



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS 2021

PRELIMS

SAMPORNA

GEOGRAPHY MAPPING

**MOUNTAINS
& PEAKS in INDIA**



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PRELIMS SAMPOORN

As IAS prelims 2021 is knocking at the door, jitters and anxiety is a common emotion that an aspirant feels. But if we analyze the whole journey, these last few days act most crucial in your preparation. This is the time when one should muster all their strength and give the final punch required to clear this exam. But the main task here is to consolidate the various resources that an aspirant is referring to.

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Contents

1. Mountain Ranges	03
2. The Himalayan Range.....	04
3. The Purvanchal Range.....	06
4. The Vindhyan Range.....	08
5. The Satpura Range	10
6. The Aravalli Range	12
7. The Western Ghats	14
8. The Eastern Ghats	16



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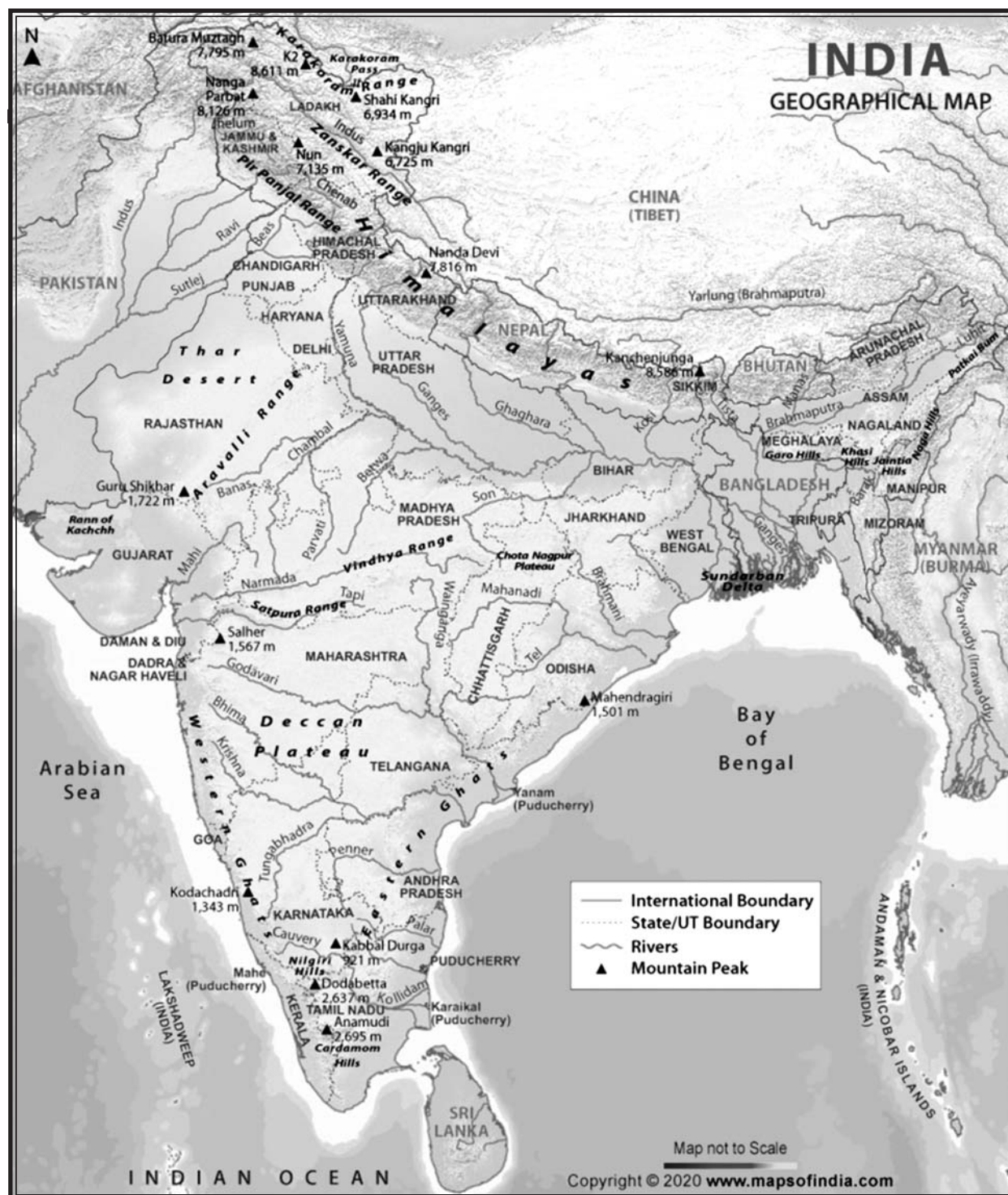
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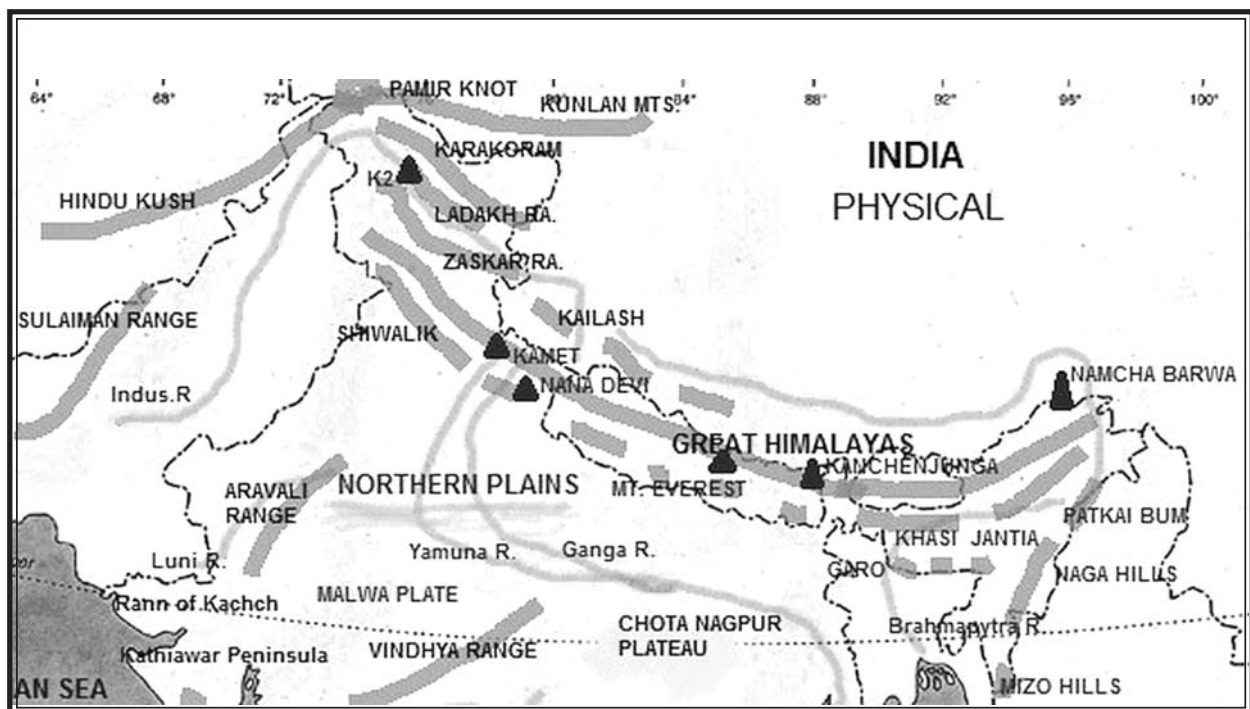
Mountain Ranges

- India has some of the highest mountain ranges in the world.
- It also has some of the world's highest mountain roads.
- The Great Himalayan mountain ranges are the famous and highest mountain hills of India.
- The Himalayan mountain range bisects India from the rest of Asia, this mountain is the primary source of mighty rivers in India.



