



Social Studies

Class 9th (Geography)

Chapter 3: DRAINAGE



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Exercise

Que 1: Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) In which of the following states is the Wular lake located?

- (a) Rajasthan. (b) Punjab
(c) Uttar Pradesh. (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Ans: (d) Jammu and Kashmir

(ii) The river Narmada has its source at

- (a) Satpura. (b) Amarkantak
(c) Brahmagiri. (d) Slopes of the Western Ghats

Ans: (b) Amarkantak

(iii) Which one of the following lakes is a salt water lake?

- (a) Sambhar. (b) Wular
(c) Dal. (d) Gobind Sagar

Ans: (a) Sambhar

(iv) Which one of the following is the longest river of the Peninsular India?

- (a) Narmada. (b) Godavari
(c) Krishna. (d) Mahanadi

Ans: (b) Godavari

(v) Which one amongst the following rivers flows through a rift valley?

- (a) Mahanadi. (b) Krishna
(c) Tungabhadra. (d) Tapi

Ans: (d) Tapi

Que 2: Answer the following questions briefly,

(i) What is meant by a water divide? Give an example.

Ans: Any elevated area such as a mountain or high ground separating two neighboring drainage basins from each other is called a water divide. Example- Western Ghats.

(ii) Which is the largest river basin in India?

Ans: The Ganga basin is the largest river basin in India.

(iii) Where do the rivers Indus and Ganga have their origin?

Ans: The Indus River originates from Tibet near Mansarovar Lake. The Gangotri Glacier is the origin of the river Ganga.

(iv) Name the two head-streams of the Ganga. Where do they meet to form Ganga?

Ans: The two head-streams of the Ganges are Bhagirathi and Alaknanda. They meet each other at Devprayag in Uttarakhand to form the river Ganga.

(v) Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longer course?

Ans: Tibet is a cold and dry region. Therefore, in spite of being a long stream, the amount of water and silt (sand soil) in this river is very less here.

(vi) Which two peninsular rivers flow through trough?

Ans: Narmada and Tapi rivers flow through the trough. They form estuaries before entering the sea.

(vii) State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.

Ans: Rivers and lakes are very important economically: -

1. Rivers and lakes are the main sources of water.
2. These promote tourism.
3. Agriculture is irrigated by their water.
4. These are the best means of boat operation and water transport.
5. Hydroelectric projects have been established.

Que 3: Below are given names of a few lakes of India. Group those under two categories - natural and created by human beings.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| (a) Wular | (b) Dal | (c) Nainital |
| (d) Bhimtal | (e) Govind Sagar. | (f) Loktak |
| (g) Barapani | (h) Chilika | (i) Sambhar |
| (j) Rana Pratap Sagar | (k) Nizam Sagar. | (l) Pulicat |
| (m) Nagarjuna Sagar | (n) Hirakund. | |

Ans:

Natural Lakes:- Wular, Dal, Nainital, Bhimtal, Loktak, Barapani, Chilka, Sambhar, Pulicat

Man-made Lakes:- Gobind Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar, Nizam Sagar, Nagarjuna Sagar, Hirakud

Que 4: Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular Rivers.

Ans:

The Himalayan Rivers	The Peninsular Rivers
(i) Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial. (ii) These rivers flow due to the melting of snow from the mountains. (iii) The length of these rivers is more. (iv) They form fully developed deltas.	(i) Most of the peninsular rivers are seasonal. (ii) Their flow depends on the year. (iii) The length of these rivers is less. (iv) These rivers form deltas near their mouths.

Que 5: Compare the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of the Peninsular plateau.

Ans:

East Flowing Rivers	West Flowing Rivers
(i) The major east flowing rivers are Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri. (ii) These rivers drain into the Bay of Bengal. (iii) These rivers form deltas at their mouths. (iv) Its tributaries are large.	(i) The main west flowing rivers are Narmada and Tapi. (ii) These rivers fall into the Arabian Sea. (iii) These rivers form estuaries. (iv) The length of their tributaries is short.

Que 6: Why are rivers important for the country's economy?

Ans: Rivers are important for the country's economy in the following ways:-

1. River water is a major natural resource and essential for many human activities.
2. Rivers provide water for irrigation and cultivation.
3. This is the reason why in ancient times the tribals used to live on the banks of the rivers.
4. The importance of rivers in irrigation, navigation and hydropower generation.