

Key Facts about Godavari River

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About Godavari River:

- It is **India's second-longest river** after the Ganga and the third-largest in India, drains about 10% of India's total geographical area.

- It is also called `Dakshina Ganga`, which translates into South Ganges River.
 - **Course:**
 - The **origin** of the Godavari River is in **Brahmagiri Mountain** at **Trimbakeshwar** in the **Nashik district of Maharashtra**.
 - It runs for a length of about **1,465 kilometers**.
 - It finally **empties itself into the Bay of Bengal** at Narasapuram in West Godavari district, **Andhra Pradesh**.
 - The **river mainstem travels through** three states: **Maharashtra, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh**, while its **basin includes Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka**, parts of **Chattisgarh, and Odisha**.
 - It has a drainage basin of some 121,000 square miles (313,000 square km).
 - The basin is **bounded by the Satmala hills, the Ajanta range**, and the **Mahadeo hills** on the north, by the **Eastern Ghats** on the south and the east, and by the **Western Ghats** on the west.
 - The Godavari basin receives its maximum rainfall during the Southwest monsoon.
 - **Tributaries:** The principal tributaries of the river are the **Pravara**, the **Purna**, the **Manjra**, the **Penganga**, the **Wardha**, the **Wainganga**, the **Pranhita** (combined flow of Wainganga, Penganga, Wardha), the **Indravati**, the **Maner**, and the **Sabri**.
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Q1: Which are the main tributaries of Ganga?

Tributaries of Ganga include Ramganga, Gomti, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi and Mahananda from the left bank and Yamuna, Tamsa, Son and Punpun from the right bank.

Source: [NMC plans to outsource sanitary workers to clean Godavari, four tributaries](#)

Source: <https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/godavari-river/>

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