

* Plateaus of Peninsula:-

1) Deccan Plateau

- Indian Peninsula on its way to northern hemisphere passed over Reunion hotspot during Cretaceous period. Thus, witnessing a very heavy lava flow.

- The remnant of it are preserved in the form of Deccan lava plateaus, which comprises of Karnataka and Maharashtra plateaus. The fertile black cotton soil is the result of weathering of these volcanic rocks.

Eurasia

passing over Reunion hotspot

Basaltic lava came onto surface

Black Cotton Soil (Regur)

2) Marine Transgression (to move closer)

Regression (to move away)

Rajasthan shelf

Saurashtra
Maharashtra shelf

Assam-Meghalaya shelf

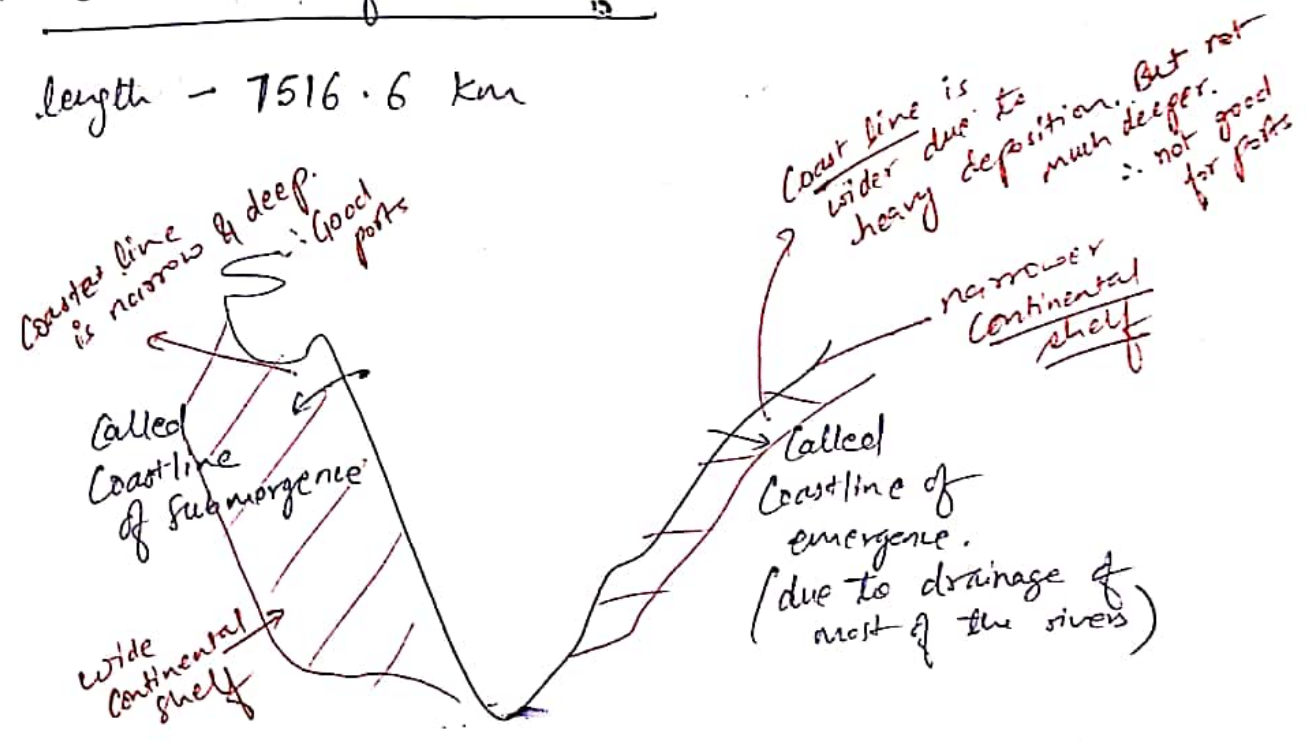
Cuttack shelf

Krishna - Godavari shelf

- During the late mesozoic era, The peninsula faced Marine transgression in some of its part, thus led to formation of oil reserves to India.

★ Coastline of India

length - 7516.6 km



- Indian coastline is not suitable much for harbours. for shipping, as it is not that much indented (irregular).
- Eastern continental shelf is narrower than the Western one.
- Coastline of India touches 13 states and U.Ts.
- The straight and regular coastline is result of faulting of Gondwana land during Cretaceous period. As, such, coast of India does not offer many sites for good natural harbours. However, Western coast of India is more suitable for ports than

The eastern one, due to more depth.

- The continental shelf of the western coast is broad compared to eastern shelf, while the coastline of India in the east is broader. This is due to the fact that the breaking of Indian peninsula during Cretaceous period has provided broad continental shelf on west. While continuous deposition of sediments by eastern flowing rivers, has resulted into broad coastline on the east.