



Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) Trained Graduate Teacher (TGT)



CONTEMPORARY INDIA

MANU KP





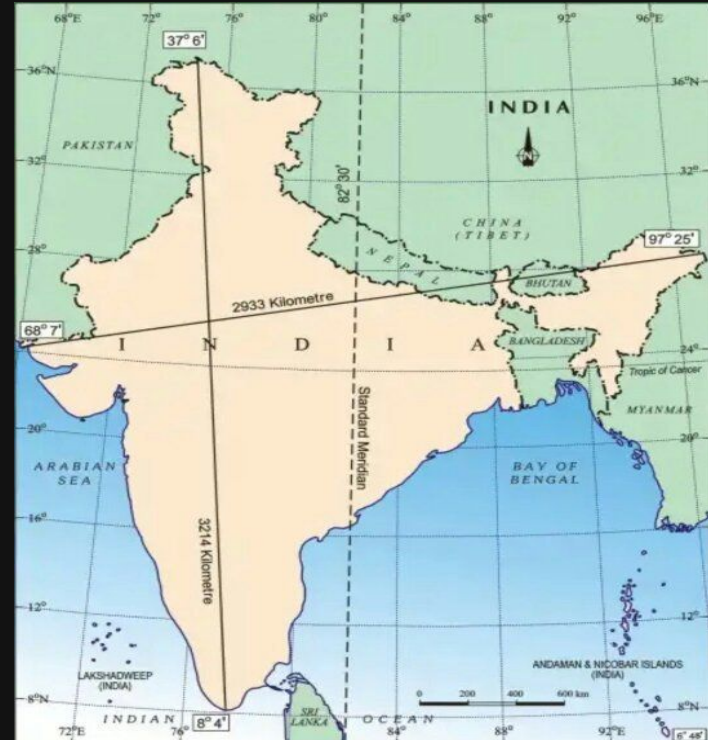
- **India is Located in Asian continent**
- **India is located in the Northern Hemisphere.**

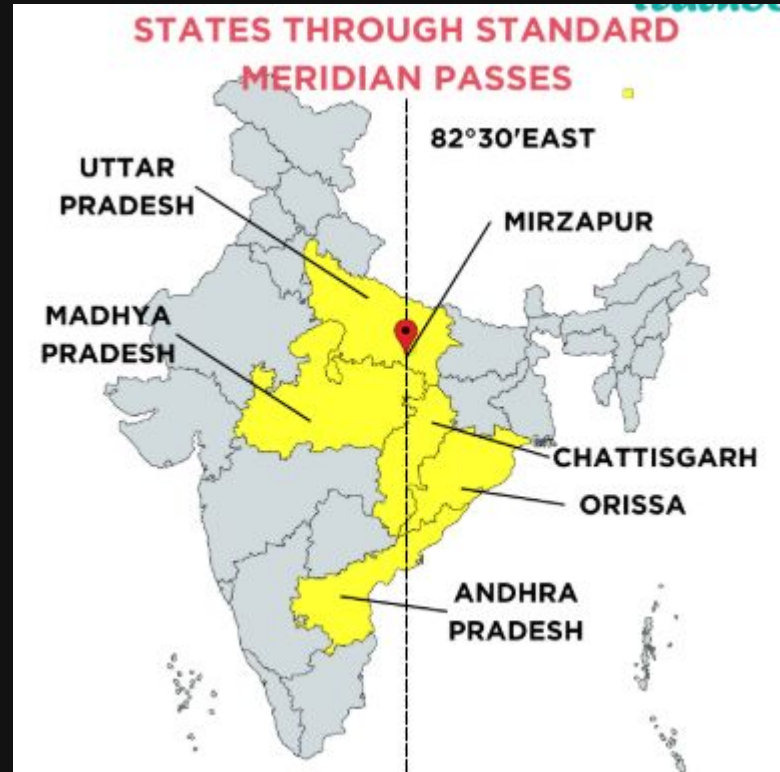




With respect to the latitudinal and longitudinal extent, India lies between latitudes $8^{\circ} 4'N$ and $37^{\circ} 6'N$, and the longitudes $68^{\circ} 7'E$ and $97^{\circ} 25'E$. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the country, dividing it into nearly two equal parts.

Latitude extension and longitude extension of India





- **Area - 32,87,263 sq km (3.28 sq km)**
- **Land border - 152000**
- **Coastal boundary - 7516.6 km**
- **North-South (N-S) length 3214**
- **East – West Length – 2933 km**





- The largest country in the Indian Subcontinent-**India**
- What percentage of India's land area is of the world's land area-**2.42%**
- Indian population is what percentage of world population- **17-18%**

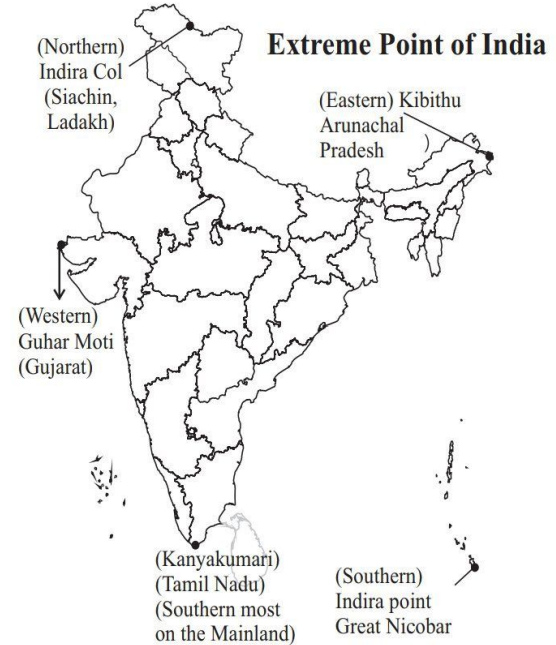
India's position in population as per 2011 census-2

Northern tip of India -

Southern tip of India

Eastern tip of India

Western tip of India



- Number of countries included in the Indian subcontinent-7
- Countries belonging to the Indian subcontinent-India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives.
- The highest peak in the Indian subcontinent-Everest

- The largest country in the Indian subcontinent- **India**
- Smallest country in Indian subcontinent-**Maldives (298 Sq Km)**







**Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala,
Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh,
Tamil Nadu**

MAJOR PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

The physical features of India can be grouped under the following physiographic divisions

- (1) The Northern and Northeastern Mountains**
- (2) The Northern Plain**
- (3) The Peninsular Plateau**
- (4) The Indian Desert**
- (5) The Coastal Plains**
- (6) The Islands.**

THE HIMALAYA



- In Sanskrit, the word "Himalaya" means home of snow.
- The mountain range known as the "Water Tower of Asia".
- The Himalayas stretch from the Indus in the west to the Brahmaputra in the east

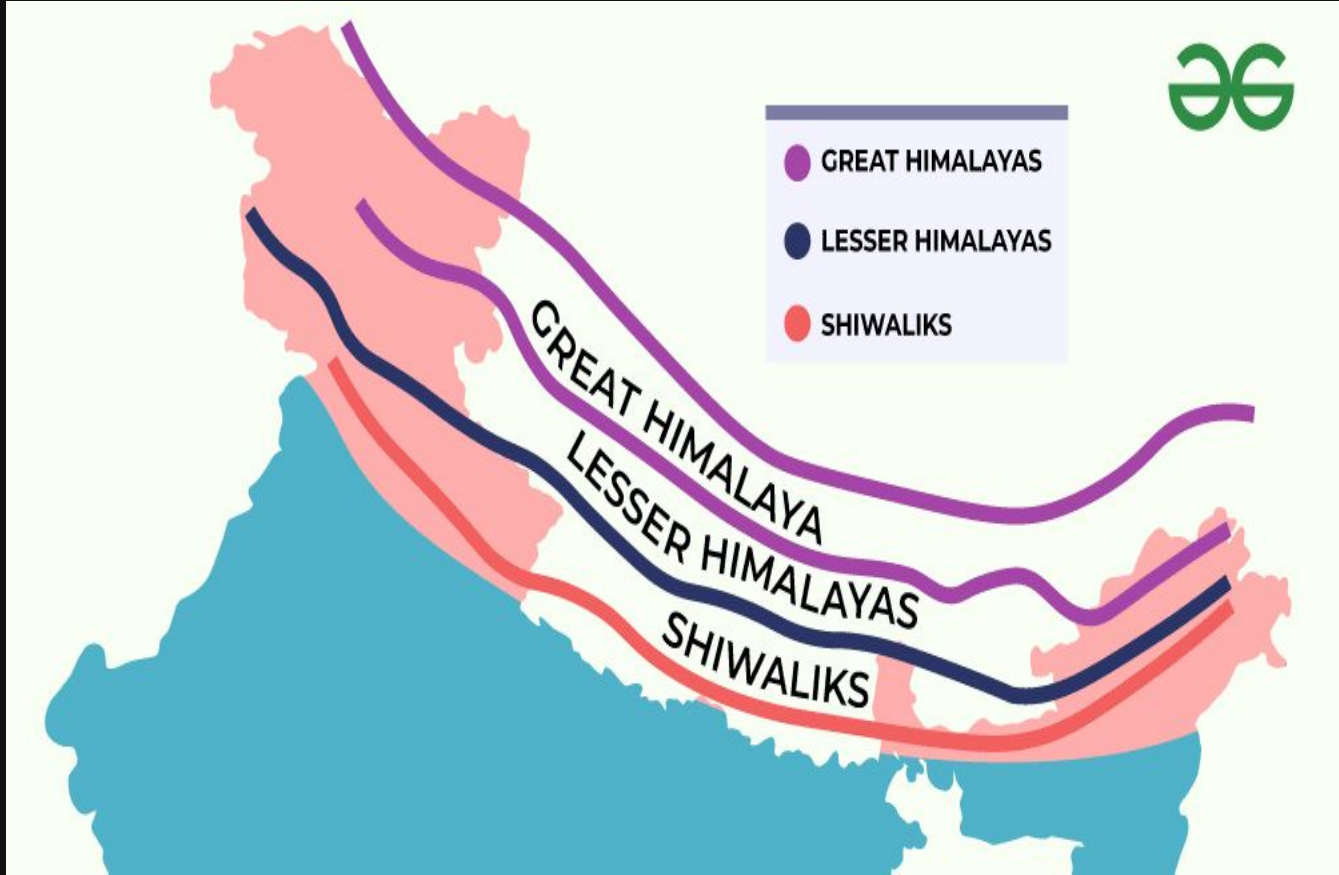
- About '**5 lakh sq km**' in India The Himalayas are located in the area.
- The highest mountain range in the world
- World's largest **folded mountain range**
- The world's youngest fold **mountain range**.

- Himalaya mountain range is about 2400 km (1500 mi) long
- The only land width of the Himalayas in the Kashmir region is 400 km. It reduces to 150 km when it reaches Arunachal Pradesh.
- The Himalayas lie between the Tibetan Plateau and the Gangetic Plain.
- The Himalayas are mainly made up of sedimentary rocks

- The Himalayas in India are spread across eleven (11) states and two Union Territories (2) **(Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh)**
- Countries bordering the Himalayas-Pakistan,India,Nepal,Bhutan,Afghanistan,Myanmar,Bangladesh
- Rivers like Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra originate from the Himalayas. Hence they are known as Himalayan rivers.

There are three divisions of Himalaya

- 1. Himadri**
- 2. Himachal**
- 3. Shivalik**



- **Himadri is the highest mountain range in the Himalayas.**
- **This mountain range is located in the northernmost part of the Himalayas.**
- **The average height of Himadri is 6000 meters.**

- The surface of Himadri is made up of 'granite'.
- Himadri is home to several peaks above 8000 meters.
- Mount Everest (8848.86), the world's tallest peak, is located in Himadri.
- Nanda Devi (7817 m) is the second highest peak entirely in India.

