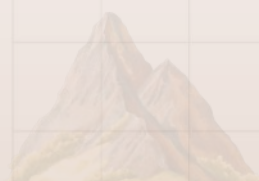




Drainage System Of India

- **Drainage** - Flow of water through well-defined channels.
- **Drainage system** - Network of drainage channels.
- **Perennial river** - Carries water throughout the year.
- **Ephemeral river** - Carries water mainly during rainy season.
- **Catchment area** - Area from which river collects water.
- **Drainage basin** - Area drained by river and tributaries.
- **Watershed** - Boundary separating two drainage basins.
- **Sequent drainage** - Follows regional slope and geological structure.
- **Consequent stream** - Follows original land slope.
- **Godavari and Kaveri** - Examples of consequent streams.
- **Subsequent stream** - Follows axis of anticlines, ridges or rock beds.
- **Asan and Song rivers** - Examples of subsequent streams.
- **Obsequent stream** - Flows opposite to consequent stream.
- **Resequent stream** - Flows in same direction as master consequent stream.
- **Insequent drainage** - Does not follow regional slope.





- **Insequent drainage** - Does not follow regional slope.
- **Superimposed river** - Inherits old course and cuts through different structures.
- **Son River** - Example of superimposed river.
- **Antecedent river** - Existed before land upliftment.
- **Indus, Sutlej, Brahmaputra** - Antecedent rivers.
- **Dendritic pattern** - Tree-like pattern; Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra.
- **Parallel pattern** - Streams flow parallel on strong slopes.
- **Trellis pattern** - Common in folded regions and upper Himalayas.
- **Rectangular pattern** - Found in faulted regions.
- **Radial pattern** - Rivers flow outward from central highland.
- **Amarkantak** - Example of radial drainage source region.
- **Centripetal pattern** - Rivers flow towards central depression.
- **Pinnate pattern** - Leaf-vein-like pattern.
- **Annular pattern** - Ring-like drainage on dome structures.
- **Major river basins** - More than 20,000 square Km catchment area.
- **Medium river basins** - 2,000 to 20,000 square Km.
- **Minor river basins** - Less than 2,000 square Km.
- **Indian drainage classification** - Himalayan and Peninsular drainage.
- **Himalayan rivers** - Perennial because of snowmelt and rainfall.
- **Himalayan drainage systems** - Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra.
- **Indo-Brahma / Shiwalik River** - Ancient river of Miocene period.
- **Ganga formed at** - Devprayag by Bhagirathi and Alaknanda.
- **Rudraprayag** - Confluence of Mandakini and Alaknanda.





- **Brahmaputra source** - Chemayungdung Glacier near Mansarovar Lake.
- **Brahmaputra in Tibet** - Tsangpo.
- **Brahmaputra turns near** - Namcha Barwa.
- **Brahmaputra enters India as** - Siang or Dihang.
- **Brahmaputra in Bangladesh** - Yamuna.
- **Peninsular rivers** - Older, mature and mostly seasonal.
- **Western Ghats** - Major water divide of Peninsular India.
- **Most Peninsular rivers** - Flow west to east into Bay of Bengal.
- **Narmada and Tapi** - Flow westward through rift valleys.
- **Mahanadi source** - Near Sihawa in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh.
- **Mahanadi length** - 851 Km.
- **Hirakud Dam** - On Mahanadi.
- **Godavari** - Largest Peninsular river system.
- **Godavari nickname** - Dakshin Ganga.
- **Godavari source** - Nasik district, Maharashtra.
- **Godavari length** - 1,465 Km.
- **Godavari tributaries** - Penganga, Indravati, Pranhita, Manjra.
- **Kaveri source** - Brahmagiri Hills.
- **Narmada source** - Amarkantak.
- **Narmada and Tapi** - Form estuaries, not large deltas.


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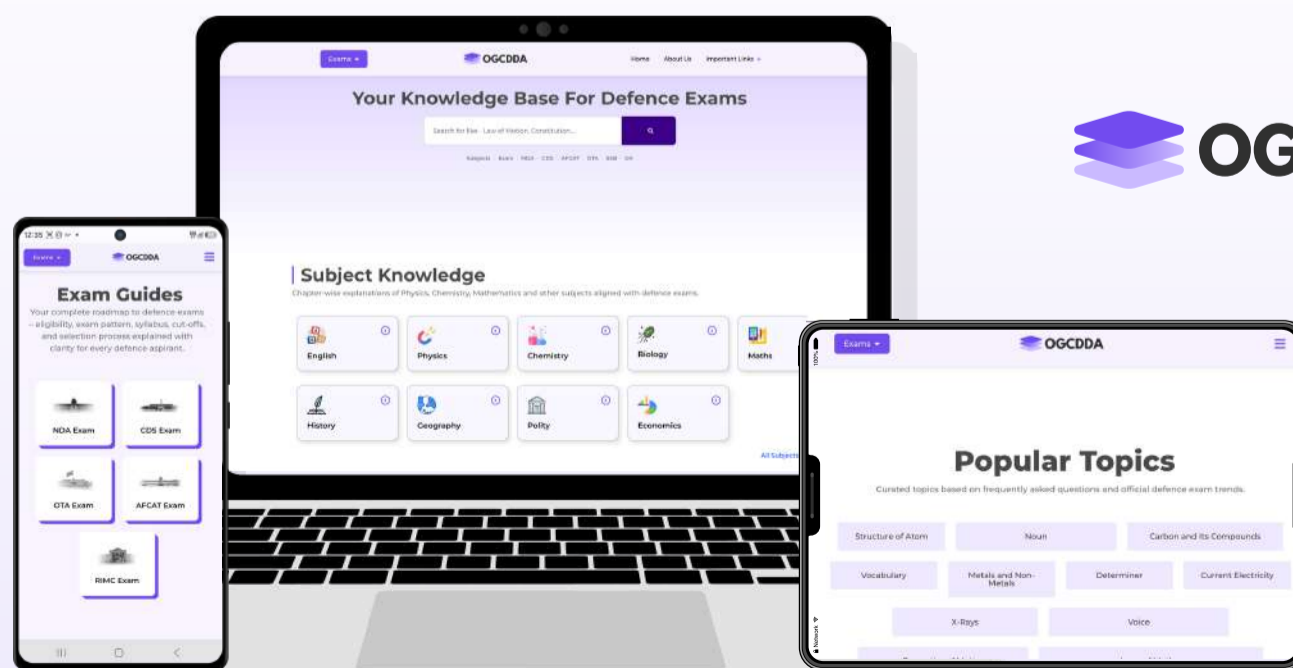
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