Review Of Research
Vol.2, Issue.3, Dec. 2012
ISSN:-2249-894X
Available online at www.reviewofresearch.net
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

ENVIRONMENTAL DIFFERENTIATION IN THE DISTRICT OF BHAGALPUR

EKBAL HOSSAIN

RESEARCH SCHOLAR, (NET-UGC)
UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY T.M. BHAGAL PUR UNIVERSITY .

Abstract:

Environmental difference is the total difference found on the ground in different directions in the district of Bhagalpur. These differentiations are in terms of landscape, climate, vegetation, soil types of human settlements. Hence, the physical and cultural variations of different segments of Bhagalpur come under the purview of this paper.

KEYWORDS

Riverine, monsoonal, chemical fertilizer, uncivilized, alluvium, flood plain, stagnant water, rain shadow.

INTRODUCTION

From north to south Bhagalpur apparent variations could be seen in landscape due to embankment erosion and deposion of river Ganga, the Badua, the Chanan, the Chir and the Kalkhalia rivers. The riverine flood plain of the Ganga in the north, the diara land in its central part, stagnant water in the Tal lands in the south along the natural level of the Ganga river. The extreme south is flood free upland plains. Similar variations could be seen as riverine vegetation in the north, diara land vegetation and others in the Tal land. The climate is mansoonal throughout the area but south Bhagalpur is semi-dry monsoonal because it fools under rainshadow zone of Chhota Nagpur Scarb Belt.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The main objectives are as follows :

(a)To know the regional differences of our environment where we live.
(b)Lessen the environmental pollution.
(c)The terrorism is not tenable.
(d)Less chemical fertilizer should be used because over use is detrimental.
(e)Industries should open in such a way which may not pollute our environment
(f)The crop up of slums and stuatters must be checked and the old one's eradicated.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ganesh Mandal (2006)1 in his historic study of crop combination highlighted the role of regional environment. Prerna Kumari (2009)2 assessed the cultural variations in Bhagalpur and the environment. Yogesh Ranjan (2011)3 stressed the role of rural-urban interactions in terms of trade and commerce. Aradhana Kumari (2011)4 analysed the regional differences of physical environment in the Kosi Basin.

Title:ENVIRONMENTAL DIFFERENTIATION IN THE DISTRICT OF BHAGALPUR
Source:Review of Research [2249-894X] EKBAL HOSSAIN yr:2012 vol:2 iss:3

MODEL FORMATION

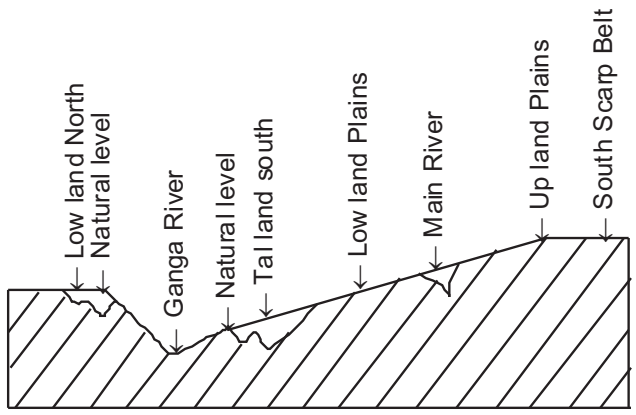

Fig. 5.1: Changing Environment of Bhagalpur District from North to South

ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM

Physically, the district of Bhagalpur is presenting quite a diverse landscape features owing to the presence of Ganga river in the middle and isolated hills as outlier of Chhotanagpur plateau in the south i.e. Khesar and Shahkund.

The northern side is completely flood plain land followed by the diaras of the Ganga river. On the south after the levee of the Ganga, the Tal land dominate the scene. Still south, the Tal is followed by upland plains of Jagdishpur and others (FIG. 5.2).

The river Ganga separates northern Bhagalpur with south. The northern plain district, which forms part of alluvial plains of Tirhut. The face of the land is plain and most of the rivers flow from north-west to the southest. The flood plain is called chaurland north of the Ganga and tal land south of the Ganga. Both sides of the river Ganga is dominated by diara land of Narayanpur and other. The south Bhagalpur plain is traversed by several streams having their catchment area in the hills of Santhal Parganas. Among those the Chandan, Chir and Badua rivers are important which are very wide in extent and torrent, but after reaching in plain lands in the north, it spits into different channels, like braided stream. Only the chanan, which flow through a hard soil of nodular limestone and make confluence with the Ganga near Champanagar two kilometre west of the city of Bhagalpur. The city of Bhagalpur is situated on a broad and well raised belt of limestone which extends along the southern bank of the Ganga river and provides protective barrier of the area south of Bhagalpur. The river Ganga at Sultanganj forms two currents divided by the Ajgaibinath temple on the central part of Ganga river. The remarkable formation of limestone about three kilometre broad runs almost continuously along the Ganga.