- **Nanda Devi is located in Uttarakhand.**
- **The Kanchan Ganga, Annapurna and Nanga mountain ranges are located in Himadri.**
- **It is known as the spine of the Himalayas**
- **Himadri is a mountain range also known as 'Inner Himalaya' and 'Greater Himalaya'.**
- **Rivers Ganga and Yamuna originate from Himadri.**

- **Everest is the tallest mountain in the world.**
- **Everest is also the highest peak in the Himalayas.**
- **Height of Mount Everest - 8848.86 meters**
- **The highest pick in Himadri**

- **Mount Everest is located in India's neighboring country Nepal.**
- **Mount Everest is known as 'Sagarmatha' in Nepal.**
- **The word 'Sagarmata' means "Forehead of the sky".**
- **Known as 'Chomolungma' in Tibet.**

- **The word Chomolungma means "Goddess Mother of the world".**
- **Everest National Park - Sagarmatha National Park**
- **On May 29, 1953, Edmund Hillary (New Zealand) and Tenzing Norgé (Nepal) set foot on Mount Everest for the first time. To commemorate this day, May 29 is observed as Everest Day.**

Himachal

- Himachal is a mountain range known as Lesser Himalayas
- Located south of Himadri.
- Average altitude is 3000 meters.
- Pir Panchal, Dauladhar and Mahabharat ranges are located.

- Resorts like **Kashmir, Shimla, Kullu, Manali, Dalhousie, Darjeeling, Mussoorie, Nainital** and **Almora** are located here.
- **Kangra Valley and Kullu Valley** are the main valleys of Himachal
- **“Great Himalayan Nasha Naal Park”** (Himachal Pradesh) is located in the Kullu valley.
- A river flowing through the valleys of Kullu and Manali

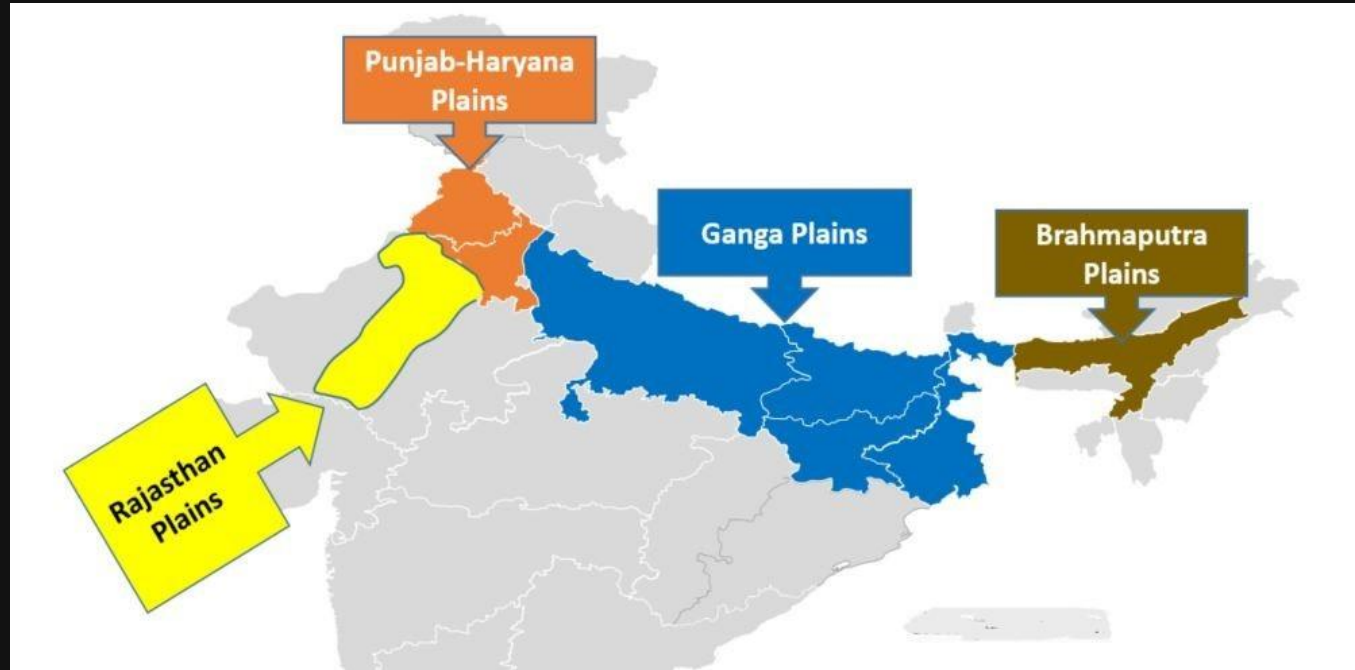
- **The Kullu Valley is known as the “Valley of the Gods”.**
- **Manali (Himachal Pradesh) is a valley known as “Abode of Manu”.**

Shiivalic

- These are the southernmost low mountain ranges of the Himalayan ranges.
- Known as Outer Himalayas.
- Meaning of the word Siwalik-Lord Shiva's hair
- The average height is 1220 m
- The foothills of Siwalik are alluvial deposits brought by rivers originating from the mountain ranges.

- Siwalik is a part of the Himalayas that runs parallel to the Ganges plain
- Earthquakes and landslides are mostly experienced in the Siwalik mountain range.
- Terrace Cultivation is mainly found in this area.
- Terraced farming is used in these areas to get enough water for agriculture and to prevent soil erosion.
- Potatoes, barley, saffron, apples, oranges and tea are the main agricultural crops here.

The Northern Plains



- The northern plains are formed by the deposition of sediments carried by the rivers Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra.. These plains extend about **3200 km from east to west. The average width of the plain is 150 to 300 km.**

- North indian plains is a vast and fertile land spread across **seven** northern Indian states.
- **A large tract of land south of the Himalayas and north of the peninsular plateau.**
- The North indian Plateau is one of the **youngest topographical** divisions of India.

- It is a plain formed by the sedimentation of the rivers **Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries.**
- Fertile alluvial soil characterizes this plain.
- Largest tract of land known as '**Agricultural Land**' in India
- The largest alluvial plain in the world. Spread over about **7 lakh sq km.**
- The land known as the '**Granary**' (food pantry) of India

- It is known as the pillar of Indian culture.
- The northern plateau is known as the backbone of Indian agriculture
- Delta formed by Ganga-**Brahmaputra Rivers:**
Sundarban Delta
- Sundarbans Delta is the largest delta in the world

- States located on the North Indian Plateau
Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, west Bengal
- In India, the northern plains are the most densely populated.
- The region is known as the backbone of the Indian economy.
- The North Great Plains also has the largest network of roads, rails and canals compared to other topographical segments.

