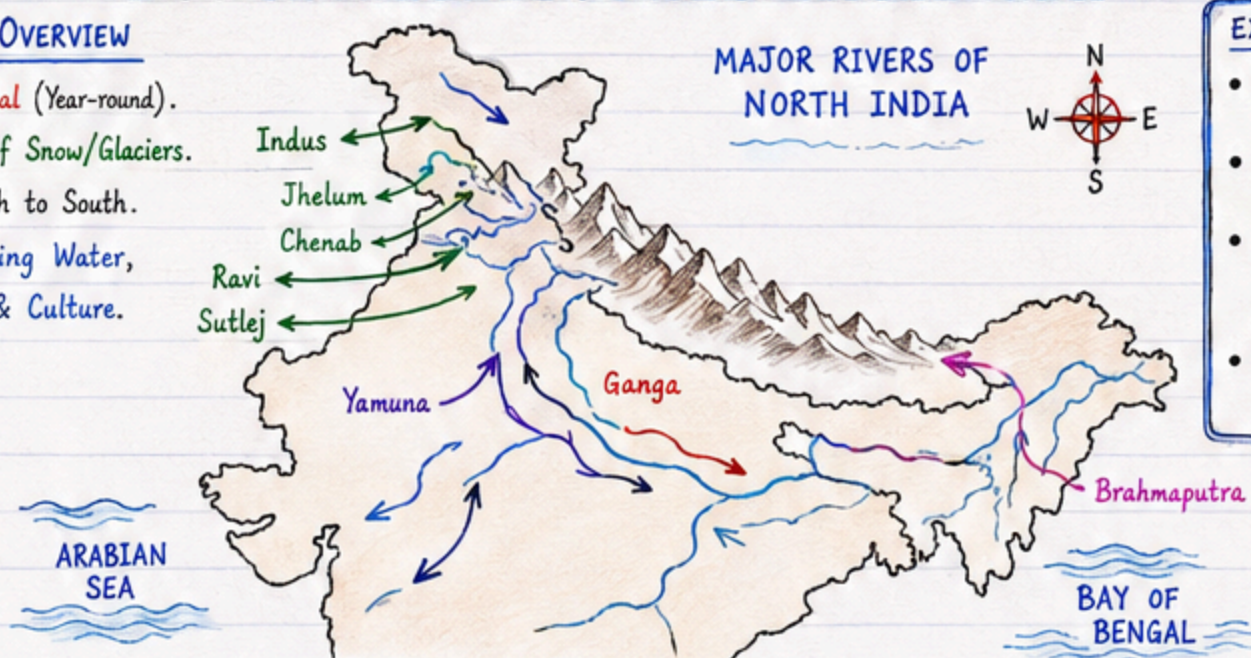


1. HIMALAYAN RIVERS – OVERVIEW

- Himalayan rivers are **Perennial** (Year-round).
- Fed by **Rainfall & Melting of Snow/Glaciers**.
- Flow East to West or North to South.
- Supports **Agriculture, Drinking Water, Hydroelectricity, Transport & Culture**.

IMPORTANT

Indus System flows in NW direction.
Ganga & Brahmaputra flow in NE direction.



EXAM BOOSTER FACTS

- All Himalayan rivers are "**Perennial**".
- **Bhagirathi + Alaknanda = Ganga**
- **Brahmaputra** is known as "**Yarlung Tsangpo**" in Tibet.
- **Teesta** is a tributary of Brahmaputra.

2. INDUS RIVER SYSTEM

Origin	: Near Lake Mansarovar (Tibet)
Flows through	: Ladakh (India) → Pakistan
Tributaries	: Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej
States/UT	: Ladakh (UT)
Important Cities	: Leh
Joins	: Arabian Sea (through Pakistan)
Projects/Dams	: Baglihar (Jhelum), Kishanganga, Salal, Dulhasti, Bhakra-Nangal

TRICK

Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej
= **JCRBS** (Remember!)

3. GANGA RIVER SYSTEM

Origin	: Gangotri Glacier (Gaumukh)
Flows through	: Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
Tributaries	: Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi, Son, Damodar
Basin	: Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin
Joins	: Bay of Bengal (Sundarbans Delta)
Important Cities	: Rishikesh, Haridwar, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Patna, Kolkata
Major Dams/Projects	: Tehri Dam (Bhagirathi), Farakka Barrage (Hooghly)

4. YAMUNA RIVER

Origin	: Yamunotri Glacier (Banderpoonch Range)
Flows through	: Uttarakhand, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh
Tributaries	: Chambal, Sindh, Betwa, Ken, Hindon
Joins	: Ganga at Prayagraj (Triveni Sangam)
Important Cities	: Dehradun, Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Etawah, Prayagraj
Projects/Dams	: Hathnikund Barrage (Yamunanagar), Tajewala Barrage



5. BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER

Origin	: Angsi Glacier (near Mansarovar, Tibet)
Enters India as	: Siang (Arunachal Pradesh)
Tributaries	: Subansiri, Kameng, Manas, Dikhow, Teesta
States	: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam
Joins	: Ganga (Padma) in Bangladesh
Projects	: Subansiri Project, Lower Dibang, Ranganadi
Important City	: Guwahati



RELIGIOUS IMPORTANCE ॐ

- ★ Ganga – Considered Mother, purifies sins.
- ◆ Yamuna – Sister of Yama, worshipped on Yam Dwitiya.
- ★ Saraswati (mythical) – Sacred in Vedas.
- ◆ Kumbh Mela held at Prayagraj, Haridwar, Ujjain, Nashik (on river banks).

QUICK TRICK

For Tributaries of Ganga
"Y-G-G-K-S-D"

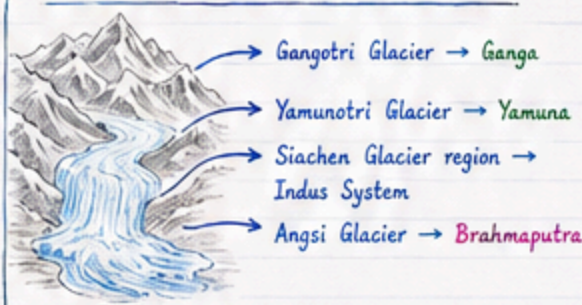
Y – Yamuna
G – Ghaghara
G – Gandak
K – Kosi
S – Son
D – Damodar

MAJOR TRIBUTARY TREE (GANGA SYSTEM)



All these tributaries make Ganga the mightiest river of India.

6. GLACIERS – SOURCES OF RIVERS



Glaciers are the lifeline of India's rivers.

MOST REPEATED GK FACTS

- ✓ Ganga is the longest river in India.
- ✓ Brahmaputra carries maximum water.
- ✓ Indus is the western most river system.
- ✓ Tehri Dam is on Bhagirathi (Ganga).
- ✓ Farakka Barrage is on Hooghly.
- ✓ Yamuna meets Ganga at Prayagraj.

10. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- Q1. Which river is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'?
Ans: Kosi River
- Q2. Which is the longest tributary of Ganga?
Ans: Yamuna
- Q3. Where does Brahmaputra enter India?
Ans: Arunachal Pradesh (as Siang)
- Q4. Which river forms the boundary between India & Bangladesh?
Ans: Ganga (Padma)
- Q5. Which river is called 'Life line of Punjab'?
Ans: Sutlej River

7. IMPORTANT DAMS & HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS

River	Project/Dam	State
Ganga	Tehri Dam	Uttarakhand
Yamuna	Hathnikund Barrage	Haryana
Chenab	Salal, Dulhasti	J&K
Ravi	Shahpur Kandi Dam	J&K
Sutlej	Bhakra-Nangal Project	Himachal/ Punjab
Brahmaputra	Subansiri Project	Arunachal Pradesh

8. GANGA RIVER PATH (SKETCH)



9. DELTA DIAGRAM



11. MCQs PRACTICE

1. Which river originates from Gangotri Glacier?
A) Yamuna B) Yamuna C) Ganga D) Brahmaputra
Ans: C) Ganga
2. Yarlung Tsangpo is the upper course of which river?
A) Ganga B) Indus C) Brahmaputra D) Sutlej
Ans: C) Brahmaputra
3. Which dam is built on Bhagirathi river?
A) Tehri B) Salal C) Bhakra Nangal D) Priyadarshini
Ans: A) Tehri
4. The confluence of Ganga & Yamuna is at?
A) Varanasi B) Haridwar C) Prayagraj D) Patna
Ans: C) Prayagraj
5. Which river forms the world's largest delta?
A) Ganga B) Krishna C) Brahmaputra D) Godavari
Ans: C) Brahmaputra



For SSC / Railway
Police / Talati
& All Govt. Exams



SABARMATI RIVER



"Rivers are
Lifelines of India" ★

— STATIC GK —

① Origin (Source) :

Aravalli Range, Udaipur district,
Rajasthan (near village - Tepur).
Elevation - ~ 762 m above MSL.

