NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 9th

Class : 9th
Subject : Geography
Chapter : 3
Chapter Name : Drainage

Q1 Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.
(i) Which one of the following describes the drainage patterns resembling the branches of a tree?
(a) Radial
(b) Dendritic
(c) Centrifugal
(d) Trellis

(ii) In which of the following states is the Wular lake located?
(a) Rajasthan
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Punjab
(d) Jammu and Kashmir

(iii) The river Narmada has its source at
(a) Satpura
(b) Brahmagiri
(c) Amarkantak
(d) Slopes of the Western Ghats

(iv) Which one of the following lakes is a salt water lake?
(a) Sambhar
(b) Dal
(c) Wular
(d) Gobind Sagar

(v) Which one of the following is the longest river of the Peninsular India?
(a) Narmada
(b) Krishna
(c) Godavari
(d) Mahanadi

(vi) Which one amongst the following rivers flows through a rift valley?
(a) Mahanadi
(b) Tungabhadra

(c) Krishna
(d) Tapi

Answer. (i) (b) Dendritic
(ii) (d) Jammu and Kashmir
(iii) (c) Amarkantak
(iv) (a) Sambhar
(v) (c) Godavari
(vi) (d) Tapi

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Q2 Answer the following questions briefly.
(i) What is meant by a water divide? Give an example.
(ii) Which is the largest river basin in India?
(iii) Where do the rivers Indus and Ganga have their origin?
(iv) Name the two headstreams of the Ganga. Where do they meet to form the Ganga?
(v) Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longer course?
(vi) Which two Peninsular rivers flow through trough?
(vii) State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.

Answer. (i) Any elevated area such as a mountain or an upland that separate two drainage basins is called a water divide. An example are the Western Ghats.
(ii) The Ganga Basin is the largest river basin in India.
(iii) The river Indus rises in Tibet. near lake Mansarovar. and the Ganga originates at the Gangotri Glacier. Both of them have their origin in the Himalayas.
(iv) The two head streams of the Ganga are the Bhagirathi and Alaknanda. They meet at Devprayag in Uttarakhand to form the Ganga.
(v) In TIbet. the river Indus known as Tsang Po carries a smaller volume of water and less silt as it is a cold and dry area.
In India. the river carries a large volume of water and considerable amount of silt because it passes through a region of high rainfall.
(vi) Narmada and Tapi are two peninsular rivers, which flow through a trough.
(vii) Lakes

- Lakes are of a great value to human beings.
- Lakes help to regulate the flow of rivers.
- Lakes help to prevent flooding during rainy season.
- During the dry season, lakes help to maintain an even flow of water.
- Lakes can also be used for developing hydel power.
- They moderate the climate of the surroundings and maintain the aquatic ecosystem.
- They enhance natural beauty and help to develop tourism and provide recreation.
  e.g., Dal Lake and Naini Lake at Nainital.

- Lakes provide opportunities for fishery development.

Rivers

- They help to develop hydel power.
- They provide water for irrigation, for drinking and other requirements.
- They help to develop fisheries.

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Q3 Below are given names of a few lakes of India. Group them under two categories – natural and created by human beings

(a) Wular	(b) Dal
(c) Nainital	(d) Bhimtal
(e) Gobind Sagar	(f) Loktak
(g) Barapani	(h) Chilka
(i) Sambhar	(j) Rana Pratap Sagar
(k) Nizam Sagar	(l) Pulicat
(m) Nagarjuna Sagar	(n) Hirakud

Answer.

Natural Lakes	Manmade Lakes
Wular	Gobind Sagar
Dal	Rana Pratap Sagar
Nainital	Nizam Sagar
Bhimtal	Nagarjuna sagar
Loktak	Hirakud
Barapani	
Chilka	
Sambhar	
Pulicat	

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Q4 Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.

Answer. Difference between the Himalayas and Peninsular rivers are as follows

Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1. Himalayan rivers are perenial and flow the throughout the year.	A large number of peninsular rivers are seasonal and flow during a certain period in a year.
2. They receive water from rainfall and melting snow of the mountains and glaciers.	They receive water from rainfall only.
3. The Himalayan rivers have long courses.	The peninsular river have short and shallow courses.
4. They carry a lot silt and sand.	They carry very less or no silt and sand.
5. These rivers originate from the North of the Himalayan mountain ranges.	They mainly originate in the Western Ghats.
6. Their drainage basins are large.	Their drainage basins are small.
7. These rivers form big deltas.	They form small deltas.
8. They are useful for irrigation, cultivation and navigation.	They are seasonal and flow over rocky areas and are not useful for cultivation and navigation.

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Q5 Compare the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of the Peninsular plateau.

Answer. The difference between east flowing rivers and west flowing rivers are

East Flowing Rivers	West Flowing Rivers
1. These rivers originate from the Western Ghats and flow eastwards.	These rivers originate in central India and flow westwards.
2. These rivers flow into the Bay of Bengal.	These rivers flow into the Arabian Sea.
3. These rivers form deltas at their mouths.	These rivers form estuaries at their mouths.
4. They carry larger amount of water.	They carry a lesser amount of water.
5. Examples are Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.	Examples are : Narmada and Tapi.

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Q6 Why are rivers important for the country's economy?

Answer. Rives are important for the country's economy because water from the rivers is a basic natural resource essential for various human activities. These are

1. The rivers provide water for irrigation.
2. They provide fertility to the soil.

3. They are useful for navigation
4. They help to generate hydro-electricity.
5. They help to develop tourism.
6. They provide water for various domestic uses.
7. They provide livelihood to fishermen.
8. They help to moderate the climate and environment of nearby areas.

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