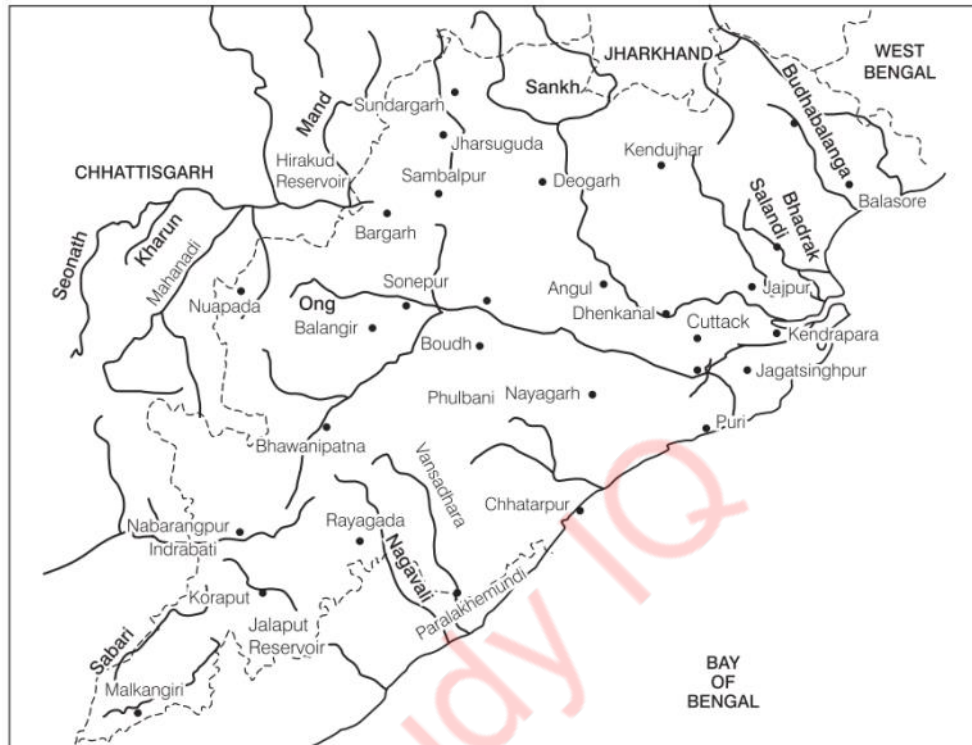


# Rivers of Odisha



▲ RIVER MAP OF ODISHA

Odisha has many important rivers which flow into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers are divided into six groups on the basis of their sources or origin.

They are as follows:

- i. Chota Nagpur Plateau The Subarnarekha and the Brahmani.
- ii. Amarkantak Plateau The Mahanadi river sourcing.
- iii. Mahanadi Delta The Soamoli, the Gobari, the Prachi, the Kadua, the Dhanua, the Ratnachira and the Nuna river.
- iv. Keonjhar Plateau The Baitarani river.
- v. Eastern Slopes of Eastern Ghats The Budhabalanga, the Rushikulya the Salandi river.
- vi. Other Rivers from Eastern Ghats The Bahuda, the Nagavali, the Vamsadhara and the Godavari system

## **Subarnarekha River**

● It originates from the Southern slopes of Chota Nagpur plateau in Bihar. The total length of this river is 433 km and in Odisha it is about 70 km long.

● The total catchment area of this river is 19,500 sq km and in Odisha is 3,200 sq km.

● It is a multi-state river which flows from the states of Jharkhand, Odisha

and West Bengal.

● It forms the boundary between Odisha and West-Bengal. It enters Odisha at Lakshmannath which is located to the North-East of Jaleswar and finally drains into the Bay of Bengal.



### **Brahmani River**

It originates from the Southern slope of Chota Nagpur plateau in Bihar and enters Odisha from the Sundargarh district. Brahmani is an inter-state river and flows through Jharkhand and Odisha.

● The total length of this river is 799 km and in Odisha, it is about 480 km long. The catchment area of this river is 39,055 sq km in Odisha.

● It is the second largest river in Odisha. Two smaller rivers, rivers Sankh (right bank) and Koel (left bank) join at Vedvyasa near Rourkela in Sundargarh district to form the Brahmani river.

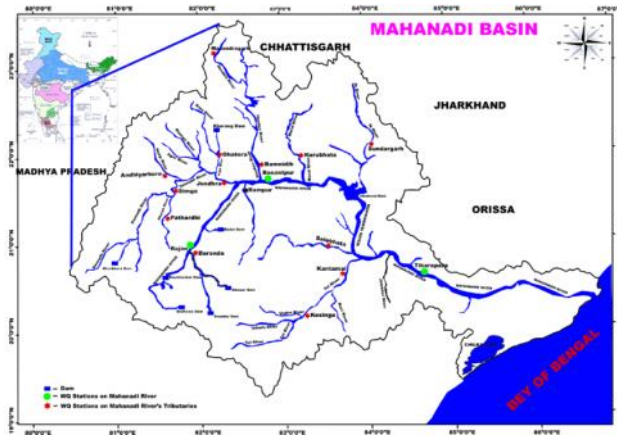
● The river Brahmani forms a minor gorge at Rengali. From Rourkela to Talcher it has a North-South course, and at Rengali, South of Barkot its water is used for irrigation and hydel power. It flows from the districts of Sundargarh, Angul, Dhenkanal, Deogarh, Jajapur, Kendrapara and Cuttack.



## BRAHMANI RIVER

### Mahanadi River

- It originates from the Amarkantak hills of the Bastar plateau in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh.
- The total length of this river is 858 km and in Odisha it is about 494 km long.
- This river is also known as Sorrow of Odisha due to its frequent floodings. The catchment area of this river in Odisha is 65,580 sq km.
- It is the largest river of Odisha and the sixth largest river in India. It flows through Chhattisgarh and enters into Odisha near Padigan. Hirakud is the longest dam in the world which is built over the Mahanadi river.
- At Sonapur, Tel river meets the Mahanadi on its right bank, which is the largest tributary of this river.
- The Mahanadi river flows from the districts of Sambalpur, Sonapur, Cuttack, and cities like Bhubaneswar, Subalaya, Kantilo, Boudh and Banki of Odisha. Before entering Cuttack it forms a distributary called Kathajodi.
- The Mahanadi river comes at plain region at Naraj in Cuttack district where it meets the old shoreline of the Bay of Bengal and forms a delta.



Rivers of Mahanadi Delta There are many rivers that originate from the Mahanadi delta. These are distributaries of Mahanadi river.

These are as follows: Soamoli River It originates from Hirapur village and flows into Bay of Bengal. Gobari River It starts from Devidola.

It is also known as Gobardhana river. Prachi River It starts from Kuakhai. Now, it flows from Phulnakhara and drain the area between Kandal and Kushabhadra. Kadua River It drains interfloves between Prachi and Kushabhadra.

Dhanua River It is a small river which originate from Balipatna. Ratnachira River It originates near Mukundapur village and drains into the Bhargavi river.

Nuna River It starts near Ghoradia hills and drains into Daya river near Sahupara.

### **The Baitarani River**

- It originates from Gonasika or Guptaganga hills in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. It is Eastward flowing river of the Peninsular India.
- Initially, this river acts as the boundary between Odisha and Jharkhand.
- Its total length is 365 km. The total catchment area of this river is 12,190 sq km.
- This river flows in a Northerly direction, then it changes its path suddenly by 90 degrees and flows Eastward.
- It flows from the districts of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Bhadrak, Jajpur, and Kendrapara of Odisha.
- It enters into Bay of Bengal after joining Brahmani at Dhamra at Bhadrak district.



## BRAHMANI RIVER

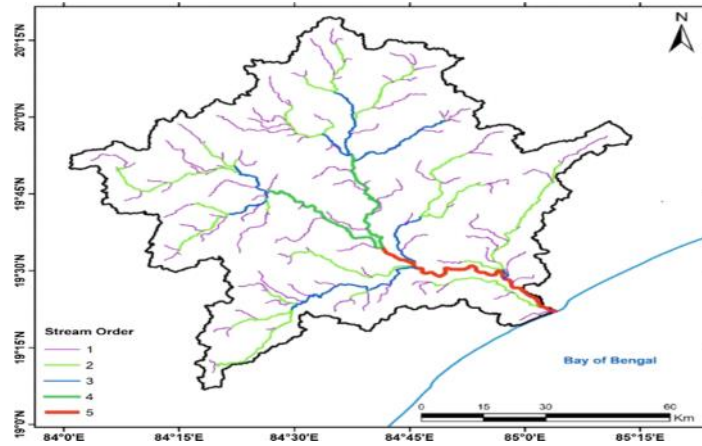
### The Budhabalanga River

- It originates from the Simlipal massif (a compact group of mountains) to the South of the Simlipal Garh in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. The total length of this river is 175 km.
- The total catchment area of this river is 4,840 sq km. There are palaeolithic and neolithic sites situated in the valley of the river.
- It flows from two districts of Odisha i.e. Mayurbhanj and Balasore. Important tributaries of this river are Sanjo, Deo Kalo, Sone, Palpala, Katra, Gangadhar.
- It drains into the Bay of Bengal off the Balasore coast which lies slightly to the North of Chandipur.

### The Rushikulya River

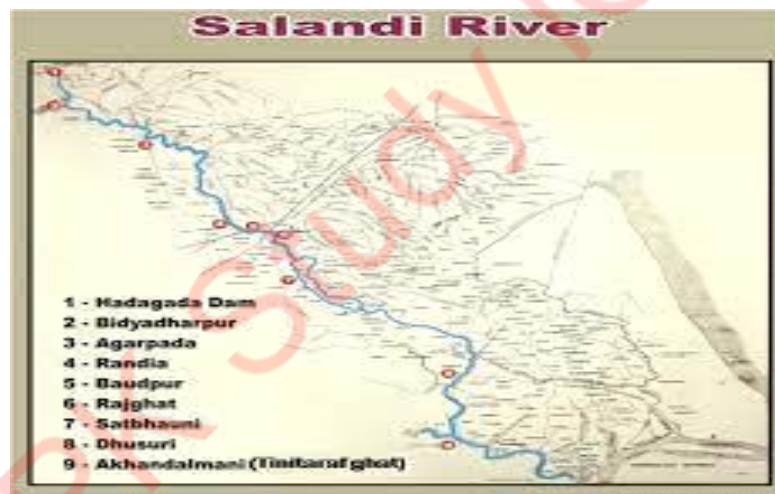
- It originates from the Rushimal mountain of Kandhamal district of Odisha.
- Its total length is 165 km and its total catchment area is about 8,963 sq km.
- It flows from the cities of Berhampur, Chhatrapur, Asika, Bhanjanagar and Sarada of Odisha.
- This river flows in South-East direction through Ganjam district and covers all the above mentioned cities of Odisha. Finally it flows through Chhatrapur block and drains into the Bay of Bengal.
- It is also known as lifeline of the Ganjam district. This river has no delta at its mouth. This river basin is almost a pear-shaped with well-developed dendritic (branched) tributary system.
- Important right bank tributaries of this river are Padma and Ghodahada and left bank tributaries are Baghua and Dhanei.





### The Salandi River

- It originates from the Southern slopes of the Simlipal massif at the Meghasani mountain which lies in the Keonjhar district of Odisha.
- Its total length is about 144 km. Its total catchment area is about 1,790 sq km. The river flows in the Bhadrak district.



### The Bahuda River

- It originates from the Singharaj hills of the Eastern Ghats in Gajapati district of Odisha. Its total length is 96 km.
- The river flows in the North-East direction upto 55 km, then South-East direction for 17 km in Odisha. Then it enters into Andhra Pradesh, to flow for 18 km.

### The Nagavali River

- It originates from the Eastern slopes of the Eastern Ghats near Lakhbahal, located at Kalahandi district of Odisha. Its another name is

Langulya river.

- Its total length is 256 km of which 161 km lies in Odisha and the remaining in Andhra Pradesh. The total catchment area of the river in Odisha is about 4,500 sq km.

### **The Vamsadhara River**

- It originates from the Niyamagiri hill in the Kalahandi district of Odisha. Its total length is about 230 km of which 150 km lies in Odisha.

- The total catchment area of the river in Odisha is about 8,960 sq km. It is a major East flowing river between Mahanadi and Godavari rivers, in Southern Odisha and North-Eastern Andhra Pradesh. After flowing for a distance of 150 km, it enters in Andhra Pradesh.

### **The Godavari System**

- This system includes the tributaries of Godavari river.

- These tributaries are Indravati, Kolab, Machkund and Sileru rivers.

### **The Indravati River**

- It originates from a small rivulet of Dandakaranya range of Eastern Ghats in Kalahandi district of Odisha. Its total length is about 530 km and in Odisha, it flows for 167 km