② States Covered :

Rajasthan → Gujarat
(Enters Gujarat near Danta)

③ Length : 371 km (approx.)

Rajasthan (48 km) + Gujarat (323 km)

④ Tributaries :

- Right Bank - Harnav, Wakal, Sei
- Left Bank - Watrak, Hatmati, Vatrak, Meshwo, Shedhi

⑤ Important Cities on Banks :

Udaipur (Rajasthan) - Origin area
Himmatnagar - Gandhinagar - Ahmedabad
→ Dholka - Bajana - (Gujarat)

⑥ Important Dams / Projects :

- ★ Dharoi Dam (Dharoi on Watrak tributary)
- ★ Kalpasar Project (near Vijapur)
- ★ Hatmati Dam
- ★ Sardar Sarovar Project (downstream, near its confluence area)

⑦ Ending Point (Mouth) :

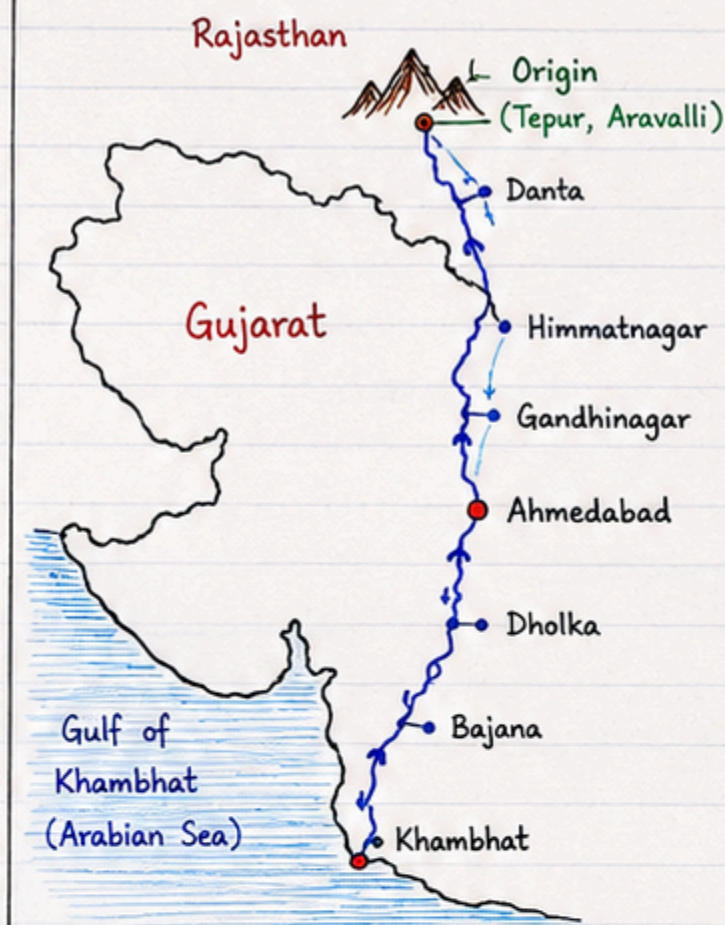
Gulf of Khambhat (Arabian Sea),
near Khambhat (Cambay), Gujarat.

⑧ Historical Importance :

- Sabarmati Ashram (Gandhi Ashram) located on its banks in Ahmedabad.
- Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha) started from Sabarmati Ashram on 12 March 1930.
- Important river in freedom movement and Gandhiji's life.



SABARMATI RIVER FLOW MAP (GUJARAT)



INDIA MAP



SOURCE (ARAVALLI)



DAM (DHAROI DAM)



QUICK TRICK



Trick to remember Cities on
Sabarmati River -

"UDA - HIM - GAN - AHM -
DHO - BAJ - KHAM"

Udaipur - Himmatnagar -
Gandhinagar - Ahmedabad -
Dholka - Bajana - Khambhat

MOST IMPORTANT FOR EXAMS ★

- ✓ Origin - Aravalli (Tepur)
- ✓ Length - 371 km
- ✓ States - Rajasthan, Gujarat
- ✓ Mouth - Gulf of Khambhat
- ✓ Flows through - Ahmedabad
- ✓ Famous for - Sabarmati Ashram & Dandi March

PYQ FACTS

- 2018 (SSC) - Sabarmati River flows through which city? → Ahmedabad
- 2019 (RRB) - Sabarmati originates from? → Aravalli Range
- 2020 (SSC GD) - Sabarmati ends in? → Gulf of Khambhat
- 2021 (RPF) - Dandi March started from? → Sabarmati Ashram
- 2022 (Talati) - Length of Sabarmati River? → 371 km (approx.)

ONE-LINE REVISION

"Sabarmati River originates from Aravalli in Rajasthan, flows through major cities of Gujarat like Ahmedabad and ends in Gulf of Khambhat. It is historically famous for Sabarmati Ashram and Dandi March."



MCQs PRACTICE ?

1. Sabarmati River originates from which mountain range?

- A. Vindhya
- B. Satpura
- ✓ C. Aravalli
- D. Nilgiri

2. Sabarmati River flows through which state?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Gujarat
- ✓ C. Rajasthan & Gujarat
- D. Madhya Pradesh

3. Sabarmati River ends in?

- A. Bay of Bengal
- ✓ B. Arabian Sea (Gulf of Khambhat)
- C. Indian Ocean
- D. Gulf of Mannar

4. Which city is located on the banks of Sabarmati River?

- A. Surat
- B. Vadodara
- ✓ C. Ahmedabad
- D. Rajkot

5. Dandi March was started from which place?

- A. Wardha
- ✓ B. Sabarmati Ashram
- C. Sevagram
- D. Champaran

ANSWERS : 1-C, 2-C, 3-B, 4-C, 5-B



For SSC / Railway
Police / Talati
& All Govt. Exams



NARMADA RIVER



One of the major
West-flowing Rivers
of India



— STATIC GK —

① ORIGIN (SOURCE) :

Narmada rises from
Amarkantak Plateau
in Anuppur district,
Madhya Pradesh.



↑ Amarkantak
(Source)

② STATES COVERED :

Madhya Pradesh → Maharashtra →
Gujarat

③ LENGTH : 1,312 km (Approx.)

④ NATURE : West-flowing river.

→ One of the only two major
West-flowing rivers of India
(Other is Tapi).

⑤ MAJOR TRIBUTARIES :

Left Bank : Hiran, Tawa, Shakkar,
Dudhi, Ganjal
Right Bank : Banjar, Kolar, Orsang,
Barna

⑥ IMPORTANT CITIES ON BANKS :

- Madhya Pradesh : Jabalpur, Hoshangabad
- Maharashtra : Nandurbar
- Gujarat : Bharuch (Broach), Rajpipla

⑦ IMPORTANCE OF WEST-FLOWING RIVER :

- ✓ Most Indian rivers flow east to west and empty into Bay of Bengal.
- ✓ Narmada flows west and drains into Arabian Sea - a unique feature!

⑧ SARDAR SAROVAR DAM :

- Built on Narmada near Navagam (Gujarat)
- Height : 163 m
- Purpose : Irrigation, Drinking water, Hydroelectric power
- Narmada Canal is one of the longest canal systems in India.

