

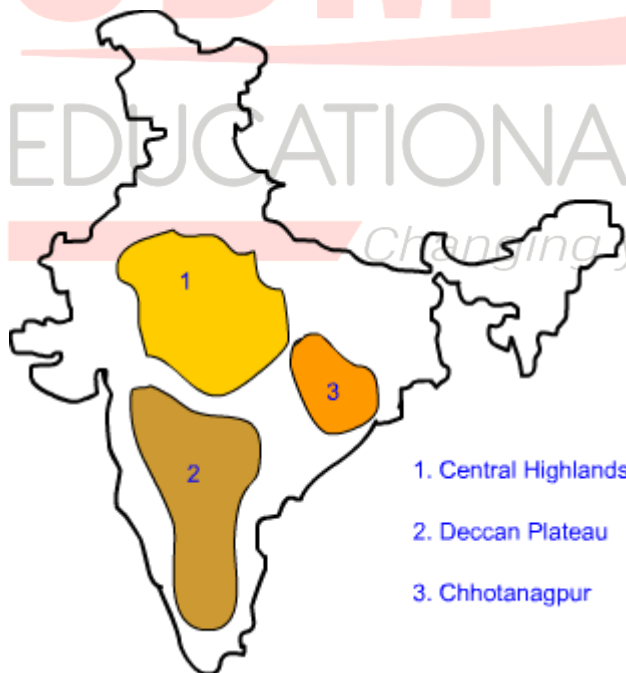
## Chapter- 6

# The Southern Plateau

## STUDY NOTES

### Physical Features :

- To the south of the Northern Plains lies the vast Southern Plateau of India.
- It is triangular in shape, and covers a large part of India.
- The land here is rocky and uneven.
- The Southern Plateau is bordered by:
  - ❖ The Aravali Range on the north-west.
  - ❖ The Rajmahal Hills on the north-east.
  - ❖ The hilly region called the Eastern Ghats on the east.
  - ❖ The hilly Western Ghats on the west.
- The Narmada Valley divides the Southern Plateau into two parts:  
North - Central Highlands  
South - Deccan Plateau



1. Central Highlands

2. Deccan Plateau

3. Chhotanagpur

**THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS:**

The Central Highland include

**Malwa Plateau:**

- The Malwa Plateau in the north-west- lies between the Aravali Hills and the Vindhya Hills.
- It includes parts of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
- Important cities in the region are Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal.

**The Chota Nagpur Plateau:**

- It in the north-east.
- It includes much of Jharkhand, and parts of Odisha, Bihar and Chhattisgarh.
- Minerals:
  - ❖ Coal
  - ❖ Iron
  - ❖ mica
  - ❖ manganese
- Important coal mines:
  - ❖ Giridih (Bihar)
  - ❖ Jharia (Jharkhand)
  - ❖ Raniganj (West Bengal).

Two of India's largest steel plants are located at:

- ❖ Bokaro
- ❖ Bhilai

- Panna in Madhya Pradesh has diamond mines
- Many parts of the Chota Nagpur Plateau are covered with forests from which we get different kinds of wood and other forest products.

**THE DECCAN PLATEAU:**

- Large area are In the south of the Satpura Mountains.
- This is the Deccan Plateau.
- It is bound by the Western and Eastern Ghats.
- It covers parts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Number of rivers in the area flow from west to east and fall into the Bay of Bengal:

- ❖ Mahanadi
- ❖ Godavari
- ❖ Krishna
- ❖ Kaveri
- The Narmada and Tapi rivers flow from east to west and fall into the Arabian Sea.
- The rivers in the Deccan Plateau are:
  - does not fed by melting snow, like the rivers of the Northern Plains.
  - They are fed by rain.
  - They have very little water during the summer months.
  - If the rainfall is not good, they may even dry up during summers.
  - Such rivers are called seasonal rivers.
  - The rivers in the region flow much faster than the rivers of the Northern Plains.
  - Since the land is uneven, they form number of waterfalls:



- The Jog Falls, on the Sharavati river in Karnataka, is one of the highest waterfalls in India.
- Rivers like Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri form deltas before flow into the Bay of Bengal.
- These areas are especially good for rice cultivation.
- Large parts of the Deccan Plateau have black soil, where cotton and sugarcane grow very well.



