



Major Rivers and Dams in India

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Kaveri River

STATES	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Puducherry
ORIGIN	Brahmagiri Hills at Talakaveri in Kodagu (Coorg) District (Karnataka)
	Tamil Nadu – River enters through Dharmapuri District and drops into Hogenakkal Falls
	Kaveri enters Puducherry through Karaikal as the Noolar river
TERMINATES	South of Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu) into Bay of Bengal
TRIBUTARIES	Hemavati, Shimsha, Arkaveri, Chovrai, Turunananimuttai, Lakshmantirath, Kabini, Bhavani, Noyil, Amravati, Kollidam, Thenpennaiyar Bhavani is the major tributary
DAMS	• Amaravathi Dam - Amaravathi River – Tamil Nadu • Upper Anaicut (Mukkombu) – Tamil Nadu • Kollidam — Kollidam river — Tamil Nadu

	• Mettur Dam – Tamil Nadu • Kallanai Dam – Tamil Nadu • Krishnaraja Sagara Dam – Karnataka • Banasura Sagar Dam – Kabini River – Kerala • (proposed) Mekedatu Dam project – Karnataka
HILLS	Brahmagiri Hill, Kodagu Hills, Nilgiri Hills
FACTS	• Third Largest river in South India after Godavari and Krishna. • Largest river in Tamil Nadu • In Mandya District (Karnataka), it forms the island of Shivanasamudra which forms Shivanasamudra Falls.





Krishna River

STATES	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
ORIGIN	Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra) The river enters Karnataka at Kurundwad Tungbhadra river meets Krishna River near Alampur village in Mehaboobnagar District of Telangana
TERMINATES	The river merges into the Bay of Bengal at Hamasaladeevi (Andhra Pradesh)
TRIBUTARIES	Tungabhadra (largest) , Mallaprabha , Koyna , Bhima , Ghata. prabha , Yerla , Warna , Dindi , Musi and Dudhganga
DAMS	Nagarjuna Sagar Dam — Telangana Koilsagar Dam – Telangana Srisaillam Dam — Andhra Pradesh Tungabhadra Dam (Pampa Sagar) – Tungabhadra river — Karnataka Basava Sagara (Formerly known as Narayanpura Dam) —

	Karnataka Mallaprabha Dam – Mallaprabha Dam — Karnataka Ujjani Dam — Bhima river — Maharashtra Koyna Dam – Koyna river – Maharashtra
HILLS	Bhimashankar hills (Maharashtra)
FACTS	• Also known as Krishnaveni • Fourth-biggest river in terms of water inflows and river basin area after the Ganga, Godavari and Brahmaputra • Nagarjuna Sagar Dam— one of the world's largest and tallest Masonry dam • Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) is the largest city on the River Krishna • Pritisangam is a place where Krishna river and Koyna river meet each other. • Koyna Dam is the largest dams in Maharashtra, constructed on Koyna river and Hydroelectric Project is the largest completed hydroelectric power plant in India.