1

The Himalayan Range



□ Geography

- The Himalayas stretch across the north-eastern portion of India. They cover approximately 1,500 mi (2,400 km) and pass through the nations of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Bhutan, and Nepal. The Himalayan range is made up of three parallel ranges often referred to as the
 - Greater Himalayas,
 - The Lesser Himalayas, and
 - The Outer Himalayas.

□ Ecology

- Montane Grasslands and Shrublands, Temperate Coniferous Forest, Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests, Tropical and Sub-tropical Broadleaf Forests.

□ Highest Peak

- Mount Everest at 29,029 ft (8,848 m) is not only the highest peak in the Himalayas but the highest peak on the entire planet.
- Other famous peaks include Karakoram (K2), Kailash, Kanchenjunga, Nanga Parbat, Annapurna, and Manasklu.

□ Rivers

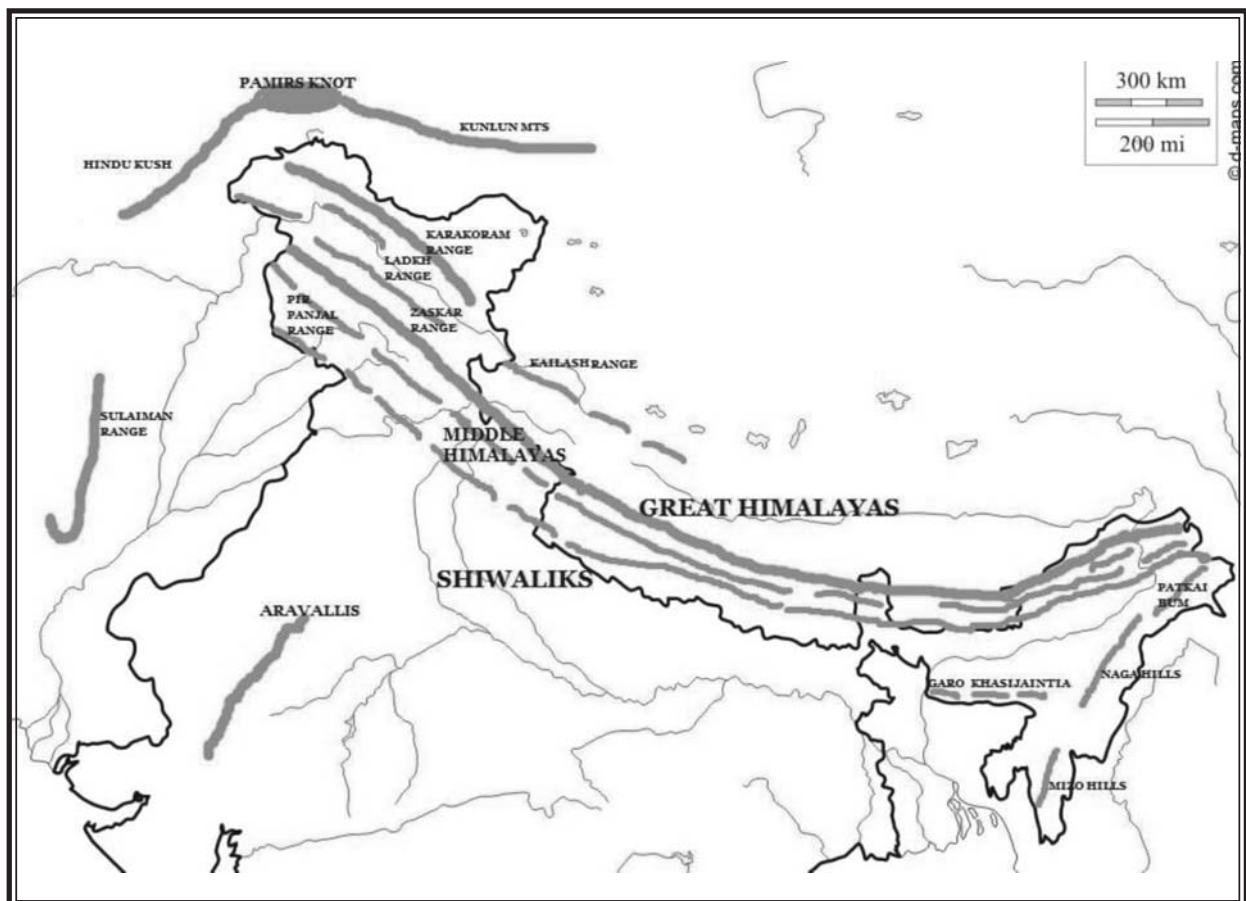
- The Himalayas are the source for the Indus, the Yangtze, and the Ganga-Brahmaputra. All three are major river systems for the continent of Asia.
- The main rivers sourced in the Himalayas are the Ganges, Indus, Yarlung, Yangtze, Yellow, Mekong, and Nujiang.

□ Glaciers

- The Himalayas are the third-largest deposit of ice and snow in the world, after Antarctica and the Arctic. There are approximately 15,000 glaciers located throughout the range. At 48 miles (72 km) in length, the Himalayan Siachen glacier is the largest glacier outside the poles.
- Other notable glaciers located in the Himalayas include the Baltoro, Biafo, Nubra, and Hispur.

