

### 3 mark question

1. Write a short note on Sunderban delta.

→ The Sunderban Delta is the world's largest and fastest growing delta. Filled by various tributaries the river Ganga reaches the west Bengal. The Sunderban delta derived its name from the Sundri tree which grows well in marshland. It is also home of Royal Bengal Tiger.

2. What is Drainage and drainage basin?

→ The term drainage means the river system of an area. It is a system of flowing water from the higher level to lower level. Some small streams flowing through the from different points come together to form the main river, which ultimately drains into a large water body. The area drained by a single river system is called a drainage basin.

3. Explain water Divide with an example.

→ Water Divide is an elevated area or uplands

which separate two drainage basins. Such uplands or elevated areas are known as water divide. 'Ambala' is located at the water divide between the Indus and Ganga Rivers. It does not ~~either~~ receive water from either of the two rivers.

5. From where does the river Brahmaputra originate and name the tributaries of Brahmaputra River.

→ The Brahmaputra originates in Tibet east of Mansarovar lake, very close to the Indus and the Sutlej. It is joined by many tributaries including the Dihang or the Zohit, the Krulka to form the Brahmaputra in Assam.

7. From where does the Indus originate and name the tributaries of Indus River.

→ The Indus River originates in Tibet, near Lake Mansarovar flows towards west. Many tributaries the Raskhan, the Nubra, the Shyok and the Hunza, join it in the

Rohmnia region.

Near Mithankot in Pakistan, the Sutlej, the Beas, the Ravi, the Chenab and the Jhelum join together to enter the Indus.

8. Write a short note on river Tapi Basin.

→ The Tapi originates in the Satpura ranges in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. It is much ~~shorter~~ shorter in length flowing in a rift valley parallel to the Narmada. Its basin covers the parts of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and ~~Maharashtra~~ Maharashtra. The coastal plains are very narrow lying between western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.

9. Write a short note on Mahanadi Basin.

→ The Mahanadi rises in the highlands of Chhattisgarh flowing through Orissa to reach Bay of Bengal.

Its length is about 860 km.

The drainage basin includes Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa.

10. Write a short note on Krishna basin.

→ The Krishna rises from a spring near Mahabaleshwar extending over about 1450 km and reaches the Bay of Bengal.

The Tungabhadra, the Koyana, the Godavari, the Musi and the Bhima are some of its tributaries.

Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are ~~also~~ involved in its drainage system.

11. Write a short note on Kaveri Basin.

→ It also reaches the Bay of Bengal rising in the Brahmagiri range of the Western Ghats.

It particularly reaches in the south of Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu. Its total length is about 760 km.

The Amravati, Bhavani, Hemavati, and Kabini are its main tributaries.

13. Write any three countries benefited by rivers.

→ Water from the rivers is basic natural resource, essential for various human activities. The banks of rivers have attracted settlers. These settlements have now become big cities. The river water is used for irrigation, navigation, hydropower generation significantly. They are very useful particularly to a country like India.

14. Write down the features of the East flowing rivers.

→ These rivers originate from the Western Ghats and flow eastwards. They all form deltas at their mouths. They drain into the Bay of Bengal. They have large volume of water. Example: Mahanadi, Godavari.

15. Write down the features of the West flowing Rivers.

→ These rivers originate in central India and flow eastwards. They form estuaries since they flow from

rift valley.

They drain into the Arabian Sea.

They have lesser volume of water.

Example: Narmada and Tapi

16. Explain the drainage patterns Rectangular and Radial.

→ A Rectangular Drainage pattern develops on a strongly jointed Rocky terrain.

A Radial pattern develops when streams flow in different directions from a central peak or dome-like structures.

Examples of radial drainage patterns can be found on a small scale in the Aravallis and hilly terrains of central India.

17. Explain the drainage patterns Dendritic and Trellis.

→ The Dendritic patterns develops where the river channel follows the slope of the terrain. The stream with its tributaries resembles the branches of the trees, hence the name dendritic.

Example: The Ganga basin

A river joined by its tributaries at approximately right angle develops a trellis pattern.

A trellis drainage pattern develops where hard and soft rocks exist parallel to each other.

Example: The Narmada River System.

19. Which river is known as 'Dakshin Ganga'? Give it three features.

→ Godavari River is known as the 'Dakshin Ganga'. It is largest Peninsular River, which rises from the slopes of the Western Ghats in the Nashik district of Maharashtra.

The length is about 1465 km ~~drainage~~ draining into Bay of Bengal.

Many tributaries join the Godavari such as the Purna, the Wardha, and the Penganga.

20. Write a short note on Indus water Treaty of 1960.

→ This treaty was done by India and Pakistan. According to this regulation of the Indus water

Treaty of 1960, India can only use 25% of the total water carried by Indus river system. This water is used for irrigation in Punjab, Haryana and the southern and western parts of Rajasthan.

21. What are salt-water lakes?

→ Spits and bays from lagoons in coastal areas like the Chilka lake, the Pulkit lake and the Kolleru lake.

Some lakes are seasonal in the region of inland drainage including the Sambhar lake in Rajasthan which is salt water lake. Its water is used for producing salt.

22. What are Fresh-water lakes?

→ Fresh water lakes are mostly found in the Himalayas. They originate from glaciers. In other words, they formed the glaciers digging out a basin which was later filled with snow melt.

The bigger example of such lake is the Wular lake in Jammu and Kashmir which is



the result of tectonic activities. It is the largest fresh water lake in India.

23. What are Man-made lake?

→ The ~~draining~~ damming of rivers is an example of manmade lakes. The reservoir behind the dam is an example of manmade lakes. These dams are constructed for the generation of hydro power.

Govt Sabin Sagar lake behind the Bhakra Dam is an example of manmade lake.

~~The~~ The dams are also known as multipurpose River Projects.

24. What are the benefits of lakes?

→ lakes are very useful and important for human beings. A lake is useful in regulating the flow of the river. It prevents flooding during heavy rainfall and it helps to maintain water level during the dry season.

lakes can be used for developing hydro power.

26. What are the causes of the river pollution?

→ The quality of water is affected by the growing domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural demand for water.

Due to increasing urbanization and industrialization, the pollution level of many rivers has been rising day by day.

27. Why are peninsular rivers seasonal in nature?

→ The flow of peninsular rivers is dependent on rainfall. The peninsular rivers have shorter and ~~shorter~~ shallow courses compared to their Himalayan Rivers.

The tributaries are very short and less in no and bring less amount of water.

28. Write a short note on Delta.

→ The triangular deposits made by the rivers at their mouth form delta. Deltas are formed in the regions where of

low tide and coastal plains. Deltas are fertile lands.

The river Ganga, the Krishna, the Godavari is one of the rivers which form deltas.

29. Write a short note on Estuaries.

→ The sharp edge at the mouth of the river devoid of any deposits is known as estuary. The regions of high tides and rift valleys witness estuaries.

Estuaries do not have fertile lands. Narmada and Tapi ~~are~~ rivers form estuaries.