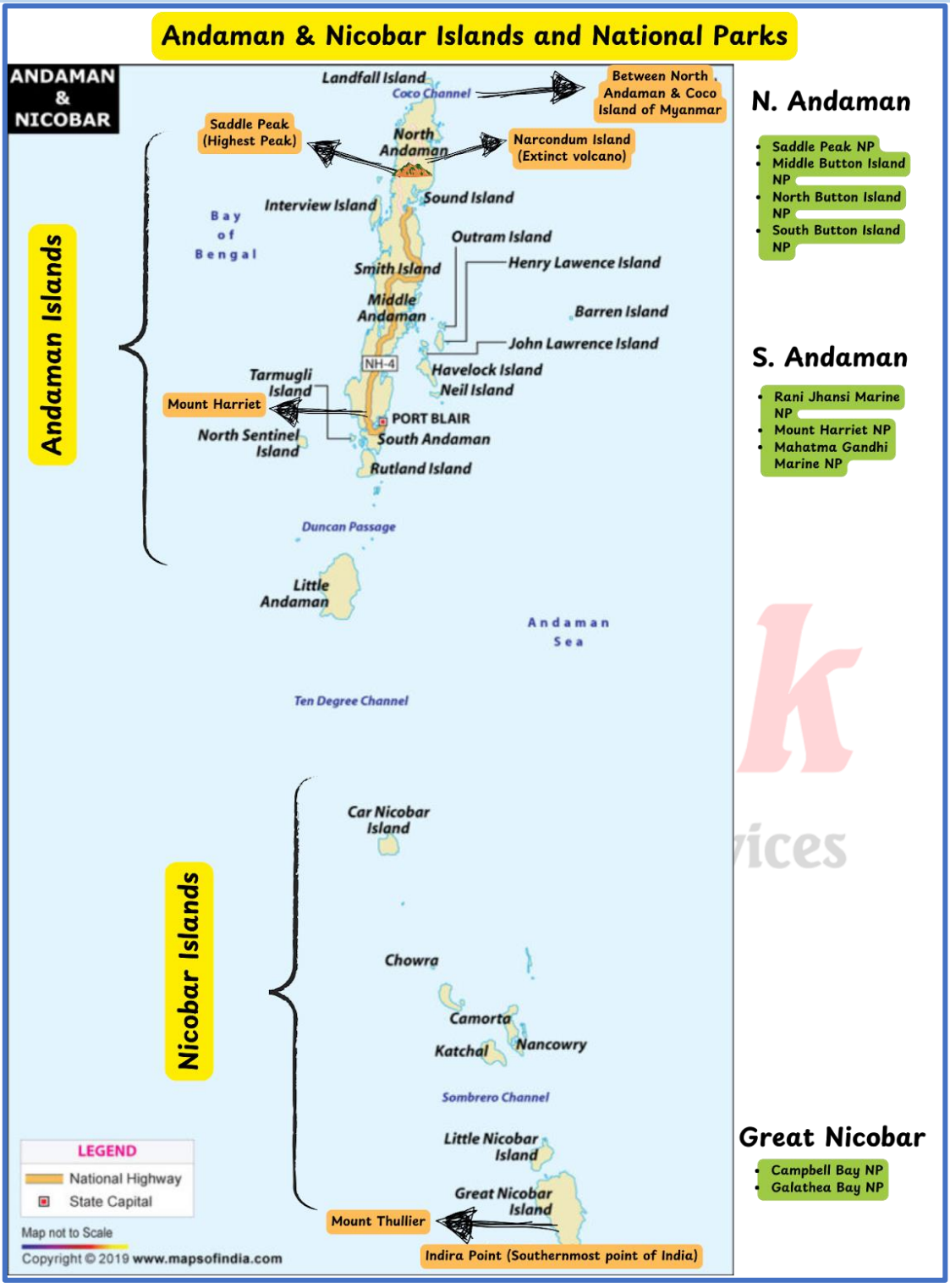
- Most of the islands have **low elevation** and do not rise more than five meters above sea level (Extremely Vulnerable to sea-level change).
- Their topography is **flat and relief features such as hills, forests, streams, valleys, etc. are absent**
- **Note: Maldives is not part of Lakshadweep**

Other Important Islands

Islands	Location	Features
New Moore Island / **Purbasha** Island	Off the coast of **Ganga – Brahmaputra Delta** in Bay of Bengal.	➢ **Sandbar** landform ➢ Keeps on emerging and disappearing
Majuli Island	In **Brahmaputra River, Assam**	➢ **Largest Riverine island** ➢ Formed due to change of course of Brahamaputra river ➢ **Neo – Vaishnavite** Culture
Butcher Island / Jawahar Dweep	Off the Coast of **Mumbai**	➢ Has Oil Terminal
Elephanta Island / Gharapuri Island	Off the coast of **Mumbai**	➢ **Elephanta Caves** are here
Oyster Rock	Off the coast of **Mumbai**	➢ Fortified and owned by Indian Navy

Sri Harikota Island	Off the coast of **Andhra Pradesh**	➢ **Barrier Island** ➢ Has **Satish Dhawan Space Centre** ➢ Separates Pulicat Lake from Bay of Bengal
Pamban Island / **Rameshwaram** Island	In **Gulf of Mannar** off the coast of **Tamil Nadu**	➢ Covered with **White Sand** ➢ Separates Palk Bay with Gulf of Mannar
Abdul Kalam Island/ **Wheeler** Island	Off the coast of **Orissa**	➢ **Missile Testing Site**
Sagar and Halliday Island	**Ganga Brahmaputra Delta**	
Munroe Island	**Kerala**	➢ At confluence of **Ashtamudi Lake** and **River Kallada**
Floating Islands - Phumdis	**Manipur**	➢ Part of **Keibul Lamjao** National Park ➢ Famous for **Sangai / Elf's Deer**
Katchatheevu Island	In **Palk Strait**	➢ India has ceded this island to Sri Lanka through Joint Agreement

