



KAMARAJ IAS ACADEMY
Only IAS Academy by Grandson of "Per.uthalaivar Kamarajar"

MAP OF THE DAY 22-04-26

Published On: 22-04-2026

Kamaraj IAS Academy

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MAP OF THE DAY BHARAT

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Wednesday, 22 April 2026



Aravalli Range

➤ Antiquity (Oldest Mountain System)

➤ The **Aravalli Range** is one of the oldest mountain systems in the world, formed during the Precambrian era around **2.5–3 billion years ago**. Due to its great age, it has undergone extensive erosion over time.

➤ Geographical Extent

➤ The **Aravalli Range** extends from Gujarat through Rajasthan and Haryana up to Delhi. Its total length is approximately **700–800 kilometers**. It forms an important physical feature in northwestern India.

➤ Orientation

➤ The **Aravalli Range** runs in a **southwest to northeast direction**. This orientation affects wind patterns and climatic conditions in the region.

➤ Highest Peak

➤ The highest peak of the Aravalli Range is **Guru Shikhar**, with a height of 1,722 meters. It is located in the Mount Abu region of **Rajasthan**. This peak is the highest point in the state.

➤ Residual Mountains

➤ The **Aravalli Range** is considered a residual mountain because it has been heavily eroded over time. Originally, it was much higher, but continuous weathering reduced its height.

➤ Geological Structure

➤ The range mainly consists of metamorphic rocks such as **gneiss, schist, and quartzite**. These rocks were formed under high pressure and temperature conditions. This indicates the complex geological processes involved in its formation.

➤ Mineral Resources

➤ The Aravalli region is rich in minerals like **copper, zinc, lead, marble, and granite**. Areas like Khetri and Zawar are famous for mining activities. It plays a significant role in India's mining economy.

➤ Climatic Divide

➤ The Aravalli Range acts as a **climatic divide in India**. The western side is dry and desert-like, while the eastern side has relatively better rainfall and fertile land.

➤ Control of Desert Expansion

➤ The **Aravalli Range** helps in preventing the eastward expansion of the **Thar Desert**. It reduces the movement of sand and wind from the desert region. Without this barrier, the desert could have spread further eastward.

➤ Origin of Rivers

➤ **Several important rivers originate** from the **Aravalli Range**, such as the Banas River, Luni River, and Sabarmati River. These rivers are crucial for irrigation

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Pacific Ocean

Basic Facts & Geography

- The Pacific Ocean is the **largest and deepest ocean** on Earth, covering about **one-third of the planet's surface**.
- It extends between **Asia & Australia (west) and North & South America (east)**.
- Its name was given by Ferdinand Magellan, meaning "peaceful sea."
- It covers approximately **165 million square kilometers**.
- It contains **more than half of Earth's free water**.

Physical Features

- The average depth is around **4,000 meters**, making it the deepest ocean.
- The deepest point is the **Mariana Trench**, reaching about **11,000 meters**.
- It has numerous **islands and archipelagos**, especially in regions like Micronesia and Polynesia.
- The Pacific is home to the **Ring of Fire**, a zone of intense volcanic and seismic activity.

Climate & Currents

- The Pacific Ocean strongly influences **global climate patterns**.
- Major ocean currents include the **North Pacific Current** and **Kuroshio Current**.
- It plays a key role in **El Niño** and **La Niña events**, affecting

weather worldwide.

Marine Life

- The Pacific Ocean has **extremely rich biodiversity**, including coral reefs and deep-sea ecosystems.
- It is home to large marine animals like **whales, sharks, and dolphins**.
- The **Great Barrier Reef** lies in the Pacific near Australia.
- It includes unique ecosystems such as **hydrothermal vents**.

Geology & Natural Hazards

- The Pacific Plate is the **largest tectonic plate** on Earth.
- Frequent **earthquakes and volcanic eruptions** occur due to plate boundaries.
- The **Ring of Fire** contains about **75% of the world's active volcanoes**.
- Tsunamis often originate in the Pacific due to undersea earthquakes.

Economic & Human Importance

- The Pacific Ocean is crucial for **international trade and shipping routes**.
- It supports major economies like the United States, China, and Japan.
- It contains **natural resources** such as oil, gas, and minerals.
- Tourism in Pacific islands contributes significantly to local economies.

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