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My contact with civilscafe started with the free mains Answer writing in the telegram channel..Thoufeek sir and Tojin sir helped me in this giving individual and thorough feedback which helped me improve my answer writing even before prelims.. The interview guidance also helped me in boosting my confidence and finding expected questions..

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QUICK FACTS -

RIVERS

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FINAL PUNCH - Quick Facts - RIVERS**1. Indus**

Origin: Originates from a glacier near Bokhar Chu in Kailash range in Tibet near Lake Manasarovar. In Tibet, it is known as '**Singi Khamban; or Lion's mouth**'.

Tributaries:

- Zaskar joins at Leh
- Nubra river originates from Siachen glacier - tributary of Shyok river
- Shyok, Gilgit, Garang, Dras, Hunza
- Crosses Himalayas at deep gorge near Attock - North of Nanga Parbat (syntaxial bend)
- Kabul river from Afghanistan joins at Attock
- Khurram, Toch and Zhob Gomal are other tributaries
- Above Mithankot - joined by Panjnad
 - **Jhelum** -
 - Originates at a **spring in Verinag** in **Kashmir Valley**
 - Flows through Srinagar & Wular lake
 - Steep sided gorge through Pir Panjal range
 - Joins Chenab at Trimmu
 - **Chenab** -
 - Originates from near the **Bara Lacha Pass** in the **Lahul-Spiti** part of the **Zaskar Range**.
 - Largest tributary of Indus
 - Formed by 2 smaller rivers - Chandra and Bhaga - together form Chandrabhaga river
 - Joins Satluj after receiving waters of Jhelum and Ravi.
 - **Ravi** -
 - Source in **Kullu hills** near the **Rohtang Pass** in Himachal Pradesh.

- Drains the area between the **Pir Panjal** and the **Dhaola Dhar ranges**.
- Joins Chenab
- **Beas** -
 - Originates in **Beas Kund** near the **Rohtang Pass in HP** close to source of river Ravi
 - Crosses the Dhaola Dhar range
 - Lies entirely within Indian territory
 - Meets the Satluj river at **Harike in Punjab**
- **Satluj** -
 - Rises from the **Mansarovar-Rakas Lakes** in western Tibet
 - It is known as **Langchen Khambab**
 - Enters India through the **Shipki La** on the Tibet-Himachal Pradesh boundary.
 - It cuts a gorge in Naina Devi Dhar, where the famous **Bhakra dam** has been constructed.
 - Joined by the **Beas at Harike**.
 - From near **Ferozpur to Fazilka** it forms the boundary between **India and Pakistan**
 - It receives the collective drainage of the Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum rivers.
 - It joins the Indus a few kilometres above **Mithankot**.

Indus empties into the Arabian Sea south of Karachi.



2. Ganga

Origin: It rises in the **Gangotri glacier near Gaumukh** in Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand. Known as the **Bhagirathi**

Tributaries:

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- Alaknanda has its source in the **Satopanth glacier** above Badrinath
- Alaknanda consists of the Dhauli and the Vishnu Ganga which meet at **Joshimath or Vishnu Prayag**
- **Nandaprayag** where Rivers Alaknanda and Nandakini meet.
- Pindar joins it at **Karna Prayag** while Mandakini or Kali Ganga meets it at **Rudra Prayag**
- At **Devprayag**, the Bhagirathi meets the **Alaknanda** - known as the Ganga



Vishnuprayag = Alaknanda River + Dhauliganga River

Nandaprayag = Alaknanda River + Nandakini River

Karnaprayag = Alaknanda River + Pindar River

Rudraprayag = Alaknanda River + Mandakini River

Devprayag (Ganga) = Alaknanda River + Bhagirathi River

- Flows through - Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, West Bengal
- Left bank tributaries are the Ramganga, the Gomati, the Ghaghara, the Gandak, the Kosi and the Mahananda
- **Yamuna**
 - Western most and the longest tributary
 - Source in the **Yamunotri glacier** on the western slopes of Banderpunch range
 - It joins the Ganga at **Prayag (Allahabad)**.
 - It is joined by the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken on its right bank
 - **Chambal** rises near **Mhow** in the Malwa plateau of Madhya Pradesh
 - Hindan, Rind, Sengar, Varuna, etc. join it on its left bank.

