





WBCS 2022



GEOGRAPHY

RIVERS OF INDIA

PART-2



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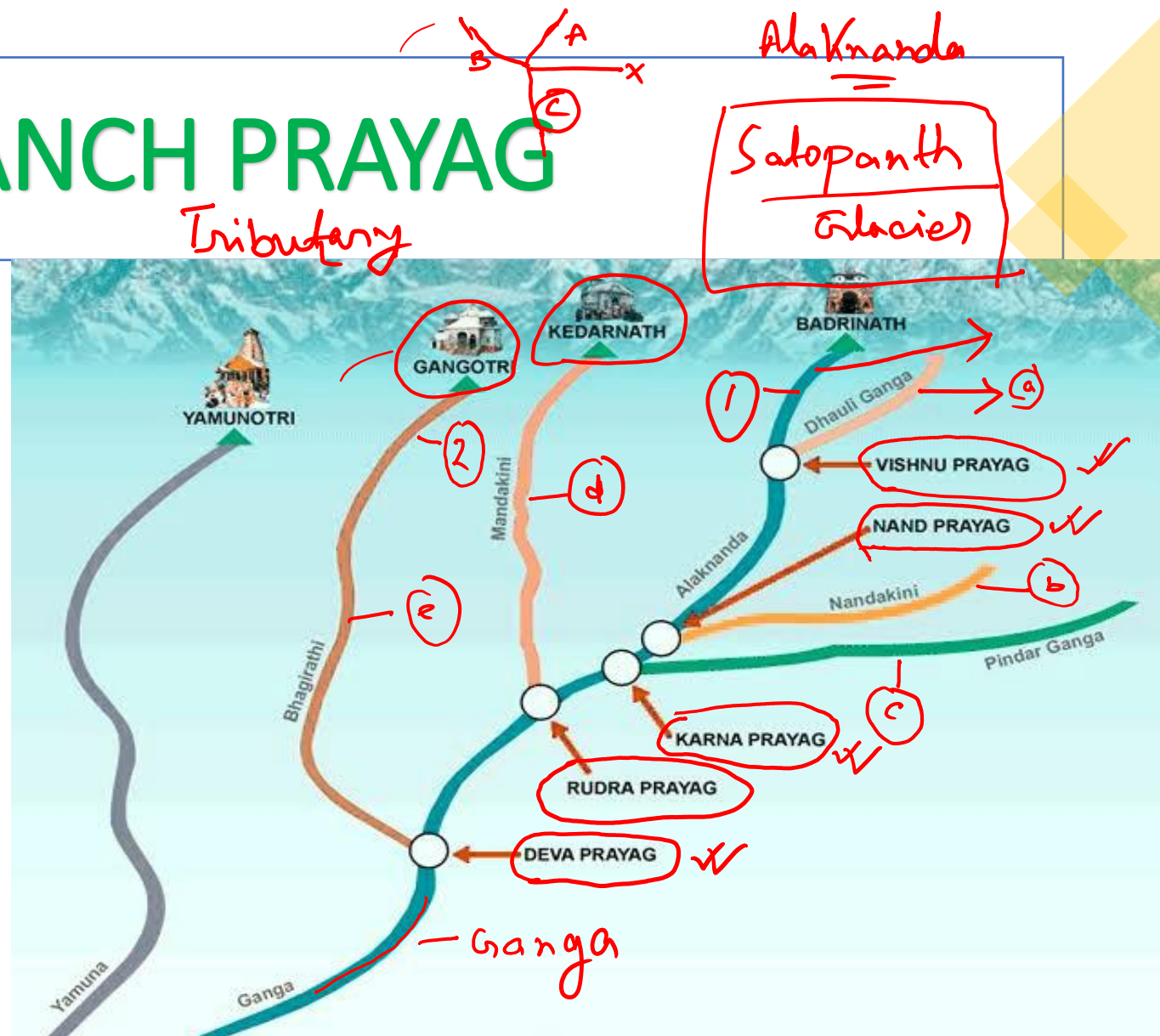
02 MAY 2022



GANGA RIVER SYSTEM

THE CONCEPT OF PANCH PRAYAG

- ✓✓ **Vishnuprayag**: where the river Alaknanda meets river Dhauli Ganga ✓✓
- ✓✓ **Nandprayag**: where river Alaknanda meets river Nandakini ✓✓
- ✓✓ **Karnaprayag**: where river Alaknanda meets river Pinder ✓✓
- ✓✓ **Rudraprayag**: where river Alaknanda meets river Mandakini ✓✓
- ✓✓ **Devprayag**: where river Alaknanda meets river Bhagirathi - **GANGA** ✓✓

