

Various Aspect Of Irrigation in North Bihar

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Agriculture activities are directly or indirectly related to relief conditions, and temporal distribution of rainfall and soil characteristics. The region under perusal is a macro region lying in the middle gangetic plain. It has interior location causing a transitional type of geographical personality. It lies to the north of the trunk river Ganga which criss crosses the central part of Bihar in easterly direction. This plain is covered by immense expanses of unconsolidated sediments and therefore, remained neglected for long by the geologist who directed most of their energies to solid rocks 1 . It is only in the recent years that the nature of the thick pile of the quaternary deposits that make up the plains, the type and affinities of the basement beneath them and their tectonics have started to be unraveled with the advent of sophisticated geophysical techniques and deep drilling carried out mainly to meet the needs of the prospecting for hydro carbons 2 . The Indo-gangetic trough part of North Bihar is asymmetrical due to subsidence of five kilometers during the plio-pleistocene times to the north of the trough and very little to the south. As the subsidence was active in the trough very rapid uplift was going on immediately to the north. According to Ramchandran Rao (1973) the Indo-gangetic depression is divisible from east to west into five units of which one of them is the Ganga plain in Bihar.