Topic: Drainage
Subject: Social Science (Geography)
Class: IX

SOCIAL STUDIES (GEOGRAPHY)
CHAPTER 03: DRAINAGE
(Extra Q&A)

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. **What is meant by water divide?**
   Any elevated area like mountain or and upland which separates two drainage basins is called water divide.
2. **Which river is also known as Dakshin Ganga?**
   Godavari river
3. **Which river drains in the Arabian Sea and form Estuary?**
   Narmada river and Tapti river
4. **Which river form Dhuandhar waterfall?**
   Narmada river
5. **Name the largest sweet water lake of India. Where is it situated?**
   Wular Lake, in Jammu and Kashmir
6. **Which salt water lake is situated in Rajasthan?**
   Sambhar Lake
7. **What is Lagoon?**
   Salt water lake which is separated from sea due to the barrier of the sandbar
8. **Name two peninsular rivers of India which drains in Bay of Bengal?**
   Krishna river, Kaveri river
9. **Which river is called as Sorrow of Bihar?**
   Kosi river
10. **Name two rivers of India which originates from Himalaya mountain?**
    Ganga river, Indus river

FILL IN THE BLANKS

(i) The area drained by a single river system is called a **drainage basin**.
(ii) The world's largest drainage basin is of the **Amazon river**.
(iii) Most of the Himalayan rivers are **Perennial.**
(iv) A river along with its tributaries may be called a **River system.**
(v) The Brahmaputra rises in **Tibet** east of Mansarowar lake very close to the sources of the Indus and the **Satluj.**
(vi) The **radial** pattern develops when streams flow in different directions from a central peak or dome-like structure.
(vii) The activities of Ganga Action Plan (GAP) phase-I, initiated in **1985**, were declared closed on 31st March **2000**.
(viii) Brahmaputra is known as **the Tsang Po** in Tibet and **Jamuna** in Bangladesh.

SHORT AND LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

11. **Differentiate between Himalayan and peninsular rivers?**

Himalayan River System	Peninsular River System
They are perennial (water throughout the year) as they are fed by the melting snow.	They are seasonal as they are fed on rain-water.
They have long course.	They have shorter course.
They are mostly flown through unstable areas of new fold mountains of Himalaya.	They are mostly flown through stable areas of Gondwana land.
They perform high erosion and depositional work in their course.	They don't perform these activities on such scale.

12. Explain Indus River system.

(i) It originates from Mansarovar lake in Tibet
(ii) It flows westwords to enter India in Ladakh
(iii) Its tributary rivers are Zaskar, Shyok, Satluj, Vyas, Rabi, Jhelum etc.
(iv) Total length of the Silver is approximately 2900m of which only a third is in India and rest is in Pakistan
(v) It drains into Arabian Sea

13. List the characteristics of Ganga River system.

(i) Ganga is one of the most sacred and longest flowing rivers of India;
(ii) It originates from Gangotri glacier in Himalaya;
(iii) The headwater of Ganga, called Bhagirathi, is joined by Alaknanda river at Devprayag in Uttarakhand;
(iv) At Haridwar, Ganga emerges from the mountains on to the plains;
(v) Yamuna, Ghagara, Kosi, Chambal, Betwa and Son are some of its tributaries;
(vi) It has a gentle slope of around 1m for every 6km;
(vii) Its total length is around 2500km;
(viii) It drains in Bay of Bengal before which it forms world's largest delta "Sundarban" with Brahmaputra river

14. Why Brahmaputra river does not tilt while passing long distance in Tibet?

Brahmaputra river originates in Mansarovar Lake and mostly flows in Tibet parallel to Himalayas which is cold and dry region. Due to low quantity of water its erosion power is less, hence it has less silt even though it flows a longer distance.

15. Why lakes are important for humans?

Lakes not only are the places of scenic beauty but also have social economic importance like:

(i) Encourages tourism;
(ii) Generation of hydroelectricity;
(iii) Regulates the flow of river water;
(iv) During excessive rainfall it controls the clock whereas during drought it ensures the proper supply of water;
(v) Helps in balance in aquatic ecosystem;
(vi) They are also a source of salt manufacturing site.

16. List the economic importance of rivers.

(i) One of the most important inland routes for trade since ancient times;
(ii) They are the great source of irrigation which helps in development of agriculture;
(iii) The Alluvial soil along its bank is most fertile soil to grow various commodities;
(iv) Due to the surplus production that it promotes the other economic activities like setting up of manufacturing industries and other related activities;

(v) Nowadays, it also acts as a major source of energy (i.e. hydroelectricity) which is the backbone of other economic activities.

17. Explain the causes of river pollution.

(i) Demand in domestic as well as industrial use affected its quality;
(ii) Dumping of untreated sewage water from home and industries;
(iii) Excessive use of chemical fertilizers also pollutes the river bodies;
(iv) Industrial pollution combined with acid rain also pollutes the river;
(v) Excessive deforestation lead to reduction in rainfall which ultimately affects the water level in pollutes the river.

18. What are Estuaries?

The part of the river where it joins the sea and where the freshwater of river in saline water of sea are mixed is called Estuary. It is formed when the river drains into the ocean or sea where the steep slope is present. Due to the steep slope depositional work by the river takes place hence no data is formed.

19. How tributaries are different from distributaries?

Tributaries	Distributaries
The small river which joins a large river is called the **tributary** of the large river.	In its lower course river water is divided into many channels forming **distributaries**
It increases the water level of main river.	It reduces the water level of main river.
Yamuna, Kosi, Gandak etc. are the tributaries of Ganga River.	Bhagirathi- Hooghly is the distributary of Ganga river.

20. Explain the drainage pattern of rivers.

(i) Dendrite pattern develops where the river channel flow follows this slope of the Terrain stream with its tributaries resembles the branches of a tree
(ii) A river joined by its tributaries at approximately right angles develops the Trellis pattern. It develops where the hard and soft Rock exist parallel to each other.
(iii) Rectangular drainage pattern develops on a strong rocky terrain;
(iv) Radial pattern develops when stream flow in different directions from a central peak or dome like structure.