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DAMS OF INDIA

तैयारी जीत की...



LIVE

05:30 PM





WHAT IS DAM

- A dam is a barrier constructed to store water, the resulting reservoir being used in the generation of electricity and Irrigation, etc.
- Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose, etc.
 - (a) By Structure- Arch dam, Gravity dam, Embankment dams, etc.
 - (b) By Purpose- Irrigation purpose, Power generation, Multipurpose, etc.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DAM AND RESERVOIR

What is a Reservoir?

- It is an area developed by water body due to construction of dam.



Tarbela Dam



JungHua Dam (Taiwan)

A dam is a physical structure that retains water; a reservoir is the water body that is created by a dam.

Oldest Dam in India	Kallanai Dam(Tamil Nadu)	River: Kaveri Location: Tamil Nadu Construction Began/Completion: 100 BC - 100 AD
Highest Dam in India	Tehri Dam (Uttarakhand)	Height: 260 meters Length: 575 meters River: Bhagirathi River Location: Uttarakhand Year of completion:2006 (1st phase)
Longest Dam in India	Hirakud Dam (Odisha)	Total Length: 25.79 km Length of Main Dam:4.8 km River: Mahanadi Location: Odisha Year of completion:1953

MAJOR DAMS IN INDIA

- Bhavani Sagar dam – Tamil Nadu
- It came into being in 1955 and is built on the Bhavani River. This is the largest earthen dam in India and South Asia and the second-largest in the world. It is in Sathyamangalam district of Tamil Nadu and comes under the Tamil Nadu government.

TEHRI DAM – UTTARAKHAND

- It is the highest dam in India and comes under the top 10 highest dams in the world. This came into being in 2006 and stands tall on the Bhagirathi river.
- It is in the Tehri district of Uttarakhand and comes under National Thermal Power Corporation Limited. It is an embankment dam with a height of 855 ft and a length of 1,886 ft.

HIRAKUD DAM – ODISHA

- It came into being in 1957 and stands tall on the Mahanadi river. It is one of the first major multipurpose river valley projects in India. This is a composite dam and reservoir and is in the city of Sambalpur in Odisha.
- It comes under the government of Odisha. It is 200 ft tall and 55 km long and is the longest Dam in India.

- Bhakra Nangal Dam – Himachal Pradesh
- It came into being in 1963 and stands tall on the Sutlej river. This is the third-largest reservoir in India and is in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a concrete gravity dam and comes under the state government of Himachal Pradesh. It is 741 ft high and receives a lot of tourist attractions in the country.

TWO DAMS AT BHAKRA AND NANGAL

- The Bhakra Dam: It is the second highest (226 metres height) dam in India, the highest being Tehri dam (260 meters height). It is 226 metre high and 518 metre long and the width of the base at its widest point is 362 metres.
- The name of the reservoir of Bhakra dam is "Gobind Sagar". With a storage capacity of 9.3 billion cubic meters, it is the third largest water reservoir in India.

- **The Nangal Dam:** It has been constructed at Nangal on the river Sutlej in the state of Punjab. It is about 13 kms downstream of Bhakra Dam. It is 305 metres long and 29 meteres high and 121 metres wide.

NAGARJUNA SAGAR DAM – ANDHRA PRADESH

- It came into being in 1967 and stands tall on the Krishna river. This is the second-largest reservoir in India with 312 TMC gross capacity. It is in the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh and comes under the Telangana State Power Generation Corporation Limited. It is a masonry dam with a height of 407 ft.

SARDAR SAROVAR DAM – GUJARAT

- It came into being in 2017 and stands tall on the Narmada River. This is a concrete gravity dam in the Navagam district of Gujarat. It comes under Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited.
- It is responsible for the start of Narmada Bachao Andolan as it was not in social or economical favor for the villagers living there.

TUNGABHADRA DAM – KARNATAKA

- It came into being in 1953 and stands tall on the Tungabhadra River. This is a Composite dam in the Bellary district of Karnataka. It comes under the Karnataka Government. It is the only dam in India built without concrete and cement.

RIHAND DAM – UTTAR PRADESH

- It came into being in 1962 and is on the Rihand river. It is a concrete gravity dam in Sonbhadra District of Uttar Pradesh. Its total water capacity is 10.6 billion cubic meters making it the largest dam in India by volume. It comes under the Uttar Pradesh government and is 300 ft high.

KOYNA DAM – MAHARASHTRA

- It came into being in 1964 and is on the Biradar River. This is a Rubble-concrete dam in Koynanagar, Maharashtra. It comes under the government of Maharashtra and is 339 ft high. It is one of the largest dams in Maharashtra.

KALLANAI DAM – TAMIL NADU

- It is the oldest dam in India from 100BC. It is in the Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu. The Chola Dynasty is responsible for building this dam. It stands 18ft high on the Kaveri river and comes under the Tamil Nadu government. It is a Barrage Dam and the 4th oldest water regulator in the world.

METTUR DAM – TAMIL NADU

- It is the largest dam in Tamil Nadu. It came into being in 1934 and is on Cauvery (Kaveri) River. This is a Gravity and Masonry dam in Salem district of Tamil Nadu. It comes under the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd. It is 214 ft high.

INDIRA SAGAR DAM – MADHYA PRADESH

- It came into being in 2005 and is on the Narmada River. It is in Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh and serves a multipurpose project.
- This dam comes under the Madhya Pradesh irrigation and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation. It has a capacity of 12.22 billion cum, thus becoming the largest dam in India by water capacity.