- **Sarda or Saryu river**
 - Rises in the **Milam glacier** in the Nepal Himalayas - known as the **Goriganga**.
 - Along the Indo-Nepal border, it is called **Kali or Chauk**, where it joins the Ghaghara
- **Gandak** comprises two streams, namely Kaligandak and Trishulganga - rises in the Nepal Himalayas between the Dhaulagiri and Mount Everest
- **Kosi**
 - Antecedent river with its source to the north of Mount Everest in Tibet
 - Main stream **Arun** rises from there
 - It forms **Sapt Kosi** after uniting with the river Arun
- **Ramganga** is comparatively a small river rising in the **Garhwal hill**. Joins the Ganga near Kannauj
- **Son**
 - Originates in the **Amarkantak plateau**.
 - Forms a series of waterfalls at the edge of the plateau
 - Joins Ganga at Arrah, west of Patna
- **Mahananda** rises in the **Darjiling hills** - joins the Ganga as its **last left bank** tributary in West Bengal
- **Damodar**
 - Rises from Chotanagpur Plateau where it flows through a rift valley
 - Finally joins the Hugli.
 - Barakar is its main tributary
 - Known as the 'sorrow of Bengal' - now tamed by the Damodar Valley Corporation, a multipurpose project.



3. Brahmaputra

Origin: Originates from **Angsi glacier** located on the northern side of the Himalayas in Tibet in the Kailash range near the Mansarovar lake. Earlier thought to originate from Chemayungdung glacier.

Brahmaputra River, called **Yarlung TsangPo** in Tibetan language. Turbulent and dynamic river carves out a deep gorge in the Central Himalayas near

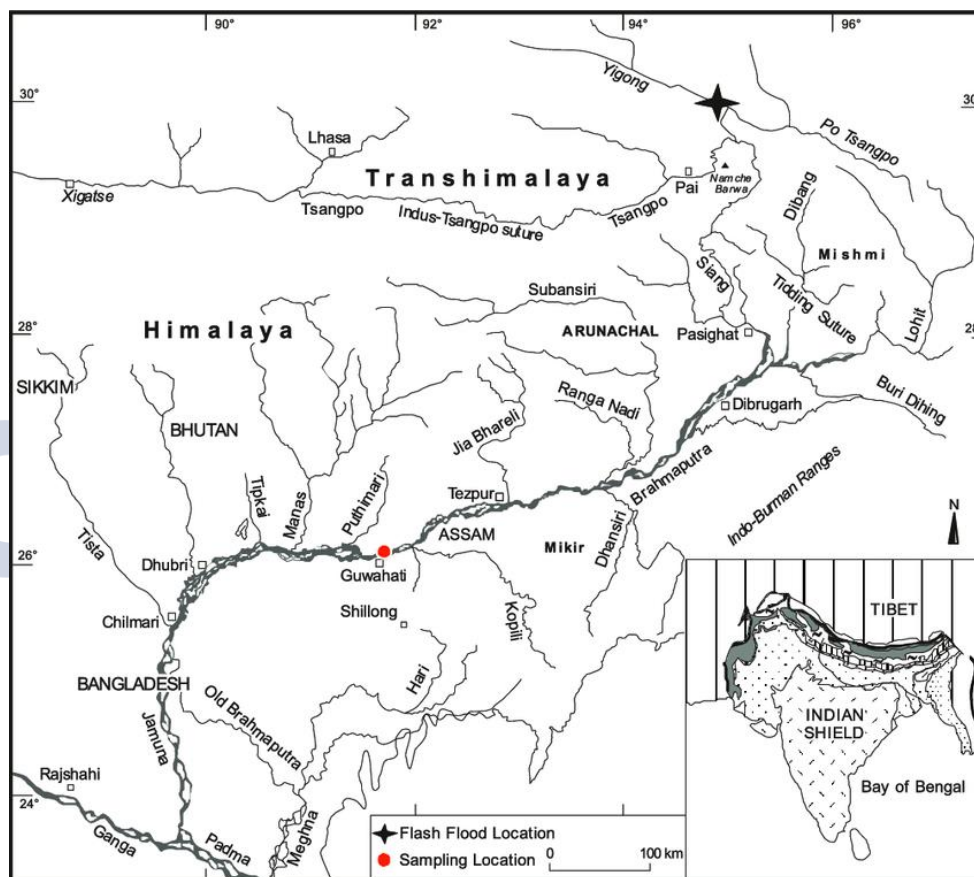
Namcha Barwa

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Tributaries:

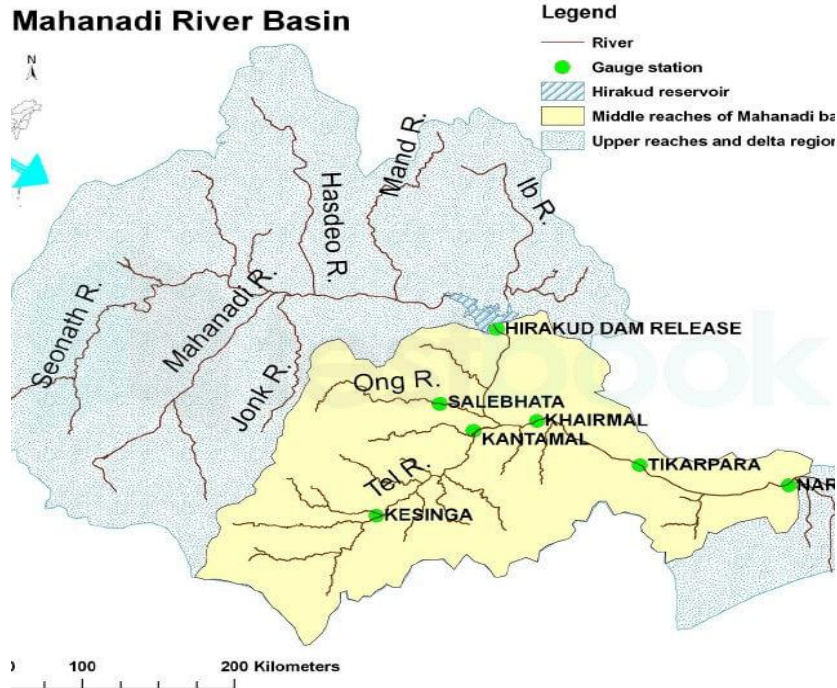
- Emerges from the foothills as **Siang or Dihang** and enters India west of Sadiya town in Arunachal Pradesh
- Main left bank tributaries, **Dibang or Sikang** and **Lohit** joins to form the Brahmaputra.
- Major left bank tributaries are the **Burhi Dihing and Dhansari** (South)
- Important right bank tributaries are the **Subansiri, Kameng, Manas and Sankosh**

- Brahmaputra enters into Bangladesh near Dhubri and flows southward.
- **Tista** joins it in Bangladesh from where the river is known as the **Jamuna**.
- It finally **merges with the river Padma**, which falls in the Bay of Bengal.
- Also known as **red river** - as the soil of this region is naturally rich in iron content, bringing the colour red to the river with a high concentration of red and yellow soil sediments.



4. Mahanadi

Mahanadi rises near **Sihawa** in Raipur district of **Chhattisgarh**. Its main tributaries are the **Seonath, the Jonk, the Hasdeo, the Mand, the ib, the Ong and the Tel**.

