





# WBCS MAINS 2022



## GEOGRAPHY

# PHYSICAL DIVISION OF INDIA PART-2



LIVE

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16 AUGUST 2022



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## PHYSIOGRAPHY OF INDIA

### The Northern Plains



## The Northern Plains

The alluvial deposits delivered by the rivers Indus, Ganga, and the Brahmaputra form the northern plains. The plain, which stretches for about 2400 kilometers and is 150 to 320 kilometers wide, is a densely populated physiographic division. It is an agriculturally productive part of India, with a rich soil cover, adequate water supply, and a favorable climate.



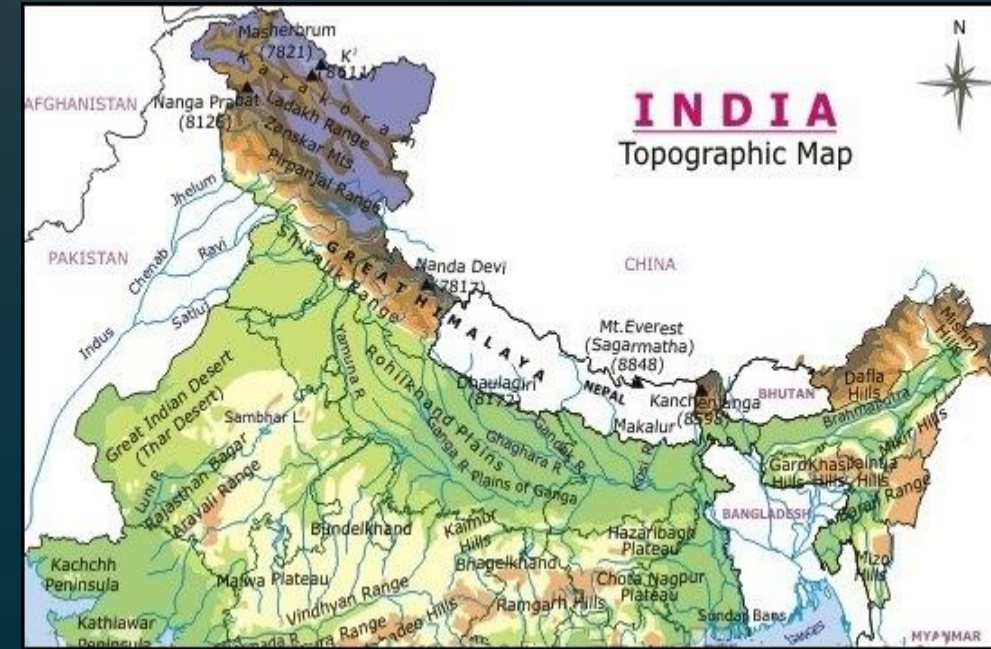


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## What are Northern Plains exactly?

1. The interaction of the three major river systems, the Indus, Ganga, and the Brahmaputra, as well as their tributaries, has formed the northern plain.
2. The typical width of these plains varies between 150 and 300 kilometers.
3. The maximum depth to which alluvium deposits can be found ranges from 1000 to 2000 m.
4. They are separated from the Shivaliks to the south by the Himalayan Frontal Fault (HFF).
5. The Purvanchal hills border the plains on the eastern side.



