

# 3

## Plateau where the Earth's History Slumbers

In the last two chapters you have familiarised with the major physiographic divisions in India as well as the physical and cultural diversities of Himalayan mountains and the North Indian Plain.



Fig 3.1



Observe the map (Fig 3.1). Identify the physiographic division marked in it.

It is estimated that this almost triangular-shaped physiographic unit occupying major share of the Peninsular India is at an average altitude of 600 to 900 metres above mean sea level. This unique physical division in terms of physical diversities such as extensive table lands with bordering mountain ranges and hills, comparatively shallow river valleys and diverse flora and fauna, is known as the Peninsular Plateau. The name is based on the fact that this division holds the major share of the Peninsular India. The Peninsular Plateau is one of the oldest landforms in the world. Let's have a detailed overview of the largest physical division of India, namely, the Peninsular Plateau, its physical diversities, resource base and their influence on the human life in India.

### What is a Plateau?

Plateaus are the relatively flat and very extensive landforms situated at comparatively higher elevation from the surroundings. There are three types of plateaus based on their location:

- Intermontane plateaus
- Piedmont plateaus
- Continental plateaus

Try to get more information and examples regarding these plateaus.



With the help of the map given (Fig 3.1), identify the states which wholly or partly belong to the Peninsular Plateau. You can also make use of the political map of India.

- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- 
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Fig 3.2

The Peninsular Plateau lies south of the North Indian Plain bordered by the Western Ghats in the west and the Eastern Ghats in the east. This landform extending over 16 lakh sq.km in area can be generally classified into two, based on its location.

- i. The Deccan Plateau
- ii. The Central Highlands

### Deccan Plateau

Deccan Plateau is the extensive plateau to the south of the Satpura ranges between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. Satpura ranges, Maikala ranges and the Mahadeo Hills form the northern boundary of Deccan Plateau.

The term 'Deccan' has been derived from the Sanskrit word 'Dakshin', meaning 'the South'.

- ◆ Observe the location and the extent of the Deccan Plateau from the map (Fig 3.2).

The Deccan Plateau is made up of crystalline rocks, like basalt, granite and gneiss, formed by the lava flows millions of years ago.

The north western part of the Deccan Plateau is composed of lava rocks called basalt. This region is called as Deccan Trap.



Fig 3.3  
Deccan Plateau: a view

The black soil formed by the weathering of basalt rocks is the peculiarity of this region. This soil is also known as Regur soil. Being highly fertile and with more water - retaining capacity, it protects the agricultural crops even in summer. This soil is also called as black cotton soil, as it is very useful for cotton cultivation.

Minerals like lime, iron, magnesium and aluminium are characteristics of regur soil. From the map (Fig. 3.1) you can

locate the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats which form the boundaries of the Deccan Plateau.



## Plateau where the earth's history slumbers

You have learned about the Sahyadri mountain ranges along the east of Kerala. This mountain range has a decisive influence on our climate, biodiversity and life of people (Fig 3.4).



Analyse the impact of Sahyadris on the life of the people of Kerala and prepare a note.



Fig 3.4  
Sahyadris: a view

This mountain range, extending for about 1600 km from Kanyakumari in the south to the state of Gujarat in the north, is commonly known as Western Ghats. This range is the western edge of the Deccan Plateau. The height of this range gradually increases from north to south. Anamudi (2695 metres), the highest peak in Peninsular India, is located in Anamalai of the Western Ghats (Fig. 3.5).



In which state is Anamudi located?



Find the exact location of Anamudi and include it in My Own Atlas.



Fig 3.5  
Anamudi

The Western Ghat ranges, known as Anamalai and Elamalai in Kerala, is called as the Nilgiris in Karnataka and Tamilnadu, and the Sahyadris, in Maharashtra. Dodabetta (2637 metres) in Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu is another major peak in this region.



Find out the major peaks in the Western Ghats.



Most of the peninsular rivers that have considerable influence on the culture and human life in Peninsular India originate from the Western Ghat ranges.

Look at the map (Fig. 3.2). Haven't you noticed the mountains like Javadi Hills, Palkondamalai, Nallamalai and Mahendragiri marked in this? These hill ranges which are comparatively lower in height than the Western Ghats form the Eastern Ghats. The total extent of the Eastern Ghats is about 800 km from the Mahanadi banks in Odisha to the Nilgiri ranges in Tamil Nadu. The east-flowing peninsular rivers cut across the Eastern Ghats, breaking the continuity of these ranges and flow over the eastern coastal plains. The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats join at the Nilgiri Hills.



