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The Journey of Cauvery River from Coorg to Bay of Bengal

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Abstract

River Cauvery is viewed as a sacrosanct waterway and furthermore loved by millions as a result of its lasting use for extinguishing the parched and use for water system of thousands of hectares of land the birth of waterway Kaveri happens in Talakaveri in Kodagu, Karnataka at a spot in Bhagamandala 8 kms from Talacauvery. The birthday of Cauvery is commended as Tulasankramana when water spouts out at a particular put in a foreordained promising second on October seventeenth in Bhagamandala.

KEYWORDS: Tributary, Area, Basin, Ghat, Monsoon

The Cauvery River (Kaveri) is assigned as the 'Dakshi Bharat ki Ganga' or 'the Ganga of the South'.The Cauvery River ascends at a rise of 1,341 m at Talakaveri on the Brahmagiri range close to Cherangala town of Kodagu (Coorg) region of Karnataka.The all-out length of the waterway from beginning to an outfall is 800 km.It streams in a southeasterly heading for 705 km through the provinces of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and slips the Eastern Ghats in a progression of extraordinary falls.Before exhausting into the Bay of Bengal south of Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu the stream breaks into countless distributaries shaping a wide delta called the "nursery of southern India"The Cauvery bowl stretches out over territories of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, and Union Territory of Puducherry depleting an area of 81 thousand Sq.km.

It is limited by the Western Ghats on the west, by the Eastern Ghats on the east and the south, and by the edges isolating it from the Krishna bowl and Pennar bowl on the north.

This exploration concentrates on the excursion of its stream from its origin Coorg to cove of Bengal

Cauvery has turned into a life saver to a huge number of individuals in the southern landmass extinguishing their thirst and assisting ranchers with raising guard crops most strikingly paddy, jaggery and vegetables. Basically Karnataka, Tamil Nadu rely completely upon stream Cauvery for their existence As it enters Srirangapatna there is a bird safe-haven, Ranganathittu where different types of birds fly here as distant from Siberia throughout their cold weather months.

After Srirangapatna the stream has a fall of around 100 meters at Shivanasamudra where there is a hydroelectric undertaking to produce power. It was here in 1908, over quite a while back, power was created without precedent for Asia when the lord Nalvadi Krishna Raja Wadeyar turned on the power from Jaganmohan Palace to enlighten portions of Bangalore and Mysore interestingly.

Dewan of Mysore K. Seshadri Iyer and Deputy Chief Engineer of Mysore State Maj. A.J. Delotebiniere attempted to tackle power from Cauvery at Shivansamudra. Around 60% of the stream is utilized for water system in its course. Bangalore gets 540 million liters of water consistently siphoned from Torekanadanahalli siphon station as drinking water to the city. The limit of KRS Reservoir is 49 thousand million cubic feet (TMC) whereas Stanley supply at Mettur in Tamil Nadu is 93.4 TMC.

However there is well established debate among Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, there is water sharing game plan achieved by the Supreme Court which is completely stuck to by the two States under the oversight of the Supreme Court.The stream enters Tamil Nadu through Dharmapuri and later the fall enters Tamil Nadu Cauvery which has a further drop at Hogenkallu Falls.After moving through Erode, Karur and Thiruchirapalli, it comes to Srirangam.

The Nilgiris, a seaward of Western ghats, stretch out Eastwards toward the Eastern ghats and separation the bowl into two normal and political districts i.e.,Karnataka level in the North and the Tamil Nadu level in the South.Physiographically, the bowl can be partitioned into three sections - the Westen Ghats, the Plateau of Mysore, and the Delta.The delta region is the most rich plot in the bowl. The chief soil types found in the bowl are dark soils, red soils, laterites, alluvial soils, backwoods soils, and blended soils. Red soils involve enormous regions in the bowl. Alluvial soils are tracked down in the delta regions.Cauvery's stream bowl is assessed around 82,000 kms inundating and giving drinking water to Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

The basin in Karnataka gets precipitation fundamentally from the S-W Monsoon and somewhat from N-E Monsoon. The basin in Tamil Nadu gets great streams from the North-East Monsoon. Its upper catchment

region gets precipitation during summer by the south-west storm and the lower catchment region throughout the colder time of year season by the withdrawing north-east rainstorm.

It is, consequently, right around an enduring stream with relatively less variances in stream and is exceptionally helpful for water system and hydroelectric power generation. Around Sivasamudram are the beautiful Sivasamudram Falls, plunging a sum of 100 m and arriving at a width of 300 m in the stormy season. The falls supply hydroelectric capacity to Mysore, Bengaluru, and the Kolar Gold Fields. Thus the Cauvery is one of the most mind-blowing controlled waterways and 90 to 95 percent of its water system and power creation potential as of now stands harnessed. The waterway channels into the Bay of Bengal. The significant piece of the bowl is covered with rural land bookkeeping to 66.21% of the absolute region.

Tributaries of the Cauvery River

Left Bank: The Harangi, the Hemavati, the Shimsha, and the Arkavati.

Right Bank: Lakshmantirtha, the Kabbani, the Suvarnavati, the Bhavani, the Noyil, and the Amaravati join from the right.

The stream slips from the South Karnataka Plateau to the Tamil Nadu Plains through the Sivasamudram cascades (101 m high).At Shivanasamudram, the waterway branches off into two sections and falls through a level of 91 m. in a progression of falls and rapids. The falls now is used for power age by the power station at Shivanasamudram. The two parts of the waterway join after the fall and course through a wide chasm which is known as 'Mekedatu' (Goats jump) and proceeds with its excursion to shape the limit among Karnataka and the Tamil Nadu States for a distance of 64 km.