JYAKWADI DAM – MAHARASHTRA

- It is an earthen dam on the Godavari river built-in 1976. It is in the Jayakwadi district of Maharashtra. This dam comes under the government of Maharashtra and covers an area of 21,750 km.
- It is one of the largest dams in Asia with 27 water gates. It creates the NathSagar Jalashay which irrigates most of the farms in that district.

SOMASILA DAM – ANDHRA PRADESH

- It is a dam on Penna river built-in 1989. This dam is in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh and comes under the government of Andhra Pradesh. It is an earth fill and gravity dam covering an area of 212.28 km.

UJANI DAM – MAHARASHTRA

- It is part of the Bhima Irrigation Project built-in 1980. It is on the Bhima river in the Solapur district of Maharashtra.
- This dam is an earth fill and gravity dam and is 185ft high. It comes under the government of Maharashtra. This dam is also famous for bird watching as many flamingos are spotted here seasonally.

UKAI DAM – GUJARAT

- It is the second-largest reservoir in Gujarat. It is responsible for irrigation, power generation, and flood control in the Tapi district of Gujarat. This dam is 345ft high and creates the Vallabhsagar reservoir. Its water capacity is the same as Bhakra Nangal Dam and it comes under the state government.

MUKKOMBU DAM – TAMIL NADU

- It is a dam by the East India company built-in 1838. It is on the Kaveri river in Jeeyapuram village of Tamil Nadu. This is one of the smallest dams in India with a height of 685 meters. It is inspired by the Kallanai Dam in Tamil Nadu.

CHERUTHONI DAM – KERALA

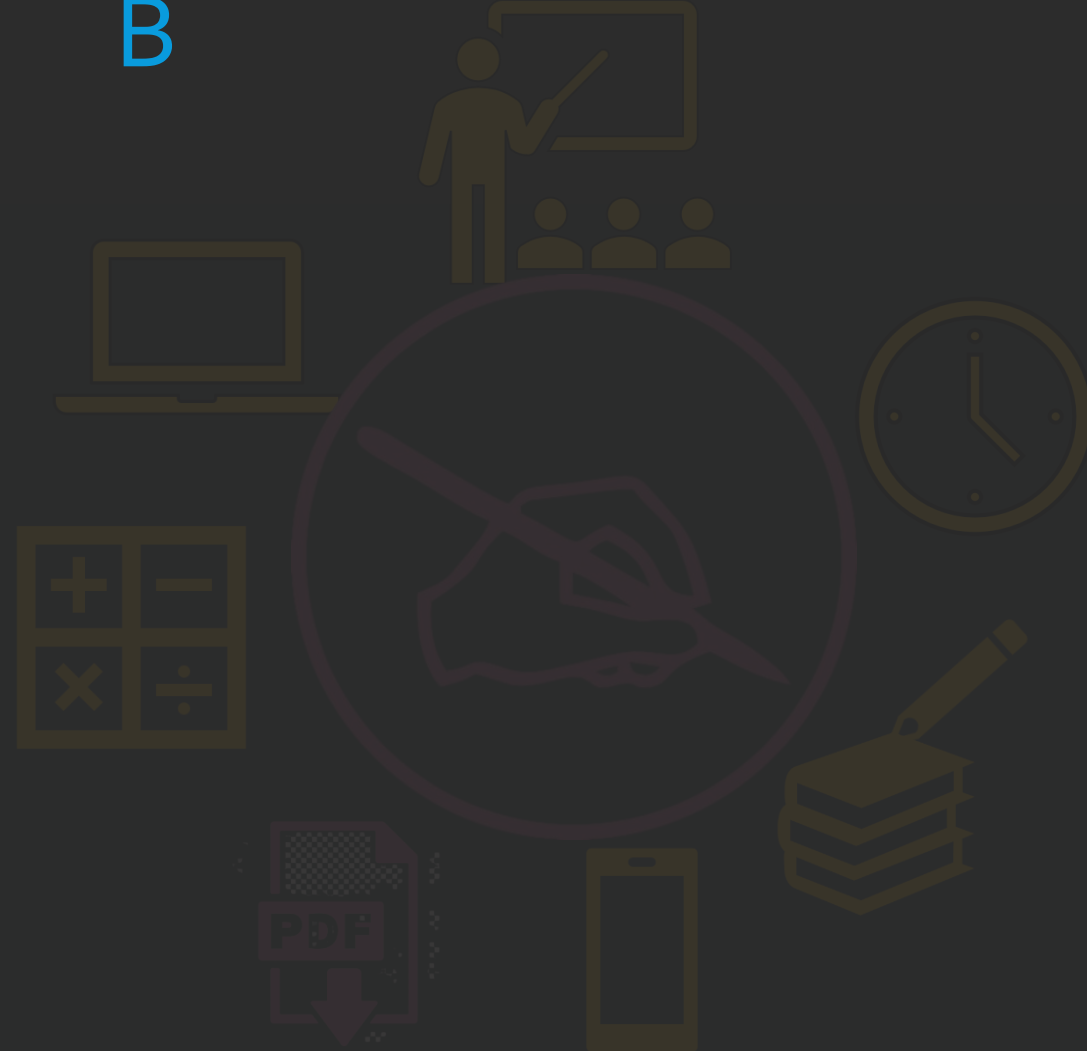
- It came into being in 1973 and is on the Periyar River. It is a straight gravity concrete dam in Idukki, Kerala. This is the largest gravity dam in Kerala with a height of 453 ft. It comes under the Moolamattom Power Station.

· In which state the beach festival 'Sea PONDY-2022' has been inaugurated?

- a. Tamilnadu
- b. Puducherry
- c. Karnataka
- d. Assam

· किस राज्य में समुद्र तट उत्सव 'सी पॉन्डी-2022' का उद्घाटन किया गया है?