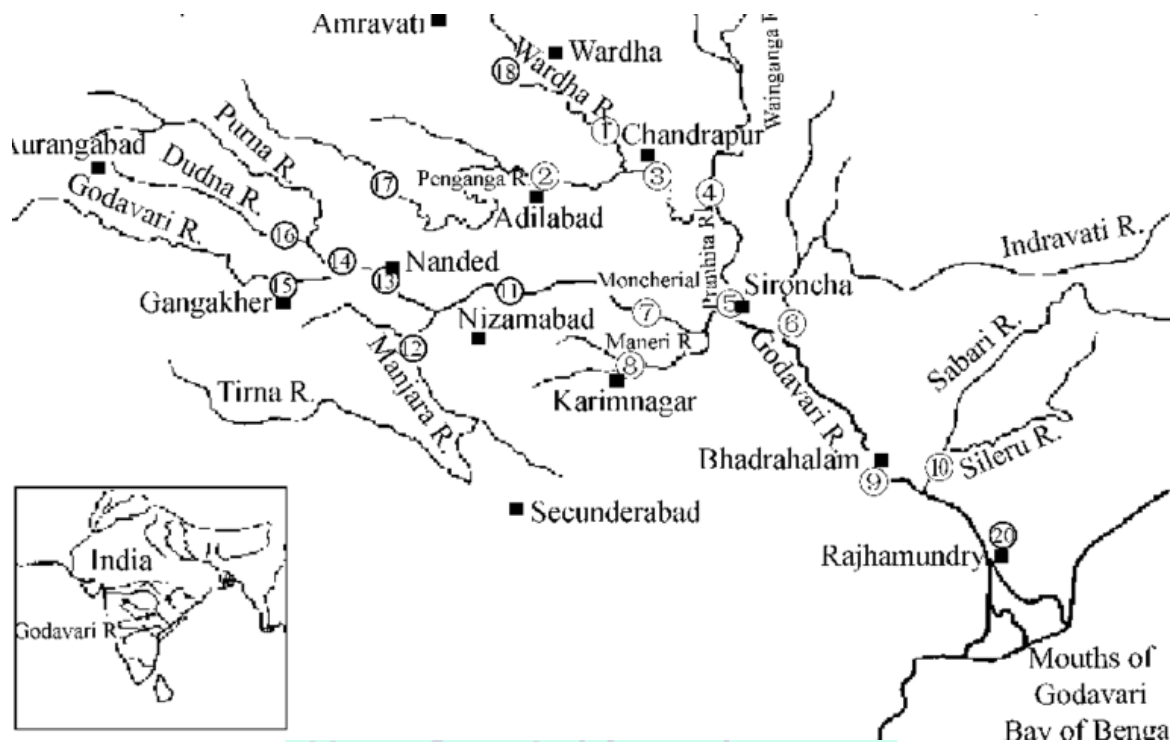


Other rivers close to Mahanadi are **Brahmani, Baitarani and Subarnarekha rivers**



5. Godavari

- Largest Peninsular river system. It is also called the **Dakshin Ganga** or **Vridhdh Ganga**
- Rises from **Trimbakeshwar** in the **Nasik district** of Maharashtra and discharges its water into the Bay of Bengal.
- The **Penganga, Indravati, Pranhita, and Manjra** are its principal tributaries
- After Rajamundri, it splits into several branches forming a large delta



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6. Krishna

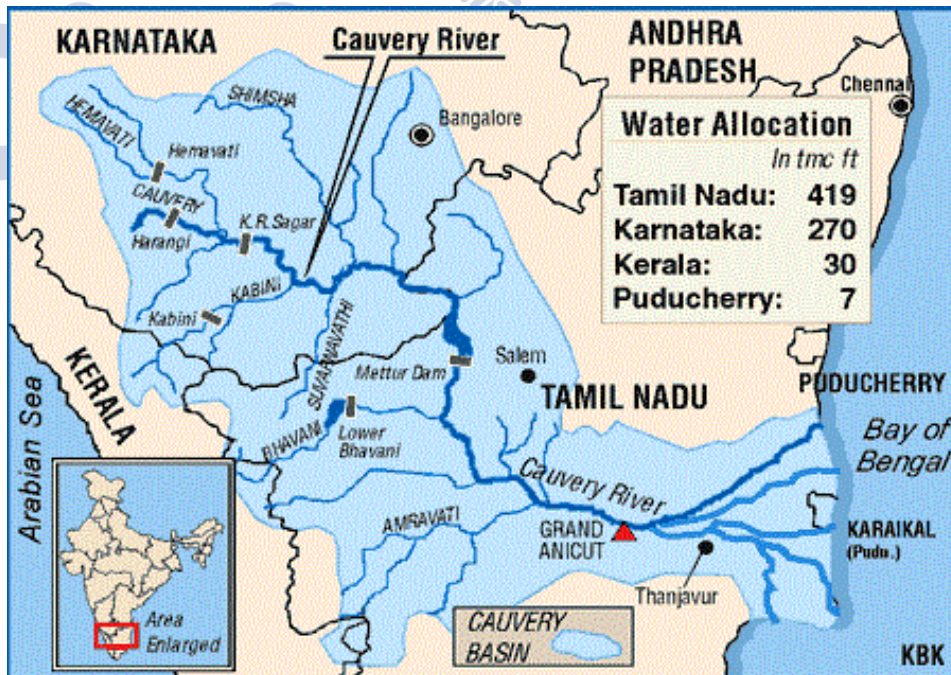
It rises near **Mahabaleshwar in Sahyadri**. The **Koyna, Tungbhadra Ghataprabha River, Malaprabha River, Bhima and Musi** are its major tributaries.

