

River System and Lakes of Rajasthan

River System of Rajasthan

- Chambal and Mahi are the perennial rivers of Rajasthan.
- River drainage system of Rajasthan is decided by Aravalli Range which works as the divides the rivers of Rajasthan in two parts.
- On the basis of this Rivers are divided into 3 groups.

1. Rivers that drain in the Bay of Bengal

Chambal River

- In the ancient time, it was called “Charmanyavati”.
- It originates from Janapao Hills near Maanpur in Mahu, Madhya Pradesh.
- It enters in Rajasthan near Chaurasigarh and makes the border of Kota and Bundi.
- It passes through Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Dhaulpur and finally meets in Yamuna River.
- Gandhisagar, Jawaharsagar, Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and Kota Barrage Dam are built on this river.
- Banas, Kalisindh and Parvati are its tributaries.

Banas River

- It originates from Khamnore Hill near Kumbhalgarh.
- It travels through Gogunda Plateau, Nathdwara, Rajsamand, Rel Magara, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Tonk and in Sawai Madhopur, it join the stream of Chambal River.
- It is also called ‘Hope of Forest (Van Ki Asha)’.
- Bedach, Kothari, Khari, Mainal, Bandi, Dhundh and Morel are the tributaries of Banas River.

Kali Sindh River

- It originates in Dewas in Madhya Pradesh.
- It passes through Jhalawar and Baran districts and meets Chambal River in Nanera.
- Paravan, Ujaad, Niwaj and Aahu are its tributary rivers.



Parvati River

- It originates in Sihor region of Madhya Pradesh and flows in Baran and meets Chambal River near Paliya, Sawai Madhopur.

Vapani (Bahyani) River

- Originates near Haripura village of Chittorgarh district and meets Chambal near Bhaisroadgarh.

Mez River

- Originates from Bhilwara and meets Chambal near Lakheri in Bundi.

Baanganga River

- It originates from Bairath Hills of Jaipur district.
- Then it moves towards the east in Sawai Madhopur and then in Bharatpur meets in the Yamuna.

2. Rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea

Luni River

- It originates from Naag Hills of Ajmer, after that it moves towards Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore and enters in Gujarat in Kutchh.
- It travels almost 320 km.
- Its water is sweet up to Balotara and then it becomes salty.
- Jawai, Liladi, Mithadi, Sukhadi, Badi and Saagi are its tributaries.

Mahi River

- It began its journey from Mahu Hills of Madhya Pradesh and enters Rajasthan in Banswara district.
- It forms the border between Banswara and Dungarpur and enters Gujarat and ends its journey in Gulf of Khambhat (Cambay).
- Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam is constructed on this river near Banswara.
- Its main tributaries are Soma, Jakham, Anas, Chap and Moren.

Sabarmati River

- It originates near Udaipur and flows in Sirohi and then enters in Gujarat and ends its journey in Gulf of Cambay.
- At the initial stage, it is called Vokal River.



3. Inland Rivers

Katali River

- It originates from Khandela Hills of Sikar district.
- It travels 100 km and flowing from Sikar and Jhunjhunu, disappeared in the desert land.

Sabi River

- It originates from Sevar Hills and flows in banasur, Bahrod, Kishengarh, Mandavar and Tijara and disappeared in Harayana.

Kakani or Kakneya River

- Originates from Kotari village and disappear after travelling some distance.

Ghaghhar River

- It is considered the oldest river of India, i. e. Saraswati.
- It flows from Harayana to Hanumangarh, Ganganagar Suratgarh, Anupgarh and enters in Pakistan.
- It is also called Dead River.

Lakes of Rajasthan

- In Rajasthan, Lakes are divided into two categories
 1. Saltwater Lake and
 2. Fresh (Sweet) Water Lake

1. Salt Water Lakes

Sambhar Lake

- It is India's largest inland Salt Water Lake.
- It has been designated as a Ramsar site because this wetland is a favourite spot for migratory birds like Pink Flamingo.
- The total area of the lake is 150 km².
- The lake receives water from five rivers Medtha, Samaod, Mantha, Rupangarh and khandel.



Didwana Lake

- It is located in Nagaur district.

Pachpadra Lake

- It is located in Barmer district.

Lunakarnasar Lake

- It is located in Lunakarnasar, 80 km away from Bikaner.

Some other famous Salt Water Lakes are Faloda, Kuchaman, Kovaad, Kachhor, Rewasa, etc.

2. Fresh (Sweet) Water Lake

- Due to the scarcity of water in Rajasthan, this freshwater lakes act as boons for people of Rajasthan.
- Following are some important Fresh Water Lakes of Rajasthan

Jaisamand Lake

- It was constructed by Maharana Jaising by building the dam on Gomati River from 1685 to 1691.
- It is located 51 km southeast of Udaipur.
- It is also called Dhebar Lake.
- It is the biggest natural lake of Rajasthan.

Rajsamand Lake

- It was constructed by Maharana Rajsingh in 1662.
- On the bank of this, lakes many inscriptions are there which tells about the history of Mewar.

Pichhola Lake

- It has two islands.
- One has Jag Mandir (Temple) and second has Jag Nivas named palaces.

Fateh Sagar Lake

- It was constructed by Maharana Fateh Singh near Udaipur city.



Anasagar Lake

- It was constructed by Anaji in Ajmer.
- On its bank, there's a garden called "Daulat Baug".

Pushkar Lake

- It is located in Ajmer district surrounded by mountains.
- It's a religious spot.

Silisedh Lake

- It is located in Alwar district in between Aravalli Range.

Some other famous lakes are Navlakkha Lake (Bundi), Kolayat Lake (Bikaner), Shaiv Sagar (Dungarpur), Galata and Ramgarh (Jaipur), Balsamand Lake (Jodhpur), Kailana Lake (Jodhpur), etc.