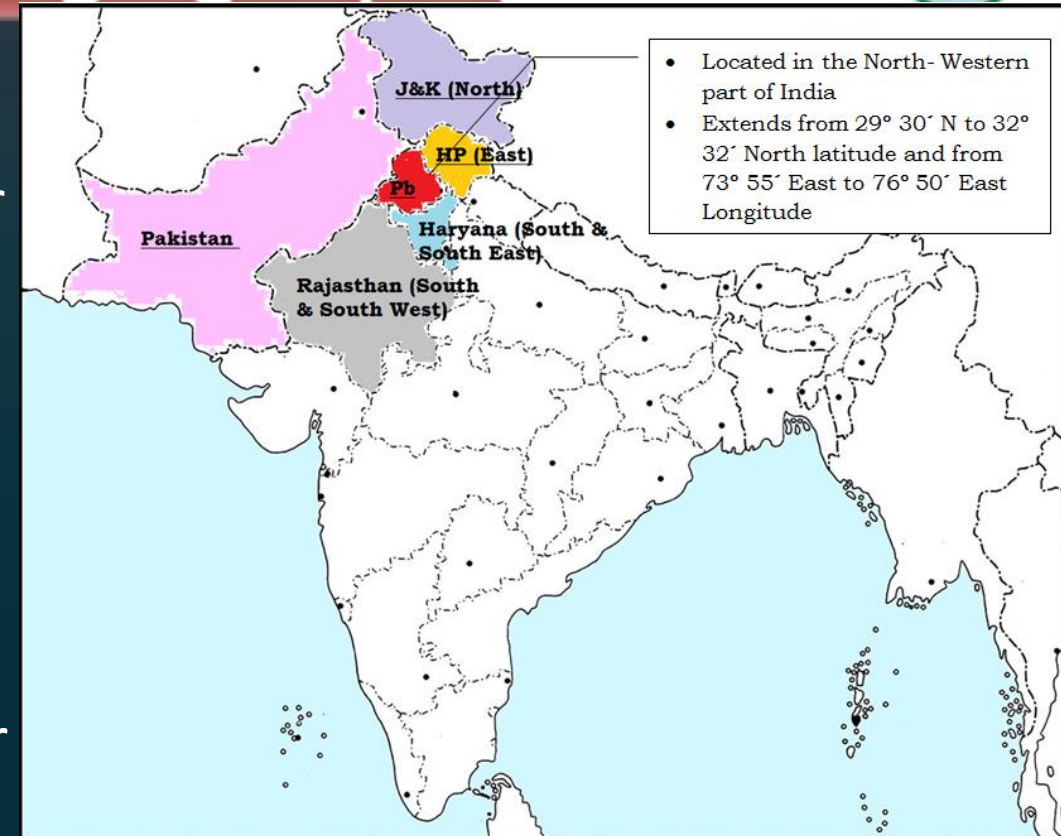


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## Punjab Plains

- The Punjab plains are located in the northwest corner of the northern plain.
- The Delhi-Aravalli ridge separates it from the Ganga plains in the east.
- The Indus and its tributaries, such as the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej, form this.
- Pakistan controls a large portion of these plains.
- It's divided into many Doabs (do-"two" + ab-"water or river" = "a region or land lying between and reaching the confluence of two rivers").



