

PTS 2020 | L2 Test 5 - Solutions | ForumIAS

Q.5)

Ans) c

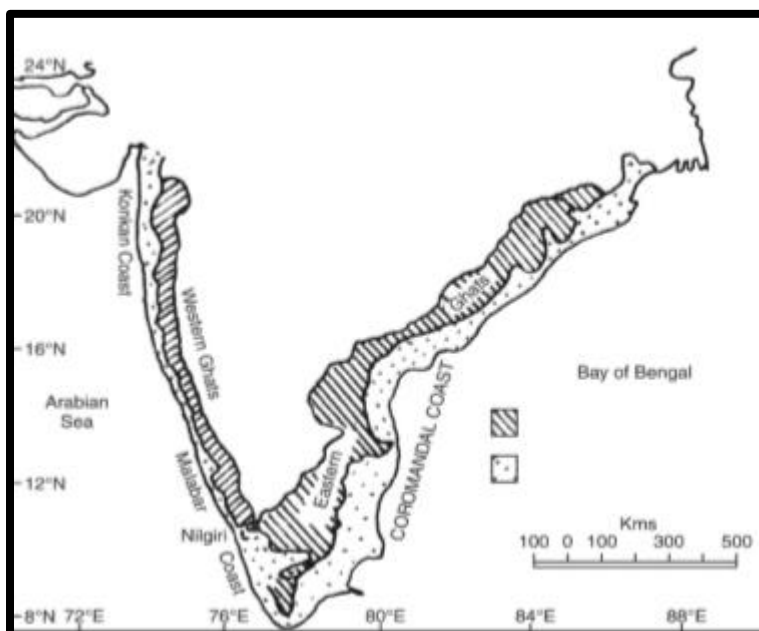
Exp) Option (c) is the correct answer.

There are two views regarding the Geology of the Western Ghats. One view says the mountains of the Western Ghats are Block Mountains formed due to the down warping of a part of land into the Arabian Sea. Other view says that the mountains of the Western Ghats are not true mountains, but are the faulted edge of the Deccan Plateau.

Statement 1 is correct. Western Ghats are formed due to the down warping of a part of land into the Arabian Sea.

Statement 2 is correct. The mountains of the Western Ghats are Block Mountains.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Western Ghats are spread in six states viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and two Union Territories viz. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry. The range starts near the border of Gujarat south of Tapti river where foothills of the ranges are occupying the eastern portion of Dadra and Silvassa in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.



KB) The Western Ghats or Sahyādrī runs north to south along the western edge of the Deccan Plateau, and separates the plateau from a narrow coastal plain along the Arabian Sea. The range starts near the border of Gujarat and Maharashtra, south of the Tapti River and runs approximately 1600 km through the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala ending at Kanyakumari. These hills cover 160,000 km² (roughly 6% of India's total geographical area) and form the catchment area for complex riverine drainage systems that drain almost 40% of India. The average elevation is around 1,200-1300 metres. Western Ghats are home to 30% of flora and fauna species found in India.

Source) Geography of India by Majid Hussain, Chapter 2, Physiography, Page 2.7-2.10

<https://www.gktoday.in/gk/western-ghats>