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS



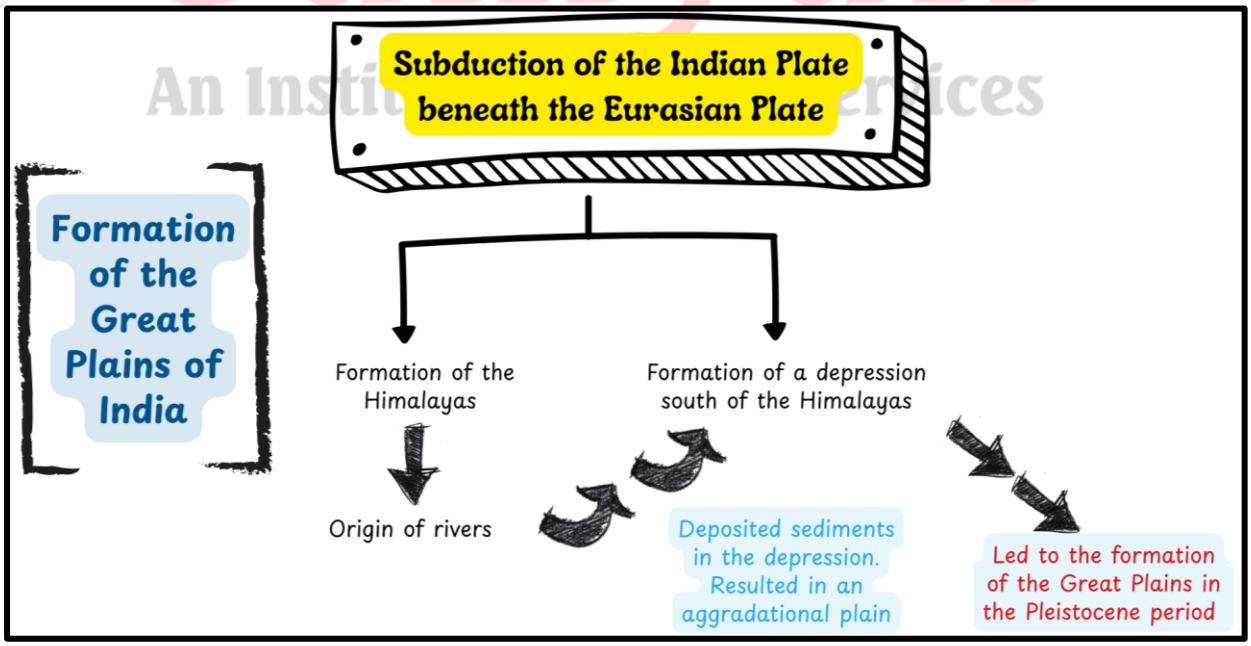
Features

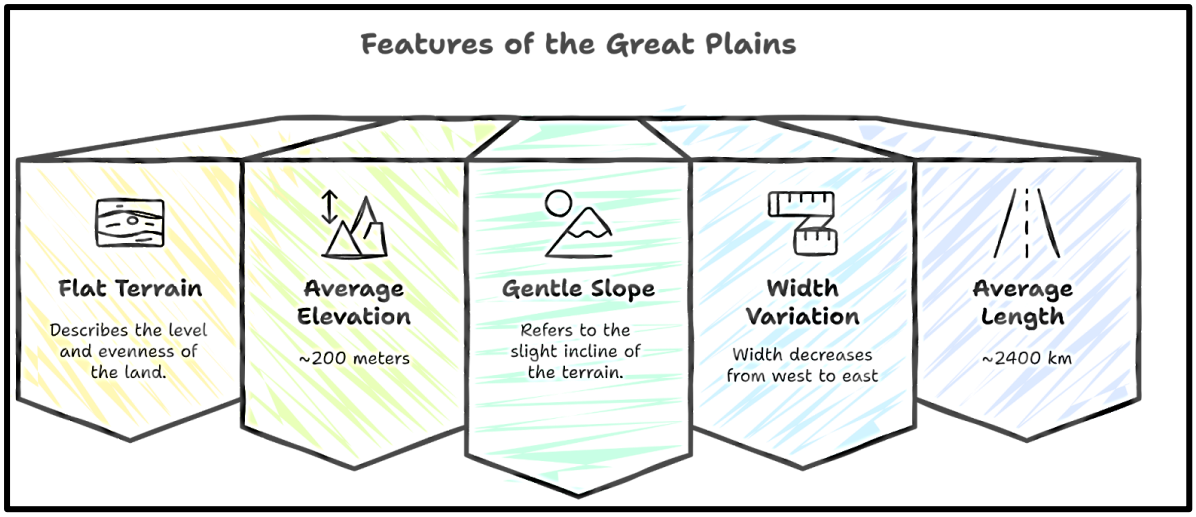
Number of Islands	➢ **Around 572 with around 38 are inhabited**
North – South Extent	➢ **6° 45′ N to 13° 45′ N.**
Formation	➢ Due to collision between Indian Plate

	and Burma minor plate ➢ They are Southward Extension of Arakan Yoma Range of Myanmar
Climate	➢ Tropical Marine Climate
Forest	➢ Tropical Rain Forest
Tribes	➢ **Andaman (Negrito Tribes)** ➢ Great Andamanese and Onge ➢ Jarawa and Sentinelese ➢ **Nicobar (Mongoloid Tribes)** ➢ Shompen and Nicobarese
Wildlife	➢ **Dugong (Sea Mammal)** – **State Animal** of Andaman (**Vulnerable** category) ➢ **Giant Robber Crab** – can climb Coconut Trees and can even break hard shell of coconut ➢ **Andaman shrew – Critically Endangered** ➢ **Jenkin's shrew – Critically Endangered** ➢ **Nicobar shrew – Critically Endangered**

