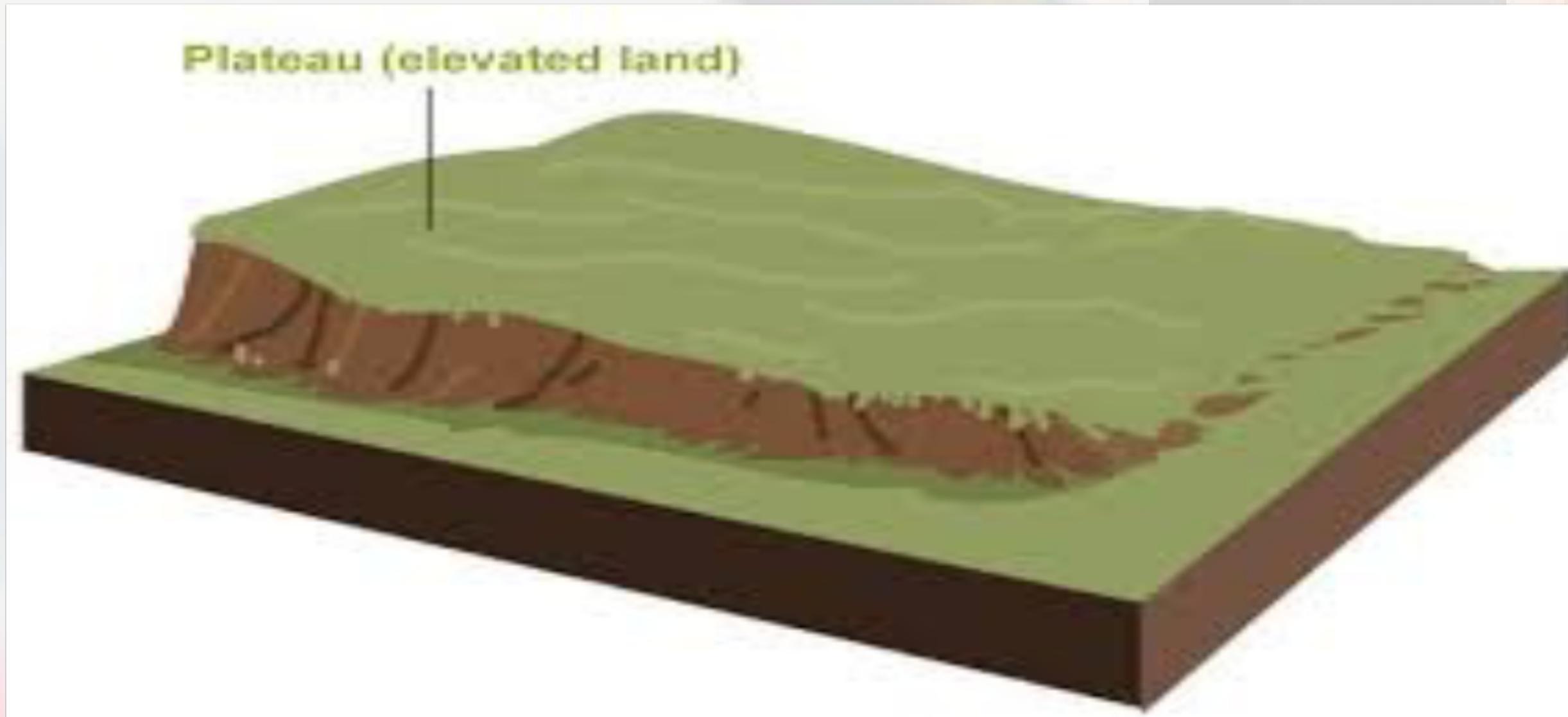


- What are Plateaus?

A plateau is a flat, elevated landform that rises sharply above the



surrounding area on at least one side. Plateaus can be formed by various geological processes, including volcanic activity, erosion, and the uplifting of the Earth's crust



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ACADEMY**

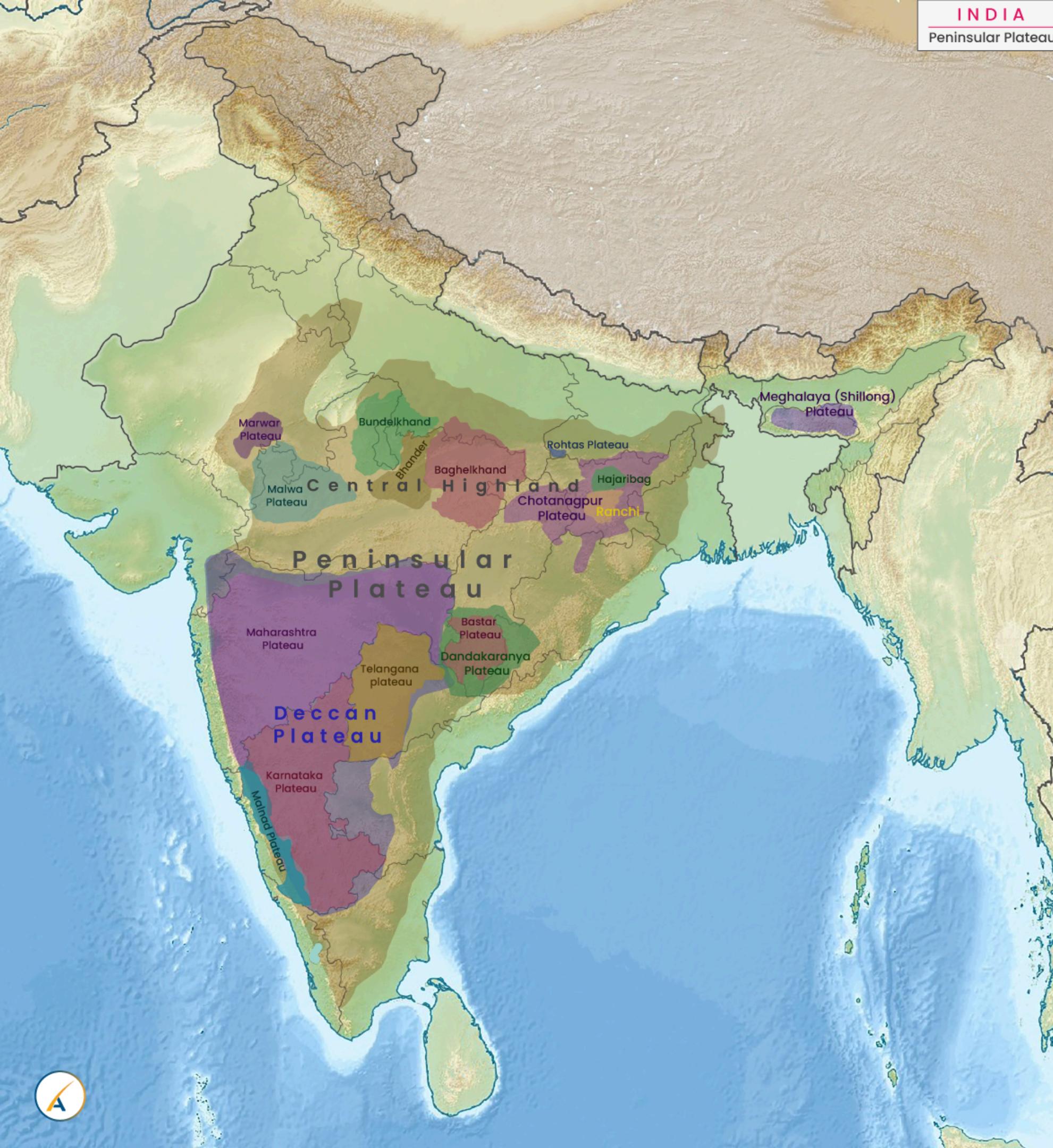


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- The largest plateau in the world is the Tibetan Plateau.



@cstats1



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Significance of the Peninsular Plateau:



- Rich in Minerals: Iron, manganese, copper, bauxite, etc.
- Coal Deposits: 98% of India's Gondwana coal.
- Other Resources: Slate, shale, sandstone, marble.
- Fertile Soil: Black lava soil in the northwest (cotton cultivation).
- Plantation Crops: Suitable for tea, coffee, rubber in some hilly regions.
- Rice Cultivation: In some low-lying areas.
- Forests: Provide diverse forest products.
- Hydroelectricity: Western Ghats rivers offer potential.
- Hill Resorts: Udagamangalam (Ooty), Panchmarhi, Kodaikanal, Mahabaleshwar, etc.

Peninsular Plateau (Deccan Plateau) | Plateaus in the Peninsular Region



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Main Features:

- Shape: Roughly triangular.
- Area: ~16 lakh sq. km.
- Average Height: 600-900 meters above sea level.
- Slope: Generally west to east, except Narmada and Tapi (rift valleys flowing east to west).
- Geology: Ancient and stable landmass, mainly Archaean gneisses and schists.
- Few structural changes since formation.
- Rarely submerged under sea.
- Aggregation of smaller plateaus, hill ranges, river basins, and valleys.

Central Highland (Madhya Bharat Pathar):

- East of Marwar Upland.
- Chambal River basin in a rift valley.
- Rolling plateau with rounded hills, covered in forests.
- Chambal ravines in the north.



Minor Plateaus:

Marwar Plateau:

- Eastern Rajasthan.
- 250-500m elevation, slopes eastward.
- Sandstone, shales, limestones.
- Banas River and tributaries flow northwest into Chambal.
- Rolling plain topography.



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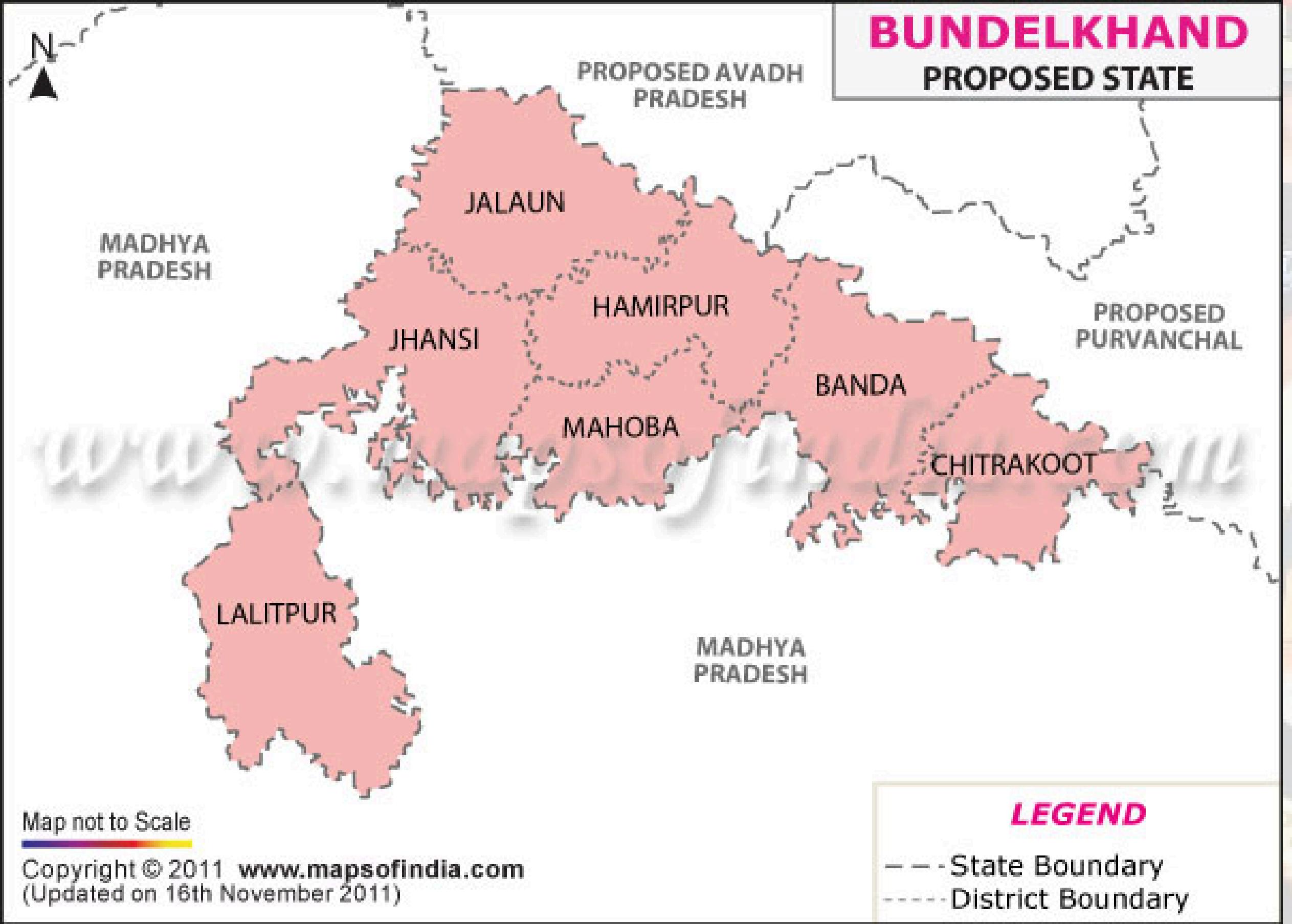
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Bundelkhand Upland:

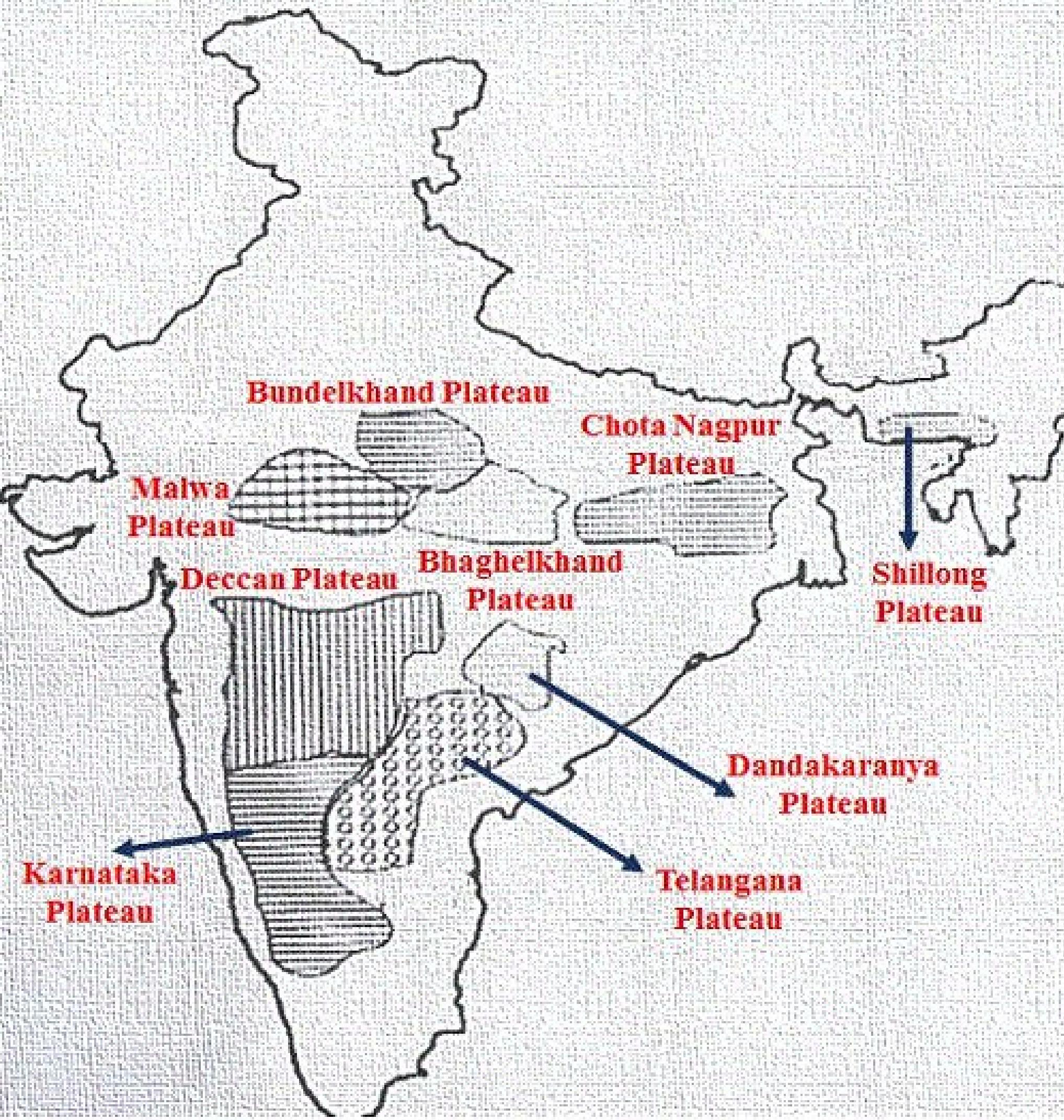
- Bounded by Yamuna River (north), Madhya Bharat Pathar (west), Vindhyan Scarplands (east & southeast), Malwa Plateau (south).
- Granite and gneiss composition.
- 300-600m elevation, slopes towards Yamuna.
- Hillocks of granite and sandstone.
- Undulating, unfit for cultivation.



Malwa Plateau:



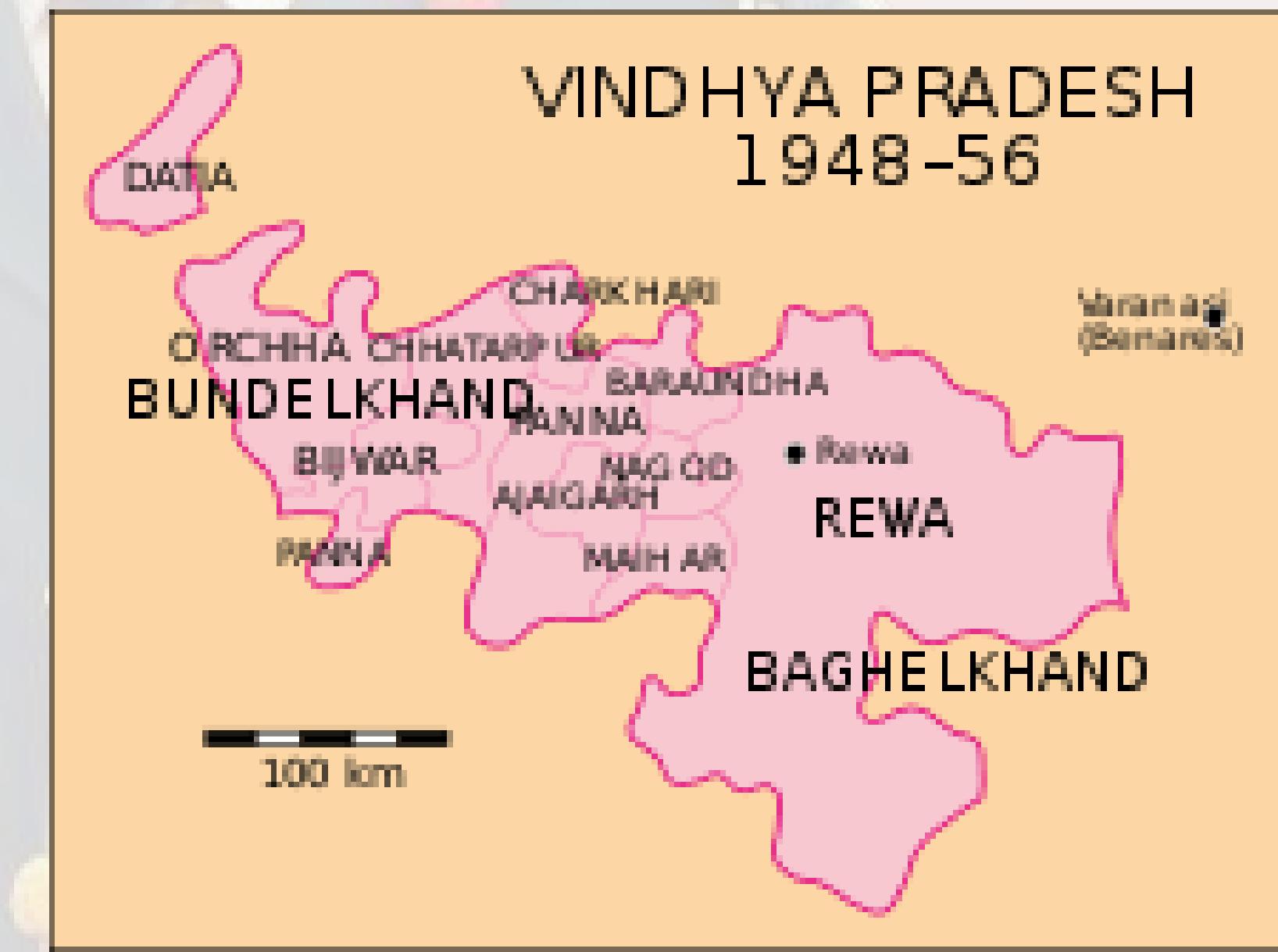
- Roughly triangular, bounded by Vindhyan Hills (base), Aravali Range (west), Madhya Bharat Pathar (north).
- Drained by Narmada, Tapi, Mahi (Arabian Sea) and Chambal, Betwa (Bay of Bengal).
- Lava flow covered with black soil.
- 600m (south) to 500m (north) elevation, slopes northward.
- Rolling plateau with Chambal ravines in the north.



Baghelkhand:

- States of M.P and U.P

- North of Maikal Range.
- Limestone, sandstone (west), granite (east).
- Bounded by Son River (north).
- 150-1200m elevation, uneven terrain.
- Central part is water divide between Son and Mahanadi.



Chotanagpur Plateau:

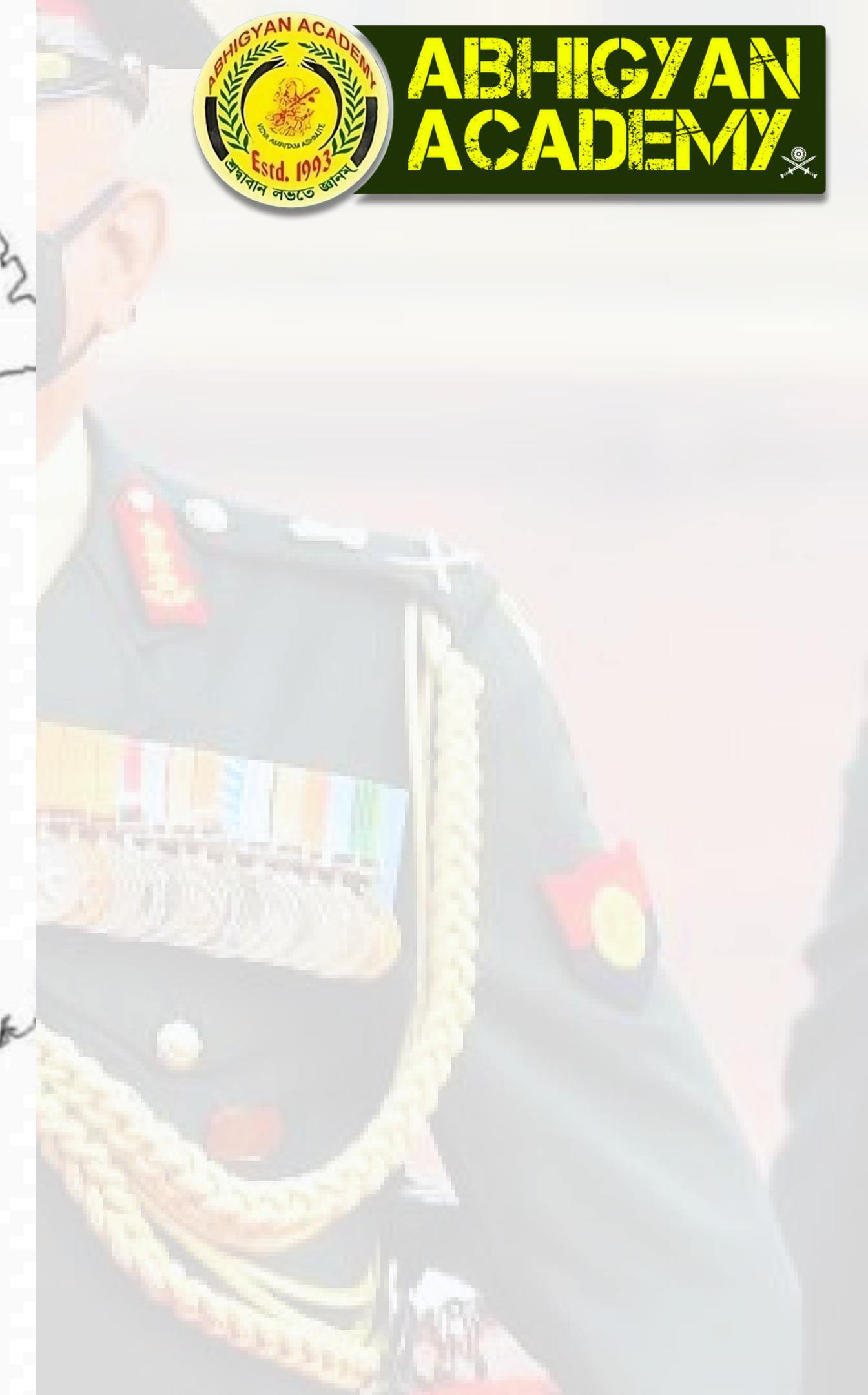
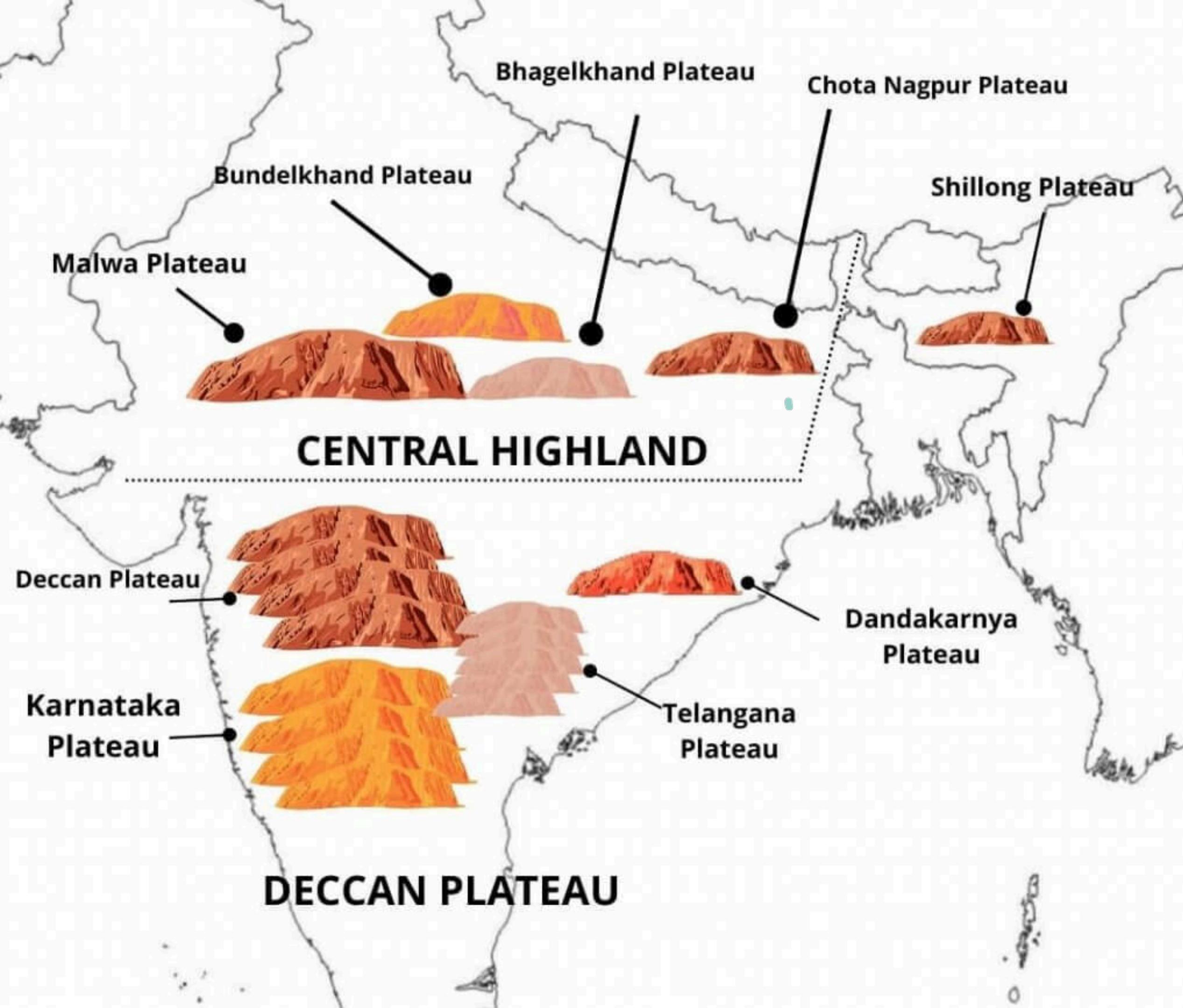