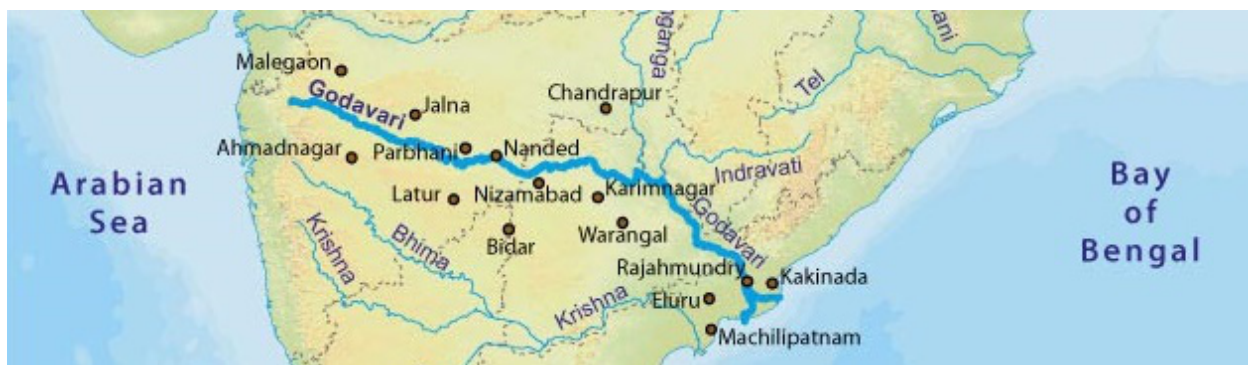




Godavari River

STATES	Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka and Puducherry
ORIGIN	Source is in Triambakeshwar, Nasik, Maharashtra
	It enters into Telangana in Nizamabad district .
	Flows through Hilly terrain of Papi Hills in Andhra Pradesh and widens at Polavaram
TERMINATES	Empties via its two mouths: the Gautami Godavari to the north and the Vasishta Godavari to the south. The Gautami branch splits into two branches — Gautami and Nilarevu The Vasishta splits into two branches — Vasishta and Vainateya These four branches join the Bay of Bengal at different places
TRIBUTARIES	Pravara, Purna, Manjira , Manair, Pranhita (largest) , Indravati , Sabari , Wainganga , Bindusara
DAMS	Gangapur Bandh Sagar – Maharashtra Jayakwadi Dam — Maharashtra Ghatghar Dam — Maharashtra Sriram Sagar Dam (Pochampadu Project) — Telangana Polavaram Project (Under construction) – Andhra Pradesh Inchampalli Project – multipurpose project.

HILLS	Satmala hills, Mahadeo hills, Papi Hills, Ajanta Range
FACTS	• Second largest river after Ganga • Also known as Dakshina Ganga – Ganges of the South • Godavari is the longest river of peninsular India • Paderu is the highest peak in the Godavari river basin as well as in Eastern Ghats.



Narmada River

STATES	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat
ORIGIN	Rises from Amarkantak Plateau (Narmada Kund) near Anuppur district (MP)
TERMINATES	Drains from Gulf of Khambhat (Gulf of Cambay) (Gujarat) into the Arabian Sea
TRIBUTARIES	Tawa River (longest) , Shakkar River, Hiran River, Sher River, Ganjal River, Dudhi River

DAMS	Sardar Sarovar Dam – Gujarat Maheshwar Dam – Madhya Pradesh Indira Sagar Dam – Madhya Pradesh Goi Dam – River Goī – Madhya Pradesh Jobat Dam (Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad Sagar Project) – River Hatni – Madhya Pradesh Omkareshwar Dam – Madhya Pradesh
HILLS	Vindhya Range, Maikala Range, Satpura Range
FACTS	• Also known as Rewa. • Known as <i>Life Line of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh</i> • Runs from East to West (longest west flowing river), along with the Tapti River and the Mahi River • Flows between Vindhya Range and Satpura Range • The Dhuandhar Falls are located on Narmada River in Bhedaghat (Jabalpur District – MP)

