

# Worksheet

## The Southern Plateaus

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### Question 1: Fill in the blanks

- Hilly regions to the east and west of the Southern Plateau are called **The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.**
- Chambal has a **Northern** flow.
- River **Narmada river** divides the Plateau region into two parts.
- **Plateau** Lands are also called Table Lands.
- Rivers **Narmada** and **Tapti** join the Arabian Sea.

### Tips:

- The plateau is located between two mountain ranges, the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.
- The river flows north-northeast through Madhya Pradesh, running for a time through Rajasthan, then forming the boundary between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
- The Narmada flows westwards in the depression between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges. The plateau is watered by the east flowing Godavari and Krishna rivers.
- A plateau is a levelled area of land, plain at the top, like a table. Therefore it is known as table land.
- The Narmada and the Tapti are the only major rivers that flow into the Arabian Sea. The total length of Narmada through the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat amounts to 1312 km.

### Question 2: Match the following

1	Chambal	Tribals
2	Tapti	Dacoits
3	Bastar	Arabian Sea
4	Nagarjuna Sagar	Maharashtra
5	Godavari	Krishna

### **Chambal - Dacoits**

The exact reasons for the emergence of dacoity in the Chambal valley has been disputed. Most explanations have simply suggested feudal exploitation as the cause that provoked many people of this region to take to arms.

### **Bastar - Tribals**

The major tribes of the Bastar region are the Gond, Abhuj Maria, Bhatra. Bhatra are divided into subcastes

### **Tapti - Arabian Sea**

The Narmada and the Tapti are the only major rivers that flow into the Arabian Sea.

### **Nagarjuna Sagar - Krishna**

Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is a masonry dam across the Krishna River at Nagarjuna Sagar which straddles the border between Nalgonda district in Telangana and Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh.

### **Godavari - Maharashtra**

The Godavari is India's second longest river after the Ganga. Its source is in Trimbakeshwar, Maharashtra.

### **Question 3: Answer the following questions briefly**

**(a) What is the most common source of irrigation in the Plateau region?**

**Answer :** Mostly prevalent in the uneven and relatively rocky plateau of peninsular India, tanks are the most popular method of irrigation in the states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

**(b) Which rivers drops down the hills to form the famous Jog Falls?**

**Answer :** Jog Falls is created by the Sharavati dropping 253 m (830 ft), making it the third-highest waterfall in India after the Nohkalikai Falls

**(c) Why do rivers in the Plateau region go dry in summers while the rivers in the northern plains do not?**

**Answer :** The source of these rivers is not snow. Hence, they are seasonal and dry out during summer. They do not flow through high hills, so the rate of erosion is very low.

**True/False**

**Question 4: Write true/false for the following statements**

- The Central Highlands include the Malwa Plateau and the Chotanagpur Plateau. **(True)**
- Most of the India's coal is mined from the Damodar valley. **(True)**
- Kanyakumari marks the southernmost tip of the southern plateau region. **(True)**
- The Plateau is not at all important for Indian economy. **(False)**
- The rivers in the Plateau region are rain fed rivers. **(True)**

**Tips:**

1. The Central Highlands in India are composed of three main plateaus, namely the Malwa plateau, the Deccan Plateau and Chota Nagpur Plateau.
2. The coalfield lies in the Damodar River valley and covers about 110 square miles (280 square km). The bituminous coal produced there is suitable for coke (most of India's coal comes from the Jharia and Raniganj fields in the valley).
3. It is the southern tip of Indian subcontinent. The southernmost town in mainland India, it is sometimes referred to as 'The Land's End'. The town is situated 90 km south of Trivandrum
4. The Plateau is of immense use for the economy of India.
5. The rivers of the Southern plateau are seasonal. They are rain fed, they flow very fast and form a number of waterfalls that are not very big.

**Question 5: From the map of the Southern- Plateau**

1. Name the state(s) through which the river Godavari runs. \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mark the Malwa Plateau and the Chotanagpur Plateau on the map.
3. Name the rivers which flow from East to West and fall in the Arabian Sea. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Chambal, Betwa, Ken and Son are the tributaries of river \_\_\_\_\_
5. Name the rivers which flow from West to East and fall in the Bay of Bengal. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_