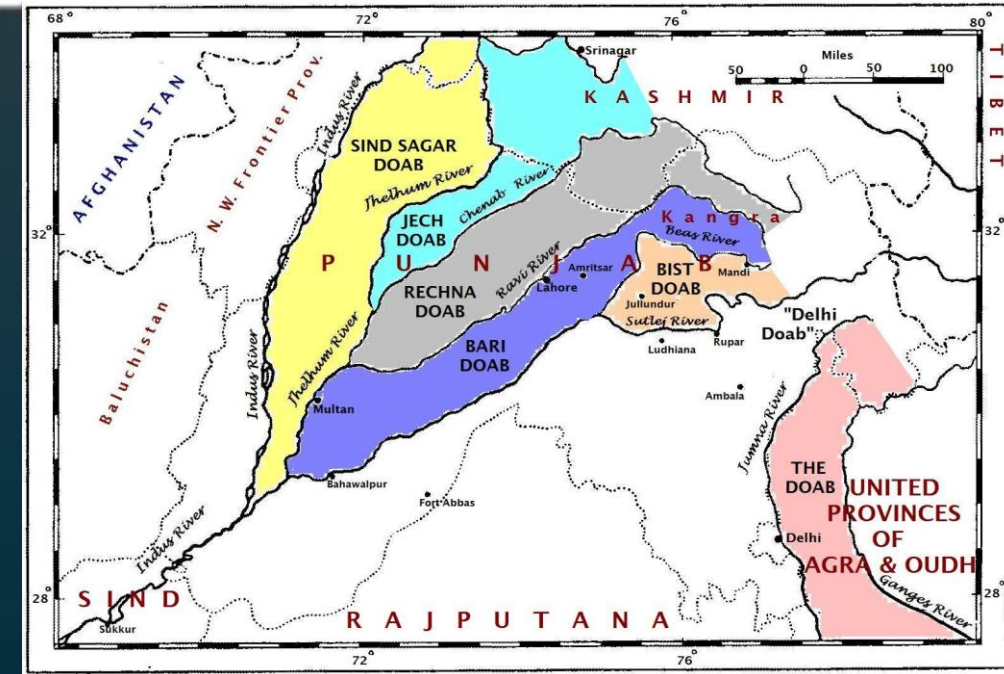


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## Punjab Doabs

- Sindh Sagar Doab: Between the Indus and Jhelum rivers is the Sindh Sagar Doab.
- Jech Doab: Between the Jhelum and Chenab rivers lies the Jech Doab (also Chaj Doab) (a small portion of the Jech Doab is Majha).
- Rechna Doab: Between the Chenab and Ravi rivers lies the Rechna Doab (a considerable portion of which is Majha).
- Bari Doab: Between the Ravi and the Beas rivers lies the Bari Doab (a considerable portion of which is Majha).
- Bist Doab: Between the Beas and the Sutlej rivers is the Bist Doab (or Doaba).