GREAT INDIAN PLAINS

FORMATION OF THE GREAT PLAINS OF INDIA

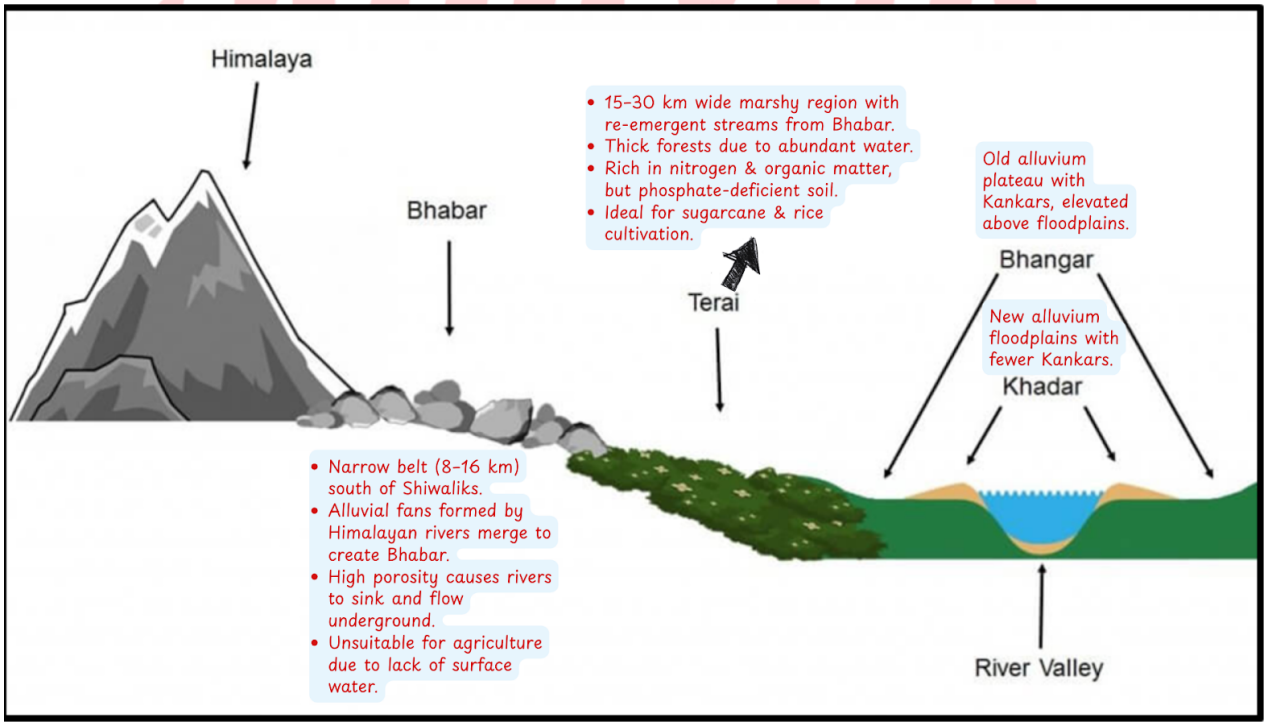




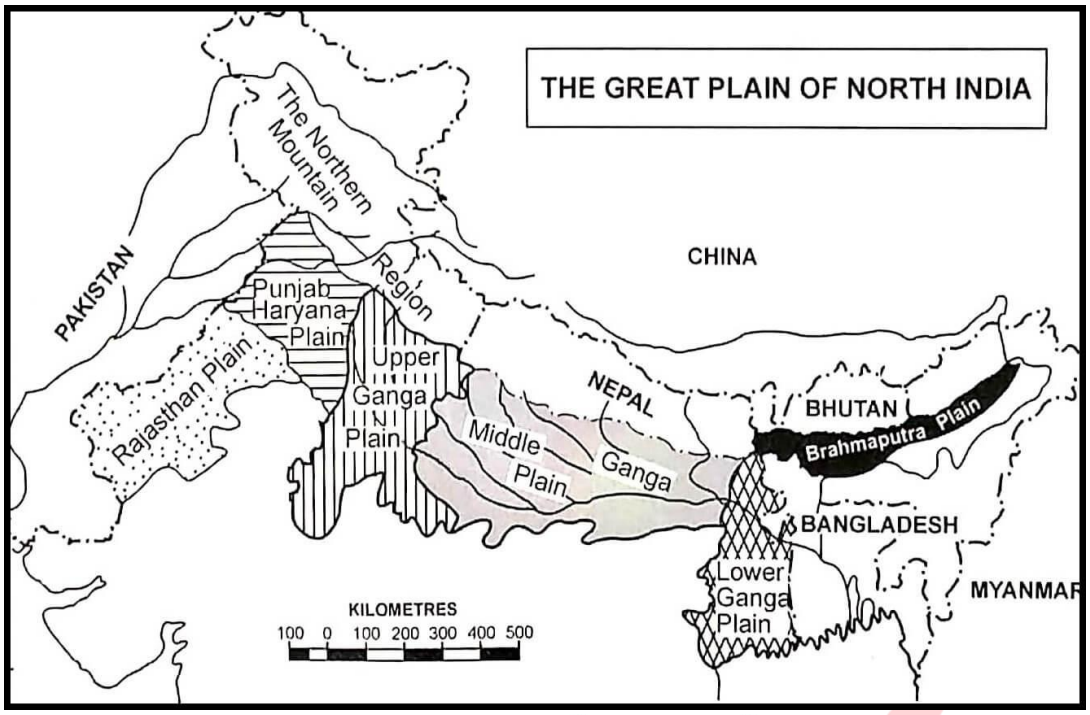
CHARACTERISTICS OF NORTH INDIAN PLAINS

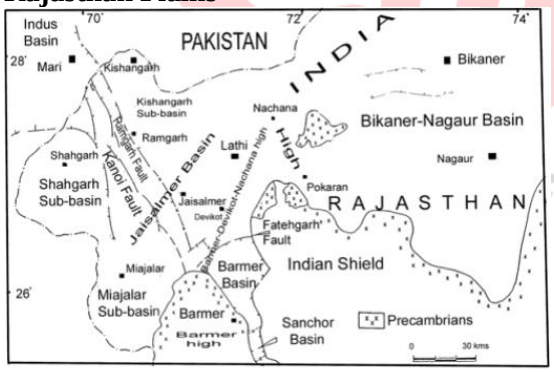
- The **300m contour line divides the Himalayas and the Gangetic Basin.**
- The plains are **flat and are rolling.**
- **Monotonous in Character** (Featureless topography)
- Aggradational Plain – formed due to depositional activity
- **Arcuate (curved) plain**

LONGITUDINAL PROFILE OF PLAINS



REGIONAL DIVISION OF PLAINS



PLAINS	FEATURES
Rajasthan Plains  *Figure 1 Oil Fields in Rajasthan*	➢ **Rajasthan Bagar -** Semi – Arid Plain between Thar Desert and Aravali Range ➢ **Rohi** - Fertile tracts formed by seasonal rivers from Aravali in Rajasthan Bagar ➢ Plain is an **undulating plain (wave-like)**
Punjab Plains	➢ **Malwa Plains** – South of Sutlej River **Doabs** – Land between two rivers ➢ **Bist Doab** – Between River Beas and River Sutlej ➢ **Bari Doab** – Between Beas and Ravi ➢ **Rachna Doab** – Between Ravi and Chenab ➢ **Chaj Doab** - Between Chenab and Jhelum ➢ **Sind Sagar Doab** – Between Jhelum – Chenab and Indus ➢ **Haryana Tract** – Water divide between Yamuna and Sutlej **Chos** – Small seasonal streams from Shiwaliks