At Hogennekkal Falls, it takes a Southerly bearing and enters the Mettur Reservoir.

A feeder called Bhavani joins Cauvery on the Right bank around 45 Kms underneath Mettur Reservoir. From there on it enters the fields of Tamil Nadu.Two more feeders Noyil and Amaravathi join on the right bank and here the stream extends with a sandy bed and streams as 'Akhanda Cauvery'. Immediately in the wake of crossing Tiruchirapalli area, the waterway separates into two sections, the Northern branch being known as 'The Coleron' and Southern branch stays as Cauvery and from here the Cauvery Delta starts.

In the wake of streaming for around 16 Kms, the two branches join again to frame 'Srirangam Island'.

On the Cauvery branch lies the "Fabulous Anicut" said to have been built by a Chola King in first Century A.D.Below the Grand Anicut, the Cauvery branch parts into two, Cauvery and Vennar.These branches gap and sub-partition into little branches and structure an organization all around the delta.

HEMAVATI

- It is a significant feeder of the Kaveri River
- It ascends from the Western Ghats at a height of around 1219m close to Ballalarayana Durga in the Chikmagalur District of Karnataka and courses through Chikkamagalooru, Hassan District, and Mysore region prior to joining the Kaveri close to Krishnarajasagara
- It is roughly 245 km long. A huge repository has been based on the stream at Gorur in the Hassan area.

SHIMSHA

- It begins at an elevation of 914 m from the Devarayanadurga slopes in the Tumkur District of Karnataka
- It is one of the feeders of the stream Kaveri
- Maddur is a significant town that lies on this stream
- Markonahalli Dam is a dam worked across the stream Shimsha in the Kunigal Taluk of Tumkur locale
- Shimsha has a cascade at Shimshapura in Malavalli Taluk
- This is additionally the area of the Shimsha Hydro Electric Project.

ARKAVATHY RIVER

- This 161 km long stream begins at Nandi Hills of Chikkaballapur locale of Karnataka
- It is a feeder of the Kaveri River, which it joins at Kanakapura, called Sangama in Kannada, in the wake of moving through Kolar District and Bangalore Rural locale
- The stream channels into the Chikkarayappanahalli Lake close to Kanivenarayanapura
- The beautiful Chunchi cascade on the Arkavathi River at Sangama close to Kanakapura draws in various travelers
- The water is taken from two supplies based on the stream, the Hesaraghatta (or Hesseraggatta), and the Tippagondanahalli Reservoir (or T G Halli).

LAKSHMANA TIRRTHA

- It ascends from the Irupu Falls (likewise Iruppu Falls), situated in the Brahmagiri Range in the Kodagu region of Karnataka, lining the Wayanad locale of Kerala.

- It then, at that point, streams toward the east and joins the Kaveri River in the Krishna Raja Sagara Lake.
- Ramathirtha is its significant feeder.

KABINI

- Kabini (additionally called Kabani and Kapila) begins from Pakramthalam slopes in Wayanad District of Kerala from the conversion of the Panamaram River and Mananthavady River
- The backwaters of the Kabini repository are exceptionally wealthy in untamed life particularly in summer when the water level retreats to frame rich lush knolls
- In the wake of navigating two kilometers from the conversion of the Panamaram stream, Kabini structures an island called Kuruva Island, spreading more than 520 sections of land with assorted verdure.

SUVARNAVATHY

- This 88km long waterway ascends from the Nasrur ghat Range of Karnataka
- It is a feeder of the Kaveri River
- This stream has a catchment area of around 1787 sq km
- The Suvarnavathy dam is situated across Suvarnavathy River close to Attigulipura in the town, Chamarajanagar Taluk a good ways off of around 3 km away from the Chikkahole supply Project.

NOYYAL RIVER

- Its unique name was Kanchinadi yet changed later to the name of where it channels into the Kaveri River
- It ascends from the Vellingiri slopes in the Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu and channels into the Kaveri River
- Noyyal gets together with stream Cauvery at Kodumudi in Erode District. The spot is additionally called Noyyal.
- The 173 km long feeder of the Kaveri River filled 32 tanks
- These interconnecting tanks held the water moving from the Noyyal.

AMARAVATHI

- Otherwise called Pournami, this 175km long stream starts at the Kerala/Tamil Nadu line at the lower part of Manjampatti Valley between the Annamalai Hills and the Palni slopes in Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park.
- It drops in a northerly course through Amaravathi Reservoir and Amaravathi Dam at Amaravathinagar
- This stream sustains the horticulture of Erode District
- The Amaravathi River and its bowl, particularly nearby Karur, are intensely utilized for modern handling water and garbage removal and thus, are seriously dirtied because of a lot of material coloring and fading units.

conclusions

The Cauvery basin is a region characterized by a highly complex range of hydrological, political, socio-economic, historical, and cultural variables that all have an impact on present and future developments of water resources. Water management in the Cauvery basin has not succeeded in meeting existing demands so far and is not likely to do so in the future either in its present condition, especially with regard to the forecasts concerning the impacts of climate change. This article has pointed out that water policy and management in the Cauvery region lack multi-level, intersectoral, and participative approaches. The constitutional framework, weak policies, implementation gaps, and a water administration that clings to its own competencies and a techno-economic approach to water management are responsible for the unsatisfactory hydro-political situation in the basin.

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