- Which are the peninsular rivers cutting across the Eastern Ghats?
- Locate the major mountain ranges of the Eastern Ghats and include them in My Own Atlas.
- Locate the Nilgiri Hills and incorporate in My Own Atlas

### Central Highlands

Central Highlands are the extensive plateau region that lies to the north of Satpura ranges. The Aravali mountains are on the western margin of this table land known as Malwa Plateau. The Aravali ranges is an example for old fold mountains or residual mountains worn down by long term erosion. Mount Abu, a major hill station, is in Aravali ranges. Mount Abu is also the highest peak in Malwa Plateau.



- Locate Mount Abu and incorporate it in My Own Atlas.
- Which is the tributary flowing directly to River Ganga from the Central Highlands? Find out with the help of a map.
- Find out the tributaries of River Yamuna originating from the Central Highlands.

## Plateau where the earth's history slumbers

The plateau region along the eastern part of the Central Highlands is the Chota Nagpur Plateau. This plateau, situated at the south of Rajmahal Hills is the richest store house of minerals.

Metallic minerals such as iron ore, bauxite, manganese and copper and non - metallic minerals such as lime stone and coal make this region mineral rich. The major economic activities in this region are mining and mineral-based industries.



Locate the Chota Nagpur Plateau and incorporate it in My Own Atlas.

### Climatic Diversity in Peninsular Plateau

Peninsular Plateau generally experiences tropical monsoon climate. But there is considerable spatio-temporal variation in temperature and rainfall. Have a look at the major factors influencing the climate of Peninsular Plateau.

- Tropical location
- Peculiar shape of the Peninsula
- Distance from the ocean
- Orientation of mountain ranges
- Direction of Monsoon winds

### The Nilgiris



The mountain ranges along the meeting place of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala are known as the Nilgiri Hills. Hill stations such as Ooty, Kotagiri and Coonor are the main attractions of this region belonging to the Western Ghats. Ooty (Udhagamandalam), known as the Queen of Hills, is one of the major hill stations in South India. Beautiful and extensive meadows, temperate vegetation, cool and pleasant climate, tea plantations, commercial vegetable farming and pollution-free environment make the Nilgiris more attractive. The Nilgiris, with its rich biodiversity, is the first Biosphere Reserve in India.





### Plateau Outside the Peninsula!!

Yes, it has been ascertained that the regions composed of metamorphic rocks, such as marble, slate and gneiss, at Jaisalmer in Rajasthan are part of the Peninsular Plateau. Studies also reveal that the Meghalaya Plateau region was originally part of the Peninsular Plateau which was later separated by geomorphic processes. The rock outcrops along the Kachchh and Kathiawar regions in Gujarat have also been found to a part of Peninsular Plateau.

Barring the mountain region, the average summer temperature in the Peninsular Plateau is more than 30 Degree Celsius. Temperature at the Deccan Plateau generally touches 38 Degree Celsius in March. Generally low temperature prevails at higher elevations in the Western Ghats.

The diurnal range of temperature is very high along the interiors of the plateau due to the considerable fall in the night temperature.

Diurnal range of temperature is the difference between the maximum temperature and minimum temperature recorded at a particular place in a day.



Cool climate prevails over the places such as Ooty, Kodaikanal and Wayanad in spite of being located at the tropical region. Why?



Try to understand the daily temperature characteristics of places like Hyderabad, Nagpur, Bengaluru, Mysuru etc.

Rainfall is moderate or scanty throughout the Peninsular Plateau except the western slopes of the Western Ghats. During the southwest monsoon season the moisture - laden winds, raised and condensed along the western slopes of the Western Ghats cause heavy rainfall along the windward side. The west coast and the western slopes of the Western Ghats receive 250 to 400 cm rainfall during this period. The winds descending along the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats being dry, the plateau regions situated close to the eastern slopes receive very less amount of rainfall (less than 50cm). Such regions are termed as rain shadow regions.