- Dams have been built on many of these rivers, for example, the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam on the river Krishna.
- These dams store water for irrigation and provide electricity.

#### Differences between the rivers of the Northern Plain and those of the Deccan Plateau:

Differences between the rivers of the Northern Plain and those of the Deccan Plateau	
Rivers of the Northern Plain	Rivers of the Deccan Plateau
Perennial (have water throughout the year)	Seasonal (water can dry up during summer)
Snow-fed	Rain-fed
Flow slowly on reaching the plains	Flow much faster than the rivers of the Northern Plain

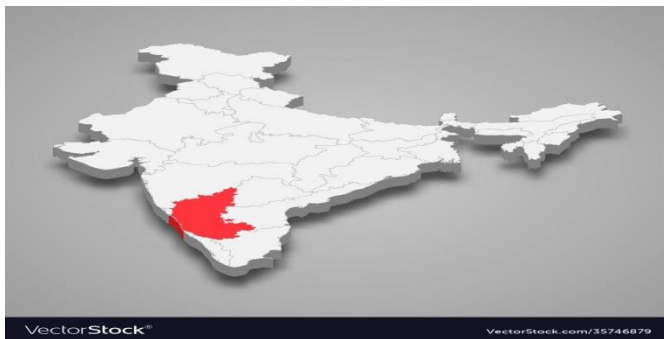
#### Life in the Southern Plateau:

- The Southern Plateau region covers a vast area and hence the climate and soil vary from place to place.
- The region experiences heavy rainfall, However, the climate is moderate in this region.
- It is neither too hot nor too cold.



**MAHARASHTRA**

- Maharashtra is located in the north-western part of the Deccan Plateau.
- Capital - Mumbai, an important trade and industrial centre.
- Mumbai is also the biggest centre for film production in India.
- other important cities are :
  - ❖ Pune
  - ❖ Nasik
  - ❖ Nagpur
  - ❖ Aurangabad
  - ❖ Solapur
- two important rivers :
  - ❖ Godavari
  - ❖ Krishna
- Maharashtra is the largest producer of cotton and the second largest producer of sugarcane in India.
- The state also produces fruits such as grapes, oranges and bananas.
- The oranges of Nagpur are very famous.
- important industries:
  - ❖ Textiles
  - ❖ automobiles
  - ❖ electronics
- Tamasha, a kind of dance-drama is very popular in the state.
- The traditional clothes of men are dhoti and shirt, with a cap called a Gandhi-topi.
- The women wear sarees, which are tied in a special way.
- common language - Marathi
- The most popular festival - Ganesh Chaturthi.



**KARNATAKA**

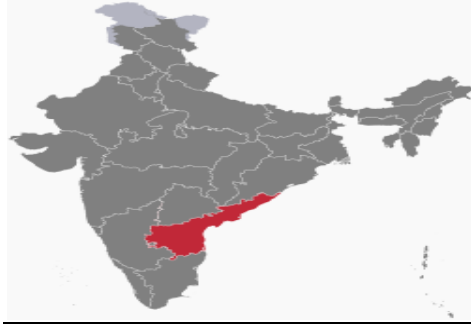
- Towards the south of Maharashtra lies Karnataka.
- Capital - Bengaluru is called the garden city.
- Important cities :
  - ❖ Mysore
  - ❖ Hubli
  - ❖ Dharwad
- Two important rivers - Krishna and Kaveri
- The state is a leading producer of coffee.



- Well-known forest products - Teak and sandalwood
  - biggest software development centre in India- Bengaluru
  - Some other important industries are:
    - ❖ Aeroplane
    - ❖ Watches
    - ❖ electronic goods
    - ❖ silk
  - Most of the gold mined in India comes from the Kolar gold mines in Karnataka.
  - Language - Kannada.
  - The men mostly wear lungis and shirts.
  - Most of the women wear sarees.
- Important festivals:
- ❖ Dusshera
  - ❖ Ugadi
  - ❖ Shivaratri



- Tourist attractions:
  - ❖ The Brindavan Gardens in Mysore
  - ❖ Jog Falls



### ANDHRA PRADESH

- To the north-east of Karnataka is Andhra Pradesh.
- Amaravati is the current capital of Andhra Pradesh.
- Other important cities of Andhra Pradesh
- ❖ Vishakhapatnam
- one of the largest producers of
  - ❖ rice
  - ❖ red chilli
  - ❖ tobacco
- Textiles and information technology (IT) are important industries of the state.
- The rivers Krishna and Godavari flow through the state.



