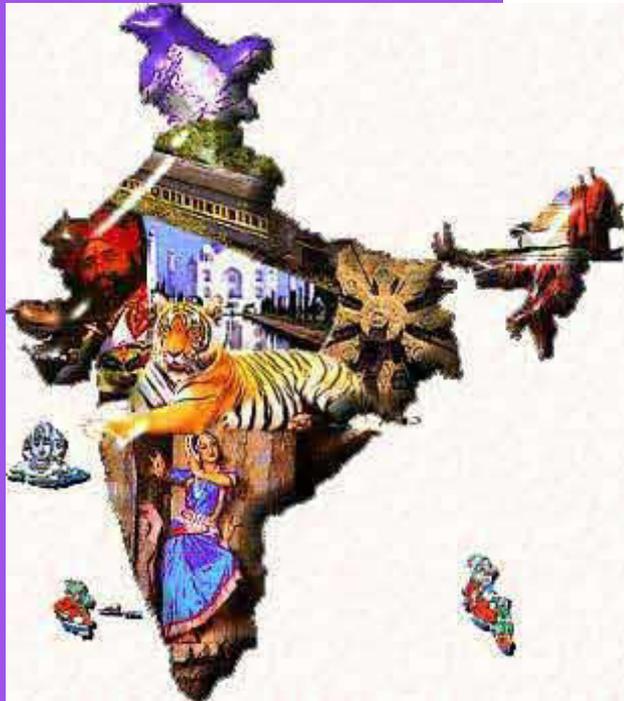


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# Mountain Ranges in India

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## Mountain Ranges in India

<b>Karakoram Range</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A sub range of the Hindu Kush Himalayan Range</li> <li>▪ K2, the second highest peak in the world is located here</li> <li>▪ Famous Glaciers : Siachen Glacier, Biafo Glacier</li> <li>▪ Karakoram range span the borders between Pakistan, India and China</li> <li>▪ Located in the regions of Gilgit –Baltistan (Pakistan), Ladakh (India), and Xinjiang region (China)</li> </ul>
<b>Ladakh Range</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Southeastern extension of the Karakoram Range</li> <li>▪ From the mouth of the Shyok River in Ladakh to the border with Tibet</li> <li>▪ Extension of the Ladakh Range into China is known as Kailash Range</li> <li>▪ Lies here India’s cold desert named as ‘ LEH</li> </ul>
<b>Zaskar Range</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Boundary line between Ladakh region of Kashmir &amp; remaining two regions of the state i.e. Jammu region and Vale of Kashmir</li> <li>▪ Highest peak Kamet (UK)</li> <li>▪ Lies here Coldest place in India, Dras (The Gateway to Ladakh)</li> <li>▪ Famous Passes : Shipki, Lipu Lekh (Lipulieke), and Mana Pass</li> </ul>
<b>Pirpanjal Range</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Separates Jammu Hills to the south from the Vale of Kashmir(Kashmir Valley), beyond which lie the Great Himalayas</li> <li>▪ Highest Point : Indrasan, 2<sup>nd</sup> Highest : Deo Tibba</li> <li>▪ Has India’s longest rail tunnel known as Pir Panjal Railway Tunnel, Banihal road tunnel</li> <li>▪ Famous Passes : Pir Panjal Pass, Banihal Pass, Rohtang pass</li> </ul>
<b>Dhauladhar Range (White Range)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Spread in J &amp; K and Himachal, with home to major hill stations like Kullu, Manali &amp; Shimla</li> <li>▪ Highest peak : Hanuman ji Ka Tiba, or ‘White Mountain’</li> </ul>
<b>Shivalik Range</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Southernmost &amp; outer Himalayas also known as <i>Manak Parbat</i> in ancient times, literally means ‘tresses of Shiva’</li> <li>▪ About 2,400 km long from Indus till Brahmaputra, with a gap of about 90 kilometres between the Teesta and Raidak rivers in Assam known as sub Himalayas.</li> </ul>
<b>Aravali Range</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Means ‘line of peaks’, runs across Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana &amp; Delhi, known as Mewar hills</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highest Peak : Gurushikhar, Mt abu</li> <li>• Famous passes : Pipli Ghat, Haldi Ghat</li> <li>• Locally known as Mewar hills</li> </ul>
<b>Maikal Range</b>	Eastern part of the Satpuras range (MP)
<b>Kaimur Range</b>	Eastern portion of the Vindhya Range in MP, UP & Bihar, Parallel to river son
<b>Mahadeo Range</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• forms the central part of the Satpura Range, located in MP</li> <li>• Highest peak : Dhoopgarh</li> </ul>
<b>Ajanta Range</b>	Maharashtra, south of river Tapi, sheltering caves of world famous paintings of Gupta period
<b>Rajmahal Hills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Jharkhand made up of lava basaltic rocks</li> <li>• Point of Ganges bifurcation</li> </ul>
<b>Garo Khasi Jaintia Hills</b>	Continuous mountain range in Meghalaya
<b>Mikir Hills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a group of hills located to the south of the Kaziranga National Park (Assam)</li> <li>• a part of the Karbi Anglong Plateau</li> </ul>
<b>Abor Hills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hills of Arunachal Pradesh , near the border with China, bordered by Mishmi and Miri Hills</li> <li>• drained by Dibang River, a tributary of the Brahmaputra</li> </ul>
<b>Mishmi Hills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in Arunachal pradesh with its northern &amp; eastern parts touching China</li> <li>• Situated at the junction of Northeastern Himalaya and Indo-Burma ranges</li> </ul>
<b>Patkai Range</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also known as Purvanchal Range, consist of three major hills The Patkai-Bum, the Garo-Khasi-Jaintia and Lushai Hills</li> <li>• situated on India's north-eastern border with Burma</li> </ul>
<b>Mizo Hills (Lushai Hills)</b>	part of the Patkai range in Mizoram and partially in Tripura
<b>Vindhya Range</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a complex, discontinuous chain of mountain ridges, hill ranges, highlands &amp; plateaus running through Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar</li> <li>• Highest peak – Sadbhawna Shikhar</li> </ul>
<b>Satpura Range</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a range of hills in central India</li> <li>• Passes through Madhya Pradesh, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh</li> <li>• Highest peak : Dhupgarh</li> </ul>
<b>Dalma Hills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located in Jamshedpur</li> <li>• famous for Dalma national park &amp; minerals like iron ore &amp; manganese</li> </ul>
<b>Girnar Hills</b>	Gujrat
<b>Baba Budan Giri</b>	Karnataka
<b>Harishchandra</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At Pune, acts as a water divide bw Godavari &amp; Krishna</li> <li>• Hills made up of lava</li> </ul>
<b>Balaghat range</b>	Bw MP & Maharashtra, famous for manganese deposits
<b>Chilpi series</b>	MP
<b>Talcher series</b>	Odisha, rich in bituminous coal

