

# CONTEMPARY INDIA-1

## WELCOME TO STD IX

**SUBJECT : (GEOGRAPHY)**

**CHAPTER NUMBER: 2**

**CHAPTER NAME : THE PHYSICAL FEATURE OF  
INDIA**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# THE PENINSULAR PLATEAU



The peninsular plateau is a tableland. It is composed of the oldest rocks because it was formed from the drifted part of the Gondwana land. Broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills are the characteristic features of this plateau.

The plateau can be broadly divided into two regions, viz. the **Central Highlands**, the **Deccan Plateau** and **Chotta Nagpur Plateau**.



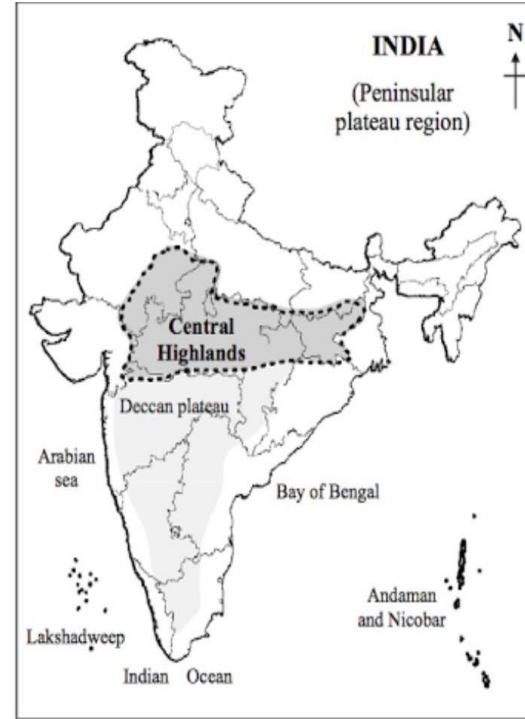
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t0PTG9dzz2U>

## The Central Highlands:

- The Central Highlands lies to the north of the Narmada river. It covers the major portion of the Malwa plateau. The rivers in this region flow from southwest to northeast; which indicates the slope of this region. It is wider in the west and narrower in the east. Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand mark the eastward extension of this plateau. The plateau further extends eastwards into the Chhotanagpur plateau.

## The Deccan Plateau:

The Deccan Plateau lies to the south of the Narmada river. It is triangular in shape. The Satpura range makes its northern part. The Mahadev, Kaimur Hills and Maikal range make its eastern part. The slope of the Deccan Plateau is from west to east. It extends into the north east which encompasses Meghalaya, Karbi-Anglong Plateau and North Cachar Hills. Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills are the prominent ranges; starting from west to east.



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