- Their fertile deltas are ideal for the cultivation of rice.
- This region is known as the 'rice bowl of India'.
- Language - Andhra Pradesh speak Telugu.
- The men traditionally wear dhoti and shirt.

Important festivals:

- ❖ Sankranti
- ❖ Ugadi
- ❖ Dussehra
- ❖ Eid
- ❖ Christmas



- Famous dance form - Kuchipudi
- The Venkateshwara Temple in Tirupathi is visited by lakhs of devotees every year.



## TELANGANA

- The state of Telangana was formed in June 2014.
- Capital - Hyderabad.
- The other important cities of the state are:
  - ❖ Warangal
  - ❖ Karimnagar
  - ❖ Nizamabad
  - ❖ Khammam



Two major rivers:

- ❖ Godavari
- ❖ Krishna
- main occupation- Agriculture
- main crops - Rice, cotton, sugar cane and mango
- There are rich reserves of coal at Singareni.
- Several manufacturing and service industries are located in and around Hyderabad.



- Bidriware - handicraft made here ( It is made from a mixture of zinc and copper with inlay work in silver).
- main languages - Telugu and Urdu



- popular folk dance- Gusadi
- the main festivals- Bathukamma, Bonalu and Eid

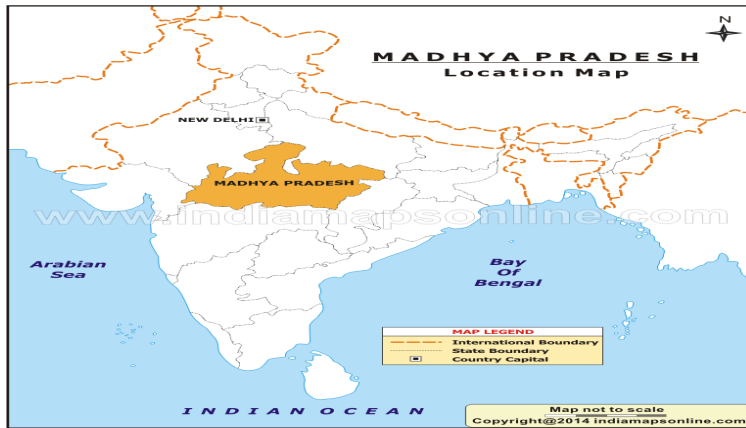


## TAMIL NADU

- To the south of Andhra Pradesh lies the state of Tamil Nadu.
- capital -Chennai.
- well-developed industries - Heavy engineering, textiles and handloom.
- An important software development centre-Chennai



- The silk sarees of Kanchipuram are very famous.
- The rivers flow through the state- Kaveri, Vaigai and Palar
- Language - Tamil.
- The traditional clothes of men - dhoti (or lungi) and shirt.
- The women mostly wear sarees.
- The traditional dress for small girls:
  - ❖ Pavadai -blouse
  - ❖ slightly older girls wear half-sarees.
- Main festival - Pongal
- most popular dance form - Bharatnatyam
- Tamil Nadu is famous for its temples.
- Famous temple towns - Madurai and Thanjavur



### MADHYA PRADESH

- capital -Bhopal.
- The textile industry in Madhya Pradesh is well developed.
- wildlife parks :

- ❖ Kanha
- ❖ Bandhavgarh

Rivers:

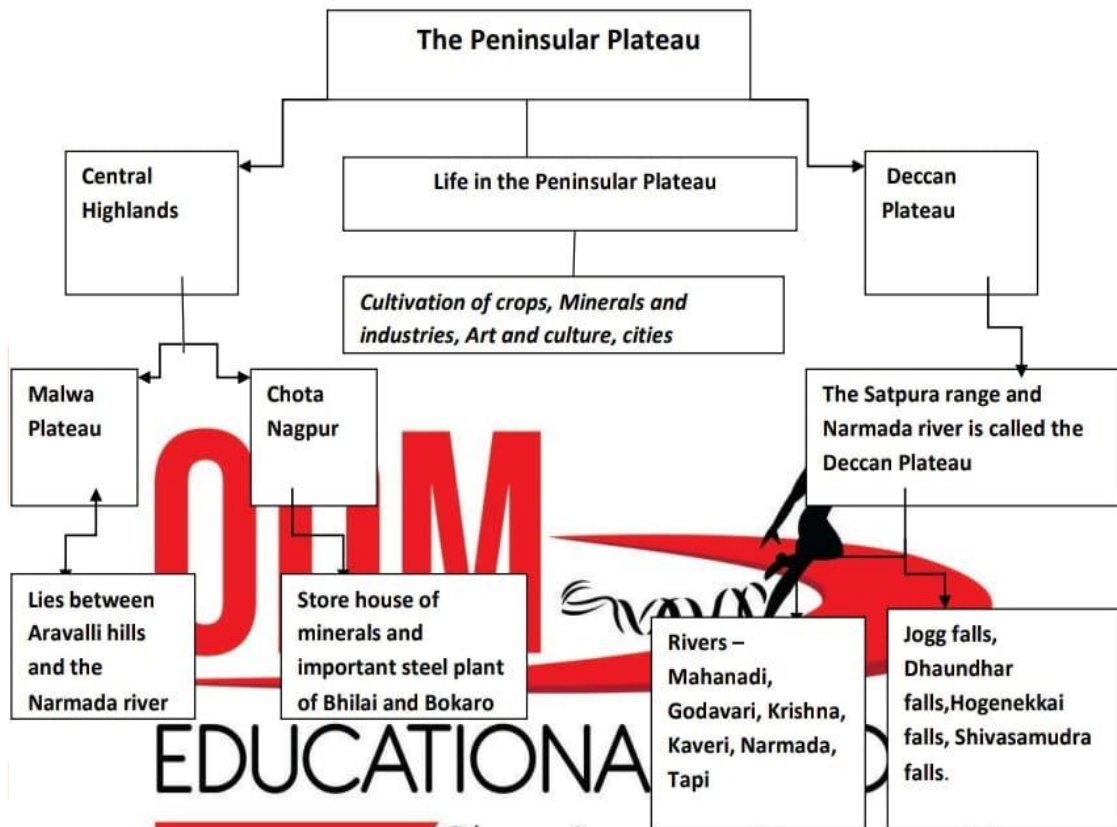
- ❖ Tapi
- ❖ Chambal
- ❖ Narmada



### CHHATTISGARH

- capital - Raipur.
- The land, particularly the Mahanadi Basin, is very fertile.
- Rich minerals :
- ❖ Coal

- ❖ iron ore
- ❖ aluminium ore
- ❖ diamonds
- Bhilai has one of India's biggest steel plants.

**MEMORY MAP:****Let's Know More****A. Fill in the blanks:**

- (a) The southern plateau is divided into two parts by the \_\_\_\_\_ river.
- (b) A land surrounded by water on three sides is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_ is the classical dance form of the state of Odisha.

**Let's Do****B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. High land which is almost flat on the top is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. On the north-east border of the Malwa Plateau lie the \_\_\_\_\_ Hills.
3. Southern Plateau is divided into two parts by the \_\_\_\_\_ valley.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ soil found in the Deccan Plateau is very good for cotton.
5. The Deccan Plateau is bound by the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Ghats.
6. Rice is grown in the \_\_\_\_\_ region of the Krishna and Godavari rivers.

**C. Write T for true and F for false sentences.**

1. The Southern Plateau covers a larger area than the Northern Plains.
2. Most of the land in the Deccan Plateau slopes from west to east.
3. The rivers in the Southern Plateau are fed by melting snow in mountains.
4. The rivers in the Northern Plains flow faster than those in the Deccan Plateau.
5. The Central Highlands are very rich in minerals.
6. Black soil is good for oilseeds.

