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NCERT Solutions for 9th Class Geography : Chapter 3-Drainage



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NCERT Solutions for 9th Class Geography : Chapter 3-Drainage

Class 9: Geography Chapter 3 solutions. Complete Class 9 Geography Chapter 3 Notes.

NCERT Solutions for 9th Class Geography : Chapter 3-Drainage

NCERT 9th Geography Chapter 3, class 9 Geography chapter 3 solutions

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1. Which river has the largest basin in India?

Answer

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Ganga river has the largest basin in India

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1. The name of the biggest waterfall in India.

Answer

The Kunchikal Falls in Karnataka.

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Exercise

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

(i) Which one of the following describes the drainage patterns resembling the branches of a tree?

(a) Radial

(b) Dendritic

(c) Centrifugal

(d) Trellis

► **(b) Dendritic**

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(ii) In which of the following States is the Wular Lake located?

(a) Rajasthan

(b) Uttar Pradesh

(c) Punjab

(d) Jammu and Kashmir

► **(d) Jammu and Kashmir**

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(iii) The river Narmada has its source at:

- (a) Satpura**
- (b) Brahmagir**
- (c) Amarkantak**
- (d) Slopes of the Western Ghats**

► **(c) Amarkantak**

(iv) Which one of the following lakes is a salt water lake?

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

► **(a) Sambhar**

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

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

► **(c) Godavari**

(vi) Which among the following rivers flows through a rift valley?

- (a) Damodar**
- (b) Tungabhadra**
- (c) Krishna**

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(d) Tapi

► (d) Tapi

2. Answer the following questions briefly.

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) Which two peninsular rivers flow through troughs? What features do they form while entering the sea?

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

Answer

(i) Any upland or a mountain separating two adjoining drainage basins is known as water divide. An example of water divide is the Western Ghats.

(ii) The Ganga river basin is the largest river basin in India.

(iii) The Indus river has its origin in Tibet near the Mansarovar Lake while the Ganga River has its origin in Gangotri Glacier in Uttaranchal.

(iv) Alaknanda and Bhagirathi are the two headstreams of the Ganga. They both meet to form the Ganga at Devprayag.

(v) The Brahmaputra river, which is known as Tsangpo in Tibet, carries a smaller volume of water and less silt as it is a cold and dry area. But once it enters India, Brahmaputra is fed by heavy rains, and it carries lot of water and silt.

(vi) The two rivers that flow through troughs are Narmada and Tapi. They form estuaries while

entering the sea.

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(vii) River is very beneficial for agricultural purpose and generating hydro-electricity. It provides fisheries, inland channels for transport. Lakes like the Sambhar Lake provide edible salt. They also help develop tourism and provide recreation.

3. Below are given names of a few lakes of India. Group those 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) Hirakud

Answer

Natural Lakes: Wular, Dal, Nainital, Bhimtal, Chilika, Pulicat, Sambhar, Barapani, Loktak

Created by human beings: Gobind Sagar, Hirakud, Rana Pratap Sagar, Nagarjuna Sagar, Nizam Sagar

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

Answer

Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
Originate from Himalayas	Originate in the Western Ghats
These are perennial rivers.	These are seasonal rivers.
They receive water from rain as well as from melted snow from the lofty mountains.	These rivers are dependent upon rainfall. During the dry season, even the large rivers have reduced flow of water

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

Answer

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East Flowing Rivers

Major rivers flowing eastwards:
Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna,
Kaveri

These rivers drain in the Bay of
Bengal.

Carry greater amount of sediments,
so form deltas at their mouths

Greater number of tributaries

These river flow not through very
deep canals.

West Flowing Rivers

Only two long rivers flow
westwards: Narmada, Tapi

These rivers drain in the Arabian
sea.

Carry lesser amount of sediments,
so form estuaries at their mouths

Lesser number of tributaries

These rivers flow in troughs.

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

Answer

The rivers important for the country's economy because:

→ It is source of natural fresh water which is required for the survival of most of the animals including human.

→ The water from the rivers is used for various domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes.

→ The presence of rivers boosts trade and commerce by helping in the easy transport of goods. They are also a potential source of energy.

→ The water from rivers is used for running hydro-electric dams.

→ It is also used for navigation and transport thus, important for commercial activities.

