

Rivers of India, Map, List, Name, Longest Rivers of India

Rivers of India has very important roles to play in life and ecology of people and environment of India. Complete details of Rivers of India are given below. UPSC, Keynotes.

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Rivers of India

The Indian people's lives are significantly impacted by the rivers of India. In addition to providing energy, affordable transportation, irrigation, and drinking water, the nation's river systems also support a vast number of people's livelihoods. This explains why almost every major city in India is situated along a river. All of the nation's Hindus regard the rivers as holy since they play a significant role in Hindu mythology.

The Indian River System is made up of seven major rivers (the Indus, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapi, Godavari, Krishna, and Mahanadi) with a large number of tributaries. The Bay of Bengal receives water from the majority of rivers. Some of the rivers that flow through the western region of the nation and eastward into the Himachal Pradesh state discharge into the Arabian Sea. Inland drainage can be found in sections of Ladakh, the northern Aravalli range, and the dry Thar Desert. One of the three primary watersheds serves as the source for all of India's major rivers.

The Himalayan and Karakoram mountain ranges

Central India's Vindhya and Satpura mountains, as well as the Chotanagpur plateau

Western India's Sahyadri or Western Ghats

List of Rivers of India

Here's the complete list of Rivers of India with states:

S No.	Rivers	Length	Origin	End
1.	Indus	2,900	comes from the Tibetan plateau and enters India through J&K	Merges into the Arabian sea near Sindh
2.	Brahmaputra	2,900	Arunachal Pradesh is where the Himalayan Glacier enters India from Tibet	Merges with Ganga and ends in the Bay of Bengal
3.	Ganga	2,510	Uttarakhand's Gangotri Glacier (Bhagirath)	Bay of Bengal
4.	Godavari	1,450	begins in Maharashtra and travels across 7 states in India	Ends in the Bay of Bengal

5. Narmada 1,290 beginning in Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh Drains into the Arabian sea via the Gulf of Cambay
6. Krishna 1,290 originates in Maharashtra's Western Ghats, close to Mahabaleshwar Ends in the Bay of Bengal near Andhra Pradesh
7. Mahanadi 890 was originated in Dhamtri, Chhattisgarh Ends in the Bay of Bengal in Odisha
8. Kaveri 760 Talakaveri in the Karnataka Western Ghats Ends in the Bay of Bengal

Rivers of India: Himalayan Rivers

The Ganga, Indus, and Brahmaputra rivers systems are the main Himalayan river systems. Huge basins are created by the Himalayan Rivers. The Himalayas are traversed by several rivers. During the time of the Himalayan uplift, the river's down-cutting created these deep valleys with sheer rock sides. They carry massive loads of sand and silt up the streams while engaging in the vigorous erosional activity. Large meanders and numerous depositional structures, including flood plains, river cliffs, and levees, are formed in the plains.

Rivers	Length (KM)	Origin	End
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Ganga	2,525	Gangotri Glacier (Bhagirathi), Uttarakhand	Bay of Bengal
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Yamuna	1,376	Yamunotri Glacier, Uttarakhand	Merges with Ganga at Allahabad (Triveni Sangam – Kumbh Mela spot)
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Brahmaputra	1,800	Himalayan Glacier in Tibet, but enters India in Arunachal Pradesh	Merges with Ganga and ends in Bay of Bengal
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Chambal	960	Tributary of Yamuna river, starting at Madhya Pradesh	Joins Yamuna river in UP
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Son	784	Tributary of Ganga, starting at Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh	Joins Ganga just above Patna – also considered part of Vindhya river system
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Gandak	630	Nepal; Ganges tributary at Indo-Nepal border (Triveni Sangam)	Joins Ganga near Patna
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Kosi	720	Starts from Bihar near Indo-Nepal border	Joins Ganga near Katihar district of Bihar
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Betwa	590	Tributary of Yamuna, rises at Vindhya region, MP	Joins Yamuna at Hamirpur in UP
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Gomti	900	Tributary of Ganga, starting at Gomat Taal, UP	Joins Ganga in Varanasi district
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Ghaghra	1080	Himalayan Glacier in Tibet, tributary of Ganga	Joins Ganga in Bihar
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Hugli (Hooghly)	260	Tributary of Ganga near West Bengal	Merges with Ganga at the Bay of Bengal
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Damodar	592	Tributary of Hugli near Chandwar, Jharkhand	Merges with Hugli in West Bengal
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Peninsular Rivers of India

The Narmada, Tapi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, and Mahanadi river systems are among the major peninsular river systems. The Peninsular Rivers traverse modest valleys. Since their flow depends on rainfall, many of them are seasonal. Because of the softer slope, erosional activity is also relatively modest in intensity. There isn't much room for meandering because of the firm granite bed and lack of sand and silt. As a result, many rivers follow straight, horizontal courses. There are numerous prospects for hydroelectric electricity along these rivers.