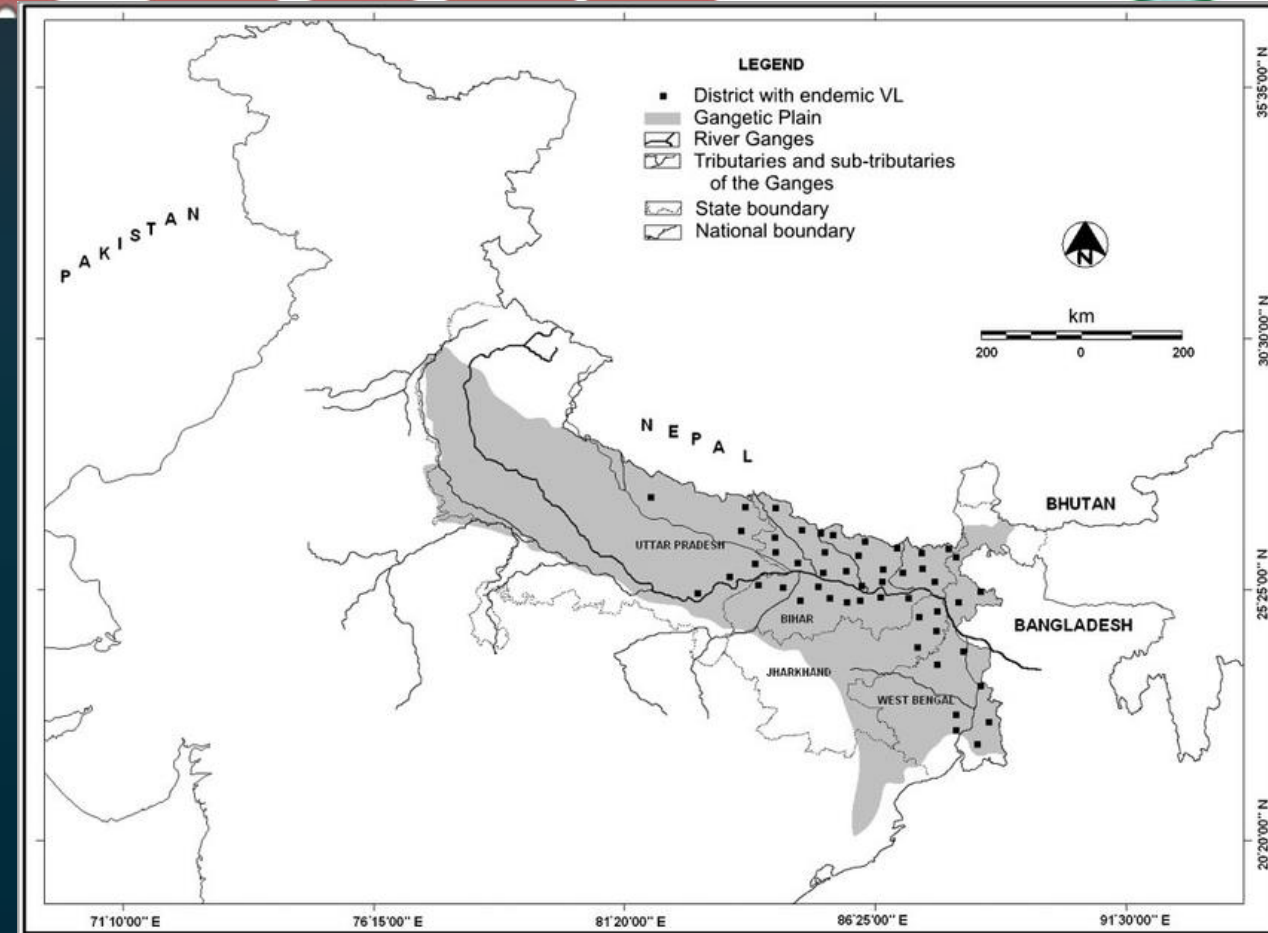






## Ganga Plains

- Between the Yamuna catchment in the west and the Bangladesh border in the east are the Ganga plains.
- Almost all of the rivers are constantly changing their courses, making this area vulnerable to flooding.
- In this regard, the Kosi River is well-known. It's been dubbed the 'Sorrow of Bihar' for a long time.







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## Ganga Plains

- The Ganga plains encompass the northern states of Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, a portion of Jharkhand, and West Bengal in the east.
- The Ganga-Brahmaputra delta is the world's largest delta.
- The Sunderbans, or tidal forests, cover a large portion of the coastal delta.
- Bhabar, Tarai, Bhangar, Khadar, levees, abandoned courses, and other topographical variations can be found in these plains.