South of railway line from Sultanganj to Nathnagar the land is subjected to inundation during the rainy season from the chandan and the Ganga. This area is, known as Tal land. South of this land rises few feet again forming upland plains. This has a height of about 35 metre from the mean sea level.

About 48 kilometre south of Bhagalpur the land begins to rise again to about 40 metre where the hilly tract commence. The general slope of Bhagalpur district is from south to north at the rate of one metre at every 10 kilometre. The hills found in the district of Bhagalpur have a trend from north-east to the south-west. Most of them are residual hills of Vindhyan system where sand stone and limestone rocks are mostly found (FIG. 5.2).

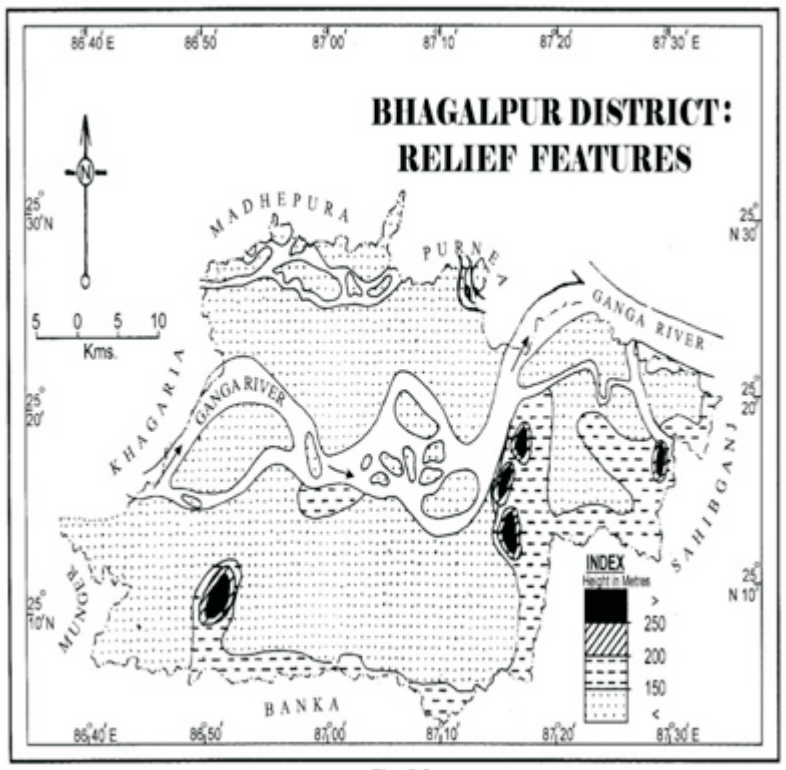

Fig. 5.2

In the Gangetic flood plain argillaceous mud is mostly found and the soil is reddish brown. The newer alluvium is found near the flood plains of the river while older alluvium is found on the upland plains. The Tal and diara land development of Bhagalpur district as well as in the agricultural development. This has been stated by K.R. Maurya while vising the English and Ibrahimpur. In terms of the programme of integrated rural development, the programme of generating self employment for men and women is quite essential so that the socio-economic development of villages may be possible. The diara land in Bhagalpur is infested with Gangauta and Yadavas is who are mostly illiterate and militant as they are poor and never learn how to behave in a better way with others. They believe in robbing, kidnapping, killing and vice of underworld as most of them are uncivilized. (FIG. 5.2).

CONCLUSION

Environment as natural, cultural and biotic is a dynamic element on the earth in terms of human being. Hence, its conservation is quite essential as man is the creator and utilizer of nature. The increased human interference either in the field of crop production and industrial activities are liable to pollute the environment and hence, only judicious regional variations must be maintained so that no excess and trash could be tenable in other to save our environment.

REFERENCES

1.Mandal, G. (2006) ; Crop combination in Bhagalpur District, Ph. D. Thesis.
2.Kumari, P. (2009) : Regional Inequalities in Bhagalpur District, Ph. D. Thesis.
3.Ranjan, Y. (2011) : Rural-urban Relation in the district of Bhagalpur, Ph. D. Thesis.
4.Kumari, A. (2011) : Inter-linking of River in Kosi Basin, Ph. D. Thesis.