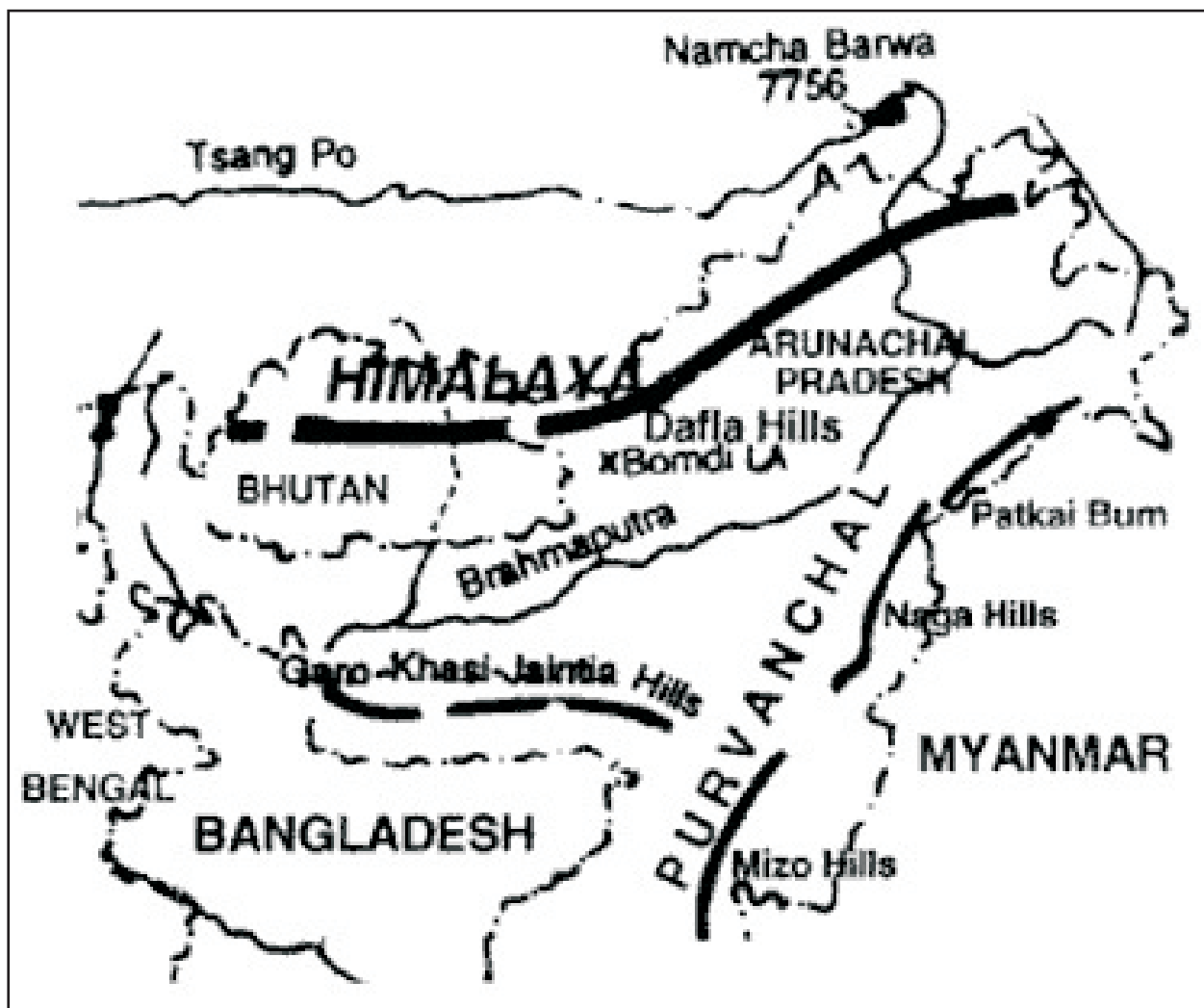
□ Passes

- Rohtang La, Khardung La, South Col, Zoji La, Nathulaetc.



2

The Purvanchal Range



□ Geography

- They extend over an area of about 37,900 square miles (98,000 square km) in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, and eastern Assam states.

- The area is bounded by Bangladesh to the southwest, Myanmar (Burma) to the southeast, and China to the northeast.

- **Highest Peak**

- The highest peak in the region is Mount Dapha (in Arunachal Pradesh), with an elevation of 15,020 feet (4,578 metres).
- The Patkai and other associated mountain ranges (including the Mishmi, Naga, Manipur, Tripura, and Mizo hills) that run through this region are referred to collectively as Purvachal (Purva, "east," and achal, "mountain").

- **Vegetation**

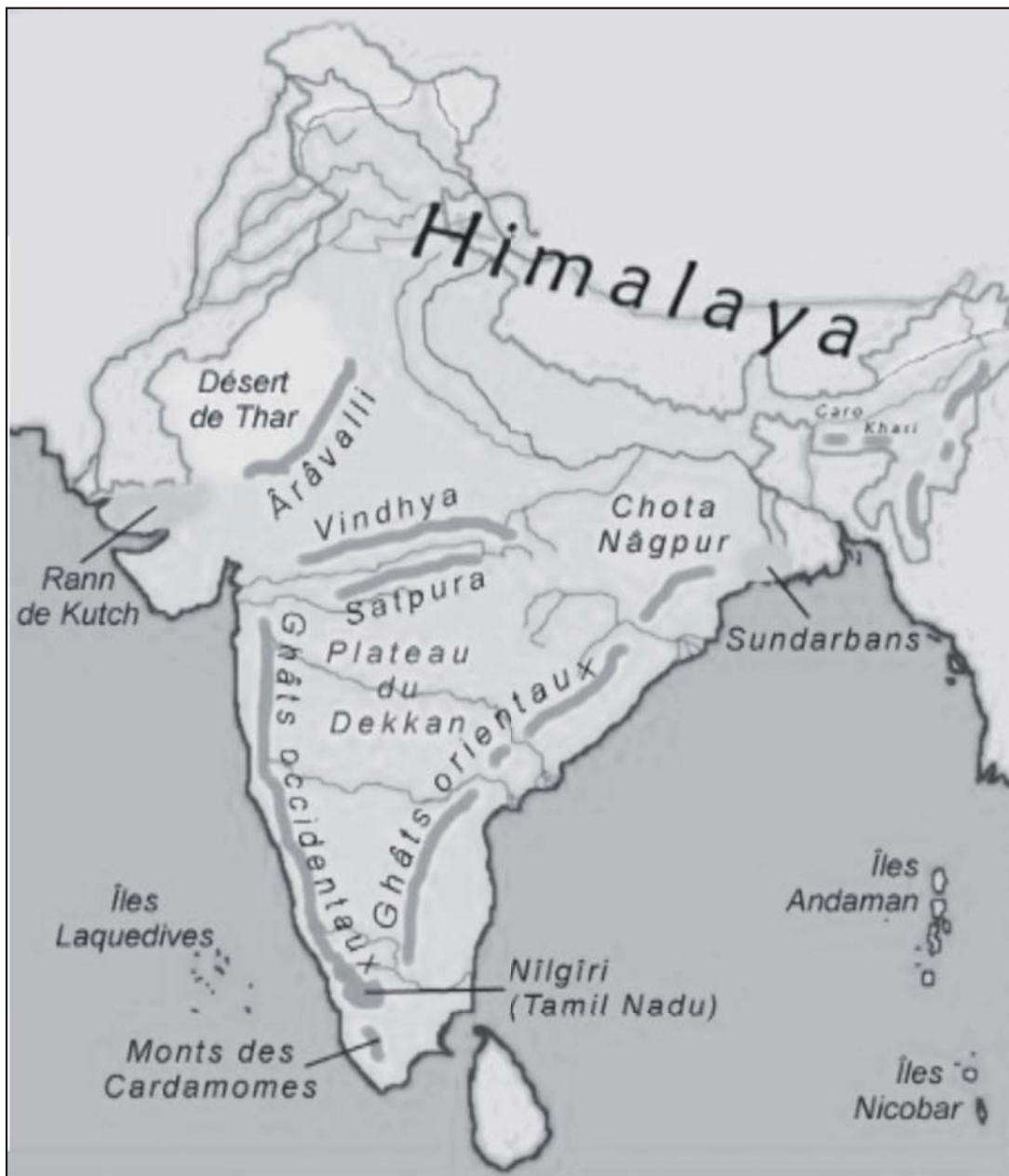
- The vegetation is diverse, ranging from tropical evergreen to temperate evergreen and coniferous, and includes species of oak, chestnut, birch, magnolia, cherry, maple, laurel, and fig; there are also extensive bamboo thickets.