<b>Champion series</b>	Karnataka, Dharawar period, rich in gold (contains kolar mines)
<b>Nilgiri Hills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Referred as Blue mountains, a range of mountains in the westernmost part of Tamil Nadu at the junction of Karnataka and Kerala</li> <li>Hills are separated from the Karnataka plateau to the north by the Moyar River and from the Anaimalai Hills &amp; Palni Hills to the south by the Palghat Gap</li> </ul>
<b>Palani Hills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eastward extension of the Western Ghats ranges</li> <li>adjoin the high Anamalai range on the west, and extend east into the plains of Tamil Nadu</li> </ul>
<b>Anamalai Hills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Also known as Elephant Hill</li> <li>a range of mountains in the Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu and Kerala with highest peak Anamudi</li> </ul>
<b>Cardmom Hills</b>	Part of the southern Western Ghats located in southeast Kerala and southwest Tamil Nadu
<b>Pachamalai Hills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>also known as the Pachais</li> <li>Eastern Ghats in Tamil Nadu</li> </ul>

### Mountain Ranges of India : Himalayan Range

The Himalayas are the youngest mountains in the world. Of all the mountain ranges of India, Himalayas are the most prominent one. They form the northern frontier of India extending from Jammu and Kashmir in West to Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram in east. The total length of the chain is about 5000 Km of which about 2500 km stretches in the form of an arch. Himalayas comprise of almost parallel ranges. There are three ranges of Himalayas which runs parallel to each other. The first one is Great Himalayas(or Inner Himalayas), second one is called Middle Himalayas or Himachal and third range is called Sivalik or Sub Himalayas/Outer Himalayas. There is one more range north to the Great Himalayas which is called Trans Himalayas or Tibet Himalayas.

