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"The River systems of Beed District, A Geographical Study".

Mr. Usare Bharat Rupchand.
Assistant Professor
Department of Geography,
Government College of Arts and science,Aurangabad.

ABSTRACT

This paper highlights the major research contributions on various aspects of river systems in Beed district. The flow of water through well-defined channels is known as drainage and the network of such channels is known as drainage system. The drainage pattern of an area is the result of the geological time period, nature, and structure of rocks, topography, slope, etc.A river drain is a specific area, which is known as the catchment area of that river. An area drained by a river and its tributaries is known as a drainage basin. The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is called as the watershed area. All the streams of the district drain into one of the three principal rivers viz., the Godavari, the Manjra and the Sina which run along the northern, southern and south-eastern boundaries of the district. But for the beheaded portions of the proto-Manjra and the proto-Rena mentioned above, these drainage areas correspond exactly to the three physiographic divisions outlined above.

Key-Words: *Drainage system, Catchment area, Watershed area, Geological time.*

INTRODUCTION

The rivers are representatives of the present day geo-chemical process involving constant mobility of materials such as water, sediments and dissolved salts to the oceans. The study of the physico-chemical process of the present day environment will help in understanding the geological processes of the past and predict about the future. The rivers of Beed district are seasonal and having water in only rainy season. They have dry in summer season so they are not use full for irrigation. The drainage system of district divided into three principle rivers-The Godavari river, The Manjara river and The Sina river.The Godavari with its tributaries drains the largest percentage, almost half of the area of the state. Godavari has source form the Sahyadris at Trimbak, 25 Km west of Nashik. Godavari river is the main river which flows through the Northern part of the district. Manjra, Sindphana, Bendsura and Wan are other rivers in the district. There are smaller rivers in the district, which go dry during summer season.

Study Area: Beed district is located in the central part of Maharashtra in Aurangabad division and forms a part of Marathwada region. The district lies between 18o28' and 19o28' North Latitudes and 74o54' and 76o57' East Longitudes. The district is bounded by Aurangabad and Jalna in the North, Parbhani and Latur in the East, Ahmednagar and Osmanabad in the South and Ahmednagar in the West. Godavari is the most significant river that flows on the borderline of Georai and Majalgaon Tehsils. The total area of Beed district is

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10693. Sq.Kms and it is 3.47% of Maharashtra State. Further division of area is 40.25 Sq.Kms in urban parts and 10652.75 Sq.Kms in rural area. According to the 2011 census the total population of Beed district is 2,585,962 with 1352468 male and 1233494 female. In 2001 census, Beed had a population of 2,161,250 of which males were 1,116,356 and remaining 1,044,894 were female. Beed District population constituted 2.30 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Beed District was at 2.23 percent of Maharashtra population. There was change of 19.61 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001.

The objectives of the paper:

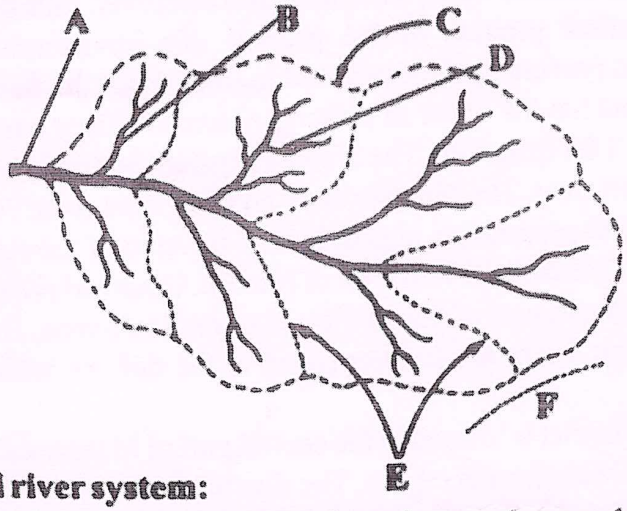
1. To study the importance the drainage systems of Beed district.
3. To study distribution of rivers in study region.

