



KAMARAJ IAS ACADEMY
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MAP OF THE DAY 25-05-26

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Kamaraj IAS Academy

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KAMARAJ IAS ACADEMY

MAP OF THE DAY WORLD

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Monday, 25 May 2026

TSUSHIMA STRAIT

The Tsushima Strait is a vital waterway located between Japan (Kyushu) and South Korea (East Asia). It connects the East China Sea with the Sea of Japan and has great strategic, economic and geographical importance.

LOCATION

- Latitude : 34° 20' N to 34° 40' N
- Longitude : 129° 00' E
- Situated between Kyushu (Japan) and Tsushima Island (South Korea).
- It connects the East China Sea (to the south) with the Sea of Japan (to the north).

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

- Length : About 132 km
- Width : 50 to 100 km (narrowest point ~49.5 km)
- Depth : Average depth 100–200 m, maximum depth about 450 m
- Currents : Influenced by the warm Kuroshio Current flowing northward.
- Consists of several small straits and channels such as Tsushima, Iki, and Goto.

★ IMPORTANCE

- It is an important route for trade between Japan, South Korea and China.
- Connects the East China Sea and the Sea of Japan, making it a key maritime link.
- Strategically very important for the security and defence of Japan and South Korea.
- Important area for fisheries.
- Supports large commercial shipping and oil tanker routes.



OTHER IMPORTANT FACTS

- It gained global attention during the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05); the naval Battle of Tsushima was fought here.
- The strait is also important for regional geopolitics and maritime strategy.
- The name "Tsushima" is derived from Tsushima Island between Japan and South Korea.

KEY POINTS FOR EXAMINATION

- ✓ Located between Japan (Kyushu) and South Korea (Tsushima Island)
- ✓ Connects the East China Sea and the Sea of Japan
- ✓ Length ~132 km; Width 50–100 km (narrowest ~49.5 km)
- ✓ Influenced by the warm Kuroshio Current
- ✓ Includes straits like Tsushima, Iki and Goto
- ✓ Strategically important – Russo-Japanese War (1904–05)
- ✓ Economically important – trade, fishing and oil routes
- ✓ Important for maritime security of Japan and South Korea



Note: The Tsushima Strait is geographically, economically, strategically and historically very important for maritime trade and security in East Asia.

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GODAVARI RIVER

Dakshin Ganga – The Lifeline of Peninsular India

The Godavari is one of the major east-flowing peninsular rivers of India. It is the second longest river of India after the Ganga and the largest river of Peninsular India.

LOCATION (स्थिति)

- Origin (उद्गम स्थल): Trimbakeshwar near Nashik, Maharashtra (Brahmagiri Hills).
- Latitude: 19° 58' N Longitude: 73° 32' E
- Flow Direction (प्रवाह दिशा): West to East
- States Covered (राज्य): Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha (in delta region)
- Empties Into (मुहाना): Bay of Bengal
- Total Length (कुल लंबाई): 1,465 km (approx.)
- Basin Area (बेसिन क्षेत्रफल): 3,12,812 sq. km (approx.) (~9.5% of total geographical area of India)
- Major Tributaries (मुख्य सहायक नदियाँ): Pranhita, Indravati, Sabari, Manjira, Purna, Wardha, Wainganga, Penganga, Pravara.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION (भौगोलिक वर्णन)

- The Godavari rises from Trimbakeshwar (Brahmagiri Hills) in Nashik district of Maharashtra.
- It flows through a rift valley for a long course.
- It forms a large delta in Andhra Pradesh before draining into the Bay of Bengal.
- The basin is drained by both left bank and right bank tributaries.
- Major Dams & Projects: Jayakwadi (Paithan), Sriram Sagar (Pochampad), Nizam Sagar, Polavaram Project, Dowleswaram Barrage.

IMPORTANCE (महत्व)

- Provides water for irrigation, drinking and industrial purposes.
- Supports agriculture in Maharashtra, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
- Generates hydroelectric power.
- Aids in inland navigation (partially navigable).
- Supports a rich culture, religion and economy of the basin.
- Lifeline of the Deccan Plateau.

OTHER IMPORTANT FACTS (अन्य महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य)

- Godavari is known as "Dakshin Ganga" (Ganga of South India).
- Pushkaram is celebrated once in 12 years on the banks of Godavari.
- Important religious places: Nashik, Trimbakeshwar, Nanded, Bhadrachalam, Rajahmundry.
- Godavari river basin is rich in minerals, forests and biodiversity.



PHYSICAL FEATURES (भौतिक विशेषताएँ)

- Type: Perennial River
- River System: Part of East Flowing Rivers
- Drainage Pattern: Dendritic
- Valley Type: Rift Valley in upper course, Delta in lower course
- Average Annual Flow: ~110 BCM (Billion Cubic Meter)
- Soil in Basin: Black Soil (Regur), Red Soil, Alluvial Soil
- Vegetation: Tropical Deciduous & Thorn Forests



Godavari at Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh

KEY POINTS FOR EXAMINATION (परीक्षा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु)

- ✓ Origin – Trimbakeshwar, Nashik (Maharashtra)
- ✓ Total Length – 1,465 km (2nd longest in India)
- ✓ Drainage Area – 3,12,812 sq. km
- ✓ Flow Direction – West to East
- ✓ Empties Into – Bay of Bengal
- ✓ Major States – Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha
- ✓ Major Tributaries – Pranhita, Indravati, Sabari, Manjira, Purna, Wardha, Wainganga, Penganga, Pravara
- ✓ Important Projects – Jayakwadi, Sriram Sagar, Nizam Sagar, Polavaram, Dowleswaram Barrage
- ✓ Known as – Dakshin Ganga
- ✓ Pushkaram Festival – Every 12 years
- ✓ Economically Important – Agriculture, Irrigation, Power, Navigation
- ✓ Supports rich culture, tradition and biodiversity



The Godavari River is a vital natural resource for millions of people. It plays a crucial role in the socio-economic development,

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