Note: -

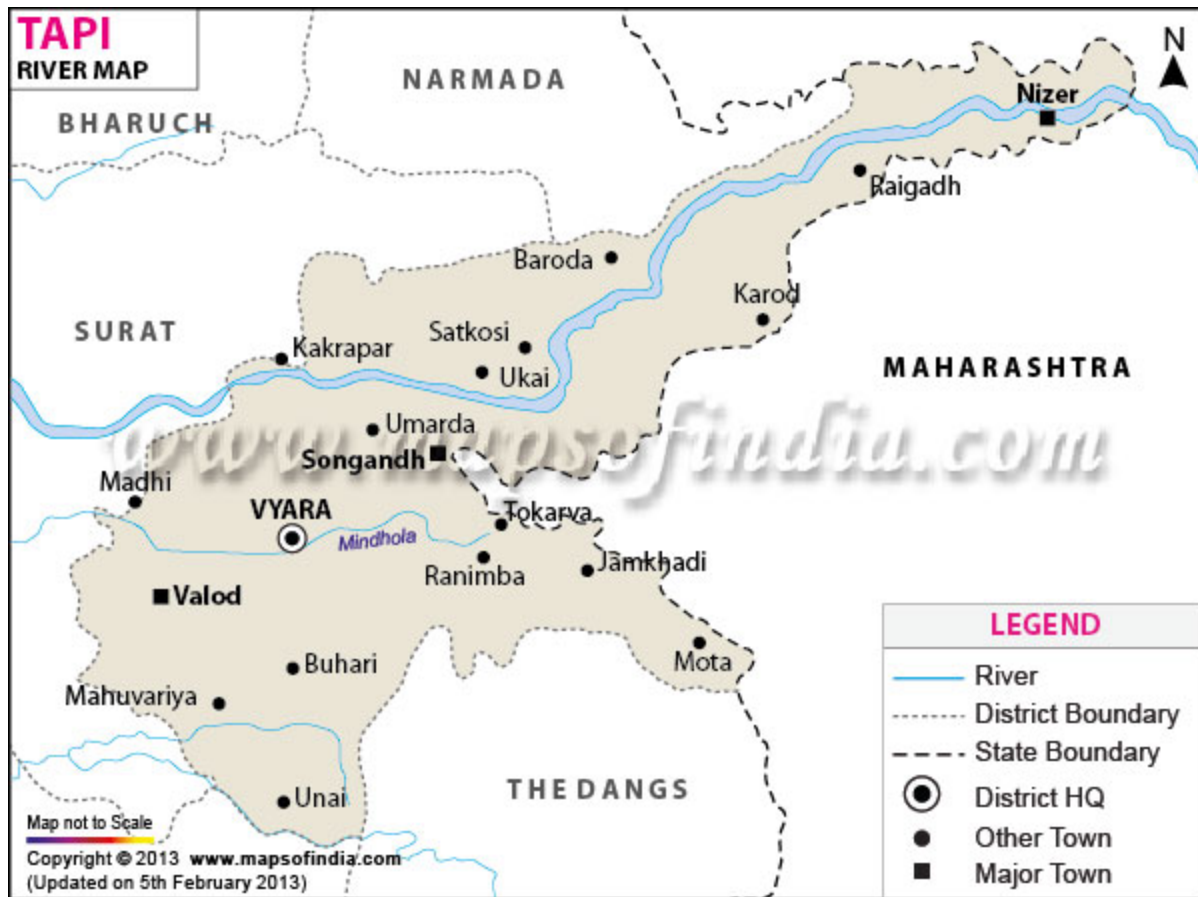
1. (Proposed) **Kalpasar** is a 30 km dam across the **Gulf of Khambat/ Gulf of Cambay** (a bay in Arabian Sea) in Gujarat for establishing the **World's largest man made fresh-water reservoir** in the sea for irrigation, drinking, and industrial purposes.





Tapti (Tapi) River

STATES	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat
ORIGIN	From Multai in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh
TERMINATES	Drains from Gulf of Khambhat (Gulf of Cambay) (Gujarat) into the Arabian Sea
TRIBUTARIES	Mindhola River, Purna River, Gima River, Panjhra River, Vaghur River, Bori River
DAMS	Ukai Dam (Vallabh Sagar) — Gujarat Hatnur Dam – Maharashtra Dhaner Dam - Maharashtra
HILLS	Gawilgarh Hills, Satpura Range
FACTS	It flows westward – From East to West



Mahi River

STATES	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat
ORIGIN	It originates from Vindhyachal Hills in Madhya Pradesh and after flowing through the Vagad region of Rajasthan, enters Gujarat