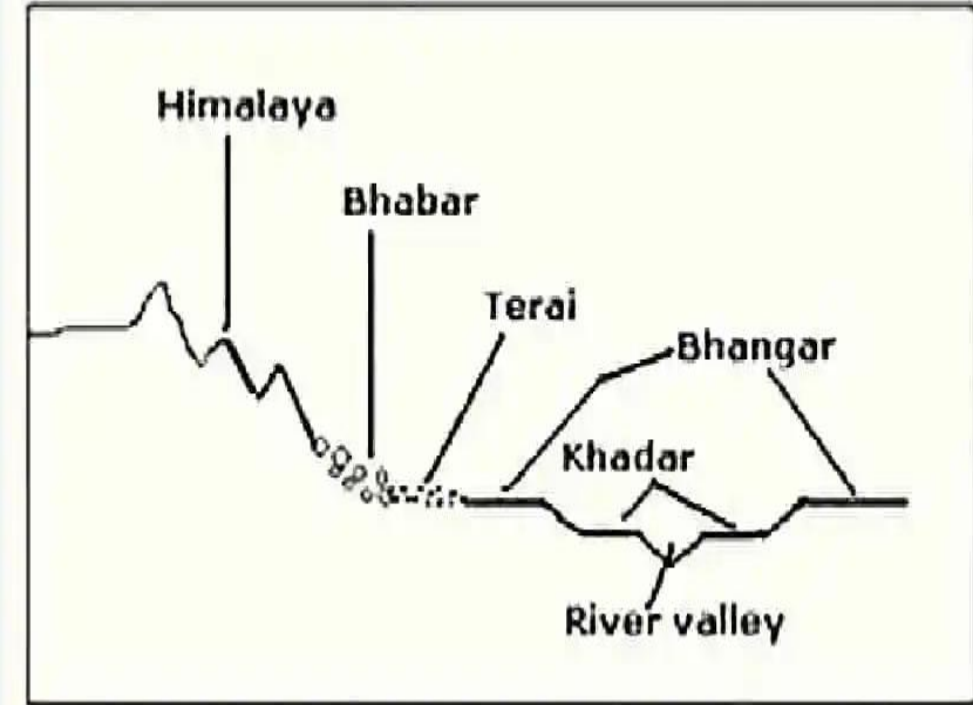




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- **Topographical Variations**
- These can be classified into three categories from north to south as
  - the Bhabar
  - the Terai and
  - the alluvial plains
- The Khadar and the Bhangar are the further subdivisions of alluvial plains.



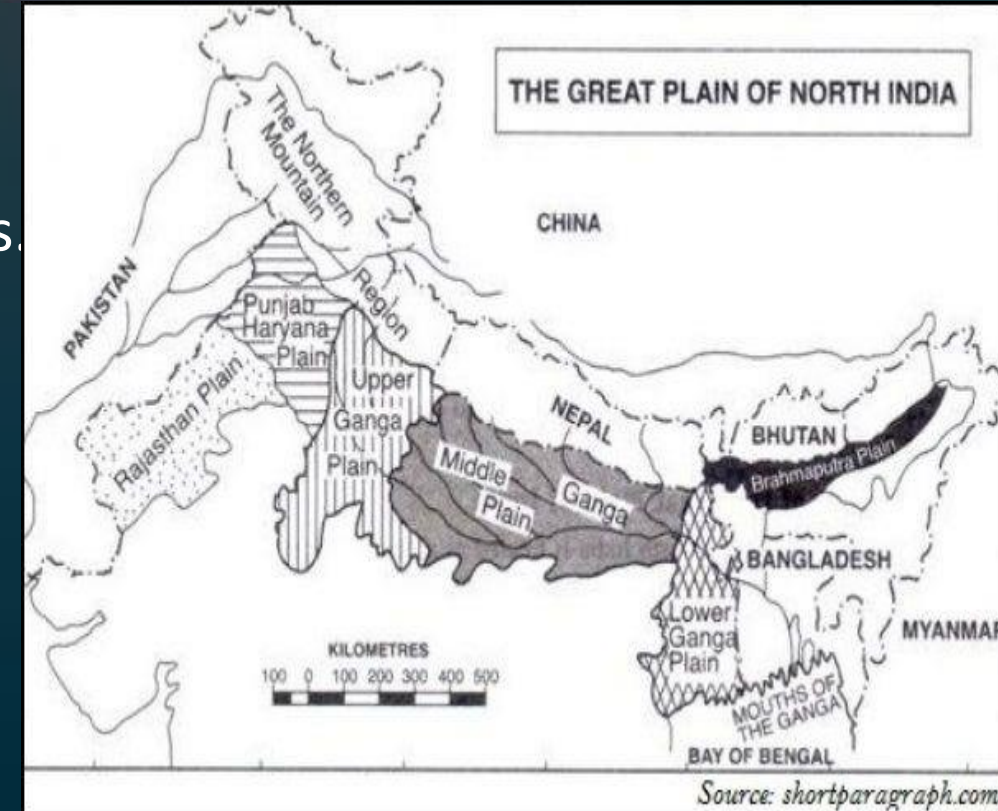


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## Bhabar

- A. At the break-up of the slope, Bhabar is a thin band that runs parallel to the Shiwalik foothills for 8-10 kilometers.
- B. As a result, streams and rivers flowing from the mountains deposit heavy materials such as rocks and boulders in this zone, and at times, they disappear entirely.
- C. Crop cultivation is not possible in the Bhabar tract. In this area, only giant trees with deep roots grow.
- D. The Bhabar belt is narrow in the east and wide in the western and northwestern hilly regions.