- ए। तमिलनाडु
- बी। पुदुचेरी
- सी। कर्नाटक
- डी। असम

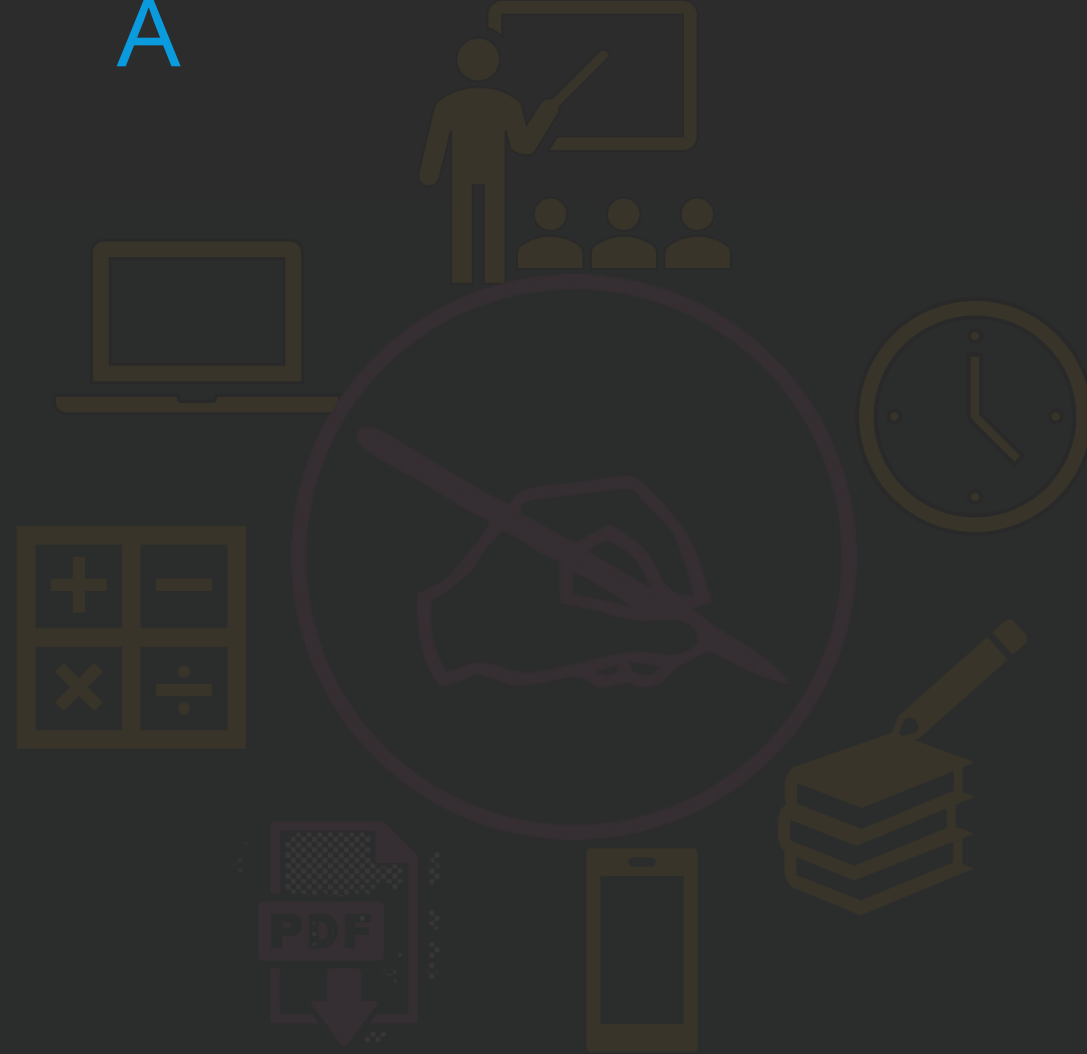
B

• Which state has won the National Basketball Championship?

- a. Tamilnadu
- b. Punjab
- c. Orissa
- d. Delhi

• किस राज्य ने राष्ट्रीय बास्केटबॉल चैम्पियनशिप जीती है?