Upper Gangetic Plains	➢ **Ganga – Yamuna Doab** – Largest doab in India ➢ **Rohilkhand Plains** – In Uttar Pradesh

	➢ **Bhurs** – Elevated piece of land formed due to the deposition of sand by the wind ➢ **Reh / Kallar** – Saline Efflorescence in UP
Middle Gangetic Plains	➢ **Awadh Plains** – Between River Ghaghra and Gomti ➢ **Mithila Plains** – Between River Gandak and Kosi and its flood prone ➢ **Magadh Plains** – East of Son River and its not flood prone
Lower Gangetic Plains	➢ **Barind Plains** – Old Alluvium and between Kosi – Mahananda and River Sankosh ➢ **Paradelta** – looks like inverted triangle ➢ Rarh Plains – Has Laterite Deposits ➢ **Sundarban Delta**
➢ **Brahmputra Plains**	➢ **Assam Valley**

COASTAL PLAINS

India's Coastline

- 7516 Kms in length
- **Straight and regular** due to faulting of Gondwana Land

Emergent Coast

- Formed either by an **uplift of the land** or by the **lowering of the sea level.**
- East Coast of India and Kerala Coast

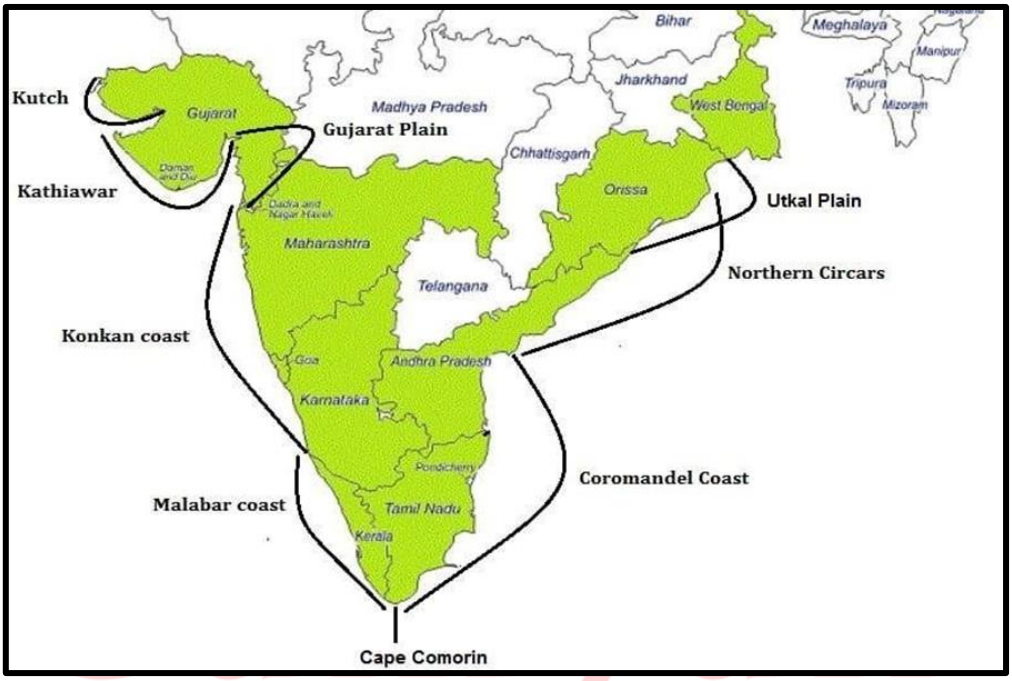
Submergent Coast

- Formed due to **submergence of the land** or by **increase in the sea level**
- Konkan Coast and Karnataka Coast