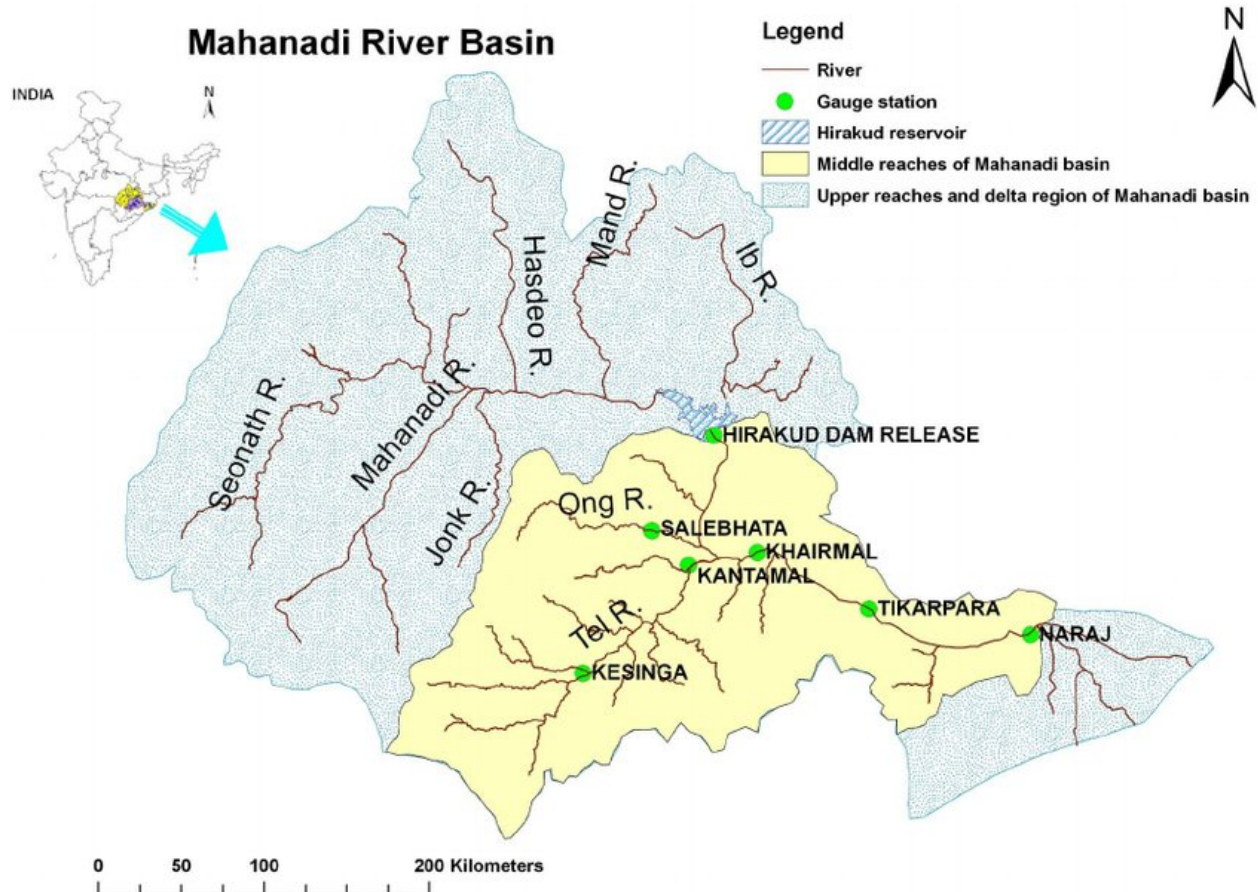
TERMINATES	Gulf of Khambhat (Arabian Sea) - Gujarat
TRIBUTARIES	Som River (Principle tributary), Anas River , Panam River
DAMS	Banswara Dam or Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam - Second Largest Dam in Rajasthan Wanakbori Dam – Gujarat Kadana Dam - Gujarat
FACTS	It is one of the many west-flowing rivers in India along with Tapti River, Sabarmati River, Luni River and Narmada River.



