# HPS

### HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

(Cass 9<sup>th</sup> - Geography)

#### CHAPTER 3: DRAINAGE

#### Q. What is a river basin?

**Ans.** The area drained by a single river system is called a drainage basin or a river basin. For example the northern plains and a part of peninsular India drained by river Ganga and its tributaries is known as river Basin of the Ganga.

#### Q. What is meant by watershed?

**Ans.** A watershed is an area of land that feeds all the water running under it and draining off it into a body of water. It combines with other watersheds to form a network of rivers and streams that progressively drain into larger water areas. Topography determines where and how water flows.

#### Q. Why rivers get polluted?

**Ans.** The growing domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural demand for water from rivers naturally affects the quality of water. As a result, more and more water is being drained out of the rivers reducing their volume. On the other hand, a heavy load of untreated sewage and industrial effluents are discharged into rivers. This affects not only the quality of water but also the self cleansing capacity of the river.

#### Q2. Answer the following questions briefly.

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

**Ans.** Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland, which separates two drainage basins is known as water divide; for example, the water divide between the Indus and the Ganga river systems. Ambala is located on the water divide between the Indus and the Ganga river system.

#### ii) Which is the largest river basin of India?

Ans. The Ganga, which is over 2500kms long, forms the largest river basin of India.

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

**Ans.** The river Indus rises in Tibet, near Lake Mansarowar. The Ganga originates at the Gangotri glacier on the southern slopes of the Himalayas.

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

**Ans.** The two headstreams of the Ganga are the Allaknanda and the Bhagirathi. They join at the Devaprayag.

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

Ans. In Tibet the river receives less volume of water and has less silt, whereas in India, it passes through a region , which receives heavy rainfall. As such the river carries a large volume of water and considerable of silt.

#### vi) Which two peninsular rivers flow through

trough? Ans. Narmada and Tapi.

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

Ans. Some economic benefits or rivers and lakes are:

a) Source of fresh water.

b)

Irrigation

c)

Navigation

d) Hydro power

generation e) Tourism

development.

#### Q4. Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. Ans. h

Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers	
1. These rivers rise from the snow covered	1. The peninsular rivers are seasonal. They	
Himalayas and hence these are perennial.	get supply of water from summer rainfall.	
2. These rivers do not have any waterfalls.	2. These rivers make waterfalls and cataracts	
Hence, these are not useful for power	on the plateau. Hence, these are useful for	
generation.	hydroelectric projects	
3. The Himalayan rivers have large basins and	3. The peninsular rivers have small basin and	
extensive catchment areas. Therefore, these	small catchment areas. Therefore, these do	
have a large volume of water. 🛛 🕐 🗸	not have a large volume of water.	
4. These rivers form vast alluvial plains by	4. The rivers do not bring fertile alluvium and	
depositing sediments.	do not form alluvial plain.	
5. Indus and Ganga are examples of	5. Narmada and Tapi are examples of	
Himalayan rivers.	peninsular rivers.	

Q5. Compare the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of Peninsular plateau. Ans.

West flowing rivers	East flowing rivers	
1. These rivers flow westwards very swiftly. 1. These rivers flow eastward. They are the		
The Narmada and the Tapi flow through rift	Mahanadi , the Godawari , the Krishna and	
valley.	the Kauveri.	
2. These rivers have small courses and basins. 2.	ave small courses and basins. 2. These rivers have long course, large basins and deep valleys.	
3. These rivers do not form deltas, however	3. These rivers form deltas at their mouth.	
form estuaries.		
4. These rivers finally fall into the Arabian sea.	4. These rivers finally fall into the Bay of	
	Bengal.	

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#### Q6. Why are rivers important for the country's economy?

Ans. Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout human history. Water is the basic natural resource, essential for various human activities. 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. Regions having rivers are usually of great scenic and recreational value and hence, serve as good tourist spots.

Note: With the help of internet do bookwork yourself including map work and project work of this chapter.





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#### **DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

#### **CHAPTER: 3 (NATURAL DISASTER)**

#### VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

#### 1. What is the difference between hazard and disaster?

**Ans.** Hazard is a situation that poses a level of threat to life , health, property or environment. A hazard becomes a disaster when it hits an area affecting the normal life.

Disasters occur when hazards meet vulnerable situations. A disaster is a natural, manmade or technological event that causes significant physical damage or destruction, widespread loss of life or drastic change to the environment. Disasters can destroy the economic, social and cultural life of people.

