

Tributaries of Ganga River

In terms of its basin and cultural significance, the Ganga is the most significant river in India. In Uttarakhand's Uttarkashi district, close to Gaumukh (3,900 m), it emerges from the Gangotri glacier. It is referred to as the Bhagirathi here. The Ramganga, the Gomati, the Ghaghara, the Gandak, the Kosi, and the Mahanada are among the Ganga's significant tributaries. Near Sagar Island, the river finally empties into the Bay of Bengal.

List of Tributaries of Ganga River

Here's a shortlist of the Ganges River's major tributaries, categorized by bank:

Right Bank Tributaries of Ganga Left Bank Tributaries of Ganga

Yamuna River

Son River

Some other minor right bank tributaries include the Chambal, Ken, Betwa, and Sind Rivers – all of which are tributaries of the Yamuna River.

Ramganga River

Ghaghra River

Kali River

Gandak River

Burhi Gandak

Kosi River

Tributaries of Ganga River through Map

Significance of Ganga River

In terms of its basin and cultural significance, the Ganga is the most significant river in India. In Uttarakhand's Uttarkashi district, close to Gaumukh (3,900 m), it emerges from the Gangotri glacier. It is referred to as the Bhagirathi here. It forms narrow canyons that slash through the Central and Lesser Himalayas. The Bhagirathi joins the Alaknanda near Devprayag, where it becomes known as the Ganga.

The Satopanth glacier, located above Badrinath, is where the Alaknanda originates. The Dhaulī and the Vishnu Ganga, which converge at Joshimath or Vishnu Prayag, make up the Alaknanda. The Pindar and other Alaknanda tributaries join it at Karna Prayag, and Mandakini or the Kali Ganga joins it at Rudra Prayag.

Before separating into two distributaries, the Bhagirathi and the Hugli, it runs from Haridwar first to the south, then to the south-east and east. The river is 2,525 kilometres long. Bihar (445 km), West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh (1,450 km), and Uttarakhand (110 km) all share it (520 km). In India alone, the Ganga basin spans an area of around 8.6 lakh sq. km. With several perennial and non-perennial rivers that originate in the Peninsula in the south and the Himalayas in the north, respectively, the Ganga river system is the largest in India.

Tributaries of Ganga River in Detail

Yamuna

The Yamunotri glacier, which is located on the western slopes of the Banderpunch range, is where the Ganga's longest and most western tributary originates (6,316 km). At Prayag, it merges with the Ganga (Allahabad). Its left bank is joined by the Hindan, the Rind, the Sengar, the Varuna, etc., while its right bank is joined by the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa, and the Ken, which come from the peninsular plateau. For irrigation purposes, a large portion of its water supplies the western, eastern, and Agra canals.

Chambal

The river flows through a gorge north of Kota, Rajasthan, where the Gandhisagar dam has been built, before rising close to Mhow in the Madhya Pradesh Malwa plateau. After travelling through Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, and Dholpur from Kota, it finally joins the Yamuna. The Chambal is well-known for the Chambal ravines, which are part of the badlands landscape.

Gandak

It consists of the Kaligandak and Trishulganga streams. Between Dhaulagiri and Mount Everest in the Nepal Himalayas, it begins to rise and drains the country's heart. In Bihar's Champaran district, it reaches the Ganga plain and meets the Ganga at Sonpur, close to Patna.

Ghaghara

It comes from the Mapchachungo glaciers. After gathering the water from its tributaries, the Tila, Seti, and Beri, it emerges through the mountain near Shishapani, carving a vast chasm. Before it eventually connects with the Ganga at Chhapra, the river Sarda (also known as Kali or Kali Ganga) joins it on the plain.

Kosi

The river's main stream, the Arun, begins in Tibet to the north of Mount Everest, where it has its origin. The Son Kosi from the west and the Tamur Kosi from the east join it after traversing Nepal's Central Himalayas. After joining the river Arun, it creates Sapt Kosi.

Ramganga

It is a rather minor river that rises in the Garhwal mountains close to Gairsain. After crossing the Shiwalik, it modifies its trajectory to the southwest and enters the plains of Uttar Pradesh close to Najibabad. Near Kannauj, it finally merges with the Ganga.

Damodar

It is located on the eastern edge of the Chotanagpur Plateau, flowing through a rift valley before merging with the Hugli.

Barakar

It is a major tributary to it. The Damodar, formerly referred to as the “sorrow of Bengal,” has been subdued by the Damodar Valley Corporation, a multipurpose project.

Sarda

The Goriganga, also known as the Sarda or Saryu River, originates in the Milan Glacier of the Nepal Himalayas. It is known as Kali or Chauk along the Indo-Nepal border, where it joins the Ghaghara.

Mahananda

Another significant Ganga tributary, it rises in the Darjeeling hills. As the final left bank tributary of West Bengal, it joins the Ganga.

Son

It is a significant Ganga River right bank tributary. It is a sizable Ganga tributary that rises on the plateau of Amarkantak. The river reaches Arrah, west of Patna, where it joins the Ganga after generating a string of waterfalls at the edge of the plateau.... Read more at: <https://www.studyiq.com/articles/tributaries-of-ganga/>