Mahanandi River

STATES	Chhattisgarh, Odisha
ORIGIN	Siwaha, Dhamtari district of Chhattisgarh The Seonath River meets Mahanadi at Bilaspur District Enters the Odisha plains at Naraj
TERMINATES	Just before entering Cuttack, it gives off a large Distributary called the Kathjori . The Mahanadi (Birupa) and Brahmani rivers together form a large delta and drains into Bay of Bengal at Dhamra (Odisha) Also, it enters the Odisha plains near Cuttack and enters the Bay of Bengal at Paradeep, False Point by several channels
TRIBUTARIES	Shivnath River (Seonath River – Longest Tributary) , Tel River , Mand River , Hasdeo River , Sondur River , Jonk River Seonath River originates from Rajnandgaon District of Chhattisgarh and meets Mahanadi at Bilaspur District.

DAMS	Hirakud Dam – Odisha Dudhawa Dam – Chhattisgarh Gangrel Dam (Ravi Shankar Sagar Dam) – Chhattisgarh Sondur Dam – Chhattisgarh Hasdeo Bango Dam – Hasdeo River – Chhattisgarh Manibhadra dam (proposed) - Odisha
HILLS	Satpura Range , Lamdungri Hills on the left and the Chandili Dunguri on the right.
FACTS	• Hirakud is one of the first major multipurpose river valley projects started after India's independence. • Brahmani River is NOT a tributary of Mahanadi. It's a seasonal river that flows in Odisha.





Brahmaputra River

STATES

Arunachal Pradesh and Assam

ORIGIN	Originates on the Angsi Glacier located on the northern side of the Himalayas in Burang County of Tibet. (The source of the river was earlier thought to be on the Chemayungdung glacier) Enters India through Arunachal Pradesh (Dihang or Siang River) Enters Assam (Brahmaputra River)
TERMINATES	• In Bangladesh (Jamuna River), the Brahmaputra is joined by the Teesta River. • Below the Tista, the Brahmaputra splits into two distributary branches. • The western branch continues due south as the Jamuna and merges with the lower Ganga called the Padma River. • The eastern branch is called the lower or old Brahmaputra joins the Meghna River near Dhaka. • The Padma and Meghna converge near Chandpur and flow out into the Bay of Bengal. • This final part of the river is called Meghna.
TRIBUTARIES	Dibang or Sikang River, Lohit River, Dhansiri River, Kolong River, Manas River, Teesta River, Beki River, Raidak River, Jaldhaka River, Subansiri River
DAMS	Dibang Dam – Arunachal Pradesh (Planned Dam) Rangit Dam — Ranjit River (Tributary of Teesta River) – Sikkim Subansiri Lower Dam – Subansiri River – Border of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh (Under Construction) Pangduo Hydro Power Station — Lhasa River (Tributary of Yarlung Tsangpo) – Tibet Zangmu Dam – Yarlung Tsangpo – China
FACTS	• Also called Tsangpo-Brahmaputra • It is known as the Yarlung Tsangpo River in Tibet. • Sundarbans Delta — The Sundarbans is a mangrove area in the delta formed by the confluence of Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers in the Bay of Bengal.

