

## CONCLUSIONS

In the present study an attempt has been made to delineate the geomorphic evolution of the Kim river basin during the Late Cenozoic. The main conclusions of the study are as follows:

1. The Kim river has carved out an independent drainage basin in a structurally complex and tectonically active area. This is attributed to the tectonically active nature of the various ENE-WSW trending structural elements of the area in addition to the regionally important Narmada-Son Fault (NSF) showing the same trend.
2. The Kim basin is divisible into three morphostructural domains. Morphostructural domain I includes the upland area of the Kim river basin which consists of Deccan Trap Formation and associated dykes. The dykes trend in ENE-WSW and form a series of prominent linear ridges with steep slopes. The ridges are responsible for the rugged topography and the ENE-WSW trending drainages. The various rivers have