

Class - 3rd Sem
Paper - CC7

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Unit - I - 1 partial

Indian Geo - 3

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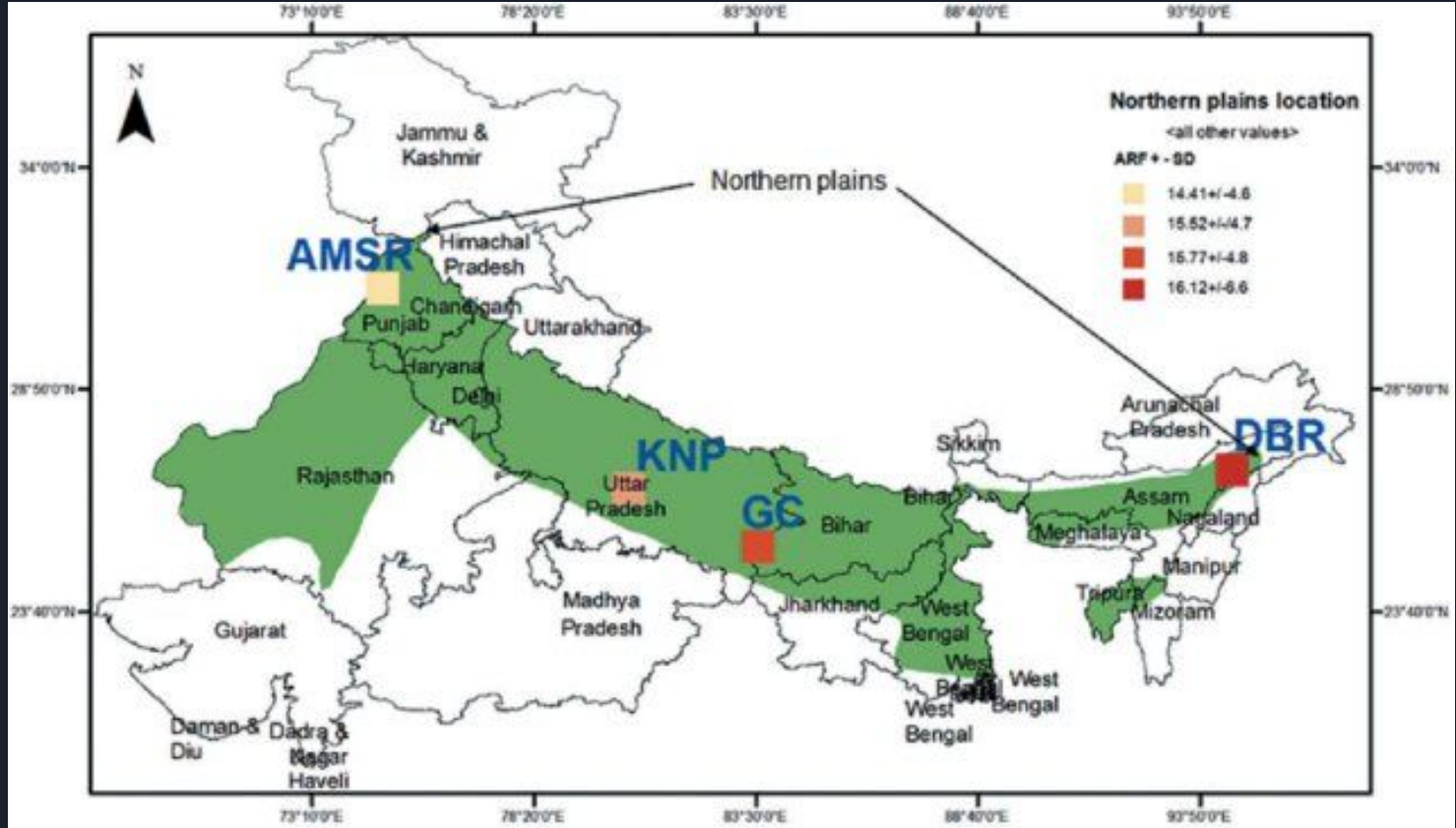
Topic Covered - Northern Indian Plain