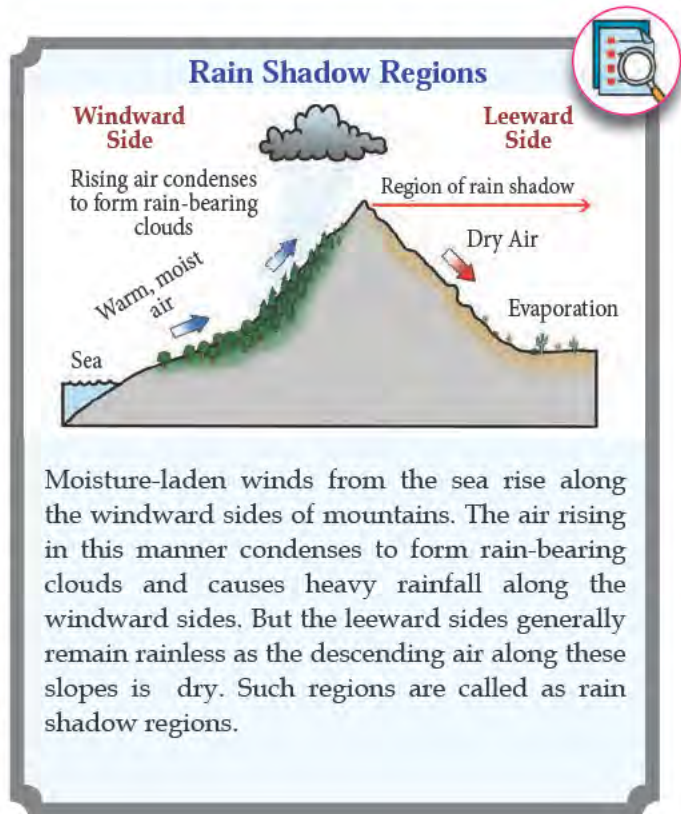




What is the reason for the very scanty of rainfall in the interior parts of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka during southwest monsoon?

The southwest monsoon winds reaching the Maharashtra coast enter the peninsula through Narmada and Tapti river basins and cause moderate amount of rainfall throughout Central India. Chota Nagpur Plateau also receives a small amount of rainfall during this period.

Peninsular Plateau generally experiences dry climate during the northeast monsoon or retreating monsoon season. Though the low pressure whirls developed over the Bay of Bengal causes heavy showers along the east coast, especially Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, the plateau remains unaffected.



### Peninsular Rivers

A cross section of the Peninsular Plateau is represented in the diagram (Fig. 3.6).

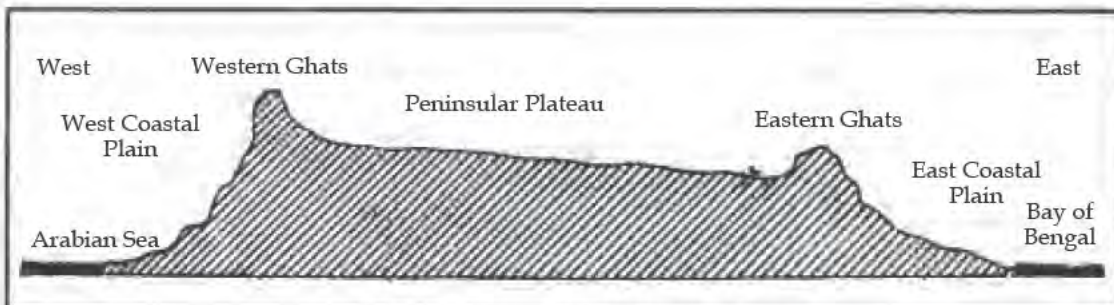


Fig 3.6

*This representation is only for the purpose of conceptual clarity. Nor according to scale.*

Haven't you noticed that the general slope of the Peninsular Plateau is from west to east? The highest part in this plateau is the Western Ghats. The Western Ghats is the major water divide in Peninsular India. The Western Ghats, the mountain ranges of the Central Highlands and the Aravali ranges extending up to the Delhi ridges, divides the peninsular drainage into three:

- The peninsular rivers flowing eastwards into the Bay of Bengal
- The Peninsular rivers flowing westwards into the Arabian Sea.
- Rivers that flow northwards to join Yamuna and Ganga.

### East-flowing Peninsular Rivers

Most of the east-flowing peninsular rivers originate from the Western Ghats.



Identify the major east-flowing peninsular rivers and incorporate in My Own Atlas.

