

B.A. 6th Sem. (M)
N.E. India.

classmate
Date _____
Page 05

in Orissa. Here it is known as Siang and later as the Dihang. As it emerges into the valley, it is joined by the Lohit river and there on is known as the Brahmaputra. Throughout its course it is joined by numerous tributaries - there are nearly 15 tributaries in the northern bank and more than 100 in the southern bank. The dominant north bank tributaries can be identified as the Subansiri, Jia Bharsali, Menas and Sankosh etc. The major south bank tributaries like the Burhi Dihing, Dikhou, Dhansiri, Kopili, Kulsi, Krisnai etc.

The Barak sub-system of the Surma basin is the second largest basin in the region. The Barak river is the headstream of Meghna and rises in the Manipur hills (southern slopes of the Barail range in the Senapati district of Manipur). Major tributaries of the Barak river are Jiri, Chiri, Jaitinga, Dholai and Kushiara. In Thensang, Zumebats and Phek districts of Nagaland along with Ukhrul district of Manipur, the drainage is dominated by the Tizu basin and flows into the Chindwin. The tree rivers of Imphal, Thoubal and Iri join each other in the Logtak lake. The rivers of western Mizoram and Tripura drain into the Karai phuli river. All the major river systems of the region fall in the heavy rainfall zone and occurs floods and have immense hydroelectricity potential.

B.A. 6th Sem. (M)
N.E. India.

classmate

Date
Page 04

The Drainage Pattern: In general, the drainage pattern of the region have following sub-systems. There are -

- A) The Brahmaputra system that covered the entire state of Arunachal Pradesh, greater parts of Assam, greater part of Meghalaya and Nagaland except the eastern part.
- B) The Barak system that covered the southern parts of Assam, northern and western margins of Manipur, northern part of Mizoram and Tripura along with the southern margins of Meghalaya.
- C) The Chindwin system that covered the eastern parts of Nagaland and Manipur.
- D) The Aoladen basin that covered the southern and south-eastern parts of Mizoram.
- E) The Karnaphuli sub-system that included the western margins of Mizoram and southern parts of Tripura.

The Brahmaputra river rises in the high glacier of the Kailash range of Himalaya, south of Konggyer Tsho in Tibet. It is known as Tsan Po flows eastwards and then south-eastwards and entered into Arunachal Pradesh.

B. A. 6th sem (M)
N. E. India

classmate

Date
Page 03

plains with an area of $56,480 \text{ km}^2$, the Barak plain with ($6,962 \text{ km}^2$), the Imphal valley ($1,543 \text{ km}^2$) and the Tripura piedmont plain with an area of $3,500 \text{ km}^2$.

The Brahmaputra plain is a narrow elongated valley with an east-west distance of about 660 km and an average north-south distance of about 70 km. The Brahmaputra plains are the presence of alluvial fans coinciding with the Bhabar zone of the Terai.

The Barak plain is the headwater part of the Barak-surma-kushiyara plains lying largely in the Bangladesh.

The Manipur plain or the Imphal valley is a lacustrine product like the Kashmir Valley. The most important lake is located at Loktak.

(3) The Meghalaya-Karbi Anglong plateau:

It covers an area of approximately $32,281 \text{ km}^2$ about 12% of N. E. India.

The highest ^{elevation} in Tura-Kailas range is at Nokrek (1412 m). In the Karbi hills, the highest point is the Shillong peak (1961 m).

The Karbi hills which jut into the southern banks of the Brahmaputra, constricted the width of the valley. It is detached from the Meghalaya plateau by Kopili gorge and in the eastern side separated from Naga hills by Dhansiri river.

Descriptions of each divisions:

- 1) The Young Fold mountains - The mountain and hilly terrain in the region covers an area approximately $1,50,000 \text{ km}^2$ or nearly 60% of the total surface area of the region. It is the predominant features of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, greater part of Manipur, Mizoram and north-eastern parts of Tripura. The highest Himalayan peaks in Arunachal Pradesh are at Kangto (7090 m) and Gorichen (6538 m).

The Barail range enters the state of Nagaland at the south west and then extends to Manipur. The most important peaks are the Saramati (3826 m) and Natungse Kein (3420 m).

The Naga hills and the Barail range continue westward to divide the North Cachar into northern half aligned to the Brahmaputra valley and the southern half aligned to the Cachar plain.

The Patkai range with a north-east to south west trend extends into Manipur and encloses the intermontane valley of Imphal. These ranges have an elevation of between 750 to 300 m ASL.

- (2) The Recently filled alluvial plains: these are the Brahmaputra

RELIEF and DRAINAGE pattern of North-East India:

Relief: On the basis of geology and relief, the North-East India can be divided into following groups. There are -

1. The Hills and mountain or (The young fold mountains):

(a) The Himalayan mountain region with two sub-divisions of lesser and greater Himalayan regions,

(b) The eastern hills comprising the Dibang - Lohit Knot; Tirap - Patkai - Naga - Manipur - North Cachar hills;

(c) The Mizo - Tripura hills and the valley country.

2. The plains of Brahmaputra (the Bhabar Terai belt; northern and southern built up strips; flood plains, piedmont plains and southern foothill zone) Intermontane plains of Imphal; piedmont plains of Tripura and the Cachar plains in the Barak valley,

3. The plateau of the Meghalaya uplands and the Karbi plateau of Assam.