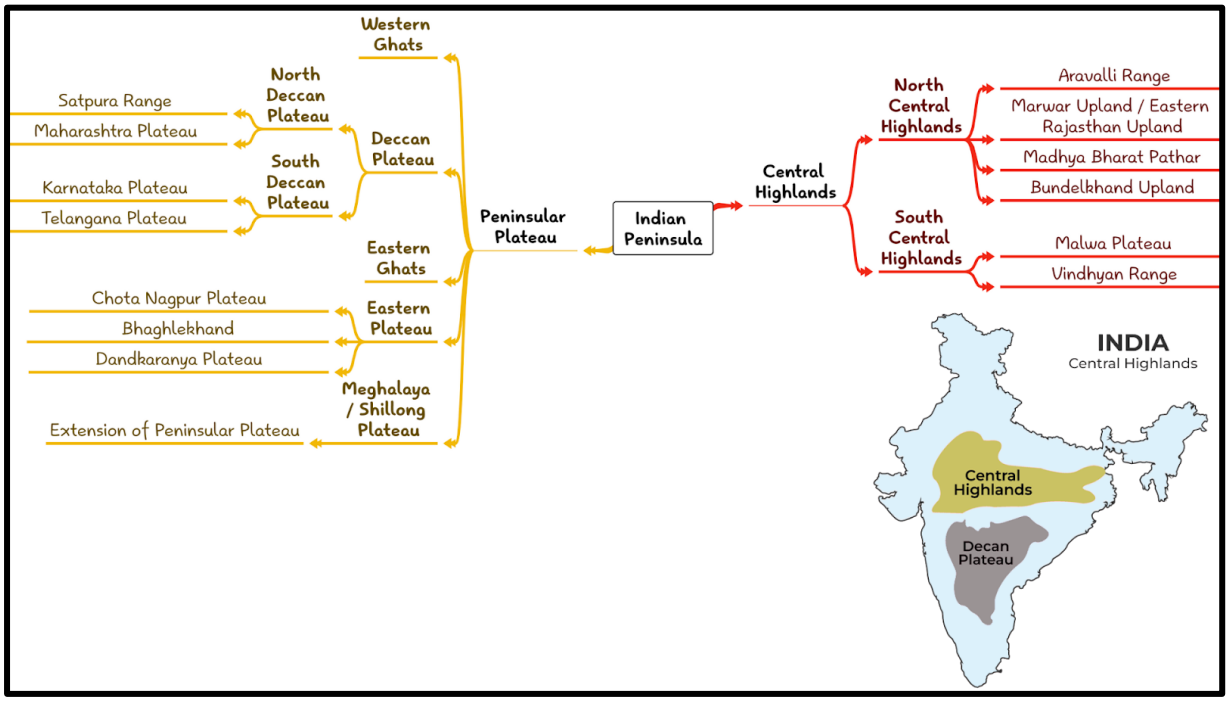
Comparison between Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains

DIMENSIONS	WESTERN COASTAL PLAINS	EASTERN COASTAL PLAINS
Extent	➢ From Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari	➢ From Subarnarekha to Kanyakumari
Width	➢ Narrow (around 65kms)	➢ Broad (around 100 kms)
Type	➢ Submergent and Emergent (Kerala coast)	➢ Emergent Coast
Rivers	➢ Small and swift which makes Estuary	➢ Larger rivers make Deltas
Topography	➢ Relatively Rocky and slopes abruptly towards the sea	➢ Sandy with gentle slope towards the sea

Continuity	➢ Broken and intersected by ➢ ridges	➢ Level and runs smoothly
Ports development	➢ Suitable	➢ Not Suitable
Climate	➢ Heavy Rainfall	➢ Low Rainfall



PENINSULAR INDIA



North Central Highlands

Sub – Divisions within North Central Highlands	Features
Aravalli Range	➢ Oldest **Fold Mountain** ➢ A **residual mountain** – means its highly eroded ➢ Runs in North – East to South West direction from Delhi to Palanpur in Gujarat ➢ **Highest Peak** – Guru Shikhar in Mt. Abu ➢ **Passes** – Barr, Pipli Ghat, Dewair and Desuri
Eastern Rajasthan Upland / Marwar Upland	➢ It **lies East of Aravalli Range** ➢ It is made up of Sandstone and Limestones ➢ Slopes Eastward ➢ Occupied by **Banas River basin** ➢ It **appears like Rolling Plains** (plains which are not completely flat but slightly rises and falls in the landforms) ➢ **NOTE – Marwar PLAINS is WEST of Aravallis**
Madhya Bharat Pathar	➢ **East of Marwar Upland** ➢ Occupies **basin of Chambal River** which flows through Rift Valley ➢ It composed of Rounded hills made up of sandstone
Bundhelkhand	➢ **South of Yamuna River and East of Madhya Bharat Pathar** ➢ Made up of Granite and Gneiss ➢ Has **rounded hummocky hills** made up of Granite and Gneiss ➢ Spread over some districts of **UP and MP** ➢ Highly eroded by rivers like Betwa and Ken

