



Dear Students

Warm Greetings, Now we are going to learn about

Drainage System of India

A Drainage system is an **integrated system** of tributaries and a trunk stream which collects and drains surface water into the sea, lake or some other body of water. The river system provides **irrigation drinking in water navigation power** as well as grant livelihood for a large number of Population The drainage system is divided into **Himalayan rivers, Peninsular Rivers**

Himalayan Rivers

- It is found in North India
- It originates from Himalayas
- It is also called as Himalayan rivers

a) The Indus river System

- The Indus river is one of the largest rivers of India
- It originates from the northern slope of the kailash range in Tibet
- Its length is about 2,880 km.
- The river flows through the ladakh and Zaskar ranges
- Its major tributaries are Jhelum Chenab Ravi Beas and Sutlej

b) The Ganga river System

- This system is the largest drainage system of India
- The Ganga plain is the most densely populated place in India
- It originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarkhand
- Its major tributaries are Gomathi gandak kosi Yamuna son Chambal etc
- The Ganga is known as padma in Bangladesh
- Ganga and Brahmaputra creates the world largest delta known as Sundarbans in Bangladesh

c) The Brahmaputra river system

- It originates from Chernayungdung Glacier of the kailash range
- Total area is 5,80,000 sq.km.
- This river is known as Tsango in Tibet
- It has many tributaries Tista Manas barak etc
- This river is called as Jamuna in Bangladesh



Characteristics of Himalayan Rivers

- Originate from Himalayas
- Long and wide
- Perennial in nature
- Unsuitable for hydro power generation
- Middle and lower courses are navigable

Peninsular rivers

- The rivers in south India are called peninsular rivers
- It originates from the Western Ghats
- These are seasonal rivers
- They are divided into West flowing and East flowing

East flowing Rivers

a) Mahanadi

- It originates near Sihawa in Raipur
- Its length is 851 km
- Seonath, Telen, Sandur, Ib - tributaries
- It is one of the largest delta in India

b) Godavari

- It is the longest river
- It is called as Vridha Ganga
- It originates in Nasik
- It flows through Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
- Kolleru lake is located in this region

c) Krishna

- It originates Mahabaleshwar in Western Ghats
- It is the second longest peninsular river
- Bhima peddavagu Musi koynu thungabhadra - tributaries



d) Kaveri

- It originates at talakaveri kudagu hills of Karnataka
- It is called Dhakshin Ganga or Ganga of south
- Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi - tributaries
- Hogenakkal falls is on this river
- It breaks into coleroon and kaveri
- It empties into bay of bangal at poompuhar

West flowing Rivers

a) Narmada

- It originates in Amarkantak in plateau Madhyapradesh
- It is the largest among the west flowing rivers of peninsular india
- Halon, Banjar, Shakkar, Tawa, Barna - tributaries

b) Tapti

- It originates near Multai in Madhyapradesh
- It is also one of the major rivers of peninsular India
- It drains into the Arabian sea through the Gulf of Cambay

Characteristics of South Indian Rivers

- Originate from western Ghats
- Short and narrow
- Non perennial in nature
- Suitable for hydro power generation
- Non useful for navigation