Today we are going to study

about. India's rivers.

The two are at 30 year B level.

Going to sleep introduced.

TSC 2 people are the physical geography of India.

And this paper is taught handsome Mr. File. The course code

is GD or not.

2.

And today we are going to study about drainage basins of India

and the model name is thePeninsula River System,

specially East flowing rivers,that is River Krishna and it is

model number 13.

I'm doctor Prakash, worker as professor of geography and

teaching CS College of Arts andCommerce controlling Goa. See by

studying this topic we are going to come to certain aspects. The

outlines of the today's topicare let us see introduction

classification of Indian River Systems, then Peninsula River

System East Proving ReverseKrishna River its location.

Catchment area etc then tributaries of River Krishna,

then geographical significance of River Krishna and finally

conclusion and references. Now Let us see by studying this

the topic is what we are going to learn are what the outcomes are. The

basically we will learn the geographical personality of

River Krishna, its origin,tributaries, significance etc

etc. Now. Let us see the

introduction. River is the lifeline and bloodline of the world. The

origin and distribution of theMainstreams and their

tributaries are known as drainage systems of River systems. In

there is one of such country in the world which is best Rd with

a good number of rivers and tributaries which are helpful

not only in the field of agriculture but also in inland

transport system of the world.

Apart from that we can useRivers for recreation purposes

and even on the River we constructed them that we can use

it for generating electricity

etc etc. Rivers also form the basis for domestic and

industrial water, without wateror without River water. We

cannot live on this Earth.Surface generation of

hydroelectricity is also based on River water in land, fishing

are responsible for the position of fertile soil and the planes

as well as formation of deltas.Most of the rivers in India flow

into the. Arabian Sea or the Bayof Bengal, which is determined

by the water side and the physical features of the country. Here why we may ask the question. 90%of the Indian rivers are joining Bay of Bengal by only 10% areArabian Sea. It is mainly because of the geography or topography of India.

The drainage systems are inIndia can be basically divided into two groups, namelyHimalayan rivers and Peninsula Rivers. Then many times Indian Rivers also divide on the basis of the direction which direction they are flowing. West flowing rivers and East flowing rivers as I said earlier, the West flowing rivers are basically joining in the Arabian Sea and these flowing rivers are Bay of Bengal. No, let us come to the rivers of Peninsular India because our study area is mainly concentrated with River Krishna. River Krishna is basically ofPeninsula Indian River. Most of the major rivers of thePeninsula are as under one is Mahanadi then Godavari, Krishnaand River Kaveri. Then we were Norma de diverse Periyar and revert to Petit Jean and Armada reward. Area River and KathyRiver are West flowing rivers, whereas Mahanadi GodavariKrishna are East flowing rivers.

Now basically the PeninsulaRivers East flowing the major rivers which are flowing towardseastern direction. There are

Mahanadi River Godavari River,Krishna River, Kaveri River, Pennar River, then SubarnarekhaRiver, Brahmani River and Sardar River. By Peninsula Rivers are much older than the Himalayan rivers. Because Himalaya isrecent to region, whereas the Peninsula is the oldest landmassEtheridge. Geological time scales are concerned. ThePeninsula drainage is mainly a concurrent except for fevers in the Upper Peninsula region. Then they are non premium rewards with maximum discharge. In the rainy season. See the difference between Himalayan River and. Peninsula River is basically if it's natural, so most of the North Indian rivers. Thereverse, which originates in the Himalayan are perennial which flow throughout the year, whereas majority of the South,Indian rivers or Peninsula rivers are non perennial which flow only seasonally. The Peninsula rewards have reached magistrate and have almost reached their base level. Here They are forming different landforms. The rivers are characterized by. Broad and shallow valleys South Indian are what you got is Peninsula Because of the topography. There are more swift. The riverbanks have gentle slopes except for limited track where faultingform steep sides, then the main

water divide in Peninsular Riveris formed by the Western Guards that they had re what we called which run from North to South close to the western coast.

Now velocity of water in the rivers and the load carrying capacity of the streams is low due to low gradient.

Most of the major River soPeninsula, such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari Krishna and cabaret flow used words and train into Bay of Bengal. These rivers make deltas at their mouths.

Now let us come to the next aspect. That is, a Peninsula River system. These rewards originate in the Peninsula Plateau and are named as Peninsular River. These rivers have a small basins and catchment areas where if you compare with the North Indian Rivers or Himalayan rivers, These are small in catchment areas. The Godavari has the largest basin area of 3.1 two lakhs square kilometre only which is less than 1/3 of the basin area of the River Indus, which is supposed to be.

In origin, the Peninsula rivers flow in comparatively shallow valleys. These are more or less completely graded values. The rivers have little original activity to form.

These are examples of consequent drainage systems. Of

course in geography we are going to study different what

equalizer area are different names where we can study the

subsequent River, the DeltaRiver, then dendritic system.

There are almost 236 types of drainage basins. We can in India

we can see at least 12 to14 different shapes.

Sizes of the reverse. ThePeninsula Rewalsar seasonal are

what you got is non perennial.As I said earlier. As such these

rivers are much less useful for irrigation because of the

topography. These rivers have been flowing in. One of the

oldest apply to the world and have reached maturity. the Hard

Rock surface and Nona level character of the plateau permits

little scope for the formation

of meanders. See those other things?

Then as such, the reverse of thePeninsula play to follow more or

less straight courses, then some of the Peninsula rivers such as

Narmadha and copy form Assuris.Other rivers such as Mahanadi,

Godavari Krishna and recovery forms deltas. Again, I

said earlier several small

streams. Originating from theWestern guards and following

towards the West, enter theArabian Sea without forming any

Delta. Now let us come to theRiver Krishna. The River Krishna

is fourth biggest River in terms of water inflows and River basins area in India. After theGanga Godavari and Brahmaputra, the River is almost 1288kilometers long. The River is also called Krishnaveni. It isone of the major source of irrigation. Former AstraKarnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The Krishna Riveroriginates in the Western guards near Mahabali show at an elevation of about 1300 meters in the state of Mara Straincentral India. It is one of the most suitable are able, basingas 75.6% of the area of the criminal base in is under cultivation because of availability of water. The River source. Is at Marble Ish or nearGeorge Village in Satara district of My Rashtra and flows towards East and joins the Bear Bengal on the East Coast.

It flows through the state ofKarnataka before entering Telangana state. The Delta ofthis River is one of the most fertile regions in India and was the home of ancient chapter one as and El Cushion Dynasty Kings.Vijay Water is the oldest city on the Krishna River. It causes heavy spoiler in during monsoon floods. It flows fast and furious. After reaching the depth of over 75 mate.

There are many tributaries,major tributaries of Krishna River are Bhima Din, Dindependable go paleo Mucci pool area similarly it has right tributaries also. Now let us come to the conclusion theKrishna River base has been a source of food security,livelihoods and culture for millennia. Despite various attempts over the last 50 years to intervene to reduce demand or better manage supply. Crisis is now fast approaching.New thinking in integrated water management principles will be required to address these critical issues. Holovisionwater planning can provide tools to help achieve the goals required. Now there are many references which are available offline online and many. Most of the libraries are with physical geography of India. There are worth mentioning one is Casey Giant. Annemarie Dancia OK,thank you very much.