#### 2. What do you understand by a natural disaster? Enlist few.

**Ans.** Natural disaster in an event that is caused by natural hazards and leads to loss of life and damage to physical infrastructure and environment. Examples of natural disasters are 2004 Indian ocean Tsunami, 2005 Muzaffarabad earthquake, 2005 Waltengo snow avalanche, 2010 cloud burst in Leh, landslides etc.

#### 3. Write down some events of earthquakes in India?

Area	Year	Magnitude
Rann of Kutch	1819	8.0
Assam	1897	8.7
Kangra	1905	8.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1950	8.5
Uttrakashi	1991	7.0
Kutch(Gujarat)	2001	7.7
Indinesia(Indian Tsunami) 🔪	2004	9.3
Sikkim	2011	6.9

#### **Ans.** Some important earthquakes in India are;

#### 4. What is the difference between drought and famine?

**Ans.** Drought is a condition when an area gets deficient in its water supply which may be surface water or ground water. Cracks are seen on ground in adverse conditions due to very high deficiency of water and water table also depletes further.

Famine is a widespread scarcity of food, caused by several factors including crop failure, over population or government policies. This phenomenon is usually accompanied or followed by regional malnutrition, starvation, epidemic and increased mortality.

#### 5. Illustrate briefly how an earthquake occurs.

**Ans.** An earthquake is a sudden shaking of earth's surface due to release of energy in the Earth's crust. This energy is released when two parts of the tectonic plates move suddenly in relation to each other along a fault.

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#### LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.

#### 1. What do we understand by Mitigation? Give some examples.

**Ans.** Any action taken to minimize the extent and effect of a disaster or potential disaster is known as mitigation. Mitigation can take place before, during or after a disaster, but the term is most often used to refer to action against potential disasters. Mitigation is important because it helps to reduce the impact of disasters and reduces loss of life and property. Some examples are:

- a) Training in disaster management
- b) Regulating land use
- c) Public education
- d) Raising awareness
- e) Hazard mapping.

## 2. List some of the major natural disasters that are likely to occur in hilly regions. Elaborate any one of them.

**Ans.** Some of the major natural disasters likely to occur in hilly regions are: Landslides, Avalanche, earthquake, volcanic eruption.

A landslide is a geological phenomenon which includes the movement of a mass of soil, rock or debris down slope. Landslides are caused due to heavy rainfall, snowfall or earthquakes. Landslides are mostly observed to affect hilly areas and are recurring phenomenon occurring in all parts of India, from Kerala to Himalayas. Areas prone to landslides include Eastern and

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Western ghats, the Nilgiris, the Vindhyas and the Himalayas. The major consequences of landslides include: Blocking of dams, Overflowing of lakes, Disruption of vehicular movements, Risk of life and accidents, Loss of vegetation and infrastructure.

#### 3. What is a drought? Describe how it can be prevented?

**Ans.** Drought is a condition when an area gets deficient in its water supply which may be surface water or ground water. Cracks are seen on ground in adverse conditions due to very high deficiency of water and water table also depletes further.

Prevention of drought:

- a) Grow more trees and save water to prevent drought.
- b) Develop irrigation facilities by building dams and indulge in rain water harvesting.
- c) Spraying water on the base of the plants so that less water is consumed.
- d) Use of drought resistant crops.
- e) Efficient water canal system management.
- f) Store water when get a good rainfall.

## 4. What are the relief steps that need to be taken in the after math of landslides or snow avalanches?

**Ans.** The relief steps that need immediately after the events are the reduction of losses( life as well as property), to rehabilitate and reconstruct quickly, to reduce hardship to the affected community and wisely reduce the adverse impacts during any future recurrence of disaster. Essentially, the relief steps comprise the following:

- a) Search and rescue
- b) Medical assistance to the injured
- c) Disposal of dead
- d) Food and water
- e) Emergency shelter for the homeless
- f) Opening up access roads if blocked; and restoration of communication channels
- g) Psychological counseling of the survivors who have lost their close relatives





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h) Repair of houses and assistance to restart economic activity to restore regular work and income.

i) Reconstruction through proper planning.

5. Describe some of the safety measures that should be adopted during an earthquake.Ans. Following are some of the measures that should be adopted during an earthquake:i) Stay calm! If you are indoors, stay inside. It you are outside, stay outside.

ii) If you are indoors, stand against a wall near the center of the building, stand in a doorway or crawl under heavy furniture. Stay away from windows and outside doors.

iii) If you are outdoors, stay in the open away from power lines or anything that might fall. Stay away from buildings.

iv) If in an automobile, stop in a safe place available, preferably an open area.

v) Do not use elevators while coming out of a building instead use stair cases.

vi) Watch for high book cases, shelves and other other things which might slide or topple.