- ए। तमिलनाडु
- बी। पंजाब
- सी। ओडिशा
- डी। दिल्ली

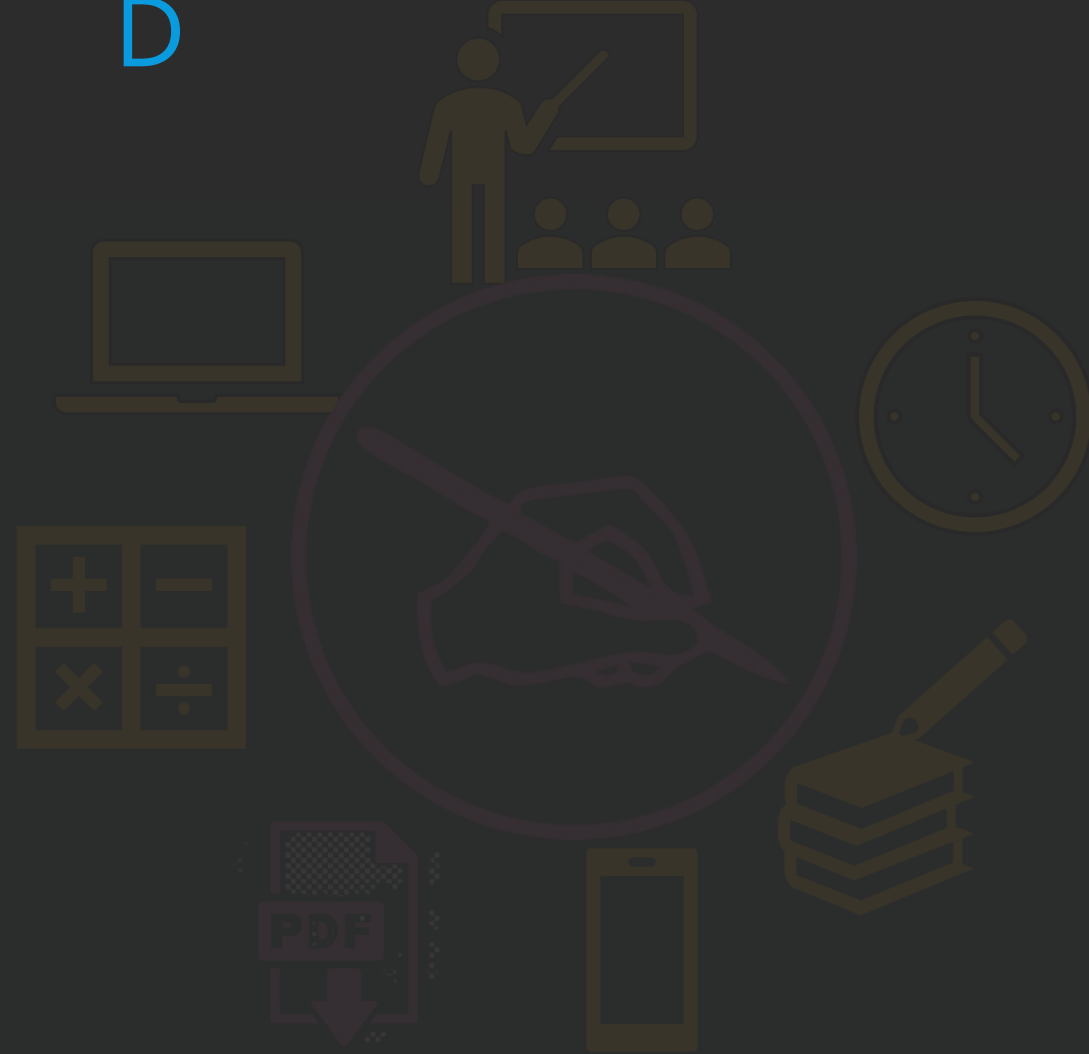
A

• Who has been appointed as the new ATS Chief of Uttar Pradesh state?

- a. Umesh yadav
- b. Pravin kumar singh
- c. Kripa nand
- d. Naveen arora

• उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के नए एटीएस प्रमुख के रूप में किसे नियुक्त किया गया है?

- ए। उमेश यादव
- बी। प्रवीण कुमार सिंह
- सी। कृपा नंदी
- डी। नवीन अरोड़ा

D

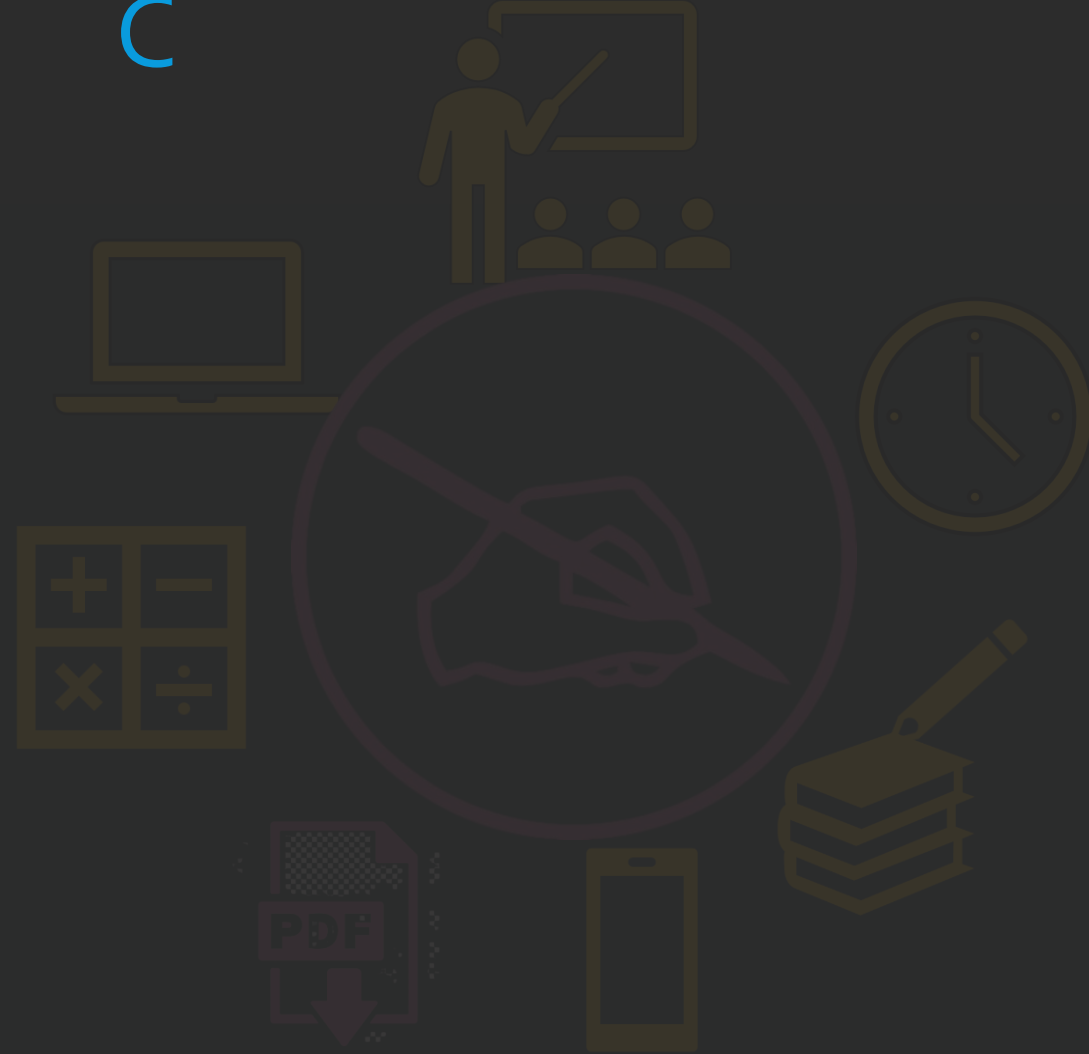
• The battle of 'Swally Hole' was fought between which of the following countries?