#### Great Himalayas/Inner Himalayas

Highest peak : Mount Everest (Sagarmatha)

This range is also called as Inner Himalayas. It is the northernmost range which also contains the highest peaks of world. This range is the source of many Himalayan rivers. It is about 25 Km wide and the average height of the mountains is 6000 m. Mount Everest (or Sagarmatha in local language) which is the highest peak of the world(height 8848 m) comes in this range. The other important peaks of this range are Kanchenjunga (8598 m), Makalu (8481 m) and Dhaulagiri (8172 m). Most of the rocks in this range are metamorphic.

#### Lesser Himalayas/Middle Himalayas/Himachal

This range is also called Mahabharat range in local nepali language. This mountain range comes to south of the Great Himalayas. Average height of the mountains is about 1800 m and the width varies from 80 to 100 Km. Himalayan rivers have cut deep gorges in this range.

#### Sub Himalayas/Outer Himalayas/Sivalik/Manak Parvat

This is the third range southernmost to Great Himalayas and Sivalik. The range is considered to be swept between Potwar Basin in west and Teesta river basin in east. The length of this basin is about 2500 Km. This range is believed to present in western part only and the eastern part is considered to be eroded.

**Minor ranges of Himalayan System****Hindu Kush Range**

Highest Peak – Tirich Mir (7,708 m)

This is also known as Pariyatra Parvat as per Sanskrit roots. It is 800 Km long that starts from central Afghanistan up to Northern Pakistan. The highest peak of this range is Tirich Mir (7690m) which comes in central district of Khyber Pakhtukhwa, Pakistan. This mountain range separates South Asia from Central Asia.

**Karakoram Range**

Highest peak : Mount K2 (Godwin Austen), (Height 8611 m )

This is also a minor range of Himalayan system. It is situated across Pakistan, India and China located in the regions of Gilgit Baltistan (Pakistan), Laddakh (India) and Xianjiang (China). It is a subrange of Hindu Kush Mountain Range. This range has highest concentration of peaks above 8000 m mark. K2(8611 m) is the highest peak of this range and second highest in whole world. This is spread in a length of 500 km and contains most heavy glaciers only next to Polars. Siachen glacier which has a length of 76 Km and Biafo glacier (63 Km) belongs to this range and are second and third longest glaciers outside polar region.

**Zaskar Range**

Highest peak – Reo Purgyil (Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh) (Height – 6,816 m)

It is a mountain range in Jammu and Kashmir which separates Kargil district from Laddakh. The average height of Zaskar range is 6000 m. The highest peaks of Himachal Pradesh lies on Zaskar range. It separates Kinnaur district from Spiti in Himachal Pradesh.

**Pir Panjal Range**

Highest peak – Indrasan

It is the minor range of Inner Himalayas running from Pak occupied Kashmir to Jammu and Kashmir and then toward Himachal Pradesh. It runs from North west to South East direction. It forms a divide between rivers Chenab at one side and Ravi at other side. The famous Galliat and Murree mountains lie on this range. The famous hill station Gulmarg of Kashmir comes in this range.

**Patkai Range**

The meaning of this in local language is “to cut chicken”. These are the range of hills on India’s eastern border along with Myanmar. The peaks are not as high as Himalayan range. Three hill ranges come under Patkai – The Patkai-Bum hills, Garo-Khasi-Jaintia hills and Lushai Hills. Patkai-Bum falls in Yedbuk town, Arunachal Pradesh. Garo-Khasi-Jaintia hills are located in Meghalaya. World’s wettest place Mawsynram is located on this range near Cherrapunji. Lushai range is in Mizoram and partially in Tripura.

**Mountain Ranges of India : Western Ghats**

Highest peak – Anamudi (Anamalai Hills Kerala)(Height 2695 m)

This range runs almost parallel to the western coast of Peninsular India. This range extends from Satpura range near Gujarat, spans entire western Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and parts of Tamilnadu and ends at Kanyakumari. The northern part of this range which comes in Maharashtra is known as Sahyadri range while the southern part of Kerala is called Sahya Parvatam. The Sahyadri range is known for famous hill stations like Matheran, Lonavala-Khandala and Mahabaleshwar. The total length of this Western Ghats is about 1600 Km. The

region of narrow coastal plain sandwiched between these range of mountains and Arabian sea is called Konkan. The western ghats blocks the southwest monsoon clouds causing heavy rains in the uphill region of this ghat. As a result the downhill regions of this mountain region specially the deccan plateau gets deprived of the rain. The average height of this range is about 1200 m. The highest peak of this range is Anamudi (in Kerala) comes on Anamali hills which is a part of Western ghats.