→ It also provides fishing and great scenic and recreational value. Thus, serve as good tourist spots.

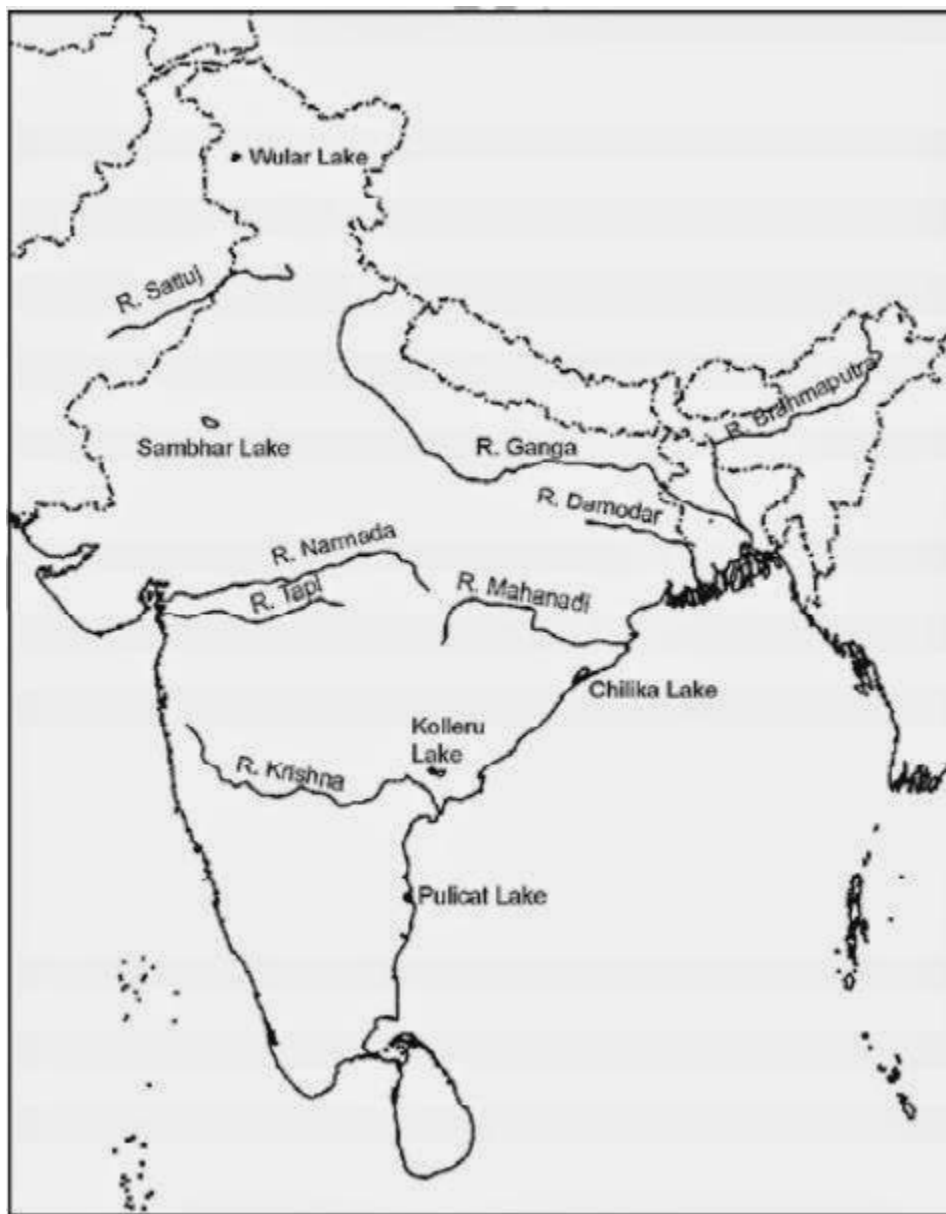
Map Skills

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(i) On an outline map of India mark and label the following rivers: Ganga, Satluj, Damodar, Krishna, Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, and Brahmaputra.

(ii) On an outline map of India mark and label the following lakes: Chilika, Sambhar, Wular, Pulicat, Kolleru.