1. Portugal
2. Netherland
3. France
4. Britain

• CORRECT

- (a) 1 & 2
- (b) 2 & 3
- (c) 1 & 4
- (d) 3 & 4

C



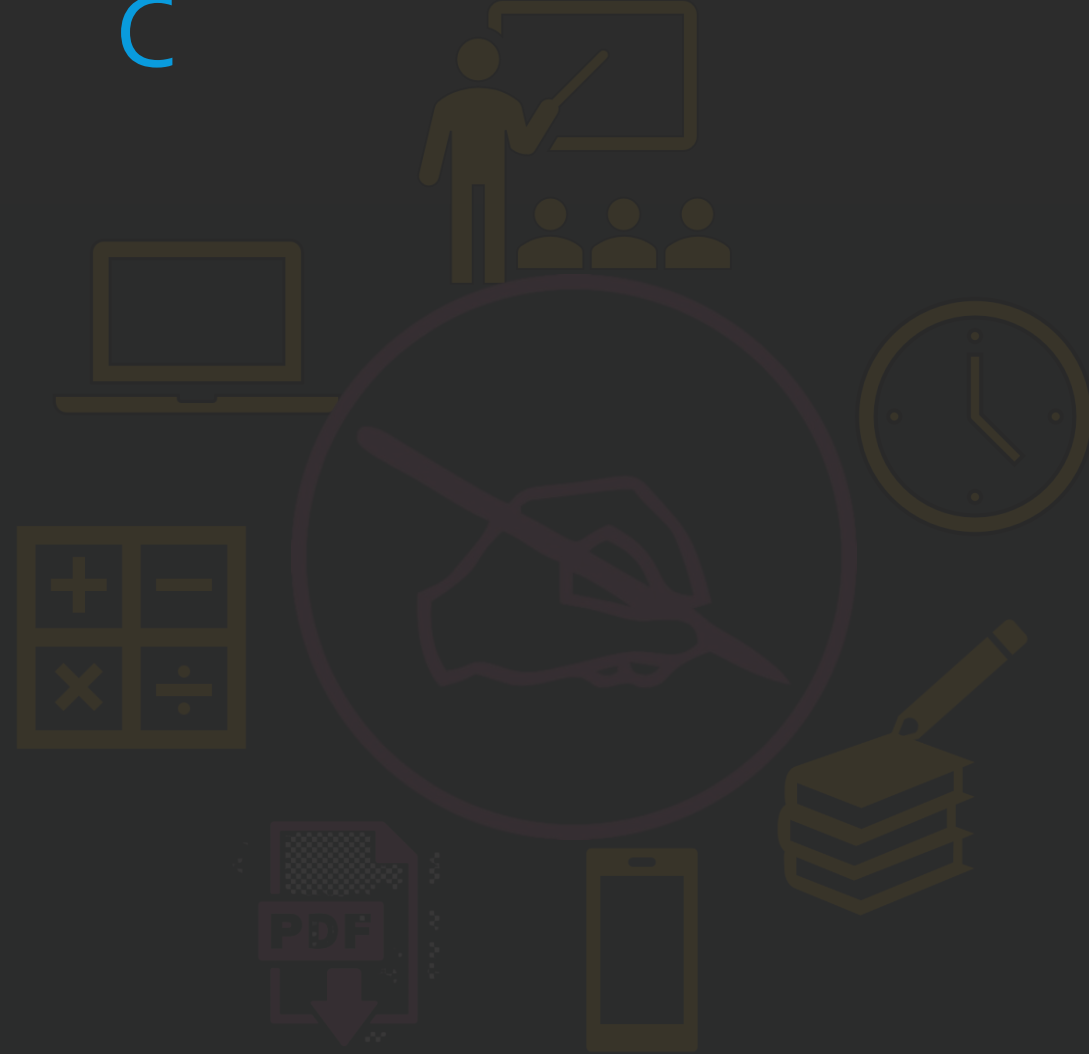
• Which of the following governor-general was responsible for passing the famous Regulation XVII of 1829 which declared sati illegal and punishable by courts?

- (a) Lord John Adam
- (b) Lord Amherst
- (c) William Bentinck
- (d) Lord Auckland

• निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा गवर्नर-जनरल 1829 के प्रसिद्ध विनियमन XVII को पारित करने के लिए जिम्मेदार था, जिसने सती को अवैध और अदालतों द्वारा दंडनीय घोषित किया था?