Sunderbans Delta

- A delta formed by the confluence of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers.
- **The Sunderbans Delta** gets its name from the sundari tree that grows in the swamps.
- The largest delta in the world
- The world's largest mangrove forest.

- Sundarbans are the main species found in the delta-**Royal Bengal tiger, crocodile**
- Sunderbans Delta is included in UNESCO's world heritage list.
- Sunderbans was declared as a wetland in **2019**
- Soils where organic material is deposited in wetlands-**Peat soil**
- Soils help to the growth of mangrove forests

The Peninsular Plateau



- The Peninsular Plateau is an irregular triangular shaped piece of land situated at an elevation of **150 m to 600-900 m above the river plains.**

- An area of land that is higher and the upper part is more or less flat than the surrounding area.
- Generally the elevation of the plateau decreases from west to east. This has been proved from the flow patterns of rivers.

- Land lying between the Northern Great Plain and the Coastal Plain.
- Largest **tract** of land in India
- A region rich in dense forests and valleys

- An area of solid rock
- Approximate area of peninsular plateau - 15 lakh sq km.
- The peninsular plateau consists of the states of **Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh** and some areas of the states of **Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Odisha and West Bengal.**

- The highest peak on the peninsular plateau-**Anamudi (2695 m) (Kerala)**
- The district where Anamudi is located- idukki
- The land area known as the 'Mineral Storehouse'

- Black soil is a type of soil found in abundance on the peninsular plateau.
- This soil is suitable for **cotton cultivation** and is also known as black cotton soil: Tunnu.
- Reddish is also abundant in the peninsular plateau regions. The iron content of this relatively fertile soil gives it a red color.

- The Deccan Plateau is the largest plateau in India.
- This is the part of the **peninsular plateau**.
- Located on the southern side of the peninsular plateau.
- land located between the Western Ghats and the **Eastern Ghats**
- Most of the area is a frozen lava plateau.
- A triangular shaped plateau.

- A plateau made of basalt (igneous rock) rocks.
- 'Black soil' is the main type of soil
- The largest lava pit land in India
- Queen of the Deccan'
- The town of-Pune (Maharashtra)
- Major rivers flowing through the Deccan

Plateau-Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna,Kaveri

- The Deccan Plateau extends from Satpura in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.
- Major hills located in the north-east of the Deccan Plateau.-**Mikala Ranges, Mahadev Hills, Kaimur Hills**
- **The Sahyadri Hills, Nilgiris, Annamalai and Cardamom Hill (Elamala)** are located on the western side of the Deccan Plateau.

- The Deccan Trap region is made up of igneous rocks
- It is the most suitable soil for cotton cultivation and sugarcane cultivation-**Black soil (Regur Soil)**
- The Deccan Plateau is mainly divided into Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

Western ghats



- Western ghats is one of the world's biodiversity hotspots
- Average length- **about 1600 km.**
- Average width - 100 km.
- Average height - **1200 meters**
- The average height of the Western Ghats in Kerala is **900 meters.**

- The Western Ghats are spread across 6 states from **Gujarat to Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)**.
- The western phase passes through states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu (from north to south).
- A mountain range located in the western part of India parallel to the Arabian Sea.

- The Western Ghats are known by many names in different states.
- **Sahyadri in Maharashtra**, Nilgiri hills in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- **Anamalakunnu** in Kerala and **elamalakunnu** in Kerala.
- The Western Ghats are relatively higher and more continuous than the Eastern Ghats.

- Their height increases from north to south.
- Anamudi (2695 m) in the **Anamalakunnu** is the highest peak on the peninsular plateau.
- Most of the peninsular rivers originate from the Western Ghats.

- The year 'Western Ghats' was included in UNESCO's World Heritage List-**July 2012**
- Anamudi (2695 m) is the highest peak in the Western Ghats.
- The **Agasthyarkoodam** range is the southernmost range of the Western Ghats
- It is the highest peak in South India-Anamudi

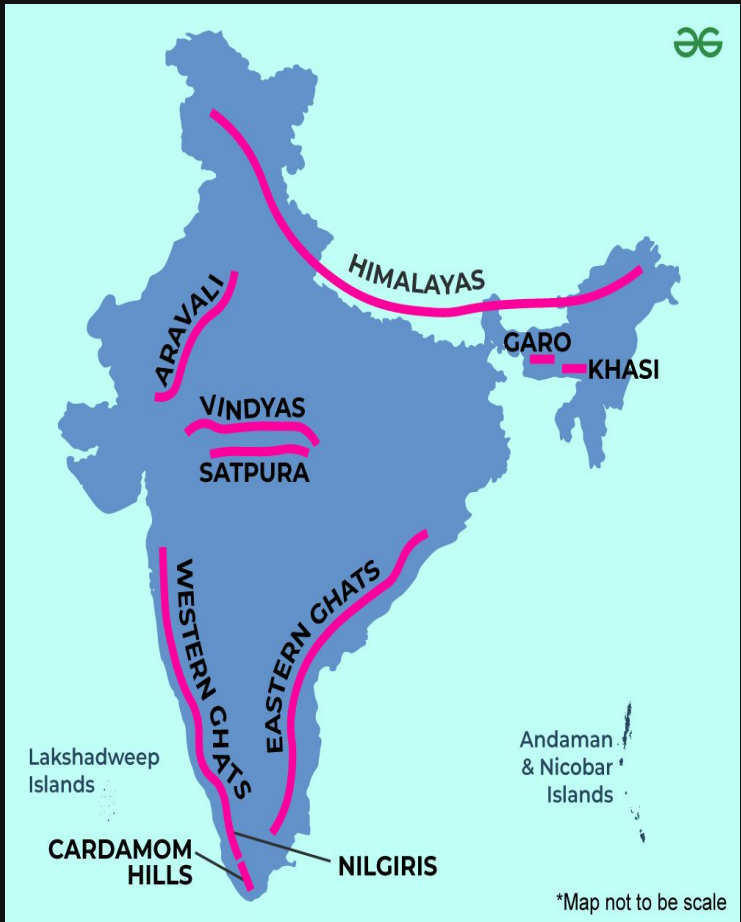
- Anamudi (Kerala) is the peak where Anamala, Elamala and Palani mala meet.
- Western Ghats is known as Sahya Parvat in Kerala.
- The Western Ghats are known as Sahyadri in the states of Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka.
- The Western Ghats are also known as the Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu.
- The main reason for abundant rainfall in Kerala is the presence of the Western Ghats.