The largest tributary of the Krishna River is the Tungabhadra River, but the longest tributary is the Bhima River. It drains into the Bay of Bengal near Vijayawada forming the Krishna delta.



7. Kaveri

It rises from **Talakaveri** in **Brahmagiri hills** of **Kogadu district** in Karnataka. It's important tributaries are the **Shimsha, Kabini, Bhavani and Amravati**. **Hemavati** is the longest tributary.



Others southern rivers



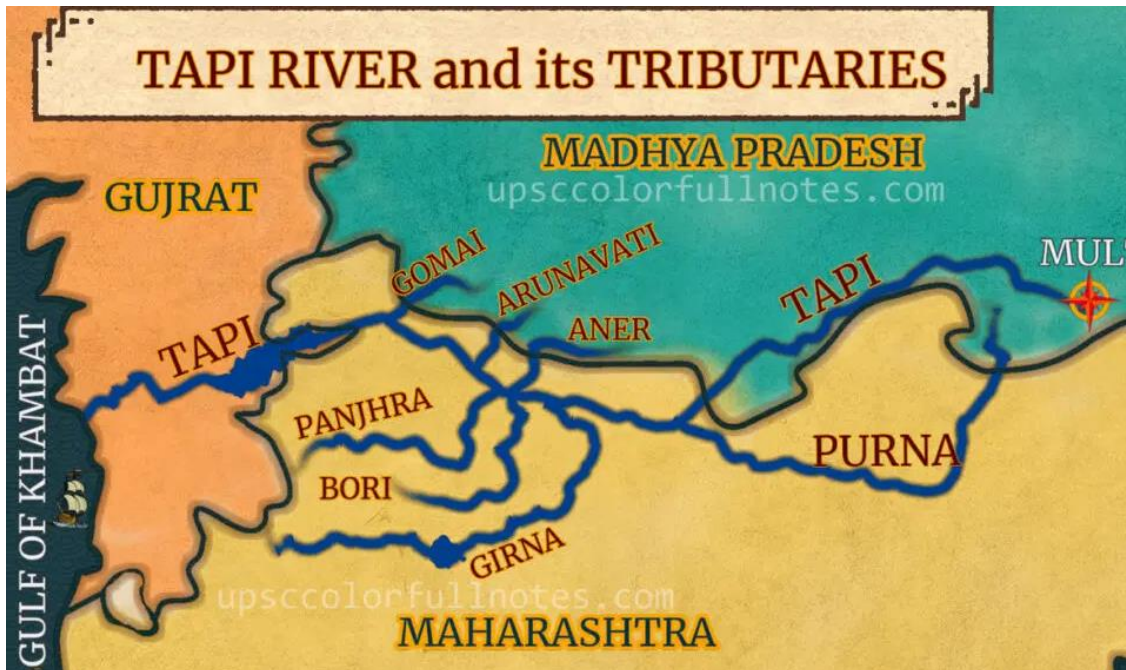
8. Narmada

- It originates on the western flank of the **Amarkantak plateau**.
- Flows in a **rift valley** between the Satpura and the Vindhyan ranges.
- It forms a **picturesque gorge in marble rocks** and **Dhuandhar waterfall** near Jabalpur.
- Meets the Arabian sea south of Bharuch, forming a broad 27 km long estuary
- **Major Tributaries:** Hiran, Orsang, the Barna and the Kolar