**Catchment Area:** The defined area from where the water flows into a river is termed as the catchment area of the river.

**Drainage Basin:** The area formed by a river and its tributaries is called a Drainage Basin.

**Water Divide:** The boundary line separating two watersheds or drainage basins is called Water Divide.

The rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri and their tributaries cut across the Peninsular Plateau and flows eastwards through the eastern coastal plain to join the Bay of Bengal.

Familiarise with the important facts related to these rivers from the given table (Table 3.1).



River	Source	Major Tributaries	States sharing the River Basin
Mahanadi	Sihawa in Raipur (Chattisgarh)	Ib, Tel	Chattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh
Godavari	Nashik in Maharashtra	Pranhita, Indravati, Sabari	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh
Krishna	Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra	Tungabhadra, Bhima, Koyna	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh
Kaveri	Brahmagiri Hills in Karnataka	Kabani, Bhavani, Amaravati	Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala

Table 3.1

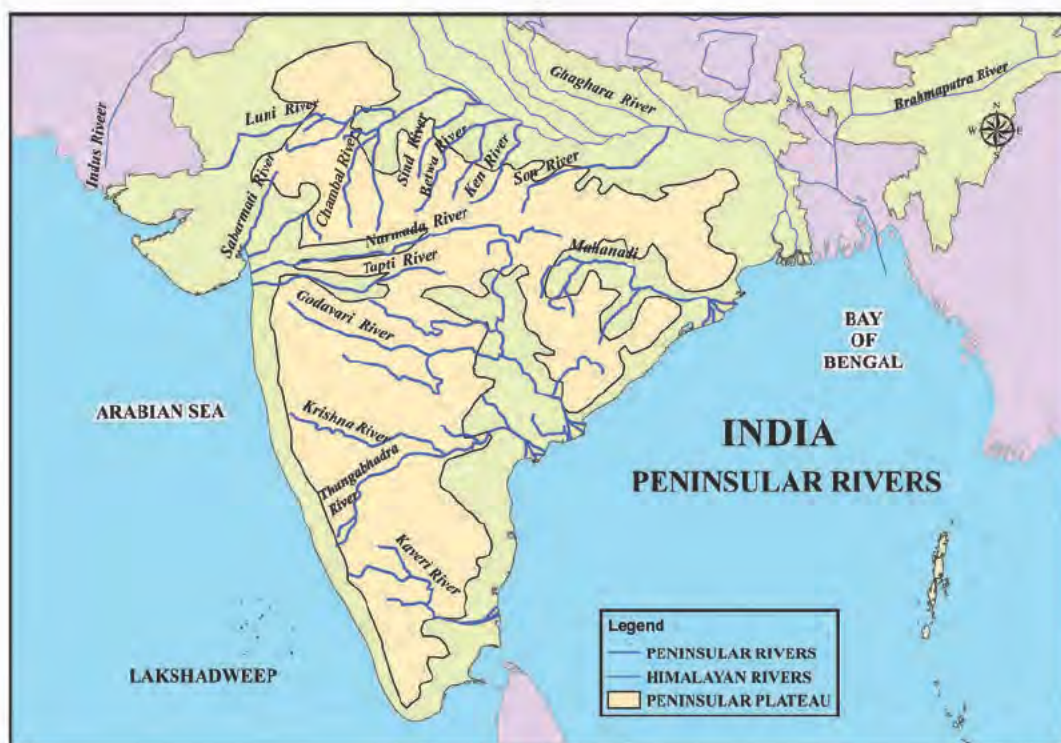


Fig 3.7



### Kaveri Dispute

There has been a long standing dispute existing between the South Indian states of Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu over the sharing of Kaveri river water. The state of Karnataka argued that the pre-Independence agreement (1924) on the sharing of river water should be declared invalid as it was more favourable to the Madras Presidency. According to Tamil Nadu, changes in the earlier agreement would affect millions of farmers in Tamil Nadu. The Central Government appointed a tribunal in 1990 to study the case. In the final verdict issued in 2007, an agreement was arrived at regarding the sharing of Kaveri water. Accordingly, it was decided to give 419 TMC water to Tamil Nadu, 270 TMC water to Karnataka, 30 TMC water to Kerala and 7 TMC water to Puducherry Union Territory. (1TMC=1000 million cubic feet). The dispute is not settled yet. The reconsideration petitions of the states are still pending before the court.