- **Rivers**

- The major rivers are the Lohit, BurhiDihang, Diyung, Kusiara, Gumti, Kaladan, Manipur, Tixu, Nantaleik, and Naurya.

3

The Vindhyan Range



□ **Geography**

- Vindhya Range, a broken range of hills forming the southern escarpment of the central upland of India.
- From Gujarat state on the west, it extends about 675 miles (1,086 km) across Madhya Pradesh state to abut on the Ganges (Ganga) River valley near Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.
- The mountains form the southern edge of the Malwa Plateau and then divide into two branches: the Kaimur Range, running north of the Son River into western Bihar state, and the southern branch, running between the upper reaches of the Son and Narmada rivers to meet the Satpura Range in the Maikala Range (or Amarkantak Plateau).

□ **Highest Peak**

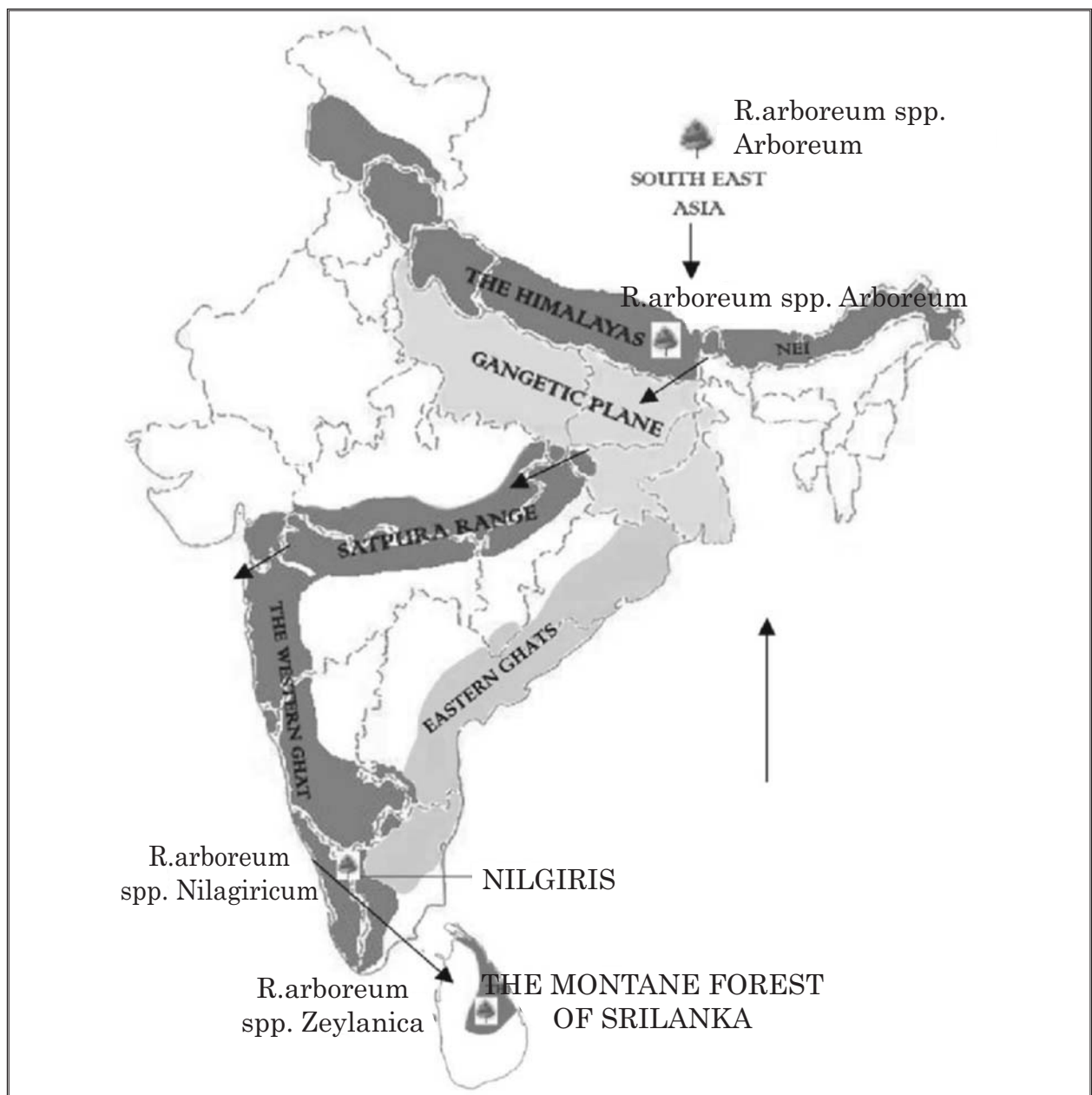
- The highest point of the Vindhyas is the Sad-bhawna Shikhar ("Goodwill Peak"), which lies 2,467 feet (752 m) above the sea level. Also known as the Kalumar peak or Kalumbe peak, it lies near Singrampur in the Damoh district, in the area known as Bhanrer or Panna hills.

□ **Rivers**

- It gives rise to the main southern tributaries of the Ganges-Yamuna system, including the Chambal, Betwa, Ken, and Tons rivers.

4

The Satpura Range



□ Geography

- Satpura Range, range of hills, part of the Deccan plateau, western India.
- The hills stretch for some 560 miles (900 km) across the widest part of peninsular India, through Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh states.