- **Cardamom Hills are the hills visible on the southern side of the Western Ghats.**
- **Pune (Maharashtra)** is the largest city in the Western Ghats.

- **Madhav Gadgil Committee (2010) is a committee appointed by the central government to study the environmental protection of the Western Ghats.**
- **Professor Madhav Gadgil is the head of the Gadgil Commission**
-
- **Madhav Gadgil Committee submitted its report to the Center on -31 August 2011**

Eastern Ghats

- This mountain range parallel to the Bay of Bengal.
- It is the eastern boundary of the Deccan Plateau
- It extends from the valley of the Mahanadi (Odisha) to the southern part of the Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu).
- The average height of the pre-phase is 600 meters



- The Nilgiri hills connect the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.
- Eastern ghats is the mountain range where **Mahendragiri, Shevaroy and Javadhikunnu** are situated.
- Nallamala, Palani and Nalande hills are also located in the early stage.

- The highest mountain in the Purva Ghats
Jindhagada (1690 m) Andhra Pradesh
- **Kodaikanal** is a major resort located in the
Palani Hills
- States passing the preliminary phase
- **Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu,
Telangana, Karnataka (parts)**

INDIAN DESERT

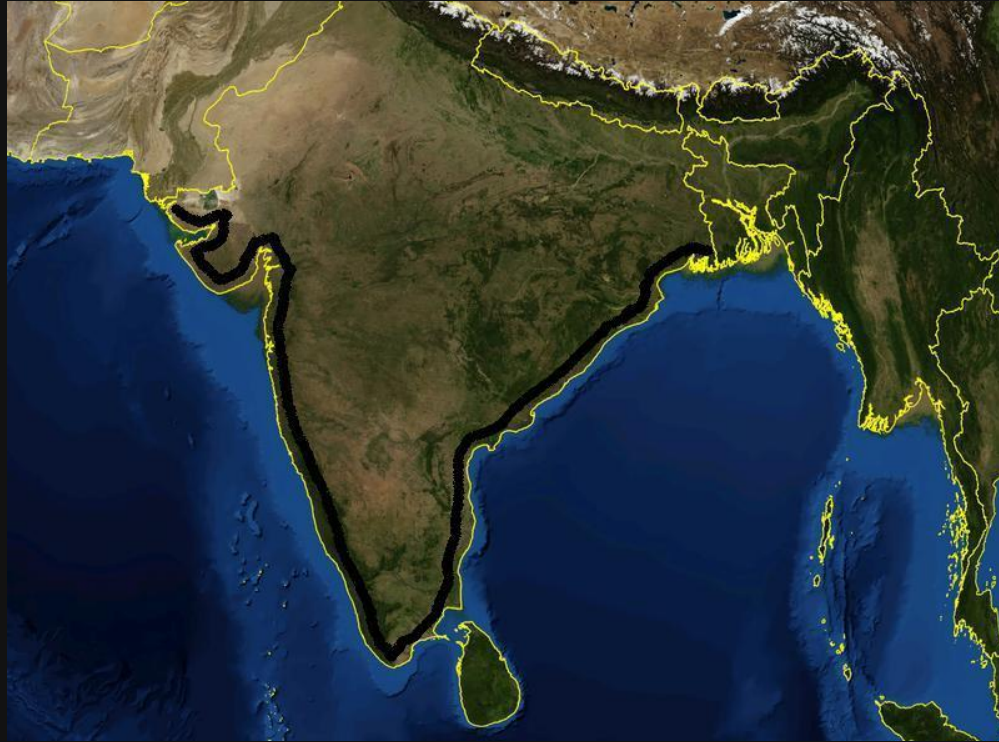


Thar desert

- The largest desert in India
- A river flowing through the Thar desert-Looney.
- The state has the largest extent of the Thar desert-Rajasthan

- The Thar is a tropical desert that covers most of the northwestern Indian state of Rajasthan.
- Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) is known as the '**Thar Desert: The Oasis**'.
- Indian states that lie across the Thar Desert-**Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat**

The Coastal Plains





Indian coastal areas are divided into two.

1. Western Coastal Region

2. East coast

- The coast adjacent to the Arabian Sea is known as the western coast.
- Kerala is located on the west coast.
- Minerals like ilmenite and monazite are found in abundance in the coastal region of Kerala.

Western Coastal region of India extending from 'Rann of Kutch' in Gujarat to Kanyakumari.

- Coastal plain situated between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea
- The western coastal plain is the land area of India that experiences the effect of southwest monsoon more.
- Beautiful **backwaters and estuaries** characterize this coastal plain.

- **The plain is comparatively less wide than the eastern plain.**
- **The western coastal plain is an example of a submerged coast**
- **Many natural harbors are found here.**

