

Map Class 08

20th May, 2024 at 1:00 PM

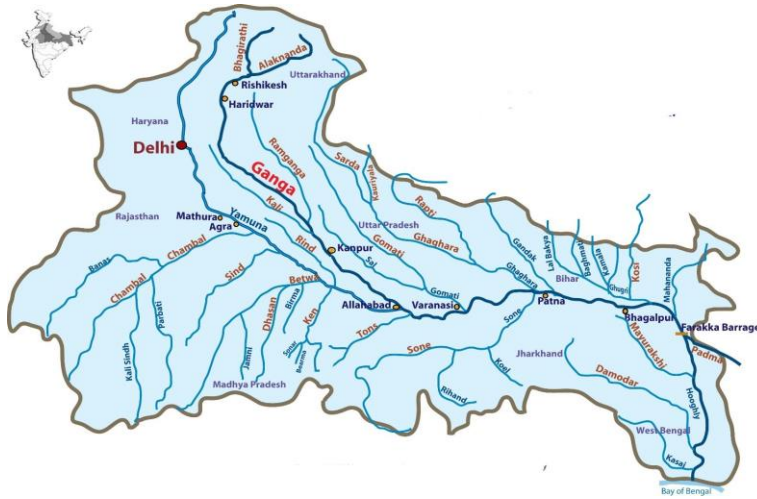
RIVERS OF INDIA (1:22 PM)

- **Himalayan Rivers:**
- **1. Indus:**
- Originates near **Mansarovar**.
- It drains into the Arabian Sea.
- Indus enters India near Demchok.
- It passes through the region between **Ladakh** and **Zaskar**.
- **Tso Moriri** is a Ramsar Site.
- **Tso Kar** is also a Ramsar Site.
- Black-Necked Crane is found in the Tso Kar region.
- **Hemis National Park** is located here.
- **Zaskar River** is one of the earliest **left-bank** tributaries of the **Indus**.
- **Shyok River** originated from **the Rimo glacier** near Siachin.
- **Gilgit River** joins the Indus in POK.
- The Kabul River comes from Afghanistan and joins the Indus in Pakistan.
- **Five major tributaries of the Indus:**



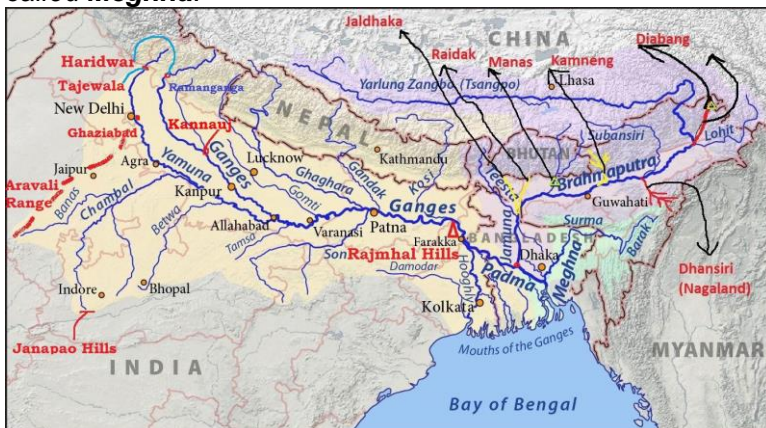
- **i. Jhelum:**
- It originates from **Verinag** in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Wular Lake is located on Jhelum.
- Wular is a Ramsar site.
- **ii. Chenab:**
- It originates from Himachal Pradesh.
- It merges with Jhelum in Pakistan.
- Chenab is made of two rivers named **Chandra** and **Bhaga**.
- **Chandra** originates from the **Chandratal** and Chandratal takes its water from **Barashigri**.
- Chandratal is a Ramsar site.
- **Bhaga** originates from **Surajtal**.
- **Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve** is located in Himachal Pradesh.

