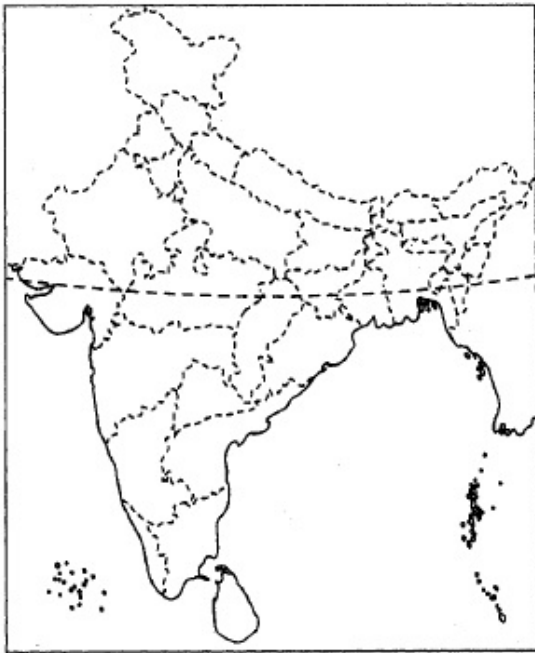


CBSE Test Paper - 02
Chapter - 11 Water Resources

1. The Krishna-Godavari dispute is due to the objections raised by the following state governments: **(1)**
 - a. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh governments
 - b. Telangana & Andhra Pradesh
 - c. Karnataka & Kerala
 - d. Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh
2. _____% of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as oceans. **(1)**
 - a. 96.5
 - b. 50.69
 - c. 90.5
 - d. 80.4
3. Freshwater is mainly obtained from surface _____ and _____. **(1)**
 - a. run off and ground water
 - b. oceans and wells
 - c. rainfall and streams
 - d. lakes and tanks
4. Water scarcity in most cases is caused by **(1)**
 - a. high population
 - b. low population
 - c. over- exploitation
 - d. low rainfall
5. India receives nearly _____ per cent of the global precipitation. **(1)**
 - a. 6
 - b. 8
 - c. 4
 - d. 10
6. What percentage of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as oceans? **(1)**
7. In which state the release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the

flood situation in 2006? **(1)**

8. On which river the Salal Dam is built? **(1)**
9. How much percent of the total volume of the world's water is estimated to exist as fresh water? **(1)**
10. Evaluate the role of large-scale developmental projects in accelerating the loss of forests in India. **(3)**
11. Multi-purpose projects are Temples of Modern India'. Justify. **(3)**
12. Explain how water becomes a renewable resource. **(3)**
13. On the outline map of India given below, mark and label the locations of the following dams **(3)**
 - i. Hirakud dam
 - ii. Tungabhadra dam
 - iii. Bhakra Nangal dam



14. What is multi-purpose river valley project? State any four objectives of multi-purpose river valley projects. **(5)**
15. Write a short note on hydraulic structures of ancient India. **(5)**

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Answers

1. a. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh governments

Explanation: The Krishna-Godavari dispute is due to the objections raised by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh governments. It is regarding the diversion of more water at Koyna by the Maharashtra government for a multipurpose project. This would reduce downstream flow in their states with adverse consequences for agriculture and industry

2. a. 96.5

Explanation: 96.5 per cent of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as oceans which are not useful for the people for the industrial and domestic use.

3. a. run off and ground water

Explanation: This freshwater is mainly obtained from surface run off and ground water. All the remaining water occurs in the oceans and other water bodies. This is salt water and therefore unfit for domestic use

4. c. over- exploitation

Explanation: water scarcity in most cases is caused by over- exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

5. c. 4

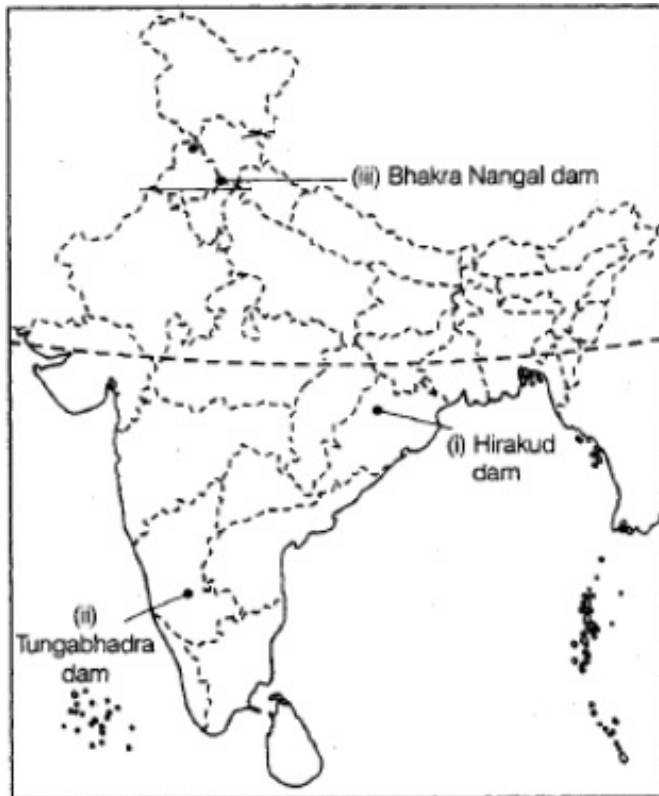
Explanation: India receives nearly 4 per cent of the global precipitation and ranks 133 in the world in terms of water availability per person per annum.

6. 96.5% of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as oceans.

7. The release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006.

8. Salal dam is built on river Chenab

-
9. 2.5 percent of the total volume of the world's water is estimated to exist as fresh water.
10. i. The forests were cleared for the construction of multi-purpose projects. Of the 14,000 sq km of forests cleared over three decades, the largest area was given over to mining (4,947 sq km), followed by defence projects (1,549 sq km) and hydroelectric projects (1,351 sq km), according to data from the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), run by the ministry of environment and forests.
- ii. The reservoirs that are built on the flood plain also submerge the existing vegetation and soil, leading to its decomposition over a period of time.
- iii. The trees were submerged under the dam water.
11. Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted India to be a self-reliant country and to overcome the handicap of its colonial past, he launched the multi-purpose projects that not only controls flood but also useful in irrigation, power generation, fish breeding etc. These projects were considered to bring development in villages and make a modern India. It would integrate the development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy. The dams were an important symbol of these projects and consequently of the modernization of India.
12. Water becomes a renewable resource through the hydrological cycle. Freshwater is mainly obtained from the surface runoff and groundwater is continually being renewed and recharged through the hydrological cycle. In water cycle, three processes take place as evaporation, condensation and precipitation. This process of water cycle is never ending and hence, water is a renewable resource.
13. The locations of dams are marked below



14. Multipurpose river valley projects are meant to tackle various problems associated with river valleys in an integrated manner. Following are the objectives of Multipurpose river valley projects:
- To control floods.
 - Check soil erosion.
 - Generate electricity
 - Provide inland navigation
 - Encourage tourism and recreation
 - Conservation of water.
15. In ancient India there existed the sophisticated hydraulic structures. In the first century B.C., Sringerapur near Allahabad had a sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of the river Ganga. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built. Evidence of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc. In the eleventh century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built. In the fourteenth century the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort Area.