



KAMARAJ IAS ACADEMY
Only IAS Academy by Grandson of "Per.uthalaivar Kamarajar"

MAP OF THE DAY 29-04-26

Published On: 29-04-2026

Kamaraj IAS Academy

Plot A P.127, AF block, 6 th street, 11th Main Rd, Shanthi Colony, Anna Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600040

Phone: **044 4353 9988 / 98403 94477** / Whatsapp : **09710729833**



KAMARAJ IAS ACADEMY

MAP OF THE DAY BHARAT

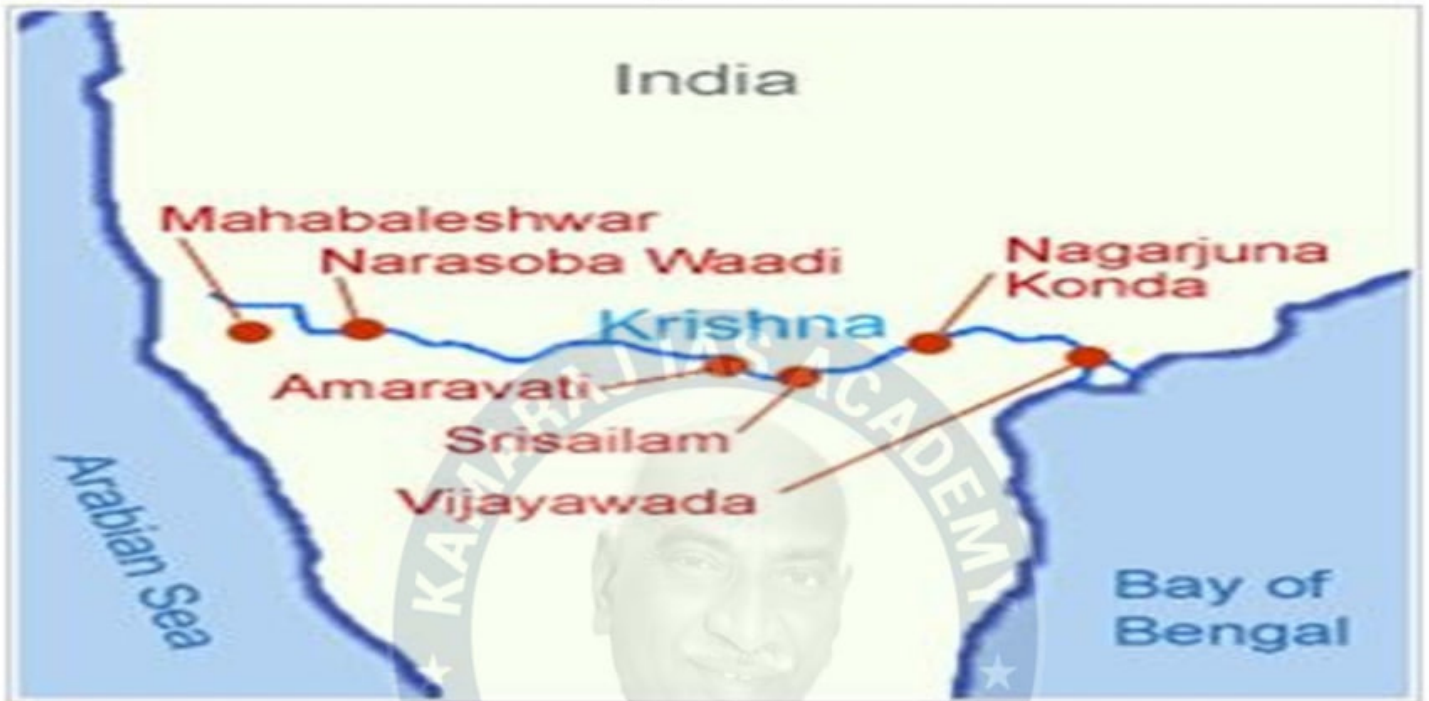
CONTACT US

+91 9840394477 | kamarajiasacademy@gmail.com | www.kamarajiasacademy.com

KAMARAJ K
HONORARY DIRECTOR



Wednesday, 29 April 2026



Krishna River

- The **Krishna River** is the **second-largest east-flowing peninsular river** of India after the **Godavari River**. It is one of the major rivers of the Deccan Plateau and is also known as “Krishnaveni.”

Location, Origin and Extent

- **Origin:** Near Jor village, close to Mahabaleshwar in Satara district, Maharashtra, in the Western Ghats (Sahyadri range), at an elevation of about 1,337 meters above sea level.
- **Mouth:** Empties into the Bay of Bengal near **Hamsaladevi in Andhra Pradesh**.
- **Length:** About 1,400 km (third longest river in India after the Ganga and Godavari).
 - Maharashtra: ~305 km
 - Karnataka: ~483 km
 - Telangana + Andhra Pradesh: ~612 km
- **Basin Area:** 2,58,948 sq km (about 8% of India’s total geographical area).
- **States Covered:** Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Boundaries:** Bounded by the Balaghat Range in the north, Western Ghats in the west, and Eastern Ghats in the south and east.

Major Tributaries

- Venna, Koyna, Panchganga, Dudhaganga, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, and Tungabhadra River (most important)

Left Bank Tributaries:

- **Yerla, Bhima River (largest left-bank tributary, ~861 km), Dindi, Musi, Paleru, Munneru**
- **Delta:** Forms a large and fertile delta in **Andhra Pradesh (coastline ~120 km)**. Together with the Godavari delta, it creates an **extensive deltaic plain**.

Major Dams, Projects and Irrigation

- Several multipurpose projects on the **Krishna River provide irrigation**, hydroelectric power, and drinking water:
 - **Almatti Dam (Karnataka)** — part of the Upper Krishna Project
 - **Srisailam Dam (Telangana–Andhra Pradesh border)** — major hydroelectric and irrigation project
 - **Nagarjuna Sagar Dam (Andhra Pradesh)** — one of the largest masonry dams in India and lifeline of the Krishna delta
 - **Prakasam Barrage (near Vijayawada)** — regulates water distribution in the delta
- Other projects include Tungabhadra Dam, Project, etc.

Project, etc.

Economic and Environmental Significance

- **Agriculture:** The delta region is highly fertile and often called the “Rice Bowl of South India.” Over 75% of the basin area is under cultivation.
- **Hydropower:** Major dams like Srisailam and Nagarjuna Sagar generate significant electricity.

Inter-State Water Disputes

- **Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT):** Established in 1969 under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956; report submitted in 1976.
- **Major Stakeholders:** Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh (later Telangana also became a party).
- **Key Issues:**
 - **Height of Almatti Dam**
 - Water sharing in Srisailam and Nagarjuna Sagar reservoirs
 - Diversion of Godavari water to Krishna (e.g., Polavaram project)
 - Demands related to basin boundaries and

Kamaraj IAS Academy

Plot A P.127, AF block, 6 th street, 11th Main Rd, Shanthi Colony, Anna Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600040

Phone: 044 4353 9988 / 98403 94477 / Whatsapp : 09710729833



KAMARAJ IAS ACADEMY

MAP OF THE DAY WORLD

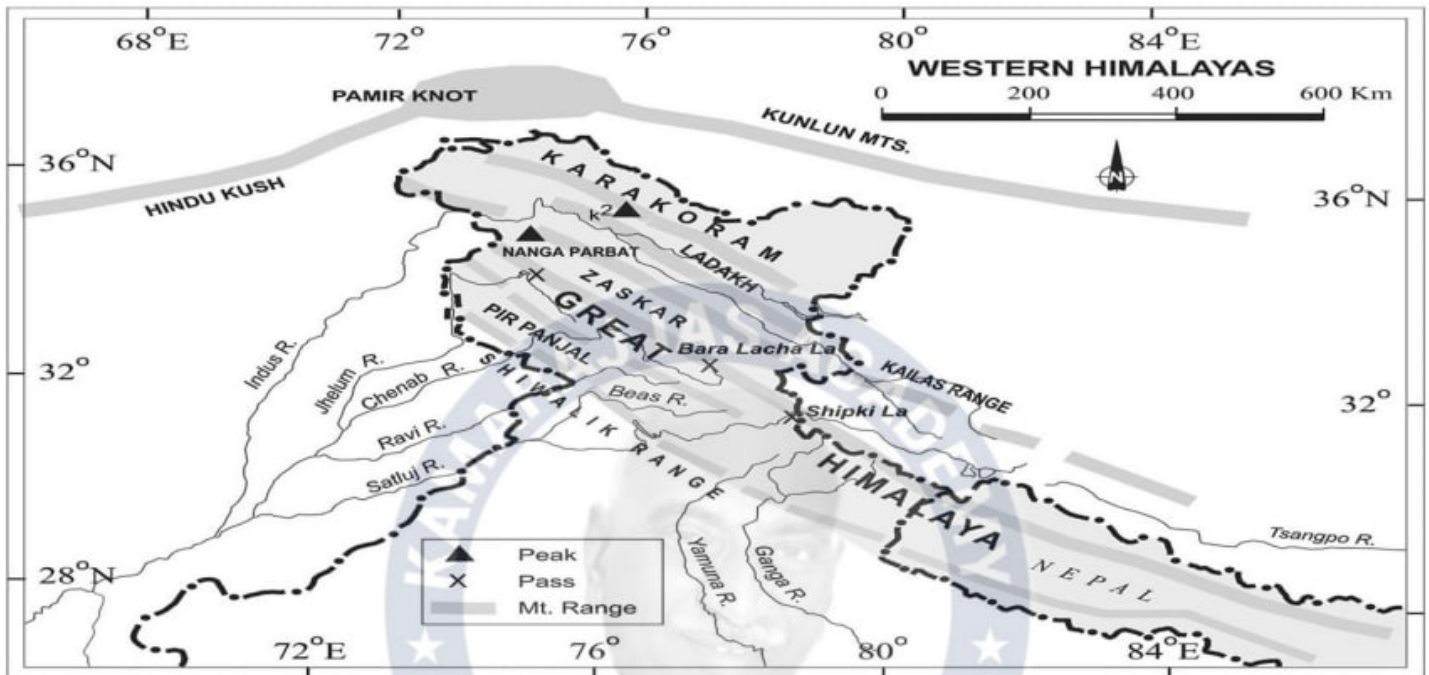
CONTACT US

+91 9840394477 | kamarajiasacademy@gmail.com | www.kamarajiasacademy.com

KAMARAJ K
HONORARY DIRECTOR



Wednesday, 29 April 2026



Shivalik Hills

Location and Extent

- The **Shivalik Hills** form the **southernmost range of the Himalayas** and are also known as the **Outer Himalayas**. They lie north of the **Indo-Gangetic Plain** and south of the **Lesser Himalayas**.
- Extent:** About **2400 km long**, stretching from the **Indus River** (Potwar Plateau, Pakistan) to the **Brahmaputra Valley**.
- In India, they extend across Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, and parts of West Bengal / Assam.
- In Nepal, they are known as the **Churia Hills**.
- They extend up to the **Teesta River** in the east and continue westward through Nepal and Uttarakhand to Kashmir and northern Pakistan.
- Width:** **10–50 km** (widest in Himachal Pradesh, narrowest toward Arunachal Pradesh region).
- Height:** Average elevation ranges from **600–1500 meters** (occasionally up to **2000 m**).
- Southern slopes are steep**, while **northern slopes are relatively gentle**.
- Special Feature:** There is an approximate **90 km gap between the Teesta and Raidak rivers**, acting as a **transition zone between the Himalayas and the plains**.

Formation and Geomorphology

- The **Shivalik range is the youngest part of the Himalayas**, formed during the **Tertiary period (Miocene to Lower Pleistocene, about 16–5.2 million years ago)**.
- Formation Process:** Sediments such as **sand, gravel, silt, clay, boulders, and conglomerates** carried by rivers from higher

Himalayan ranges were deposited in the **foreland basin**.

- The hills are mainly composed of **sandstone and conglomerates**, making them **structurally weak and prone to erosion**.
- To the north lies the **Lesser Himalaya (Mahabharat Range)**, with elevations between **1500–3000 meters**.

Major Geographical Features and Valleys

- Duns:** Long, narrow valleys between the **Lesser Himalayas** and the **Shivaliks**.
- In the west they are called **Duns**, and in the east **Duars**.
- These are **flat and fertile lands** formed by the filling of ancient lakes by river sediments.
- Important Examples:**
 - Dehradun (**largest Dun**, about **35–45 km long**)
 - Kotli Dun**
 - Patli Dun**
- Bhabar Region:** A **narrow belt south of the Shivaliks** where rivers deposit **coarse sediments** and often **disappear underground**.

Drainage, Biodiversity, and Environment

- Drainage:** Major Himalayan rivers such as the Ganga River, Yamuna River, and Beas River and their tributaries flow through this region.
- Seasonal streams known as **Chos** are a **major cause of erosion**.
- Vegetation**
 - The **eastern region** (up to Nepal) has **dense subtropical forests**.
 - The **western region** has **comparatively less forest cover** due to **lower rainfall**.
- Grasslands and riverine ecosystems** are also found here.

Kamaraj IAS Academy

Plot A P.127, AF block, 6 th street, 11th Main Rd, Shanthi Colony, Anna Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600040

Phone: 044 4353 9988 / 98403 94477 / Whatsapp : 09710729833