Northern Indian Plain

- It is more popular as Indo-Gangetic Plain
- It is most fertile land of Indian Sub continent
- Northern Plain have several divisions
- It is formed just after the highland finishes
- Mainly formed with deposition of fertile alluvium

Northern Indian Plain



THE NORTHERN PLAINS OF INDIA





Location:

- Northern side Himalaya is located (Sivaliks)
- Especially HFF - Himalayan Frontal Fault adjoined with the plain in North
- In south, Peninsular Plateau is located
- In east side, Purvanchal is encircled it thoroughly
- In Western side, Indus River Can be found

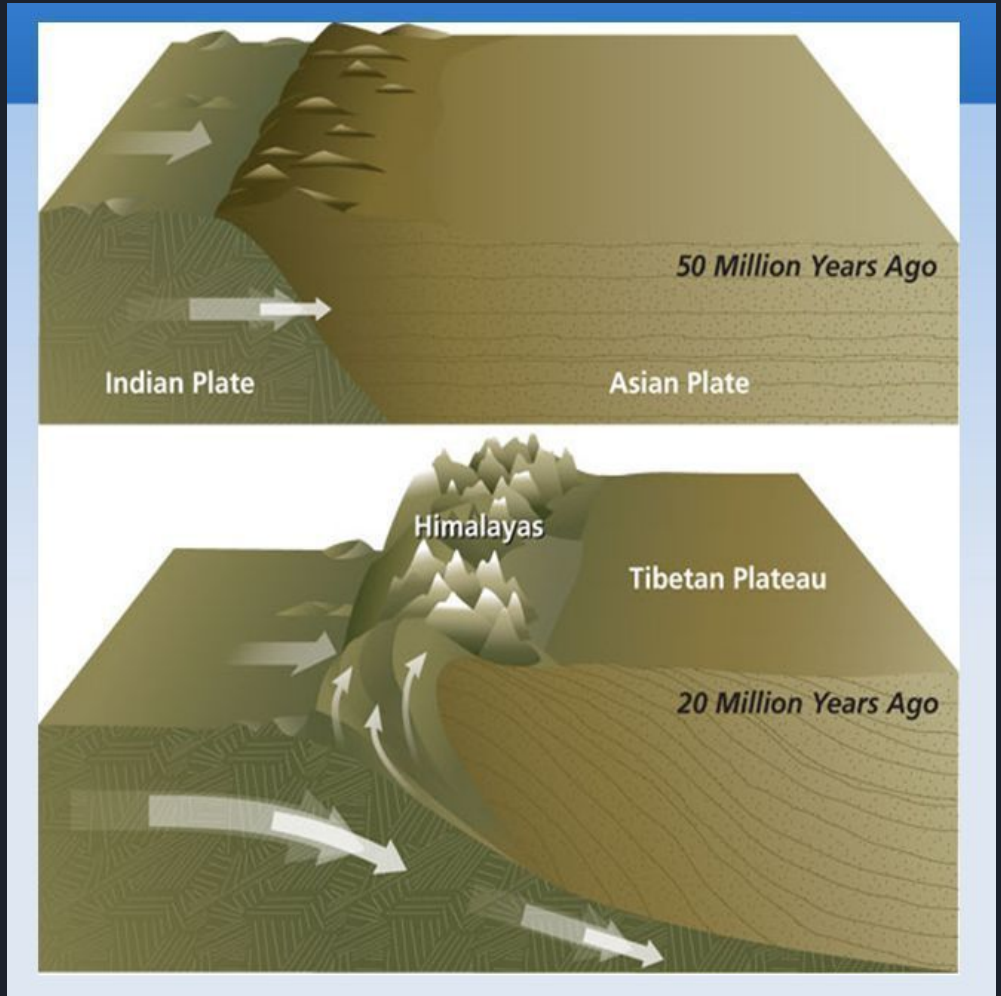


Basic Information:

- It is generally consists of alluvium zone formed by Indus River, River Ganga and River Brahmaputra.
- It is largest alluvial plain of the world
- The horizontal extension of this plain is nearly, 3200 Km and vertically extends upto 300 Km
- It is an horizontal Plain land with a depth of nearly 1000 to 8000 meter