- (ए) लॉर्ड जॉन एडम
- (बी) लॉर्ड एमहर्स्ट
- (सी) विलियम बेंटिंक
- (डी) लॉर्ड ऑकलैंड

C

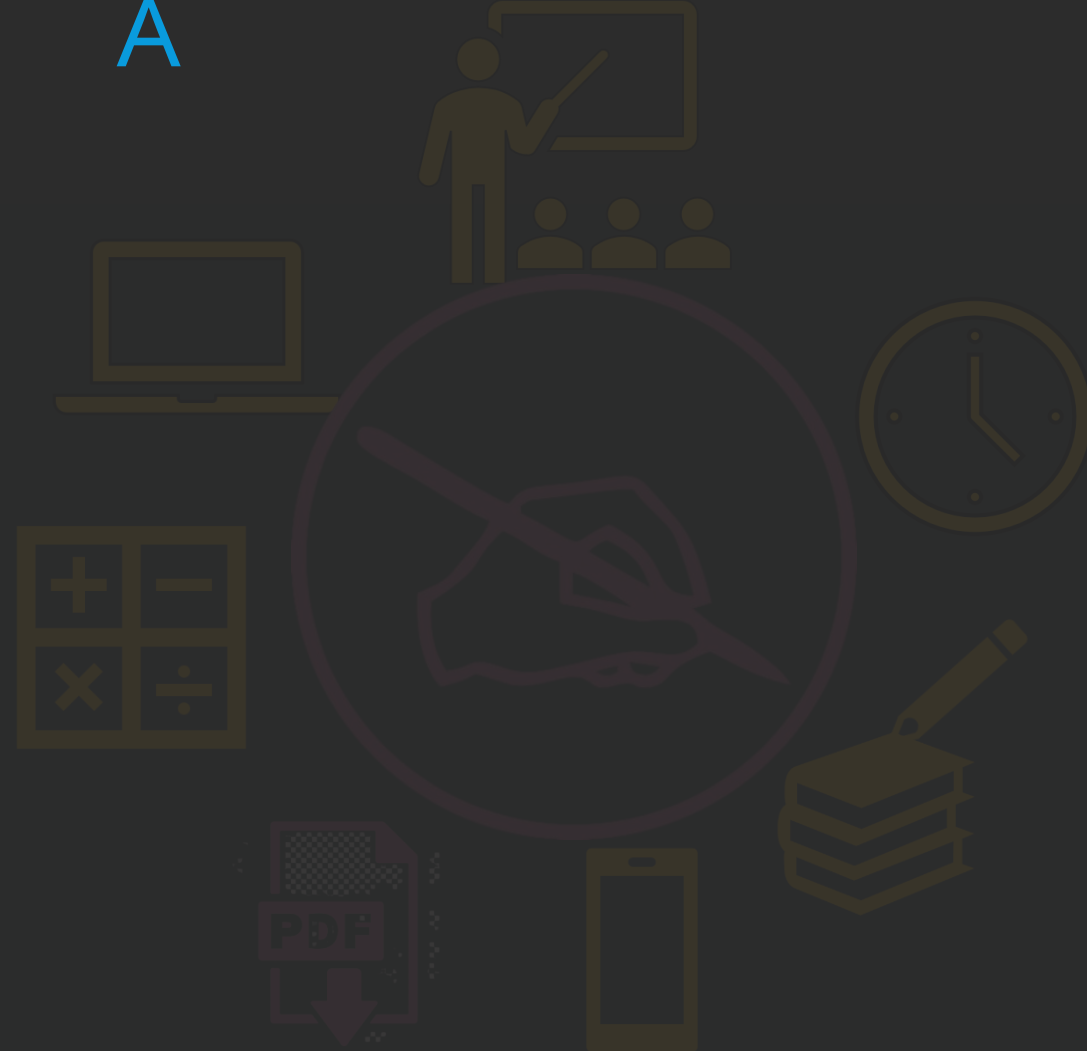


• The significance of the Battle of Buxar was?

- (a) Company's supermacy over Bengal
- (b) Mir Jafar Became the Nawab
- (c) Fine on Awadh
- (d) Mughal empire was Influenced

• बक्सर के युद्ध का क्या महत्व था?