South Central Highlands

Sub – Divisions within South Central Highlands	Features

Malwa Plateau	➢ **Triangle shaped**
	➢ Has **two systems of Drainage**
	  o One towards Arabian Sea (Narmada – Tapi – Mahi)
	  o One towards Bay of Bengal (Chambal – Betwa)
	➢ It **covers extensive lava flow and thus has black soil**
	➢ In its north, we have Chambal Ravines

Vindhyan Range	➢ An escarpment which runs in East – West direction **from Jobat, Gujarat to Sasaram in Bihar** ➢ Average Elevation is 350 metres to 600 metres ➢ **It's further extended eastward as Bharner and Kaiumr Hills** ➢ Forms **watershed** between Ganga River System and Rivers of South India ➢ Made up of **Sedimentary rocks** ➢ **Important Peak – Gomanpur Peak in MP**
Narmada Valley	➢ South of Vindhyan Range ➢ A **rift valley** through which River Narmada flows towards Arabian Sea

Deccan Plateau

- Largest unit of the Peninsular Plateau of India
- **Triangular shaped** and surrounded by hills
- General **slope is from West to the East** (This is why major South Indian Rivers flow Eastward)
- Southern Part has higher elevation than the Northern Part
- **Further divided into**
  - North Deccan Plateau
  - South Deccan Plateau

North Deccan Plateau

Satpura Range

- **Block Mountains**
- It's a **series of 7 mountains** which begins **from Rajpipla Hills in the West to Mahadev Hills to Maikala Hills**

- Runs in East – direction **between River Narmada in the North and River Tapi in the South**
- **Important Peaks**
  - **Dhupgarh** – highest peak of Central India is located on Mahadev Hills, Satpura Range
  - **Amarkantak on Maikala Range**
  - **Astamba Dongar**

Maharashtra Plateau

- ✓ Horizontal Lava sheets led to the formation of **Deccan Trap Topography** (Step – like)
- ✓ Has **Black soil**
- ✓ **Ajanta Range lies South of River Tapi**

South Deccan Plateau

Karnataka Plateau

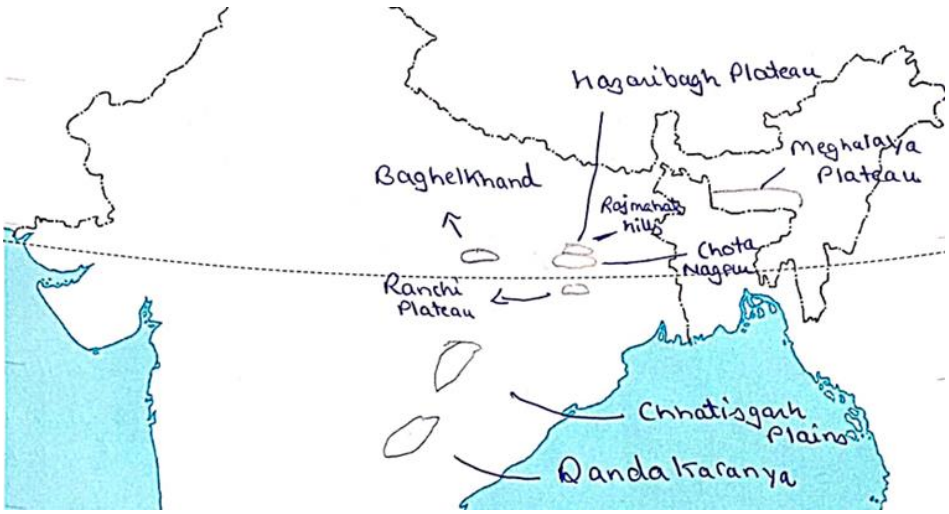
Its further divided into

- **Northern Section** – Krishna and Tungabhadra Rivers flows through this
- **Mysore Plateau**
  - **Malnad** - Hilly area with dense forests
  - **Maidan** - Rolling Plains with low hills
- **Highest Peak** – **Mulangiri, Baba Budan Hills** in Karnataka

Telangana Plateau

- Godavari River divides into two parts
  - Northern part is hilly and forested
  - Southern part has low hills and shallow depressions

Eastern Plateaus



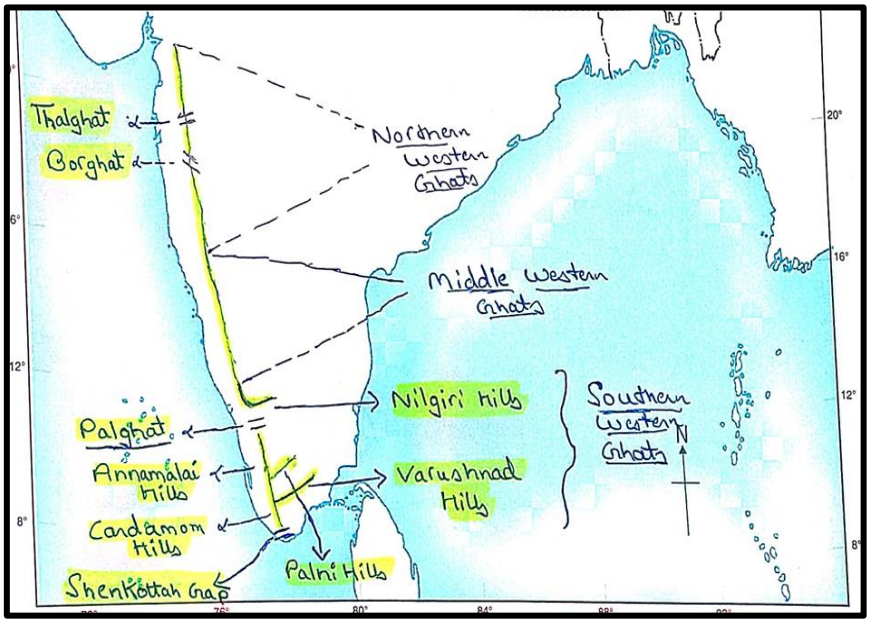
Sub - Divisions	Features
Chota Nagpur Plateau	➢ **Location** – East of Baghelkhand ➢ **States** – **Jharkhand**, Northern Part of **Chhatisgarh** and Purulia district of **West Bengal** ➢ **Rock system** – Gondwana with patches of Deccan Lava and