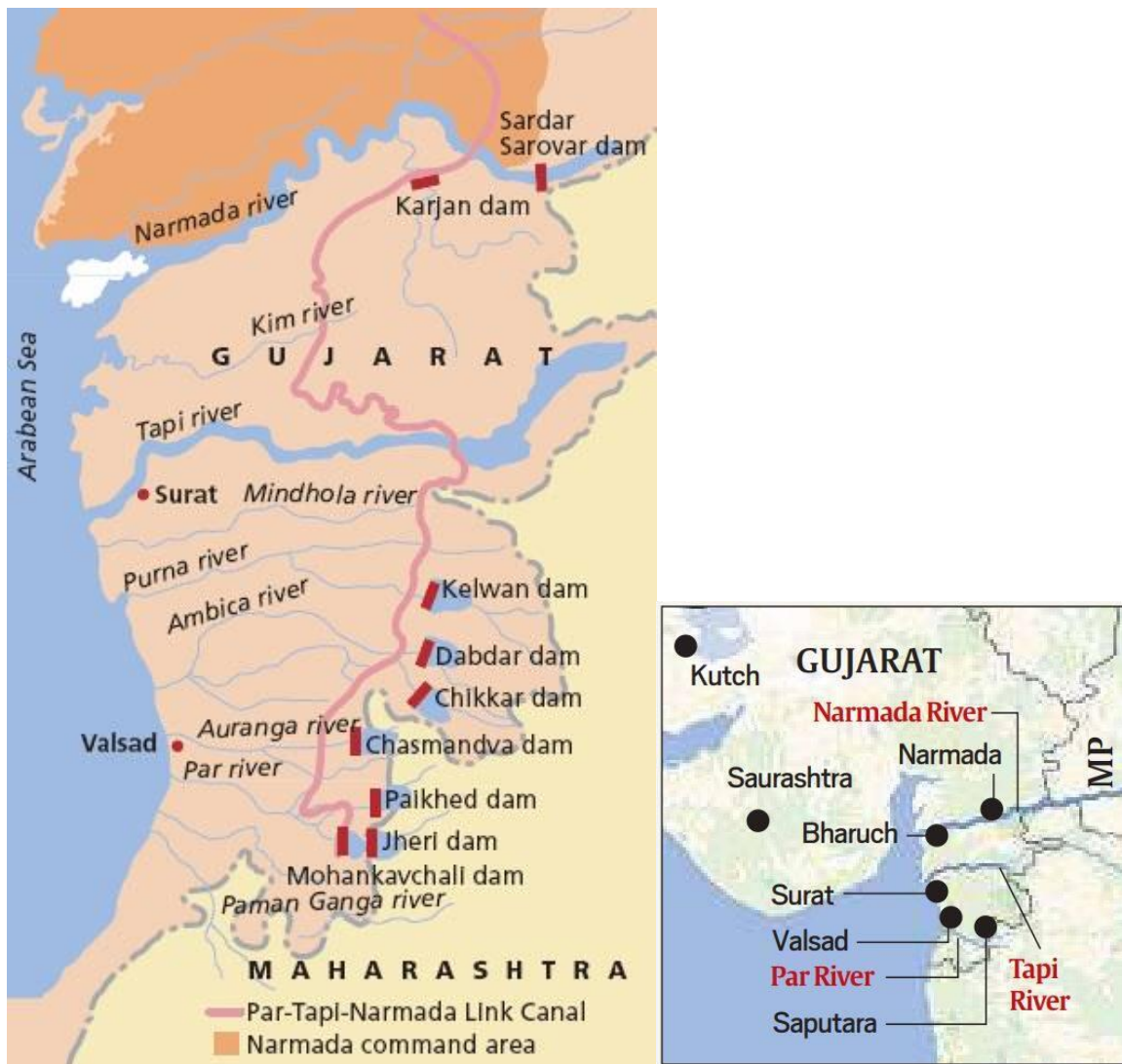
9. Tapi

It originates from **Multai in the Betul district** of Madhya Pradesh. The Tapi River's three major tributaries—the **Purna, Girna, and Panjhra**—flow from the south in Maharashtra state.



