

**VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHRAM
LAKHISARAI**

CLASS: IXth. SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY DATE 15.6.2021.

Ch: DRAINAGE (NCERT SOLUTIONS)

Answer the following questions briefly.

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

Answer:

Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland, separates two drainage basins. Such an upland is known as a water divide. For example, the water divide between the Indus and the Ganga river systems.

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

Answer:

Ganga River basin is the largest river basin in India.

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

Answer:

Indus river origin – Near Manasarovar Lake, Tibet

Ganga River origin – Gangotri glacier in Uttarakhand

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

Answer:

The two headstreams of Ganga are Alaknanda and Bhagirathi. They both meet to form Ganga at Devprayag.

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

Answer:

In Tibet, the river carries a smaller volume of water and less silt, as it is a cold and dry area. In India, it passes through a region of high rainfall. Hence, the river carries a large volume of water and a considerable amount of silt.

(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:

Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout human history. Water from rivers is a basic natural resource, essential for various human activities. Therefore, riverbanks have attracted settlers from ancient times. Using rivers for irrigation, navigation and hydropower generation is of special significance – particularly to a country like India, where agriculture is the major source of livelihood of the majority of its population.

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