	granite ➢ **Pat – Lands** – High level laterite plateau in the mid-west portion of Chota – Nagpur Plateau. From, here elevation decreases in all directions ➢ **Drainage** – Radial ➢ River Damodar flows through the middle in a rift valley from West to East **Hazaribagh Plateau** ➢ North of River Damodar ➢ Highly eroded ➢ **Parasnath hill is here** **Ranchi Plateau** ➢ South of River Damodar ➢ Netrahat Pat is here **Rajmahal hills** ➢ North Eastern Edge of Chota Nagpur Plateau ➢ Made up of **Basalt** and covered with lava flows
Baghelkhand	➢ West of Chota Nagpur Plateau ➢ Has scarps of Vindhyan sandstones
Chhatisgarh Plain	➢ Central part of **Mahanadi Basin** and lies in South of Eastern Plateau
Meghalaya Plateau	➢ **Extension of Peninsular Plateau** ➢ It's separated from main peninsular plateau by **Garo – Rajmahal Gap** which was formed by down – faulting and was later filled by sediments deposited by River Ganga ➢ It has **Garo – Khasi – Jaintia Hills.**

Western Ghats

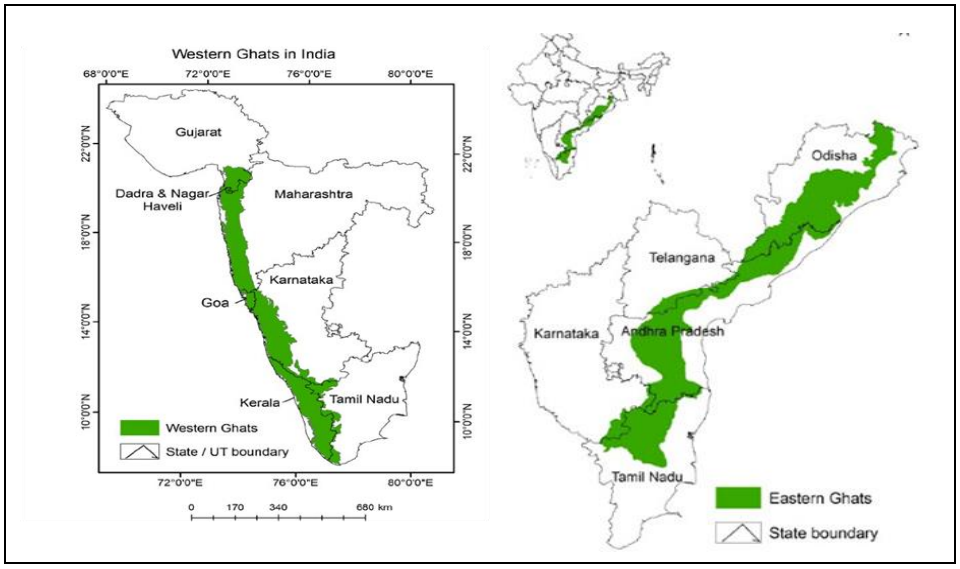
Aspects	Features
Formation	➢ Subduction of Arabian Basin and tilting of Peninsula East and North East during Himalayan Uplift. ➢ They are **older than Himalayas**
Type	➢ **Block Mountains**
Extent	➢ From **Tapi Valley to the Kanyakumari** for a distance of 1600 kms ➢ Its **spread over 6 states** – Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala
Slope	➢ **Steep slope in the west** (From west coast) and look like a Treppen ➢ **Gentle slope in the east** thus they hardly appear like mountains when viewed from the Deccan
Appearance	➢ **Stairs like appearance** because of weathering of horizontally bedded lavas
Sub - Divisions	**Northern Western Ghats** ➢ From Tapi Valley to Goa ➢ Has basaltic lava horizontal sheets ➢ **Passes** o **Thal Ghat** – Connects Mumbai and Nashik o **Bor Ghat** – Connects Mumbai and Pune o **Amba Ghat** o **Naneghat** – Connects Pune and Junnar City o **Amboli Ghat** – connects Maharashtra and Belgaum, Karnataka

	➢ **Peaks** o Kalsubai o Mahabaleshwar o Salher o Harishchandragarh **Middle Western Ghats** ➢ From Goa up to Nilgiris ➢ **Important Peaks** o Kudermukh o Pashpagiri o Nilgiri Hills ▪ Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats meets here ▪ **Doda Betta** is the highest peak of Nilgiri **Southern Western Ghats** ➢ **Passes** o **Palghat / Palakkad Gap** ▪ Likely a **rift valley** ▪ Separates Nilgiri and Anaimalai Hills ▪ Connects Tamil Nadu and Kerala ▪ It's through Palghat S-W monsoon winds enters mainland o **Shencotta Gap** ▪ Connects Madurai and Kottayam ➢ **Important Hills** o **Anaimalai Hills** – **Anai Mudi** is the highest peat of Southern India o **Palni Hills** o **Cadamom Hills - Agastimalai** is the highest peak of Cardamom Hills
Forests	➢ **Eastern Slopes** – Dry and Moist Deciduous Forests ➢ **Western Slopes** – Tropical Moist Broadleaf Forests
Biodiversity	➢ One of the **Bio – Diversity Hotspots** ➢ Some important Endemic Species o Nilgiri Tahr o Lion – Talied Macaque