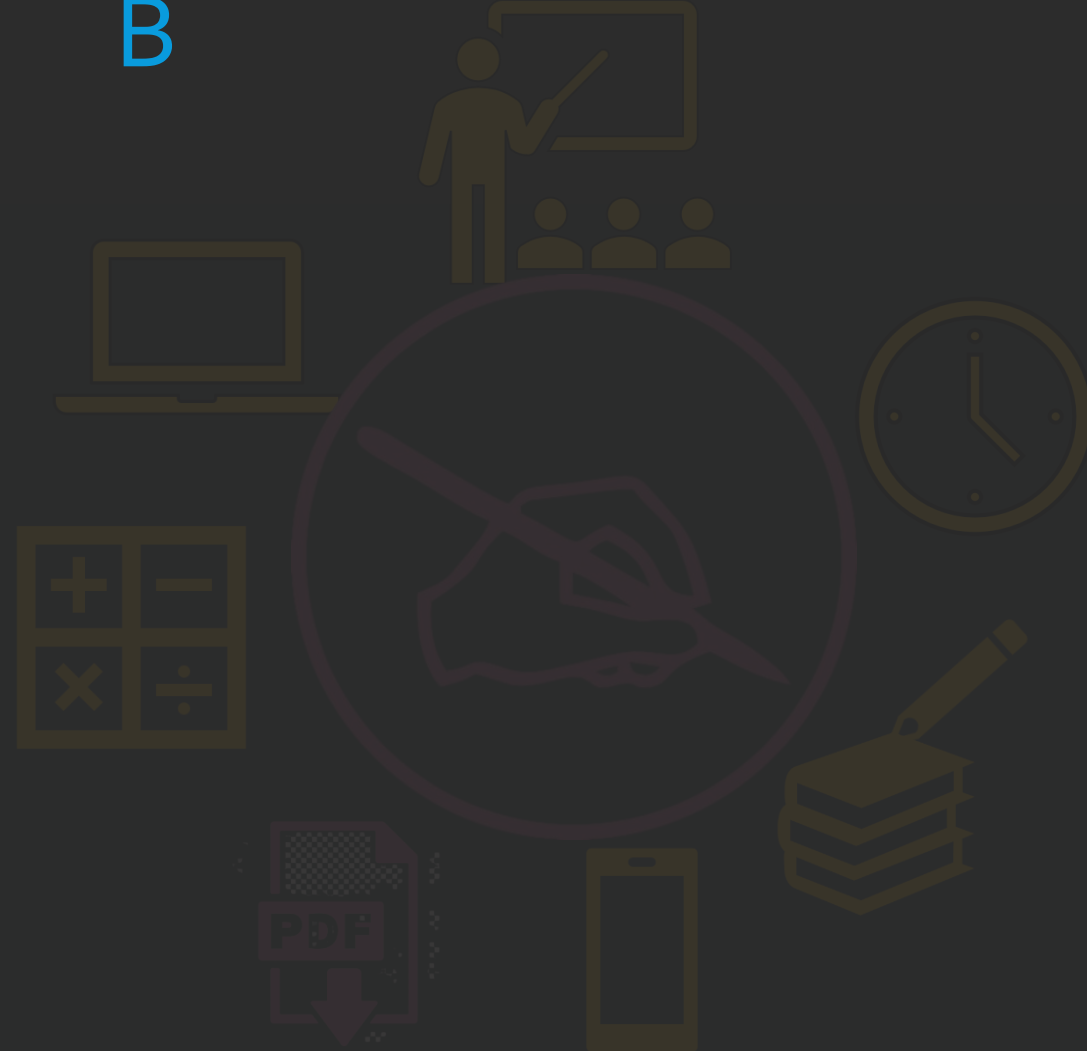
- (ए) बंगाल पर कंपनी की सर्वोच्चता
- (बी) मीर जाफर नवाब बन गया
- (सी) अवधी पर जुर्माना
- (डी) मुगल साम्राज्य प्रभावित था

A

• **The English signed treaty of Rawalpindi with?**

- (a) Amirs of Sindh
- (b) Jams of Gujrat
- (c) Amir of Afghanistan
- (d) Ruler of Gilgit

- अंग्रेजों ने रावलपिंडी की संधि किसके साथ की?
- (ए) सिंधी के अमीर
- (बी) गुजरात के जाम
- (सी) अफगानिस्तान के आमिर
- (डी) गिलगित के शासक