1. Mahanadi

A significant river in east-central India is the Mahanadi. It begins in Chhattisgarh's Sihava Mountains and runs primarily through the state of Orissa (Odisha). Compared to other rivers in the Indian subcontinent, this river deposits the most silt. Sambalpur, Cuttack, and Banki are cities where the Mahanadi flows

2. Godavari

After the Ganga, the Godavari River has the second-longest course in India. The river rises in Maharashtra in Triambakeshwar, and it eventually runs through the states of Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa (Odisha), Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Puducherry before emptying into the Bay of Bengal. The river is referred to as Dakshina Ganga because of its lengthy course.

3. Narmada River

A river in central India is called the Narmada or Nerbudda. It is 1,289 kilometres (801 miles) long and serves as North India's and South India's traditional borders.

4. Tapi River

Central India's Tapi River is a river. With a length of about 724 km, it is one of the main rivers in peninsular India. Only the Tapi River, the Narmada River, and the Mahi River flow from east to west.

5. Krishna River

The Krishna is one of India's longest rivers (about 1300 km in length). It starts in Maharashtra at Mahabaleswar, travels through Sangli, and ends in Andhra Pradesh at Hamasaladeevi, where it joins the sea in the Bay of Bengal.

6. Kaveri River

One of India's main rivers, the Kaveri (sometimes called Cauvery or Kavery), is revered by the Hindus. Dakshin Ganga is another name for this river. It discharges into Bengal Bay.

Peninsular Rivers Flowing from East to West

Rivers Details

Luni It originates from the western Aravalli Range near Ajmer, is sometimes known as the Sabarmati, and flows through Gujarat's swampy Rann of Kutch.

Sabarmati Begins at Dhebar Lake in the Aravalli Range of Udaipur (Rajasthan) It flows through an estuary to the Arabian Sea.

Mahi Comes from the Vindhya range in MP and empties into the Gulf of Cambay

Narmada

Origin: Amarkantak, Shahdol, MP

Ends: The Arabian Sea via Estuary

Flow Route: MP – Bharuch (Gujrat) – Gulf of Khambat (Gujrat) – The Arabian Sea via Estuary

Famous projects: →Sardar Sarovar Dam, Maheshwar Dam, Indira Gandhi Sagar Dam

Important Facts:

It is longest among all east to west flowing rivers

It is also known as Lifeline of MP

Forms Duandhar falls at Jabalpur

Its only tributary is → Hiran River

Aliabet is the Largest Island in Estuary

Tawa The longest tributary of the Narmada rises in Betul, Madhya Pradesh's Satpura Range.

Tapi

Place of Origin: Betul District, MP, Satpura Range, Mahadev Hills

Flow Route: MP to Maharashtra, Cambay to the Arabian Sea through Estuary, Gulf of Khambat,

Notable construction initiatives include the Ukai Dam and the Kakrapar Dam.

Periyar Rises from Kerala's Western Ghats, flows west, and empties into the Arabian Sea via an estuary.

Peninsular Rivers Flowing from West to East

Rivers Details

Mahanadi Flow routes include Chhattisgarh, Orissa, EGs, and BOB. The famous project is the Hirakund Dam.

Godavari

Largest Peninsular River's Origin: Triambakeshwar Plateau, Nashik, WGs;

Flow Route: Nashik to Andhra Pradesh;

Notable Tributaries: Penganga, Sabri, Wardha, and Indravati;

Notable Projects: Poochampad, Jayakwadi, and Polavaram

Penganga It originates in the Ajanta Hills in Maharashtra and is a tributary of the River Wardha before joining the Godavari.

Krishna

Place of Origin: WGs, Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra

Famous Projects: Koyna, Tugrahdra, Srisailem, and Nagarjuna Sagar Dam; Flow Route: Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and BOB;

Tungabhadra One of Krishna's main tributaries, rising from the Western Ghats

Bhima Rises from the Balaghat range in Maharashtra and is a Krishna tributary

Kaveri

Origin: Karnataka's Brahmagiri Hills, WGs

Perennial River

Flow Route: Karnataka Kaveripatnam (TN) BOB

Creates Shivasundaram Falls

The projects Krishnaraja Sagar & Mettur are well-known.

Penner

Originates in Karnataka

Divides into the Krishna and Kaveri

Empties into Bay of Bengal

Vaigai

A seasonal river flowing through Tennessee and originates in the Palni Hills.