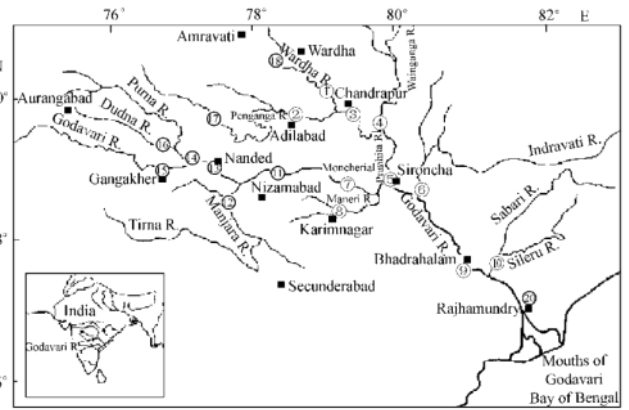
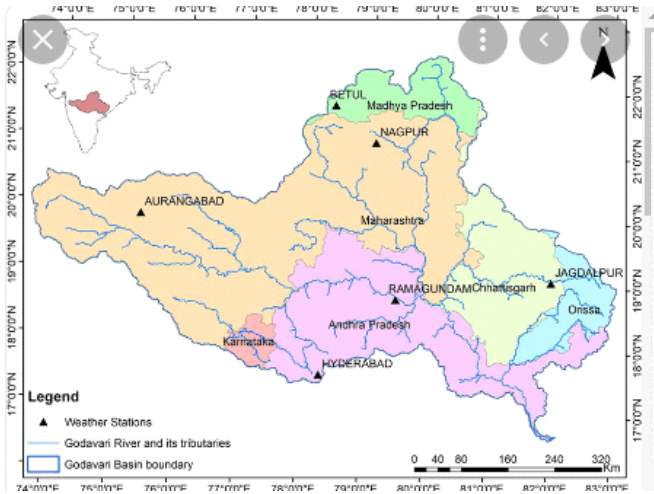
The Kolab River

- It originates from the Sinkaran hills of the Eastern Ghats in Koraput district. It is about 270 km long in Odisha. The total catchment area of the river in Odisha is about 10,300 sq km.

### **Machkund or Sileru Rivers**

- Sileru river rises as Machkund river in the Eastern Ghats in the North-Eastern Andhra Pradesh.

- Then it flows northwards into Jalaput reservoir on the border with Odisha state. The Machkund river is known as Sileru river from this reservoir. From this reservoir, it makes a sharp bend to the South-West and flow through South-Western parts of Odisha.



**1** Which river flows over the states of Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal?

- (a) Tel river
- (b) Sileru river
- (c) Subarnarekha river**
- (d) None of the above

**2** The tributaries Raru, Kanchi, Garru, etc. belong to the river

- (a) Baitarani
- (b) Subarnarekha**
- (c) Brahmani
- (d) Rushikulya

**3** The length of Brahmani river in Odisha is about

- (a) 464
- (b) 480**
- (c) 360
- (d) 200

**4** Which of the following is the second largest river in Odisha?

- (a) Subarnarekha



*river in Odisha?*

- (a) Subarnarekha
- (b) Brahmani**
- (c) Mahanadi
- (d) Baitarani

**5** *Which river is known as Sorrow of Odisha?*

- (a) Mahanadi**                      (b) Brahmani
- (c) Baitarani                      (d) Rushikulya

**6** *Which is the largest river of Odisha?*

- (a) Baitarani river
- (b) Mahanadi river**
- (c) Subarnarekha river
- (d) Brahmani river

**7** *Hirakud, the longest dam in the world is located on which river of Odisha?*

- (a) Rushikulya
- (b) Mahanadi**
- (c) Brahmani
- (d) Baitarani

**8** *Which among the following is a river originating from Mahanadi Delta?*

- (a) Soamoli River
- (b) Nuna River
- (c) Prachi River
- (d) All of the above**

**9** *The river originating from the Gonasika hills of the Keonjhar district is*

- (a) Brahmani                      (b) Subarnarekha
- (c) Baitarani**                      (d) Bahuda

**10** *Which of the following tributaries does not*

- 10** Which of the following tributaries does not belong to the river Rushikulya?  
(a) Baghua  
(b) Dhanei  
(c) Padma  
(d) Karandi Nalla
- 11** The total length of Salandi river is about  
(a) 100 km                      (b) 144 km  
(c) 250 km                      (d) 461 km
- 12** The Bahuda river originates from which district of Odisha?  
(a) Mayurbhanj                      (b) Keonjhar  
(c) Gajapati                      (d) Ganjam
- 13** Which of the following rivers is not a tributary of the river Bahuda?  
(a) Bogiriadi  
(b) Batrada Nalla  
(c) Kantajura Nalla  
(d) Baghua
- 14** Which river is also known as Langulya?  
(a) Nagavali                      (b) Mahanadi  
(c) Brahmani                      (d) Baitarani
- 15** Which is a major East flowing river between Mahanadi and Godavari rivers?  
(a) Baitarani  
(b) Vamsadhara  
(c) Indravati  
(d) None of the above
- 16** Which river originates from the Dandakaranya range of the Eastern Ghats in Kalahandi district of Odisha?  
(a) Mahanadi  
(b) Indravati

- (c) Baitarani
- (d) Salandi

**17** *The other name of Sileru river is*

- (a) Salandi
- (b) Machkund
- (c) Baitarani
- (d) Kolab

PK Study IQ