- **Pin Valley National Park** is also located in this Biosphere Reserve.
- **Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary** is also located here.
- **Dachigaham National Park** is known for **Hangul** and is located in **Srinagar** region.
- Kishanganga Project is a run-on river project and is on the **Niam** River (one of the tributaries of Jhelum).
- **River water projects:**
 - a. Pakkal Dul on a tributary of Chenab
 - b. Kwar on Chenab
 - c. Ratle on Chenab
 - d. Baglihar on Chenab
- **iii. Ravi:**
 - It originates from **Kullu hills** in **Himachal**.
 - it flows between the **Pir Panjal** and **Dhauladhar** ranges.
- **iv. Beas:**
 - It originates from the **Rohtang Pass**.
 - Pong Dam is constructed on the Beas River.
 - **Pong Reservoir** is a Ramsar site.
 - The entire stretch of the Beas River in the Punjab plains is a conservation site and is a Ramsar site.
- **v. Satluj:**
 - It originates in Tibet from the **Rakshas Tal**.
 - **Nangal Reservoir** is a Ramsar site.
 - Satluj flows at first west-northwest for about 260 km to the **Shipki La** pass, entering India in Himachal Pradesh state.
 - The Satluj River sand is said to have Tantalum mineral in it.
 - Tantalum mineral is used in the electronics industry.
 - **Harrike Barrage** is a Ramsar site.
 - **Renuka Wetland** is in Himachal Pradesh and it is the **smallest** Ramsar Site in India.
- **2. Ganga:**
 - It originates from the Gangotri glacier
 - Dhauli Ganga comes from the Niti pass.
 - Alaknanda originates from the Sartopanth glacier.
 - **Rishi Ganga** comes from the **Nanda Devi glacier** and the region around it is the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve.
 - **Valley of Flowers National Park** is in this Biosphere Reserve.
 - **Dhauli Ganga** confluence with Alaknanda at **Vishnu Prayag**.
 - **Joshi Math** is located around **Vishnu Prayag**.
 - **Nandakini** merges with **Alknanda** at **Nanda Prayag**.
 - **Pindar Ganga** originates from the Pindari glacier and merges with **Alaknanda** at **Karna Prayag**.
 - **Mandikini** merges with Alaknanda at **Rudra Prayag**.
 - **Bhagirathi** merges with the Alaknanda at **Deva Prayag**.
 - Ganga's name is given to this river from **Deva Prayag**.
 - **Gangotri National Park** is around the Gangotri region.
 - **Rajaji National Park** is around the region of **Rishikesh** and **Haridwar**.
 - Ganga flows majorly from 5 states namely Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal.
 - The upper stretch of the Ganga River is a Ramsar site.
 - Sunderban is the largest Ramsar Site in India.
- **Important tributaries:**



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- **Left-bank tributaries of Ganga:**
- **a. Ram Ganga:**
- It comes from Uttarakhand from Pauri Garhwal.
- It passes from India's first national park Jim Corbett.
- It joins Ganga near **Kannauj**.
- **b. Gomti:**
- It comes from **Pilibhit**.
- **Pilibhit Tiger Reserve** is located here in this region.
- **c. Ghaghara:**
- It is an antecedent river that comes from Tibet.
- It merges with Ganga just after entering Bihar.
- **Yankti Kuti** is the tributary of the **Kali** River.
- Sarda as well as Rapti merges with Ganga in UP only.
- Ayodhya is located on the banks of Ghagra (known as Saryu in Ayodhya as Ghagra has a tributary named Saryu).
- **d. Gandak:**
- It merges with the Ganga in Bihar.
- it is also known as the **Narayani** River in **Nepal**, from where it originates.
- Between Gandak and Budhi Gandak is a **Kanwar Lake**.
- **e. Kosi:**
- It is also an antecedent river coming from Tibet.
- it is also known as Sapta Kosi.
- It has 7 tributaries: **Indrawati, Sun Koshi, Tama Koshi, Likhu, Dudh Koshi, Arun Koshi, and Tamor Koshi**.
- It is also known as the **sorrow of Bihar**.
- **Bagmati** River is a transboundary river between India and Nepal which originates in Nepal.
- **f. Mahananda:**
- It originates in **Darjeeling** Hills, passes through the Siliguri corridor, and merges with Ganga in Bangladesh.
- **Right-bank tributaries of Ganga:**
- **a. Yamuna:**
- **Asan barrage** is a Ramsar site.
- Tributaries of Yamuna: **Tons, Chambal, Ken, Betwa, Rihand**, etc.
- **Chambal** originates in **Mhow**.
- **Shipra** River originates in **Ujjain** and is a tributary of Chambal.
- Other important tributaries of Chambal are **Banas, Kali Sindh, and Parbati**.
- **Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary** is located at the border of MP and UP, and the second batch of cheetahs is to be brought into this region.
- **Ajay** and **Damodar** are the tributaries of **Hooghly**.
- **Damodar** is known as the **sorrow of Bengal**.
- Four **dams** on **Damodar**: **Tilaiya, Maithon, Konar, and Panchet Hill**.