Answer



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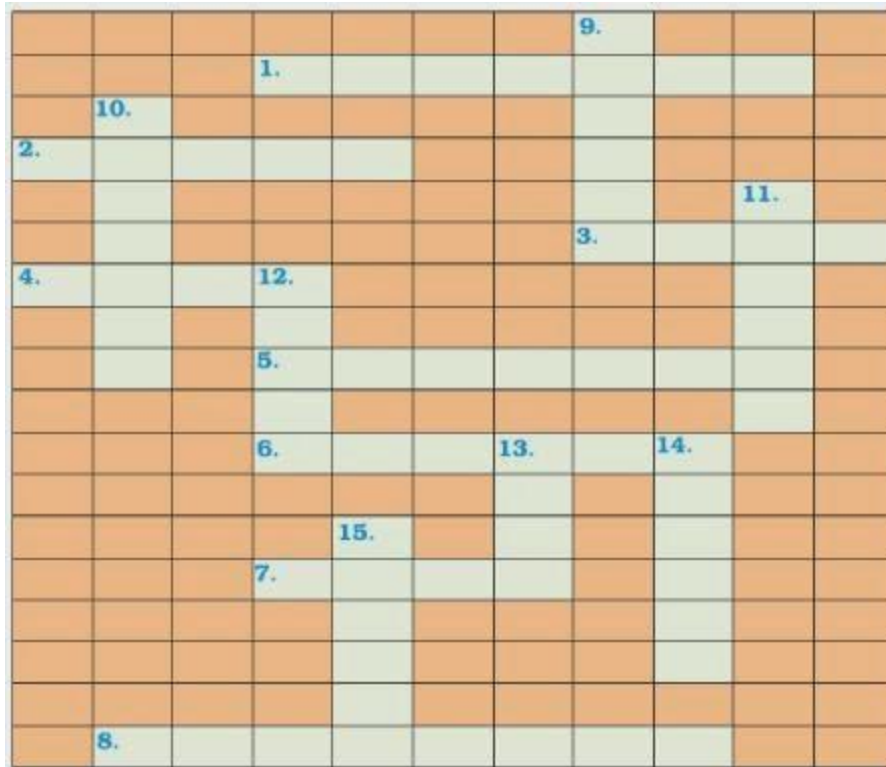
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Project/Activity*Across*

1. Nagarjuna Sagar is a river valley project. Name the river?
2. The longest river of India.
3. The river which originates from a place known as Beas Kund.
4. The river which rises in the Betul district of MP and flows westwards.
5. The river which was known as the “Sorrow” of West Bengal.
6. The river on which the reservoir for Indira Gandhi canal has been built.
7. The river whose source lies near Rohtang Pass.
8. The longest river of Peninsular India.

Down

9. A tributary of Indus originating from Himachal Pradesh.
10. The river flowing through fault, drains into the Arabian Sea.
11. A river of South India, which receives rain water both in summer and winter.
12. A river which flows through Ladakh, Gilgit and Pakistan.
13. A important river of the Indian desert.
14. The river which joins Chenab in Pakistan.
15. A river which rises at Yamunotri glacier.



Answer

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	8. G	O	D	A	V	A	R	I		

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Chapterwise NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Geography :

- Chapter 1 India–Size and Location
- Chapter 2 Physical Features of India
- Chapter 3 Drainage
- Chapter 4 Climate
- Chapter 5 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife
- Chapter 6 Population

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About NCERT

The National Council of Educational Research and Training is an autonomous organization of the Government of India which was established in 1961 as a literary, scientific, and charitable Society under the Societies Registration Act. The major objectives of NCERT and its constituent units are to: undertake, promote and coordinate research in areas related to school education; prepare and publish model textbooks, supplementary material, newsletters, journals and develop educational kits, multimedia digital materials, etc. Organise pre-service and in-service training of teachers; develop and disseminate innovative educational techniques and practices; collaborate and network with state educational departments, universities, NGOs and other educational institutions; act as a clearing house for ideas and information in matters related to school education; and act as a nodal agency for achieving the goals of Universalisation of Elementary Education. In addition to research, development, training, extension, publication and dissemination activities, NCERT is an implementation agency for bilateral cultural exchange programmes with other countries in the field of school education. Its headquarters are located at Sri Aurobindo Marg in New Delhi. [Visit the Official NCERT website](https://www.ncert.nic.in/) to learn more.

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