

# NCERT Solutions for Class 9 SST Geography

## Chapter 3 Drainage

1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) In which of the following states is the Wular lake located?

(a) Rajasthan (b) Punjab (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Jammu and Kashmir

**Answer:**(d)Jammu and Kashmir.

(ii) The river Narmada has its source at

(a) Satpura (b) Amarkantak (c) Brahmagiri (d) Slopes of the Western Ghat.

**Answer:** (b)Amarkantak

(iii) Which one of the following lakes is a saltwater lake?

(a) Sambhar (b) Wular (c) Dal (d) Gobind Sagar

**Answer:** (a)Sambhar

(iv) Which one of the following is the longest river in Peninsular India?

(a) Narmada (b) Godavari (c) Krishna (d) Mahanadi

**Answer:** (b)Godavari

(v) Which one amongst the following rivers flows through a rift valley?

(a) Mahanadi (b) Krishna (c) Tungabhadra (d) Tapi

**Answer:** (d) Tapi

## **2. Answer the following questions briefly.**

**(i) What is meant by a water divide? Give an example.**

Answer: Any elevated land, such as a mountain or upland, divides two drainage basins. Such an upland is referred to as a water divide. For example, Western Ghats. Eastern Ghats

**ii) Which is the largest river basin in India?**

Answer: The Ganga River basin is the largest river basin in India.

**(iii) Where do the rivers Indus and Ganga have their origin?**

Answer: The Ganga River originates in the Gangotri Glacier in the state of Uttarakhand, whereas the Indus River has its source in Tibet close to Mansarovar Lake.

**(iv) Name the two headstreams of the Ganga. Where do they meet to form the Ganga?**

Answer: The two headstreams of the Ganga are the Alaknanda and the Bhagirathi. At Devprayag, they both merge to form the Ganga.

**(v) Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longer course?**

**Answer:** The Brahmaputra River in Tibet barely receives a small quantity of water and silt. But after entering India from Arunachal Pradesh, it passes through an area with heavy rainfall, carrying a lot of water and silt with it.

**(vi) Which two Peninsular rivers flow through a trough?**

Answer: Narmada and Tapi are the two Peninsular rivers that flow through a trough.

**(vii) State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.**

Answer: The importance of rivers and lakes to humans is significant. Rivers are the sources of freshwater that are necessary for all living things to survive and are used for irrigation, drinking, and industrial purposes. Water bodies are used for navigation and transportation. Lakes and rivers are extremely important to agriculture.

**3. Below are given names of a few lakes in 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) Chilika (i) Sambhar (j) Rana Pratap Sagar (k) Nizam Sagar (l) Pulicat (m) Nagarjuna Sagar (n) Hirakund**

**Answer:**

**Natural Lakes**

- Barapani
- Dal
- Bhimtal
- Chilika
- Loktak
- Nainital
- Sambhar
- Pulicat
- Wular

**Man Made Lakes**

- Hirakud
- Gobind Sagar
- Nizam Sagar
- Nagarjuna Sagar
- Rana Pratap Sagar

**4. Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.**

**Answer:**

**Himalayan River**

Himalayan rivers are perennial.

**Peninsular River**

Peninsular rivers are seasonal,

The waterways that flow from the Himalayan mountain ranges' northernmost points are known as Himalayan Rivers.

Himalayan rivers obtain water from snow and rain,

They have big drainage basins.

The sedimentary, brittle, and easily erodible bedrock of the Himalayan rivers.

Waterways that originate in the Western Ghats or Central Highlands are referred to as peninsular rivers.

Peninsular rivers only receive water from rain.

They have small drainage basins.

Peninsular rivers' bedrock is solid, resistant, and difficult to erode.

### 5. Compare the east-flowing and the west-flowing rivers of the Peninsular plateau.

Answer:

#### East-Flowing Rivers

The Western Ghats are the source of East-Flowing Rivers

East Flowing rivers have bigger sediments than rivers that flow west

These rivers originate at deltas.

They can transport more water.

The Bay of Bengal is the end of west-flowing rivers.

#### West-Flowing Rivers

West Flowing rivers move westward from their source in central India.

West Flowing River transport fewer sediments

These rivers create estuaries.

They transport less water.

West Flowing rivers empty into the Arabian Sea.

### 6. Why are rivers important for the country's economy?

**Answer:** Rivers are a precious natural resource and have a significant economic impact on a country. Throughout human history, rivers have been of vital importance. By transporting mineral-rich silt, they also ensure soil fertility while delivering water for irrigation operations. They also act as a possible source of hydroelectric electricity. It is crucial for economic activity and is also used for transportation and navigation. Since ancient times, settlers have been drawn to riverbanks. These towns have since developed into large cities

