

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Geography, Environment and Earth Science International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JGEESI_86810
Title of the Manuscript:	Formation of Mountain Ranges
Type of the Article	Short communication

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

<https://www.journalgeesi.com/index.php/JGEESI/editorial-policy>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>Formation of Mountain Ranges=Title is not showing any scientific in puts Remodify title- Formation of Mountain Ranges Geological Significances-A Typical Review Analysis</p>	
Minor REVISION comments	<p>CONCLUSIONS ARE REVISED-GRAMMETICAL ERRORS CORRECTED Earth's mountain ranges, characterised by folding and unique among terrestrial planets, are inexplicable in plate tectonics but are consequences of Earth's initial formation as a Jupiter-like gas giant, as described by Whole-Earth Decompression Dynamics. The violent T-Tauri outbursts from the thermonuclear ignition of the sun stripped away the primordial gases and ices, leaving behind a cold, compressed rocky Earth entirely covered by continental crust without ocean basins but containing within it two powerful energy sources: the stored energy of protoplanetary compression and a nuclear fission georeactor. Over time, heat added by nuclear fission and radioactive decay energy replaced the lost heat of protoplanetary compression, making possible Earth's decompression. As the Earth decompresses, two surface phenomena must occur: (1) more surface area is produced by the formation and filling of decompression cracks; and (2) continental surface areas adjust to new surface curvature primarily by the surface buckling, breaking, and falling over (forming mountain ranges characterised by folding) and secondary by tension tears at continental edges (forming fjords and submarine canyons). The present continental surface area plus continental shelves provides a "first guess" estimate of the juvenile crustal surface area, but it is an underestimate due to not considering the surface area that has buckled, broken, and fallen over to form mountains. Preliminary calculations provide relative estimates of the "excess" surface area during whole-Earth decompression that would form mountains. Currently, there is a dearth of reliable data on the ages of fold-mountain formations and on the amount of surface matter they contain, as well as on the initial time of decompression crack formation, especially for those cracks that ultimately became ocean basins. The absence of fold-mountains on other terrestrial planets may be understood as a consequence of their <i>not</i> having been compressed by massive shells of protoplanetary gases and ice.</p>	
Optional/General comments	Plagiarism can be checked by author-publisher attach certificate analysis	

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PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

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