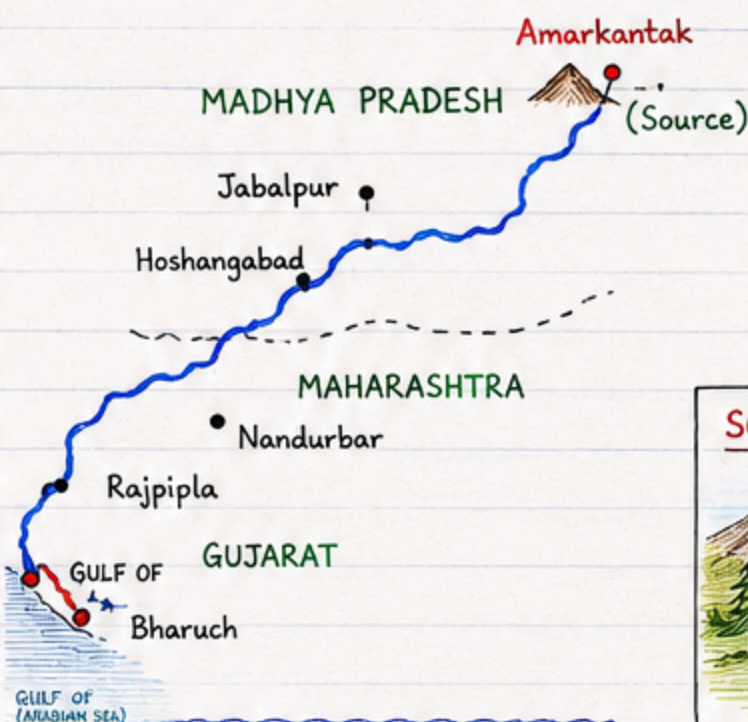
RELIGIOUS IMPORTANCE



- ★ Narmada is considered a holy river.
- ★ Narmada Parikrama is a famous pilgrimage (Lakhs of devotees walk along the river banks).
- ★ Believed that even darshan of Narmada gives punya (merit).



NARMADA RIVER PATH



Total Length : 1,312 km (Approx.)
Basin Area : 98,796 sq. km (Approx.)
Drainage Basin : Narmada Basin
(5th largest in India)

ESTUARY (MOUTH)

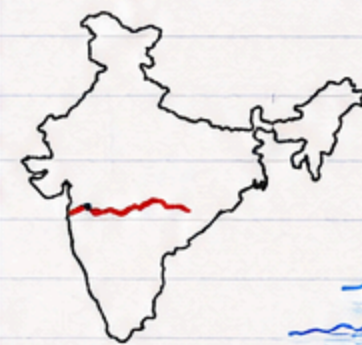
Narmada falls into the
Gulf of Khambhat (Cambay)
in the Arabian Sea near
Bharuch, Gujarat.



RIVER BASIN FACTS

- ✓ Basin Area : 98,796 sq. km
- ✓ Spread over M.P., Maharashtra, Gujarat.
- ✓ Largest dam in India - Sardar Sarovar Dam
- ✓ Important for irrigation, drinking water, power generation & industries.

IN INDIA MAP



SOURCE : AMARKANTAK PLATEAU



Maikal Range,
Amarkantak
(M.P.)

SARDAR SAROVAR DAM



- ★ Located near Navagam, Gujarat
- ★ World's one of the largest dams
- ★ Provides water to Gujarat, Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh.
- ★ It is a multipurpose river valley project.



EXAM BOOSTER FACTS



- ✓ Origin - Amarkantak Plateau (M.P.)
- ✓ Length - 1,312 km
- ✓ States - M.P., Maharashtra, Gujarat
- ✓ West-flowing river
- ✓ Falls in Gulf of Khambhat
- ✓ Major Dam - Sardar Sarovar
- ✓ Important Tributaries - Tawa, Hiran, Banjar, Kolar, Orsang

REMEMBER TRICK



"A Teacher Has Big Books"

A - Amarkantak (Origin)
T - Tawa (Tributary)
H - Hiran (Tributary)
B - Banjar (Tributary)
B - Bharuch (Mouth)
K - Gulf of Khambhat

MOST REPEATED QUESTIONS



Q. Narmada is a tributary of which river?
Ans. Arabian Sea

Q. Which is the longest West-flowing river in India?
Ans. Narmada

Q. Sardar Sarovar Dam is built on which river?
Ans. Narmada

Q. Narmada falls in which Gulf?
Ans. Gulf of Khambhat (Cambay)

MCQs PRACTICE



- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Narmada River originates from which place?
A. Maikal Hills
✓ B. Amarkantak Plateau
C. Satpura Range
D. Vindhya Range | 2. Narmada River flows through how many states?
A. 2
✓ B. 3
C. 4
D. 5 | 3. Narmada River falls into which sea?
A. Bay of Bengal
✓ B. Arabian Sea
C. Indian Ocean
D. Pacific Ocean | 4. Which dam is built on Narmada River?
A. Bhakra Dam
B. Hirakud Dam
✓ C. Sardar Sarovar Dam
D. Tehri Dam | 5. Which is the major left bank tributary of Narmada?
A. Banjar
✓ B. Tawa
C. Hiran
D. Krishna |
|---|---|---|---|---|

ANSWERS : 1-B, 2-B, 3-B, 4-C, 5-B



For SSC / Railway
Police / Talati
& All Govt. Exams



TAPI RIVER



West-flowing River
of Peninsular India



STATIC GK

1 ORIGIN (SOURCE) :

- Tapi River rises from Multai (near village Amarkund), Betul district, Madhya Pradesh.
- It originates from Satpura Range.



2 STATES COVERED :

- Madhya Pradesh → Maharashtra → Gujarat

3 LENGTH :

- 724 km (Approx.)

4 NATURE :

- West-flowing Peninsular River.
- Flows through a rift valley.

5 ROUTE (FLOW PATH) :

Multai (M.P.) → Betul → Burhanpur → Maharashtra → Surat District → Gujarat → Arabian Sea

6 MAJOR TRIBUTARIES :

- Right Bank : Purna, Girna, Panjara, Waghur
- Left Bank : Aner

7 IMPORTANT CITIES ON BANKS :

- Burhanpur (M.P.)
- Jalgaon (Maharashtra)
- Surat (Gujarat)

8 UKAI DAM (GOVIND SAGAR DAM) :

- Built on Tapi River near Ukai village, Gujarat.
- Height : 80.2 m
- Purpose : Irrigation, Water supply, Hydroelectric power
- Creates Govind Sagar Reservoir.



9 ENDING POINT (MOUTH) :

- Tapi River falls into Arabian Sea near Surat (Gujarat).
- Forms an estuary.



QUICK REVISION TABLE

Origin	Multai (Amarkund), Betul, M.P.
Length	724 km (Approx.)
States	M.P., Maharashtra, Gujarat
Direction	West
Tributaries	Purna, Girna, Panjara, Waghur, Aner
Dam	Ukai Dam (Govind Sagar Dam)
Mouth	Arabian Sea near Surat, Gujarat
Type	Peninsular River (Rift Valley)

TAPI RIVER FLOW MAP



GUJARAT - MAHARASHTRA MAP



UKAI DAM (GOVIND SAGAR DAM)



WEST-FLOWING RIVER FACTS ★

- ✓ Tapi is one of the major west-flowing rivers of Peninsular India.
- ✓ Other west-flowing rivers : Narmada, Tapi, Mahi, Sabarmati, Luni, Sharavati.
- ✓ They flow from higher land in the East to Western Coast (Arabian Sea).

COMPARISON : TAPI vs NARMADA

Point	Tapi River	Narmada River
Origin	Multai, M.P.	Amarkantak, M.P.
Length	724 km	1,312 km
Flow Direction	West	West
States	M.P., Maharashtra, Gujarat	M.P., Maharashtra, Gujarat
Mouth	Arabian Sea (near Surat)	Arabian Sea (Gulf of Khambhat)
Major Dam	Ukai Dam	Sardar Sarovar Dam

IMPORTANT ONE-LINERS

- Tapi River originates from Multai in M.P.
- It is a west-flowing river.
- Total length is 724 km (approx.).
- Falls into Arabian Sea near Surat.
- Major tributaries – Purna, Girna, Panjara, Waghur, Aner.
- Ukai Dam is built near Ukai (Gujarat).
- Important cities – Burhanpur, Jalgaon, Surat.
- Forms an estuary at the mouth.



MEMORY TRICK



"Tapi Travels West Very Fast"

Tapi	→	Travels	→	West	→	Very	→	Fast
↓		↓		↓		↓		↓
River		Direction		Nature		Length		(724 km)

PYQ CORNER



- ★ 2019 (SSC CGL) – Tapi River originates from which place? → Multai (M.P.)
- ★ 2018 (RRB ALP) – Ukai Dam is built on which river? → Tapi River
- ★ 2020 (SSC GD) – Tapi River flows in which direction? → West
- ★ 2021 (MP Police) – Tapi falls into which sea? → Arabian Sea
- ★ 2022 (Talati) – Length of Tapi River is? → 724 km (Approx.)