Godavari is the largest peninsular river. This river having 1465 km length and with 3.13 lakh sq. km catchment area, is also called Dakshin Ganga. Rivers, Krishna and Kaveri are the second and the third largest peninsular rivers.



Find out the tributaries of River Kaveri originating from Kerala.

Peninsular rivers are more seasonal in their flow. The water flow decreases during summer and overflows during monsoons.

### Perennial Kaveri

As compared to other peninsular rivers, the water flow in River Kaveri does not experience any significant decrease in flow throughout the year. This is due to the fact that the catchment area receives southwest monsoon rains during summer and northeast monsoon rains in winter.

### West-flowing Peninsular Rivers

Most of the peninsular rivers, except Narmada and Tapti, originate from the western slopes of the Western Ghats and swiftly flow into the Arabian Sea through the western coastal plains. Rivers Narmada and Tapti originate from the uplands in Central Highlands.



## Plateau where the earth's history slumbers

Steep valleys carved in marble rocks, Duandar Waterfalls near Jabalpur and Sardar Sarovar Multipurpose River Valley Project make Narmada stand tall above others. Familiarise with the important facts related to the rivers Narmada and Tapti from Table 3.2 given below.



Fig 3.8  
Duandar Waterfalls

River	Source	Major Tributaries	States holding the river basin
Narmada	Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh)	Hiran, Banjar	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat
Tapti	Multai (Madhya Pradesh)	Purna, Girna	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat

Table 3.2



Find out the major rivers that originate from the Western Ghats and flow to Arabian Sea through Kerala.



### Narmada Bachao Andolan

Narmada Bachao Andolan was a strong public resistance against the construction of large reservoirs on River Narmada. This was ignited by the concern that a number of large and small dams including the Sardar Sarovar and Narmada would cause harm to the environment and lead to the displacement of people. This agitation was jointly led by the local tribal communities, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists. The abeyance of construction activities of this project from 1994 to 1999, and the withdrawal of investors including the World Bank and also a rethinking on this project may be considered as the outcome of this movement.

## Peninsular Rivers joining River Ganga

In the previous chapter, you learned about some rivers originating from the Malwa Plateau flowing northward either to join River Yamuna or directly to River Ganga.

- Chambal
- 

These rivers are termed as peninsular tributaries of River Ganga.

### Chambal Ravines

The gullies that are formed by the continuous erosion by Chambal River and its tributaries are a distinctive topographical feature of the region. Such badland topographical features along the northern slopes of Malwa Plateau are known as Ravines.



Fig 3.9  
Ravines



Peninsular rivers are, in general, not navigable. Why?

Peninsular rivers are being harnessed in many ways to promote irrigation, power generation and tourism. Let's familiarise with a few multi-purpose river valley projects in the Peninsular India. Observe Table 3.3 given below.

River Valley Project	River	State
Hirakud	Mahanadi	Odisha
Thungabhadra	Thungabhadra (Tributary of Krishna)	Karnataka
Sardar Sarovar	Narmada	Gujarat
Krishna Raja Sagar	Kaveri	Karnataka
Nizam Sagar	Godavari	Andhra Pradesh

Table 3.3



### What are Multipurpose River Valley Projects?

Multipurpose River Valley projects are projects that construct dams across a river for serving different purposes simultaneously. Flood control, irrigation, hydel-power generation, inland water transport, fishing and tourism are some of the main objectives of such projects.



Fig 3.10  
Sardar Sarovar Dam



- ▶ Collect more information about multipurpose river valley projects.
- ▶ Find out such river valley projects in Peninsular India.

### Natural Vegetation in the Peninsular Plateau

The natural vegetation of a region is in accordance with the physiography and climate of that region. Let's see what are the major natural vegetation types in the Peninsular plateau.

#### ◆ Tropical Deciduous Forests

These are the most widespread natural forests in the Peninsular Plateau. Such vegetation is generally confined to the regions receiving 70 to 200 cm of annual rainfall. Based on the availability of rainfall, these are of two types:

- Moist deciduous forests
- Dry deciduous forests

Moist deciduous forests are found in areas receiving 100 to 200 cm annual rainfall. The type of vegetation commonly found along the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats are of this type. This type of vegetation is also seen along the hills of Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh as well as in the Chota Nagpur. Teak, Sal, Shisham, Mouva, Sandalwood etc. are common in these forests.