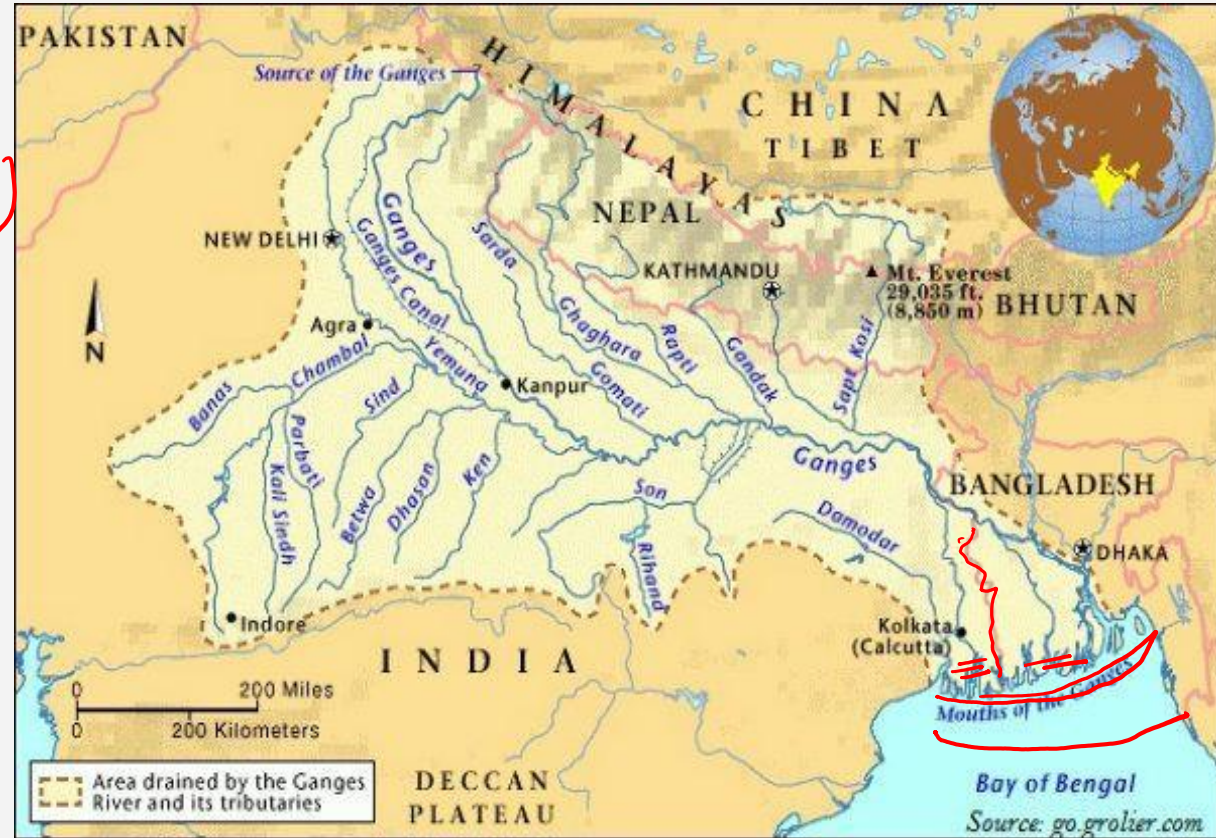


FACTS

- The Ganga originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri glaciers in the Himalayas in (Uttarkashi) district of Uttarakhand and flows for a total length of about 2525 km up to its outfall into the Bay of Bengal through the former main course of Bhagirathi-Hooghly ✓

- The water from both Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda flows in the name of the Ganga at Devprayag ✓ The plain area from Haridwar to Ganga's mouth is fertile with alluvial soil. ✓

There are number of industrial centres located in the sub-basin such as Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Dhanbad, Durgapur etc. ✓



- In Allahabad it is joined by the Yamuna, the largest tributary of Ganga, rising from Yamunotri glacier. ✓ Yamuna =
- Left bank tributaries - Ramganga, Gandak, Kosi, Ghaghara, Gomati etc.
- Right bank tributaries - Yamuna, Son, Damodar, Ajay, Rupnarayan etc. → (Sorrow of Bengal)
- Kosi, a tributary, is flood prone. So it is known as "Sorrow of Bihar".
- Ganga flows through Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and WB.
- It bifurcates into Bhagirathi and Hooghly in WB and Padma in Bangladesh. ✓
- Ganga-Brahmaputra delta is the largest delta in the world.



(Padma + Jamuna) = Meghna

- The Ganga basin outspreads in India, Tibet (China), Nepal and Bangladesh over an area of 10,86,000 Sq.km.