□ Rivers

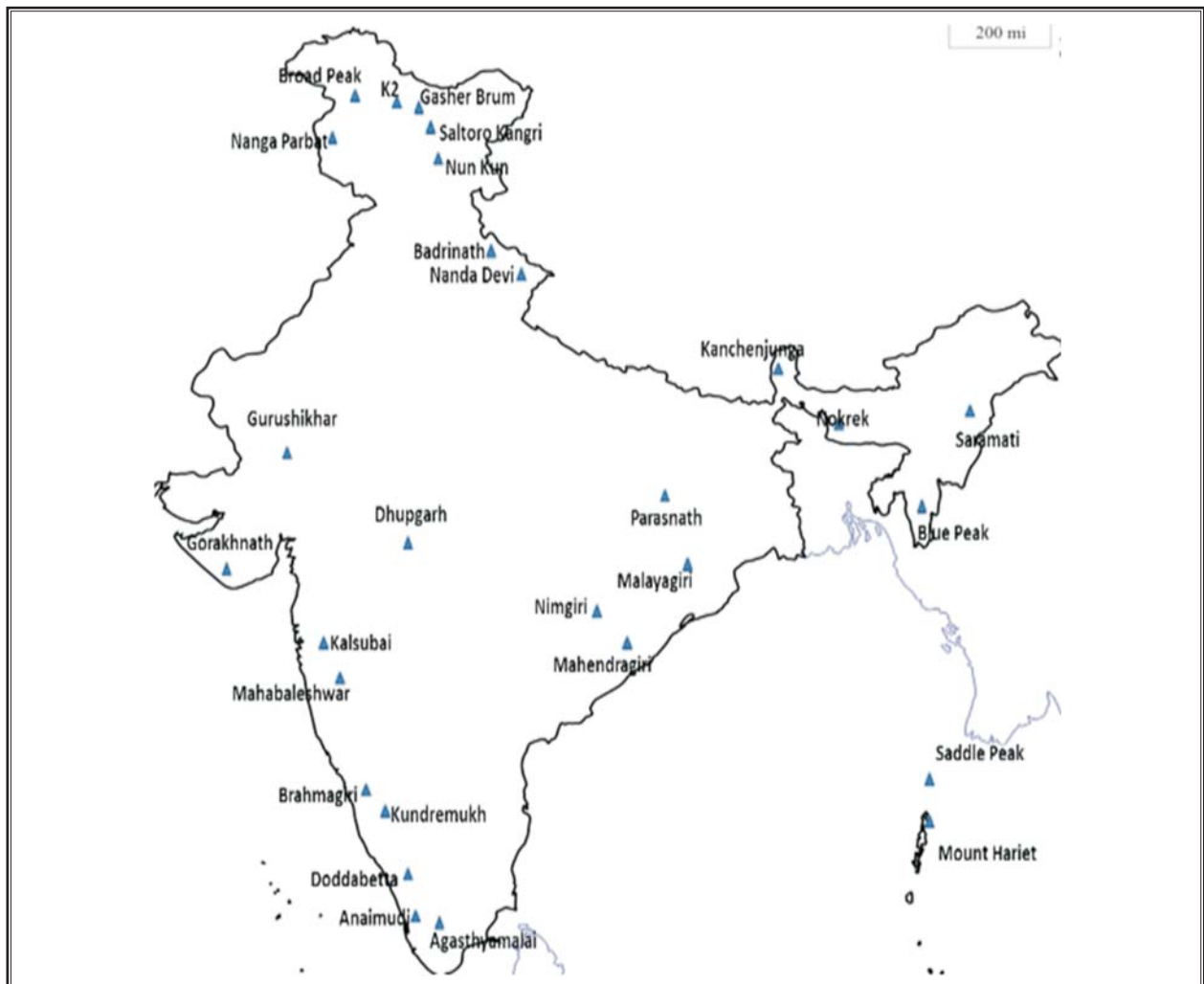
- Satpura range is triangular with its apex at Ratnapuri other two sides being parallel to the Tapi and Sacred Narmada River.
- The Narmada and the Tapi are the only major rivers that flow into the Arabian Sea.

□ Highest Peak

- The highest peak of the Satpura mountain range is Dhupgarh with a height of 1,350 m (4,429 ft) in Madhya Pradesh.
- With peaks more than 4,000 feet (1,200 metres) high, the Satpura Range includes the Mahadeo Hills to the north, the Maikala Range to the east, and the Rajpipla Hills to the west.

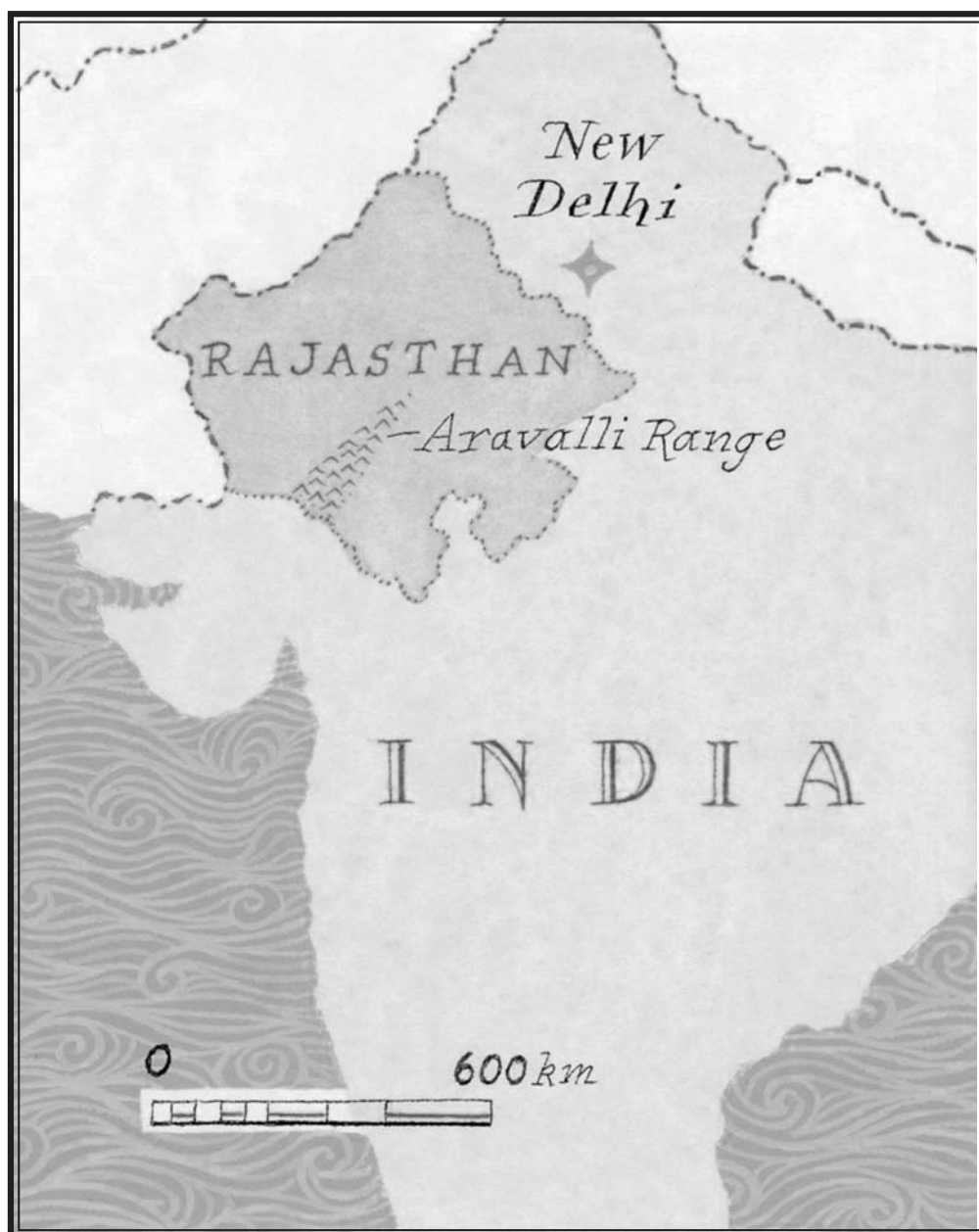
□ Vegetation

- It is largely forested, dissected plateau country, and it contains valuable teak stands in the west.