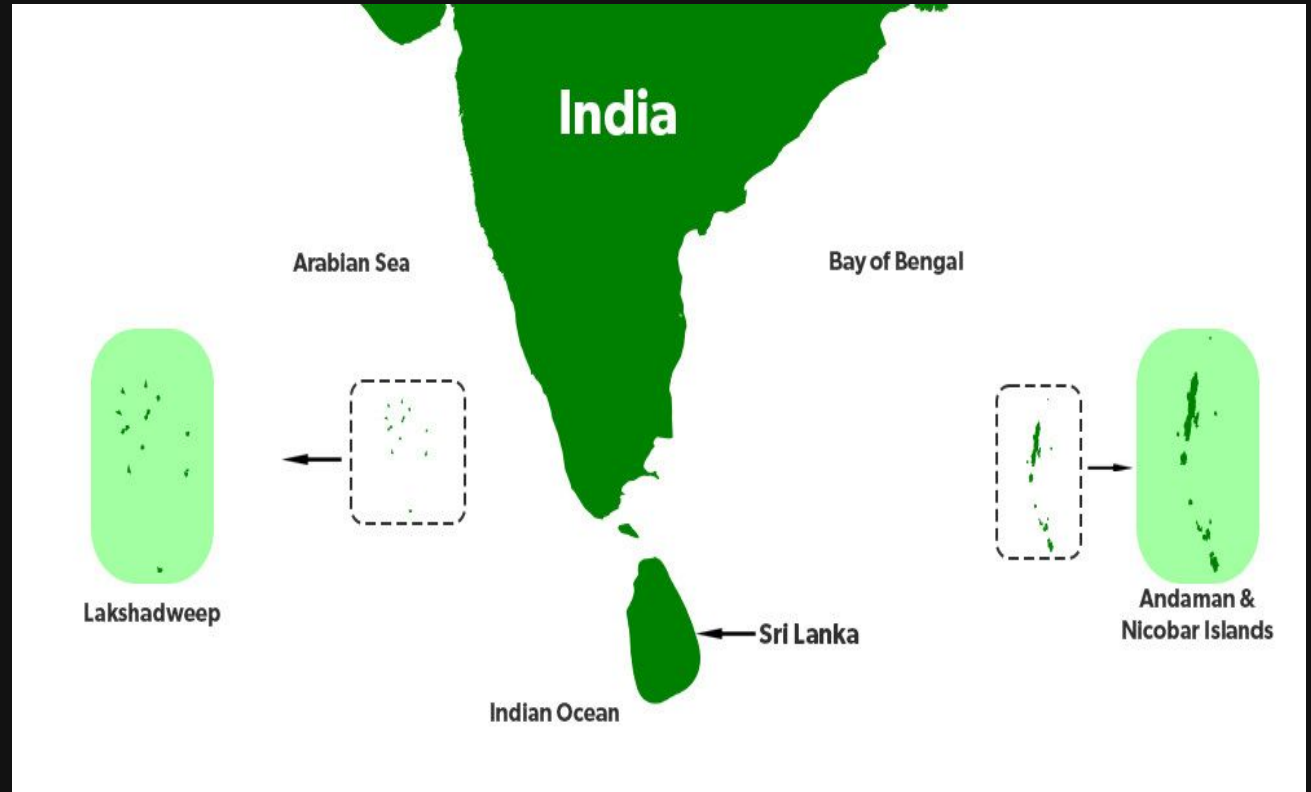
- Every year famous Nehru. The trophy boat race is held at Punnamada Kayal in Kerala.
- **Kandla, Mazagon, Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Nhava Sheva, Marmagoa, Mangaluru, Kochi** etc. are major ports on the west coast.

East coast

- North East (North East) Monsoon's effect is felt more along the coast
- Located between Purva Ghat and Bay of Bengal.
- The coastal region includes the deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers.

- **Delta-rich terrain formed as a result of alluvial deposition.**
- **The eastern coastal area is wider than the western coastal area.**
- **Rice is the predominant crop found in the river basins of the eastern coastal plains.**

Islands



Lakshadweep

- Lakshadweep community is about 280 km to 480 km from Kerala coast.
- The island means 'a one lakh islands'
- Known as tropical paradise
- Located in the Arabian Sea

- **Smallest union territory in India**
- **Out of about 36 islands, only 11 are inhabited.**
- **It is called Coral Island of India.**
- **The entire of Lakshadweep is made up of coral reefs.**

- Lakshadweep is an island rich in **lagoons, coral reefs and sandy beaches.**
- Anthroth is the largest island in Lakshadweep
- Kavaratti is the most populated island in Lakshadweep
- Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.
- The smallest inhabited island in Lakshadweep
- Bitra

- Lakshadweep is the southernmost island in the group of lights
- Minikoi
- Approximate distance from Kochi to Laksa Island across the Arabian Sea- **300 km**
- Major source of income for the people of Lakshadweep
- Fishing and tourism

- The part of Lakshadweep north of **10° channel** is **Amini Island** and the south part is **Cannanore Islands**

Andaman and Nicobar

- Indian archipelago located in the Bay of Bengal
- Known as Bay Islands
- The archipelago known as 'New Denmark'
- Ritchie's Archipelago and Labyrinth Archipelago are two important group of islands belonging to the Andaman Archipelago.
- These archipelagos are collectively known as Andaman Archipelago and Nicobar Archipelago.

- **Total number of islands in Andaman and Nicobar-572**
- **The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are believed to be high-rise submarine mountains.**
- **The coastal areas of these islands have many coral reefs and beautiful beaches.**

- **Equatorial vegetation grows in these archipelagos due to convection.**
- **The archipelago is home to India's southernmost point, Indira Point Great Nicobar**
- **Andaman is the capital of Nicobar Islands-Port Blair**

- Island home to Baran, India's only active volcano, and Narcondam, a dormant volcano.
- A distinction is made between South Andaman and Little Andaman- **Duncan Passage**
- The tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are **Jarawa, Onj, St. Nalls, Shompen etc.**



ENTRI

- Known as the Shaheed and Swaraj Islands, the island has been described -**Subhash Chandra Bose**
- Interview Islands and Sound Island are located in **Andaman Islands**



Other islands of India and basic information

- Smallest river island in India (world).-**Umananda (Brahmaputra river)**
- India's largest lake island -**Honeymoon Island (Chilka Lake)**
- Islands like Parikud and Breakfast are located in Chilka Lake.
- Karang (Manipur) is the first currency less island in India.
- Karang Island is located in -**Loktak Lake**

- **Elephanta Islands are located-Maharashtra**
- **Satish Dhawan Space Center is located in - Sriharikota Island**
- **Newmoor is a disputed island between India and Bangladesh**
- **Dholavira is a part of the Indus Valley Civilization**
- **On the- island of Qadir Beth**
- **Rameswaram is an island situated between- India and Sri Lanka**

- Island is situated-In the Arabian Sea
- **Oyster Rock is an island** in Mumbai harbor owned by the Indian Navy
- Largest man-made in India-Island is - Wellington Island
- Asia's most densely populated island - **Vipin (Ernakulam)**
- Known as India's Missile Island- **Wheeler Island (Odisha)**