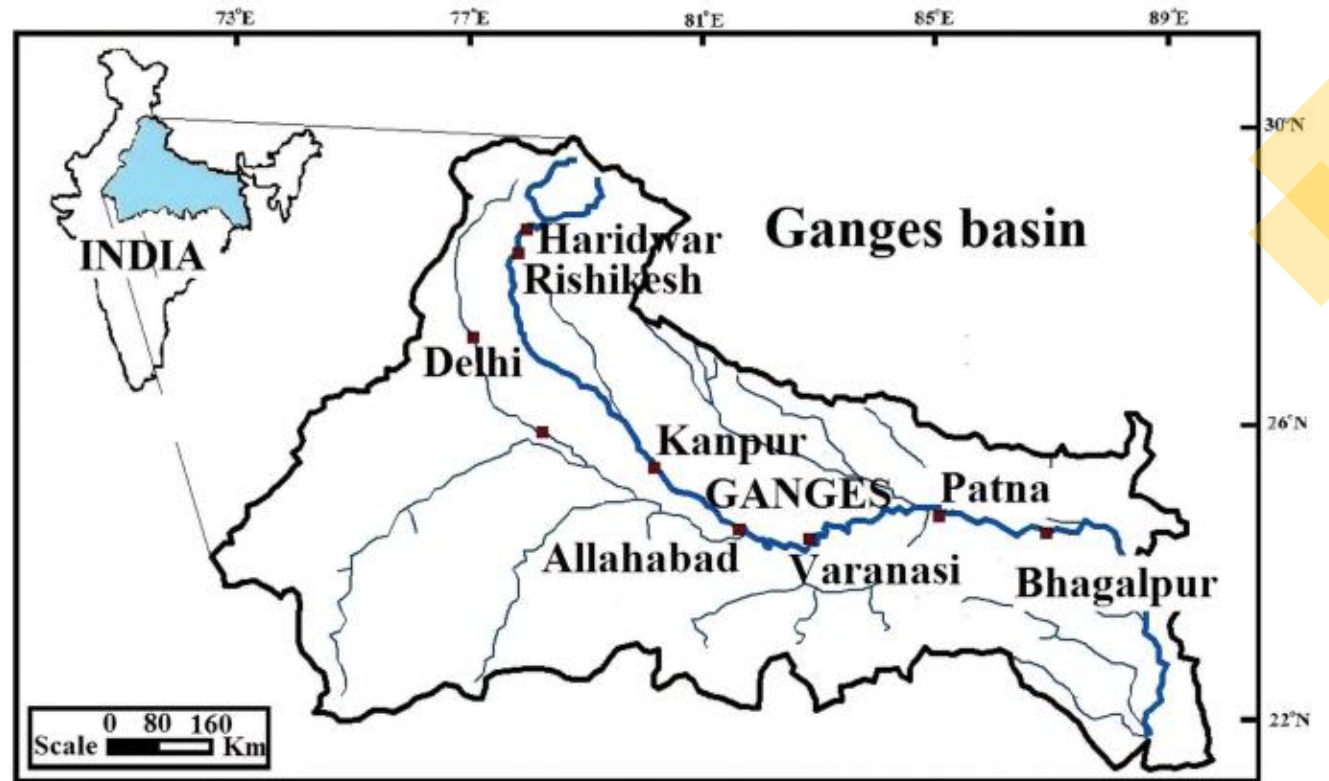
- In India, it covers states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi draining an area of 8,61,452 Sq.km which is nearly 26% of the total geographical area of the country.

- The basin is bounded by the Himalayas on the north, by the Aravalli on the west, by the Vindhyas and Chhotanagpur plateau on the south and by the Brahmaputra Ridge on the east.



Haridwar, Kanpur, Kannauj,
Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna,
Ghazipur, Bhagalpur, Mirzapur,
Ballia, Buxar, Saidpur, and
Chunar are the important towns.

It has long been considered holy
by Hindus and worshipped as
the goddess Ganga in Hinduism.



1. Which among the following peaks is known as “Five Treasures of Great Snow”?

- [A] Lhotse
- [B] Godwin Austen
- [C] Kanchenjunga
- [D] Dhaulagiri



2. Which among the following is not a major port on east ?

- [A] Paradip] → ~~Odisha~~ Odisha
[B] Ennore] → T.N.
[C] Tuticorin]
[D] New Mangalore → Karnataka



3. Which of the following regions separates the Great Plains of Northern India from the plateaus and coastal plains of the Deccan?

- [A] Central Highlands
- [B] Eastern Himalayas
- [C] Western Arid Plains
- [D] Western Himalayas



4. The famous historical point “Aliabad Sarai” is located in which of the following passes?

- [A] Khardung La Pass
- [B] Pir Panjal Pass
- [C] Zozila Pass
- [D] Bara Lachla Pass

✓ J & K & Ladakh

Pir Panjan
and Shaula Dhan

Lower Himalaya



5. Which of the following is the highest peak in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

- [A] Mount Diavolo
- [B] Saddle Peak ✓✓
- [C] Mount Thuiller
- [D] Mount Koyale