TEESTA (TISTA) RIVER

- It is lifeline of **Sikkim** and makes a border between **Sikkim and West Bengal** before joining the Brahmaputra as a tributary in **Bangladesh**.
- **Largest** tributary of Brahmaputra (Originating in Sikkim, India)



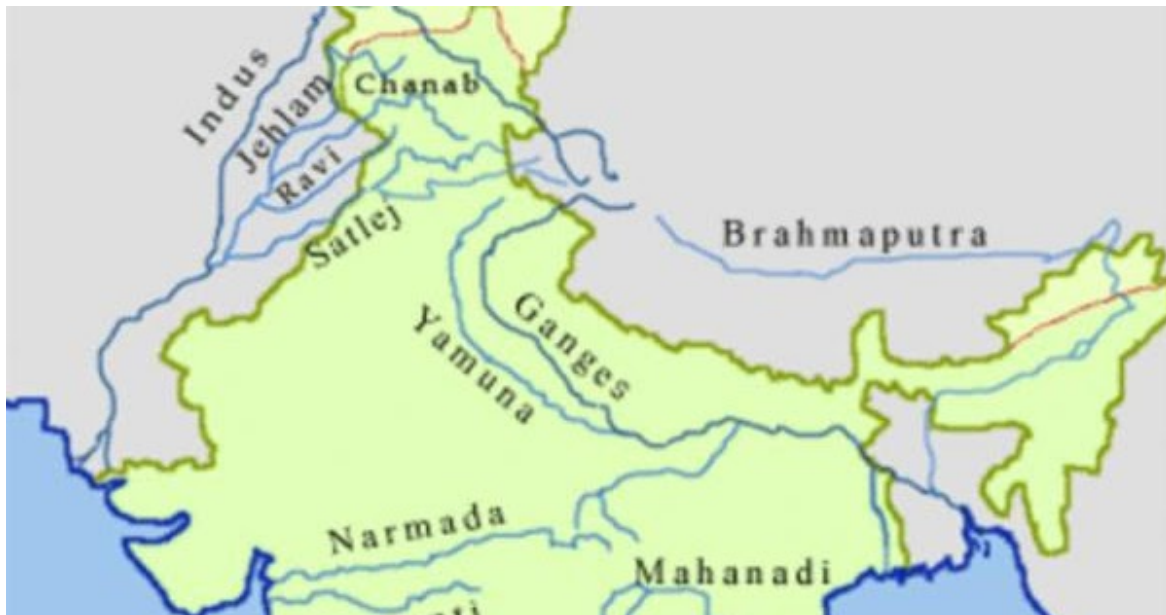




Yamuna River

STATES	Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi
ORIGIN	• Originating from Yamunotri Glacier on the slopes of Banderpooch peaks, Uttarkashi District, Uttarakhand • After passing the Sikh pilgrimage town of Paonta Sahib (Himachal Pradesh), the Yamuna reaches Tajewala in Yamuna Nagar district of Haryana. • It enters Delhi near Palla village, Wazirabad.
TERMINATES	It merges with the Ganges at Triveni Sangam, Allahabad which is a site of the Kumbh Mela .
TRIBUTARIES	• Tons River (Largest Tributary), Chambal River (Longest Tributary), Sindh River, Betwa River, Ken River • Tons River originates from Bandarpunch, Uttarakhand and merges with Yamuna in Dehradun. • Chambal River forms boundary between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh before turning southeast to join the Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh. • Hindon River
HILLS	Shiwalik Hills, Doon Valley

DAMS	Hathni Kund Barrage – Haryana Lakhwar-Vyasi Dam Project – Uttarakhand Asan Barrage – Uttarakhand-Himachal Pradesh border Gandhi Sagar Dam (Bhadra) – Chambal River – Madhya Pradesh Ranapratap Sagar Dam – Chambal River – Rajasthan
FACTS	The Yamuna does not pass across Himachal Pradesh, but receives water from that state via the Tons.



Ganga River

STATES	Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal
ORIGIN	- It originates from Gangotri Glacier - The main stream of the Ganges begins at the confluence of the Bhagirathi and Alaknanda rivers at Devprayag (Garhwal), Uttarakhand originating from the Chaukhamba range of glaciers - After entering West Bengal, divides into two rivers: the Hooghly River and the Padma River - After entering Bangladesh near Chapai Nababganj, Padma is joined by the Jamuna River where the two join and form the Meghna River.
TERMINATES	The Hooghly flows through several districts of West Bengal and falls into the Bay of Bengal near Sagar Island.