Dry deciduous forests are confined to the other parts of Peninsular Plateau receiving 70 to 100 cm of annual rainfall. It gives way to thorn forests and shrubs as we move closer to the areas with scanty rainfall. With the onset of droughts, these trees completely shed their leaves and the forests turn to grasslands having leafless trees. Teak, rosewood, axle wood, bamboos etc are common here.

### **Tropical Thorn Forests**

This type of vegetation is common along the regions with high temperature and an annual rainfall below 75 cm. Short trees are seen here and there. Acacia, euphorbia, date palms, a few varieties of grass etc are the common ones. The semi-arid regions of Maharashtra and Karnataka to the east of Western Ghats, and the dry regions of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu have this type of vegetation.

### **Southern Montane Forests**

The vegetation along the higher reaches of the plateau such as the Western Ghats, Vindhya ranges, the Nilgiri Hills etc are generally included in the category of southern montane forests. The places situated above 1500 metres have temperate vegetation, below which sub-tropical vegetation is seen.

The sub tropical vegetation along the Nilgiris, Palani, Anamalai etc are called as Shola forests.

### **Soil Types in Peninsular Plateau**

Most of the soil types found in the Peninsular Plateau are in-situ soils. The soils found here can be classified as black soil, red soil, laterite soil and mountain forest soils.

#### **In-situ Soils and Transported Soils**

In-situ soils are the soils that rest over the place at which they are formed.

Example: Black soil

The soils carried away by rivers, wind etc. and deposited somewhere else are called Transported soils.

Example: Alluvial soil



## Plateau where the earth's history slumbers

### Black Soil

You know that the northwestern part of the Deccan Plateau is a vast lava plateau. Black soils are formed as a result of long-term weathering of lava rocks called basalt in this region.

Black soils are found mainly in the states of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and partly in Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

What are the other names by which these soils are known?

### Red Soil

Red soil is formed by the weathering of very old crystalline metamorphic rocks of the Peninsular Plateau. Even though it is called as red soil in general, in some places, it also appears in brown, grey and yellow colours. The red colour is mainly due to the presence of considerable quantity of iron in this soil.

### Laterite Soil

Laterite soil is formed as a result of leaching of minerals such as silica and lime from the soil at places experiencing alternating periods of heavy rain and drought. In the Peninsular Plateau, laterite soil is mainly found along the Western Ghats, the Eastern Ghats, Rajmahal Hills, Vindhya and Satpura mountains and Malwa Plateau. Being less fertile, this soil is generally not arable, but through fertilisation it is used extensively for plantation crops such as tea, coffee, rubber and arecanut.



Fig 3.11  
Black Soil



Fig 3.12  
Red Soil



Fig 3.13  
Laterite Soil

### Mountain Soil

In South India, mountain soil is seen along the Western and the Eastern Ghats. This soil is suitable for the plantation crops, especially tea, coffee, spices and tropical fruits in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Other than the above discussed soils, in accordance with the physiography and climate, there is a wide variety of regional soil types in Peninsular Plateau.

### Agriculture in Peninsular Plateau

Even though the plateau regions are generally not suitable for agriculture when compared to the plains, crops such as rice, wheat, cotton, sugarcane and tobacco as well as plantation crops such as tea and coffee are being cultivated in different parts of the Peninsular Plateau. Agriculture is possible only in selected regions due to the constraints such as undulating topography, fluvial eroded surface soil, steep slopes, thin top soil, exposed rocks and a few scattered hills.

Plantation crops dominate in the Western Ghats. Tea and coffee plantations are quite common in the Nilgiris. But paddy is also being cultivated here by making hill terraces.



Fig 3.14  
Coffee Plantation

**Coffee:** Karnataka is the leading producer of coffee in India. The state owns about 59 percentage of the coffee plantations and 71 percentage of coffee production in India. Kerala, with 22 percentage of production, stands second. Rich varieties of coffee such as Arabica and Robusta are mainly cultivated.



## Plateau where the earth's history slumbers

**Tea:** The tea plantations in the plateau are mainly confined to the Nilgiri Hills and the Western Ghats spread over Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. The region stands out with 44 percentage of the plantations and 25 percentage of the total production in India. Being labour-intensive, the sector provides a lot of employment opportunities, both in plantations and in the allied industries.