- **Bhoj Wetland** is in MP.
- **Parbati Arga** is an old oxbow lake of Ghagra and it is a Ramsar site.
- **Kanwar Lake** is also known as Kabar Tal.
- Sultanpur Wetland and Dhanori Wetland.
- Vikrانشila Dolphin Sanctuary is India's first dolphin sanctuary on the Ganga River in Bihar.
- Bihar's Tiger Reserve is the only Bihar's tiger reserve on the Gandak River.
- Sariks Tiger Reserve and Ranthambore Tiger Reserve are located in Rajasthan.
- Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve.
- **3. Brahmaputra:**
- It originates from **Chemyang dung and Angsi near Mt. Kailash**.
- This river takes a U-turn at **Namcha Barwa**.
- It is known as Tsangpo in China.
- It enters Assam at **Sadiya**, and it is called **the Brahmaputra**.
- From Sadiya to Dhubri it is national waterway 2.
- It is called as Jamuna in Bangladesh.
- Brhmaputra + Ganga = Padma.
- Padme merged with a few other rivers and is called as Meghna in the lower stretch of Bangladesh.
- One of the important rivers that merge with Padma is Surma (known as Barak in India) which is called **Meghna**.

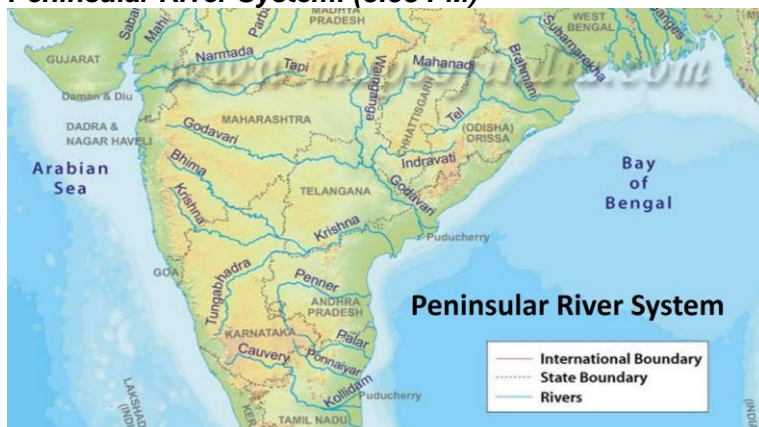


- **Right-bank tributaries of Brahmaputra:**
- Arunachal: Subarnasiri and Kaming.
- Subarnasiri has a small tributary is Ranganadi.
- At the confluence of Brahmaputra, Subarnasiri and Ranganadi is the world's largest riverine island **Majuli**.
- Kaming is known as **Jia Bareli** in Assam.
- Bhutan: Manas and Sankosh.
- Tista comes from Zemu Glacier Tso Lhamo.
- **Left-bank tributaries of Brahmaputra:**
- **Burhi Dihing and Dhansari (South), Dibang or Sikang and Lohit.**
- Lohit + Dihang = Brahmaputra.
- The longest riverine bridge is located on the **Lohit River** named **Bhupen Hazarika Bridge**.
- **Barak** comes from **Manipur** and is called **Surma or Kushyara**.
- **The Brahmaputra is the 5th largest river of the World.**
- **National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries/Biosphere Reserves:**
- Pakke National Park.
- Orang Tiger Reserve.
- Manas Biosphere Reserve.
- Dihang-Dibang Biospehre Reserve.
- Dibru-Saikhowa Biospehre Reserve.
- Keibul Lamjao National Park (Imphal river in news).
- Gomati, Tripura's longest river joins Meghna.
- **Dhubri-Phulbari Bridge** is the longest riverine bridge in India still under construction.