TAPI-PAR-NARMADA LINK PROJECT

- It was mentioned in the **budget speech (2022-23)** of the finance minister.
- These projects had been **sanctioned in 2010**, when a **tripartite agreement** was signed between the Union government, Gujarat and Maharashtra
- **5 river linking projects** will be taken up
 - The projects are **Damanganga-Pinjal, Par-Tapi-Narmada, Godavari-Krishna, Krishna-Pennar and Pennar-Cauveri.**
 - The **Ken-Betwa** is the first project under the government's National Perspective Plan for river inter-linking.



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- **Par Tapi Narmada Link** proposes to transfer water from the water surplus regions of Western Ghats to the water deficit regions of Saurashtra and Kutch (Gujarat).
 - The water from the **seven proposed reservoirs** would be taken through a **395 km long canal** to take over a part of the command of the on-going **Sardar Sarovar Project** (on Narmada), while irrigating small enroute areas.
 - **7 dams** proposed in the scheme are **Jheri, Mohankavchali, Paikhed, Chasmandva, Chikkar, Dabdar and Kelwan**.
 - **Par River** is a river in **Gujarat** with its source near wadpada village in Nashik Maharashtra. It flows into the **Arabian Sea**.

OTHER RIVERS IN NEWS

1. Rishiganga

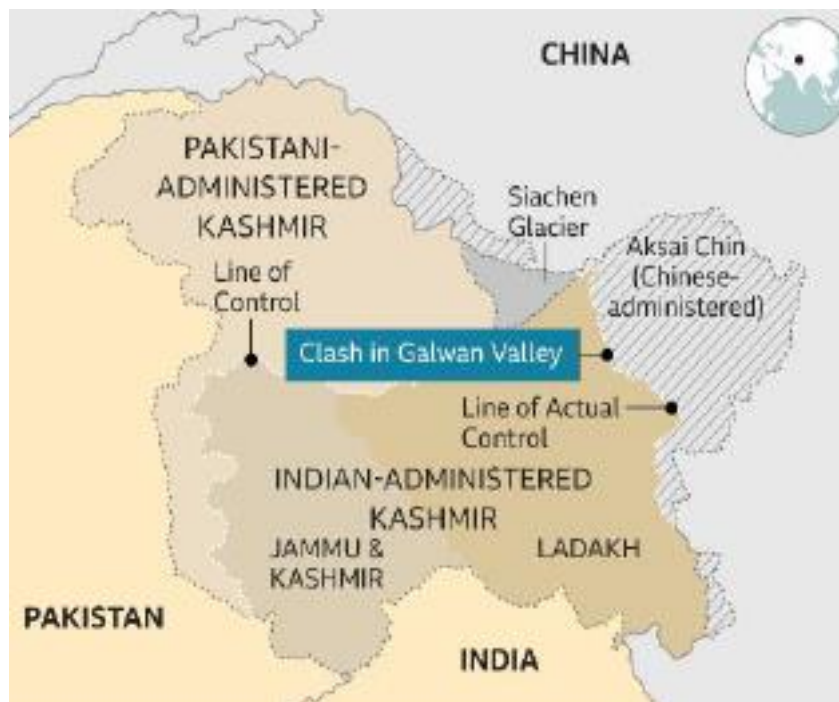
- It is a river in the Chamoli district, Uttarakhand, India.
- It springs from the Uttari Nanda Devi Glacier on the Nanda Devi mountain. It is also fed from the Dakshini Nanda Devi Glacier.
- Flows through the **Nanda Devi National Park**, into the **Dhauliganga River**
- Disaster in 2021: flooding disaster following a landslide, avalanche or glacial lake outburst flood.



2. Galwan River

- Galwan Valley refers to the land that sits between steep mountains that buffet the Galwan River
- Minor face-off between Indian and Chinese troops in the no-patrolling zone at Galwan Valley in eastern Ladakh

- Originates from **Aksai Chin**, on China's side of the LAC and it flows to Ladakh, where it meets the **Shyok river**



3. Kameng River

- Right-bank tributary of the Brahmaputra river.
- Rises in the **Tawang** district in the eastern Himalayas in Arunachal Pradesh
- Joins Brahmaputra in Assam
- Consists of two sections-
 - West consisting of the Akka hills resided by the **Akka tribes**
 - East consisting of the Dafla hills resided by the **Dafla tribes**
- **Kaziranga National Park** and the **Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary** are located near the Kameng river.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
RIVER MAP



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