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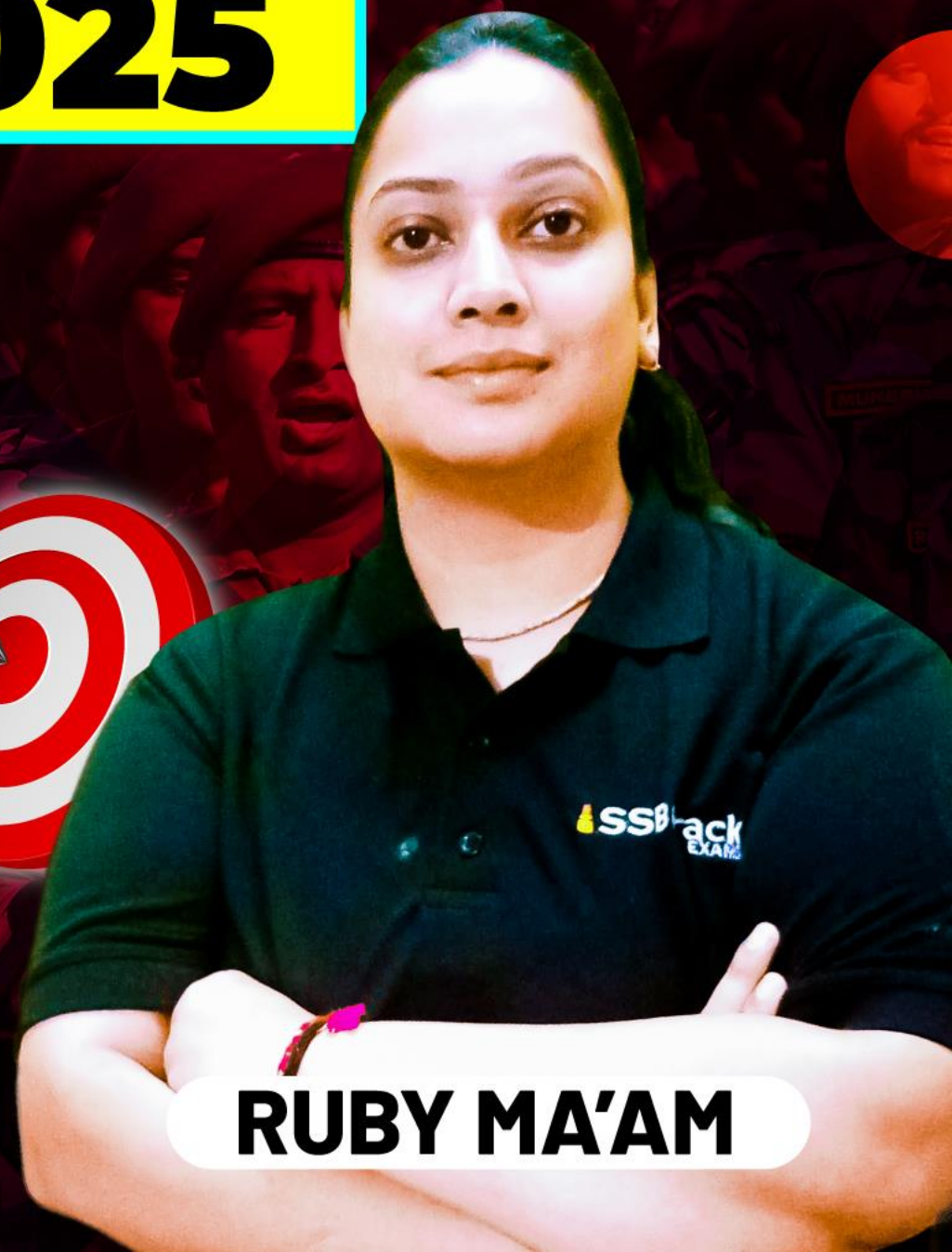
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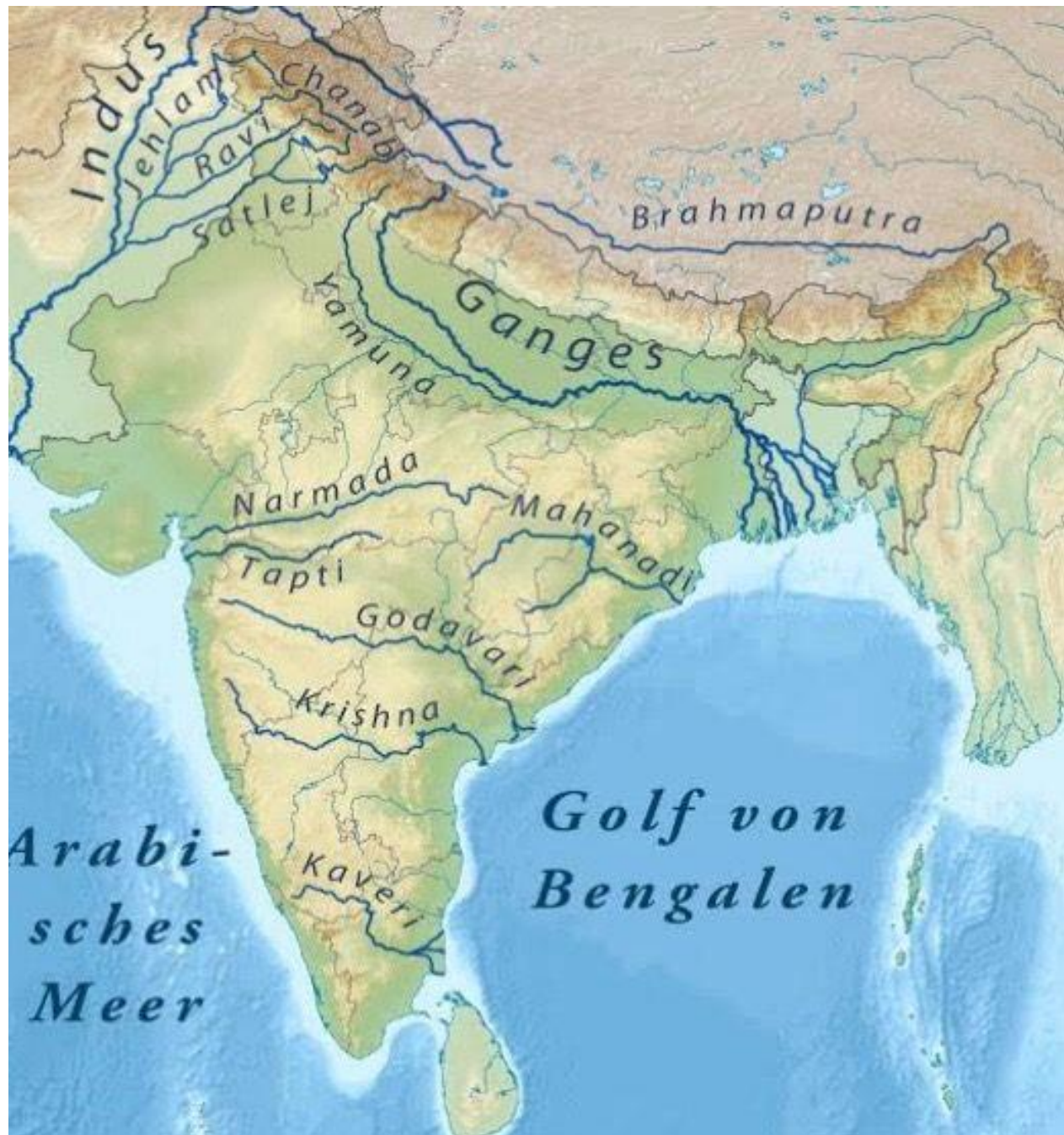


INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

CLASS 2



RUBY MA'AM



The Himalayan Rivers

The **Himalayan Rivers** Mostly Originate From **Himalayan Mountain Range**.

These Are Mostly **Perennial In Nature** Which Means **Availability Of Water**

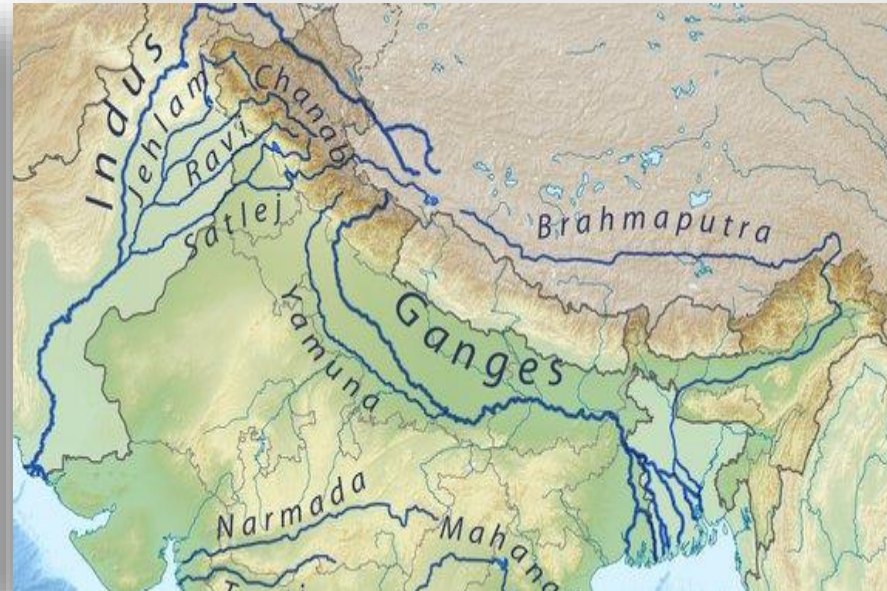
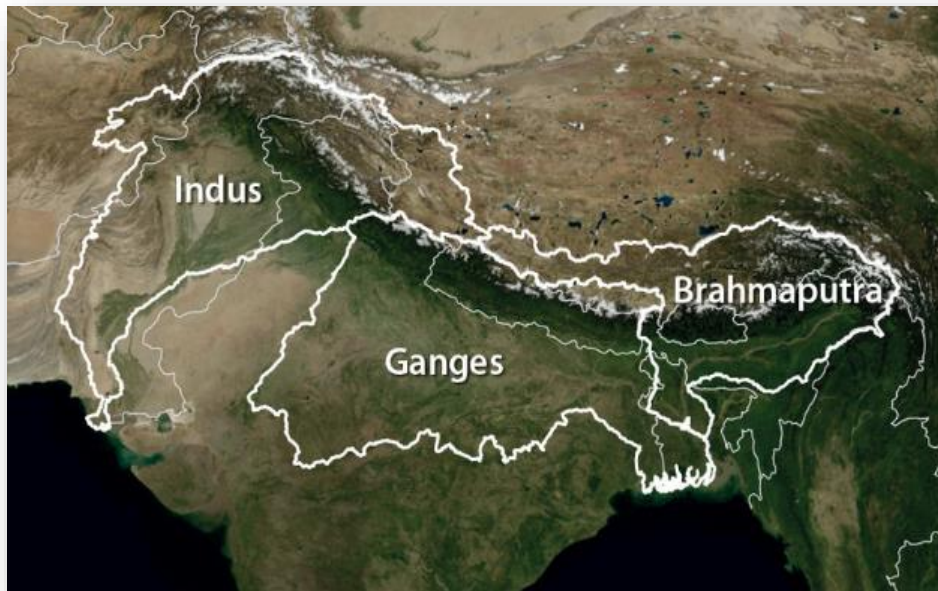
Throughout The Year As They Obtain Water From The **Large Ice Cover Of**

Great Himalayan Range.



The Himalayan Rivers

Major Rivers Of The Himalayan Are The Indus, The Ganges And The Brahmaputra. Other Important Tributaries Of This Section Are Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas And Sutlej Of Indus River System, Yamuna, Son, Ramganga, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi, Tista, Lohit, Manas, Subansiri River, etc

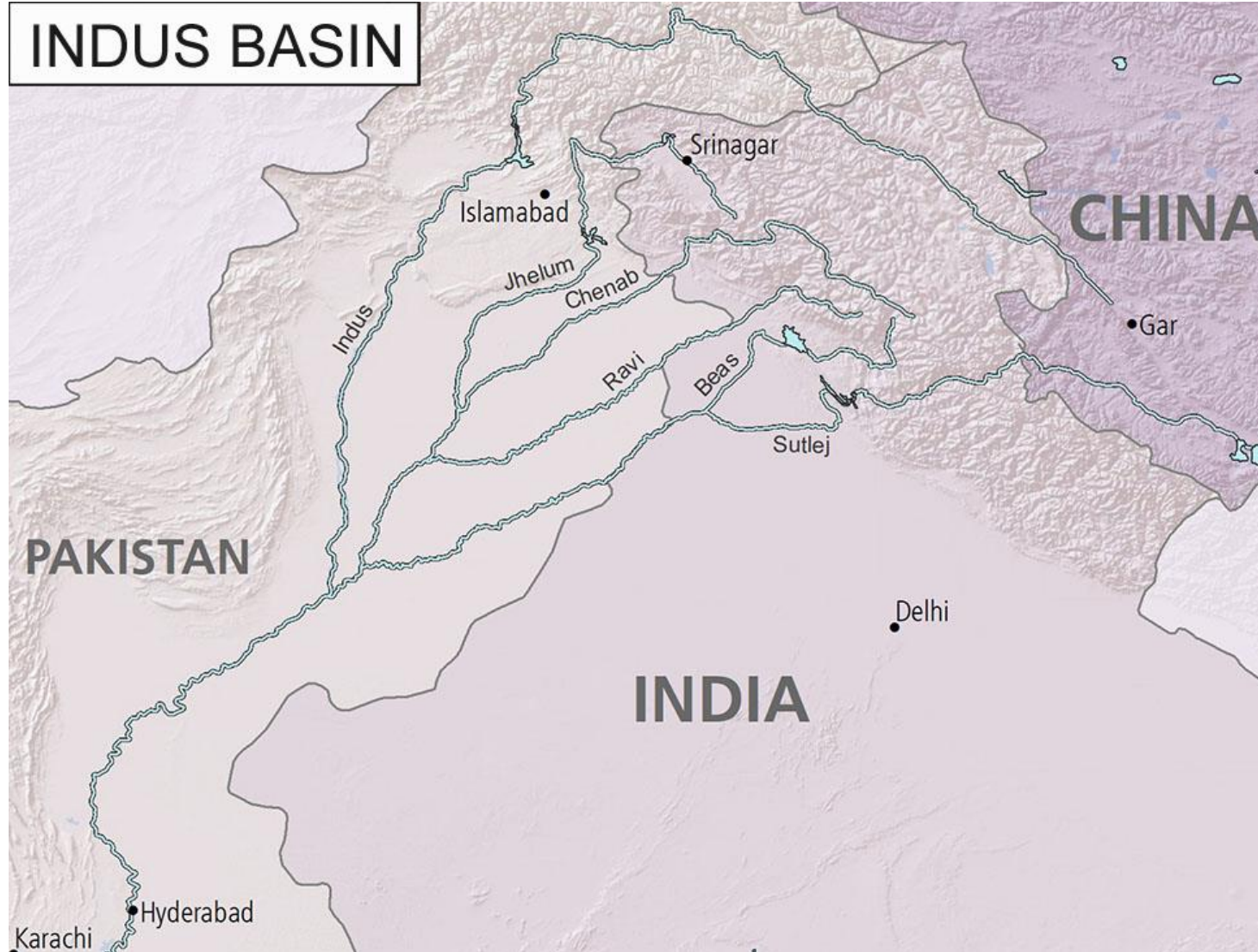


The Indus River System

In India, It Covers An Area Of 3,21,289 Sq.Km (Total Area Of 11,65,000 Sq.Km). In India, Its Length Is 1,114 Km (Total Length Is 2,880 Km) It Is Also Known As “Sindhu” And Is The Westernmost Of The Himalayan Rivers In India.



The Indus River System

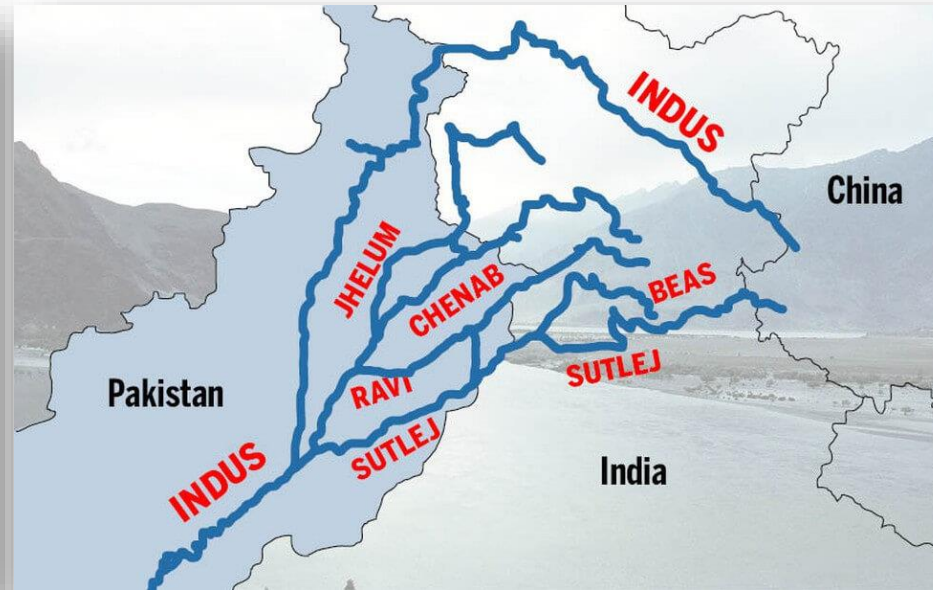


The Indus River System



The Indus River System

It Originates From A Glacier Near **Bokhar Chu** In The **Tibetan Region** At An Altitude In The **Kailash Mountain Range**. It Moves In The **North-west** Direction And Enters India In **Ladakh** & Forms A **Picturesque Gorge**. **Shyok**, **The Gilgit**, **The Zaskar**, **The Hunza** And **The Nubra** Join It.



The Indus River System

The Indus Flows Through **Gilgit & Baltistan** & Reaches The **Attock Mountains**

Where It Receives The **Kabul River On Its Right Bank**. The River Flows

Southwards, Receives **Panjnad** Near **Mithankot** In **Pakistan** (**Panjnad** : **Satluj**,

The Beas, The Ravi, The Chenab And The Jhelum) & Reaches **The Arabian Sea**.



Ravi

It Originates From **Kullu Hills** Near The **Rohtang Pass** In **Himachal Pradesh**. It Cuts A **Deep Gorge** In The **Dhaura Dhar Range** After **Crossing Chamba**. It **Enters Punjab Plains** Near **Madhopur** And Later Enters **Pakistan**. It Debouches Into The **Chenab** A Little Above **Rangpur** In **Pakistani Punjab**.



Beas

It Also Originates Near **Rohtang Pass**, Close To The Source Of The **Ravi**. It Crosses The **Dhaura Dhar Range** Through A **Deep Gorge** From **Lorji To Talwara**. It Debouches On The Plain Near **Pong** And Meets The **Sutlej River** At **Harike**. It Lies Entirely Within The **Indian Territory**.



Sutlej

It Rises From The **Mansarovar – Rakas** Lake Near **Darma Pass** In **Western Tibet**, Where It Is Also Known As **Langcher Khambab**. In **Nari Khorsan Province Of Tibet**, It Has Created An Extraordinary **Canyon**. It Is Joined By The **Spiti River** At **Namgia** Near The **Shipki La**.



Sutlej

Before Entering **The Punjab Plain**, It Cuts A **Gorge** In **Naina Devi Dhar**. It Enters The Plain At **Rupnagar (Ropar)**. It Is Joined By The **Beas At Harike**. From Near **Ferozpur To Fazilka**, It Forms The Boundary Between India And Pakistan. It Joins The **Indus** A Few Kilometers Above **Mithankot**.



Indus Water Treaty

On **19th September 1960**, This Treaty Was **Signed Between India And Pakistan**, Regarding **The Sharing Of Water Of The Indus & Its Tributaries**. The Treaty Gives **India 20% Of The Water** From The **Indus River System** And The Rest **80% To Pakistan**.

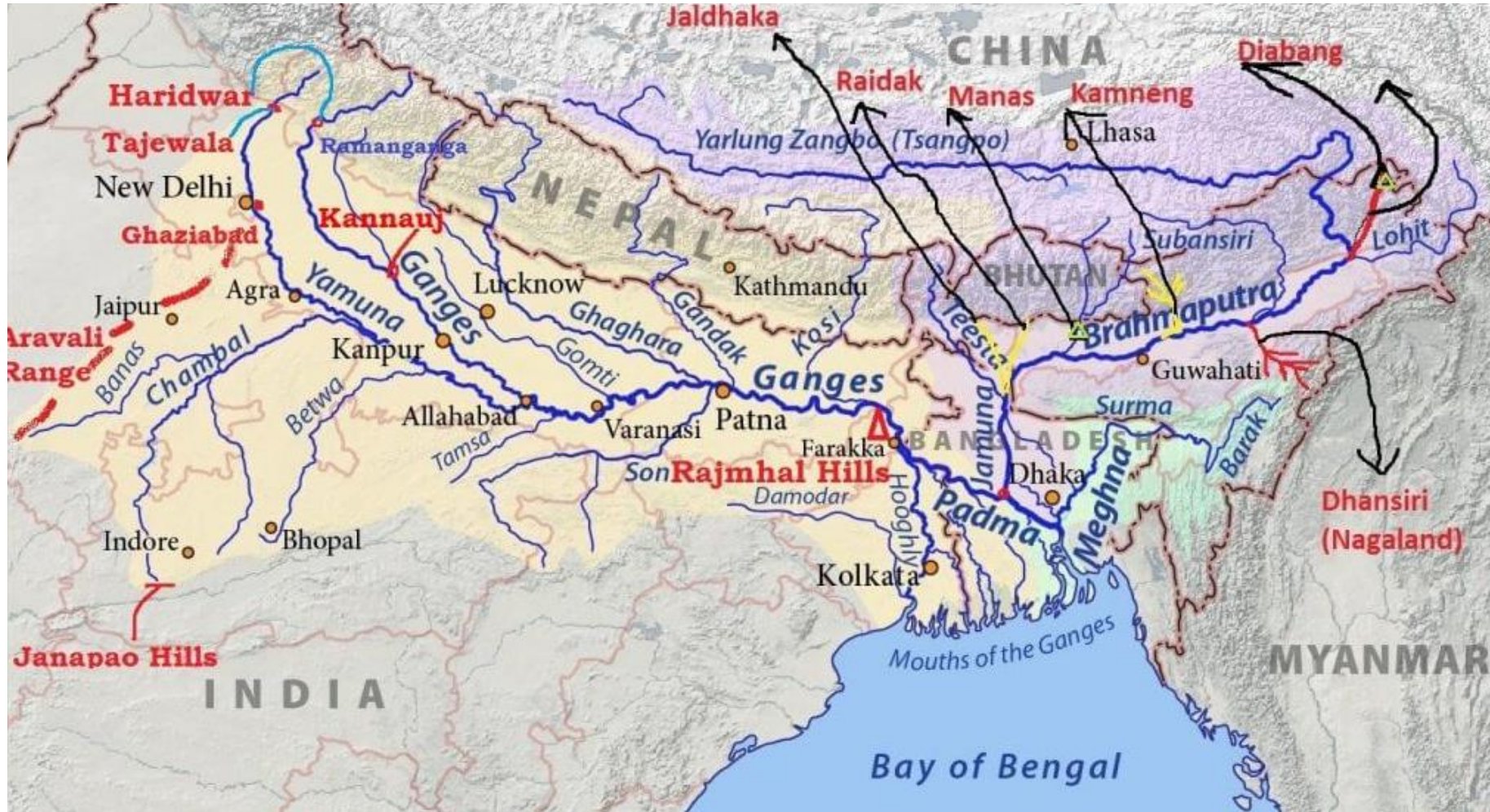


The Brahmaputra River System

It Is Flows Through **China, India And Bangladesh**. It **Originates** In The **Chemayungdung Glacier** Of The **Kailash Range** Near The **Mansarovar Lake**. It Flows **Eastwards** For A **Distance** Of Nearly **1,200 Km** In **Southern Tibet**, Where It Is Known As The **“Tsangpo”**.



The Brahmaputra River System



The Brahmaputra River System

It Becomes As A **Turbulent** And **Dynamic River** After Emerging Out Of **Deep Gorge** In The **Central Himalayas** Near **Namcha Barwa, 7,755 M.** It Enters **India** (With The Name Of **Dihang**) In **Arunachal Pradesh**. **Flowing Southwest**, It Receives **Dibang** And **Lohit** And Thereafter, It Is **Brahmaputra**.



The Brahmaputra River System

Majuli In Assam Is The Largest River Island In The World. The Brahmaputra Enters **Bangladesh Near Dhubri.** In Bangladesh, The River **Tista (From Sikkim)** Joins It On Its **Right Bank** And Thereafter, The River Is Known As **Jamuna.** The Western Branch Continues As **Jamuna** To Merge With The **Padma River.**



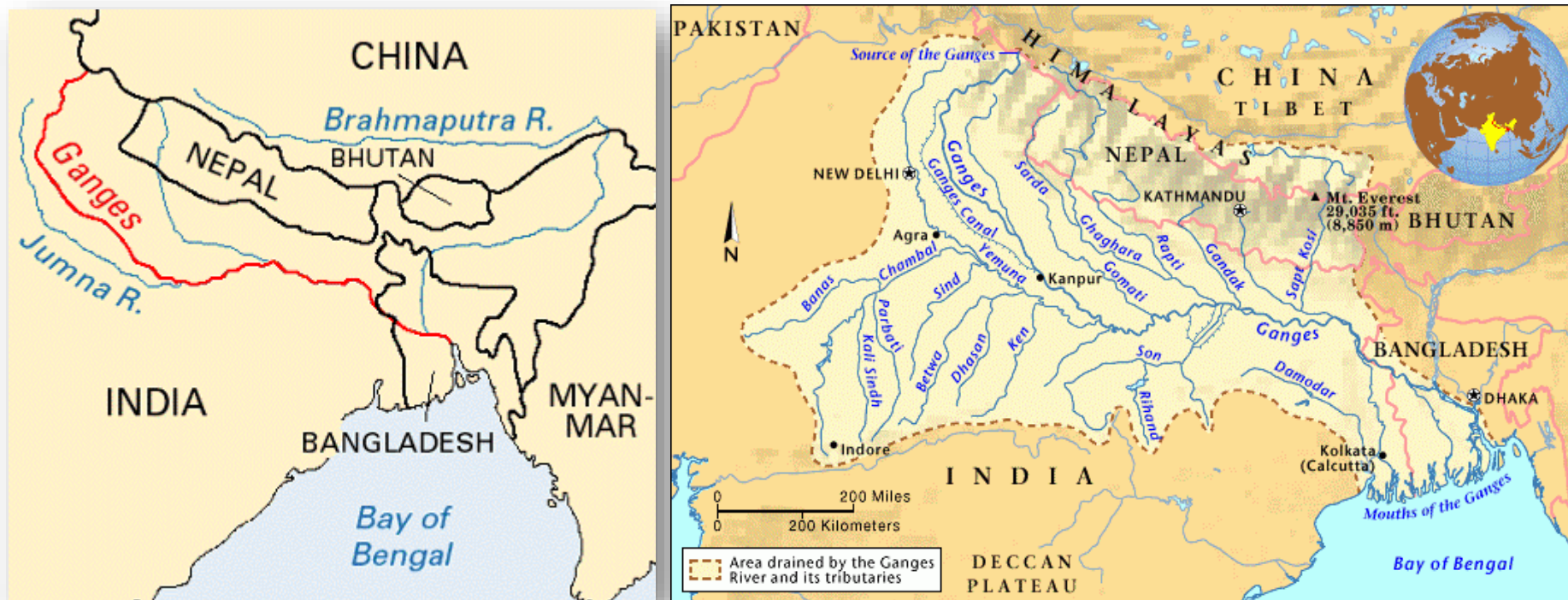
The Brahmaputra River System

The **Eastern Branch** Is Called The **Old Brahmaputra** Which Curves Southeast To Join The **Meghna River Near Dhaka**. The **Padma And Meghna Merge Near Chandpur** And Flow Out As **Meghna Into The Bay Of Bengal**.



The Ganga River System

It Is The **Largest In India**. The **Total Area Of The Ganga Basin In India Is 861,404 Sq Km** Which Accounts For **26.3% Of The Geographical Area Of The Country**. The **Ganga Basin Covers Over 12,500 Sq Km In Northern India**.

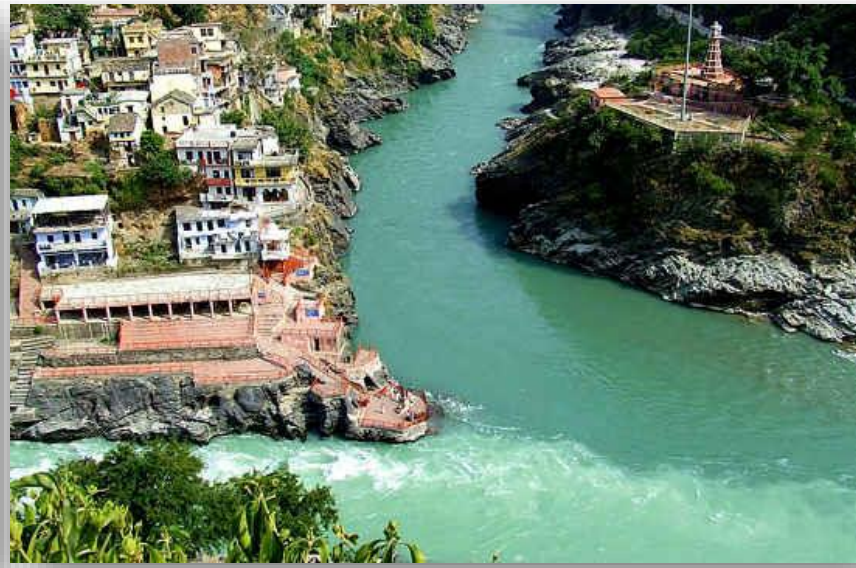


The Ganga River System



Ganga

It **Originates As Bhagirathi** From The **Gangotri Glacier**. **Alaknanda** Joins It At **Devprayag**. **Pindar River** Joins It At **Karan Prayag** And **Mandakini Or Kali Ganga** At **Rudra Prayag**. The Combined Waters Of The **Bhagirathi And The Alaknanda Flow** In The Name Of the **Ganga**, below **Devprayag**.



Ganga

It Debouches On Plain From Hills In Haridwar. It Is Joined By Yamuna In Allahabad. Beyond Farakka, It Is Known As Padma In Bangladesh. It Bifurcates Itself Into Bhagirathi- Hooghly In West Bengal And Padma - Meghna In Bangladesh.



Ganga

The **Delta** Formed By The **Ganga- Brahmaputra** Is The **Largest Delta** Of The **World** Covering An **Area Of 58,752 Sq Km**. **Sundarbans** Is A Part Of The **World's Largest Delta**. The **Total Length, 2525 Km**, Is Distributed Among States:

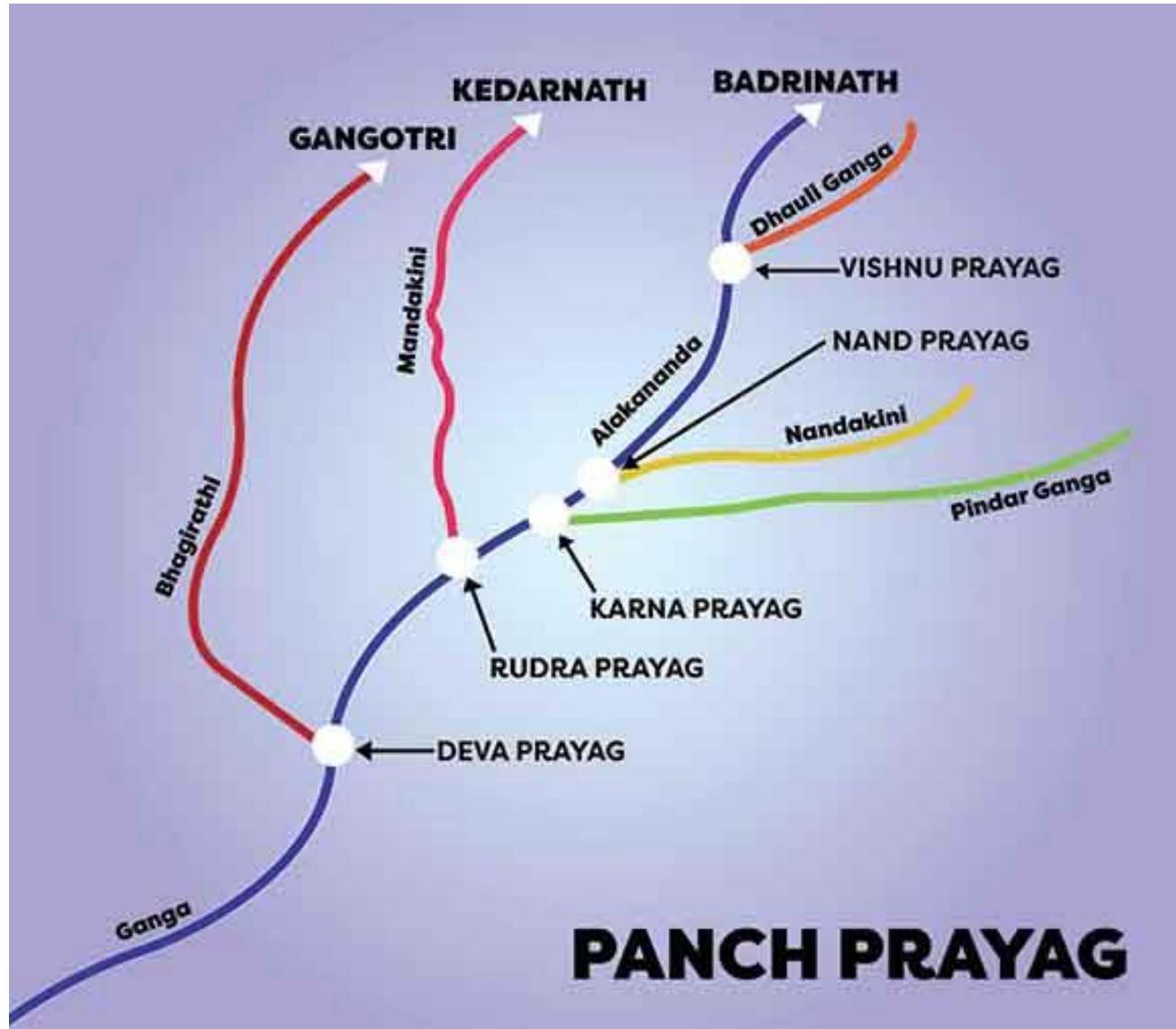
(I) **Uttar Pradesh** – 1140

(II) **W. Bengal** – 520 Km

(III) **Bihar** – 445 Km,

(IV) **Uttarakhand** – 310 Km.

The Ganga River System



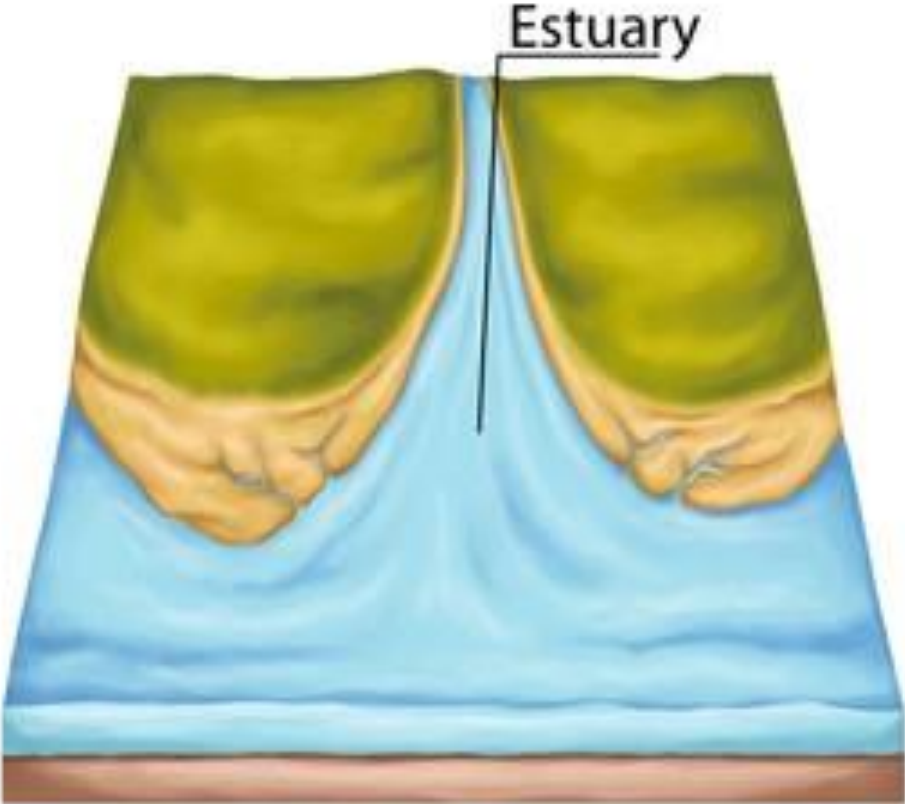
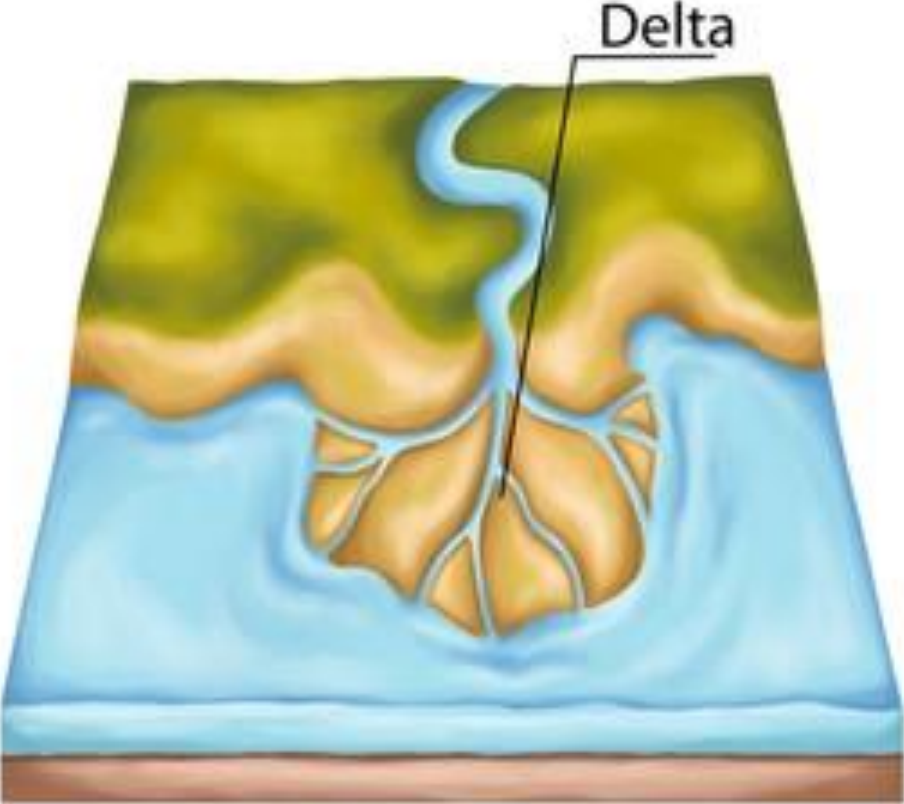
The Drainage System

Name of the river	Source	Length (in km)	Area drained (sq km)
Ganga	Gangotri Glacier at 7,010 m	2,525	861,404
Yamuna	Yamnotri Glacier at 6,330 m	1,376	366,223
Chambal	Near Mhow (Indore-M.P)	1,050	139,468
Ramganga	Garhwal district at 3,110 m	596	32,493
Ghaghra	Near Gurla Mandhota Peak	1,080	127,950
Gandak	South of Manasarovar	425 in India	46,300 (7,620 in India)
Kosi	Tibet-Nepal border at 7,620 m Sikkim-Nepal- Tibet-Himalaya	730 in India	86,900 (21,500 in India)

Difference Between Delta And Estuary

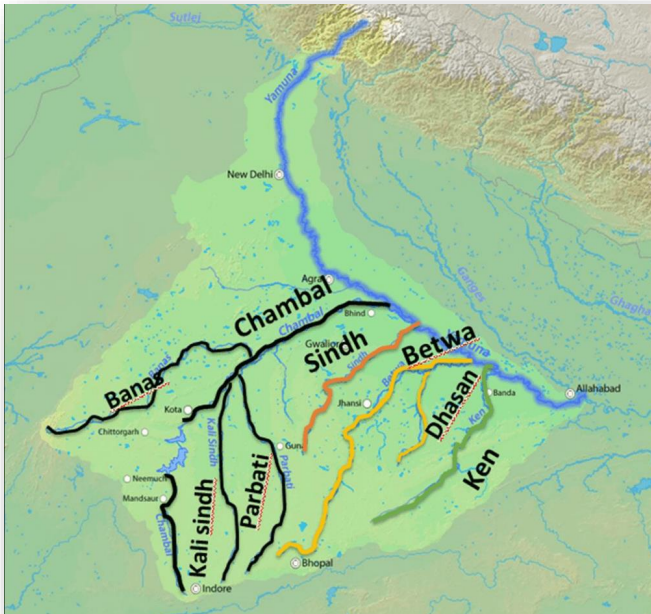
Delta	Estuary
1. The triangular deposits made by rivers at their mouth form a delta.	1. The sharp edged mouth of rivers, devoid of any deposits is known as estuary.
2. Deltas are found in the regions of tides and coastal plains.	2. Regions of high tides and rift valleys witness estuaries.
3. Deltas are fertile lands.	3. Estuary does not have fertile lands.
4. Ganga, Brahmaputra, Krishna, Kaveri and Mahanadi rivers form Delta.	4. Narmada and Tapi rivers form estuaries.

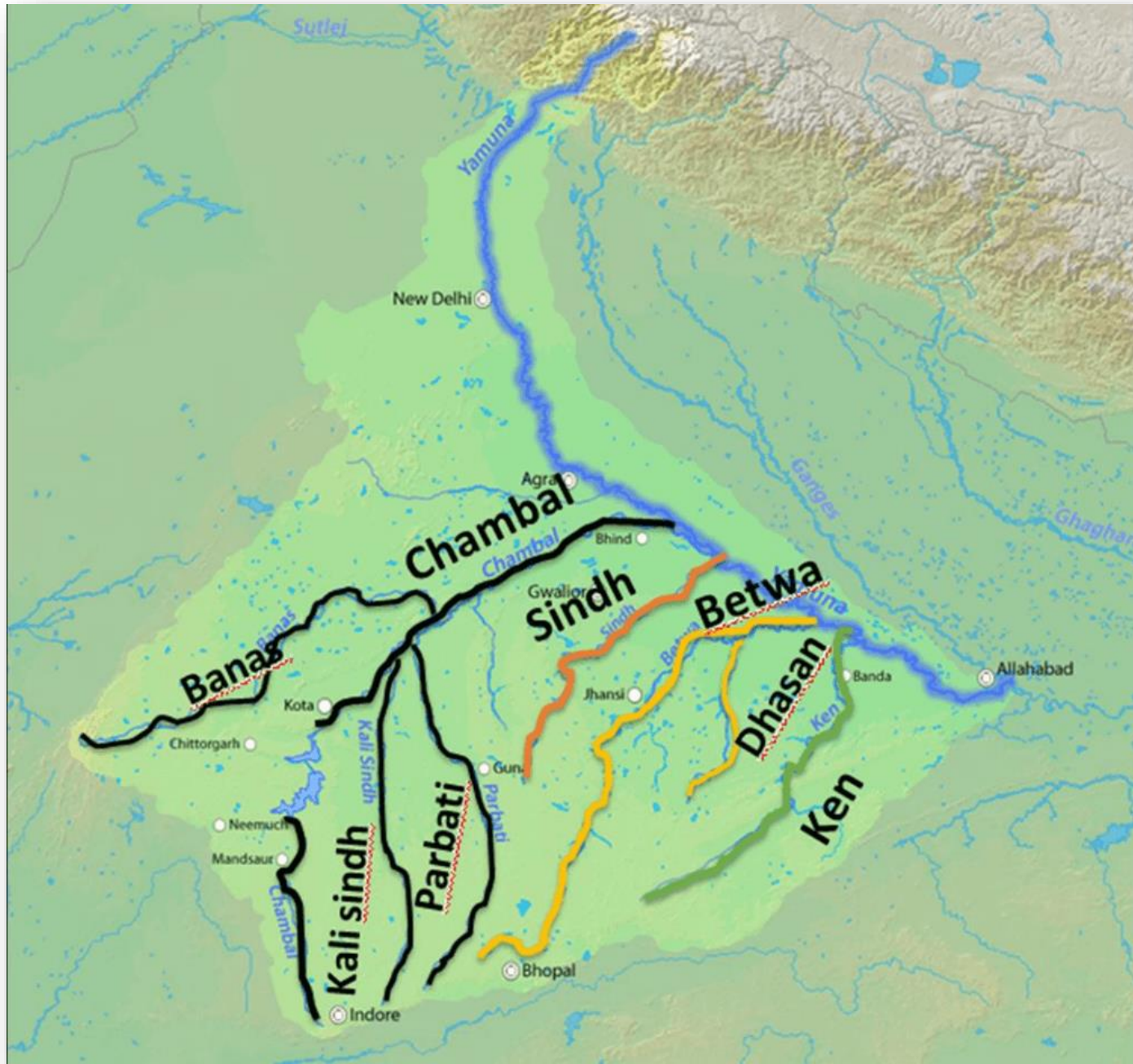
Difference Between Delta And Estuary



Yamuna

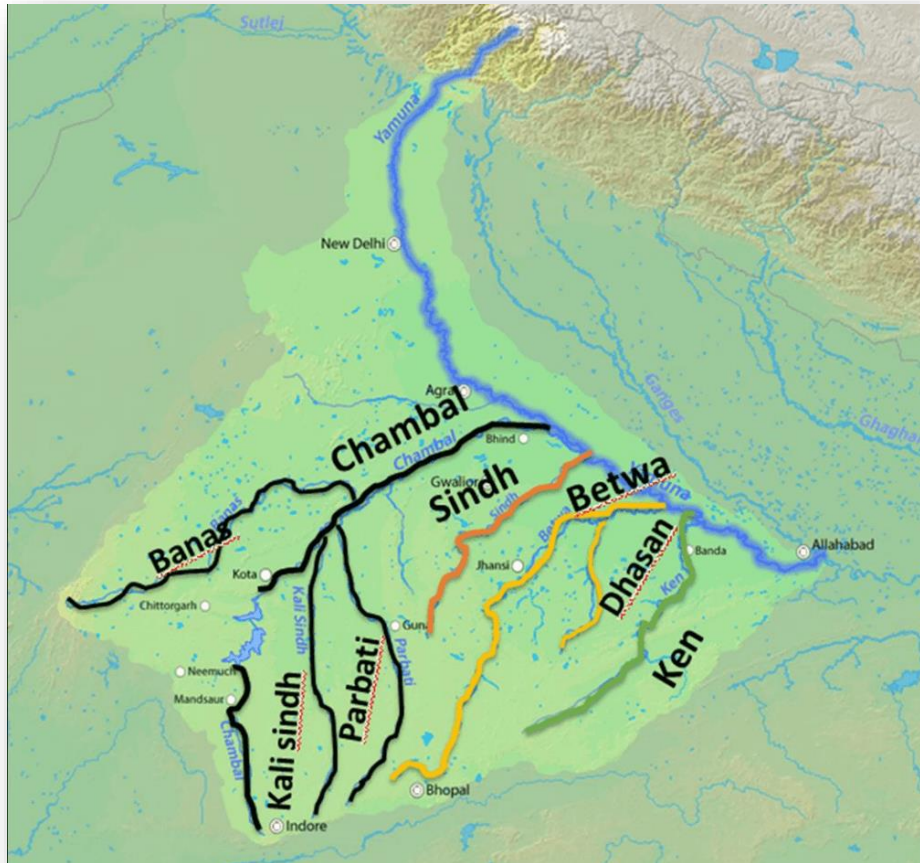
It Is The **Largest &** The Most Important Tributary Of The **Ganga**. It Originates From The **Yamunotri Glacier** On The **Bandarpunch Peak** In **Garhwal** In **Uttarakhand**. It Enters The Plains Near **Tajewala**. **Tons**, A Tributary Of It, Joins It Below **Kalsi**. The **Tons** Carries **Twice The Water** Carried By The **Yamuna**.





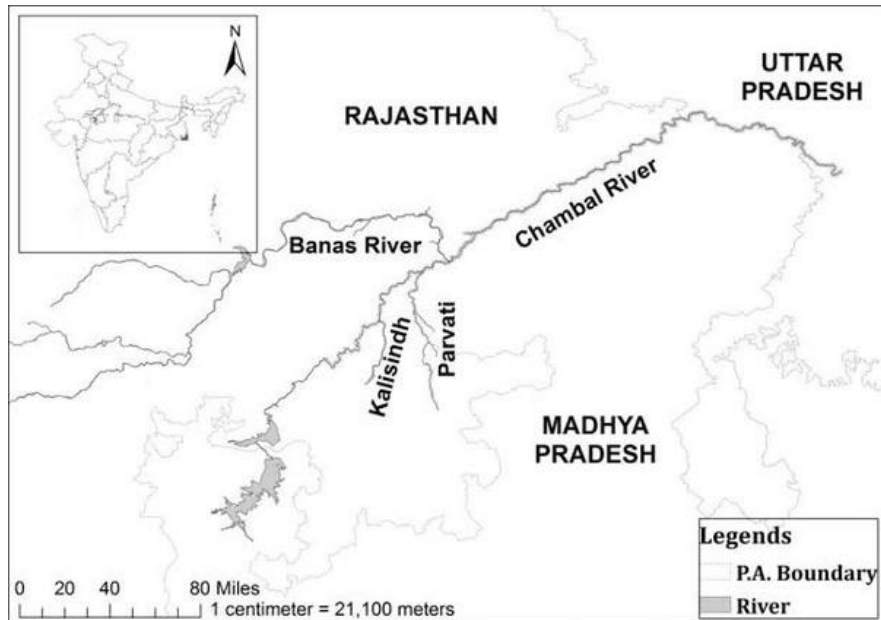
Yamuna

It Takes A **Southerly Course** Upto **Mathura** And **South Easterly** In Its Onward Journey Upto **Allahabad** Where It **Unites With The Ganga**.



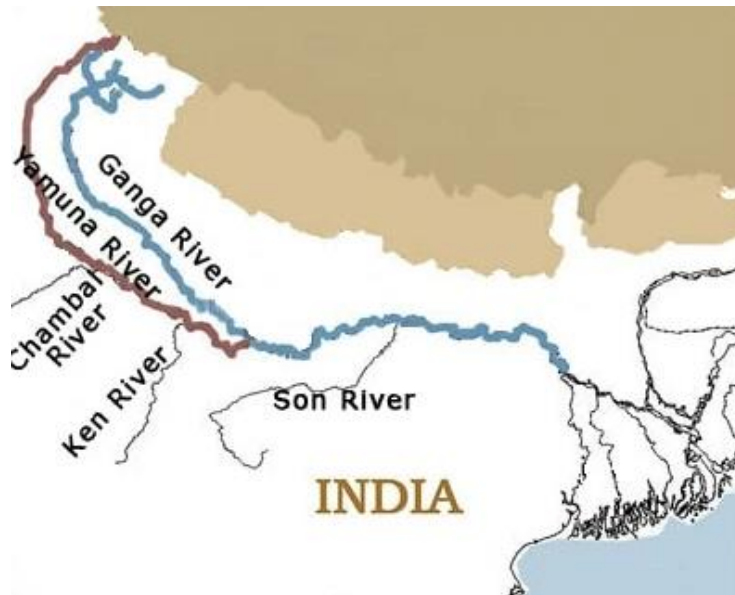
Chambal

It Rises **Near Mhow** In The **Highlands Of Janapao Hills** In **MP**. It Enters A **Gorge At Chaurasigarh**. It Joins **Yamuna** In **Etawah District** Of **Uttar Pradesh**. **Banas** Joins It Near **Sawai Madhopur**. **Betwa**, Rising In **Bhopal**, Joins The **Yamuna** Near **Hamirpur**. **Dhasan** Is An Important **Tributary** Of **Betwa**.



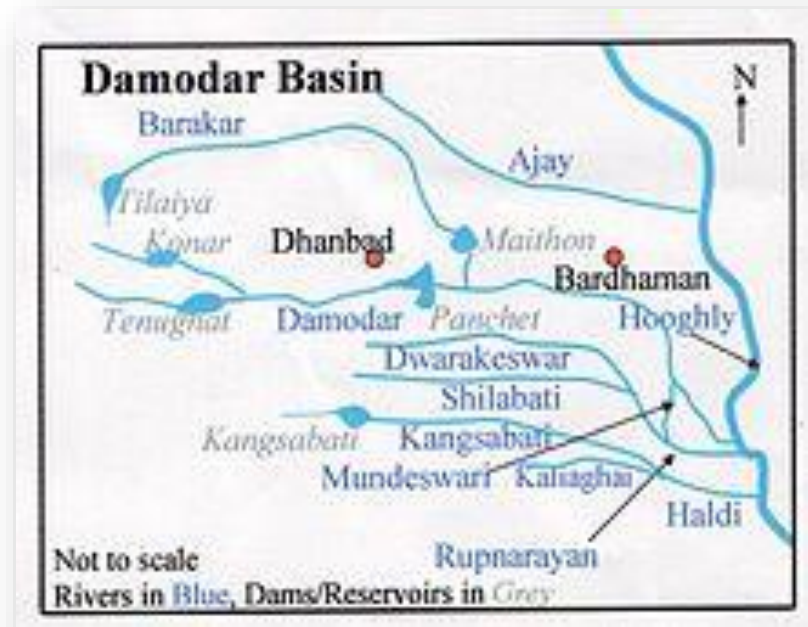
Son

It Is A **Large South Bank Tributary** Of The **Ganga**. The **Son River** Springs From The **Amarkantak Plateau**. It Joins The **Ganga** Near **Danapur** In **Patna** District. Its **Catchment Area** Is **71,259 Sq Km**. Almost All The Tributaries Join It On Its **Right Bank**. Tributaries Are **Johilla, Rihand, Kanhar** And **North Koel**.

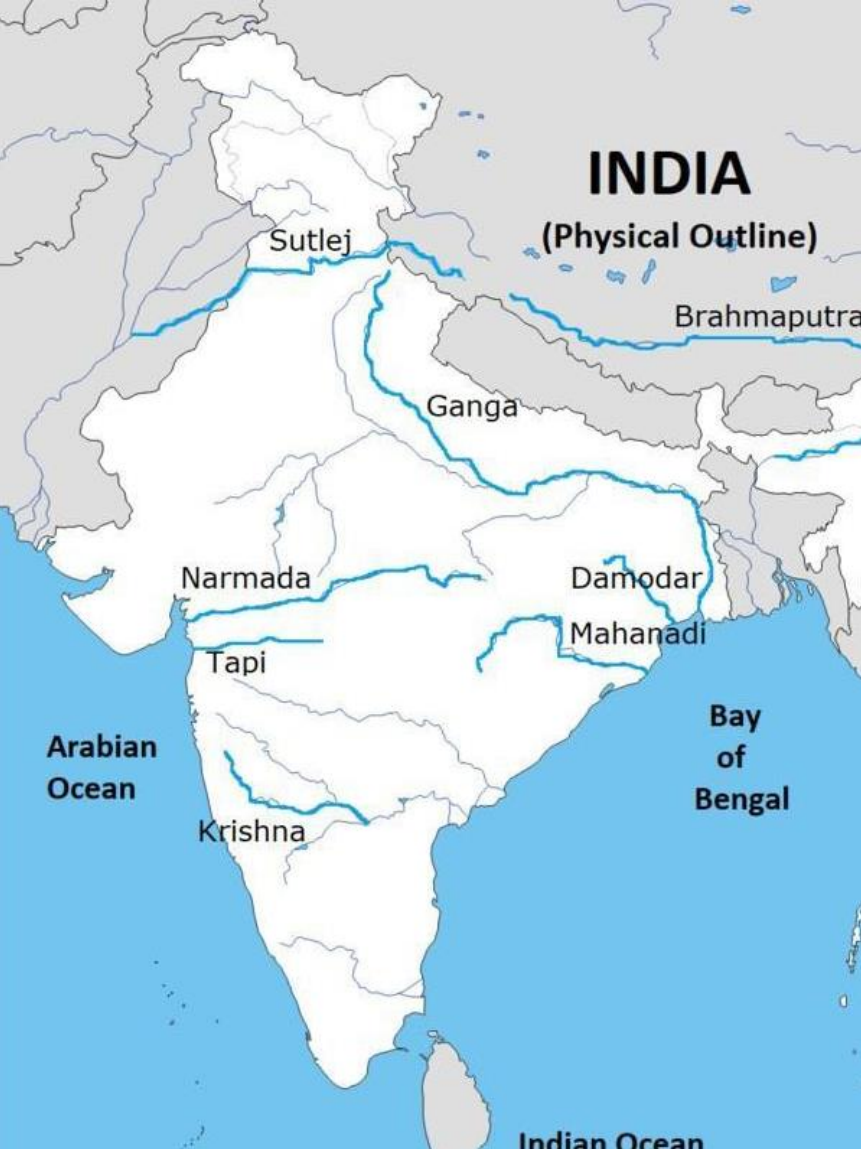


Damodar

It Rises In The Hills Of The **Chota Nagpur Plateau** And Flows Through A **Rift Valley**. It Is Also Called '**Sorrow Of Bengal**'. It Joins The **Hooghly**, **48 Km Below Kolkata**. The **Total Length** Of The River Is **541 Km**. Its **Catchment Area** Is **25,820 Sq Km**.

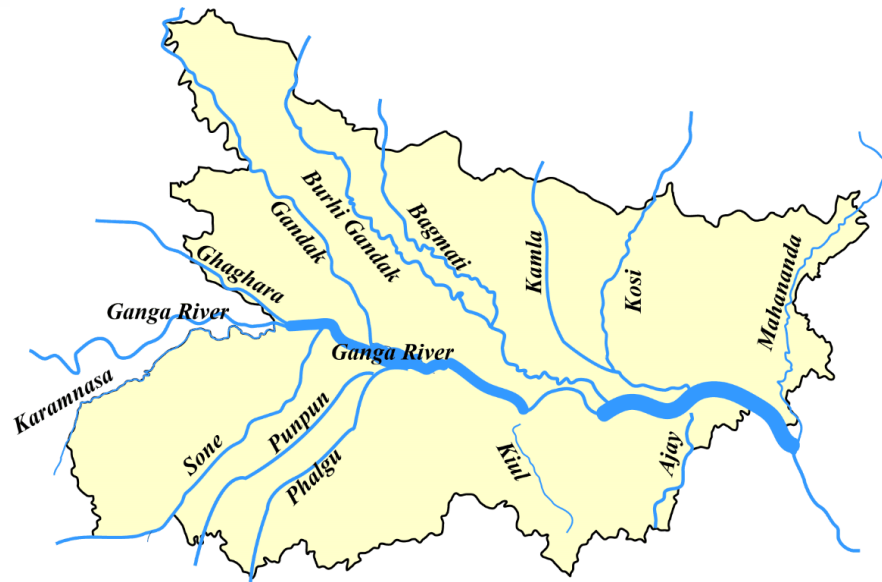


Damodar

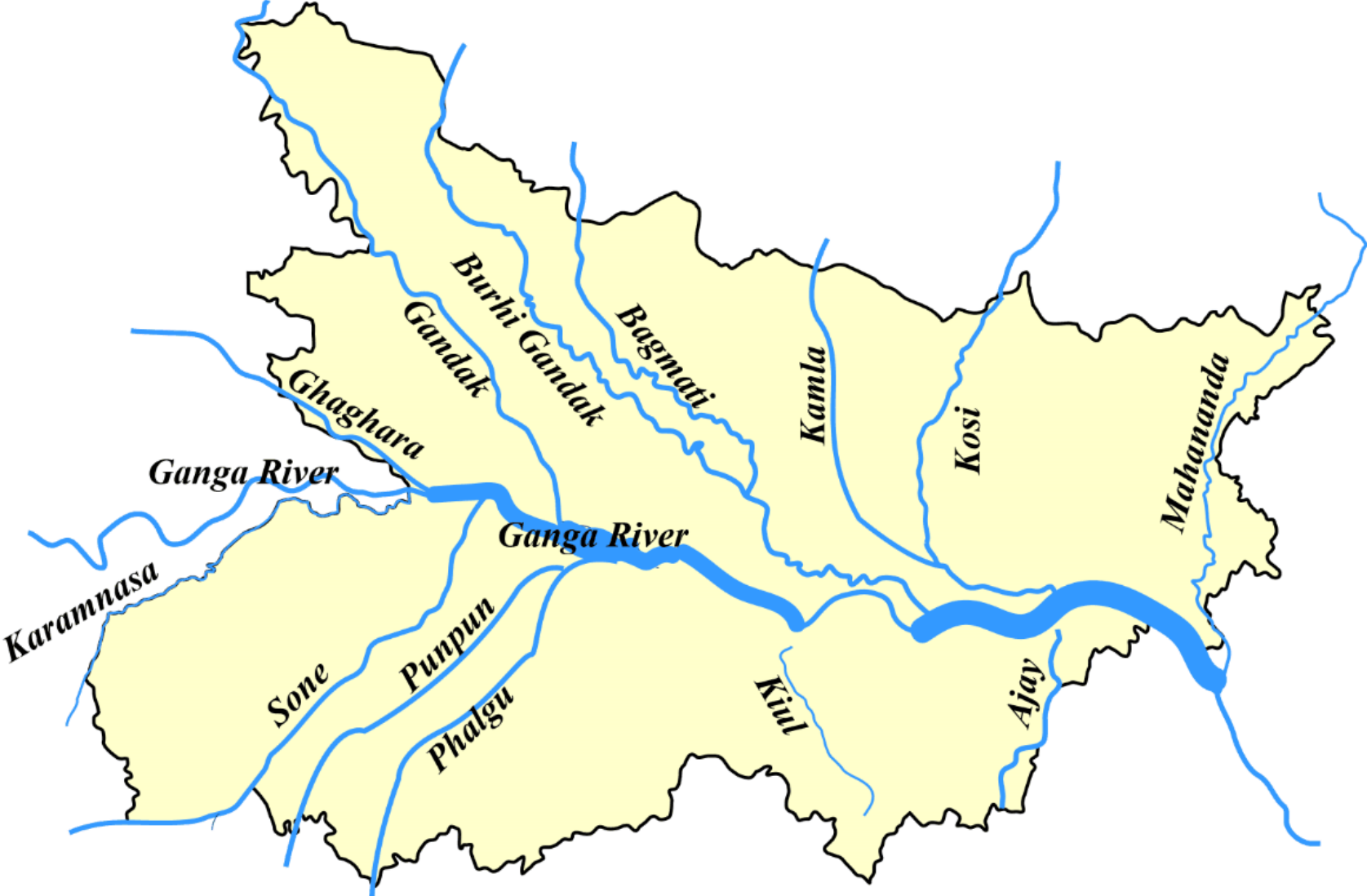


Ghaghra

It Originates Near The **Gurla Mandhota Peak, South Of Manasarovar In Tibet**. It Is Known As The **Karnali** In **Western Nepal**. It Joins **Ganga** A Few Kilometres Downstream Of **Chapra In Bihar**. The **Total Catchment Area Of The River Is 127,950 Sq Km Out Of Which 45% Is In India**.

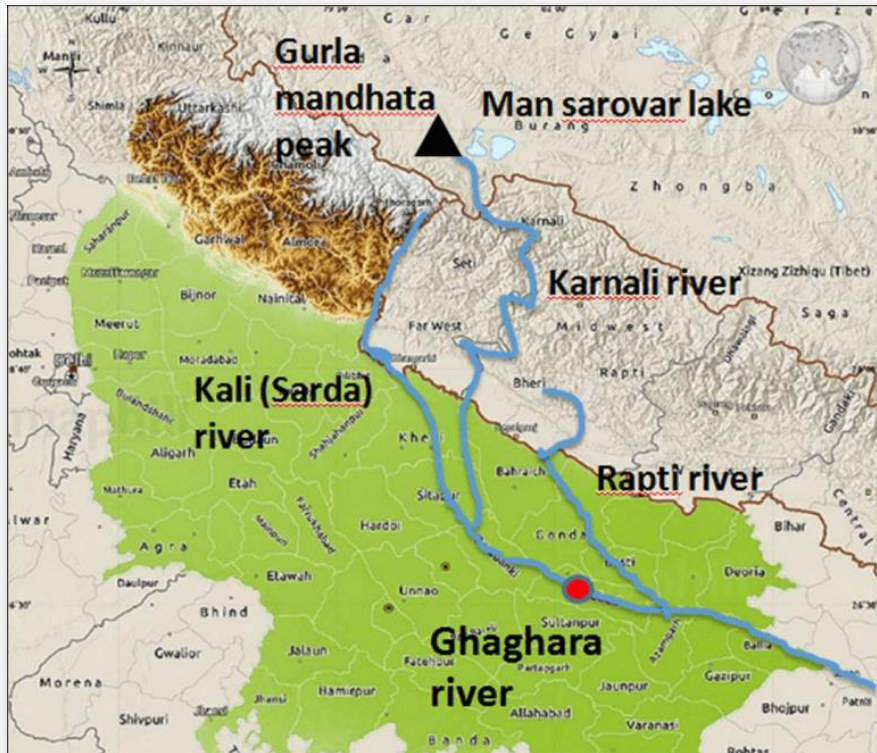


Ghaghra



Kali

It Rises In **High Glaciers Of Snow Covered Region Of Trans - himalayas**. It Forms The **Boundary Between Nepal And Kumaon**. It Is Known As The **Sarda Or Chauka** After It Reaches The **Plains Near Tanakpur**.



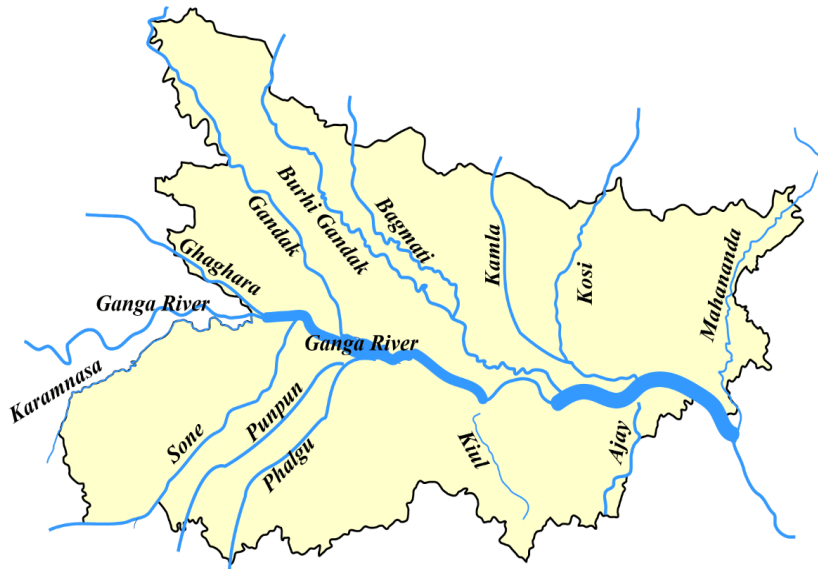
Gandak

It Originates Near The **Tibet - Nepal Border**. **Kali Gandak, Mayangadi, Bari** And **Trishuli** Are The Major Tributaries Of It. Its **Drainage Area Is 46,300 Sq Km** Out Of Which **7620 Sq Km Is In India**.



Kosi

It Consists Of **7 Streams**, Namely, **Sut Kosi, Tamba Kosi, talkha, Doodh Kosi, Botia Kosi, Arun And Tamber** And Is Known As **Saptkaushiki**. **7 Rivers Mingle** With Each Other To Form **3 Streams** Named The **Tumar, Arun And Sun Kosi**. All 3 Streams **Unite At Triveni** To Form The **Kosi**.



Peninsular Rivers

The Peninsular Rivers Are Mostly Having Their Origin From **Western Ghats** Running **Parallel** With **Western Coast** From **North To South**. They Are **Seasonal** In Nature As The **Source Of Water Is Rainfall Only**. The Rivers Form **Deltas** At Their **Mouth**.



Peninsular Rivers

Some Of The Rivers Such As **Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna And Cauvery** Are Drained Into The **Bay Of Bengal** Whereas The Other Prominent Rivers Like **Narmada And Tapi Both Fall Into The Arabian Sea.**



Narmada

It Is The Largest Of All The **West Flowing Rivers Of The Peninsula**. It Rises From The **Amarkantak Plateau In Annupur District Of Madhya Pradesh**. It Flows Through A **Rift Valley Between The Vindhyan Range On The North And The Satpura Range On The South**.



Narmada



Narmada River

Narmada

The **Dhuandhar (Clouds Of Mist) Falls** Is Formed By The **Narmada River** In **Jabalpur**. It Makes An **Estuary** Studded With Several Islands. **Aliabet** Is The **Largest Island**. The **Sardar Sarovar Project** Has Been Constructed On This River.



Tapi

It Is The **Second Largest River** Flowing **West** Of The **Indian Peninsula**. It Is Also Known As **'The Twin' Of The Narmada**. It Originates From **Multai** In **Betul District** Of **Madhya Pradesh**.



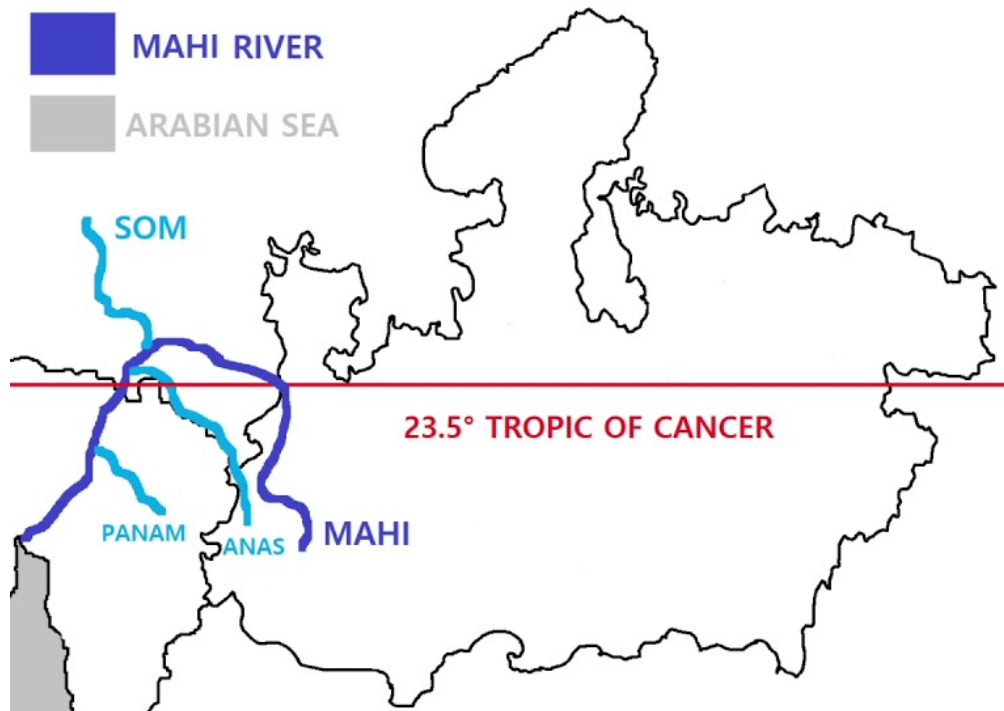
Sabarmati

This **320 Km Long River** Is The Name Given To The Combined Streams-the **Sabar** And The **Hathmati**. It Rises From The Hills Of **Mewar In The Aravalli Range**. Its Tributaries Are **Hatmati, Sedhi, Wakul, Meshwa, Vatrak, Etc.**



Mahi

It Rises In The **Vindhyan Range** And Debouches Into The **Gulf Of Khambhat**. Its **Length Is 533 Km**. It Drains An Area Of **34,862 Sq Km**. The **Main Tributaries Are Som, Anas And Panam**. **Mahi River Cuts Tropic Of Cancer Twice**.



Luni

Its **Source** Lies To The **West Of Ajmer (Rajasthan)** In The **Aravallis**. It Originates Near **Pushkar**. The River Is Known As The **Sagarmati** In Its **Upper Course** And From **Govindgarh**, Where **Sarsuti Joins It**, Becomes **Luni**. Finally, It Gets Ends In **The Rann Of Kachchh**.



Mahanadi

It Originates **Near Sihawa** In The **Raipur District Of Chhattisgarh**. Its **Length Is 851 Km** And The **Drainage Basin** Is Shared By **Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand** And **Odisha**. It passes Through **Odisha** And **Discharges** Into The **Bay Of Bengal**..



Mahanadi

It Flows **Eastwards** And Is Joined By The **Jonk And Hasdeo Rivers** Before Entering **Odisha**. Then it is Dammed By The **Hirakud Dam** Near **Sambalpur** City. The **Mahanadi** Enters The **Bay Of Bengal** Through **Several Channels** Near **Paradeep** At **False Point, Jagatsinghpur (Odisha)**.



Godavari

It Is Also Called The **Dakshin Ganga** & it Is The **Largest Peninsular River System**. The River **Originates** In The **Western Ghats Of Central India** Near **Nashik** In **Maharashtra**. It Flows **Eastwards** And Enters **Telangana State**.



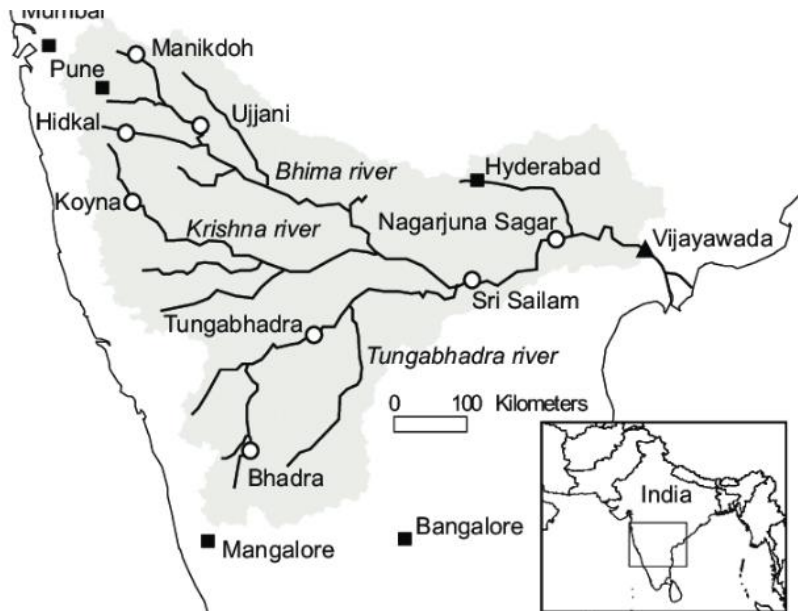
Godavari

Its Length Is **1,465 Km** And The **Drainage System** Is Shared By **Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha** And **Andhra Pradesh**. The **Penganga**, The **Indravati**, The **Pranhita** And The **Manjra** Are The **Important Tributaries**



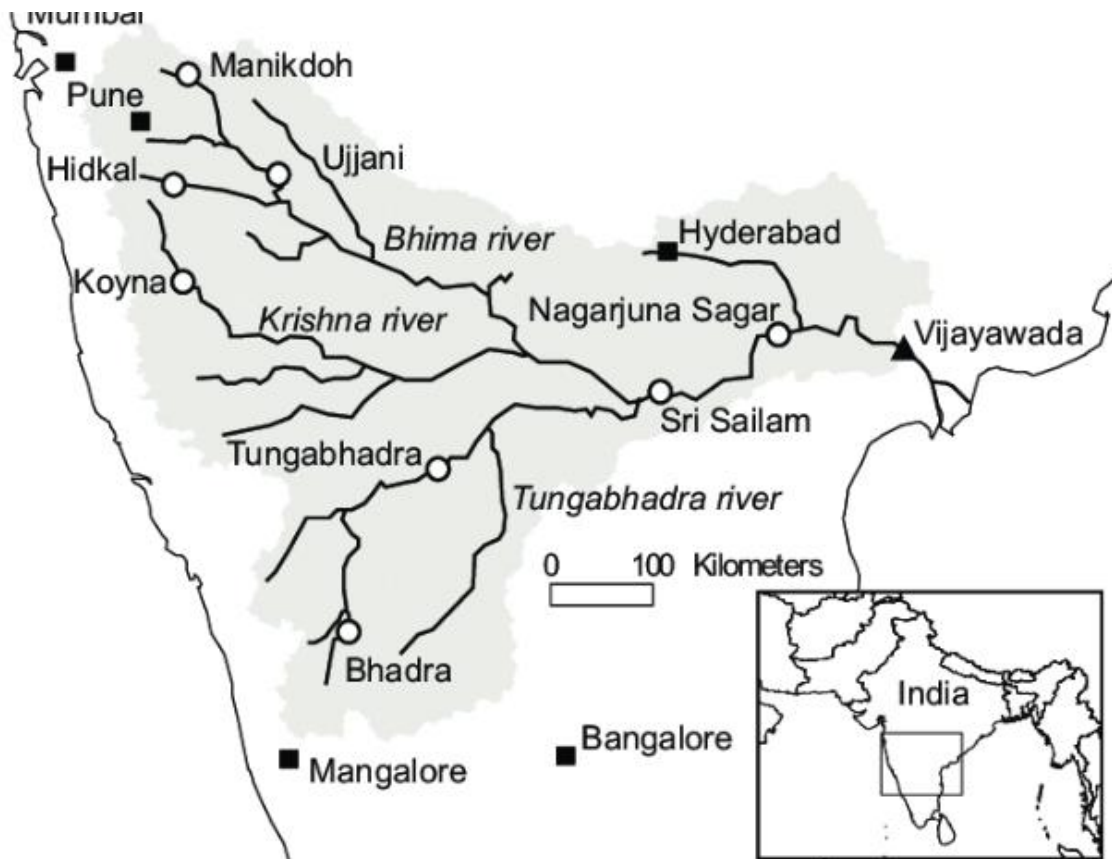
Krishna

The **Krishna** Is The **2nd** largest **East-flowing Peninsular River** Which Originates Near **Mahabaleshwar** In **Sahyadri**. It drains Into The **Bay Of Bengal** At **Hamsaladeevi** In **Andhra Pradesh**. Its **Length** Is **1,401 Km** And The Drainage Basin Is Shared By **Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh** And **Telangana**.



Krishna

The Tungabhadra, Dhudhganga, Koyana, Ghatprabha, Musi And Bhima Are Some Of Its Important Tributaries.



Kaveri

The River Originates In The **Brahmagiri Range** Of The **Western Ghat** In **Karnataka**. The River Flows Through The States Of **Karnataka And Tamil Nadu**. The **Length** Of The River Is **800 Km** And The River Basin Is Shared By **Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala And Puducherry**. It Flows Throughout The Year



Kaveri

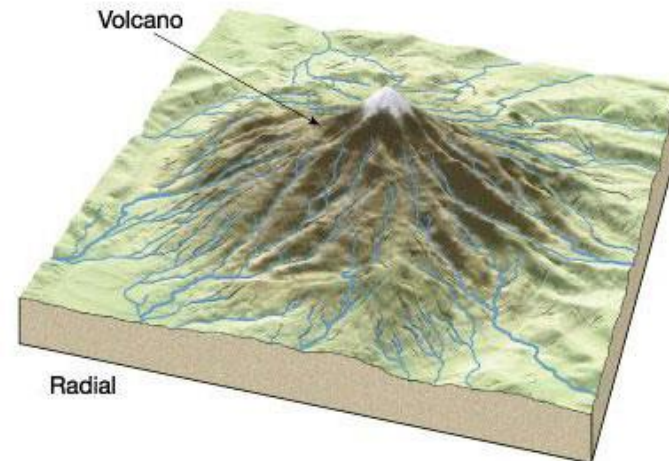
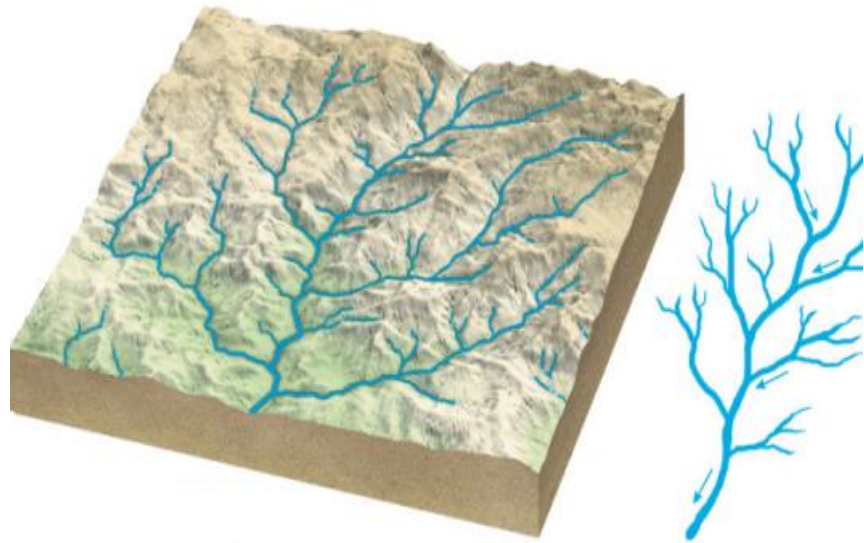
The **Drainage Basin Of The River Receives Rainfall During The Summer Monsoon As Well As During The Retreating And Winter Monsoon** And Therefore, The River Carries **Water Throughout The Year** As Compare To **Other Peninsular Rivers.**



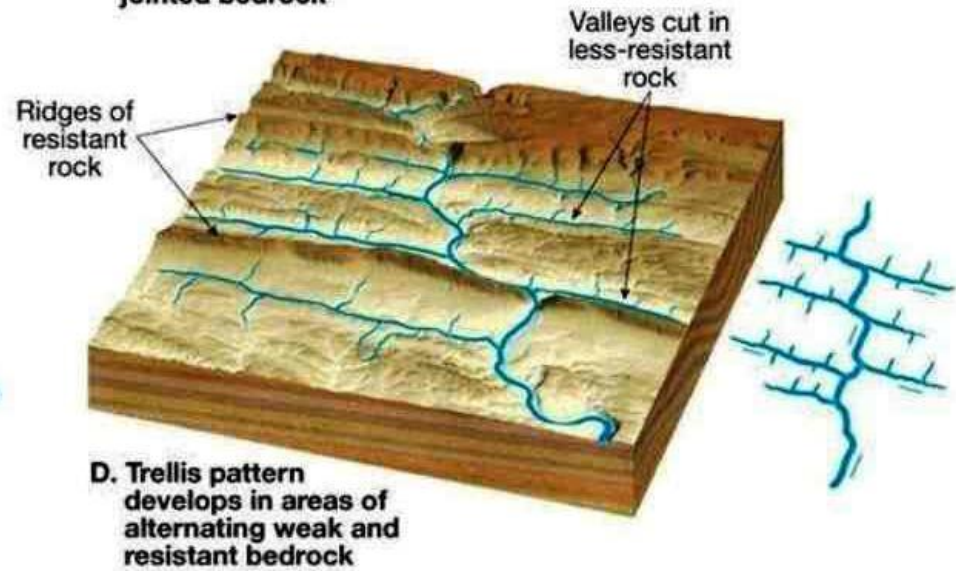
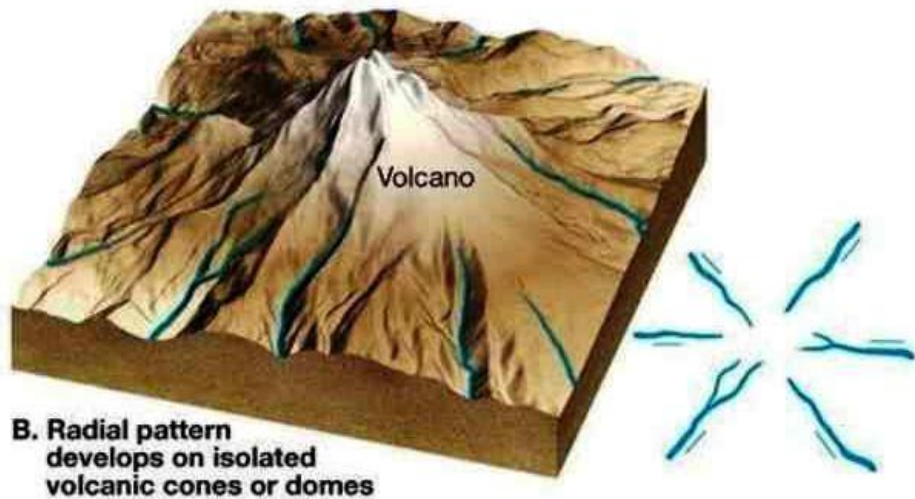
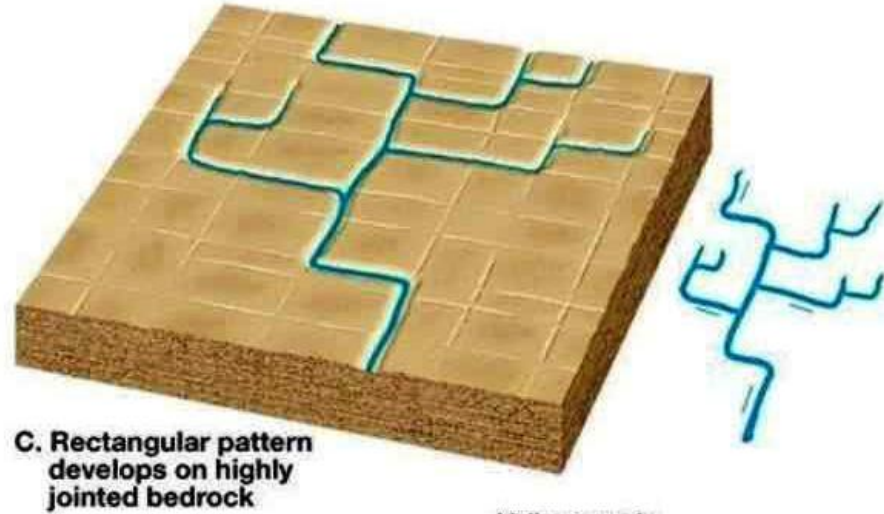
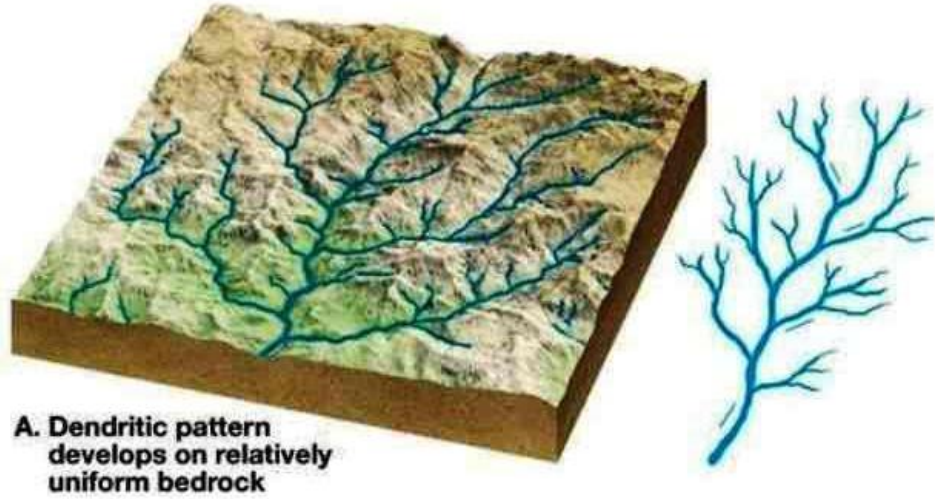
Different Drainage Patterns

Dendritic: The Drainage System Resembling The Branches Of A Tree Is Known As **Dendritic**.

Radial – When The **Rivers Originate From A Hill And Flow In All Directions**, The **Drainage Pattern Is Known As Radial**.



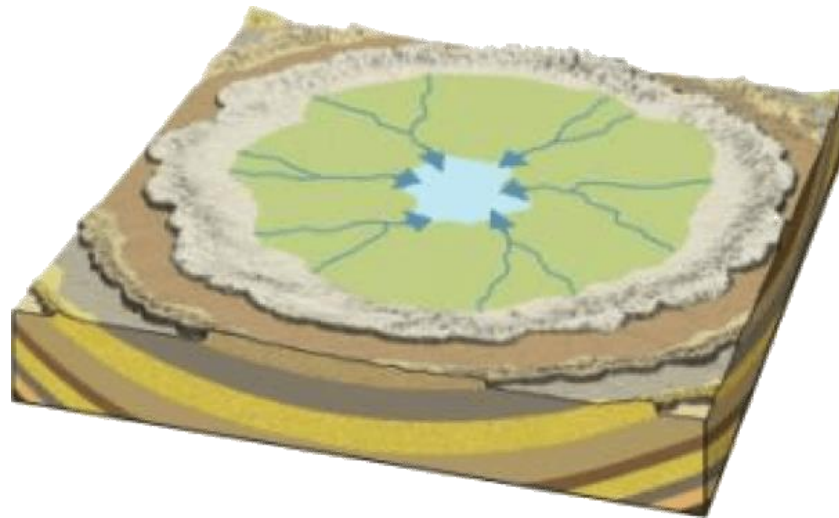
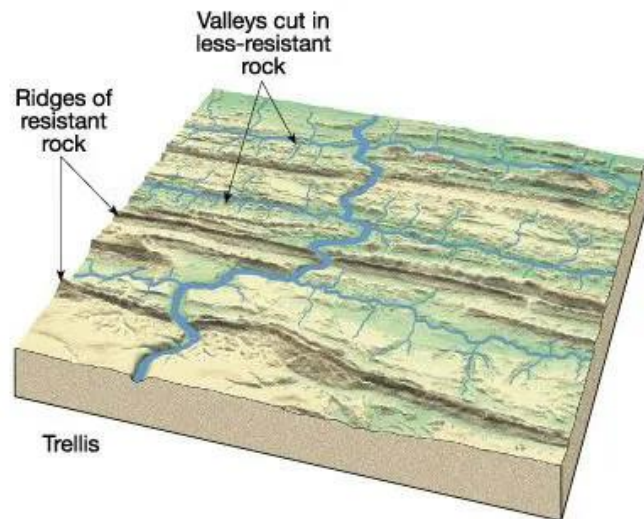
Different Drainage Patterns



Different Drainage Patterns

Trellis: When The **Primary Tributaries** Of A River Flow **Parallel** To Each Other And **Secondary Tributaries** Join Them At **Right Angles**.

Centripetal: When The Rivers **Discharge Their Waters** From **All Directions** In A **Lake Or Depression**.



Famous Cities And River Banks

City	River	City	River	City	River
Allahabad	At the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna (Sangam)	Ferozpur	Satluj	Mathura	Yamuna
Agra	Yamuna	Guwahati	Brahmaputra	Nasik	Godavari
Ayodhya	Saryu	Haridwar	Ganga	Patna	Ganga
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati	Hyderabad	Musi	Panji	Mandavi
Badrinath	Alaknanda	Jabalpur	Narmada	Srinagar	Jhelum
Bareilly	Ram Ganga	Jamshedpur	Swarnarekha	Surat	Tapti
Cuttack	Mahandadi	Jaunpur	Gomti	Sambalpur	Mahanadi
Kurnool	Tungabhadra	Kanpur	Ganga	Serirangapatam	Cauvery
Delhi	Yamuna	Kota	Chambal	Tiruchurapalli	Cauvery
Dibrugarh	Brahmaputra	Kolkata	Hooghly	Ujjain	Kshipra
		Lucknow	Gomti	Vijayawada	Krishna
		Ludhiana	Sutlej	Varanasi	Ganga

Q. Which One Of The Following Rivers Of India Does Not Make A Delta?

(A) Ganga

(B) Tapi

(C) Mahanadi

(D) Kaveri

Q. Which One Of The Following Rivers Of India Does Not Make A Delta?

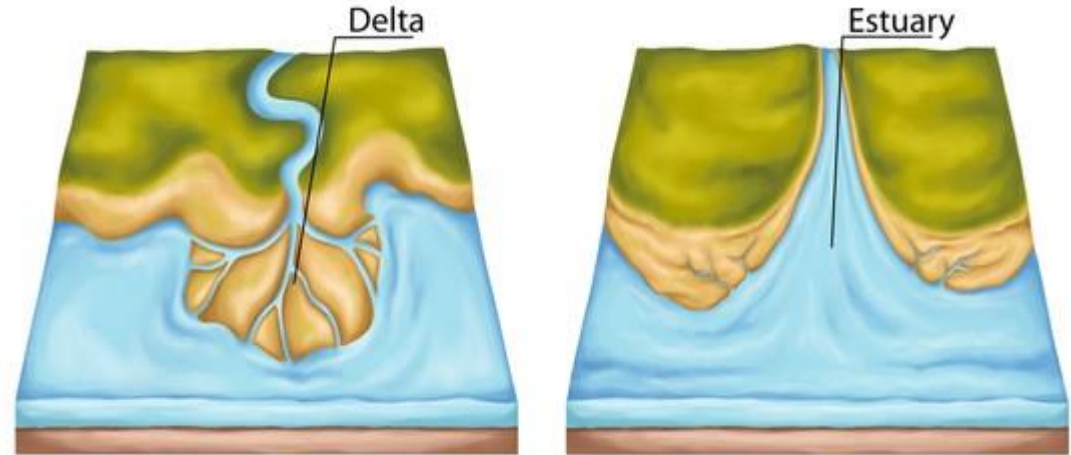
(A) Ganga

(B) Tapi

(C) Mahanadi

(D) Kaveri

- **Explanation:**



Q. Which one among the following lakes is situated on the west coast of India?

- (a) Chilika
- (b) Ashtamudi
- (c) Pulicat
- (d) Kolleru

Q. Which one among the following lakes is situated on the west coast of India?

- (a) Chilika
- (b) Ashtamudi
- (c) Pulicat
- (d) Kolleru

Answer: B



- Explanation:
- Ashtamudi Lake Is Situated In The Kollam District Of Kerala

Q. The place located at the confluence of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers is

- (a) Badrinath
- (b) Rishikesh
- (c) Rudraprayag
- (d) Devprayag

Q. The place located at the confluence of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers is

- (a) Badrinath
- (b) Rishikesh
- (c) Rudraprayag
- (d) Devprayag

Answer: D

- **Explanation:**
- **Devprayag Is Located In Tehri Garhwal District In Uttarakhand.**
- **At This Place, Alaknanda And Bhagirathi Rivers Meet And Take The Name Ganga.**



Q. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists :

<i>List I</i> (Dam)	<i>List II</i> (State)
A. Hirakud	1. Gujarat
B. Panchet	2. Bihar
C. Kosi	3. Odisha
D. Ukai	4. Jharkhand

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	2	1
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	1	2	4	3
(d)	1	4	2	3

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List I
(Dam)

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- B. Panchet
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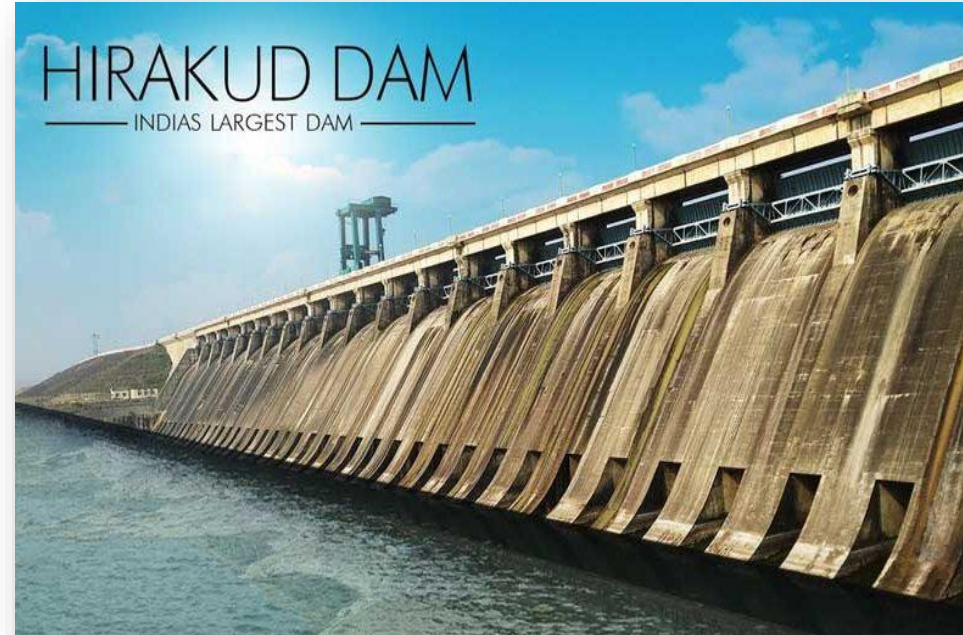
List II
(State)

- 1. Gujarat
- 2. Bihar
- 3. Odisha
- 4. Jharkhand

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	2	1
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	1	2	4	3
(d)	1	4	2	3

Answer: A



Q. The Reservoir GB Pant Sagar Is Located On Which River?

(A) Betwa

(B) Ghaghara

(C) Kosi

(D) Rihand

Q. The Reservoir GB Pant Sagar Is Located On Which River?

- (A) Betwa
- (B) Ghaghara
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Rihand**

- **Explanation:**

- **Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar Is On The Rihand River Which Is The Tributary Of The Son River.**



**Q. Deltas Are Common In India For The East-flowing River Systems,
Whereas They Are Nearly Absent On The West Coast, Because West-
flowing Rivers**

- (A) Are Few
- (B) Have Lesser Water Volume And Carry Less Run-off Silt
- (C) Originate In Dry Areas
- (D) Originate Largely In The Western Ghats And Have Short Distance To
Cover To The Sea

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Cover To The Sea

Q. Choose The Incorrect One:

(Lake)

Ashtamudai Kayal

Himayat Sagar

Dal Lake

Tsomgo Lake

(Type)

Lagoon

Artificial (Sweet water)

Residual (Sweet water)

Salt Lake

Q. Choose The Incorrect One:

(Lake)

Ashtamudai Kayal

Himayat Sagar

Dal Lake

Tsomgo Lake

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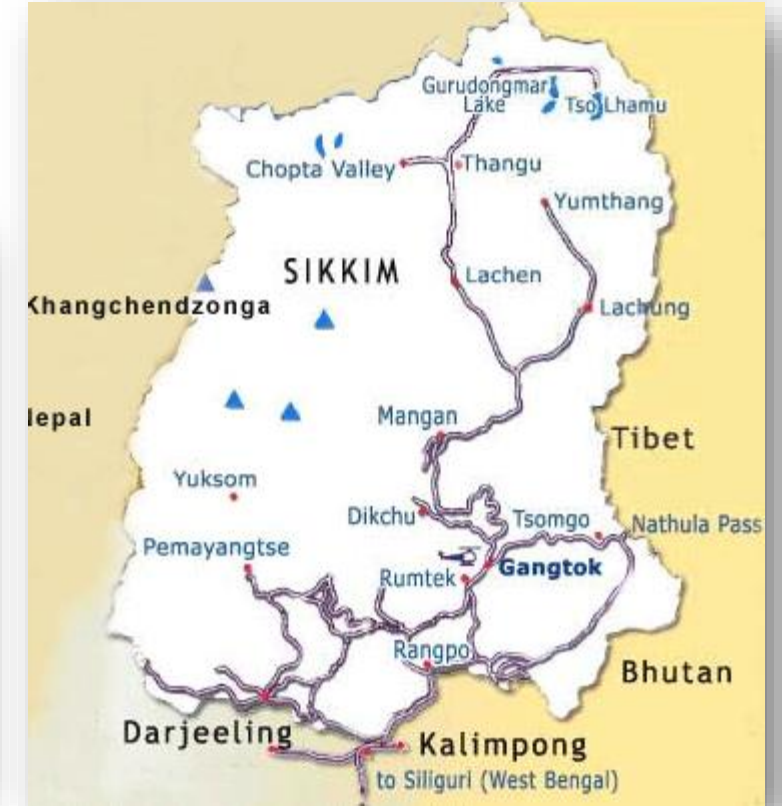
Lagoon

Artificial (Sweet water)

Residual (Sweet water)

Salt Lake

- Explanation:
- Tsogmo Lake Is A Glacial Lake In The East Sikkim.



**Q. Which Of The Following Three Rivers Of The Peninsula India Have
The Amarkantak Region As Their Source?**

- (A) Narmada, Krishna Godavari
- (B) Son, Mahanadi, Narmada
- (C) Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery
- (D) Chambal. Betwa, Luni

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Q. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists :

<i>List I</i> (Lake)	<i>List II</i> (State)
A. Kalliveli	1. Sikkim
B. Khajjiar	2. Kerala
C. Khecheopalri	3. Himachal Pradesh
D. Vembanad	4. Tamil Nadu

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	3	4
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	4	3	1	2

Q. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists :

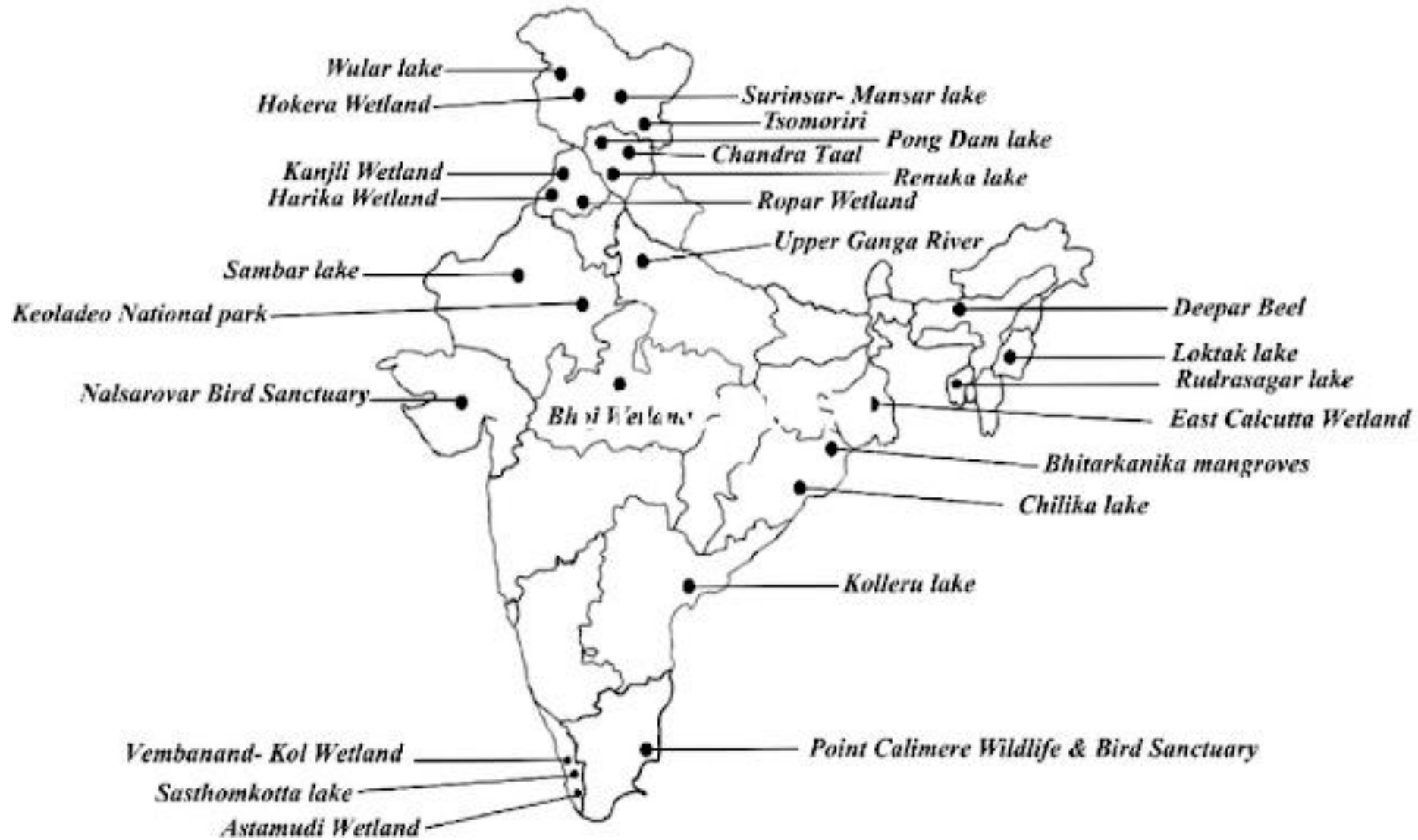
<i>List I</i> (Lake)	<i>List II</i> (State)
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B. Khajjiar	2. Kerala
C. Khecheopalri	3. Himachal Pradesh
D. Vembanad	4. Tamil Nadu

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	3	4
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	4	3	1	2

Answer: D

- **Explanation:**
- **Kaliveli Lake Is A Coastal Lake And Lagoon In Tamil Nadu (Coromandel Coast).**
- **Khajjiar Lake Is Situated In Khajjiar, In Chamba Himachal Pradesh.**
- **Khecheopalri Lake Is A Lake Located In Gangtok In The West Sikkim.**
- **Vembanad Is The Longest Lake In India (Kerala).**



Q. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists :

<i>List I</i> (Waterfall)	<i>List II</i> (State)
A. Barkana	1. Tamil Nadu
B. Dudhsagar	2. Odisha
C. Duduma	3. Karnataka
D. Kiliyur	4. Goa

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	4	1
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List I
(Waterfall)

List II
(State)

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Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	4	1
(b)	3	4	2	1
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	1	2	4	3

Answer: B



Q. Which one of the following lakes in India has a large quantity of a substance found in the Moon?

- (a)* Lonar Lake, Maharashtra
- (b)* Pangong Lake, Ladakh
- (c)* Chilika Lake, Odisha
- (d)* Loktak Lake, Manipur

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- (d) Loktak Lake, Manipur

Answer: A



Q. Which One Of The Following River Joins Ganga Directly ?

(A) Chambal

(B) Son

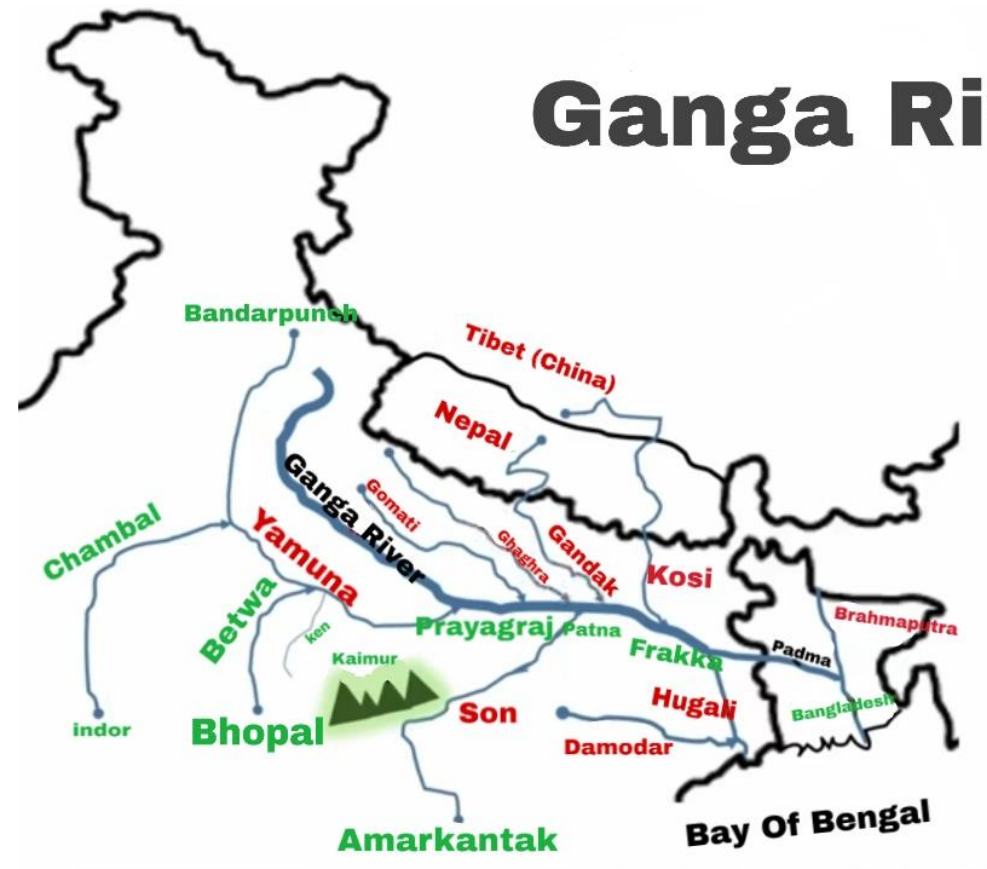
(C) Betwa

(D) Ken

Q. Which One Of The Following River Joins Ganga Directly ?

- (A) Chambal
- (B) Son
- (C) Betwa
- (D) Ken

Answer: B



Q. Match The Following

(River)

(Tributary)

A. Ganga

1. Chambal And Ken

B. Indus

2. Wainganga And Indravati

C. Yamuna

3. Chenab And Sutlej

D. Godavari

4. Gomti And Kosi

A B C D

A B C D

A B C D

A B C D

(a) 4 1 3 2

(b) 4 3 1 2

(c) 2 1 3 4

(d) 2 3 1 4

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(River)

(Tributary)

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A B C D

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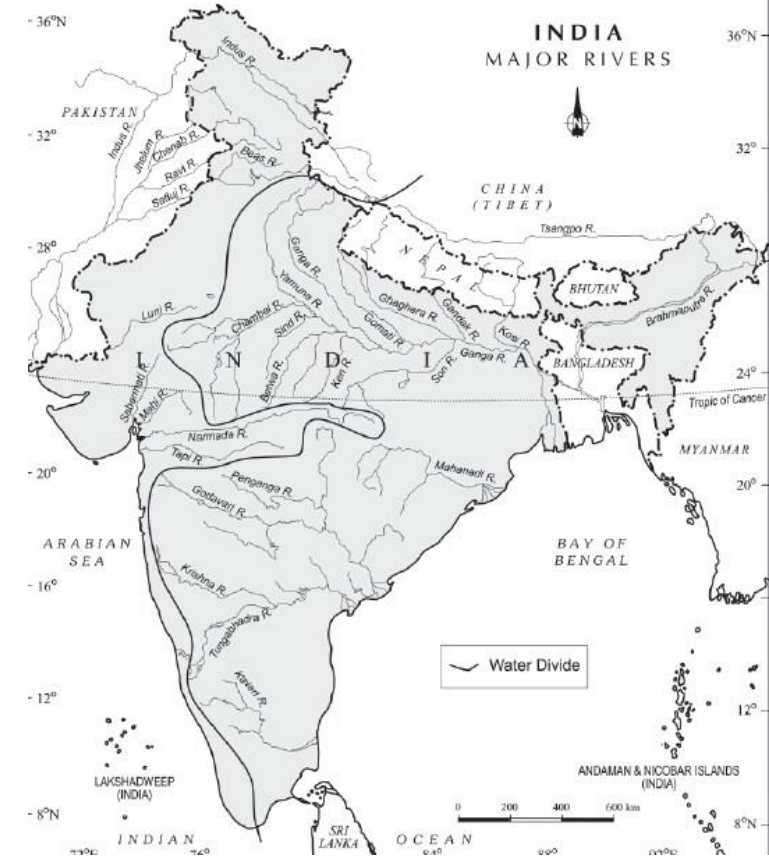
(a) 4 1 3 2

(b) 4 3 1 2

(c) 2 1 3 4

(d) 2 3 1 4

- **Explanation:**
- **Ganga:** Yamuna, The Ramaganga, The Gomti, The Ghagra, The Son, The Gandak, The Burhi Gandak, The Kosi And The Mahananda.
- **Indus:** Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas And Satluj
- **Yamuna:** Tons, Chambal, Hindon, Betwa And Ken
- **Godavari:** Purna, The Penganga, Pranhita (Combined Flow Of Wainganga, Penganga, Wardha), Indravati



Q. Which One Among The Following Indian Rivers Originates In Maharashtra And Flows Through Karnataka And Andhra Pradesh To Meet The Bay Of Bengal In Andhra Coast?

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Kaveri
- (C) Krishna
- (D) Godavari

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(B) Kaveri

(C) Krishna

(D) Godavari

- **Explanation:**
- **Krishna River Originates In The Western Ghats Near Mahabaleshwar In Maharashtra.**
- **The Krishna River Is Around 1400 Km In Length.**
- **It Flows Through The States Of Maharashtra, Karnataka And Andhra Pradesh Before Merging In The Bay Of Bengal At Hamsaladeevi In Andhra Pradesh.**



Q. Amarkantak Plateau In The Maikal Hills Marks The Origin Of The River

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Chambal
- (C) Narmada
- (D) Ghaggar

Q. Amarkantak Plateau In The Maikal Hills Marks The Origin Of The River

- (A) Gandak
- (B) Chambal
- (C) Narmada**
- (D) Ghaggar

- **Explanation:**
- The Origin Of The River Is A Tiny **Reservoir** Named As **Narmada Kund** Which Is Situated On The **Amarkantak Hill** In **Anuppur District** Of **East Madhya Pradesh**.
- **Amarkantak** Region Is A Unique **Natural Heritage** Area And Is The **Meeting Point Of The Vindhyas** And The **Satpuras**, With The **Maikal Hills** Being **The Fulcrum**.



Q. Which Of The Following Is/Are True About Chilka Lake?

1. Western Ghats Infringe Chilka Lake In The Southern Margins.
2. It Experiences Both South–west And North-east Monsoons
3. Endangered Irrawaddy Dolphin And Dugong Are Also Found In Chilka Lake

A. 1 Only

C. 2 And 3 Only

B. 1 And 2 Only

D. 1, 2 And 3

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1. Western Ghats Infringe Chilka Lake In The Southern Margins.
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A. 1 Only

C. 2 And 3 Only

B. 1 And 2 Only

D. 1, 2 And 3

- **Explanation:**
- The **Western And Southern Margins** Of The Lake Are Edged By The **Eastern Ghats Hill Range**.
- The Lake Experiences **Both Southwest And North-East Monsoons**.
- The **Rare And Threatened Animal Species** Identified Are **Green Sea Turtle (EN), Dugong (VU), Irrawaddy Dolphin (VU), Blackbuck (NT), etc.**



Q. Choose The Incorrect One:

Rivers

(A) Godavari

(B) Krishna

(C) Yamuna

(D) Tapi

Tributaries

(I) Pranahita

(II) Mallaprabha

(III) Tons

(IV) Kosi

Q. Choose The Incorrect One:

Rivers

(A) Godavari

(B) Krishna

(C) Yamuna

(D) Tapi

Tributaries

(I) Pranahita

(II) Mallaprabha

(III) Tons

(IV) Kosi

- **Explanation:**
- **Tapi River-** Waghur River, Aner River, Girna River, Purna River, Panzara River And Bori River.



Q. Consider The Following Tributaries Of River Brahmaputra :

1. Lohit
2. Tista
3. Subansiri
4. Sankosh

Arrange The Above Rivers From West To East:

- (A) 2 - 4 - 3 - 1 (B) 2 - 3 - 4 - 1
- (C) 4 - 2 - 3 - 1 (D) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

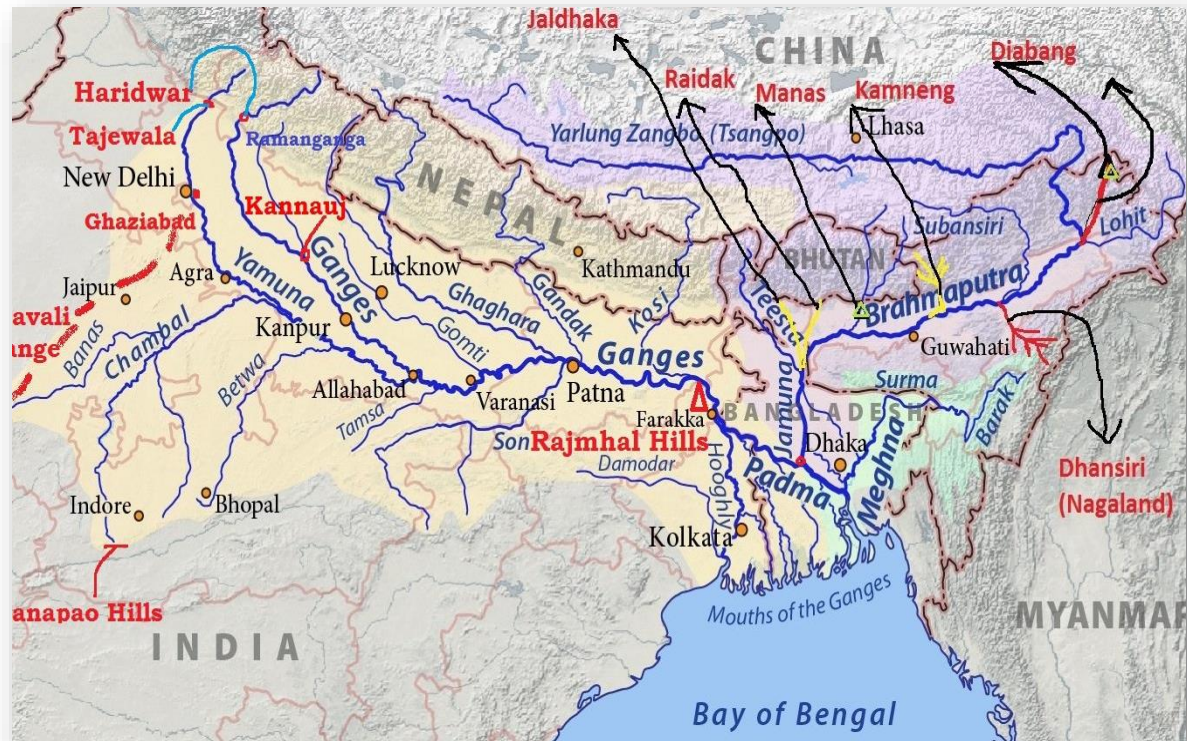
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Arrange The Above Rivers From West To East:

- (A) 2 - 4 - 3 - 1 **(B) 2 - 3 - 4 - 1**
- (C) 4 - 2 - 3 - 1 (D) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

- **Explanation:**
- **Tista, Subansiri, Sankosh And Lohit Are The Tributaries Of River Brahmaputra.**



Q. Which Of The Following Tributaries Of The Ganga System Flows Northwards?

(A) Kosi

(B) Ghaghara

(C) Gandak

(D) Son