- Northeastern projection of Indian Peninsula.
- Jharkhand, northern Chhattisgarh, Purulia (West Bengal).
- 700m average elevation.
- Gondwana rocks, radial drainage pattern.
- Drained by Damodar, Subarnrekha, North Koel, South Koel, Barkar rivers.
- Gondwana coalfields, Hazaribagh plateau, Ranchi plateau, Rajmahal Hills (basalt).

PL



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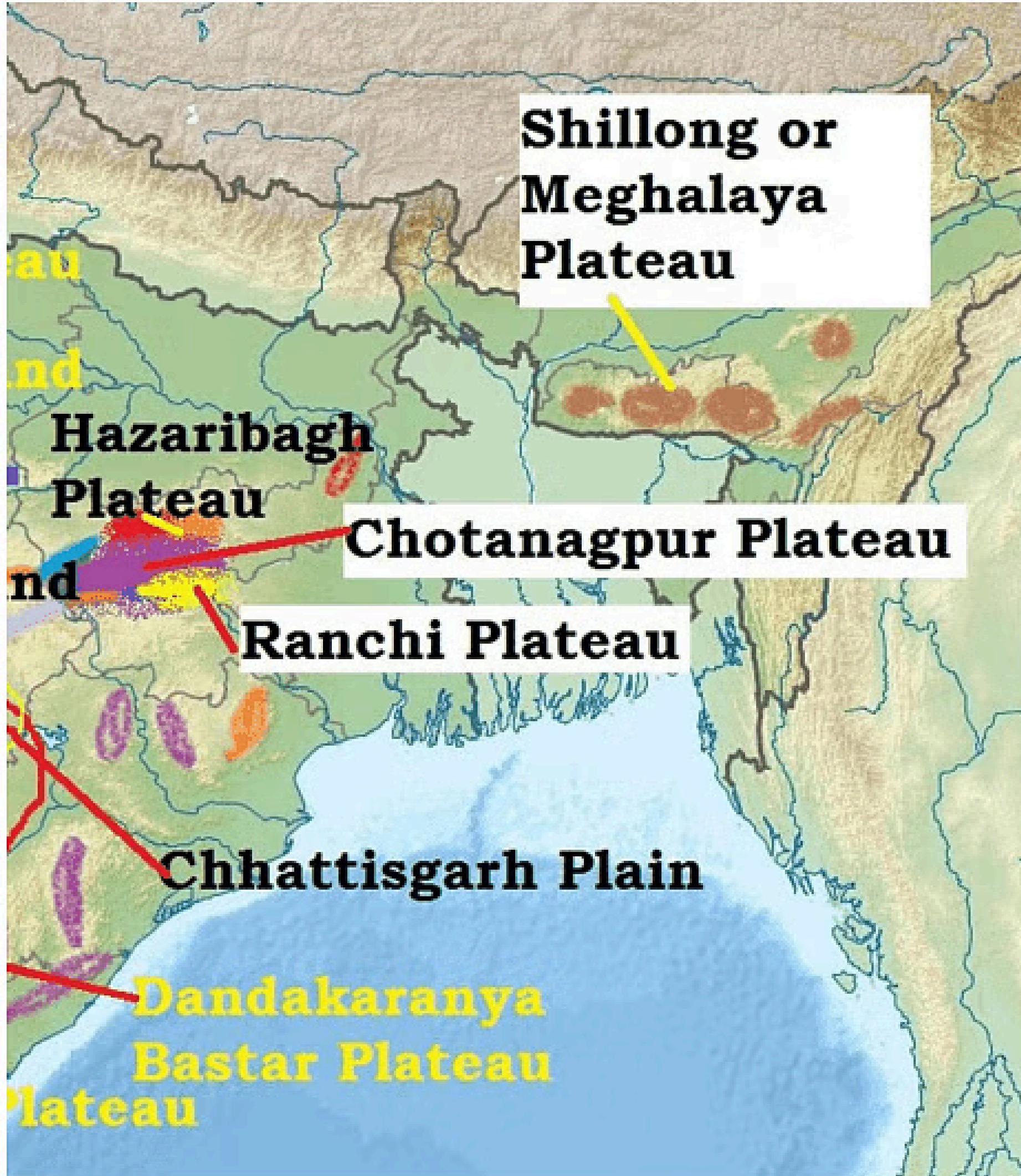
Meghalaya Plateau:



- Extension beyond Rajmahal Hills.
- Separated from main block by Garo-Rajmahal Gap (down-faulting).
- Archaean quartzites, shales, schists.
- Slopes towards Brahmaputra (north) and Surma & Meghna (south).
- Garo Hills (900m), Khasi-Jaintia Hills (1,500m), Mikir Hills (700m).
- Highest point: Shillong (1,961m).



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Deccan Plateau:

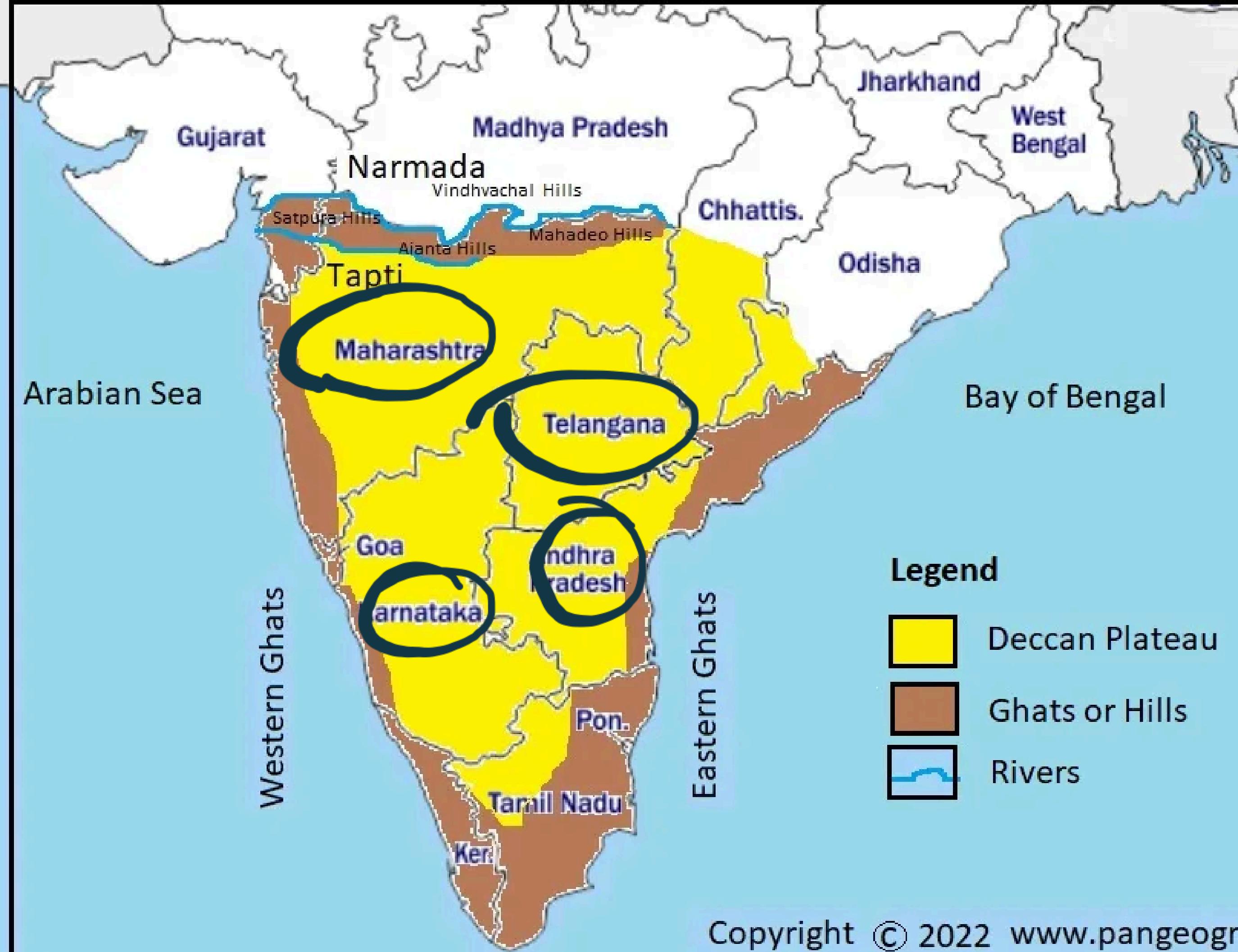


- Triangular, 5 lakh sq km.
- Bounded by Satpura & Vindhya (NW), Mahadev & Maikal (N), Western Ghats (W), Eastern Ghats (E).
- 600m average elevation, 1,000m (south) to 500m (north), slopes eastwards.
- Subdivided by rivers into smaller plateaus.

Volcanic
Origin }



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Maharashtra Plateau:

- Northern Deccan Plateau.
- Basaltic rocks, rolling plain appearance.
- Deccan Trap topography.
- Black cotton soil (regur).

Karnataka Plateau (Mysore Plateau):

- South of Maharashtra Plateau.
- 600-900m elevation, highly dissected by rivers.
- Divided into Malnad (hilly, forested) and Maidan (rolling plains).



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ACADEMY**



INDIA

Plateaus in India



Telangana Plateau:



- Archaean gneisses.
- 500-600m elevation, southern part higher.
- Drained by Godavari, Krishna, Penneru.
- Divided into Ghats and Peneplains.



Chhattisgarh Plain:



- Saucer-shaped depression drained by upper Mahanadi.
- Between Maikala Range and Odisha Hills.
- Limestone and shale beds.
- 250m (east) to 330m (west) elevation.

