



DATE: 29 MAY 2026

1 Bundelkhand Uplands and Baghelkhand Region (Source: The Indian Express)

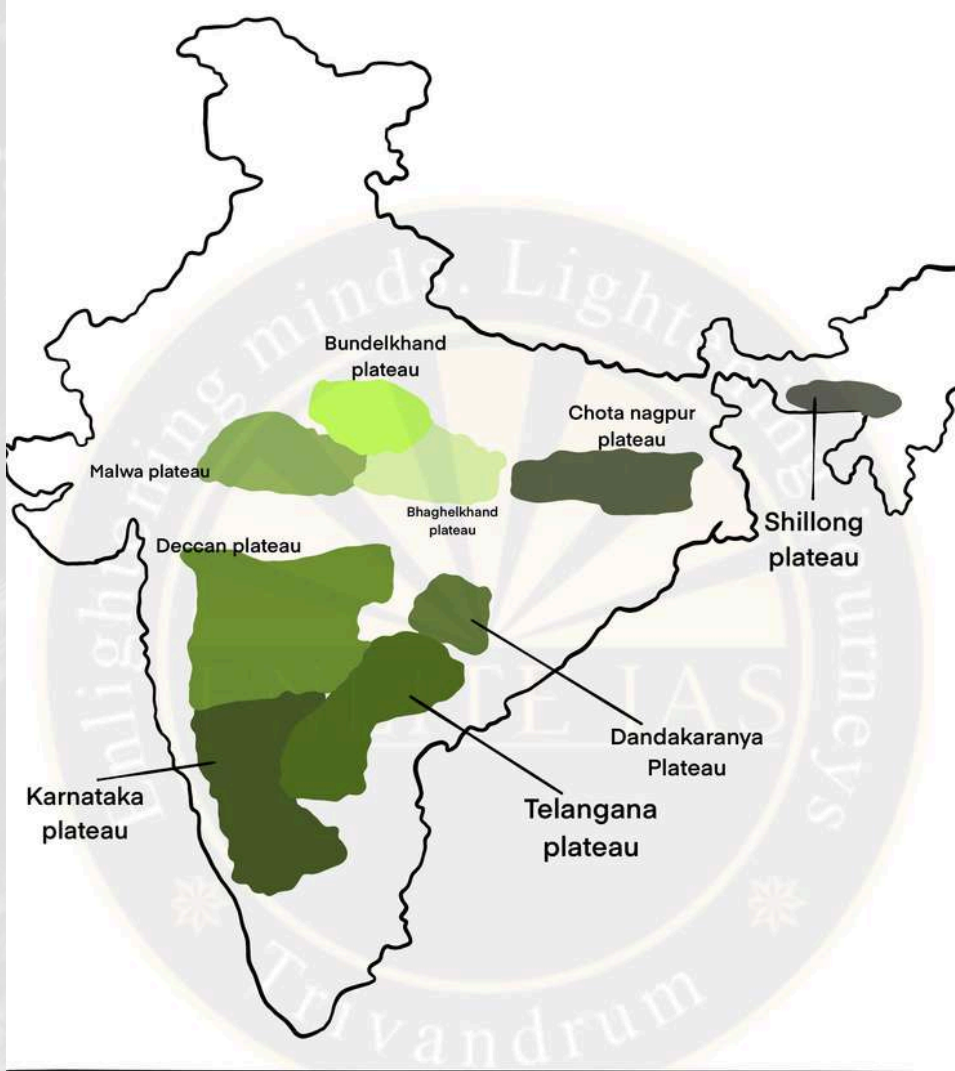
Bundelkhand Uplands	Baghelkhand Region
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bounded by Yamuna River, Madhya Bharat Pather, Vidhyan Scraplands, Malwa Plateau.• It is the oldest dissected upland of the Bundelkhand gneiss composed of granite and gneiss which spread of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.• Average elevation of the region is 300 – 600 m.• It is covered with black soil.• Rivers in the region are Ken, Betwa, Dhasan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Located east of the Maikal range.• The central part of the plateau acts as a water divide between the Son drainage system in the north and the Mahanadi river system in the south.• General elevation varies from 150 m to 1,200 m.• The region is composed of limestone and sandstone.



