

Estuary	Delta
1. Coastal water body where the River meets the sea or any other water course with brackish water (i.e., a partially enclosed coastal water body, fresh water of rivers & currents mixed with salt water of ocean.)	1. When the Rivers enters the sea or any other water course, where flow of water is slow and cannot further carry the sediment brought by river, the sediment is dropped at the mouth of the river, which forms Delta.
2. Narmada, Tapti and Mandavi Estuary	2. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Ganga, Brahmaputra form Delta.
3. Funnel in shape	3. Triangular in shape
4. High Tides	4. Low tides
5. Region near Estuary are not fertile	5. Region near Delta are fertile land.
6. Suitable for Fishing Activities.	6. Suitable for Agriculture Activities.

Sindhu River. [China, India, Pakistan]

- Origin: Near Mansarovar Lake, Tibet
- Enters India from Damchok, Ladakh and flows North West
- Emptied into Arabian sea
- Length: 2880 km
- India's Leh city situated on Right Side of Indus River

Five main Tributaries

1. Jhelum
 2. Chenab
 3. Rabi
 4. Beas
 5. Sutlej
- These Tributaries meet Indus at Mithan Kot in Pakistan #Chenab River (Chandra Bhaga River)
 - Largest Tributary of Indus River.
 - Origin: Near the Bara-Lacha Pass in Himachal Pradesh
 - Two Headstreams Chandra & Bhaga on the both side of the pass
 - Cities: Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban
 - Project: Salal, Baglihar, Dul Hasti

#Jhelum

- Origin: Verinag, Kashmir valley, Located at foothill of Pir Panjal in southeast Kashmir
- It is the main river of Kashmir valley flow through Wular Lake
- Srinagar located on the Bank of Jhelum.
- Tributaries: Kishanganga, Lidar, sind, Pohru
- Forms 170 km boundary between India & Pakistan

#Ravi River

- Origin: Kullu hills near Rohtang pass, Himachal Pradesh
- Flows between Pir Panjal and Dhauladhar
- Forms deep gorge in Dhauladhar Range
- Gorge- Narrow passage through land Narrow Valley between hills or mountains.
- Cities: Chamba, Kathua
- Forms between Punjab & Jammu and Kashmir and then between India & Pakistan

#Beas:

- Origin: Rohtang pass, Himachal
- Meets Sutlej at Harike near Kapurthala

- Reservoir: Pong Reservoir
- Indira Gandhi canal originate from Harike (Longest canal of India)

Sutlej:

- South most major Tributary of Indus
- Originate Form Rakas Lake in Tibet Mansarovar Land enters India through Shipkila Pass.
- Project: Nathpa Jhakri, Bhakra-Nangal
- Tributaries: Beas, Spriti, Parechhu
- Meet Chenab River at Bhawalpur, Pakistan
- Meets Sutlej River at Harike near Kapurthala

Indira Gandhi Canal: (Longest canal in India)

- Originate from Harike Region, Kapurthala, Punjab
- Passes through State of Punjab & Rajasthan
- Its highest Length Lies in Rajasthan which is 70 km.
- When Sutlej meet Chenab at Behawalpur, Pakistan it forms Panchnand, that mean before meeting
- Indus, these five tributaries cover 45 km together.

Indus Water Treaty 1960

(between India & Pakistan for water distribution of these rivers)

- Through the mediation of World Bank, it was decided that western Rivers – Indus, Chenas, Jhelum water to be controlled by Pakistan & Eastern Rivers – Beas, Ravi, Sutlej water to be controlled by India.

#Ganga River system

- Longest River in India (Length 2525 Km)
- Indian 2071 km, Remaining Part lies in Bangladesh.
- When Alakananda (originate from Satopath Himani) & Bhagirathi (Originate from Gomuk)
- Meet at Devprayag, then these River Jointly known as “Ganga”.
- Gomuk (19 km far from Gangotri) – Bhagirathi River Originates from here.



Alakananda – Two important Tributaries

1. Pindar River
2. Mandakini River

- Pindar Meets Alakananda at Karna Pray
- Mandakini meets Alakananda at Rudra Prayag
- Dhauliganga meets Alakananda at Vishnu Prayag
- Kedarnath Temple lies on the Bank of Mandakini River
- Badrinath Temple lies on the Bank of Alakananda River.