Formation:

- As a consequences of formation of himalaya, a deep foreland basin also formed
- After time, through gradually deposition of alluvium, it evolved as Plain
- All the eroded materials from himalaya dumped into the basin





Division:

1. According to locational extent,
 - a. Rajasthan Plain
 - b. North Central Plain
 - c. Eastern Plain
 - d. Brahmaputra Plain

2. According to Physiographic extent,
 - a. Bhabar
 - b. Terai
 - c. Alluvial Plain



Rajasthan Plain

- Spreaded nearly 2 lakh square kilometer
- It lies in Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat
- Luni River is most prominent in this area
- It formed in Mesozoic Era



North Central Plain

- Consists of Haryana, Punjab and Western part of Uttar Pradesh
- The rivers of Ganga, Gomati, Gandak, Ghaghra and Yamuna flows through it.
- Fertile Zone and best uses for agricultural practices
- The depth of alluvium is nearly 8000m in Haryana



Eastern Plain

- It lies in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal
- The rivers of Ganga, Ghagra, Kosi, Gondok and Son flowing over the area
- Moribund Delta, Mature Delta and Tidal Delta in Bengal Basin which is located in southern part of west bengal



Brahmaputra Basin

- Most of the part extended in Assam
- Very fertile zone
- The Area encircled between Purvanchal, Part of Arakan Yoma, Seven Sister Hills and Meghalaya Plateau
- Part of Bengal Basin

Bhabar

- On the foot of Himalaya, from Indus to Teesta, 10 km patch West to East zone is called as Bhabar
- Through Alluvial Fan, all the coarser materials got deposited in the area
- The stream got disappeared due to porosity
- Not suitable for Agriculture



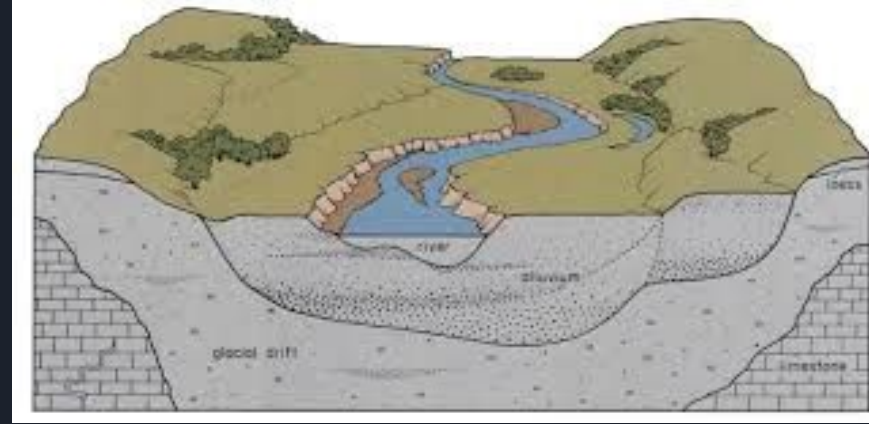
Terai

- Swampy and Marshy land located south of Bhabar with a stretch of 10-20 Km wide
- Physiographically less coarser materials deposited here, so due to lesser porosity, the streams got appeared again
- The swampy land formed as a result
- The forest got converted to agricultural land by mankind



Alluvial Plain

- ❖ Alluvial Plain also subdivided into two types
- ❖ Bhangar and Khadar
- ❖ Bhangar
 - Older Alluvium formed terraces higher from floodplain
 - The color of alluvium is dark and intense in lime (Kankar)
 - Bhur Formation - Ganga and Yamuna and Barind Formation - Bengal Delta
 - Had a trace of fossils
- ❖ Khadar
 - Newer Alluvium with nearer to streams
 - Porous, light coloured and sandy texture
 - Also referred as Betland and Dhayas





Have Questions? Ask Here

Source-

- Graphical:
- Map my India,
- <https://www.quora.com/Are-the-3-geographic-regions-of-Nepal-the-Terai-Pahad-hills-and-Himal-mountains>
- https://www.iihr.uiowa.edu/igs/alluvial-plains/?doing_wp_cron=1600911638.3991758823394775390625