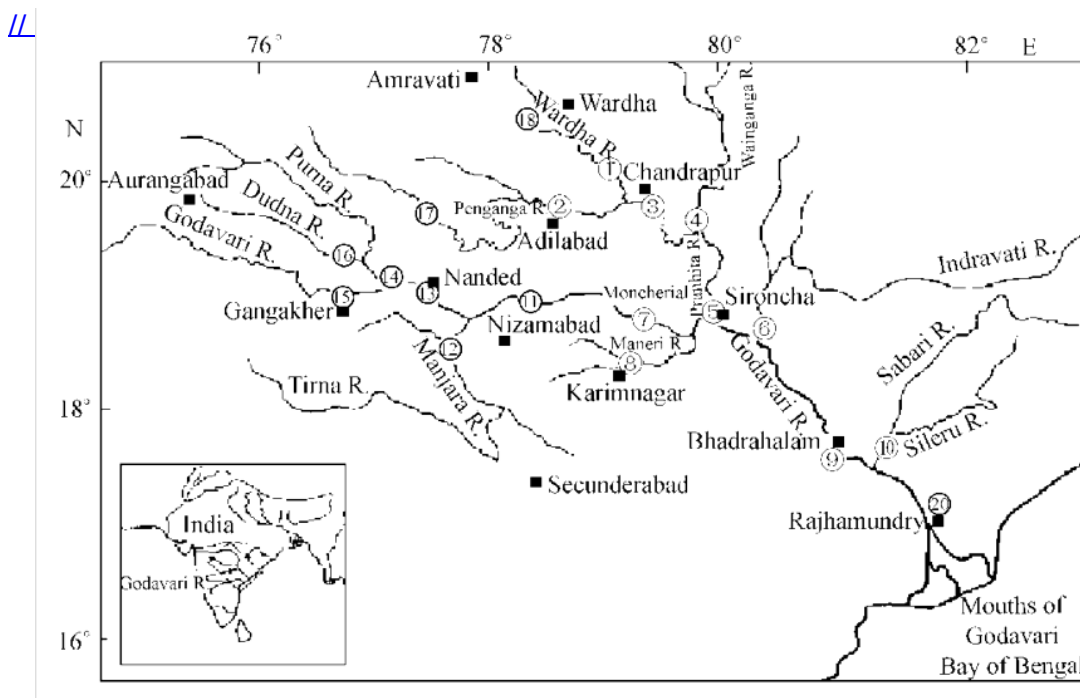




# Godavari River

## Why in News?

Recently, Officials issued the second warning with the flood level crossing 50 feet in **Godavari River at Bhadrachalam, Telangana**, and the flow in the river crossing the 13-lakh cusecs mark.



## Why is the River Overflowing?

- Due to **heavy rains in the catchment areas** in Upper Godavari Basin.
- Discharge of water from Medigadda Barrage, receding with inflow coming down into all reservoirs.
- Discharge of water from projects in the Krishna Basin, Almatti, Narayanpur, and Tungabhadra in Karnataka, which get most of the inflows into projects in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
  - **Further, Srisaialam reservoir (Hydro-electric Power plant)** was getting over 3.60 lakh cusecs flood and discharge was over 3.17 lakh cusecs.

## What are the Key Points of Godavari River?

- **About:**
  - The Godavari is the **largest Peninsular River system**. It is also called the **Dakshin Ganga**.
  - The basin is bounded on the north by the **Satmala hills**, on the south by the **Ajanta range and the Mahadeo hills**, on the east by the Eastern Ghats and on the west by the Western Ghats.
- **Source:**

- Godavari River rises from **Trimbakeswar near Nasik** in Maharashtra and flows for a length of about 1465 km before **outfalling into the Bay of Bengal**.
- **Drainage Basin:**
  - The Godavari basin extends over states of **Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha** in addition to smaller parts in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Union territory of Puducherry.
- **Tributaries:**
  - Pravara, Purna, Manjira, Penganga, Wardha, Wainganga, Pranhita (combined flow of Wainganga, Penganga, Wardha), Indravati, Maner and the Sabri.
    - The Pravara, Manjira and Maner are **right bank tributaries**.
    - The Purna, Pranhita, Indravathi and Sabari are important **left bank tributaries**
- **Cultural Significance:**
  - **Kumbh Mela** also takes place on the **banks of the Godavari River in Nashik**.
    - Other locations for Kumbh are the **Shipra River in Ujjain**, the **Ganges in Haridwar**, and the **confluence of the Ganges, Yamuna, and the mythical Saraswati River in Prayag**.
- **Urban Centers:**
  - Nagpur, Aurangabad, Nashik, Rajhmundry.
- **Industries:**
  - Nashik and Aurangabad have a large number of industries, especially **automobiles**.
  - The industries in the basin are mostly based on agricultural produce such as rice milling, cotton spinning and weaving, sugar and oil extraction.
  - Cement and some small engineering industries also exist in the basin.
- **Important Projects on Godavari:**
  - Polavaram Irrigation Project
  - Kaleshwaram.
  - Sadarmatt Anicut
  - Inchampalli project
  - Sriram Sagar Project (SRSP)

## UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year Question (PYQ)

**Q. Consider the following rivers: (2015)**

1. Vamsadhara
2. Indravati
3. Pranahita
4. Pennar

**Which of the above are tributaries of Godavari?**

- (a) 1, 2 and 3  
(b) 2, 3 and 4  
(c) 1, 2 and 4  
(d) 2 and 3 only

**Ans: (d)**

**Source: TH**