Hills of Peninsular India: Aravalis, Vindhya, Satpuras, Western & Eastern Ghats

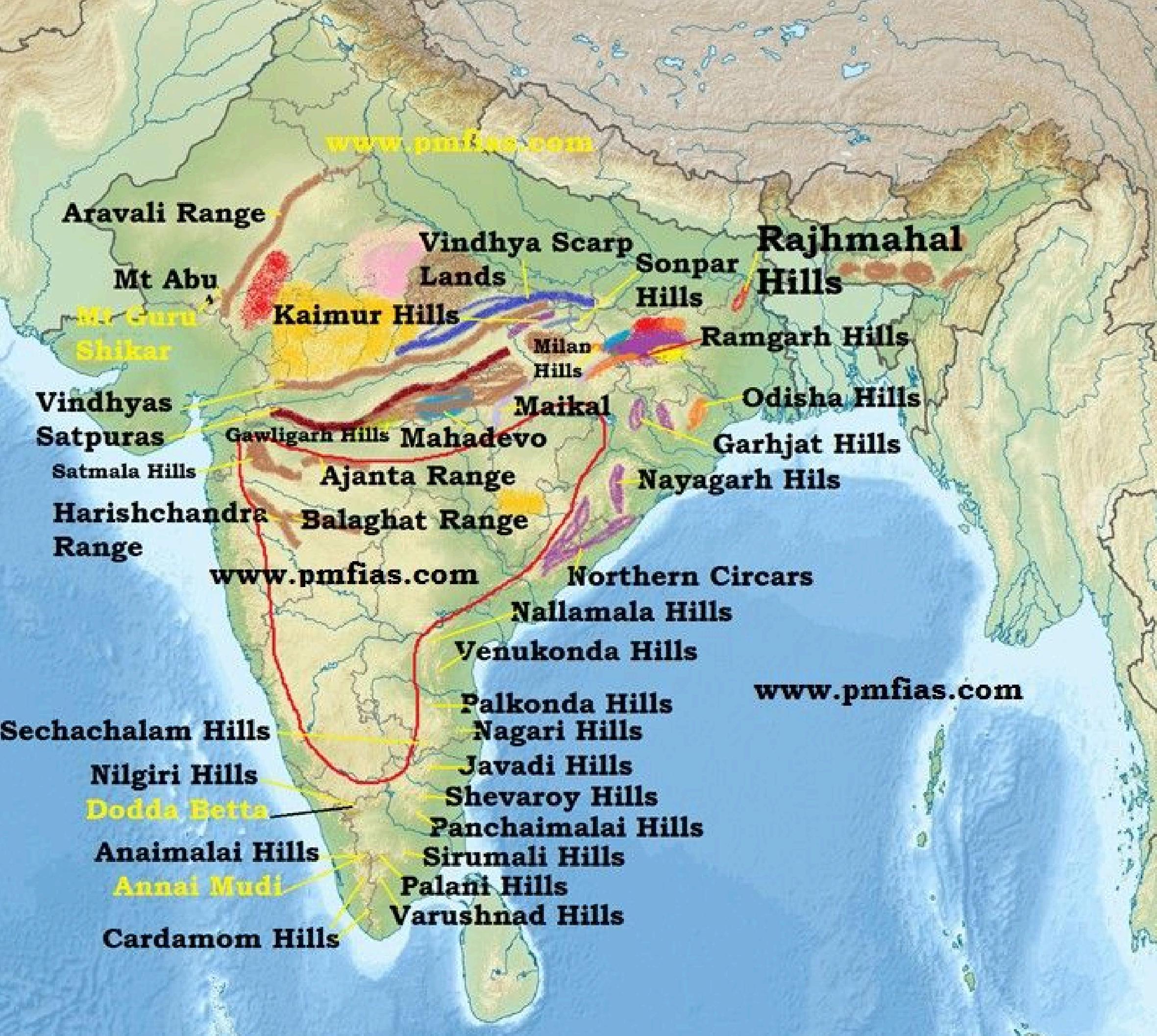


Aravali Range:

- Oldest fold mountains in India (formed in Archaean Era).
- Extends from Delhi to Palanpur (Gujarat), 800 km.
- General elevation: 400-600 m, some peaks over 1,000 m.
- Highest peak: Guru Shikhar (1,722 m) in Mt. Abu.
- Passes: Pipli Ghat, Dewair, Desuri.



**ABHIGYAN
ACADEMY**



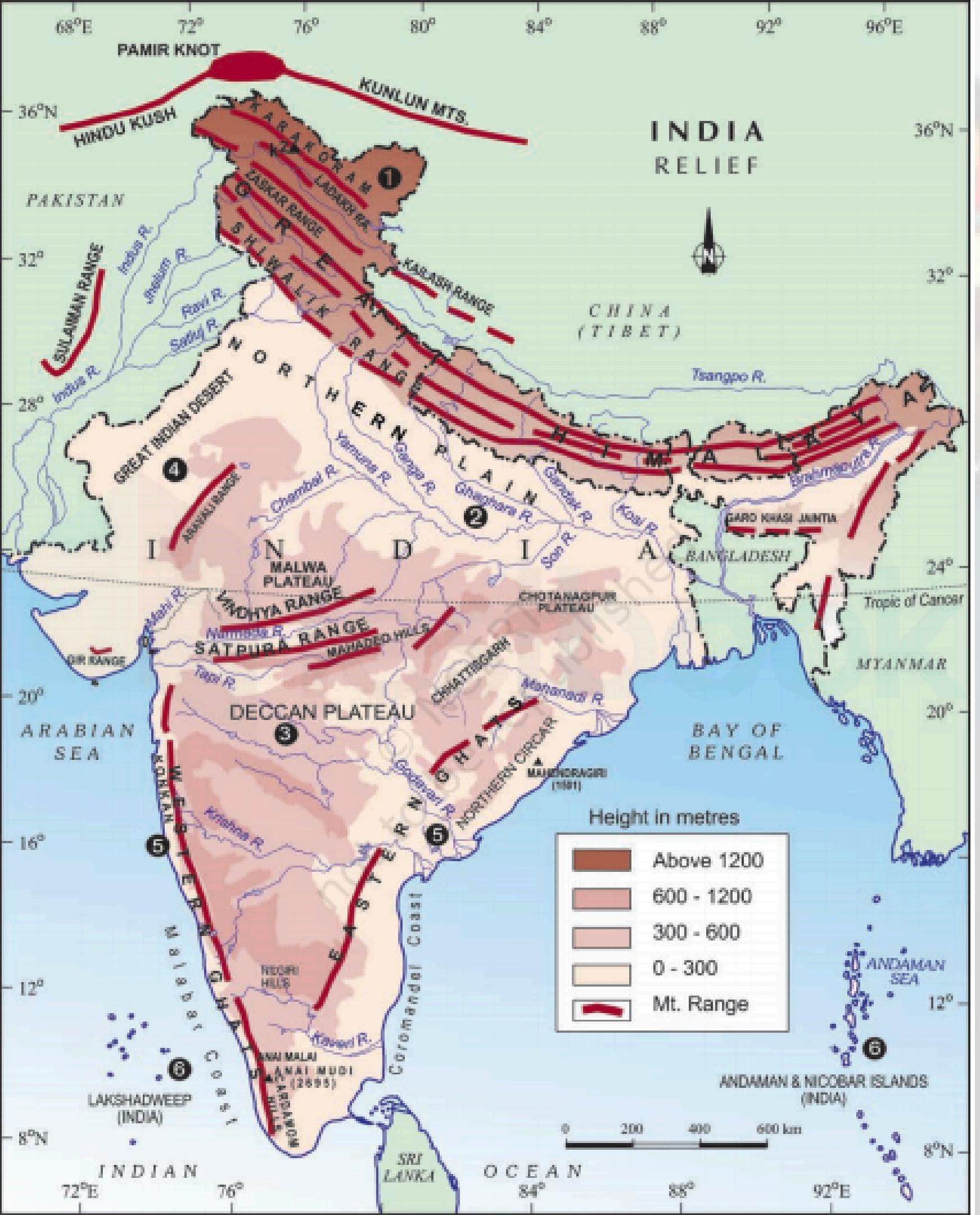
Vindhyan Range:



- Escarpment overlooking Narmada valley, runs east-west from Gujarat to Bihar (1,200 km).
- General elevation: 300-650 m.
- Horizontally bedded sedimentary rocks.
- Acts as a watershed between Ganga and southern river systems.



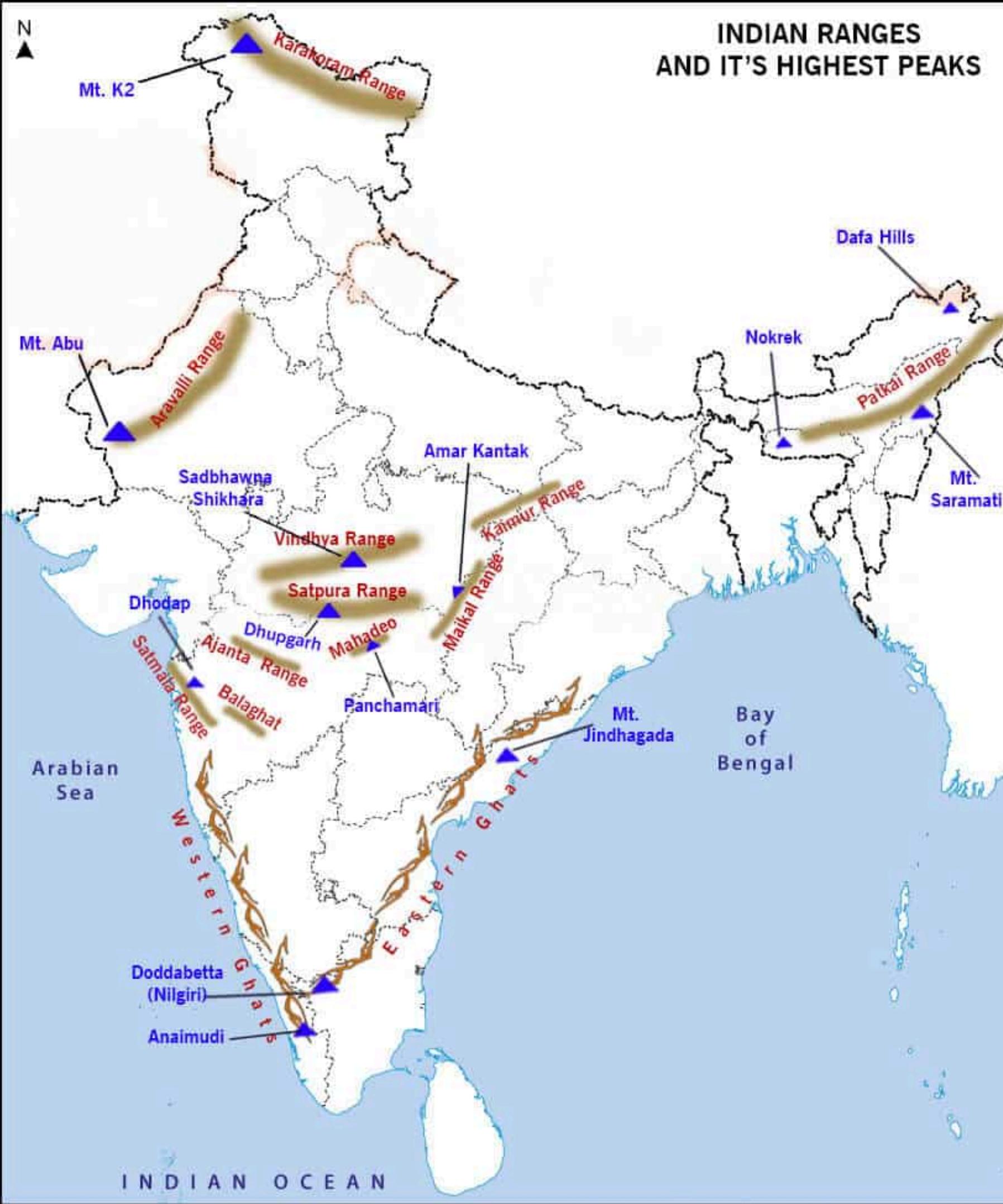
ABHIGYAN ACADEMY



Satpura Range:



- Series of seven mountains, runs east-west south of Vindhya (900 km).
- Folded and uplifted (horst).
- Highest peak: Dhupgarh (1,350 m).
- Another important peak: Amarkantak (1,127 m).



**ABHIGYAN
ACADEMY**

Western Ghats (Sahyadris):



- Western edge of Deccan Plateau, runs from Tapi valley to north of Kanyakumari (1,600 km).
- Stepped topography facing the Arabian Sea.
- Average elevation: 1,000 m.
- Northern section: Deccan lava (Deccan Traps), average height 1,200 m.
- Middle section: Granite and gneisses, dense forests.
- Southern section: Separated by Palghat Gap, highest peak Anai Mudi (2,695 m).



