

Indus River In India Map

The Narmada and Tapti rivers originate from the Vindhya and Satpura ranges in Central India. In the peninsular India, majority of the rivers originate from the Western Ghats and flow towards the Bay... 2b5d85e3cc

Shyok River Its basin, covering 33,465 km2 (12,921 sq mi), extends across three countries: India, Pakistan, and China. Shyok River (sometimes spelled Shayok) is a major tributary of the Indus River that flows through northern Ladakh in India and into Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan The Shyok River (sometimes spelled Shayok) is a major tributary of the Indus River that flows through northern Ladakh in India and into Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan. Originating from the Rimo Glacier in the eastern Karakoram, it runs for about 550 km (340 mi) before joining the Indus near Skardu. Its major tributaries include the Chip Chap, Galwan, Chang Chenmo, Nubra, and Hushe rivers 2b5d85e3cc

List of major rivers of India The Indus River Delta is mostly in the Sindh province of Pakistan with a small portion in the Kutch Region With a land area of 3,287,263 km2 (1,269,219 sq mi) consisting of diverse ecosystems, India has many river systems and perennial streams. The Himalayan rivers, mainly fed by glaciers and snow melt, arise from the Himalayas. the Panjnad River, which merges with the Indus. There are numerous short coastal rivers, predominantly on the West coast. There are few inland rivers, which do not drain into sea. The rivers of India can be classified into four groups - Himalayan, Deccan, Coastal, and Inland drainage. The Deccan rivers system consists of rivers in Peninsular India, that drain into the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea 2b5d85e3cc

List of rivers of India The Himalayan rivers, mainly fed by glaciers and snowmelt, arise from the Himalayas. The rivers of India can be classified into four groups - Himalayan, Deccan, Coastal, and Inland drainage. There are few inland rivers, which do not drain into the sea. The Indus River Delta is mostly in the Sindh province of Pakistan with a small portion in the Kutch Region With a land area of 3,287,263 km2 (1,269,219 sq mi) consisting of diverse ecosystems, India has many river systems and perennial streams. the Panjnad River, which merges with the Indus. The Deccan rivers system consists of rivers in Peninsular India that drain into the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. There are numerous short coastal rivers, predominantly on the West coast 2b5d85e3cc

The first secure epigraphic evidence through the Behistun Inscription gives a date before or around 518 BCE. Persian penetration into the Indian subcontinent occurred in multiple stages, beginning from the northern parts of the Indus River and moving southward. As mentioned in several Achaemenid-era inscriptions, the Indus Valley was formally incorporated into the Persian... 2b5d85e3cc

Achaemenid conquest of the Indus Valley In this initial incursion, the Persian army annexed a large region to the west of the Indus River, consolidating the early eastern Around 535 BCE, the Persian king Cyrus the Great initiated a protracted campaign to absorb parts of northwestern Indian subcontinent into his nascent Achaemenid Empire. nascent Achaemenid Empire. In this initial incursion, the Persian army annexed a large region to the west of the Indus River, consolidating the early eastern borders of their new realm. At peak, the Persians managed to take control of most of modern-day Pakistan and incorporate it into their territory. Around 518 BCE, the Persian army pushed further into India to initiate a second period of conquest by annexing regions up to the Jhelum River in what is today known as Punjab. With a brief pause after Cyrus' death around 530 BCE, the campaign continued under Darius the Great, who began to re-conquer former provinces and further expand the Achaemenid Empire's political boundaries 2b5d85e3cc

The Indus River has a total drainage area of circa 1,120,000 km2 (430,000 mi2). Its estimated annual flow is around 175 km3/a (5,500 m3/s), making it one of the 50 largest rivers in the world in terms of average annual flow. Its left-bank tributary in Ladakh is the Zaskar River, and its left-bank tributary in the plains is the Panjnad River which is formed by the successive confluences of the five Punjab rivers, namely the Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej rivers. Its principal right-bank tributaries are the Shyok, Gilgit, Kabul, Kurram, and Gomal rivers. Beginning in a mountain spring... 2b5d85e3cc Most rivers in India originate from four major watersheds in India. The Himalayan watershed is the source of water for the major river systems in India including the three longest rivers - the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Indus. These three river systems are fed by more than 5000 glaciers. The Aravalli range in the north-west serves the origin of few of the rivers such as the Chambal, the Banas and the Luni rivers. 2b5d85e3cc

Ghaggar-Hakra River The river is known as Ghaggar before the Ottu barrage, and as Hakra downstream of the barrage in the Thar Desert. Mature Indus Valley Civilisation (2600-1900 BCE) are found along the middle course of the (dried-up) Hakra in Pakistan. In pre-Harappan times the Ghaggar was a tributary of the Sutlej. Around 4,000 years ago, the Indus Valley The Ghaggar-Hakra River (IPA: [gʱəgːəɾ ɦəkraː]) is an intermittent river in India and Pakistan that flows in force only during the monsoon season. It is still connected to this paleochannel of the Sutlej, and possibly the Yamuna, which ended in the Nara River, presently a delta channel of the Indus River joining the sea via Sir Creek 2b5d85e3cc

== Name and etymology == 2b5d85e3cc India received control of roughly 20% of the total water carried by the rivers, while Pakistan received 80%. The treaty allows India to use the water of Western Rivers for limited irrigation use and unlimited non-consumptive uses such as power generation, navigation, floating of property, fish culture, etc. It lays down detailed regulations for India in building projects over the Western Rivers. The... 2b5d85e3cc In 1854, Alexander Cunningham mentioned that the river took its name from the village of Shyok, which he spelled Shayok, located along its course, but he did not substantiate this statement or provide etymological information about the village's name. 2b5d85e3cc At least three hypotheses have been formulated regarding the origin of the river's name, Shyok, also spelled Shayok.

The Sutlej changed its course about 8,000–10,000 years ago, leaving the Ghaggar-Hakra as a system of monsoon-fed rivers terminating in the Thar Desert. The Indus Valley Civilisation prospered when the monsoons that fed the rivers diminished around 5,000 years ago, and a large number of sites from the Mature Indus Valley Civilisation (2600–1900 BCE) are found along the middle course of the (dried-up) Hakra in Pakistan. Around 4,000 years ago, the Indus Valley Civilisation declined when the monsoons further diminished, and the Ghaggar-Hakra dried up, becoming a small seasonal river.

India–Pakistan water dispute of 1948 India and Pakistan had a dispute over the sharing of Indus waters in April 1948, about eight months after their independence. The East Punjab province India and Pakistan had a dispute over the sharing of Indus waters in April 1948, about eight months after their independence. The critical nature of the Indian action caused deep apprehensions in Pakistan, which were eventually resolved only with the signing of the Indus Waters Treaty in 1960. The East Punjab province of India shut off water running to the West Punjab province of Pakistan via the main branches of the Upper Bari Doab Canal as well as the Dipalpur Canal from the Ferozepur Headworks. It was resumed after five weeks when Pakistan agreed to attend an Inter-Dominion conference to negotiate an agreement

== Partition and Indus waters == 19th and early 20th century scholars, but also some more recent authors, have suggested that the... Most of the rivers in India originate from the four major watersheds in India. The Himalayan watershed is the source of majority of the major river systems in India including the three longest rivers—the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Indus. These three river systems are fed by more than 5000 glaciers. The Aravalli range in the north-west serves the origin of few of the rivers such as the Chambal, the Banas and the Luni rivers.

Indus River The Indus (/ˈɪndəs/ IN-dəs) is a transboundary river of Asia and a trans-Himalayan river of South and Central Asia. The 3,180 km (1,980 mi) river rises in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China where it is known as Sengge Zangbo, flows northwest through the disputed Kashmir region, first through the Indian-administered Ladakh, and then the Pakistani-administered Gilgit-Baltistan, bends sharply to the left after the Nanga Parbat massif, and flows south-by-southwest through several provinces of Pakistan, before bifurcating and emptying into the Arabian Sea, its main stem located near the port city of Karachi. The 3,180 km (1,980 mi) river rises The Indus (IN-dəs) is a transboundary river of Asia and a trans-Himalayan river of South and Central Asia

The Indus River is a transboundary river more than 3000 km long, originating north of the Himalayas, winding its way through Central and Southern Asia, and flowing into the sea in the province of Sindh, Pakistan. The history of human cultures and civilisations living alongside the river extends to at least 2300 BCE. Empires of the Indus is based primarily on Albinia's own journeys along the Indus River in the early 2000s. Albinia uses the journey along the river to frame the relationships between the river, the populations that live alongside it, and... In 1977, Friedrich A. Peter observed that Shyok was a misspelling of the Tibetan name Shayog (Tibetan: ཤཡོག་ཡོག་པོ།, Wylie: sha-gyog). And he identified the name Shayog as being formed by the syllables shag (Tibetan: ཤག་, 'gravel') and gyog (Tibetan: གཡོག་, 'to spread') and meaning 'gravel spreader', alluding to the...

Empires of the Indus of the Indus is based primarily on Albinia's own journeys along the Indus River in the early 2000s. Empires of the Indus was awarded the Jerwood Award by the Royal Society of Literature in 2005. The book gives an insight into the communities as well as the history and political framework of the countries through which the Indus flows. Throughout the book, Albinia encounters and describes facets of culture and history, and relates them to the existence of the river. Albinia uses the journey along the river to frame Empires of the Indus: The Story of a River is a non-fiction book by Alice Albinia published in 2008 by John Murray. It is a part-memoir part-essay recount of Albinia's Journey through Central and Southern Asia, following the course of the Indus River from Karachi to Tibet

The term Harappan is also applied to the Indus Civilisation, after its type site Harappa, the first to be excavated early in the 20th century in what was then the Punjab province of British India and is now Punjab, Pakistan. The discovery of Harappa and soon afterwards Mohenjo-daro was the culmination of work that had begun after the founding of the Archaeological Survey of India in the British Raj in 1861. There were earlier and later cultures called Early Harappan and Late Harappan...

Indus Valley Civilisation The Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC), also known as the Indus Civilisation, was a Bronze Age civilisation in the northwestern regions of South Asia, lasting The Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC), also known as the Indus Civilisation, was a Bronze Age civilisation in the northwestern regions of South Asia, lasting from 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE, and in its mature form from 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE. It was the more widespread than Egypt and Mesopotamia combined. The civilisation flourished in the alluvial plain of the Indus River and along a system of perennial monsoon-fed rivers that once coursed in the vicinity of the Ghaggar-Hakra, a seasonal river in northwest India and eastern Pakistan. It spanned much of Pakistan, northwestern India, and northeast Afghanistan. Together with ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, and China, it was one of the four centres of the Ancient World

The Narmada and Tapti rivers originate from the Vindhya and Satpura ranges in Central India. In the peninsular India, majority of the rivers originate from the Western Ghats and flow towards...

Indus Waters Treaty The treaty was negotiated by India and Pakistan with the mediation of World Bank, and signed in Karachi on 19 September 1960 by Indian prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistani president Ayub Khan. It classifies six major rivers of the Indus Basin into two categories, and gives India control over the waters of the three "Eastern Rivers"—the Beas, Ravi and Sutlej—which have a total mean annual flow of 33 million acre-ft (41 billion m3), while control over the three "Western Rivers"—the Indus, Chenab and Jhelum—which have a total mean annual flow of 135 million acre-ft (167 billion m3), was given to Pakistan. The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) is a water-distribution treaty between India and Pakistan to use the water available in the Indus River system in the territories The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) is a water-distribution treaty between India and Pakistan to use the water available in the Indus River system in the territories of the two countries

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