

# Coastal Regions of India for Competitive Exams

Coastal Plains of India is the geography and important topic for all aspirants who is preparing for competitive exams i.e. SSC, State government, Railway, Bank etc.

Today, In this article, you will learn about Coastal regions of India including features, MCQs questions and answers, and many more. We will include only important points of Coastal Plains that could be important for your next or upcoming Govt examination. Hence, read this article carefully. You can write down important points in your notebook or You can print out the page.

***We will include these following topic in this article:***

- Coastal Plains of India
- Eastern Coastal Plains of India
- Western Coastal Regions of India
- Features of Coastal Plains of India

## Coastal Regions of India

India is surrounded by water on three sides and the length of the **Indian coastline is 7516.6 kms**. The Indian coastline extends from Bay of Bengal in the east to Indian ocean in the south to Arabian sea in the west. India has a coastline that touches 13 states and union territories.

The coastal states of India are:

- **Gujarat** (1214.70 km)
- **Maharashtra** (652.60 km)
- **Goa** (101 km)
- **Karnataka** (280 km)
- **Kerala** (569.70 km)
- **Tamil Nadu** (906.9 km)
- **Andhra Pradesh** (973.7 km)
- **Odisha** (476.4 km)
- **West Bengal** (157.50 km)

The coastal union Territories of India are:

- **Daman and Diu** (42.20 km)
- **Lakshadweep** (132 km)
- **Puducherry** (47.6 km)
- **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** (1962 km)

## Important Points of Coastal Plains of India

- The length of the coastline **touching** the mainland of the country is **5422.6 km**. Whereas the coastline **away** from the mainland is **2094 km** long.
- The state of **Gujarat** has the longest coastline.
- The state of **Goa** has the shortest coastline.
- The **seashore** or the coastline, is the area where land meets the sea or the ocean or a line that forms the boundary between the land and ocean which is often called the ground line.
- The **territorial waters** of a country are known as its territorial sea.
- The range of the territorial sea of any country is measured from its coastline, towards the open ocean.

## Eastern Coastal Plains of India

The eastern coast of India spans from West Bengal in the north to Tamil Nadu in the south, passing through Andhra Pradesh and Odisha, and features the deltas of four major rivers - Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari, and Cauvery. These fertile deltas are highly productive for agriculture, with the delta of the River Krishna earning the nickname "**Granary of South India**".

The eastern coast is further categorized into **three regions**.

- The **Utkal coast** stretches between Chilika Lake and Kolleru Lake, and is wider than the western coastal plains. It receives heavy rainfall and supports crops like rice, coconut, and banana.
- The **Andhra coast**, located between Kolleru Lake and Pulicat Lake, forms a basin for the Krishna and Godavari rivers.
- The **Coromandel coast** spans from Pulicat Lake to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu, and experiences a dry summer followed by rainfall during winter due to the northeast monsoons.

## Western Coastal Plains of India

The Western Coastal Plains of India stretch from Gujarat in the north to Kerala in the south, passing through Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka. It spans 1500 km north to south, with a width ranging from 10 to 25 km, and has its widest point off the Bombay coast on the West Continental Shelf, which is rich in oil.

The Malabar Coast along the Western Coastal Plains features many beautiful lagoons, making it a popular tourist destination.

The Western Coast is narrower than the Eastern Coast and is divided into **4 sub-regions**.

- The **Kachchh and Kathiawar coast**, located to the south of Kachchh, was formerly a gulf formed by the deposition of silt by the Indus. It is covered with shallow water during monsoons and divided into Great Rann in the north and Little Rann in the east.
- The **Konkan coast**, extending from Daman to Goa, is known for its production of rice and cashew crops.
- The **Kanada coast**, extending between Madgaon and Mangalore, is rich in iron deposits.
- Finally, the **Malabar coast**, stretching from Mangalore to Kanyakumari, is relatively broad and features lagoons running parallel to the coast in southern Kerala.

## Features of Coastal Regions of India

- **Geography:** The coastal regions of India have many features like sandy beaches, rocky cliffs, mangroves, estuaries, deltas, lagoons and coral reefs.
- **Climate:** The coastal regions have a tropical climate with high humidity and heavy rainfall. The monsoon season lasts from June to September and brings heavy rainfall to the region.
- **Agriculture and Fishing:** Agriculture and fishing are the primary occupations of the people living in the coastal areas. Coconut, cashew and mango plantations are common in the west coast, while paddy and fish farming are prominent in the east coast.
- **Culture and Tradition:** The coastal regions of India are culturally rich and diverse. The region is home to several indigenous communities such as Koli, Karwar, Konkani and Tulu. The region also has a rich history of trade, with several ports along the coast serving as important trading centers in the past.
- **Tourism:** India's coastal regions are popular tourist destinations, with numerous beaches, temples and historical sites attracting tourists from around the world. Popular tourist destinations include Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.