**ABHIGYAN
ACADEMY**





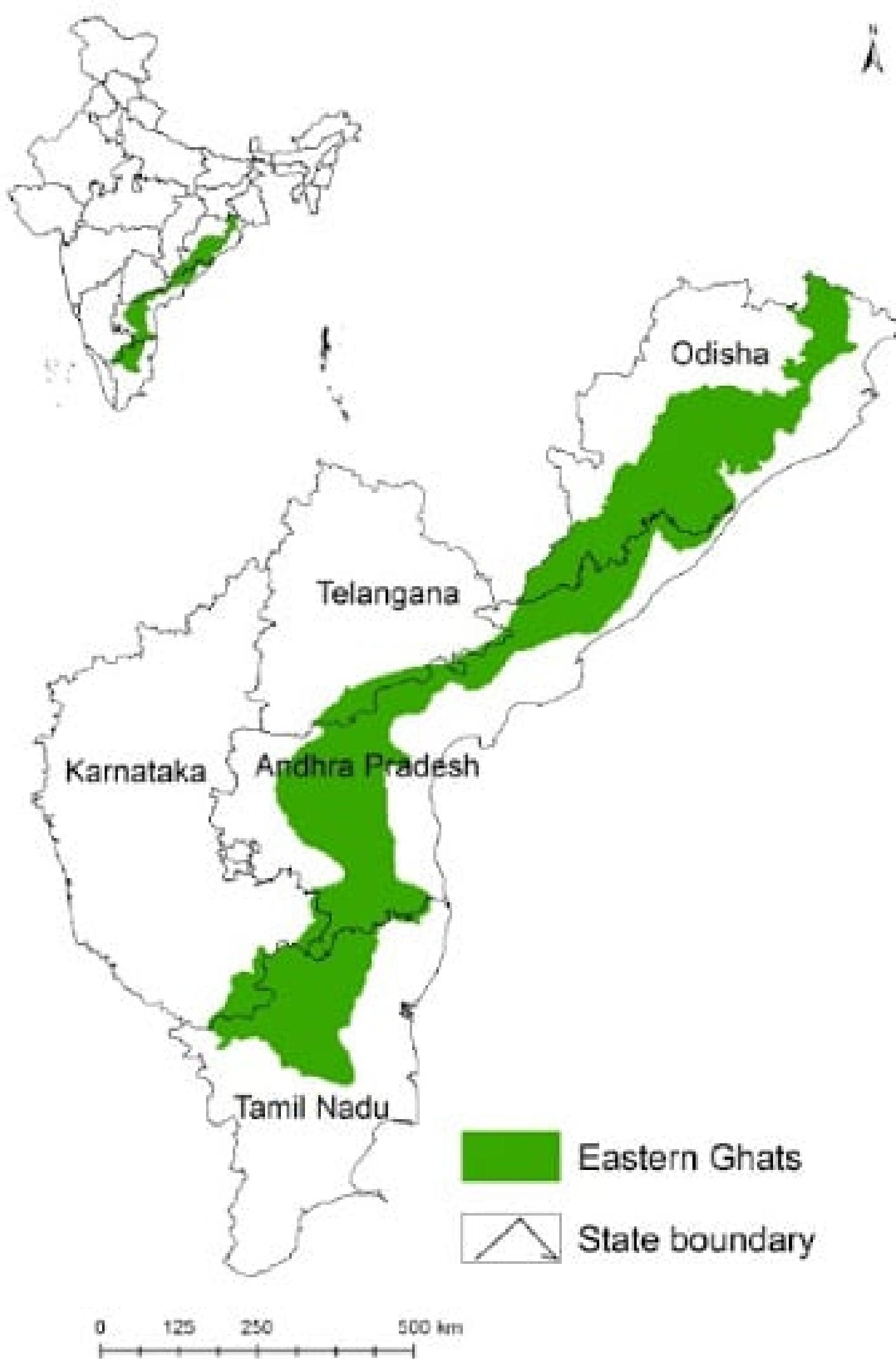
Eastern Ghats:



- Runs parallel to the east coast, discontinuous hills from Mahanadi to Vaigai rivers.
- Lacks structural unity.
- Northern part (Maliya and Madugula Konda ranges) has true mountain character.
- Disappears between Godavari and Krishna rivers.
- Reappears as Nallamalai Range in Andhra Pradesh.
- Further south, merges with Western Ghats.



ABHIGYAN ACADEMY

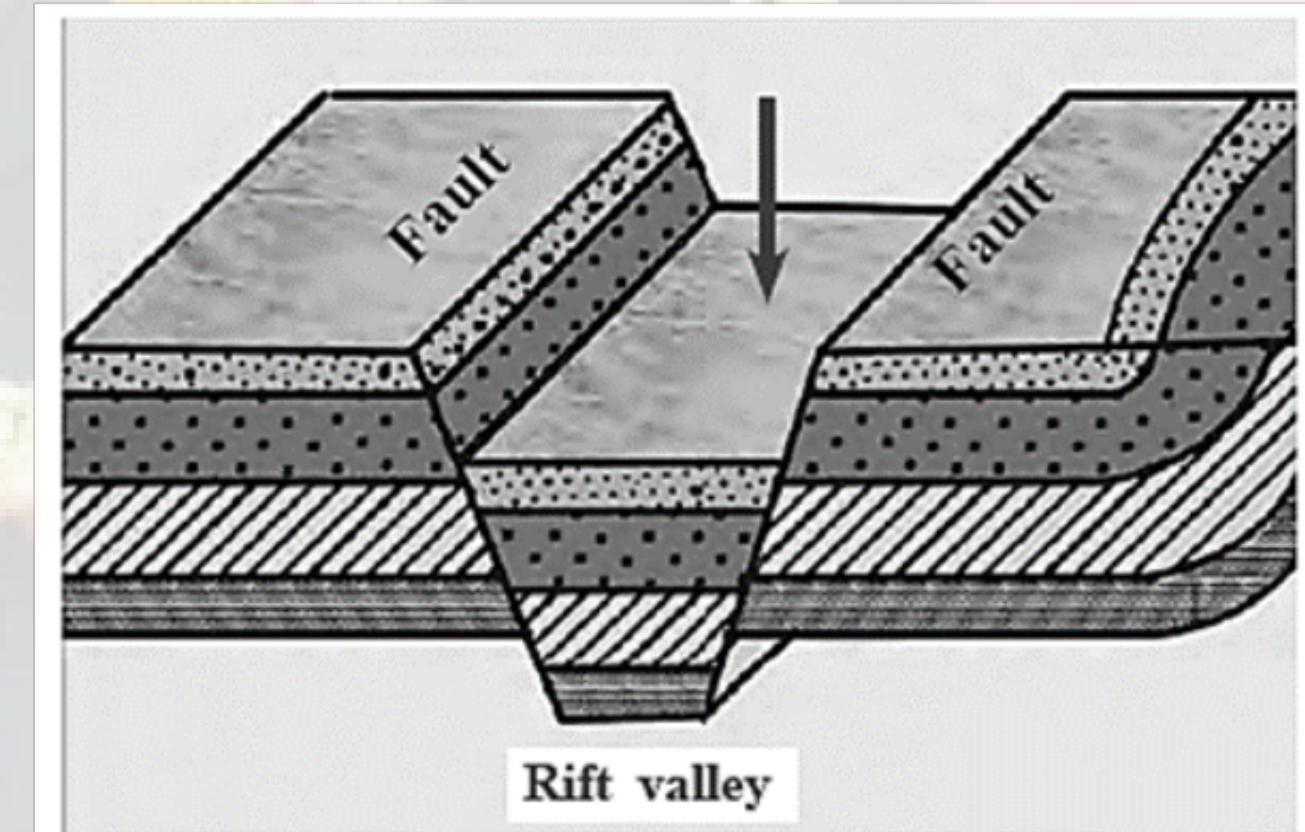


Western Ghats**Eastern Ghats**

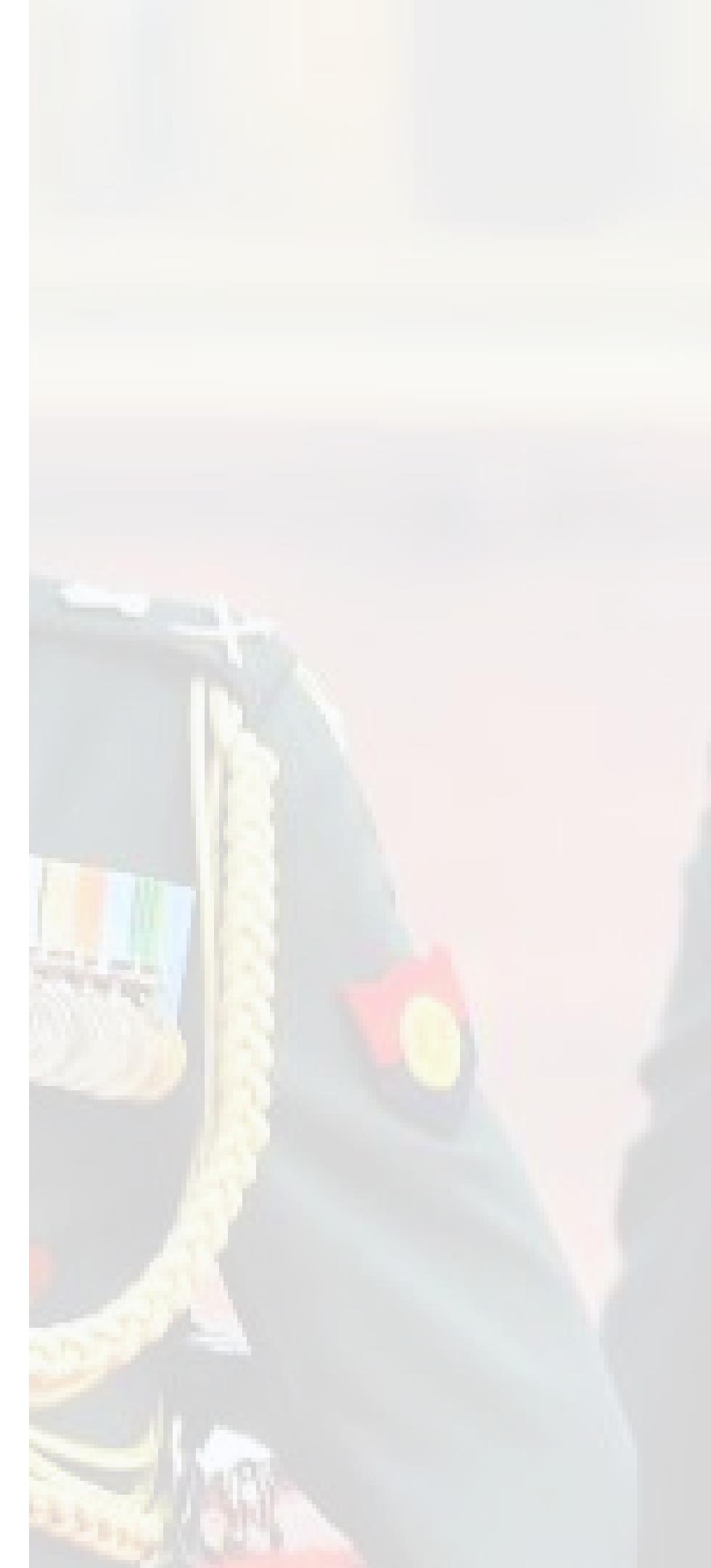
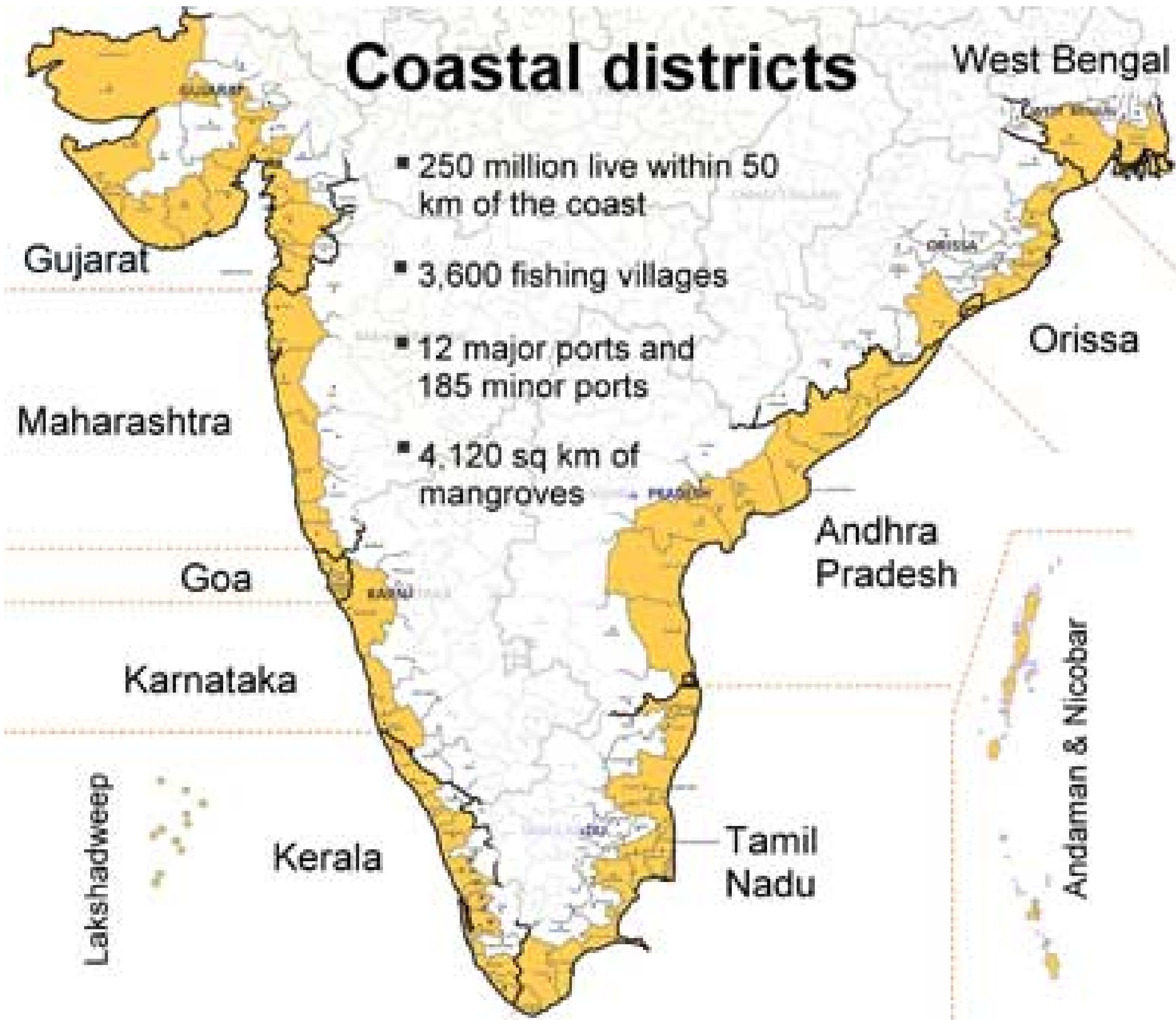
1.	Western Ghats stretch from the Tapi River to Kanayakumari.	But The Eastern Ghats stretch from Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiris in the south.
2.	Average width: 50 to 80 km.	Average width: 100 to 200 km.
3.	Most of the Peninsular rivers have their origin in the Western Ghats.	No major river originates in the Eastern Ghats.
4.	Western Ghats are continuous and can be crossed through passes only.	Eastern Ghats comprise of discontinuous and low hills
5.	Average elevation: 900 to 1,600 meters.	Average elevation: About 600 metres above sea level.
6.	Highest Peak: Anai Mudi (2695 meters).	Highest Peak: Mahendragiri (1501 meters).
7.	Western Ghats receive orographic type of rainfall. Southwest monsoons coming from the Arabian Sea and causes heavy rainfall.	Eastern Ghats lie almost parallel to the monsoons coming from Bay of Bengal and does not cause much rainfall.
8.	Western Ghats are locally known by different names such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sahyadri in Maharashtra, • Nilgiri hills in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu • Anaimalai hills and Cardamom hills in Kerala. 	They are known as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maliya and Madugula Konda ranges in Odisha, • Nallamalai and Palkonda ranges in Andhra Pradesh. <p>Southwards, they are present as detached low hills – Javdi, Shevroy, Panchaimalai, Sirumalai, Varushnad hills.</p>