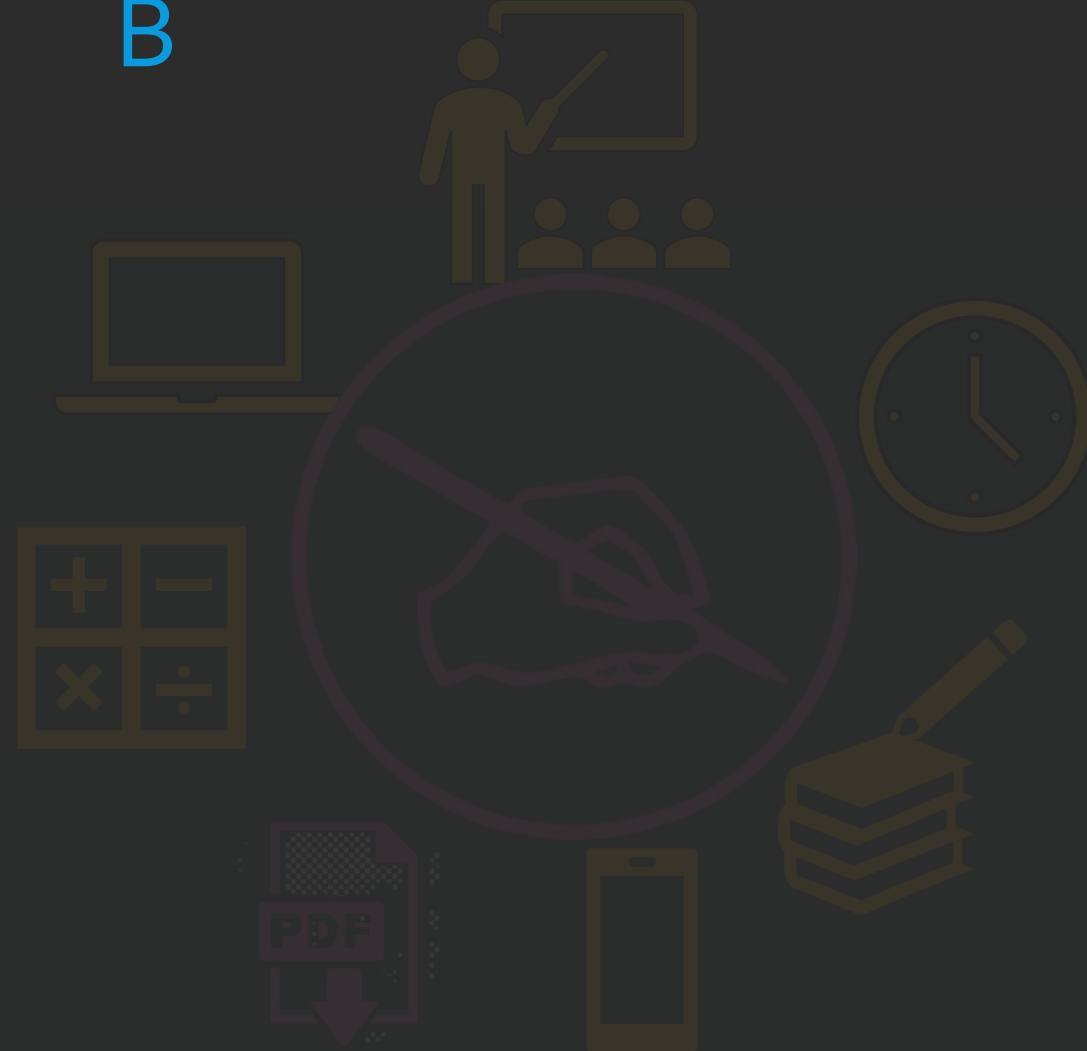
B

▪ The executive and Judicial powers of the servants of British East India company were separated for the first time under?

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) William Bentick
- (d) Lord Dalhousie

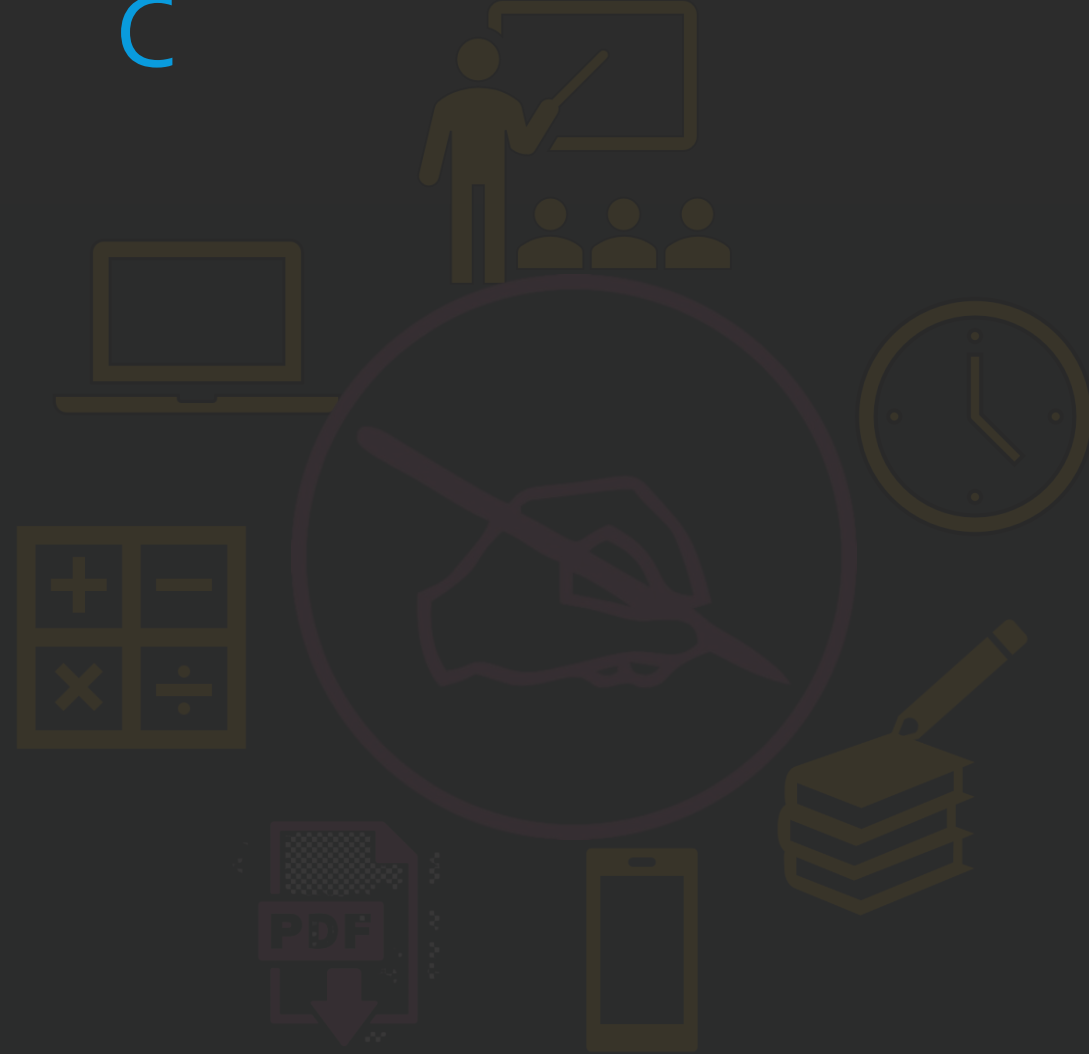
▪ ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के नौकरों की कार्यकारी और न्यायिक शक्तियों को पहली बार किसके तहत अलग किया गया था?

- (ए) वारेन हेस्टिंग्स
- (बी) लॉर्ड कॉर्नवालिस
- (सी) विलियम बेंटिक
- (डी) लॉर्ड डलहौजी

B

- When was the State of Satara included in British sovereignty by the principle of Doctrine of Lapse?
- व्यपगत सिद्धांत के सिद्धांत द्वारा सतारा राज्य को ब्रिटिश संप्रभुता में कब शामिल किया गया था?
 - (a) 1773
 - (b) 1784
 - (c) 1848
 - (d) 1854

C



· When was the Pitt's India act was passed?

· पिट्स इंडिया एक्ट कब पारित किया गया था?

- (a) 1773
- (b) 1784
- (c) 1796
- (d) 1802

B