It drains in Gulf of Mannar

Rivers of India: The Indus Rivers

The Indus has its beginnings on the northern Kailash range in Tibet, close to Lake Manasarovar.

Through Tibet, it travels in a northwesterly direction. In Jammu and Kashmir, it crosses into Indian territory. In this area, it creates an attractive gorge. In the Kashmir region, it is joined by the Zaskar, the Shyok, the Nubra, and the Hunza. Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej are the principal Indus River tributaries in India.

1. Jhelum

The Jhelum begins in a spring near Verinag, which is located in the southernmost region of Kashmir. After entering the northward-facing Wular Lake, it subsequently empties into Baramula. It enters a deep gorge created by the river in the Pir Panjal Mountain between Baramula and Muzaffarabad.

2. Chenab

The confluence of two rivers, the Chandra and the Bhaga, which come from opposite sides of the Bara Lacha Pass in Lahul, gives rise to the Chenab. In Himachal Pradesh, it is also known as the Chandrabhaga.

3. Ravi

The Ravi has its beginnings close to the Rotang pass in the Kangra Himalayas and travels in a northwestern direction. When it enters the Punjab plain at Madhopur, it cuts a gorge in the Dhaola Dhar Mountain before turning south-west around Dalhousie.

4. Beas

Beas Kund, which is close to the Rohtang pass, is where the Beas begins. It passes through Manali and Kulu, where its lovely valley is referred to as the Kulu valley.

5. Sutlej

The Rakas Lake in Tibet, which has a stream connecting it to the Manasarovar Lake, is where the Sutlej starts. It enters Himachal Pradesh at the Shipki Pass, where it joins the Spiti river, flowing north-westerly.

Rivers	Length (KM)	Origin	End
Indus	3180	Comes from the Tibetan plateau and enters India through J&K	Merges with the Arabian Sea close to Sindh
Chenab	960	Upper Himalayas in the Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh	Combine with Indus
Jhelum	725	Punjab's Chenub River tributary merges at Jhang with Chenab (Pakistan)	
Ravi	720	Begins in the Himachal Pradesh district of Kangra at Bara Bhangal.	Merge Chenab in Pakistan
Sutlej	1500	Indus River tributary with origins in Tibet's Rakshastal	Ends at the Arabian Sea and meets the Beas River in Pakistan.
Beas	470	It rises at Himalayas in central Himachal Pradesh	Merges in Sutlej river in Punjab, India

Rivers of India: The Brahmaputra River

The Mansarovar Lake, which is also the source of the Indus and the Satluj, is where the Brahmaputra originates. The majority of its course is outside of India; however it is significantly longer than the Indus. It moves parallel to the Himalayas, flowing eastward. After passing Namcha Barwa (7757 m), it makes a U-turn to enter Arunachal Pradesh, India, where it is called as Dihang. This river undercuts by a distance of about 5500 meters. Several tributaries join it as it runs through Arunachal Pradesh and Assam in India..

Rivers of India Names with States

S. No.	State	Rivers
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari & Musi
2	Bihar	Ganga
3	Delhi	Yamuna
4	Goa	Mandovi
5	Gujarat	Sabarmati
6	Haryana	Yamuna
7	Jharkhand	Damodar, Ganga & Subarnarekha
8	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery, Tunga & Pennar
9	Kerala	Pamba
10	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal & Mandakini.
11	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi and Panchganga
12	Nagaland	Diphu & Dhansiri
13	Orissa	Brahmini & Mahanadi
14	Punjab	Satluj
15	Rajasthan	Chambal
16	Sikkim	Rani Chu
17	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai & Tambarani
18	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga & Gomti
19	Uttanchal	Ganga
20	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar & Mahananda

Longest Rivers of India

S. No.	River	Length in India (km)	Total Length (km)
1.	Ganga	2525	2525

2.	Godavari	1464	1465
3.	Krishna	1400	1400
4.	Yamuna	1376	1376
5.	Narmada	1312	1312
6.	Indus	1114	3180
7.	Brahmaputra	916	2900
8.	Mahanadi	890	890
9.	Kaveri	800	800
10.	Tapti	724	724

Rivers of India Important Facts for UPSC

The Hindu Triveni Sangam mythology of the confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati rivers includes the River Saraswati, which was once thought to be a mythological river.

According to recent investigations, the Saraswati River met the Ganga and Yamuna rivers at the site of the Kumbh Mela while flowing underground.

The Meghna, a significant river in Bangladesh, empties into the Bay of Bengal and is a tributary of the Indian Brahmaputra river.... Read more at: <https://www.studyiq.com/articles/rivers-of-india/>