India's Coastline:

- Length: 7,516.6 km (6,100 km mainland + 1,197 km islands).
- States/UTs Touched: 13.
- Formation: Faulting of Gondwanaland during Cretaceous period.
- Few natural harbors due to straight coastline.



Coastal districts



East Coast:

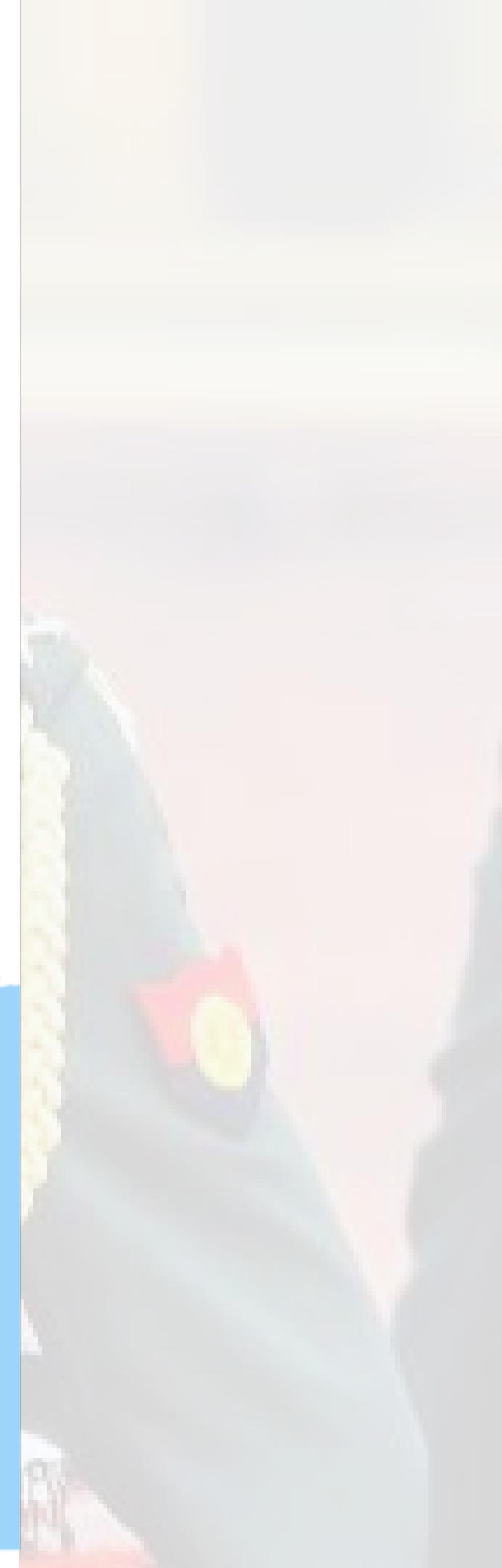
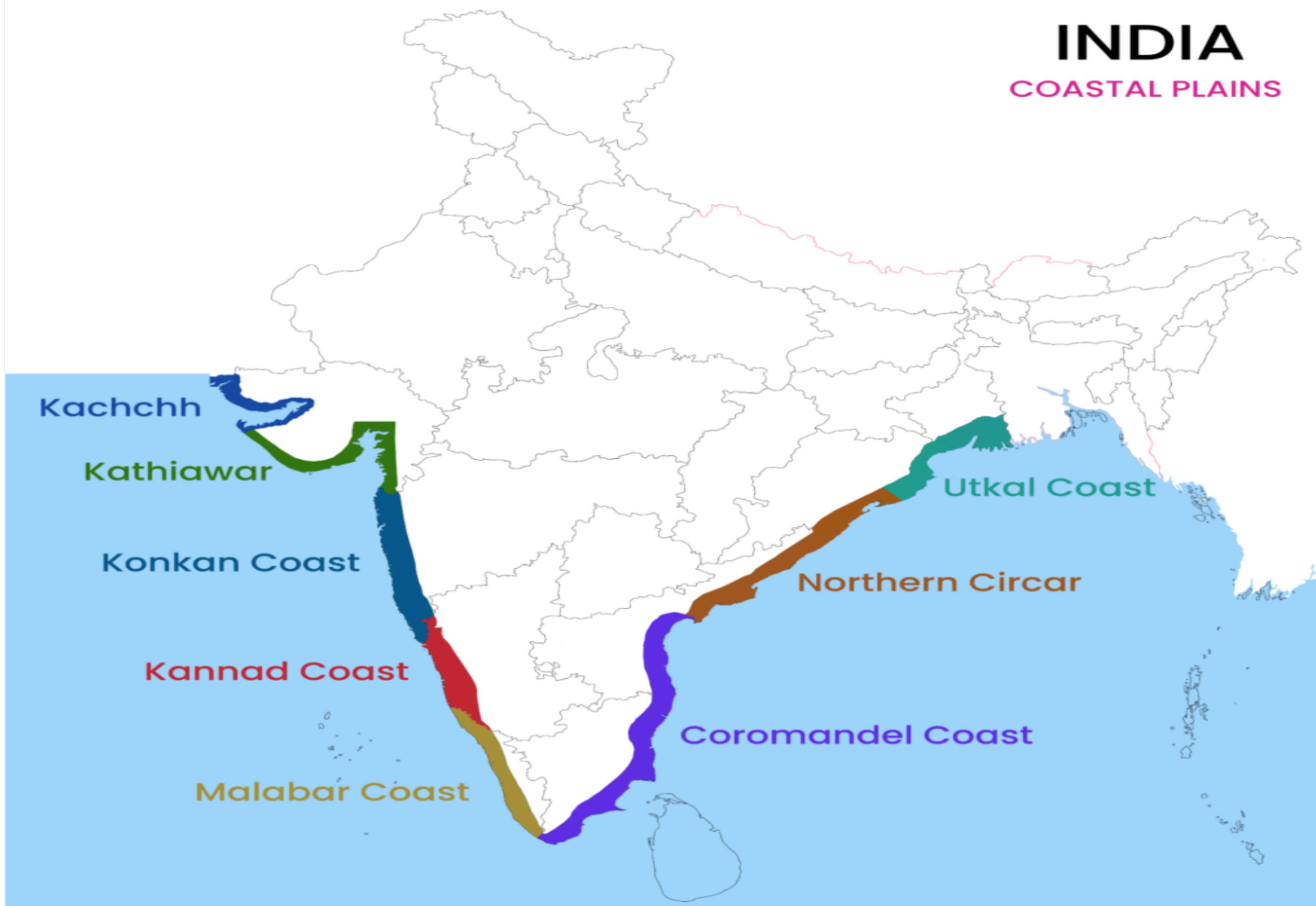


**ABHIGYAN
ACADEMY**

- Location: Between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal.
- Extends: Ganga delta to Kanyakumari.
- Features: River deltas (Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery), Chilka Lake, Pulicat Lake.
- Regional Names: Utkal Coast (Odisha), Andhra Coast, Coromandel Coast/Payan Ghat (Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh).

INDIA

COASTAL PLAINS



West Coast:



- Location: Gulf of Cambay to Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari).
- Divisions: Konkan Coast, Karnataka Coast, Kerala Coast (Malabar Coast).
- Features: Alluvial plains, coves, creeks, estuaries, lagoons, backwaters (Kerala).
- Largest backwater: Vembanad Lake.





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ACADEMY**



Coastline Types:



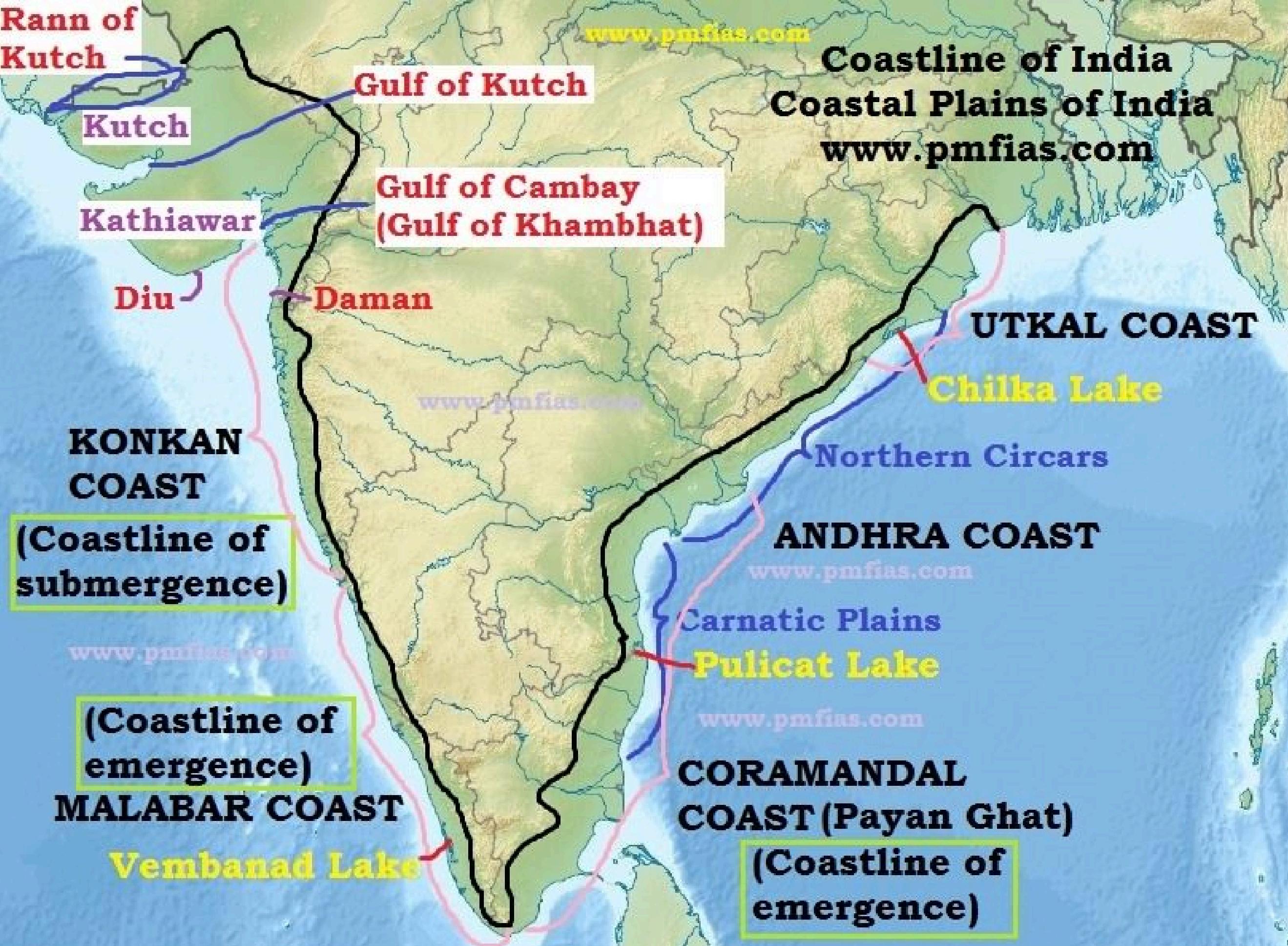
- Emergence: Land uplift or sea level lowering (e.g., Tamil Nadu coast).
- Submergence: Land sinking or sea level rising (e.g., Konkan coast).
- Kerala coast is both emergent and submergent.