RAPID REVISION



- Origin – Multai (M.P.)
- Length – 724 km
- States – M.P., Maharashtra, Gujarat
- Direction – West
- Major Tributaries – Purna, Girna, Panjara, Waghur, Aner
- Major Dam – Ukai Dam
- Mouth – Arabian Sea near Surat
- Nature – Rift valley river

MCQs PRACTICE



- | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| 1. Tapi River originates from which place?
A. Amarkantak
✓ B. Multai
C. Mahabaleshwar
D. Trimbak | 2. Tapi River flows through how many states?
A. 2
B. 4
✓ C. 3
D. 5 | 3. Ukai Dam is built on which river?
A. Narmada
✓ B. Tapi
C. Sabarmati
D. Mahi | 4. Tapi River falls into which sea?
A. Bay of Bengal
✓ B. Arabian Sea
C. Indian Ocean
D. Mediterranean Sea | 5. Which is NOT a tributary of Tapi River?
A. Purna
B. Girna
✓ C. Yamuna
D. Panjara |
|--|--|--|--|---|

ANSWERS : 1-B, 2-C, 3-B, 4-B, 5-C



For SSC / Railway
Police / Talati
& All Govt. Exams



MAHI RIVER



A Life Line of
Gujarat & Rajasthan

— STATIC GK —

① ORIGIN (SOURCE) :

- Mahi River rises from Vindhyachal Hills (Southern part of Madhya Pradesh) near village - Mhow.



② STATES COVERED :

- Madhya Pradesh → Rajasthan → Gujarat

③ LENGTH :

- 583 km (Approx.)

④ NATURE :

- West-flowing Peninsular River.

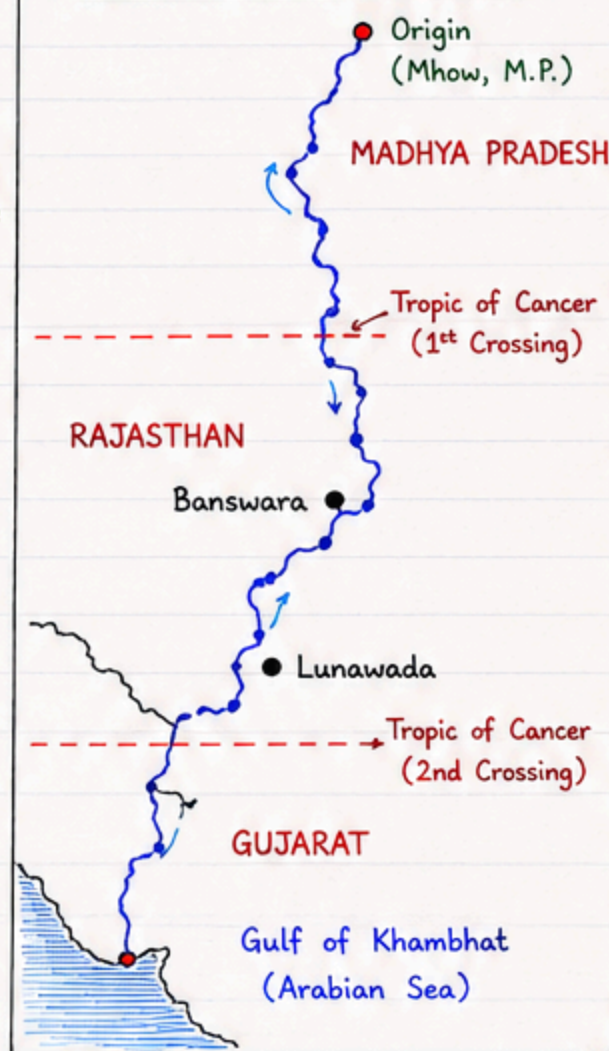
⑤ UNIQUE FACT :

- Mahi River is the only river in India that crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice.

MAHI CROSSING TROPIC OF CANCER TWICE



MAHI RIVER FLOW MAP



MAHI RIVER IN INDIA MAP



MAHI BAJAJ SAGAR DAM (KADANA DAM)



- ★ Built on Mahi River near Kadana village in Panchmahal district, Gujarat.
- ★ Completed - 1979
- ★ Helps in Irrigation, Drinking water & Hydro power generation.

MOST IMPORTANT GK ★

- ✓ Origin - Mhow (M.P.)
- ✓ States - M.P., Rajasthan, Gujarat
- ✓ Length - 583 km (Approx.)
- ✓ Nature - West-flowing river
- ✓ Crosses Tropic of Cancer twice
- ✓ Major Dam - Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam (Kadana Dam)
- ✓ Ends in - Gulf of Khambhat (Cambay)
- ✓ Important Tributaries - Som, Jakham (Right), Panam, Khan (Left)
- ✓ Important Cities - Mhow, Banswara, Lunawada, Viramgam, Khambhat

RIVER FACTS

- Mahi is one of the most important rivers of Western India.
- Total Basin Area - 34,212 sq. km (Approx.)
- It is a lifeline of Panchmahal and Kheda districts of Gujarat.
- Mahi Project helps in Agriculture, Drinking water and Electricity.



⑥ IMPORTANT TRIBUTARIES :

- Right Bank : Som, Jakham, Anas
- Left Bank : Panam, Khan, Meshwo

⑦ IMPORTANT CITIES ON BANKS :

- Madhya Pradesh : Mhow
- Rajasthan : Banswara
- Gujarat : Lunawada, Kadana, Viramgam (near estuary)

⑧ MAHI BAJAJ SAGAR DAM :

- Also known as - Kadana Dam (Gujarat)
- Built across Mahi River near Kadana village in Panchmahal district, Gujarat.
- Purpose - Irrigation, Water supply, Hydro power generation.



⑨ ENDING POINT (MOUTH) :

- Mahi River falls into the Gulf of Khambhat (Cambay) near Khambhat city in Gujarat.

QUICK TRICK 🧠

To remember Tributaries of Mahi
Right - "S J A" → Som, Jakham, Anas
Left - "P K M" → Panam, Khan, Meshwo
Trick → "S J A P K M"

ONE MINUTE REVISION ⌚

- Mahi originates from Mhow (M.P.)
- Flows through M.P., Rajasthan & Gujarat
- Crosses Tropic of Cancer twice
- Major Dam - Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Kadana)
- Falls into Gulf of Khambhat (Cambay)
- Length - 583 km (Approx.)

MCQs PRACTICE ?

- | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Mahi River originates from which place?
A. Amarkantak
✓ B. Mhow
C. Satpura
D. Aravalli | 2. Mahi River crosses the Tropic of Cancer?
A. Once
✓ B. Twice
C. Thrice
D. Not at all | 3. Mahi River falls into which gulf?
✓ A. Gulf of Cambay
B. Gulf of Mannar
C. Gulf of Kutch
D. Arabian Sea | 4. Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam is also known as?
A. Narmada Dam
✓ B. Kadana Dam
C. Sardar Sarovar Dam
D. Ukai Dam | 5. Which is NOT a tributary of Mahi River?
A. Som
B. Panam
✓ C. Tapi
D. Jakham |
|---|--|--|--|--|

ANSWERS : 1-B, 2-B, 3-A, 4-B, 5-C



For SSC / Railway
Police / Talati
& All Govt. Exams



LUNI RIVER



A Desert River
with Salty End!



— STATIC GK —

① ORIGIN (SOURCE) :

Luni River originates from the Aravalli Hills near the village Nawagam (Nagauri), Ajmer district, Rajasthan.



② STATES COVERED :

- Originates in **Rajasthan**
- Flows through **Rajasthan**
- Enters **Gujarat** near Jalore district.

③ NATURE :

- Inland drainage river.
- Does not meet any sea or ocean.
- Ends in the Rann of Kachchh (salt desert).

④ LENGTH :

- Approx. 495 km (Rajasthan - 330 km, Gujarat - 165 km)

⑤ TRIBUTARIES :

- Right Bank : Sukdi, Jawai, Guhiya, Kothari
- Left Bank : Bandi, Kalen, Kayi

⑥ IMPORTANT CITIES / PLACES ON BANKS :

- Ajmer (Rajasthan)
- Nagaur (Rajasthan)
- Jalore (Rajasthan)
- Palanpur (Gujarat)
- Bhinasar (Gujarat)



⑦ ENDING POINT :

- Luni River disappears in the Rann of Kachchh (salt marsh) near Bhinasar in Gujarat.
- Forms an inland delta made of salt and clay.



WHY LUNI RIVER IS IMPORTANT ?