**D. Match the columns.**

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Rajmahal Hills | a. Arabian Sea                           |
| 2. Gold mines     | b. Sharavati River                       |
| 3. Jog Falls      | c. North-east border of Southern Plateau |
| 4. Tapi river     | d. Kolar                                 |

**E. Multiple choice questions.**

1. The Southern Plateau is bounded on the east and west by
  - a. the Aravali Range
  - b. the hilly regions called Ghats
  - c. the Rajmahal Hills
  - d. the Narmada Valley

2. Which of these states is not included in the Deccan Plateau?  
a. Jharkhand                      b. Chhattisgarh                      c. Madhya Pradesh                      d. Tamil Nadu
3. Which of these rivers flows from east to west?  
a. Mahanadi                      b. Godavari                      c. Narmada                      d. none of these
4. Which of these rivers is fed by melting snow?  
a. Yamuna                      b. Mahanadi                      c. Godavari                      d. Narmada
5. Black soil is especially good for:  
a. wheat                      b. rice                      c. millets                      d. cotton

**F. Understand and Answer:**

1. What is a plateau? What landforms border the Southern Plateau?
2. In what ways are the rivers of the Deccan Plateau different from those of the Northern Plains?
3. Parts of which states are included in the (a) Malwa Plateau (b) Chota Nagpur Plateau?
4. Name three minerals found in the Southern Plateau.
5. Why are cotton and sugarcane grown in large areas of the Deccan Plateau?
6. Why do most rivers in the Deccan Plateau flow from west to east?
7. Many rivers in the Southern Plateau dry up during summers. Why?
8. Name three plateaus which form part of the Southern Plateau.

**Teacher's Note**

On an outline map of India, mark the :

Chota Nagpur Plateau, Malwa Plateau, Deccan Plateau, Narmada, Krishna, Mahanadi, Godavari rivers, The cities of Gwalior and Hyderabad

**Improve Your GK**

The Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, lies in the border of states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Mysore in Karnataka is an important manufacturing and trading centre.



**Answer Key****A.**

- (a) Narmada
- (b) Peninsula
- (c) Odissi

**B.**

- 1. plateau
- 2. Rajmahal Hills
- 3. Narmada Valley
- 4. Black soil
- 5. Western and Eastern Ghats
- 6. delta

**C.**

- 1. True.
- 2. True
- 3. False
- 4. False
- 5. True
- 6. False



**D.**

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Rajmahal Hills | c. North-east border of Southern Plateau |
| 2 Gold mines      | d. Kolar                                 |
| 3. Jog Falls      | b. Sharavati River                       |
| 4. Tapi river     | a. Arabian Sea                           |

**E. 1** Ans. b. the hilly regions called Ghats

2. a. Jharkhand

3. Which of these rivers flows from east to west?

c. Narmada

4. Which of these rivers is fed by melting snow?

a. Yamuna

5. Black soil is especially good for:

d. cotton

**F. 1.** Ans. Large and flat area of land which is higher than the land around it and it looks like a table top.

The landforms which borders the southern plateau are:

- a) The Aravali Range on the north-west.
- b) The Rajmahal hills on the north-east.
- c) The Western and Eastern Ghats.

2.

The rivers of the Northern Plains	The rivers of the Deccan Plateau
These river are Perennial (have water throughout the year.	These rivers are seasonal (water can dry up during summer.
It is snow- fed	Rain - fed
Flow slowly on reaching the plains	Flow much faster than the rivers of the

	Northern plains.
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3. Parts of state which includes Malwa Plateau :

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Madhya Pradesh

Parts of states including Chota Nagpur plateau:

- a) Jharkhand
- b) Parts of Odisha
- c) Bihar
- d) Chhatisgarh

4. Three minerals found in Southern plateau are:

- a) Iron
- b) Coal
- c) Mica

5. Cotton and Sugarcane are grown in large areas of the Deccan plateau because it covers a large part of black soil which is very suitable to grow cotton and sugarcane.

6. Most of the rivers in Deccan plateau flow from west to east because of the uneven land in Deccan plateau slopes from west to east.

7. Many rivers in the southern plateau dry up during summers because these rivers are fed by rain, so they have little water and dry up in summers.

8. The three plateaus which forms the part of the southern plateau are:

- a) Central Highlands
- b) Deccan plateau
- c) Chota Nagpur