Fig 3.15  
Tea Plantation



### The Seven Coffee Seeds that made History

Coffee cultivation in India was started by the latter half of 17th century. It was Bababudan, a Muslim priest, who brought seven coffee seeds from Arabia and started coffee cultivation in the hill ranges of Chikamagaluru in Karnataka. This region, which is the birth place of Indian coffee, is known as Bababudan Hills. Coffee plantations and coffee industries developed further since the British rule.



**Sugarcane:** The most favourable condition for sugarcane cultivation persists in the Deccan Plateau region even though the Northern Plains dominates in the area of cultivation. Let's see the favourable conditions here.

- Black lava soil in the Deccan Plateau
- Tropical climate and long crushing season
- Comparatively high sucrose content in the tropical variety of sugarcane



Fig 3.16  
Sugarcane Plantation



Which is the largest sugarcane producing state in India?





Fig 3.17  
Cotton Plantation

**Cotton:** Even though cotton is a Kharif crop, the cotton cultivation in Peninsular India begins by the month of October and is harvested from January to May. This is because it is essential to have seven frost free months in the early growing period. Cotton requires 21 Degree Celsius to 30 Degree Celsius of temperature and 50 to 100 cm annual rainfall. But cotton is also cultivated in low rainfall areas with the help of irrigation. The black

soil in the Deccan-Malwa Plateau regions is the most suited for cotton cultivation. Gujarat is the leading producer in India, followed by Maharashtra.

### Storehouse of Minerals

Mineral resources in India are largely concentrated in the crystalline rock layers and the lower hilly tracts of Peninsular Plateau. Chota Nagpur Plateau is termed as the heartland of minerals. The Chotanagpur-Odisha Plateau which spreads over Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha, is the richest mineral belt in India. This region is rich in metallic and non-metallic minerals such as coal, iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite and copper. Based on the availability of mineral resources, the Peninsular Plateau can be divided as different mineral zones:



Fig 3.18  
Iron Ore Mine



Fig 3.19  
Coal Mine



### 1. Northeastern Plateau Region

The Chotanagpur- Odisha plateau region is the largest mineral belt. This region spreads over Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha. Minerals such as coal, iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite and copper are being mined in this region.

### 2. Central Region

Minerals such as manganese, bauxite, limestone, marble, coal, mica, iron ore and graphite are largely obtained from the central region which spreads over Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

### 3. Southern Region

Minerals such as iron ore, bauxite and lignite are seen along this region which spreads over the Karnataka Plateau and the adjoining parts of Tamil Nadu.

### 4. Southwestern Region

Iron ore, clay etc. are largely obtained from this region which spreads over western Karnataka and Goa.

### 5. Northwestern Region

The Aravali range in Rajasthan and the adjoining parts of Gujarat are rich in copper, lead, zinc, uranium and mica.



Find out the location of major mining regions from the given map (Fig. 3.20). List out the major minerals found in each state.



Fig 3.20



Prepare a map showing the distribution of major minerals and incorporate in My Own Atlas.



## Life in Peninsular Plateau

The Peninsular Plateau is moderately populated. In the earlier stages, human settlements in the Peninsular Plateau were limited due to non-arable topography and continental climate. Later, with the beginning of mining activities, development of road-rail network and emergence of mineral-based industries, people were attracted to the plateau. Scope of commercial agriculture based on irrigation and technological possibilities also led to an increase in population here.

Gradually the state capitals as well as the mining and industrial centres grew into larger urban centres.



Fig 3.21



- ▶ Identify the major metropolitan cities in the Peninsular Plateau from the given map ( Fig. 3.21).
- ▶ Mark and label the major cities in the map and incorporate in My Own Atlas.

Peninsular Plateau is a perfect example for the human effort overcoming the physical obstacles through human resource development, thus making impossible things possible.



### Extended activities

1. Mark and label the major mountain ranges, hills and plateau regions of the Peninsular Plateau in a map and prepare a chart.
2. Prepare a map showing the major rivers of the Peninsular Plateau and display it in the class room.
3. Mark the major mining regions of the Peninsular Plateau in a map with appropriate symbols and display in the Social Science Lab.
4. Find out the major industries in the Peninsular Plateau and analyse the role of mineral resources and agriculture in their distribution pattern.