Western Coastal Plains:



**ABHIGYAN
ACADEMY**

- Extend from Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari.
- Narrow plains (65 km average width).
- Include Kutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Konkan, and Karnataka plains.
- Fertile soil in some parts, windblown loess in others.
- Gersoppa (Jog) Falls on Sharavati River (Karnataka).
- Kerala Plain (Malabar Plain): Wider, with lakes, lagoons, backwaters.



Eastern Coastal Plains:



- Extend from Subarnarekha River to Kanyakumari.
- Formed by alluvial deposits of major rivers.
- Extensive plains (120 km average width).
- Divided into Northern Circars (Mahanadi to Krishna) and Carnatic (Krishna to Cauvery).

Significance:

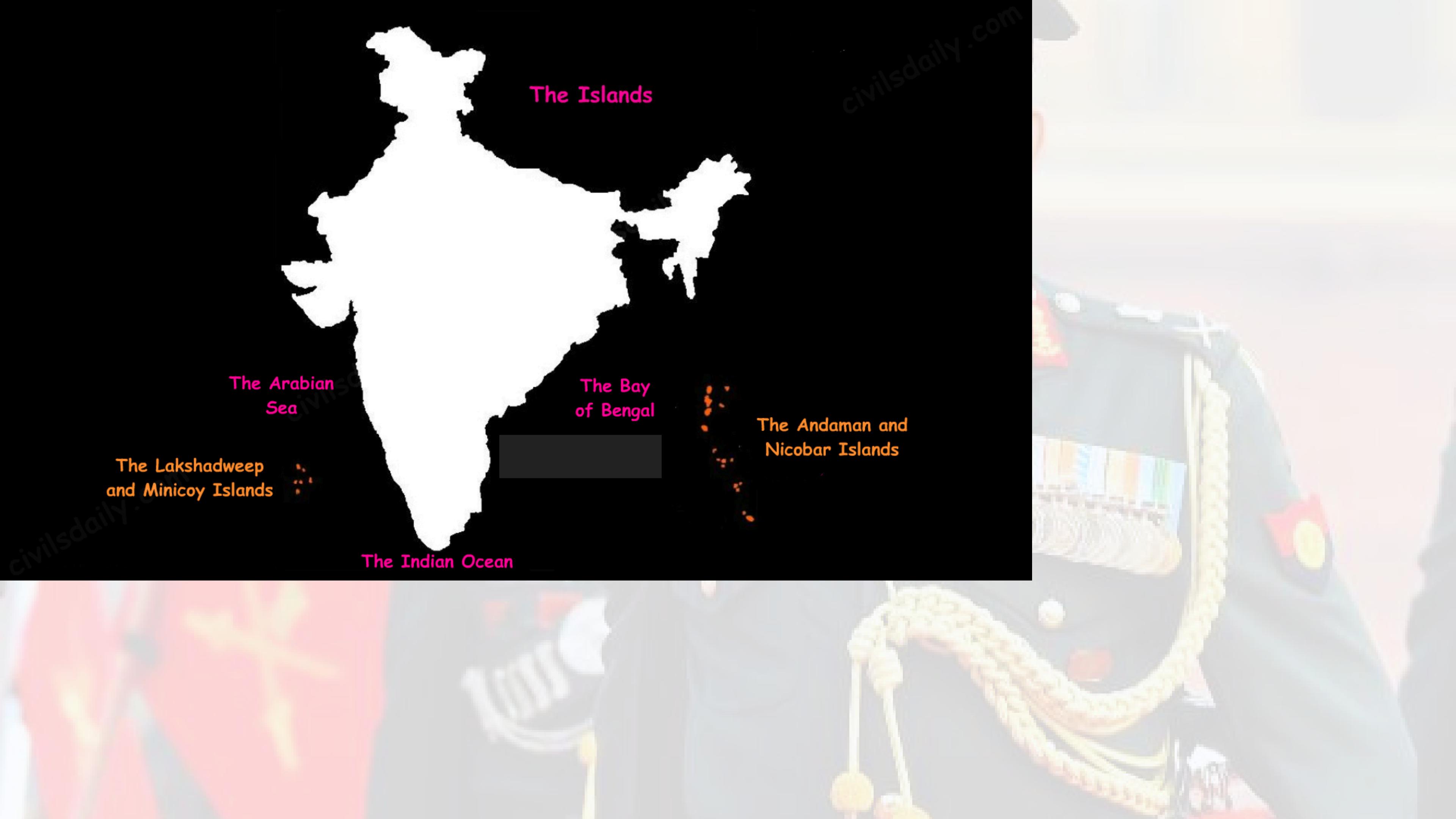
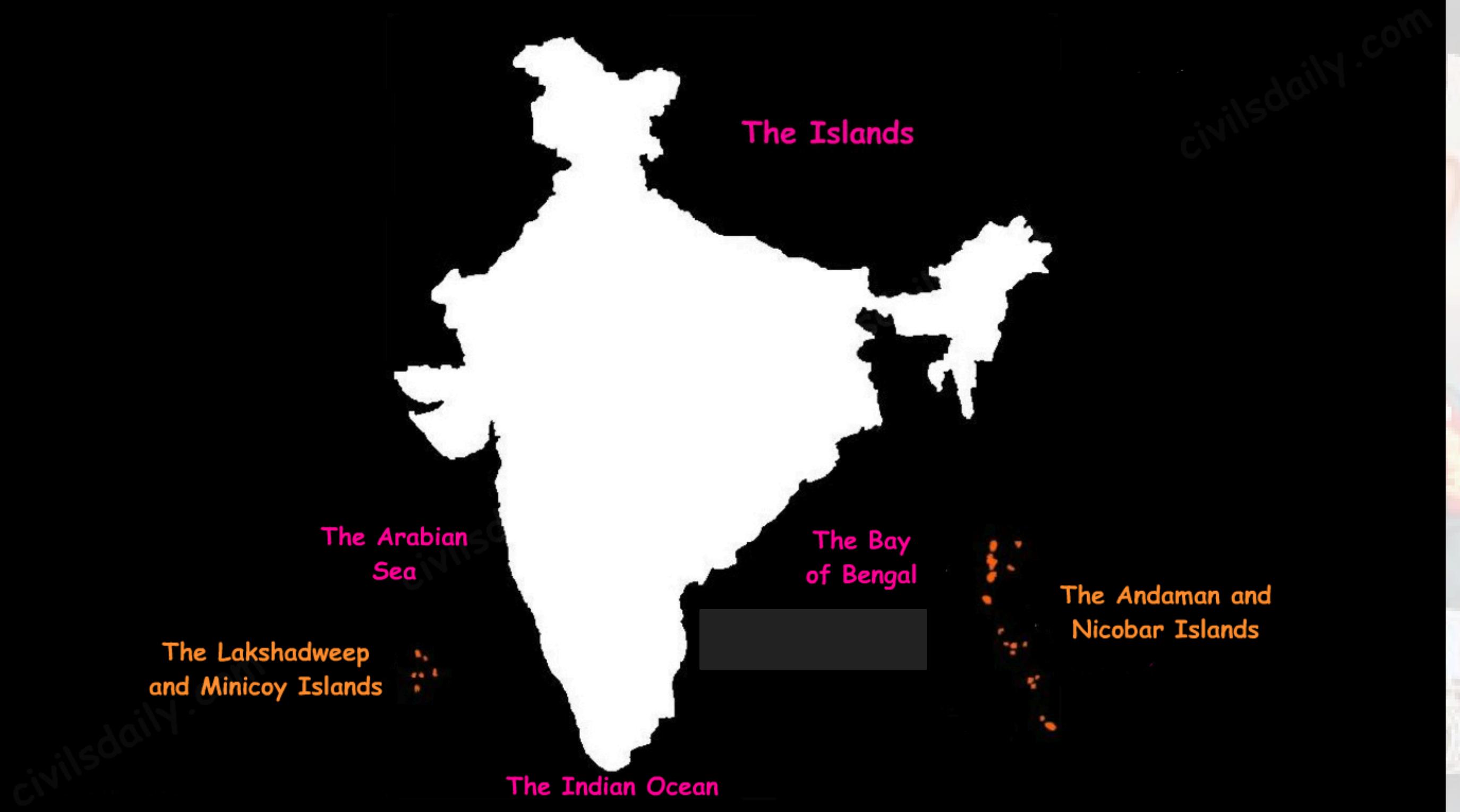


- Agriculture: Fertile soil for crops like rice.
- Coconut cultivation along the coast.
- Trade: Numerous ports facilitate trade.
- Mineral Resources: Oil (KG Basin), Monazite (Kerala) for nuclear power.
- Fishing and Salt Production: Important occupations in coastal areas.
- Tourism: Kerala backwaters, Goa beaches.

Indian Islands: Key Facts and Features



- Andaman and Nicobar Islands:
- Location: Bay of Bengal.
- Formation: Collision of Indian and Burma Minor Plates.
- Number of Islands: 265 (203 Andaman + 62 Nicobar).
- Extent: 590 km from $6^{\circ}45'N$ to $13^{\circ}45'N$ latitude and $92^{\circ}10'E$ to $94^{\circ}15'E$ longitude.
- Main Islands: North, Middle, and South Andaman.
- Separated by: Duncan Passage (Little Andaman & South Andaman), Ten Degree Channel (Andaman & Nicobar groups).
- Capital: Port Blair (South Andaman).
- Largest Nicobar Island: Great Nicobar (southernmost).
- Geology: Tertiary sandstone, limestone, shale, volcanic base.
- Volcanoes: Barren and Narcondam Islands (only active volcanoes in India).
- Features: Coral reefs, thick forests, mountainous terrain.
- Highest Peak: Saddle Peak (737m) in North Andaman.

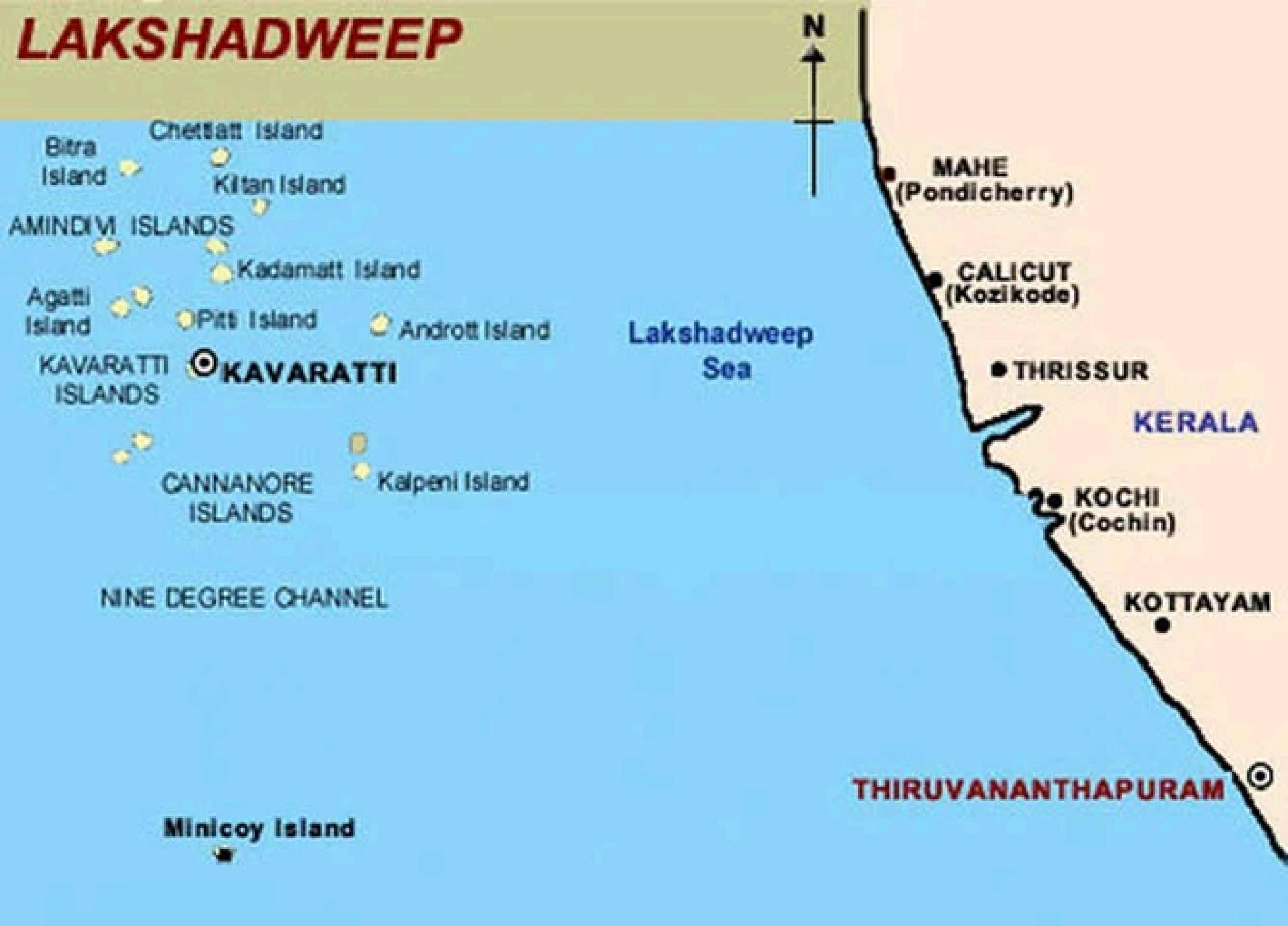


Lakshadweep Islands:

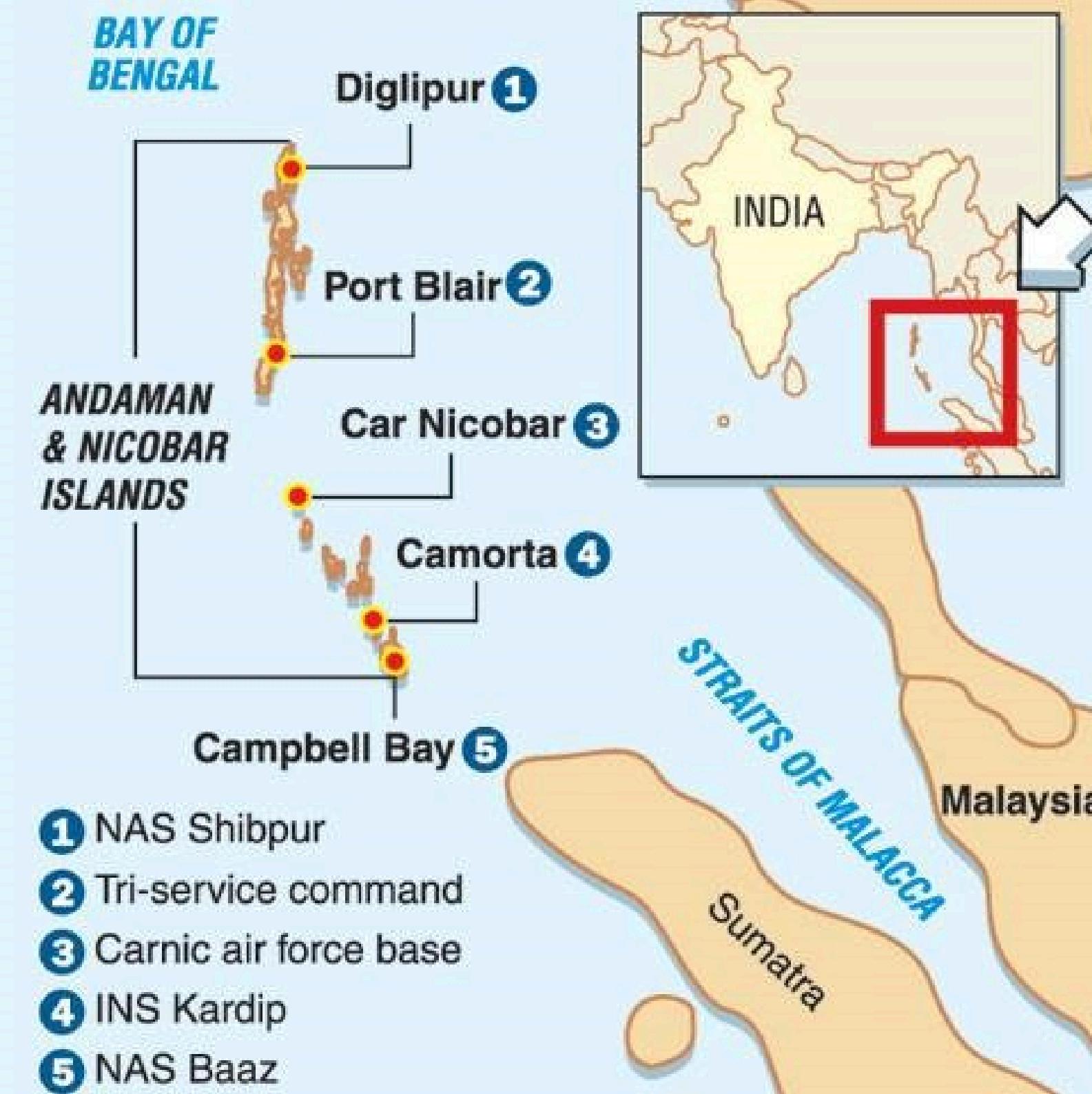


- Location: Arabian Sea, 200-500 km southwest of Kerala coast.
- Formation: Coral islands from Reunion Hotspot volcanism.
- Island Groups: Amindivi, Laccadive, Minicoy.
- Number of Islands: 25.
- Largest Island: Minicoy (4.53 sq km).
- Features: Coral origin, fringing reefs, low elevation (vulnerable to sea level rise), flat topography.

LAKSHADWEEP



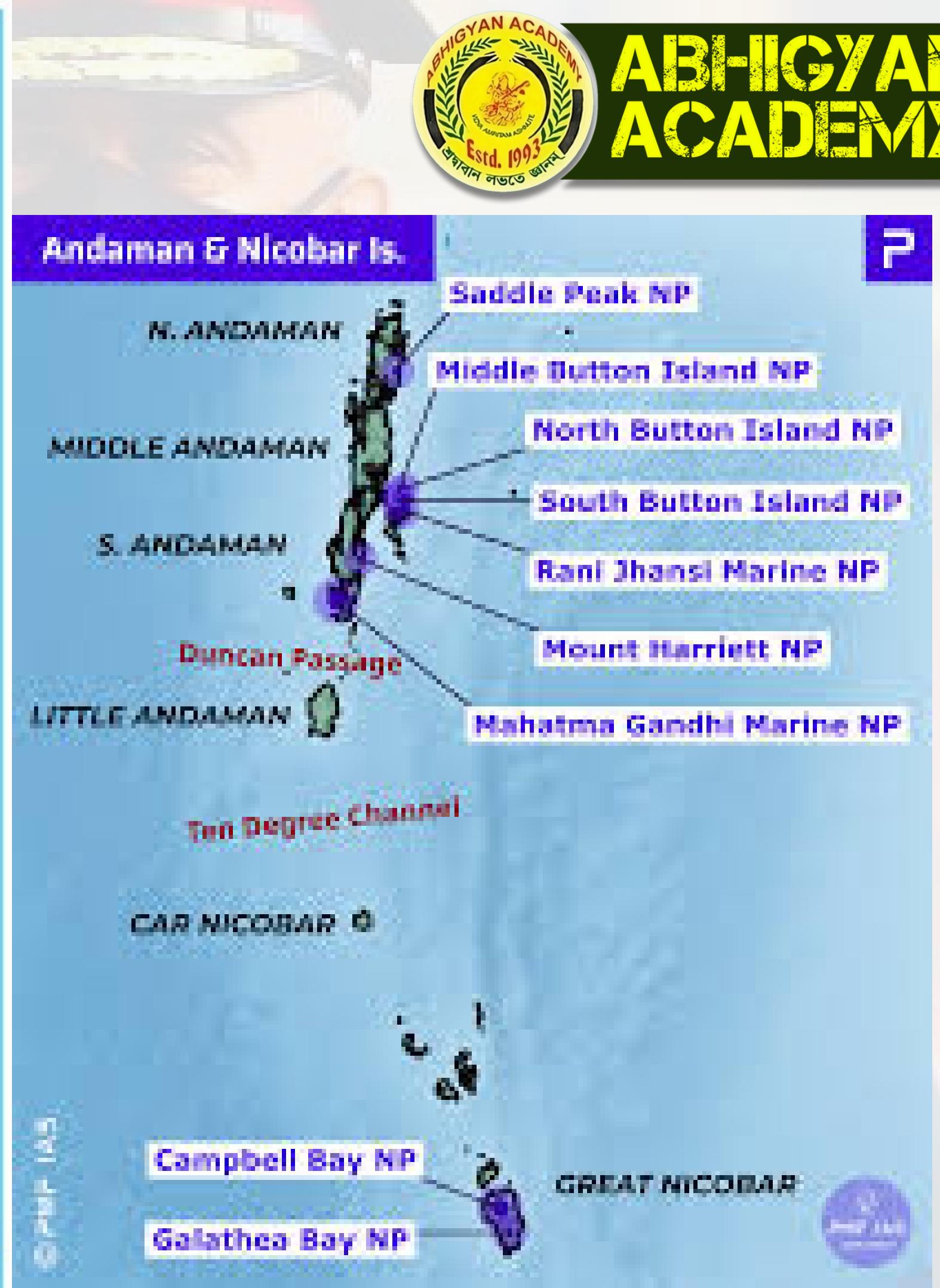
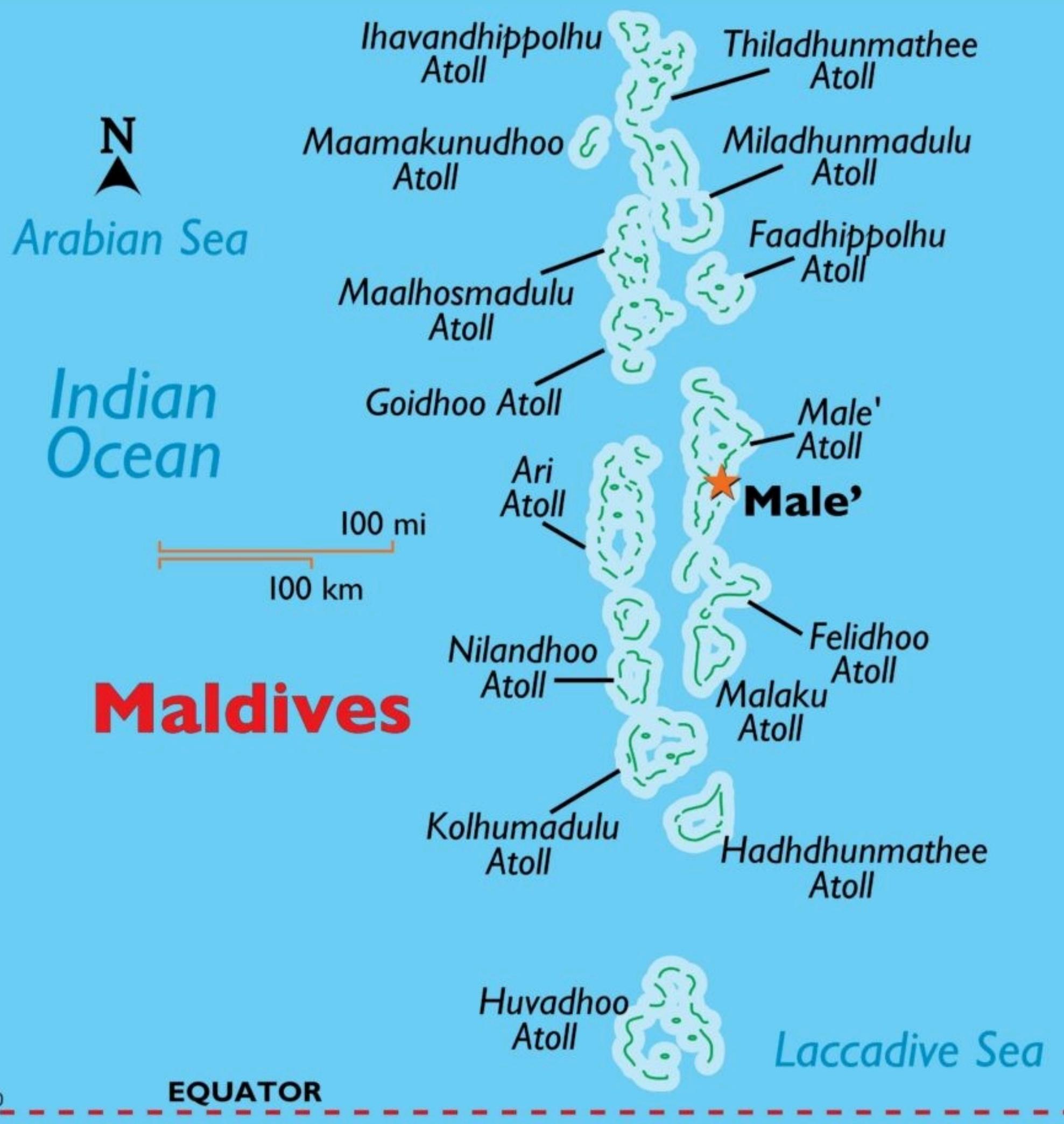
ISLAND SENTINEL



- ① NAS Shibpur
- ② Tri-service command
- ③ Carnic air force base
- ④ INS Kardip
- ⑤ NAS Baaz



**ABHIGYAN
ACADEMY**



New Moore Island:



- Location: Bay of Bengal, off the Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta.
- Formation: Sandbar emerged after the 1970 Bhola cyclone, periodically disappears.
- Status: Uninhabited, disputed between India and Bangladesh.

Key Points:

- Andaman & Nicobar: Volcanic origin, mountainous with forests.
- Lakshadweep: Coral islands, low-lying, vulnerable to sea level rise.
- New Moore Island: Disputed sandbar, periodically emerges and disappears.



**ABHIGYAN
ACADEMY**

India

Bangladesh

New Moore Island, India

New Moore Island

Bay of Bengal

