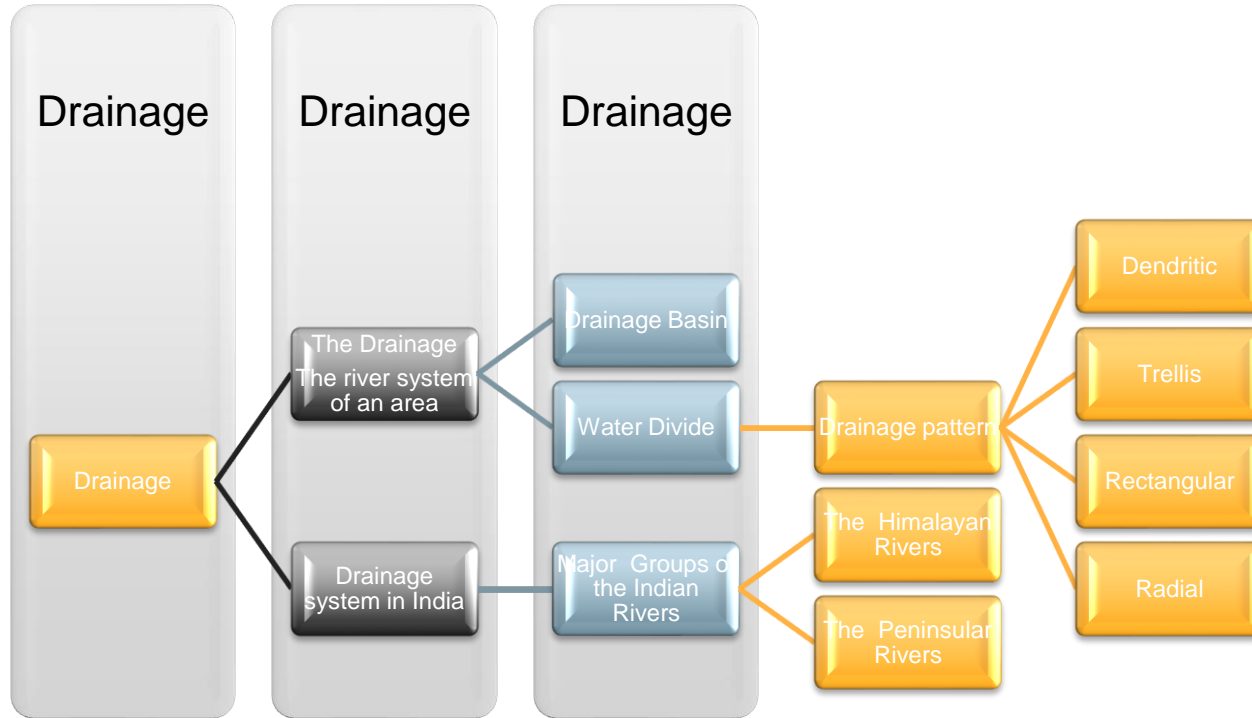


WELCOME TO VIRTUAL CLASS

SUBJECT : (GEOGRAPHY)
CHAPTER NUMBER: 3
CHAPTER NAME : DRAINAGE

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

SUB-TOPICS



The Drainage – The Rivers System Of An Area

- Drainage An area drained by the streams or tributaries of a single river is known as a drainage basin.
- A river along with its tributary is known as a river system.

Benefits of Rivers are:

- It is a natural resources which is very much essential for Human activities
- The banks of the rivers have always attracted settlers from ancient times.
- The rivers waters are used for irrigation, navigation, hydro-electric power generation etc.
- In India it is the live hood of the majority of the population.

Drainage pattern

Drainage pattern a pattern created by stream erosion over time that reveals characteristics of the kind of rocks and geologic structures in a landscape region drained by streams.

Drainage pattern is the pattern formed by the streams, rivers, and lakes in a particular drainage basin. They are governed by the **topography of the land, whether** a particular region is dominated by **hard or soft rocks**, and the **gradient of the land**.

