



# Tungabhadra River

[Tungabhadra River](#) is a major river in the [south Indian](#) peninsula which is a chief confluent of the [Krishna River](#). The Hindus consider this river sacred and there is a mention of the river in [Ramayana](#) where it is referred to as [Pampa](#). Tungabhadra River flows through the states of [Karnataka](#) and [Andhra Pradesh](#). The river has a catchment area of 27,574 square miles. The tributaries of the Tungabhadra are Varada River and Hagari (Vedathy) River. In modern India, a huge dam and hydroelectric project is constructed across Tungabhadra River.

An important feature of the Tungabhadra River bank is the flood protection walls all along the river, constructed between 1525 and 1527 AD. It starts at [Sringeri](#) and ends at Kurnool, just few kilometres from its mouth. They are stone constructions which are still intact.



## Course of Tungabhadra River

The merging of the two rivers, the [Tunga River](#) and the Bhadra River at Koodli in [Shimoga district](#) of Karnataka, gives birth to the Tungabhadra River. The Tunga and the [Bhadra Rivers](#) flow down the eastern slopes of [the Western Ghats](#) located in the state of Karnataka. After its birth, the Tungabhadra River takes a north-east direction where it flows through uneven ridges formed by boulders, which is the [Deccan Plateau](#). The river meanders through the plains to a distance of 531 km and merges with the Krishna River at Gondimalla, near the famous [Alampur](#) in [Mahbubnagar District](#) of [Telangana](#). The Krishna River continues in the east direction and evacuates in the [Bay of Bengal](#). The locked land that lies in the north of Tungabhadra River between the Tungabhadra and the Krishna River is called the "Raichur Doab".