- ★ Lifeline for Western Rajasthan (arid region).
- ★ Helps in irrigation through small dams & canals (e.g. Jawai Dam).
- ★ Supports agriculture in Jalore, Pali, Barmer & other districts.
- ★ Important for groundwater recharge.
- ★ Helps in rearing livestock in desert areas.



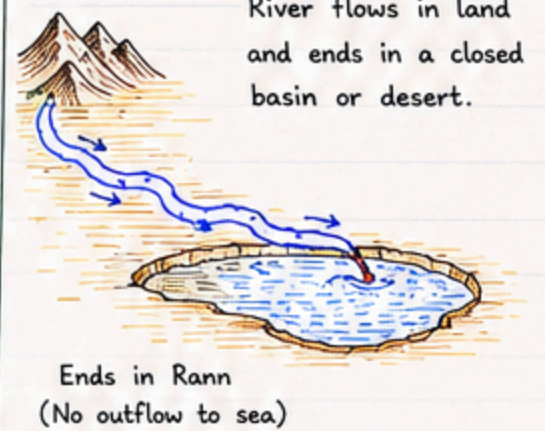
LUNI RIVER FLOW MAP



LOCATION MAP



INLAND DRAINAGE RIVER



IMPORTANT EXAM FACTS ★

- ✓ Luni River originates from Aravalli Hills.
- ✓ It is an inland drainage river.
- ✓ Does not meet any sea or ocean.
- ✓ Ends in the Rann of Kachchh (salt desert).
- ✓ Water becomes salty near the end.
- ✓ Major part of the river flows in Rajasthan.
- ✓ Important for irrigation in Western Rajasthan.
- ✓ Supports agriculture in arid regions.

SALTY WATER FACTS

- As Luni flows through desert and sandy region, it carries more salts.
- Near its end, water becomes saline.
- Not suitable for drinking.
- Soil near the river mouth is affected by salt (Reh / Usar land).



QUICK TRICK 🧠

To remember Tributaries of Luni

Right - "SUJAGU KAJ"

Sukdi, Jawai, Guhiya, Kothari

Left - "BAND KAYI"

Bandi, Kalen, Kayi

DESERT RIVER CHARACTERISTICS

- ✓ Irregular flow - more in rainy season.
- ✓ High evaporation in summer.
- ✓ Carries silt, sand & salt.
- ✓ Forms marshy land at the end.
- ✓ Supports life in dry regions.



PYQ NOTES

Q. Luni River originates from which hills?

Ans. Aravalli Hills.

Q. Luni River is an example of which type of river?

Ans. Inland Drainage River.

Q. Luni River flows through which states?

Ans. Rann of Kachchh.

Q. Water of Luni River becomes _____ near the end.

Ans. Salty.

MCQs PRACTICE

- Luni River originates from which hills?
A. Satpura Range
B. Vindhya Range
✓ C. Aravalli Hills
D. Nilgiri Hills
- Luni River is a type of which river?
A. Perennial River
✓ B. Inland Drainage River
C. Glacier River
D. Tidal River
- Where does Luni River end?
A. Arabian Sea
B. Bay of Bengal
✓ C. Rann of Kachchh
D. Indian Ocean
- Which is a right bank tributary of Luni River?
A. Bandi
B. Kalen
✓ C. Sukdi
D. Kayi
- Water of Luni River becomes _____ near the end.
A. Sweet
B. Bitter
✓ C. Salty
D. None of these

ANSWERS : 1-C, 2-B, 3-C, 4-C, 5-C



For SSC / Railway
Police / Talati
& All Govt. Exams



GANGA RIVER



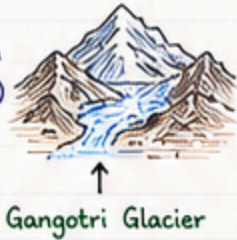
The Lifeline
of India



— STATIC GK —

1 ORIGIN (SOURCE) :

Ganga River originates from Gangotri Glacier (Gaumukh) in Uttarkashi district, Uttarakhand at an altitude of approx. 4,100 m.



2 STATES COVERED :

Uttarakhand → Uttar Pradesh → Bihar → Jharkhand → West Bengal

3 LENGTH : 2,525 km (Approx.)

4 NATURE : Perennial River.

5 GANGA BASIN :

- Total Basin Area - 10,86,000 sq. km (Approx.)
- Covers parts of 11 States & 1 Union Territory
- The largest river basin in India.

6 MAJOR TRIBUTARIES :

Right Bank : Yamuna, Ramganga, Gomti, Ghaghra, Gandak, Kosi, Son
Left Bank : Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Tons, Damodar



GANGA IN INDIA MAP



GANGA DELTA (SUNDARBAN)



- Ganga forms the world's largest delta - Sundarban Delta.
- It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Famous for Royal Bengal Tiger & Mangrove forests.

TRIBUTARY TREE (Memory View)

LEFT BANK

Chambal
Betwa
Ken
Tons
Damodar

RIGHT BANK

Yamuna
Ramganga
Gomti
Ghaghra
Gandak
Kosi
Son



MOST REPEATED GK ★

- ✓ Origin - Gangotri Glacier (Gaumukh)
- ✓ Length - 2,525 km (Approx.)
- ✓ Basin Area - 10,86,000 sq. km
- ✓ States - Uttarakhand, U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
- ✓ Major Tributaries - Right (Yamuna, Ghaghra, Gandak, Kosi, Son) Left (Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Tons, Damodar)
- ✓ Empties into - Bay of Bengal
- ✓ Forms - Sundarban Delta
- ✓ National Waterway - NW-1

EXAM BOOSTER 🚀

- ✓ Longest river of India.
- ✓ Originates from Himalayas.
- ✓ Perennial & Himalayan River.
- ✓ Largest river basin in India.
- ✓ Flows through 5 States.
- ✓ Very important for irrigation, drinking, transport & culture.
- ✓ National Waterway No. 1 (Haldia to Allahabad)
- ✓ Creates fertile alluvial soil in Ganga Plain.

NATIONAL WATERWAY - 1



- Haldia (West Bengal) to Allahabad (Prayagraj)
- Length - 1,620 km
- Declared in - 1986
- Developed by - IWAI
- Useful for cargo & passenger transport.

7 MAJOR CITIES ON BANKS :

Rishikesh, Haridwar, Kanpur, Prayagraj (Allahabad), Varanasi, Patna, Bhagalpur, Kolkata (near mouth)

8 MAJOR DAMS / BARRAGES / PROJECTS :

- ★ Tehri Dam (Uttarakhand)
- ★ Bhimgoda Barrage (Haridwar)
- ★ Farakka Barrage (West Bengal)
- ★ Kanpur Barrage (U.P.)
- ★ Kosi Barrage (Bihar)



9 RELIGIOUS IMPORTANCE :

- ★ Ganga is considered a holy river in Hinduism.
- ★ Taking bath in Ganga is believed to wash away sins.
- ★ Kumbh Mela is held at Prayagraj, Haridwar, Ujjain & Nashik (on river connected to Ganga).
- ★ Ganga Arti at Varanasi is world famous.



MEMORY TRICKS



RIGHT BANK (Y G G G K S)

Yamuna, Ghaghra, Gomti, Gandak, Kosi, Son

LEFT BANK (C B K T D)

Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Tons, Damodar

ONE LINER REVISION

- ★ Ganga originates from Gangotri Glacier.
- ★ It is the longest river of India.
- ★ Ganga basin is the largest basin in India.
- ★ Ganga flows into Bay of Bengal.
- ★ Forms Sundarban Delta.
- ★ National Waterway - 1.
- ★ Very important for culture, religion, agriculture & transport.