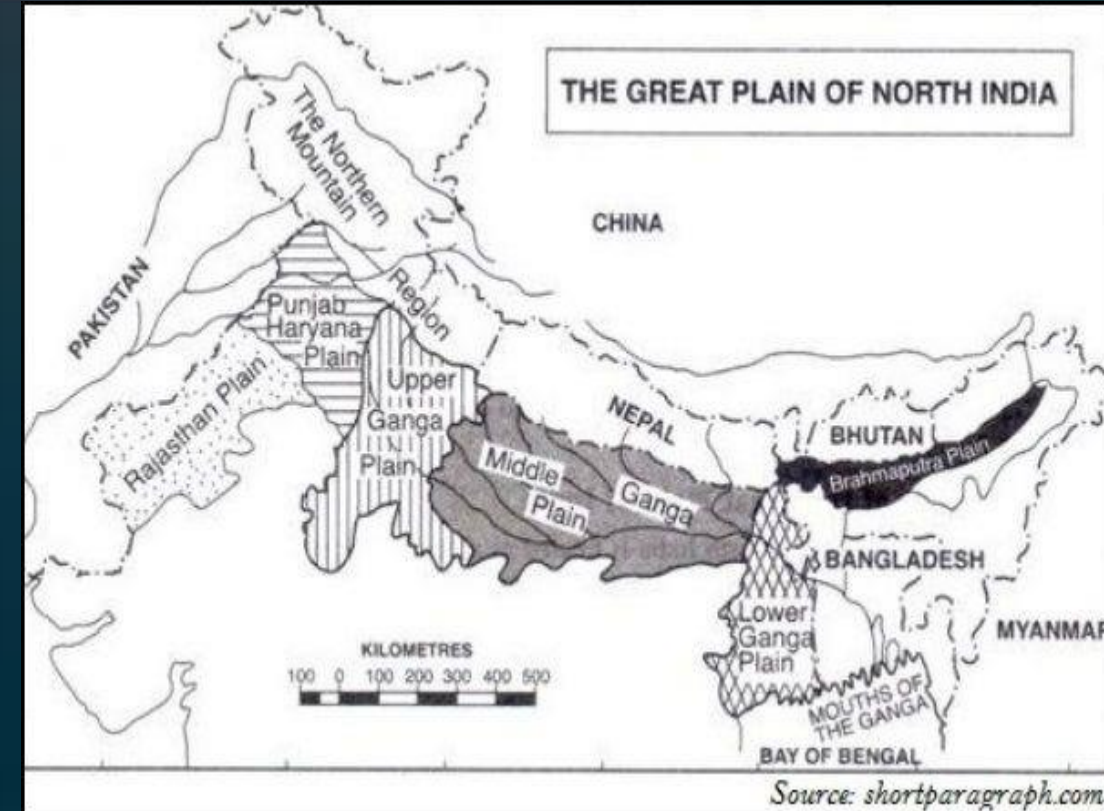


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## Tarai

The Tarai belt lies to the south of the Bhabar. It has a width of about 10-20 km, and most of the streams and rivers re-emerge without having been properly channelized. As a result, they generate the Tarai, which is characterized by marshy and swampy environments. This area has a lush growth of natural vegetation and is home to a diverse range of wildlife



