

1/8/2021

Drainage

3 mark

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

2.) Ans: 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 from different

direction come together to form the main river which ultimately drains in to a large water body. The area drained by a single river system is called a drainage basin.

3.) ~~The~~ 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 receive water from either of the two rivers.

4.) 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

Orange lines. It does not
mediate water ~~side~~ from either
of the two rivers.

5.) Ans - The Brahmaputra originates
in Tibet east of Mansarowar
lake very close to the sources
of the Indus and the Sutlej.
It is joined by many tributari-
-es including the Dibang, the
Johit, the Kamula to form
the Brahmaputra in Assam.

6.) Q (A) Indus River

(b) Sutlej River

7.) Ans - The Indus River originates in
Tibet, near lake Mansarowar
flows towards west. Many
tributaries the Zaskas, the
Nubra, the Shyok and the
Hunza join it in the

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

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

9) Ans: The Mahanadi rises in the highlands of Chhattisgarh flowing through Orissa to reach its Bay of Bengal. Its length is about 860 km. The drainage basin includes Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh,

Tharkhad and Orissa.

10.) Ans The Krishna rises from a spring near Mahabaleshwar extending over about 1400 km and reaches the Bay of Bengal. ~~It~~ The Tungabhadra, the Godavari, the Godavari, the Musi and the Pennar are some of its tributaries. Ex Maharashtra, Karnataka etc.

11.) Ans It also reaches the Bay of Bengal rising in the Western Ghats range of the Western Ghats. It particularly reaches in the south of Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu. Its total length is about 760 km. The Andhra - ati, Bhavani, Hemavati etc.

12.) (A) Samrat lake

(B) Narmada

13.) Water from the rivers is a 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, hydro power generation significantly. They are very useful, particularly to a country like India.

14.) 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.
Exple: Mahanadi, Godavari.

15.) These rivers originate in central India and flow eastwards. They are called peninsular rivers since they flow from west valleys. They drain

into the Arabian sea. They have lesser volume of water.
Ex - Narmada and Tapi.

16.) 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 structure. Ex - of radial drainage patterns can be found on a small scale in the Aravali and hilly terrains of central India.

17.) The Dendritic pattern develops where the river channel follows the slope of the terrain. The stream with its tributaries resembles the branches of the tree, thus the name dendritic.
Ex - The Ganga basin.

18.) (A) Bhakra Dam
(B) Rana Pratap Sagar
(C) Pulicat Lake

19.) Godavari River is known as the 'Dakshin Ganga'. It is a largest Peninsular River, which rises from the slopes of the Western Ghats in the Nashik district of Maharashtra. The length is about 1500 km, draining into Bay of Bengal. Many tributaries join the Godavari such as the Purna, the Wardha, and the Penganga.

20.) This treaty was done by India and Pakistan. According to this regulation of Indus water treaty of 1960, India can use only 20% 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.) Spits and bars 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.) Fresh water lakes are mostly found in the Himalayas. They originate from glaciers. In other words, they formed the glaciers chugging out a basin which was later filled with snow melt. The bigger ex- 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) The damming of rivers is an example of manmade lakes. The reservoir behind the dam is an example of man made lakes. These dams are constructed for the generation of hydel power. Curu Gobind Sagar lake behind the Bhakra Dam is an example of manmade lake. The dams are also known as the Multipurpose Rives Projects.

24) Mahanadi Rives (A)
~~Kaveri~~
Kaveri Rives (B)

25) lakes are very useful and imp for imp for human beings. A lakes is useful in regulating the flow of the rives. It prevents flooding during heavy rainfall and it helps to maintain water level during the dry season. lakes can also be used

for developing hydel power.

26.} The quality of water is affected by the growing domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural demand for water. As a result more and more water is being drained out of the rivers reducing their volume. Due to increasing urbanization and industrialization, the pollution level of many rivers has been rising day by day. On the other hand industrial effluents and heavy load of untreated sewage are not only affecting the quality of water but also the self-cleaning capacity of the rivers.

27.} The flow of peninsular rivers is dependent on rainfall. The peninsular rivers have shorter and shallower courses and are compared to their Himalayan rivers. The tributaries are very

shorter and shallower courses as compared to their Himalayan Rivers. The tributaries are very short and less in number and bring less amount of water.

28) The triangular deposits made by the river at their mouth form delta. Deltas are formed in the regions of low tide and coastal plains. Deltas are fertile lands. The river Ganga, the Krishna, the Godavari is some of the river which form delta.

29) 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 Rivers form estuaries.

30.) (A) Indus River
(B) Satluj River.