IMPORTANT EXAM FACTS

1. Length - 2,525 km (Approx.)
2. Origin - Gangotri Glacier
3. Empties into - Bay of Bengal
4. Basin Area - 10,86,000 sq. km
5. Largest Delta - Sundarban Delta
6. NW - 1 (Haldia to Prayagraj)
7. States - 5 Main States
8. Major Right Tributary - Yamuna
9. Major Left Tributary - Chambal
10. Famous Arti - Varanasi

PYQ NOTES



Q. Ganga originates from which place?

Ans. Gangotri Glacier

Q. Which is the largest river basin in India?

Ans. Ganga Basin

Q. Ganga flows into which sea?

Ans. Bay of Bengal

Q. Where is Sundarban Delta located?

Ans. West Bengal

Q. National Waterway-1 connects

Ans. Haldia to Allahabad

MCQs PRACTICE



1. Ganga River originates from which place?

- A. Yamunotri
- ✓ B. Gaumukh (Gangotri)
- C. Badrinath
- D. Kedarnath

2. Ganga flows through how many states in India?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- ✓ C. 5
- D. 6

3. Which of the following is a right bank tributary of Ganga?

- A. Chambal
- B. Betwa
- ✓ C. Yamuna
- D. Ken

4. Ganga forms the world's largest delta known as

- A. Krishna Delta
- B. Mahanadi Delta
- ✓ C. Sundarban Delta
- D. Godavari Delta

5. National Waterway - 1 starts from

- A. Prayagraj
- ✓ B. Haldia
- C. Varanasi
- D. Patna

ANSWERS : 1-B, 2-C, 3-C, 4-C, 5-B



For SSC / Railway
Police / Talati
& All Govt. Exams



BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER

The Lifeline
of Assam

STATIC GK

① ORIGIN (SOURCE) :

Brahmaputra originates from the Chemayungdung Glacier near Mansarovar Lake in Tibet (China).



Mansarovar Lake

② OTHER NAME (IMPORTANT FACT) :

In Tibet it is known as Yarlung Tsangpo.

(Yarlung - Upper, Tsangpo - Purifier)

③ STATES / COUNTRIES COVERED :

- Tibet (China) → India (Arunachal Pradesh) → Assam → Bangladesh.

④ LENGTH :

- Approx. 2,900 km (India - 916 km)

⑤ NATURE :

- Perennial River.

⑥ DIRECTION OF FLOW :

- West to East.

⑦ TRIBUTARIES :

Right Bank (Major) :

- Subansiri, Kameng, Manas, Sankosh, Dhansiri, Dikrong

Left Bank (Major) :

- Siang, Lohit, Dibang

⑧ MAJOR CITIES ON BANKS :

- Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Tezpur, Guwahati, Goalpara (India)
- Dhubri (India-Bangladesh border)

⑨ MAJULI - RIVER ISLAND :

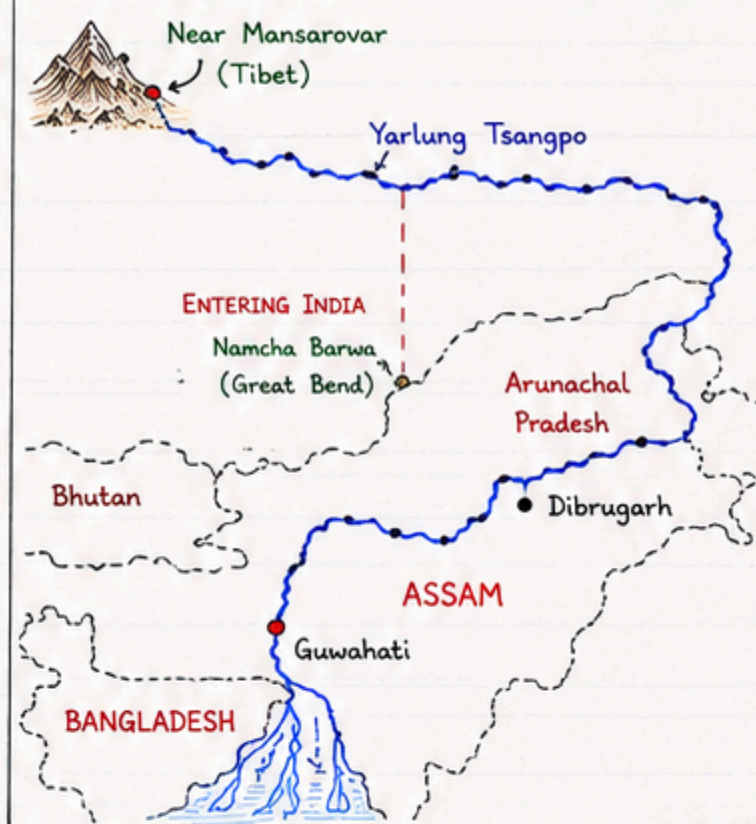
- Majuli is the world's largest river island.
- Located in Assam.
- Formed by Brahmaputra River.
- Famous for Vaishnavite culture.

⑩ IMPORTANT DAMS / PROJECTS :

- ★ Siang (Upper Subansiri) Project
- ★ Subansiri Lower Project
- ★ Kameng Hydro Electric Project
- ★ Ranganadi Project
- ★ North East Control Command (NECC) (Flood control & irrigation)



BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER ROUTE MAP



ORIGIN (TIBET)



Chemayungdung Glacier near Mansarovar Lake (Tibet, China)

INDIA MAP (ROUTE)



IMPORTANT FACTS

- ✓ Enters India in Arunachal Pradesh near Kibithu.
- ✓ Known as Brahmaputra in India.
- ✓ Flows through Assam valley.
- ✓ Enters Bangladesh near Dhubri.
- ✓ Joins Ganga (Padma) near Goalundo.

ASSAM VALLEY - FLOODPLAIN



- Brahmaputra has a wide floodplain in Assam.
- Brings fertile silt during floods.
- Floods are common but help agriculture.

EXAM BOOSTER

- Origin - Near Mansarovar Lake (Tibet)
- In Tibet - Yarlung Tsangpo
- Enters India - Arunachal Pradesh
- Flows through - Assam Valley
- Enters Bangladesh - Near Dhubri
- Joins Ganga - Near Goalundo (Bangladesh)
- Length - 2,900 km (Approx.)
- Nature - Perennial River
- Major Tributaries -
 - Right - Subansiri, Kameng, Manas, Sankosh, Dhansiri, Dikrong
 - Left - Siang, Lohit, Dibang
- Majuli - World's largest river island

BANGLADESH ENTRY & ENDING



MEMORY TRICK

"SYD KMS"

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| S - Subansiri | K - Kameng |
| Y - Yamuna (Siang) | M - Manas |
| D - Dhansiri, Dibang | S - Sankosh |
- (Right Bank Tributaries)

FLOOD IMPORTANCE

- ✓ Floods bring fertile alluvial soil.
- ✓ Useful for agriculture (rice, jute, tea).
- ✓ Helps in recharging groundwater.
- ✓ Maintains ecosystem & wetlands.
- ✗ But also causes loss of life & property.

PYQ FACTS

- ★ 2018 (RRB ALP) - Brahmaputra is known as Yarlung Tsangpo in which country? Ans. Tibet (China)
- ★ 2020 (SSC CGL) - Majuli is located in which state? Ans. Assam
- ★ 2021 (RRB NTPC) - Brahmaputra enters India in which state? Ans. Arunachal Pradesh
- ★ 2022 (SSC GD) - Brahmaputra joins which river in Bangladesh? Ans. Ganga (Padma)

MCQs PRACTICE

- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| 1. Brahmaputra River originates from which place?
A. Gangotri Glacier
✓ B. Chemayungdung Glacier
C. Siachen Glacier
D. Badrinath | 2. In Tibet, Brahmaputra is known as?
A. Indus
✓ B. Yarlung Tsangpo
C. Sutlej
D. Brahmani | 3. Brahmaputra enters India in which state?
A. Sikkim
✓ B. Arunachal Pradesh
C. Assam
D. Manipur | 4. Majuli is located in which state?
A. West Bengal
✓ B. Assam
C. Odisha
D. Bihar | 5. Brahmaputra joins which river in Bangladesh?
A. Meghna
✓ B. Padma (Ganga)
C. Jamuna
D. Tista |
|--|---|--|---|---|

ANSWERS : 1-B, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-B



For SSC / Railway
Police / Talati
& All Govt. Exams



INDUS RIVER SYSTEM



The Lifeline
of Pakistan

— STATIC GK —

① ORIGIN (SOURCE) :

- Indus River originates from near Lake Mansarovar (Tibet, China) at an altitude of approx. 4,570 m.
- It is known as "Sindhu" in India.



near Lake Mansarovar

② STATES / REGIONS COVERED :

- Originates in Tibet (China)
- Flows through Ladakh (India)
- Enters Pakistan & flows across Pakistan to Arabian Sea.

③ LENGTH :

- Approx. 3,180 km

④ NATURE :

- Perennial River.