- **New name of Wheeler Island - Abdul Kalam Island**
- **Majuli is the largest inhabited river island in the world**
- **The island is listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the world's largest river island-Majuli (Assam)**

- Majuli Island is in Brahmaputra river
- **Majuli** is the first riverine island in India to have a district status
- Located off the coast of Andaman is Myanmar's island - **Coco Island**
- Sri Lanka is an island nation to the south of India

Drainage system in India

THE INDUS

- The Indus river basin, one of the largest river basins in the world
- Himalayan is the only river that flows into the **Arabian Sea.**
- The river known as the '**Lifeline of Pakistan**'
- The river that gave India its name 'India'



- **Originates from the Bokhar Chu glacier in Mount Kailash, Tibet (Manasarovar Lake).**
- **It is the longest river in the Himalayas**
- **The longest river in the Indian subcontinent.**

- The River is the westernmost river in the Indian subcontinent.
- It is the only west-flowing Himalayan river.
- The most mentioned river in the **Rigveda**.
- The famous Mohenjo Daro is located on the banks of the **Indus**.
- Riverside where the Harappan culture existed-**Sindhu, Ravi**

- The river which gave its name to the 'Indica' of the **Greek historian Megasthenes**.
- In Tibet Indus river is known as **Singi khamban** which means face of lion..
- Through the **Ladakh and Zaskar** mountain ranges

- The Indus River flows only through the 'Leh' district of the Union Territory of Ladakh in India.
- River Indus enters Pakistan near Chillar in 'Dardistan' (Jammu and Kashmir).
-

- Five rivers namely **Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej** are known as five rivers.
- East of Karachi (**Karachi Harbour**) the Indus River empties into the Arabian Sea.
- The city of Karachi is situated on the banks of the Indus.
- Punjab is known as the land of five rivers.

- **The largest river in the Indian subcontinent - Indus**
- **Godavari is the largest river in peninsular India**
- **Ganga is the largest river in India**

- The largest tributary of the Indus-**Chenab**
- The largest tributary of the Indus flows through India-**Sutlej**
- Indus is the longest tributary of India-**Sutlej**
- A tributary of the Indus which flows entirely through India-**Beas**
- The smallest tributary of the Indus-**Beas**

Indus water treaty

- This is the river water agreement signed between India and Pakistan on September 19, 1960.
- According to the agreement, India can use 20% of the river's water.
- This agreement was signed by Jawaharlal Nehru for India and Muhammad **Ayub Khan (President of Pakistan) for Pakistan**

- The Indus Water Treaty was arbitrated by the World Bank.
- According to the Indus Water Treaty, the water rights in rivers like **Sutlej, Beas and Ravi are inherited India**
- And Pakistan have rights to the waters of rivers like **Indus, Jhelum and Chenab.**

- Kosi River Barrage Agreement
- India v Nepal (1954)
- Gandak River Barrage Agreement
- India v Nepal (1959)
- Indus Water Treaty



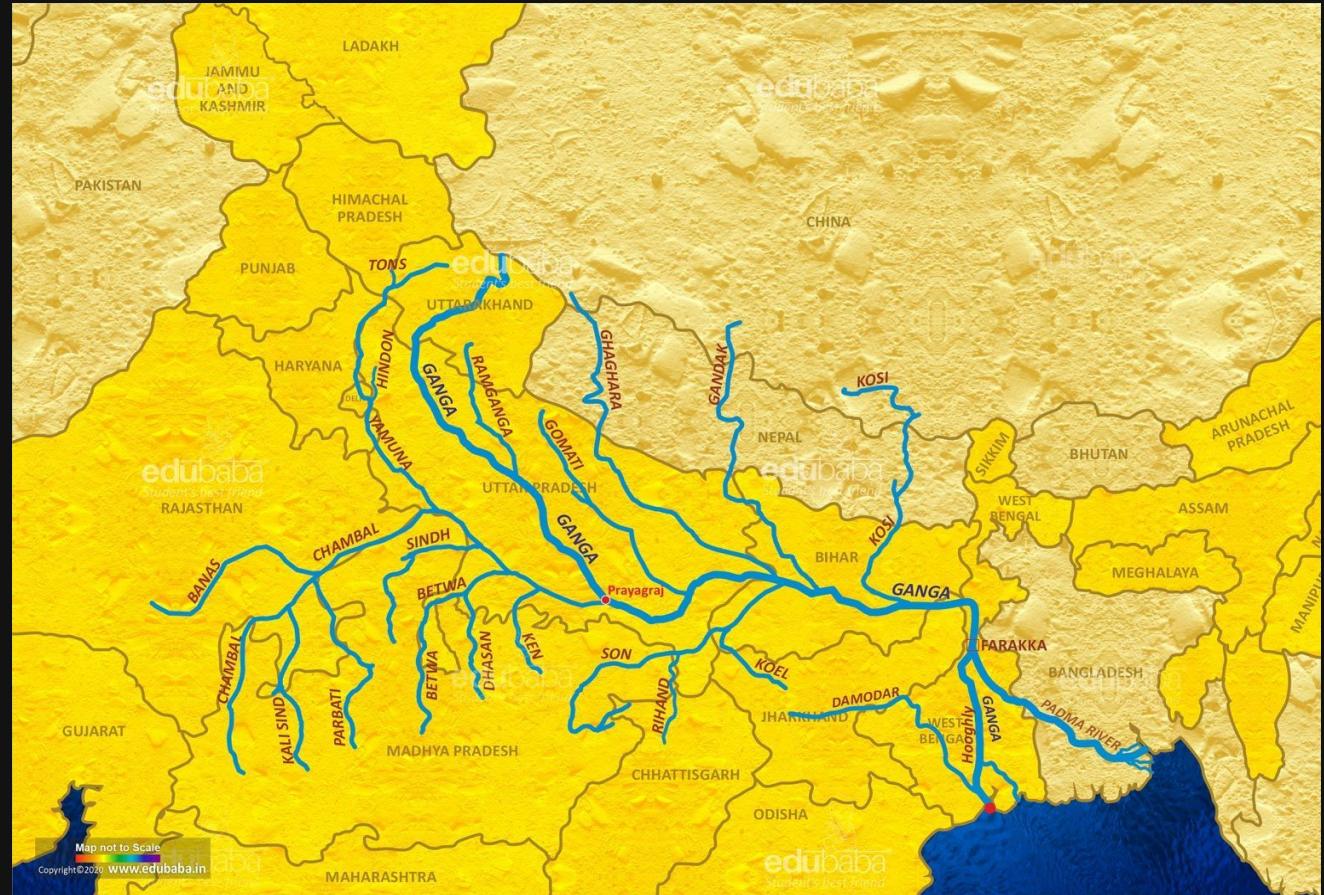
- Indus Water Treaty
- India - Pakistan (1960)
- Ganga confluence
- India v Bangladesh (1996)
- Mahakali river confluence
- India v Nepal (1996)