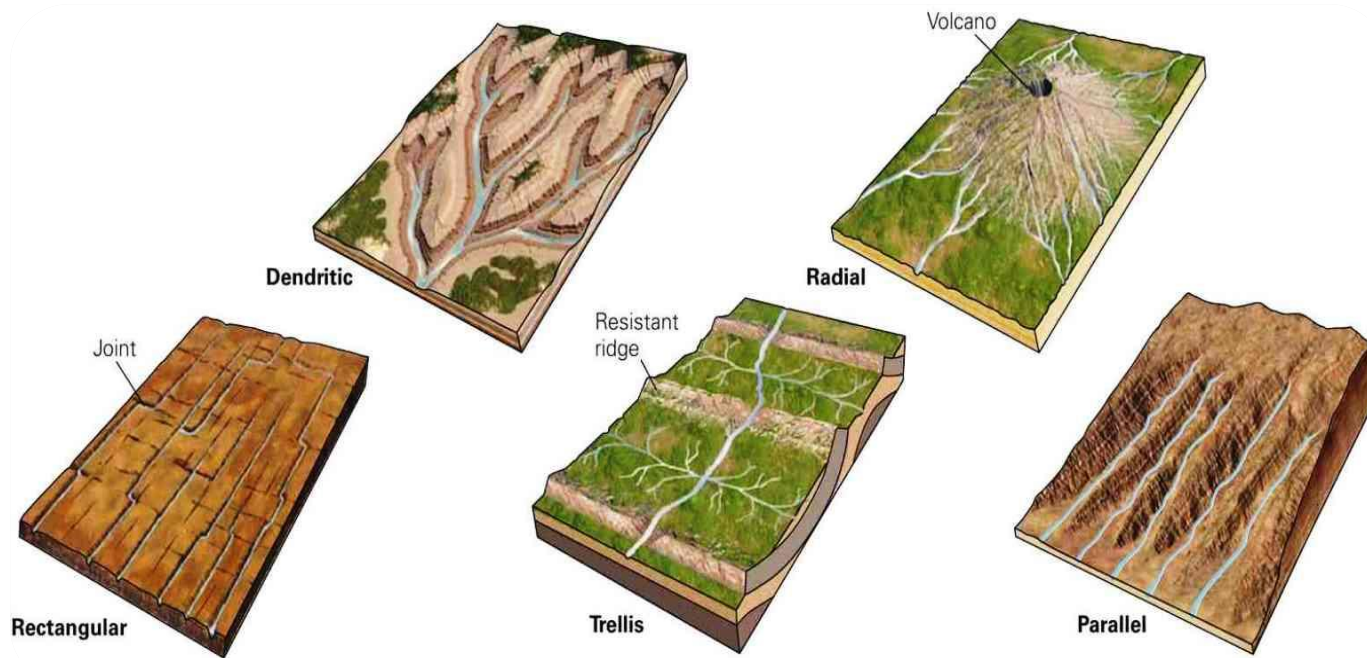
Dendritic

Trellis

Rectangular

Radial

Drainage pattern

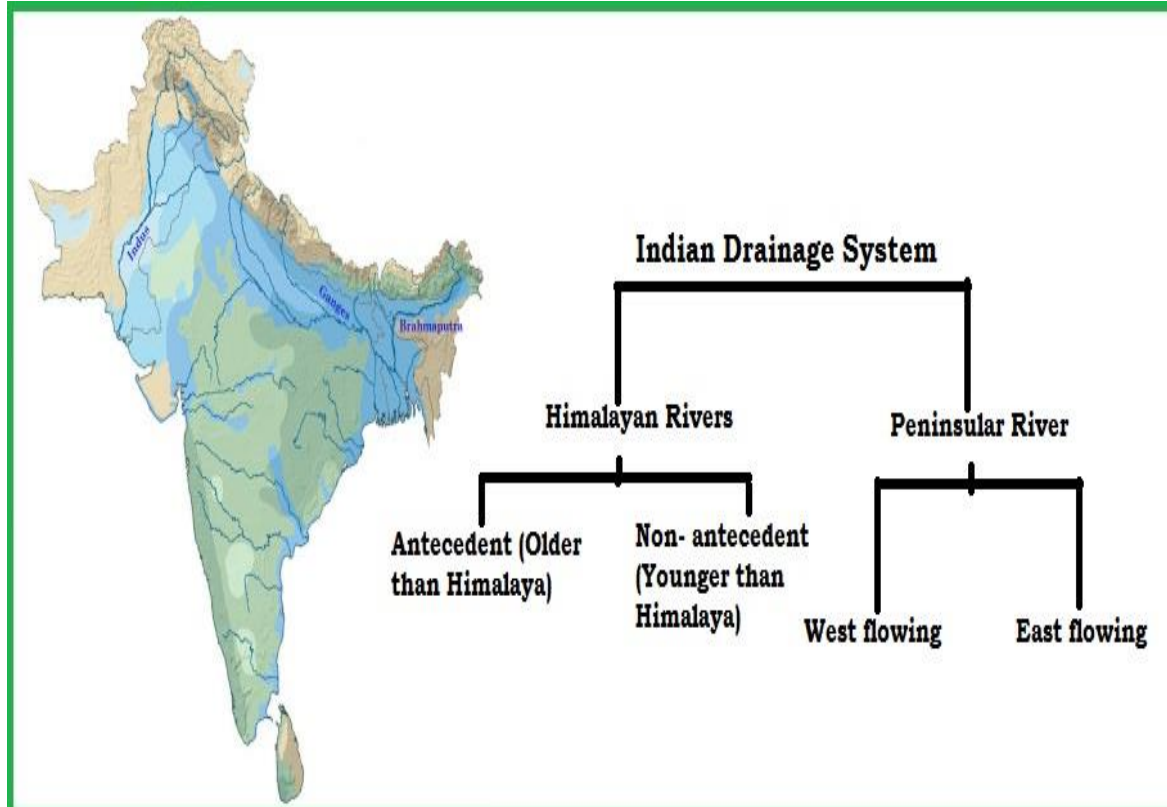


Rectangular

Trellis

Parallel

Drainage pattern



- Drainage Systems in India
- The Indian rivers are divided into two major groups:
- The Himalayan rivers
- The Peninsular rivers

The Himalayan rivers

The Peninsular rivers

- Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial which means they have water throughout the year.
- Peninsular rivers are seasonal.
- These rivers receive water from rain as well as from melted snow from high mountains.
- The flow of these rivers is dependent on rainfall.
- Two major Himalayan rivers, the Indus and the Brahmaputra originate from the north of the mountain ranges.
- Most of the rivers of peninsular India originate in the Western Ghats and flow towards the Bay of Bengal.
- The Himalayan rivers have long courses from their source to the sea.
- These rivers have shorter and shallower courses as compared to Himalayan rivers.

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP