

Meghalaya-Mikir Uplands

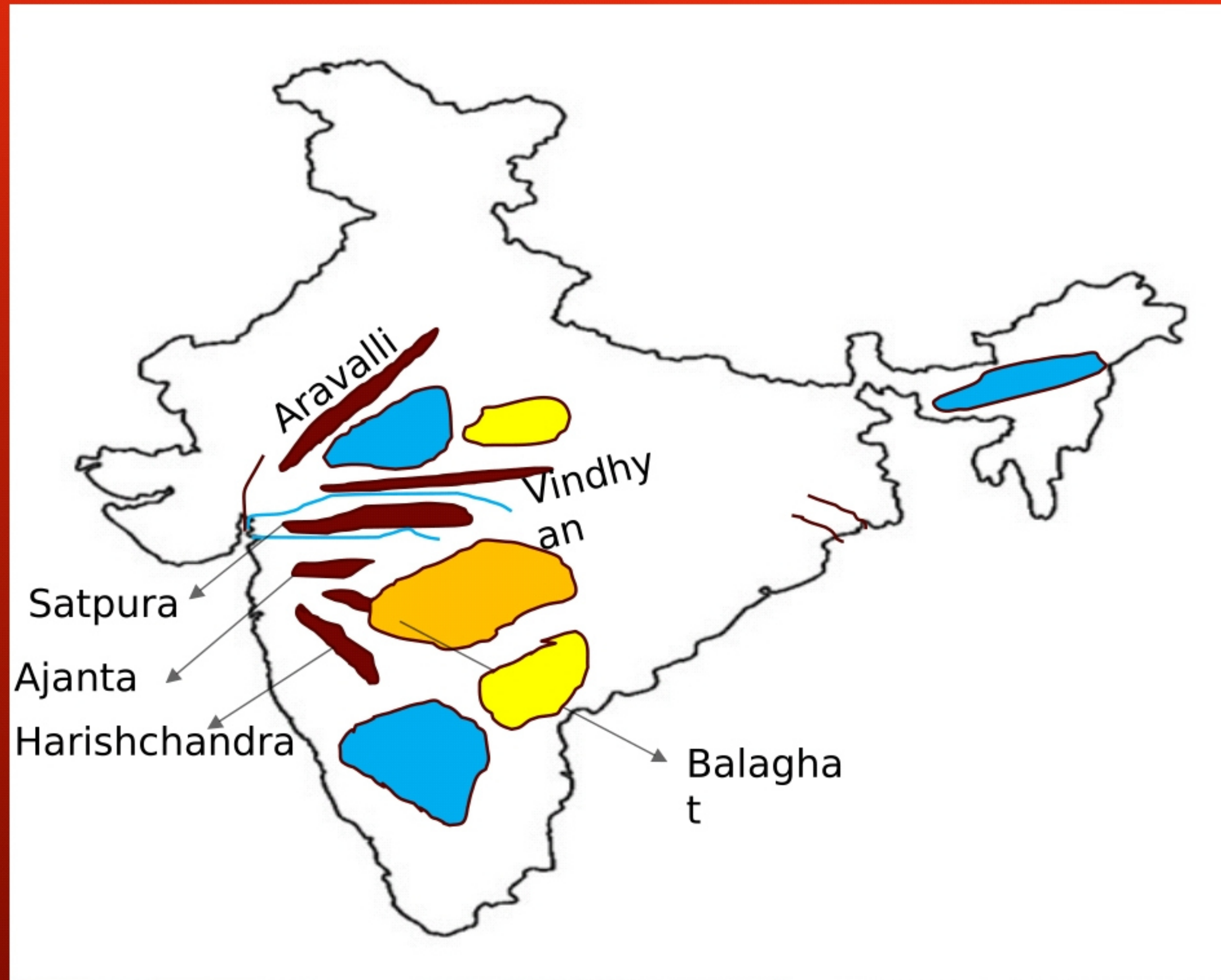
- The Meghalaya-Mikir Uplands consisting of the Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and the outlying Mikir and Rengma hills is a tableland which has been detached from the Indian Peninsula through Malda Gap.
- It is bordered by the Dhansiri river in the east and the Singimari in the west.
- The Shillong peak (1961m) is the highest peak of the area.
- Mikir Hills are detached from the Meghalaya Plateau and are surrounded by plains on three sides.
- The southern ranges known as the Rengma Hills have an average elevation of 900m. The area is characterized by radial drainage with Dhansiri and Jumna being the main rivers.

Karnataka Plateau

- The region has an average elevation between 600-900m. Mulangiri (1923m) is the highest peak (Baba Budan hills), followed by Kudremukh (1892 m).

Telangana Plateau

- The region has two small physiographic units:
 - Telangana - The Telangana is a long belt of peneplains mainly developed over the gneissic rocks. Its northern and north-eastern margin is occupied by the Godavari valley which is distinct due to its faulted structure.
 - Rayalaseema Upland - The Rayalaseema Upland is divided by the Penner. (The Rayalaseema Plateau is a vast tableland forming northward extension of the Karnataka Plateau.



Maharashtra Plateau

- The basaltic sheet has a thickness of more than 2,000 m and has been formed by the consolidation of the lava that erupted subaerially about 60 to 65 million years ago.
- It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the Deccan Plateau from the Sahyadri.

Mahanadi Basin

- The Mahanadi Basin is also called Chhattisgarh Plain.
- The Mahanadi with its tributaries like Seonath, Hasdo, Mand etc. drain this area and form the radial pattern.
- The area is characterized by red and yellow soils which are suitable for rice cultivation.

- The Chhattisgarh Plain is bordered by a series of hills and plateaus. The northern boundary is formed by the Lormi plateau, Pendra plateau, Chhuri hills and Raigarh hills. This area is largely formed by ancient granites and gneisses with their characteristic rounded rolling topography.
- The Durg Uplands are rounded and rolling granitic and gneissic areas. The southern rimland includes the Rajhara Hills in southern Durg district and the Raipur Uplands in southeastern Raipur district (300-500m). The Rajhara Hills contain Dharwarian rocks in which iron ore is mined for Bhilai steel plant.

Dandakaranya Region

- Its Abujhmar hills provide one of the richest iron-ore deposits at Bailadilla Range.