- India's Sorrow - Kosi
- Bihar's Sorrow - Kosi
- Assam's sorrow -BRAHMAPUTRA
- Sorrow of Odisha - Mahanadi
- Sorrow of Bengal - Damodar
- China's Sorrow - Huang Ho



THE GANGAS

- It originates as a small river from Gomukh (3900 m) near the Gangotri glacier in Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand.
- The Alakananda, which originates from the Satopanth glacier above Badrinath, joins the Bhagirathi river at Devprayag. (Bhagirathi joins Alaknanda at Devprayag in Uttarakhand).
- After this it is known as Ganga.



- The river Ganga is known as Bhagirathi at its source.
- National river of India
- The Ganges travels a distance of **2525 km** through India and then enters Bangladesh.
- The states where the Ganga flows are **Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.**

- In India, the Ganges travels the longest distance through Uttar Pradesh. Eka Desam is a distance of 1450 km, the Ganga travels through Uttar Pradesh.
- 'Ganges Basin' is the largest river basin in India
- The area of the Ganges basin in India alone is 8.6 lakh sq km

- Tributaries like Varuna and Asi join the Ganges at Varanasi
- Major left bank tributaries of Ganga are Ranganga, Gomati, Ghagra, Gandak, Kosi and Mahananda.
- The river known as holy river in India.

- Indian river with most tributaries.
- **On November 4, 2008**, Ganges was declared as the national river of India.
- Yamuna is the largest tributary of Ganga. Ganga and Yamuna meet at Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh.
- Triveni Sangam is located in **Allahabad**, Uttar Pradesh. Triveni Sangam is known as the confluence of rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati.

- Prayag Raj is the new name of Allahabad city
- Ramganga is a **Major tributary of Ganga** flowing through Corbett National Park
- The Ganges enters the Northern Great Plain at Haridwar in **Uttarakhand**.
- The Ganges joins the **Brahmaputra River at Chandpur in Bangladesh**. Then known as Meghna.

- **YAMUNA**
- **DAMODAR**
- **KOSI**
- **SOAN**
- **GHANDAK**
- **KHANGRA**
- **GOMATHI**



BRAHMAPUTRA

- Originates from the 'Chema Yung-Dung' glacier in Lake Mansarovar in Tibet.
- The Brahmaputra flows eastward for about **1200 km through the dry and flat region of southern Tibet, known here as Tsangpo.**
- Sangpo means 'purifier'
- With a total length of 2900 km, Brahmaputra flows through India for 916 km.

- The word Brahmaputra means '**son of Brahma**'
- A river named after **Purusha among the Himalayan rivers**
- The most water-bearing Himalayan river
- Known as the **Red River**.

- "The important left bank tributaries of the Brahmaputra are **Burhi Dihing, Dhansa Ri (in the south) and Kalang.**
- " Important left bank tributaries of Brahmaputra like **Dibang (Sikang), Lohit etc join Dihang.**

- The Brahmaputra River takes a turn at '**Namcha Barwa**' and enters **Arunachal Pradesh**.
- After cutting through the Namcha Barwa mountain in the Central Himalayas, the river is known as Siang or Dihang
- The Brahmaputra also enters India west of **Sadiya** town in Arunachal Pradesh.

- The river is known as the lifeline of Assam.
- The Brahmaputra River flows through the Assam Valley for a distance of about 750 km.
- Majuli (Assam), Asia's largest river-borne lighthouse, is located on the Brahmaputra River.
- The river is known as the lifeline ASSAM

- **Majuli (Assam)**, Asia's largest river-borne lighthouse, is located on the Brahmaputra River.
- **The National Waterway (NW-2) connecting** Sadia and Dubai lies on the Brahmaputra River.
- **Dibrugarh and Guwahati** are the major cities on the banks of the Brahmaputra

- Dibang
- Subansiri
- Lohit
- Manas
- Tista

- The river where the Bogibeel bridge is located-**Brahmaputra (4940 m.)**
- **Bogibeel Bridge** is a bridge connecting Dibrugarh and Upper Assam
- It is the longest **rail-cum-road bridge in India**

- Longest bridge in India
- Bhupen Hazarika Bridge (across the Lohit River, a tributary of the Brahmaputra)
- Known as Dhol Sadiya Bridge. **Bhupen Hazarika Bridge**

Saraswathy

- A river that once existed and is now thought to have disappeared.
- Known as the most important river of the Vedic period.
- This river situated between the Yamuna river in the east and the Satluj river in the west

- The Saraswati is a river associated with the important 'Ghaggar-Hakra' river system of northwestern India and Pakistan.

Luni

- The Luni is the largest river system in Rajasthan west of the Aravalli
- A river flowing through the Thar desert
- The length is 511 km
- River Luni is formed when two tributaries, Saraswati and Sabarmati, originating near Pushkar, cross the Aravalli Range and meet at Govindgad.

- Known at its origin as 'Sagar Mati'.
- Largest Landlocked River in India
- Known as Salt River (Lavanavari).
- The name Luni is derived from the Sanskrit name Lavanavari.

- River flowing into Pushkar lake.
- The river flows westward up to Telwara and then moves in a southwesterly direction to join the Rann of Kutch.
- The "**Rann of Kutch**" in Gujarat is the headwaters of the Luni river.
- This river system is ephemeral only during the rainy season.
- Tributaries of the Looney River
,**Sukri, JAVAI, JOJARI, GUHIYA**

























