

WATER RESOURCES OF INDIA

MCQ

① Which of the following is a Trans-Himalayan river?

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Yamuna
- (c) Sutlej
- (d) Ravi

→ Sutlej

② Which of the following rivers is not a tributary of Ganga?

- (a) Gomati
- (b) Gandak
- (c) Kosi
- (d) Ghagra

→ Ghagra.

③ Which of the following rivers lies in a rift valley?

- (a) Luni
- (b) Chambal
- (c) Son
- (d) Tapi

→ Tapi

④ Narmada originates from its source situated in the state of:

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) UP
- (c) MP
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

→ Madhya Pradesh

⑤ The Jog falls are situated on the

- (a) Tapi river
- (b) Sharavati river
- (c) Cauvery river
- (d) Bhima river

→ Sharavati R.

⑥ Why is the Delta of the Indus small compared to the Delta of the Ganga?

(a) The Indus traverses a shorter distance than the Ganga.

(b) The Indus is not as broad as the Ganga

(c) The path of the Indus is through arid areas while the Ganga collects more water along its path to the sea.

(d) None of the above

→ The path of the Indus is through arid areas while the Ganga collects more water along its path to the sea.

⑦ The Indian rivers of the Indus Basin are:

(a) Sutlej, Beas & Ravi (b) Ganga, Beas and Sutlej

(c) Betwa, Son and Kosi (d) Gomati, Kosi, Gandak

→ Sutlej, Beas & Ravi

⑧ Beas flows through the state of

(a) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan

(b) Punjab, Haryana, Jammu

(c) Punjab, Himachal Pradesh

(d) Punjab and Haryana

→ Punjab, Haryana

⑨ R. Cauveri flows through the states of:-

(a) H.P., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu

(b) Karnataka, Kerala, TN

(c) M.P., Gujarat, TN

(d) Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra P.

→ Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu

⑩ Ganga beyond Farakka, when it enters Bangladesh, is known as

→ Padma

11) which of the following has almost same point of beginning?

- (a) Ganga, Indus (b) Ganga, Brahmaputra
(c) Beas and Tapti (d) Indus, "

→ Indus, Brahmaputra

12) The river that flows between the Vindya and Satpura mnt

- (a) Maki (b) Narmada (c) Tapti (d) Sharavati

→ Narmada

13) The Alaknanda and Bhagirathi meet at -

- (a) Prayag (b) Deva Prayag (c) Haridwar
(d) Rishikesh.

→ Deva Prayag

14) The left bank tributary of the Ganga is the

- (a) Son (b) Gomati (c) Yamuna (d) Damodar.

→ Gomati

15) The R. Chambal flows into the -

- (a) Tapi (b) Ganga (c) Yamuna (d) Narmada

→ Yamuna

16) The name 'The Gift of the Indus' is given to

- (a) UP (b) Gujarat (c) Sindh (d) Rajasthan.

→ Sindh.

17) Tapti flow into the.

- (a) Arabian Sea (b) Cambay Gulf (c) Gulf of Kutch

(d) All of these

→ Cambay Gulf.

18) The town situated at the mouth of the river Tapi is -

- (a) Surat (b) Broach (c) Honnavar (d) Jajpur

→ Surat

19) Jog falls is across the river

- (a) Sharavati (b) Cauvery (c) Krishna (d) Godavari

→ Sharavati

20) The source of Godavari is.

- (a) Amarkantak (b) Triambak (c) Mahabaleswar
(d) Nasik

→ Triambak

21) Achalpatnam is located at the mouth of

- (a) Tapi (b) Cauvery (c) Krishna (d) Godavari

→ Krishna

22) ... main tributary of the Cauvery is the

- (a) Parna (b) Vennar (c) Vettar (d) Coleroon

→ Coleroon

23) Purna is another name of the

- (a) Ganga (b) Cauvery (c) Vaighi (d) Tamiraparani

→ Tamiraparani

24) Vaigal river rises in the

- (a) Coorg (b) Agastya Hills (c) Cardamon Hills
(d) Anaimudi

→ Cardamon Hills.

25) Dam across Periyar is at.

- (a) Amaranathi (b) Thekkady (c) Palani (d) Krishna

→ Thekkady

26) Tungbhadra flows into the river:

- (a) Godavari (b) Cauvery (c) Palni (d) Krishna

→ Krishna

27) Imp west flowing river is.

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Cauvery (c) Krishna (d) Narmada

→ Narmada

28) Bhakra - Nangal is a ——— project.

- (a) Multipurpose (b) power (c) irrigation (d) none.

→ Multipurpose.

29) Mettur is the most imp multipurpose project for the state of:

- (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka (c) AP (d) Tamil Nadu

→ Tamil Nadu.

30) Kool Project is a joint venture of

- (a) India, Bangladesh (b) India, Nepal
(c) India, Bhutan (d) Bhutan, Nepal

→ India, Nepal.

31) Bharamudram fall is across river:

- (a) Godavari (b) Krishna (c) Sharavati (d) Cauvery

→ Cauvery

32) The Ganga enters the great plains at:

- (a) Agra (b) Allahabad (c) Patna (d) Haridwar

→ Haridwar

33) The peninsular rivers have their source in the

- (a) Satpura (b) Western Ghats (c) Himalayas (d) Bay of Bengal

→ Western Ghats

34) The most imp tributary of the Ganga is.
(a) Tapti (b) Yamuna (c) Periyar (d) None of these

→ Yamuna

35) The r. Narmada and Tapti flow into the Gulf of
(a) Bay of Bengal (b) Kutch (c) Mannar (d) Khambhat

→ Khambhat

36) Yamuna joins the Ganga at
Delhi (b) Haridwar (c) Allahabad (d) Calcutta.

→ Allahabad.

37) The northern channel of Cauvery is called
(a) Hemavathi (b) Coleroon (c) Bharani (d) Son

→ Coleroon

38) The river Krishna enters the Bay of Bengal near:
(a) Hyderabad (b) Vijayawada (c) Masulipatnam (d) Nellore

→ Vijayawada

39) The biggest artificial reservoir is -

(a) Nizam Sagar (b) Govind Vallab Pant Sagar
(c) Stanley Reservoir (d) Govind Sagar Lake

→ Govind Vallab Pant Sagar.

40) Rihand Project is mainly a _____ project.

(a) Drinking (b) Irrigation (c) Power (d) Multipurpose.

→ Multipurpose.

41) This flow through a rift valley

(a) Ganga (b) Mahanadi (c) Tapti (d) Nagarjuna Sagar
Luni

→ Tapti

42) A dam is located at Sambalpur on the Mahanadi river -

(a) Damodar (b) Bhakra (c) Hirakud (d) Nagarjuna Sagar

→ Hirakud.

43) River Damodar is a tributary of

→ Ganga

Compare and contrast North India and Peninsular Indian river system.

North Indian River System

① R. Brahmaputra, R. Indus are the ~~NIRS~~ north Indian river

② Most of the rivers are antecedent they are pre-existing Himalayan rivers.

③ Himalayan rivers are snowfed. So they are perennial

④ They are long

⑤ They are ideal as they show distinct upper, middle, and lower courses.

⑥ Perennial river favour irrigation.

⑦ Rivers are navigable

⑧ Large no. of tributary

Peninsular river system.

① Godavari, Krishna and ~~Kaveri~~ are the peninsular river system

② Most of the rivers are consequent and have their sources on the western Ghats

③ These rivers are rainfed so they are non-perennial.

④ They are short.

⑤ They are not ideal.

⑥ Doesn't favour in irrigation.

⑦ Not navigable

⑧ Less no. of tributary

What is an inland river? Give example.

The river that drain into a lake and has a very short course is called inland river.

Eg: R. Luni.

Define MRVP? What are the objectives of MRVP

The river valley projects which serve manifold benefits such as flood control,

Irrigation, generation of hydro power, pisciculture, navigation, afforestation, control of soil erosion, supply of drinking water etc. are known as Multipurpose River Valley Project (MRVP)

The objectives are -

- 1) To control flood.
- 2) To produce electricity
- 3) To provide sufficient water to irrigate the farms
- 4) To provide water for pisciculture i.e. rearing of fish.
- 5) To develop tourism.
- 6) To provide sufficient water for navigation.
- 7) To materialize soil conservation.