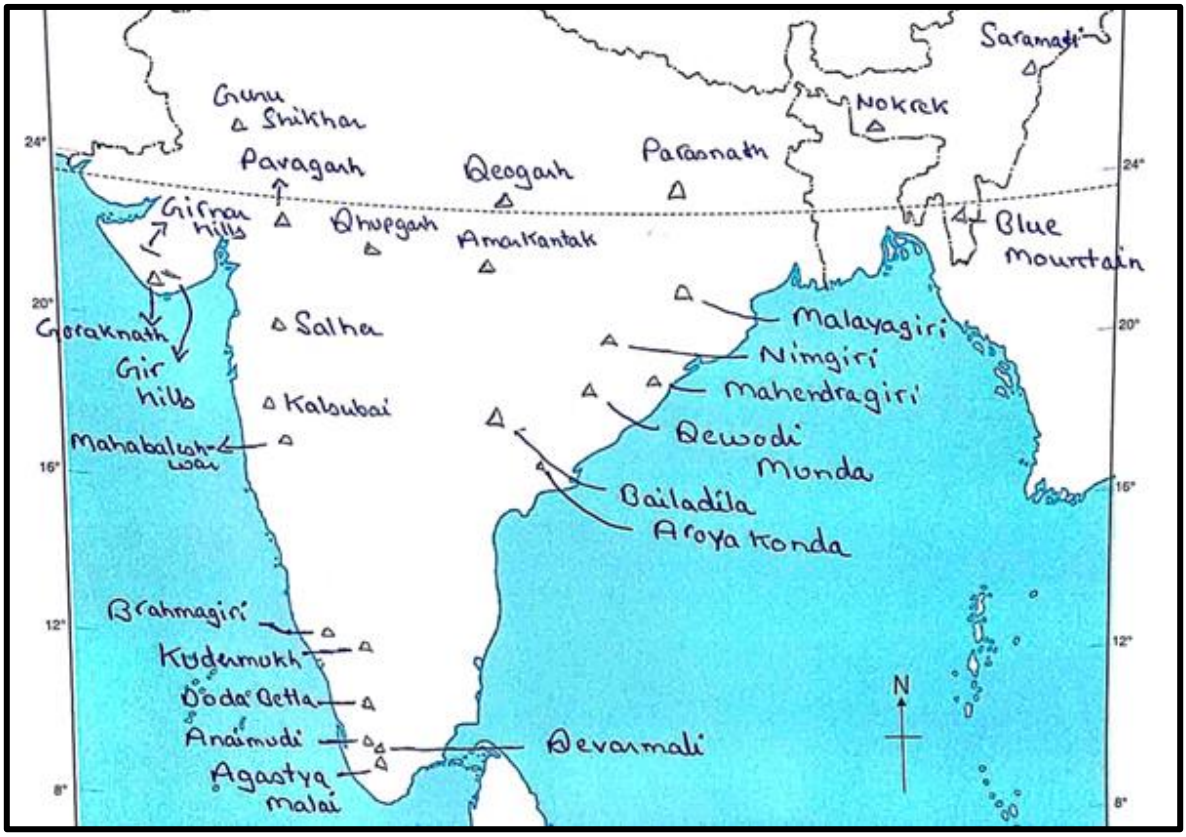


Comparison of Western and Eastern Ghats

Dimensions	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
Extent	➢ From **Tapi Valley to Kanyakumari** ➢ Almost **Continuous hills** and can be crossed via passes	➢ From **Mahanadi valley to Vagai Riiver** in Tamil Nadu ➢ They are **discontinuous and broken** due to River deltas
Formation	➢ Subduction of Arabian basin and tilting of Peninsula	➢ They are Fold mountains
Type	➢ **Block Mountains**	➢ They are **Precambrian fold mountains** ➢ They are **older than Western Ghats but younger than Aravallis**
Average Width	➢ 50 – 80 kms	➢ Has **more width than Western Ghats**
Coast	➢ There are narrow Coastal Plains between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea	➢ There are broader coastal Plains between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal
Average Elevation	➢ 900 – 1600 metres	➢ **Comparatively lower in elevation**
Rivers	➢ Source of **Origin of Major peninsular rivers** ➢ Rivers form mainly **Estuaries**	➢ No major river originates from here except for River Indravati ➢ Rivers forms **deltas**
Rainfall	➢ Receives **higher rainfall** from SW Monsoon	➢ Bay of Bengal branch of SW Monsoon runs parallel to it and it receives less rainfall
Forest	➢ East Slope – **Tropical Rainforest**	➢ **Deciduous forest**
Different Names	➢ **Sahayadri** In Maharashtra ➢ **Nilgiri** in Tamil Nadu ➢ **Anaimalai** and Cardamom in Kerala	➢ **Maliya and Madugula Konda** in Odisha ➢ **Nallamala and Palkonda** in Andhra Pradesh ➢ Further south, they run as detached low hills **in form of Javadi Hills, Shevaroy, Panchaimalai Hills in Tamil Nadu**
Highest Peak	➢ **Anaimudi** - Kerala	➢ **Jindaghada**, Andhra Pradesh
Soil	➢ Laterite soil	➢ Red Sandy Soil



PEAKS IN PENINSULA INDIA



Hills of Peninsula India