

Plateaus of India

These notes are your ultimate revision weapon to revise Plateaus - Physical Divisions of India. We've distilled years of previous exam questions (PYQs) into one powerful, concise resource. Everything you need to know, nothing you don't.

- **PYQs, Decoded:** All key concepts from past exams, organized and simplified.
- **Revise in Record Time:** Short, precise, and designed for last-minute review.
- **Focus on What Matters:** Master high-probability topics and boost your confidence.

Indian Peninsular Plateau - Geology & Formation

- **Geological Time Scale & Events**
 - The rocks of Peninsular India are among the oldest, estimated to be around **3600 million years old**.
 - Before the Carboniferous Period, the peninsula was part of the supercontinent **Gondwanaland**.
 - The **Extra-Peninsular mountains** (like the Himalayas) were formed during the **Cenozoic Era**.
 - A major volcanic eruption in the **Cretaceous Period** created the **Deccan Traps**.
 - The Deccan Trap lava plateau was formed around **66.25 million years ago**.
- **Major Formations & Rock Types**
 - The **Deccan Trap** is a large, thick lava plateau with layers of lava up to thousands of metres deep, made of **Basaltic Lava**.
 - During the Carboniferous Period, coal formation occurred in four major basins:
 - Damodar Valley
 - Son Valley

- Mahanadi Valley
 - Godavari Valley
- The districts of **Munger, Jamui, and Nawada** in southeastern Bihar are composed of **Dharwar geological formations**.
- The **Rohtas** district is composed of **Vindhyan geological formations**.

Indian Peninsular Plateau - Physical Divisions

- **The Meghalaya Plateau**
 - The Meghalaya Plateau is part of the larger **Indian Peninsular Plateau**.
 - It is separated from the main plateau by a gap known as the **Malda Gap**.
 - The plateau comprises three main hill ranges:
 - **Garo Hills**
 - **Khasi Hills**
 - **Jaintia Hills**
 - The **Bhuban Hills** are **not** part of the Meghalaya Plateau; they are located southeast of the Barak Valley.
- **The Chotanagpur Plateau**
 - The Chotanagpur Plateau is characterized as a **front-sloping** plateau.
 - Its highest part is the '**Patland**' in the central-western area, reaching about 1,100 meters.
 - **Dhanbad** is the most densely inhabited district here due to the **development of mining industries and industrialization**.
 - The region is known for its mineral wealth (coal, iron ore, mica), but the soil is mostly red and less fertile.
- **Other Plateaus & Regions**
 - The **Malwa Plateau** lies between the **Aravalli** range in the north and the **Vindhya** range in the south.
 - The **Dandakaranya** region spans across the states of **Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh**.

- **Alabama Hill** is located to the **south of the Bijapur upland**.
- **General Features**
 - The Peninsular Plateau is roughly **triangular** in shape.
 - It extends from the plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the north to the southern tip of India.

Know More About Plateaus - Physical Divisions of India:

- [Plateaus – Physical Divisions of India – Old Year Questions](#)
- [Plateaus – Physical Divisions of India One Liner Questions & Answers](#)