Western ghats are the source of major rivers of Peninsular India.

- Rivers flowing east towards Bay of Bengal are – Godavari, Tunbadhra, Krishna and Kaveri.
- Rivers flowing west towards Arabian sea are – Periyar, Bharatapuzha, Netravati, Sharavati, Zuari and Mandovi

The other important sub ranges of the Western Ghats are – Cardamom Hills, Anamalai Hills and Nilgiri Hills.

- **Cardamom Hills** These hills are a part of western ghats and is located in southeast Kerala and southwest Tamil Nadu. The name is derived from the cardamom spices which are cultivated on these hills along with pepper and coffee.
- **Anamali Hills** – These hills are also called Elephant Hills in local language. These hills are also a part of Western ghats and is located in Kerala and Tamil Nadu states. The highest peak of these range is Anamudi which comes in Idukki district of Kerala. This is also the highest peak in western ghat and in whole south India.
- **Nilgiri Hills** – These hills are also a part of main Western Ghats. It is located in between the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. These hills are separated from famous Anamalai hills by famous Palakkad pass(Pal ghat). Moyar river forms the north boundary of Nilgiri hills and separates it from the Deccan plateau.

### Mountain Ranges of India : Eastern Ghat

Highest peak – Arma Konda (in Andhra Pradesh) (Height 1680 m)

This range of mountains runs along the eastern coast of India starting from West Bengal in north, to Odisha, Andhra and till south in Tamil Nadu. This mountain range is also called Mahendra Parvat. It is not continuous series like Western ghats but are broken and discontinuous at various points. These ghats are eroded and are not of same height as western ghats. The flow of four major rivers of peninsular India has reduced the ghats gradually by passage of time. These rivers are – Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna and Kaveri. The thin strip of land sandwiched between Eastern ghats and Bay of Bengal is called Coromandel coast. The highest peak of eastern ghat is Arma Konda (Sitamma Konda). It has a height of 1680 m and it is located in Andhra Pradesh state.

### Mountain Ranges of India : Satpura Range

Highest peak – Dhupgarh (Height 1350 m)

This range starts from Gujarat running towards east through Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and goes up to Chhattisgarh. The range is parallel to Vindhya. These two ranges of Satpura and Vindhya divides the Indian subcontinent in two parts the northern part is called Indo Gangetic plane of north and Deccan plateau of Peninsular India. Most important rivers of Central and Peninsular India originates from this range. Narmada originates from north eastern end of Satpura and runs west towards Arabian sea. Tapti originates from central part

of this range, crosses the range and flows towards west to Surat and meets Arabian sea. At the eastern end Satpura meets Chhota Nagpur plateau.

#### **Mountain Ranges of India : Mahadeo Hills**

These hills are located in northern part of central Satpura range. This comes in southern part of Madhya Pradesh state. These hills come south to the Satpura range. These hills have gentle north slope but steep southern slope. Narmada river flows in the valley of Mahadeo and Vindhya range.

#### **Mountain Ranges of India : Vindhya Range**

Highest peak – Sadbhavana Shikhar/Kalumar peak

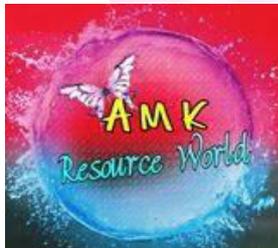
Vindhya refers to discontinuous chain of hills and plateau in central part of India. The range originates from the state of Gujarat continuing into the east and north till the river Ganges in Mirzapur. These hills are of comparatively very low height as compared to others. It is also popularly known as Vindhyaachal.

#### **Mountain Ranges of India : Aravali Range**

Highest Peak – Guru Shikhar, Mount Abu

Aravali range is the oldest of all mountain ranges of India and also of world. This range is hill system of northwest India which is swapped mostly in states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and delhi. The series of peaks and ridges have generally height varying from 300 to 900 m. The length of the range is about 560 Km.

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