5

The Aravalli Range



□ **Geography**

- Aravalli Range, also spelled Aravali Range, hill system of northern India, running north-easterly for 350 miles (560 km) through Rajasthan state. Isolated rocky offshoots continue to just south of Delhi.
- The Aravalli Range is the eroded stub of a range of ancient folded mountains.

□ **Highest Peak**

- Guru Peak on Mount Abu, the highest peak in the Aravalli Range.

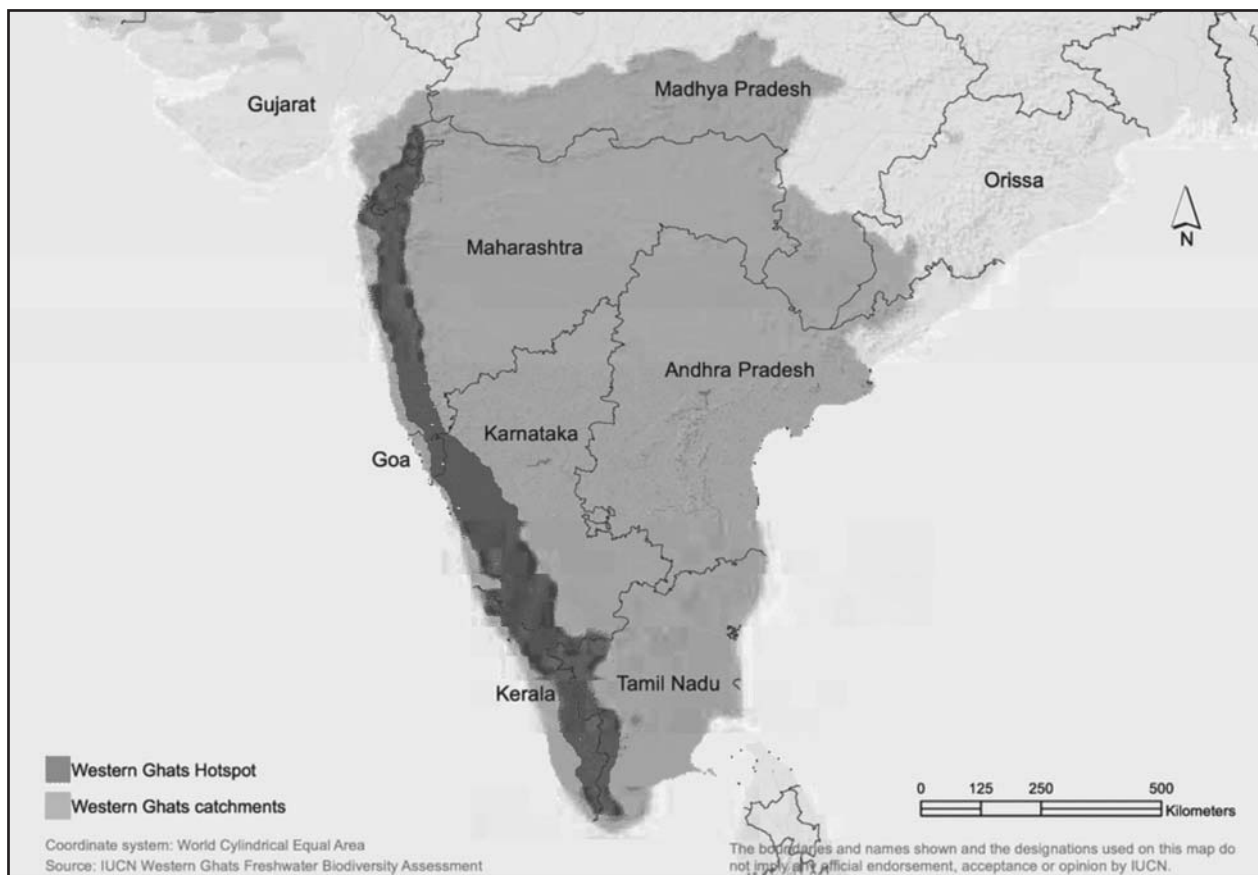
□ **Rivers**

- It gives rise to several rivers, including the Banas, Luni, Sakhi, and Sabarmati.



6

The Western Ghats



□ Geography

- The range starts near the border of Gujarat and ending at Kanyakumari.
- About sixty percent of the Sahyadri Range is located in the state of Karnataka.

□ Ecology

- This area is one of the world's ten hottest biodiversity hotspots.
- The Arabian Sea area is known as the Konkan area, one of the best tourist attractions in India.

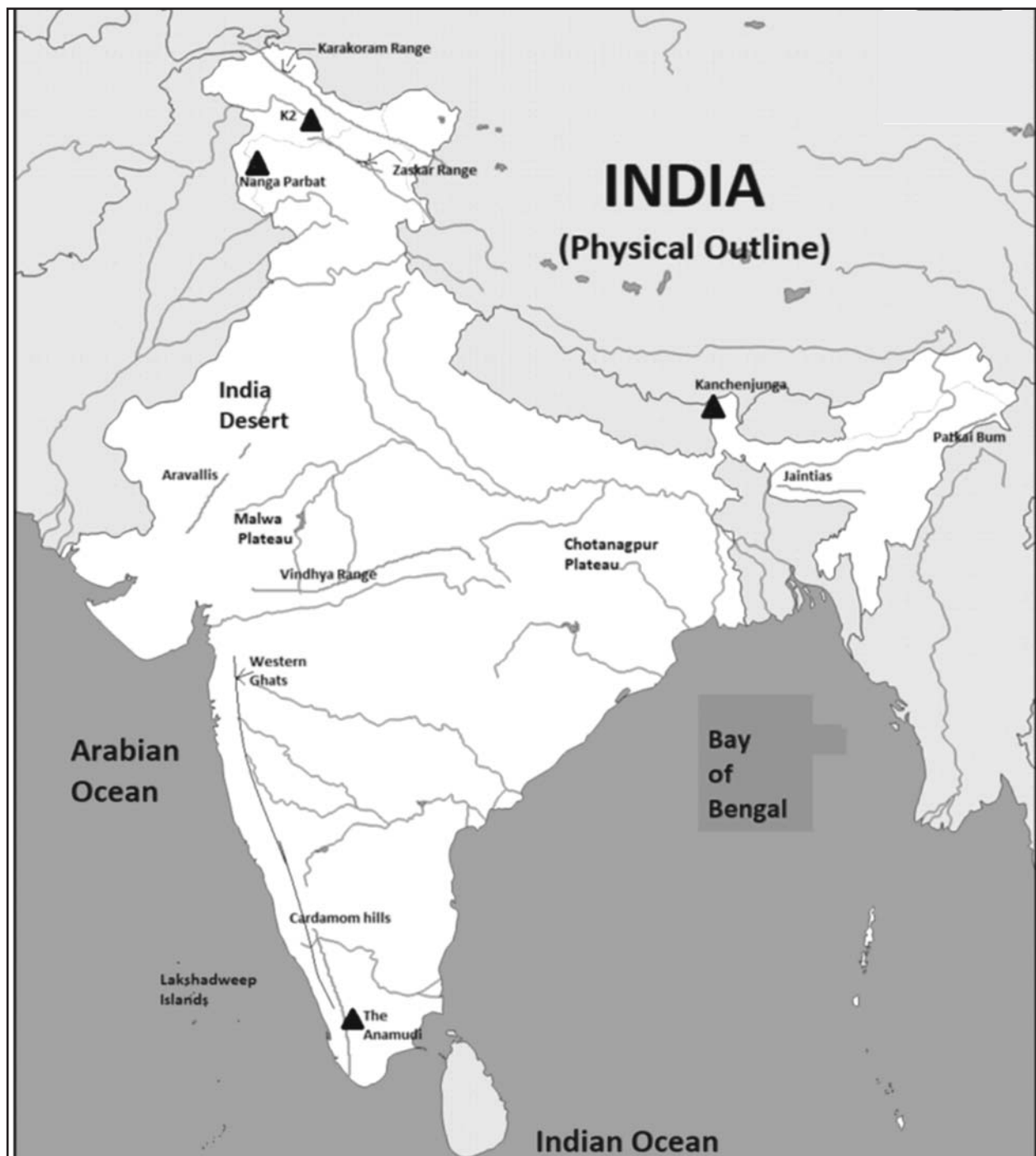
- Green city Pune is the largest city within this mountain range in Maharashtra.
- The Western Ghats mountain ranges make up an impressive fortress all along with Kerala.
- There are several beautiful hill stations and wildlife sanctuaries in Kerala.

□ **Highest Peak**

- Anaimudi in the Anaimalai Hills in Kerala is the highest peak in the Western Ghats.
- The Ghats also offer the best valley's scenery-view throughout the journey.

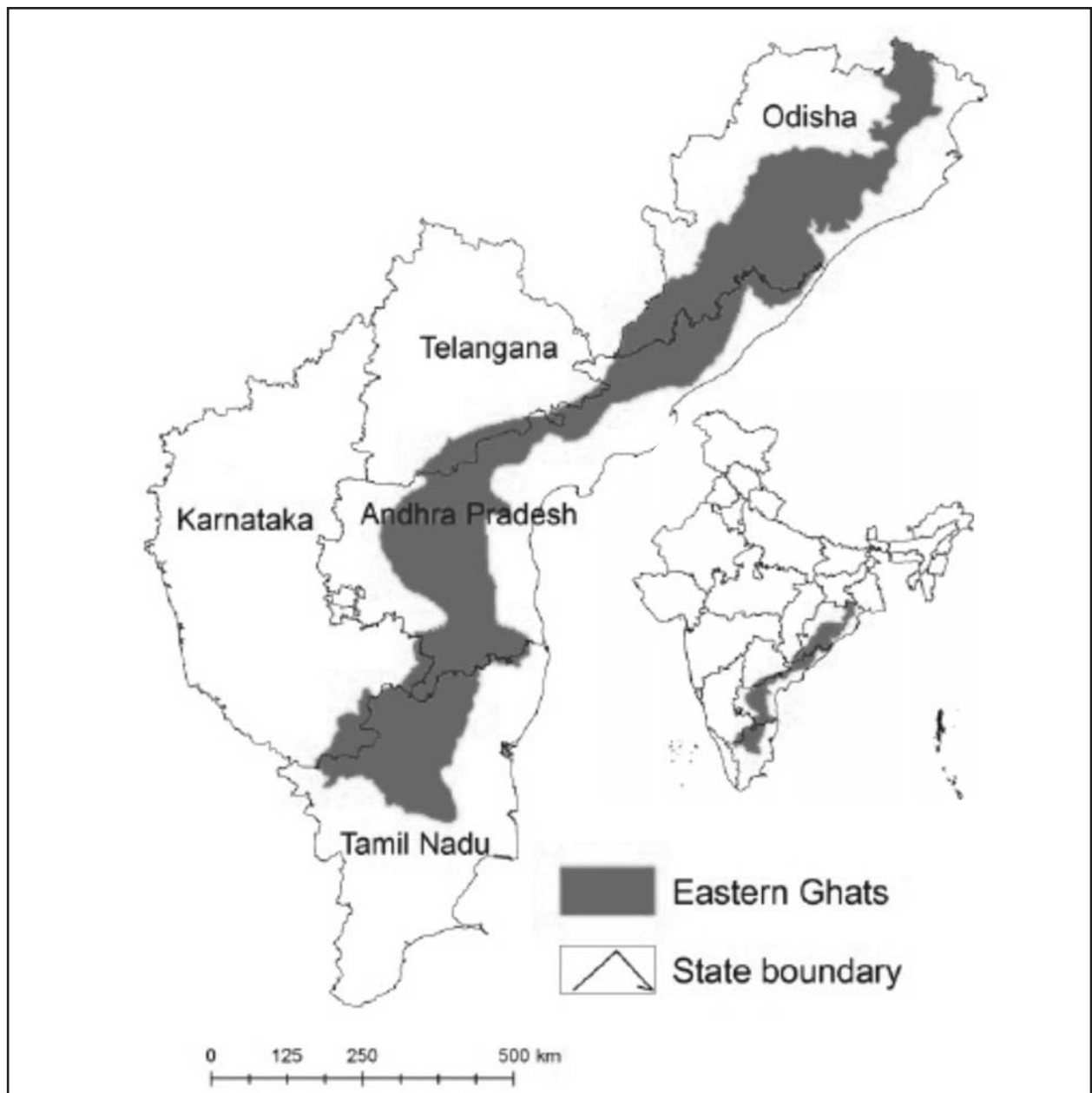
□ **Rivers**

- The major river systems originating in the Western Ghats are the Godavari, Kaveri, Krishna, Thamiraparani, and Tungabhadra rivers.



7

The Eastern Ghats



□ **Geography**

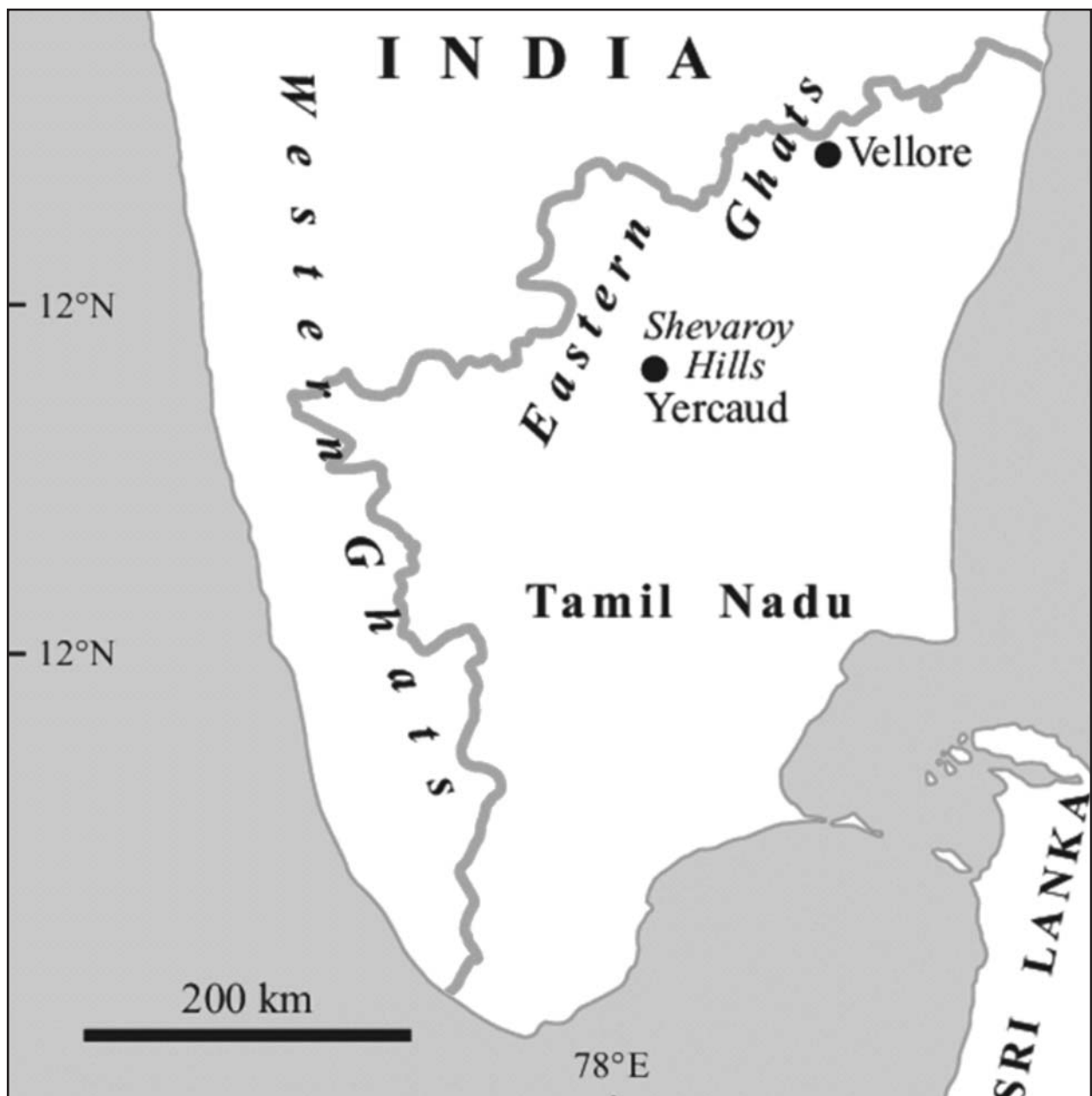
- The Eastern Ghats is an irregular range of mountains, its range starts from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu

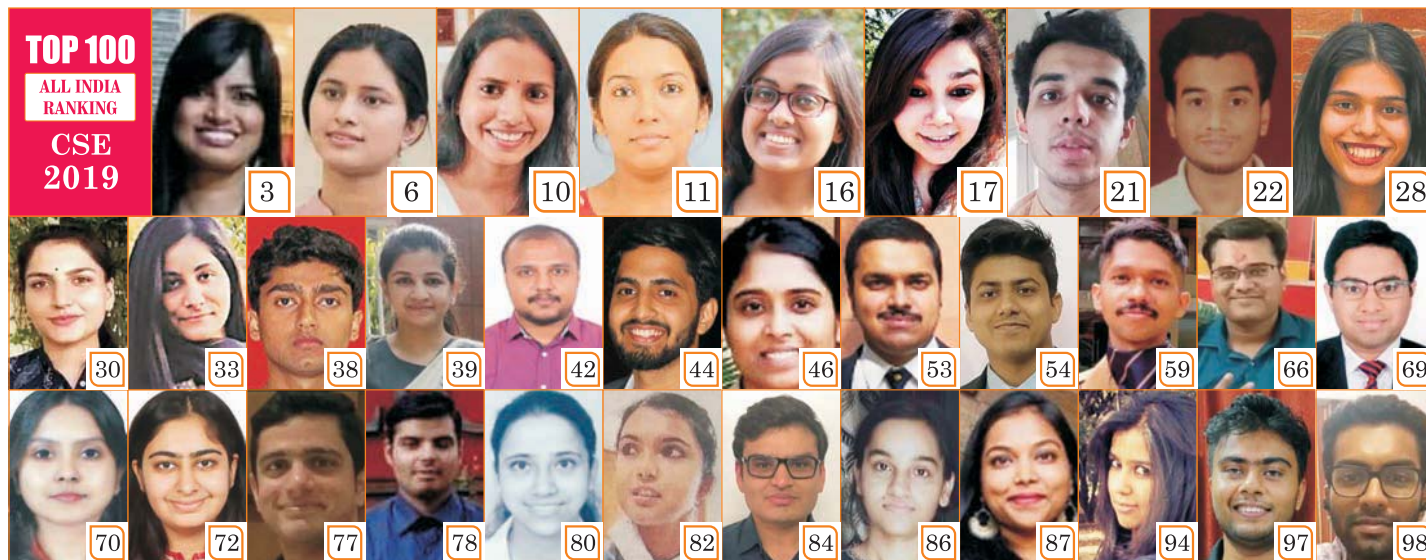
□ **Rivers**

- It includes four major rivers The Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna, and Holy Kaveri.
- The Nilgiri hills "The Blue Mountains" in Tamil Nadu lies at the junction of the Eastern and Western Ghats.
- This area has the largest population of the Indian elephant.
- These discontinuous mountain ranges run parallel to the Bay of Bengal.

□ **Highest Peak**

- The Shevaroy hill is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats.





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