- *Rudrasagar is a Ramsar site of Tripura.*



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- *Pala wetland is the largest natural wetland of Mizoram.*
- *Buxa National Park.*
- *Raimona National Park.*
- *Nameri National Park.*
- *Talle Wildlife Sanctuary.*
- *Mouling National Park.*
- *Namdapha National Park.*
- *Manas National Park.*
- *Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary.*
- *Kanchenjunga National Park.*
- *Nokrek National Park.*
- *Dampa National Park.*
- **Peninsular River System: (3:58 PM)**



- **Subarnarekha, Mahanadi, Baitarni, Brahmani, Vamsadhara**
- Sukapaika is one of the tributaries of Mahanadi which was earlier blocked due to flood.
- **Vamsadhara:**
- It flows between Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.
- Vamshadhara_Nagavalli interlinking project by the Andhra Pradesh.
- It passes through the northern Circar.
- **Satakosia** is a **gorge** through which the **Mahanadi** flows and is a Ramsar Site and also has Satkosia Tiger Reserve.
- The **Simplipal Biosphere Reserve** of Odisha is a UNESCO-recognised biosphere reserve.
- Chilika Lake.
- Bhitarkanika.
- Gahirmatha Wildlife Sanctuary is well known for the Olive Ridley turtle.
- Rushikulya Delta is also known for the Olive Ridley turtle.
- Hirakud Dam is declared as a Ramsar Site.
- **1. Godavari: Nasik.**
- It has only one important right-bank tributary named **Manjra**.
- It has 3 left-bank tributaries: **Pen Ganga, Wen Ganga, and Wardha**.
- All the three merge to form **Pranhita**.
- Nandur Madhukeshwar is a Ramsar site on Godavari.
- Kalleshwaram is a lift-irrigation project.
- **Indravati** is known for **Chitrakoot** Waterfall.
- **2. Krishna: Mahabaleshwar.**
- **3. Tungabhadra:**
- **Right-bank tributaries:** The Ghatprabha, the Malprabha, and the Tungabhadra.
- **Left-bank tributaries:** The Bhima, the Musi, and the Munneru.
- The major Hydro Power stations in the basin are Koyna, Tungabhadra, SriSailam, Nagarjuna Sagar, Almatti, Naryanpur, and Bhadra.
- Srisailam Tiger Reserve is the largest tiger Reserve in India.
- Mandovi River has a **Dudhsagar** waterfall.
- **Mandovi** River has Kadasa and Banduri as its tributaries.
- Cardamom Hills: Vaigai.
- **4. Kaveri:**
- The Kaveri rises in the **Brahmagiri** hills of the **Kogadu** district in **Karnataka**.
- **In Karnataka the river bifurcates twice**, forming the sacred islands of **Srirangapatnam** (last Anglo-Mysore war was fought here) and **Sivasamudram**.
- **Hogennekkal Falls** is found here.
- **Srirangam Island** is also formed by this river.
- On the Kaveri branch lies the **Grand Anicut** said to have been constructed by a **Chola** King in 1st Century A.D.
- Silent Valley National Park is found here.
- **Tributaries:** Arkavathy, Shimsha, Hemavati, Kapila, Shimsha, Honnuhole, Amaravati, Lakshmana Kabini, Lokapavani, Bhavani, Noyyal, and Tirtha.
- Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve is located in this region.
- Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve.
- **5. Luni:**
- It flows from Sambhar Lake, a Ramsar site.
- It drains into Kutch.
- The Great Rann of Kutch is the largest Biosphere Reserve in India.
- **6. Sabarmati:**
- **Thol** Lake is declared a Ramsar Site.
- **7. Narmada:**
- It originates in Amarkantak.
- Wadhavan Wetland is a recently declared Ramsar site.
- India's largest reservoir **Indra Sagar** is on this river.
- **8. Tapi:**
- It originates in Beitul.

- The entire region is a biosphere reserve named **Panchmarhi Biosphere Reserve**.
- **Locations in News at World level: (4:45 PM)**
- Netzarim Corridor:
- It is made by Israel to pass through the Gaza Strip.
- It is also known as **Route 749**.
- Rafah Crossing: It is a crossing from Gaza to Egypt.
- **Erez**: It is also in Gaza.
- Dagestan: Russia
- Karakalpakstan.
- North Macedonia.
- Vale dp Javari (Amazon Forest)
- Nicaragua
- Paraguay
- Poyang Lake
- Bosnia
- Croatia
- Oder River

NOTE: The Map syllabus concluded.