Describe the course of R. Indus and R. Brahmaputra

River Indus

The river rises in the Sangokhabab glacier in Kailash range in Tibet. It flows westward in Jammu and Kashmir between Karachoram and Ladakh ranges. Near Nanga Parbat it turns through a deep gorge and enters Pakistan and drains into Arabian Sea. It has only its left bank tributaries in India. ~~Sutlej~~ Its main tributaries are Sutlej flowing through Punjab plain, Beas flowing through the border of J&K, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum and R. Indus in J&K.

R. Brahmaputra

The river Brahmaputra rises from Chemayungdeng

in Kailash range located 90 km south-east of Rakshas Tal and Mansarovar in Tibet where it is known as Tsangpo. Near Namcha Barwa peak it turns southward through a deep gorge and enters Assam where it is called Dihang. The Dihang enters Assam near Sadiya, and joins Lohit and Dibang rivers on its right bank, combined flow is called Brahmaputra. At Dhubri, the Brahmaputra takes southward turn and enters Bangladesh where it is called Jamuna. There it combines with R. Padma and finally drains into Bay of Bengal forming a large delta at its mouth. It has many tributaries in its course such as Tista, Subarnasiri on its right bank and Dhansiri, Lohit on its left bank. It forms the world's largest river delta island on its mouth, Majuli in Assam.

Explain why Narmada and Tapi do not form delta.

The rivers Narmada and Tapi are the major west flowing rivers of peninsular India. These rivers drain into Gulf of Khambhat after flowing through the parts of Deccan trap region.

These rivers do not form any delta

because -

① These two rivers have high velocity even at

their mouth because of the presence of western ghat. Thus there is no chance of deposition of sediments at their mouth.

(2) These rivers flow over the plateau of hard rocks. Thus they can't gather much sediments on their mouth.

(3) These rivers have less no. of tributaries. So there is less ^{hard} sediment of collection & sediments for the rivers.

(4) Arabian Sea waves are much stronger which do n't allow the sediments to deposit at the mouth of these rivers.

Why Narmada and Tapi are west flowing?

Narmada and Tapi flow through Deccan plateau. In the entire land the entire " " was uplifted. After sometimes only deccan trap region was uplifted and thus formed highland. As the river flows from higher slope to lower slope the river became west flowing.

Differentiate between barrages and Multipurpose Dam.

Barrages

(i) Barrages are much smaller

(ii) The water of barrages is used only for irrigation.

(iii) It serves for small area

Multipurpose Dam.

(i) They are very big in size and capacity

(ii) water can be used for many other purposes.

(iii) It serves for vast area

Write a note on rainwater harvesting in Tamil Nadu.

To recharge ground water reserve by storing rainwater is called rainwater harvesting.

Tamil Nadu Rainwater Harvesting movement was launched in 2001. It has a tremendous impact in recharging & provide RWH structures in all new building. Of total 2392457 building,

700 panchayats 229434 buildings have provided RWH structures so far. This is the outcome of the activities carried out in 700 Panchayat area to sustain momentum of the programme.

Write the course of R. Ganga.

Ganga is the principal river of India.

From source the river can be divided into three distinct courses - upper course, middle course, lower course.

Upper course -

Bhagirathi, the source of R. Ganga rises in the Gomukh Gangotri Glacier, in Uttarakhand.

It flows southwestward to meet Alakananda, near Devprayag. It also meet with Morshini and the flow is known as Ganga & flows through the Siwalik range southwards. At Haridwar the R. Ganga leaves the upper or mountainous course.

Middle course -

From Haridwar the R. Ganga flows southward and then eastward flowing through UP and Bihar. Here its main tributary like Yamuna and Son in its right bank and Gomati, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi on its left bank. Near Rajmahal hills, then the river enters into West Bengal.

Lower Course -

In West Bengal river Ganga flows eastward and receives its important tributary Mahananda on its right bank. Near Dhubri West Bengal it is divided into two distributaries.

1) Padma - One of its branches flows eastward and enters into Bangladesh is called Padma. It combines with River Jamuna and flows into Bay of Bengal.

2) Bhagirathi Hugli - The other branch flows southward first as Bhagirathi and then as Hugli. It receives many tributaries like Mayurakshi, Damodar on its right bank and River Jalangi on its left bank. It finally drains into Bay of Bengal.

River Ganga along with R. Jamuna or Brahmaputra forms largest delta of the world. i.e. Sunderban Delta at its mouth.