AILET

CLAT 2020 General Knowledge: All You Need To Know About Indian Rivers

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GENERAL AWARENESS – Indian Rivers (Geography)

RIVERS- FACTS, DISPUTES, TRIBUTARIES, ORIGIN

- The rivers of India can be classified into four groups viz., Himalayan rivers, coastal rivers, Deccan rivers and rivers of the inland drainage basin. Himalayan Rivers: They are formed by melting snow and glaciers and therefore, continuously flow throughout the year. | Deccan Rivers: They are rain-fed rivers and hence fluctuate in the volume. Many of the Deccan rivers are non-perennial. They are short in length and have limited catchments areas. Most of them are of an ephemeral character. Most of the rivers in the Deccan region generally flow in the east direction and fall into the Bay of Bengal. The major east flowing rivers are Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Mahanadi etc. Coastal Rivers: There are numerous coastal rivers, which are comparatively smaller than the other type of rivers. While only a handful of these rivers drain into the sea near the delta of the east coast, there are as many as 600 such rivers on the west coast. example: subarnarekh, Vamsadhara, Nagavali, Vaigai, Naetravati and sharavati. Inland Water Drainage: The rivers that do not empty I the ocean but get lost into the sand. Example: Luni, Macchu, Banas, Rupen, Saraswati and Ghagghar.
- The longest river flowing through India is INDUS which originates in Tibet.
- Five rivers of erstwhile Punjab are: Sutlej, Ravi, Beas, Jhelum And Chenab
- The Godavari is also called as Dakshin Ganga
- Damodar is known as Bengal’s Sorrow
- Prayagraj (Allahabad) is believed to be the confluence (Sangam) of rivers Ganga, Yamuna and mythical Saraswati.

1. RIVER AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES

S.NO.	RIVER	TRIBUTARIES

1	Ganga	1. Gomti 2.Ghaghra 3.Gandak 4. Kosi 5. Yamuna 6. Son 7. Hoogly
2	Yamuna	1. Chambal 2. Sindh 3. Betwa 4. Ken 5. Tons 6. Hindon
3	Godavri	1. Indravati 2. Manjira 3. Bindusara 4. Sarbari 5. Penganga 6. Prananahita
4	Krishna	1. Tungabhadra 2. Ghataprabha 3.Malaprabha 4. Bhima 5. Vedavati 6. Konya
5	Cauvery	1. Kabini 2. Hemavati 3. Simsha 4. Arkavati 5. Bhavani
6	Narmada	1. Amaravati 2. Bhukhi 3. Tawa 4. Banger
7	Indus	1. Sutlej 2. Dras 3. Zanskar 4. Shyok 5. Gilgit 6. Suru
8	Brahamputra	1. Dibang 2. Lohit 3. Jia Bhareli 4. Dikhow 5. Subansiri 6. Manas
9	Damodar	1. Barakar 2. Konar
10	Ravi	1. Budhil 2. Nai or Dhona 3. Seul 4. Ujh
11	Mahanadi	1. Seonath 2. Hasdeo 3. Jonk 4. Mand 5. Ib 6. Ong 7. Tel

1. MAJOR RIVER WATER DISPUTES OVER THE YEARS AND THE STATES INVOLVED

S.NO	DISPUTE	STATES INVOLVED
1	Krishna Water Dispute	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra
2	Mahadayi/Mandovi Water Dispute	Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra
3	Vansadhara Water Dispute	Odisha, Andhra Pradesh
4	Cauvery Water Dispute	Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerela
5	Babhali Barrage issues	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh
6	Mulla Periyar Dam issue	Tamil Nadu, Kerela

1. ALTERNATE/ANCIENT/GREEK NAMES OF THE RIVERS

S.NO	PRESENT DAY NAME	ALTERNATE NAME
1	Indus	Sindhu (Ancient Name)

2	Jhelum	Vitasta (Ancient Name); Hydaspes (Greek Name)
3	Chenab	Asikini (Ancient Namre); Chandrabhagha
4	Ravi	Parusni (Ancient Name); Airavati
5	Beas	Vipasa (Ancient Name); Hyphasis (Greek Name)
6	Sutlej	Sutudri (Ancient Name); Zarodros (Greek Name)
7	Brahamputra	Dihang; Tsangpo (Tibetan)
8	Luni	Sagarmati
9	Betwa	vetravati

1. RIVER AND THEIR PLACES OF ORIGIN

S.NO	RIVER	PLACE OF ORIGIN
1	Ganga	Gangotri (Uttrakhand)
2	Indus	Mansarovar (Tibet)
3	Narmada	Maikal hills, Amarkantak (MP)
4	Tapi/ Tapti	Satpura Range, Betul (MP)
5	Mahanadi	Nagri Town (Chattisgarh)
6	Brahamputra	Chemayungdung (Tibet)
7	Sutlej	Mt. Kailash (Tibet)
8	Beas	Rohtang Pass (Himachal Pradesh)
9	Godavri	Nasik (Maharashtra)
10	Krishna	Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra)
11	Cauvery	Brahmagiri Hills, Coorg (Karnataka)
12	Sabarmati	Udaipur, Aravalli Hills (Rajasthan)
13	Ravi	Chamba (Himachal Pradesh)

14	Penner	Nandi Hills, Chickballapur (Karnataka)

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