⑤ INDUS WATER TREATY (1960) :

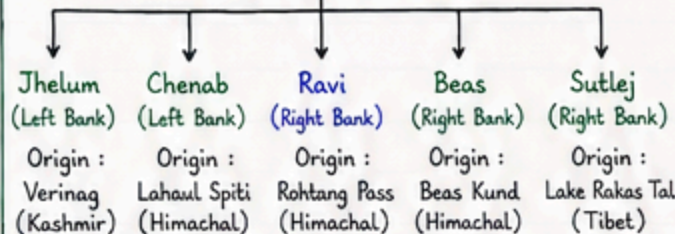
- Signed between India & Pakistan with the World Bank as mediator.
- India got rights over Eastern Rivers - Ravi, Beas & Sutlej.
- Pakistan got rights over Western Rivers - Indus, Jhelum & Chenab.



World Bank

TRIBUTARY TREE DIAGRAM

Indus River
(Main Stream)



RIVER ORIGIN IN SHORT

River	Origin
Indus	Near Lake Mansarovar (Tibet)
Jhelum	Verinag Spring, Kashmir
Chenab	Lahaul Spiti, Himachal Pradesh
Ravi	Rohtang Pass, Himachal Pradesh
Beas	Beas Kund, Himachal Pradesh
Sutlej	Lake Rakas Tal, Tibet

INDUS RIVER SYSTEM MAP



THE FIVE RIVERS OF PUNJAB

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Jhelum
(From Kashmir) | } Join & flow
through
Punjab
(Panjnad) |
| Chenab
(From Himachal) | |
| Ravi
(From Himachal) | |
| Beas
(From Himachal) | |
| Sutlej
(From Tibet) | |

Note : Indus does not flow through Punjab.



PUNJAB RIVERS CONCEPT

- All five rivers originate from Himalayas & are perennial.
- They are fed by snow, rain & glaciers.
- These rivers form fertile alluvial plains in Punjab.



IMPORTANT FACTS

- ✓ Indus is the longest river of Pakistan.
- ✓ It is one of the major rivers of the world.
- ✓ Indus River system is a snow fed river.
- ✓ Panjnad is the point where five rivers meet (Hussainiwala near Lahore).
- ✓ Indus falls into Arabian Sea near Karachi.
- ✓ This river has no delta.
- ✓ Indus Basin covers parts of India, Pakistan, China & Afghanistan.
- ✓ Total length in India (Ladakh) - 1114 km (approx.)
- ✓ It is a trans-Himalayan river.

IMPORTANT DAMS / PROJECTS

On Indus (Pakistan)

- Tarbela Dam (Indus)
- Mangla Dam (Jhelum)
- Chasma Barrage (Indus)
- Sukkur Barrage (Indus)



On Tributaries

- Salal Dam (Chenab)
- Dul Hasti Dam (Jhelum)
- Pong Dam (Beas - India)
- Bhakra Nangal Dam (Sutlej)

MEMORY TRICKS

Trick 1 (Order of Rivers in Punjab)

"J C R B S"

Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej

Trick 2 (Left & Right Bank)

Left Bank : Jhelum, Chenab

Right Bank : Ravi, Beas, Sutlej

EXAM BOOSTER

- ★ Indus Water Treaty was signed in 1960.
- ★ Mediator - World Bank.
- ★ Eastern Rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) - India
- ★ Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab) - Pakistan
- ★ Panjnad - Confluence point of five rivers.
- ★ Indus - Longest river of Pakistan.
- ★ Falls in Arabian Sea near Karachi.



PYQ SECTION

Q. Indus Water Treaty was signed in which year? (SSC CGL 2018)	Q. Which bank are Ravi, Beas & Sutlej? (RRB ALP 2019)	Q. Panjnad is formed near which city? (SSC CHSL 2017)	Q. Which river does not flow through Punjab? (RRB NTPC 2020)	Q. Indus River falls into which sea? (SSC MTS 2016)
Ans. 1960	Ans. Right Bank	Ans. Lahore (Hussainiwala)	Ans. Indus	Ans. Arabian Sea

MCQs PRACTICE

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Indus River originates from which place?
A. Kailash
B. Lake Mansarovar
✓ C. Gangotri Glacier
D. Rohtang Pass | 2. Which of the following is NOT a tributary of Indus?
A. Jhelum
B. Yamuna
C. Chenab
D. Sutlej
✓ B. Yamuna | 3. Which treaty was signed in 1960 between India & Pakistan?
A. Shimla Agreement
✓ B. Indus Water Treaty
C. Ganga Water Treaty
D. Siachen Agreement | 4. Which bank are Jhelum & Chenab rivers?
A. Right Bank
B. Left Bank
C. Neither
D. Both
✓ B. Left Bank | 5. Indus River falls into which sea?
A. Bay of Bengal
✓ B. Arabian Sea
C. Mediterranean Sea
D. Indian Ocean |
|---|---|---|---|---|

ANSWERS : 1-B, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-B



For SSC / Railway
Police / Talati
& All Govt. Exams



GODAVARI RIVER



The Lifeline
of
Dakshin Ganga

— STATIC GK —

1. ORIGIN (SOURCE) :

- Godavari River originates from Trimbak (near Nashik) in Maharashtra.
- It rises from the Brahmagiri hills of the Western Ghats at an altitude of approx. 1,067 m.



Brahmagiri Hills, Trimbak

2. OTHER NAMES :

- Dakshin Ganga (Ganga of the South)
- Vridha Ganga
- Gautami (near Rajahmundry)

3. LENGTH :

- Approx. 1,465 km
(Longest Peninsular River)

4. STATES COVERED :

- Maharashtra → Telangana → Andhra Pradesh

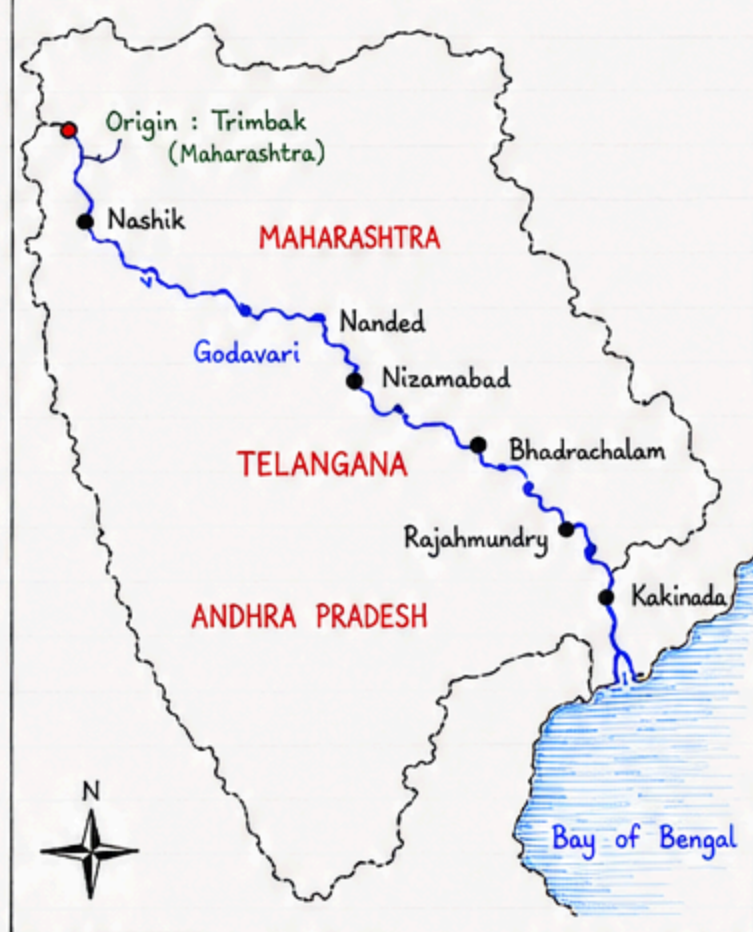
5. NATURE :

- Perennial River.

6. IMPORTANT CITIES ON BANKS :

- Nashik, Nanded, Basar, Nizamabad, Bhadrachalam, Rajahmundry, Kakinada

GODAVARI RIVER MAP (PENINSULAR INDIA)



GODAVARI DELTA



- Forms a large delta in the Bay of Bengal.
- One of the largest deltas in India.
- Very fertile alluvial soil - suitable for agriculture.