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2 Major Tributaries of the Brahmaputra River (Source: The Indian Express)

Left Bank Tributaries

- **Dhansiri River**
 - It originates from the Naga Hills in Nagaland.
- **Lohit River**
 - The River Lohit originates in eastern Tibet.
 - The river flows through the Mishmi hills to meet the Siang at the head of the Brahmaputra valley.
 - The Lohit Valley is densely forested and features a mix of alpine and subtropical vegetation.
- **Dibang River**
 - Originates close to the Tibetan border at an altitude of more than 5000 m.
 - The Mishmi hills are found along the upper course of the Dibang River.

Right Bank Tributaries

- **Subansiri River**
 - Also called the Gold River, it is famous for its gold dust.
 - Flows through Arunachal Pradesh and is ideal for kayaking.
- **Kameng River**
 - Kameng River in the eastern Himalayan mountains originates in the Tawang district of Arunachal Pradesh.
 - The Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary and the Kaziranga National Park are located near the Kameng River.
- **Manas River**
 - Manas River is a transboundary river in the Himalayan foothills between southern Bhutan and India.
 - It flows through Royal Manas National Park in Bhutan and its contiguous Manas Wildlife Sanctuary in India.



Brahmaputra River System

3 El Niño (Source: The Hindu)

El Niño (meaning “the little boy” in Spanish) is a climate pattern that describes the unusual warming of surface waters in the eastern Pacific Ocean, which occurs irregularly in 2 - 7 years

Formation

- Trade winds weaken or reverse, reducing the westward push of warm water.
- Warm water shifts eastward toward the Americas.
- Upwelling of cold, nutrient-rich water off South America weakens.
- Walker circulation collapses/weakens, altering global weather patterns.

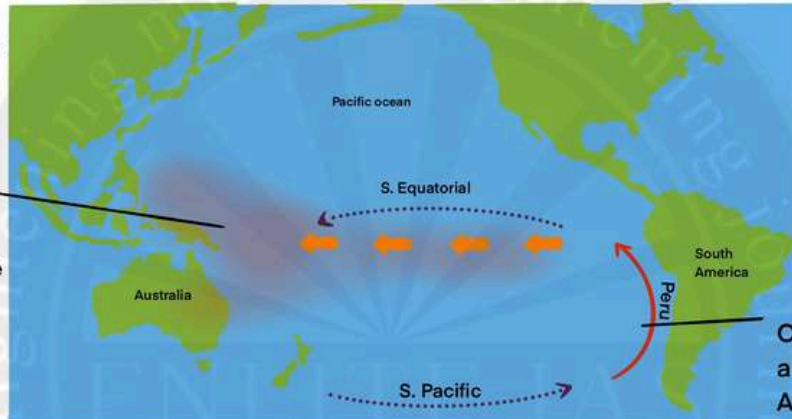
Impacts

- El Niño weakens the southwest monsoon, resulting in below-normal monsoon rainfall, and the onset of the southwest monsoon may be delayed.
 - Uneven distribution of rainfall and cause drought like situation.
- Poor monsoons fail to adequately replenish major reservoirs and underground aquifers, causing acute water stress for irrigation and drinking in the subsequent months.
- Deficient rainfall severely impacts Kharif (summer-sown) crops like rice, pulses, and sugarcane, leading to delayed sowing and lower crop yields.
- Lower agricultural output drives food inflation, reduces rural income and consumer demand, and strains government fiscal management through drought-relief spending.

THE EL NINO PHENOMENON

NORMAL YEAR

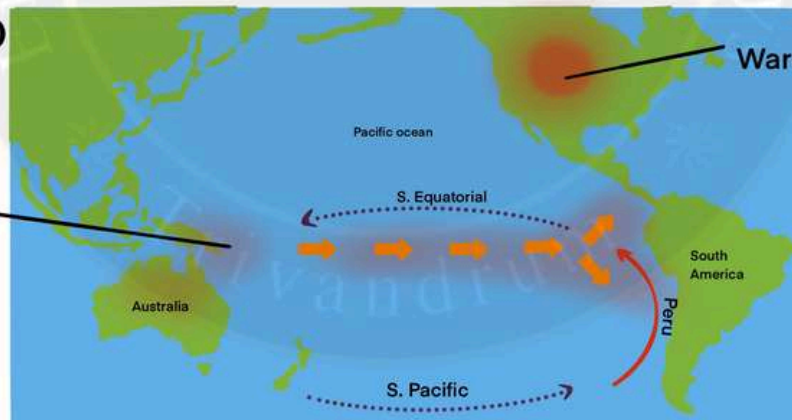
Equatorial winds gather warm water pool toward the west



Cold water along South American coast

EL NINO YEAR

Easterly winds weaken warm water to move eastward.



Warmer winter