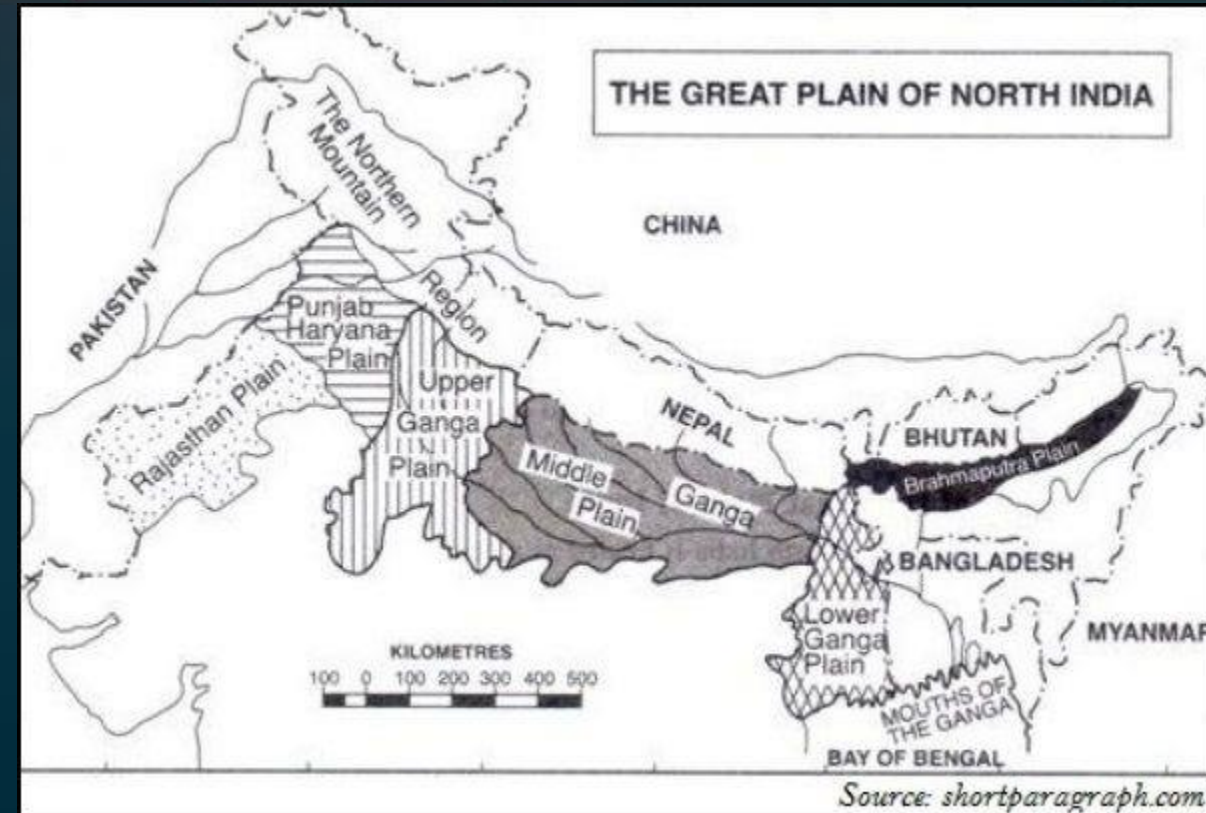


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## The Alluvial Plains

- The alluvial plains are further subdivided into Khadar and the Bhangar.
- Khadar and Bhangar
- The Bhangar and Khadar, respectively, are a belt of old and modern alluvial deposits to the south of Tarai.
- The riverine islands and sandbars of the Brahmaputra plains are well-known.
- The majority of these locations are prone to flooding and altering river courses, resulting in braided streams.





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## Awadh Plain

It is located in the central part of Uttar Pradesh, between Purvanchal (E) and Rohilkhand (W).

It was previously known as the granary of India.

Lucknow, Kanpur, Rae Bareilly, and Faizabad are the most important cities located here.







## Rarh Plain

- The Rarh region is located between the Chota Nagpur Plateau on the west and the Ganges River's main flow (which is constantly changing) on the east.
- The lower Gangetic plains, to the south of the Ganges River and to the west of its Bhagirathi-Hooghly distributary, are known as the Rarh plains.
- The altitude varies between 75 and 150 meters.
- Damodar is the main river in this plain.
- This is a heavily industrialized area
- Previously, the Rarh plain was notorious for its devastating floods.