IMPORTANT DAMS / PROJECTS

- ★ Jayakwadi Dam (Maharashtra) - on Godavari near Paithan
- ★ Sriram Sagar Project (Pochampad) - on Godavari in Telangana
- ★ Polavaram Project - Multipurpose Project (Andhra Pradesh)
- ★ Dowleswaram Barrage - near Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh)



MAJOR TRIBUTARIES

RIGHT BANK TRIBUTARIES

- Pravara
- Purna
- Manjira
- Pranhita
- Indravati
- Sabari

LEFT BANK TRIBUTARIES

- Penganga
- Wardha
- Wainganga
- Dudhna
- Godavari (small streams)

(Pranhita is the largest tributary)

RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE ॐ

- Godavari is worshipped as a Goddess.
- Pushkaram is celebrated once in 12 years at different places on the Godavari.
- Major Pilgrimage Places : Trimbakeshwar, Nashik, Basar, Bhadrachalam, Rajahmundry.



FACTS ABOUT GODAVARI

- ✓ Longest river of Peninsular India.
- ✓ Known as Dakshin Ganga.
- ✓ Total Basin Area - 3,12,812 sq. km (Approx.)
- ✓ Covers parts of Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh & Chhattisgarh.
- ✓ The basin is rich in black soil (regur soil).
- ✓ Supports irrigation, drinking water & hydro power projects.
- ✓ Flows through Deccan Plateau.

EXAM BOOSTER FACTS 🚀

- ★ Origin - Trimbak (Nashik), Maharashtra
- ★ Length - 1,465 km (Longest Peninsular)
- ★ States - Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh
- ★ Major Tributary - Pranhita
- ★ Delta - Bay of Bengal
- ★ Other Names - Dakshin Ganga, Vridha Ganga, Gautami
- ★ Important Dam - Jayakwadi Dam
- ★ Religious - Godavari Pushkaram (once in 12 years)
- ★ Major Cities - Nashik, Nanded, Bhadrachalam, Rajahmundry, Kakinada

QUICK REVISION

- Origin : Trimbak (Maharashtra)
- Length : 1,465 km
- Type : Perennial
- States : Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh
- Major Tributary : Pranhita
- Delta : Bay of Bengal
- Important Dams : Jayakwadi Dam, Sriram Sagar Project, Polavaram Project

MEMORY TRICK 🧠

To remember Major Right Bank Tributaries of Godavari -

"P P M P I S"

Pravara, Purna, Manjira, Pranhita, Indravati, Sabari
(Left Bank - Penganga, Wardha, Wainganga, Dudhna)

ONE LINE REVISION

- Godavari is the longest Peninsular river.
- It originates from Trimbak in Maharashtra.
- It is known as Dakshin Ganga.
- Pranhita is the largest tributary.
- It forms a large delta in Bay of Bengal.
- Pushkaram is celebrated once in 12 years.

MCQs PRACTICE

- Where does Godavari River originate?
A. Mahabaleshwar
✓ B. Trimbak
C. Brahmagiri
D. Amarkantak
- Which river is the largest tributary of Godavari?
A. Manjira
✓ B. Pranhita
C. Indravati
D. Sabari
- Godavari River forms its delta in _____.
A. Arabian Sea
✓ B. Bay of Bengal
C. Indian Ocean
D. None of these
- 'Dakshin Ganga' is another name of _____.
A. Krishna River
✓ B. Godavari River
C. Tungabhadra River
D. Cauvery River
- Jayakwadi Dam is built on which river?
A. Krishna
✓ B. Godavari
C. Mahanadi
D. Narmada

ANSWERS : 1-B, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-B



For SSC / Railway
Police / Talati
& All Govt. Exams



KRISHNA RIVER

— STATIC GK —

The Lifeline of
South India



① ORIGIN (SOURCE) :

- Krishna River originates from Mahabaleshwar (near Jor village) in Satara district, Maharashtra.



Mahabaleshwar

② STATES COVERED :

- Maharashtra → Karnataka → Telangana → Andhra Pradesh.

③ LENGTH :

- Approx. 1,400 km.

④ NATURE :

- Perennial River.

⑤ KRISHNA BASIN FACTS :

- Total Basin Area - 2,58,948 sq. km (Approx.)
- Covers parts of 4 States.
- Forms a large delta in Bay of Bengal.
- Rich black soil (Regur soil) in the basin.



IMPORTANT CITIES ON BANKS

- Sangli (Maharashtra)
- Vijayapura (Karnataka)
- Raichur (Karnataka)
- Mahbubnagar (Telangana)
- Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)
- Nandyal (Andhra Pradesh)

NAGARJUNA SAGAR DAM



- Built across Krishna River near Nandikonda (Andhra Pradesh).
- One of the largest masonry dams in India.
- Helps in irrigation, hydro power & drinking water supply.
- Built in - 1967 (Completed)
- Creates Nagarjuna Sagar Reservoir.

MAJOR TRIBUTARIES

Krishna River
(Main Stream)

LEFT BANK TRIBUTARIES

- Bhima
- Ghataprabha
- Malaprabha
- Tungabhadra
- Musi
- Dudhganga
- Nira

RIGHT BANK TRIBUTARIES

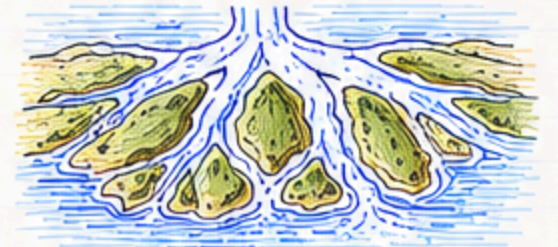
- Koyna
- Panchganga
- Vedavati
- Musi (Some part)
- Paleru

EXAM BOOSTER FACTS



- ✓ Origin - Mahabaleshwar (Satara, Maharashtra)
- ✓ Length - Approx. 1,400 km
- ✓ States - Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh
- ✓ Major Dam - Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- ✓ Major Tributaries - Left Bank - Bhima, Ghataprabha, Tungabhadra, Musi, Nira
Right Bank - Koyna, Panchganga, Vedavati
- ✓ Delta formed in - Bay of Bengal
- ✓ Basin Area - 2,58,948 sq. km (Approx.)
- ✓ Nature - Perennial River

KRISHNA DELTA



- Krishna River forms a large delta before joining Bay of Bengal.
- The delta is fertile & suitable for agriculture (Rice, Sugarcane, etc.)
- Important districts - Krishna, Guntur.

IMPORTANT PROJECTS ON KRISHNA

- ★ Almatti Dam (Karnataka)
- ★ Srisaillam Dam (Andhra Pradesh / Telangana)
- ★ Nagarjuna Sagar Dam (Andhra Pradesh)
- ★ Prakasam Barrage (Vijayawada)
- ★ Pulichintala Project (Andhra Pradesh)



MEMORY TRICK



Left Bank - "B G T M N"

Bhima, Ghataprabha, Tungabhadra,
Musi, Nira

Right Bank - "K P V"

Koyna, Panchganga, Vedavati

RELIGIOUS & CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- ★ Krishna is considered a sacred river. ॐ
- ★ Many temples and pilgrimage places on its banks - Srisaillam, Vijayawada, Alampur, Kuravapur (Karnataka).
- ★ Krishna Pushkaram is celebrated once in 12 years.



PYQ FACTS



- Q. Origin of Krishna River?
Ans. Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra)
- Q. Longest Peninsular River?
Ans. Krishna River
- Q. Dam built across Krishna River near Nandikonda?
Ans. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

Q. Krishna River forms delta in which sea?

Ans. Bay of Bengal

Q. Krishna Pushkaram is celebrated once in how many years?

Ans. 12 years

QUICK REVISION

- Origin : Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra)
- Length : Approx. 1,400 km
- Basin Area : 2,58,948 sq. km (Approx.)
- States : Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh
- Nature : Perennial River
- Major Dam : Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- Delta : Bay of Bengal
- Major Tributaries (Left) : Bhima, Ghataprabha, Tungabhadra, Musi, Nira
- Major Tributaries (Right) : Koyna, Panchganga, Vedavati

1. Krishna River originates from which place?

- A. Trimbak
✓ B. Mahabaleshwar
C. Brahmagiri Hills
D. Amarkantak

2. Which is the longest Peninsular river?

- A. Godavari
✓ B. Krishna
C. Cauvery
D. Narmada

3. Which dam is built across Krishna River near Nandikonda?

- A. Almatti Dam
B. Srisaillam Dam
✓ C. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
D. Tungabhadra Dam

4. Krishna River forms its delta in which sea?

- A. Arabian Sea
✓ B. Bay of Bengal
C. Indian Ocean
D. Gulf of Khambhat

5. Which is NOT a tributary of Krishna River?

- A. Bhima
B. Tungabhadra
✓ C. Yamuna
D. Musi

ANSWERS : 1-B, 2-B, 3-C, 4-B, 5-C