

Important Rivers of India

As the name indicates, the Himalayan rivers come from the Himalayas and flow through the Northern Plains.

The major rivers in the Himalayan System are:

- The Indus River System
- The Ganga River System
- The Yamuna River System
- The Brahmaputra River System

The main source of Peninsular River System or Peninsular Drainage is the Western Ghats. Because the Western Ghats are forming a 'water divide,' these rivers either flow eastward into Bengal Bay or westward into the Arab Sea. Peninsular rivers are rivers that are essentially rain-fed.

The major rivers in the Peninsular system are:

- Mahanadi
- Godavari
- Krishna
- Cauvery

Drain into the Bay of Bengal as they flow on the plateau eastward and create 'delta' at their mouths; while the Narmada Tapti-the west-flowing rivers fall into the Arab Sea and create 'estuaries.'

Not from glaciers, but from rain-fed rivers. During summer, these rivers significantly decrease or dry up.

THE HIMALAYAN RIVERS

Indus River System

In the early Hindu mythological texts, the mention of Indus River or Sindhu River is witnessed. The river comes from Tibet near Lake Mansarovar. In Jammu and Kashmir, it flows westward into India, flows further through Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and reaches Pakistan.

It enters the Arab Sea near Karachi, flowing further west. Indus is Pakistan's biggest river and the national river of the country. Its Indian tributaries are Zaskar, Nubra, Shyok, and Pakistan's Hunza. Sutlej, Ravi, Beas, Chenab and Jhelum are their other tributaries named after the state of Punjab.





लक्ष्य

A Foundation Course for All Defence Exams

START FREE TRIAL

Ganga River System

The Ganga river system (Ganges) is India's largest river system. It originates in the glaciers of Gangotri. The upstream Bhagirathi joins the other stream at Devprayag called Alaknanda to form the Ganga River. Ganga has tributaries on both banks; the Yamuna and Son are its right-bank tributaries.

Some of the left bank tributaries are Gomti, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi. The Ganges flows through the Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal Indian countries. It lastly reaches the Bay of Bengal.

Yamuna River System

The Yamuna is Northern India's main river system. The river flows through Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana from Yamnatri. It crosses Delhi, Mathura, Agra and meets the Chambal, Betwa and Ken rivers to lastly join the Allahabad Ganga. Tons, Chambal, Hindon, Betwa and Ken are Yamuna's major tributaries.

Brahmaputra River System

The Brahmaputra, one of India's main rivers, originates in Tibet's Himalayan Angsi glacier. It's called the Tsangpo River there. In Arunachal Pradesh, it enters India and is known as Dihang River.

Dibang, the Lohit, the Kenula are tributaries which form the primary Brahmaputra River and flow through Assam, its longest course, enter Bangladesh and lastly falls into the Bay of Bengal. The Brahmaputra has the largest water quantity of all India's rivers.





THE PENINSULAR RIVERS

Mahanadi

The Mahanadi in East-central India is a significant river. It originates in Chhattisgarh's Sihava hills and flows through the state of Orissa (Odisha) through its main course. This river deposits more silt on the Indian subcontinent than any other river. Mahanadi runs through Sambalpur, Cuttack and Banki cities.

Godavari

The Godavari River, after the Ganga, covers India's second-longest course. The river originates from Triambakeshwar in Maharashtra and flows along with its tributaries (Pravara, Indravati, Maner Sabri etc.) through the countries of Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa (Odisha), Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Puducherry to lastly flow into the Bay of Bengal. The river is defined as Dakshina Ganga because of its lengthy course.



Krishna River

The Krishna is India's third-longest river, about 1300 km long. It originates from the Mahabaleshwar region of Maharashtra and flows through Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh to lastly pour into Bengal Bay.

Kaveri River

The Kaveri (Cauvery) is a significant river in southern India and originates in Kogadu, Karnataka.

As many tributaries like Hemavati, Moyari, Shimsha, Arkavati, Honnuhole, Kabini, Bhavani, Noyill and Amaravati join it, Kaveri River expands.

Narmada and Tapti

The Narmada & Tapti river is the only major flowing rivers into the Arab Sea. Narmada's complete length flowing through Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat countries is equal to 1312 km. Amarkantak is Narmada's location of origin in Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh. From east to west, Narmada flows primarily through Central India and flows into the Arabian Sea.

The Tapti river follows a parallel course to the south of Narmada, flowing through the Maharashtra and Gujarat states on their way into the Gulf of Khambat. Purna, Girna and Panjhra are its three main tributaries.

Like most ancient religions, rivers are considered sacred by the Hindu faith and its mythology. The Ganges, Yamuna (a Ganges tributary), Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Narmada, Godavari, Tapi, Krishna, and Kaveri are nine major Indian rivers. Indian soil also flows through parts of the Indus River.

The Indian river system comprises eight important rivers together with their various tributaries. Most rivers discharge their waters into the Bay of Bengal; nevertheless, there are a number of rivers whose itineraries take them across the west end of India and into the Arab Sea in the east direction.

Northern parts of the Aravalli range, Ladakh parts, and the barren Thar Desert regions have Inland Drainage.





River Systems of India

Name	Length of River	Originates From	Area Covered	Ends in
Indus	3180/ 1114 in India	Tibet in northern slopes of Mount Kailash	India and Pakistan	Arabian sea



Ganga (Bhagirathi)	2525	Gangotri in Uttrakhand	Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Bihar, West Bengal	Bay of Bengal
Yamuna (Jamuna)	1376	Yamunotri in Garhwal	Delhi, Haryana and UP	Bay of Bengal
Brahmaputra	916 - in India	Angsi Glacier	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh	Bay of Bengal
Kaveri	765	Brahmagiri hills in Kogadu, Karnataka	Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	Bay of Bengal
Godavari (Dakshin Bharat ki Ganga)	1465	Triambakeshwar in Maharashtra	South-eastern part of Andhra Pradesh	Bay of Bengal
Krishna	1400	Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra	Maharashtra & Andhra Pradesh	Bay of Bengal
Narmada	1312	Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra	Arabian Sea
Tapti	724	Betul, Madhya Pradesh district in the Satpura region	Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra	Arabian Sea
Mahanadi	858	Sihava mountains of Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa	Bay of Bengal
Vaigai	258	Varusanadu Hills	Madurai in Tamil Nadu	Bay of Bengal
Periyar	244	Sivagiri peaks of Sundaramala, Tamil Nadu.	Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Bay of Bengal