Data base and Methodology:

The present study is based on secondary data. The data has been obtained from the related articles, research papers, reports, policies and plan documents of Government of India and Maharashtra .Some data has been obtained from websites of Govt. of India and Govt. of Maharashtra, beed.nic.in, been undertaken to know the environmental status. Secondary data will be collected from social economic review district census handbook, gazettes, decennial census Reports of Government of India.

RIVER SYSTEMS:

A: Main stream / Mouth ,
B: Tributary
C: Watershed
D: Origin of stream
E: Interfluves
F: Main watershed



1. Godavari river system:

The Godavari is longest river in Maharashtra and second largest in India. The Godavari is Main River in study region source at Tryambakeshwar Nasik district in Maharashtra and flows east 1465 km (910miles) and emptying into Bay of Bengal. The Godavari river entered in the district from Koran pimpari below Paithan. The river flow average 10 metre deep bed with high bank and water not easily available for irrigation. The Godavari river flows general trend from west-north west to east-south east and the pattern of the jointing in the rocks. The

tributaries of the Godavari in order from west to east and that river are the Sindaphana, the Saraswati the Gunwati, the Wan the Amrita.

i).Sindhaphana River: Sindhaphana rises in Balaghat plateau at the chincholi hills. Sindaphana has along eastly course up Majalgaon tehsil. Sindaphana and Godavari joined at kshetra Manjrath.The belpar and the kinha are important tributaries of the Sindaphana river. The Belpar River rises at the chincholi hill in Balaghat plateau and joins Sindaphana at gomalwadi.The Kinha River raises the hill of pangari village and joins to Sindaphana at Nimgaon.

ii) Saraswati and Gunwati River: Saraswati and Gunwati are raising same region .The Saraswati flows northward and before join the Godavari river passing by Dharur and Hingani.Gunwati flows in a northeasterly and join Godavari river.

iii) The Wan river: The Wan river called Wainganga in Dharur and raises in Balaghat plateau east of Parli. The soil of wan valley is fertile and large catchment area of 143.60sq mile or 372 square Km.Wan medium irrigation project in Parli tehsil on this river.

2. Manjara River Systems:

The Manjara river is origin the northern edge the Balaghat plateau .A little flow of Manjara first southward and across the plateau and Patoda tehsil resumes the south-easterly course. The greater part of this river covered southern boundary of district. Manjara flows deep bed average 5.5.metres to 9 metres.The tributaries of the Manjara river is the Chausala, Limba, the Waghi, the Yelambchi and in Kaij tehsil the hol and the Rena.

I) Chausala River: The Chausala river rises west of Limba Ganesh .the soils on its banks have high lime content. The Chausala river has bend of the bridge across this stream south of Chausala.

ii) Yelambchi and Limba River: The Yelambachi called locally Waghi flowing Waghe Babulgaon and Nandur has almost a due southerly course throughout and limba called the Ganesh raises limba Ganesh and flows in south eastly direction receiving a few tributary streams likes the Nimbur river.

iii) Hol and Rena river: The Hol stream passing south west and join the Manjara at Deola.Rena river is origins in Ambejogai and at Renapur join Manjara.

3. Sina River System:

The third geographical region forms the sins basin of Beed district. The course of the Sina river and the south-western edge of the Beed plateau structure feature is same origin. The soil of Ashti tehsil is poor and stony and rainfall averaging between 509mm to 639mm.This region which has the maximum number of small sized irrigation projects. The larger settlement is located at the crossing points. Sina is Main River in this area. The other important streams the Kali, the Kambli, the Keri, the Kan and the Bokdi etc.

i) Keli river: The Keli rises in the north-western corner of Ashti tehsil and flows southwards by pimpalgaon ghat and join the Mehekari just outside the district.

ii) Kambli river: The Kambli rises on the sloping at sawargaon in the district and