

CBSE Test Paper 02
Ch-16 India Water Resources

1. In which sector the share of total water used in the country is high?
2. Name any two natural sources of water pollution.
3. Mention any two sources of water pollutants.
4. Define the term 'Watershed development'.
5. State any four features of water resources available in India.
6. Analyse the economic and social values of rain water harvesting.
7. How is quality of national water resources monitored?
8. Why is the demand for water for irrigation increasing day by day in India? Explain any three reasons.
9. Why is the conservation of water resources necessary? Explain any three reasons.
10. Examine the success of watershed management programme implemented in Jhabua District of Madhya Pradesh.

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Answer

1. **agricultural** sector in total water utilisation is much higher than other sectors.
However, in future, with development, the shares of **industrial** and **domestic** sectors in the country are likely to increase. Demand of Water for Irrigation. In agriculture, water is mainly used for irrigation
2. Two natural sources of water pollution are:
 - i. Erosion
 - ii. Landslides
3. The two sources of water pollution in India are:
 - i. Toxic effluents from industries
 - ii. Sewage disposal
4. Watershed management basically refers to efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources. Watershed management includes conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all resources – natural (like land, water, plants and animals) and human within a watershed.
5. In India the world's only 3% of the total water is available. It is available as surface, ground and brackish water in the form of legumes.
 - i. India accounts for about 2.45 % of world's surface area, 4 % of the world's water resources.
 - ii. There are about 10,360 rivers and their tributaries longer than 1.6 km each. The mean annual flow in all the river basins in India is estimated to be 1,869 cubic km.
 - iii. The total replenishable groundwater resources in the country are about 432 cubic km. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra basins, have about 46 % of the total replenishable groundwater resources.
 - iv. India has a vast coastline and the coast is very indented in some states. Due to this,

a number of lagoons and lakes have formed. These are used for fishing and irrigating certain varieties of paddy crops, coconut, etc.

6. The economic and social values of rain-water harvesting are given below:
 - i. Rain-water harvesting technique is environment-friendly as well as cost-effective for people.
 - ii. This technique guides to store rain-water into bore wells, pits, etc for future use and in times of scarcity of water.
 - iii. It creates sensitivity and awareness among people about the benefits of conservation and reuse of water.
 - iv. This technique helps to reduce floods like situation and also save life and property
 - v. It helps to reduce conflict among states and communities.
7. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with State Pollution Control Boards has been monitoring water quality of national aquatic resources at 507 stations. The data obtained from these stations show that organic and bacterial contamination continues to be the main source of pollution in rivers.
8. The demand of water for irrigation is increasing day by day in India because of the following reasons:
 - i. Need for irrigation is very high in India due to the spatial and temporal variation in South-West Monsoon in India. Regions like North-Western India, Deccan plateau and others are drought-prone areas and receives very low rainfall in India.
 - ii. The variation of rainfall in different season as winter and summer season are more or less dry in most parts of India. Agriculture cannot be practised without irrigation during the dry season in these parts of India.
 - iii. Some crops like sugarcane, jute, rice, etc are water-intensive and require more water to grow. Cultivation of these crops are not possible without irrigation in this condition.
9. There is a need to conserve water resources due to the following reasons:
 - i. **Low Availability of Fresh Water:** In India fresh-water is not available to meet the

demand of a large number of population. The increasing population is also shrinking the per capita availability of water. To guarantee the adequate supply of fresh-water, we need to create awareness among people for the conservation of water resources.

ii. **To Irrigate Crops:** India is an agrarian economy. Most of its population is depended on agriculture. Water is required to irrigate crops and ensure the employment of agrarian workers and the development of the economy.

iii. **For Sustainable Development:** Water is a life-giving precious resource, if we do not save and conserve it, development cannot be possible. So, to ensure sustainable development we need to be such a citizen who is responsible to sensitize people with positive cooperation about the necessity of water conservation.

10. Jhabua is a district located in the westernmost part of Madhya Pradesh. This district has unique characteristics that this district comprises most of the tribal population. Jhabua was listed among the most backward districts in the country. To improve the livelihoods of the people a watershed program was introduced by the central government of India. This program was mainly introduced to combine the land, the water, and vegetation in that district.

The result which shows that this program was very much successful in Madhya Pradesh are:

- Watershed program has reduced soil erosion and also helped in preventing land degradation. This also contributed to the improvement of the soil quality which has led to better agriculture productivity.
- The program has increased the availability of water in the locality and because of an increase in storage of water the natural vegetation has also been improved.
- Most importantly this program has helped in improving the livelihood of the tribal people and also it increased forest productivity and agriculture productivity.