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Competitive Exams: Indian Rivers

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1. Himalayan rivers: The characteristic common to the Himalayan rivers is that being snow-fed they are perennial. During rainy season they are generally flooded depending on the volume or precipitation from Himalayan rivers comprise the following three systems:
 - a. Indus system: It comprises the Indus and its five tributaries-Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum. Indus is about 2900 km long. This helps transport and irrigation. In rainy season they deposit new alluvial soil on the banks and increase productivity of agriculture. The rivers of the south are active only in rainy season. Their beds being uneven, they are swift in flow, hence
 - b. Ganga system: Ganga which is 2500 km long is the main river of this system. Its tributaries are Yamuna, Gomti, Ghaghra, Sharda, Gandak, Kosi and Sone. Ganga issues from a geological regions broadly follow the Himalyan ice-cave called Gaumukh, near Gangotri physical features and may be grouped into three glacier. Yamuna is the next biggest river of the well-defined regions-the Himalyas and their system. it's tributaries are Chambal, Sind, Betwa associated group of mountains, the Indo-Gangetic and Ken. Plains and the ancient Peninsular Shield.
 - c. Brahmaputra: It is 2900 km, long. It The Himalayan mountain belt to the north and issues from near lake of Mansarovar in west Tibet the Naga-Lushai mountain in the east are regions and flows eastwards in Tibet for about 1300 km of mountain building moment. Much of the area, where it is called Tsangpo. On entering India in. Now presenting some of the most magnificent Arunachal Pradesh (formerly NEFA) it is joined by two tributaries-Dibang and Lohit rivers. In Bengal it meets the easternmost mouth of Ganga a series of mountain building moments commencing called Padma and from there onward it is called the Meghna. Ganga and Brahmapurta have together basements of rocks in various configurations rose created world's largest delta of Sundarbans in West to great heights. The elements worked on these to Bengal. Produce the relief seen today.
2. Deccan rivers: Deccan rivers are not The Indo-Gangetic Plains are a great alluvial snow fed like Himalayan rivers. These become active tract that separate the Himalayan range from the in rainy season. These are swift flowing rivers Peninsula

to the south. The deposits of the tract because of their uneven rocky bed and its steep belong to the latest chapter of earth's history and gradient. According to the direction of their flow conceal beneath them the southern fringes of the Deccan rivers may be classified into

- a. East flowing rivers: The main east sedimentary cover in this tract exceeds 6000 metres flowing rivers are Damodar, Mahanadi, Godavari, at places. Krishna and Kaveri, in order from north to south. These flow into the Bay of Bengal and rare seismic disturbance.
 - b. West flowing rivers: Narmada and Tapi rocks of the earliest periods occur over more than are west-flowing rivers which join the Arabian Sea. Half of its area, the rest being covered by the coal
 - c. North flowing rivers: Chambal, Sind, Betwa and Sone are the west-flowing rivers. The and lava flows belonging to the Deccan trap first three meet the Yamuna and Sone joins Ganga formation. near Patna.
3. Rivers of Inland drainage basin: These are small rivers of sandy areas of Rajasthan. None Alluvial and black soils are the important soils of them except Luni reaches the sea. Found in India. The rivers of Northern India are snow-fed.

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