

WELCOME TO VIRTUAL CLASS

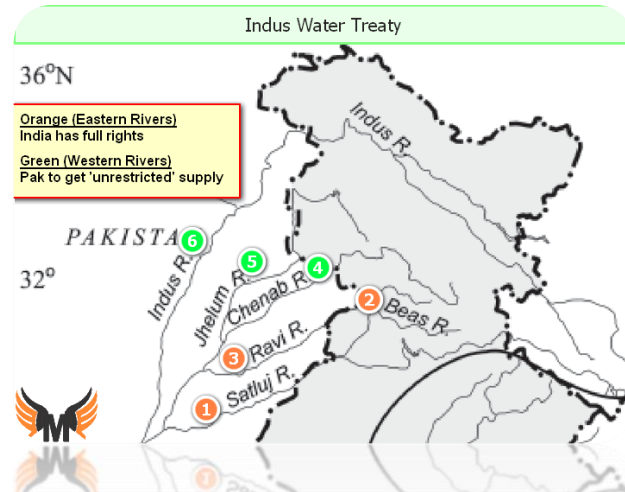
SESSION-2

SUBJECT : (GEOGRAPHY)
CHAPTER NUMBER: 3
CHAPTER NAME : DRAINAGE

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

THE HIMALAYAN RIVERS

- The river Indus originates in Tibet; near Lake Mansarowar. It enters India in the Ladakh district of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Zaskar, Nubra, Shyok and Hunza are the main tributaries which join the Indus in Kashmir region.
- After flowing through Baltistan and Gilgit, the Indus emerges from the mountains at Attock.
- Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum join together and enter the Indus near Mithankot in Pakistan.
- After that, the Indus flows southwards and finally reaches the Arabian Sea, east of Karachi.
- Indus is 2900 km long. The Indus plain has a very gentle slope. A little over one-third of the Indus basin is located in India; in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. The rest of the portion is in Pakistan.



The Ganga River System

- The headwaters of Ganga are called Bhagirathi. It is fed by the Gngotri Glacier. It is joined by Alaknanda at Devprayag in Uttarakhand.
- Ganga emerges from the mountains on to the plains at Haridwar.
- Yamuna, Ghaghra, Gandak and Kosi are the major tributaries of Ganga. Yamuna originates from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It meets Ganga at Allahabad.
- Gaghra, Gandak and Kosi rise in the Nepal Himalaya.
- Chambal, Betwa and Son are the major tributaries which come from the peninsular uplands.
- After taking waters from various tributaries, Ganga flows towards east till Farakka (West Bengal). The river bifurcates at Farakka. The Bhagirathi-Hooghly (a distributary) flows towards south to the Bay of Bengal.
- The mainstream flows southwards into Bangladesh; where it is joined by the Brahmaputra. It is known as Meghan; further downstream.
- Finally, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra flow into the Bay of Bengal forming the Sunderban Delta. The total length of Ganga is 2500 km.



The Brahmaputra River System:

The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet; east of Mansarowar lake. It is a little longer than the Indus. Most of the course of the Brahmaputra lies outside India. It flows eastwards parallel to the Himalayas.

After reaching Namcha Barwa, it enters India in Arunachal Pradesh through a gorge. It is known as Dihang in this region. It is joined by Dibang, Lohit, Kenula and many other tributaries and finally forms the Brahmaputra in Assam.

Unlike other north Indian rivers the Brahmaputra gets huge deposits of silt on its bed. This results in rising of the river bed. It also shifts its channel frequently.

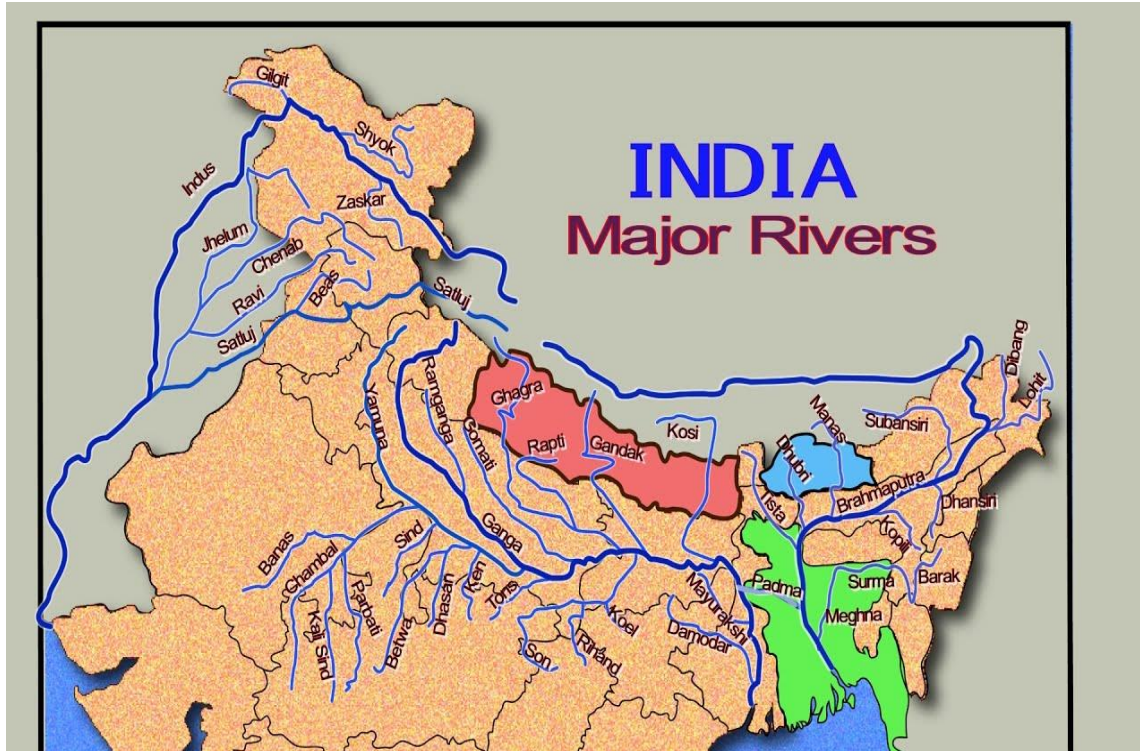
- Drainage Systems in India
- The Indian rivers are divided into two major groups:
- The Himalayan rivers
- The Peninsular rivers

The Himalayan rivers

The Peninsular rivers

- Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial which means they have water throughout the year.
- Peninsular rivers are seasonal.
- These rivers receive water from rain as well as from melted snow from high mountains.
- The flow of these rivers is dependent on rainfall.
- Two major Himalayan rivers, the Indus and the Brahmaputra originate from the north of the mountain ranges.
- Most of the rivers of peninsular India originate in the Western Ghats and flow towards the Bay of Bengal.
- The Himalayan rivers have long courses from their source to the sea.
- These rivers have shorter and shallower courses as compared to Himalayan rivers.

The Brahmaputra River



THANKING YOU
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