	• The Padma also flows into and through Bangladesh and also empties into the Bay of Bengal. • The Meghna River then branches into a set of distributaries which eventually drain into the Bay of Bengal.
TRIBUTARIES	• Ramganga River, Gomti River, Karnali River, Gandaki River, Koshi River, Mahananda River • Yamuna River (Longest), Tamsa River, Son River, Rishiganga River, Hanuman Ganga River • Hooghly River is the DISTRIBUTARY of Ganga
HILLS	Chaukhamba Range
DAMS	Tehri Dam – Bhagirathi River – Uttarakhand Koteshwar Dam – Bhagirathi River – Uttarakhand Maneri Dam – Bhagirathi River - Uttarakhand
FACTS	• Ganga joins the Yamuna at the Triveni Sangam at Allahabad. • The Farakka Barrage was created by India in 1975 to divert water from the Ganges River to the Bhagirathi-Hoogly river system. • Five Prayags — ◦ Vishnuprayag — Alaknanda and Dhauliganga River (Chamoli district, Uttarakhand) ◦ Nandaprayag — Alaknanda and Nandakini River (Chamoli) ◦ Karnaprayag — Alaknanda and Pindar River (Chamoli) ◦ Rudraprayag — Alaknanda and Mandakini (Rudraprayag) ◦ Devprayag — Alaknanda and Bhagirathi meet and take the name Ganga (Tehri Garhwal)





Indus River

STATES/COUNTRY	India – Jammu and Kashmir Pakistan, China
ORIGIN	• Originates near the Mansarovar Lake in the Tibetan plateau • In Kashmir, it crosses the Ladakh district and in Baltistan District enters Pakistan Administered Kashmir .
TERMINATES	• It ends in Arabian Sea near Karachi
TRIBUTARIES	Ravi River, Beas River, Satluj River, Jhelum River , Kishenganga River (Neelum) and Chenab River (Largest), Soan River, Zaskar River, Shyok River, Hunza River
DAMS	Pakal Dul Dam (Proposed) – Chenab River – Jammu and Kashmir Bunji Dam/Rondu Bunji Dam/Haramosh Bunji Dam (Proposed) – Pakistan Dumkhar Dam (proposed dam) – Leh, Ladakh
FACTS	• The 'Indus Valley Civilization' was born around this river. • It is Pakistan's longest river. • Punjab means "The Land of Five Waters", referring to the rivers Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas.





Sutlej River

STATES/COUNTRY	India – Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan China and Pakistan
ORIGIN	• West of Lake Rakshastal in Tibet • It enters India in Himachal Pradesh near Shipki La Pass • It meets the Beas River near Makhu, Firozpur District, Punjab
TERMINATES	• It enters Pakistan about 15 kilometres east of Bhedian Kalan, Punjab • It unites with the Chenab River forming the Panjnad River, which finally flows into the Indus river near Bahawalpur, Punjab, Pakistan.
TRIBUTARIES	Spiti River, Beas River and Baspa River
DAMS	Bhakra Dam – Himachal Pradesh Koldam Dam Hydropower Project – Himachal Pradesh Nathpa Jhakri Dam – Himachal Pradesh
FACTS	• Also known as Satadree





Chenab River

STATES/COUNTRY	Jammu and Kashmir Pakistan
ORIGIN	The river is formed from the confluence of the Chandra and the Bhaga rivers on the opposite sides of the Baralacha pass (Himachal Pradesh)
TERMINATES	Confluence with Sutlej to form the Panjnad River near Bahawalpur District, Punjab, Pakistan
TRIBUTARIES	Marsudar River
DAMS	Baglihar Dam – Jammu and Kashmir Dul Hasti Dam – Jammu and Kashmir
FACTS	Traditionally known as Chandrabhaga River

