## CBSE Test Paper 03 Ch-16 India Water Resources

- 1. In which state major part of irrigation is carried out by tube-wells?
- 2. What is the main reason of degradation of the quality of water in India?
- 3. Give an account of river water in India.
- 4. Which are the two polluted stretches of river Ganga in Uttar Pardesh and Bihar?
- 5. Describe any three major problems related to water in India.
- 6. Describe any three key features of India's National Water Policy, 2002.
- 7. Give an account of rainfall in India.
- 8. Mention different watershed programmes being managed by the government (central and state).
- 9. How do industries pollute India's water bodies? Explain with examples.
- 10. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow:



- i. Which river basin area is shown by the shaded portion?
- ii. What is being indicated by the thick bold lines?
- iii. In which direction is Ganga basin flowing?

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## Answer

- 1. The major part of irrigation is carried out by tube-wells in Gujarat.
- 2. The main reason of degradation of the quality of water in India are:
  - i. Domestic waste discharge indiscriminate use of water by increasing population.
  - ii. Industrial waste led to the degradation of the quality of water.
- 3. 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.
- 4. The Ganga river is polluted in Uttar Pradesh from Kanpur to Varanasi and in Bihar from Varanasi to Patna.
- 5. The three major problems related to water in India are as follows:
  - i. Low Availability of Fresh Water: In India, fresh-water is not available to meet the demand. The increasing population is also shrinking the per capita availability of water.
  - ii. Water Pollution: It is increased rapidly after independence in India.
    Industrialization and urbanization have more contribution to water pollution in India.
  - iii. **Uneven Distribution of Water Resources:** Water resources in India is very unevenly distributed. Some regions are facing a scarcity of water whereas other areas are facing floods.
- 6. The National water policy, 2002 explains water allocation priorities basically in the following order i.e. drinking water irrigation, hydro-power, navigation, industrial and other uses.

The three features of India's National Water Policy, 2002 are:

i. When there is no source of drinking water, irrigation and multi-purpose projects or dams should invariably include drinking water component.

- ii. Provide potable water for human beings and animals.
- iii. The exploitation of ground-water should be stopped and limited by adopting suitable measures.
- 7. The total water available from precipitation in the country in a year is about 4,000 cubic km. The availability from surface water and replenishable groundwater is 1,869 cubic km. Out of this, only 60 per cent can be put to beneficial uses. Thus, the total usable water resource in the country is only 1,122 cubic km. The annual **rainfall distribution** is highly variable in **India**.On the other hand, the desert regions of Rajasthan and some parts of Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab receive less than 60 cm of **rainfall**. The interior regions of Deccan Plateau receive low **rainfall** as well.
- 8. HaryaIi: Haryali is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation.

Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) Programme in Andhra Pradesh and Arvary Pani Sansad in Alwar, Rajasthan has taken up constructions of various water-harvesting structures such as percolation tanks, dug-out ponds (Johad), check-dams, etc. through people's participation.

Tamil Nadu has made water harvesting structures in the houses compulsory.

- 9. The rapid growth in industries has led to considerable economic growth. However, apart from the benefits, it has also contributed to the increase in pollution resulting in the degradation of the environment. Industries contribute to the following five types of pollution:
  - i. **Air pollution:** The paper factories, chemical factories, and textile industries emit out large amounts of smoke. This smoke releases a high amount of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide in the air which contribute to air pollution.
  - ii. Water pollution: Many industries including the paper industries, chemical industries, and textiles industries release harsh chemical substances and other untreated wastes materials into the water resources leading to water pollution which makes the water unfit for the flora and fauna of the hydrosphere.

- iii. **Thermal pollution:** If hot water from industries is discharged into the water bodies without cooling, it leads to thermal pollution.
- iv. Land pollution: Dumping of wastes especially glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, salts, and garbage alter the fertility of the soil and makes it polluted. The seepage of chemical from these wastes via rainwater contaminate the groundwater and increases the concentration of toxic metals such as lead and mercury into the underground water.
- v. **Noise pollution:** Industrial and construction activities, machinery, factory equipment, generators, electric drills, etc contribute to noise pollution. Noise pollution effects are more harmful in people suffering from high BP and in infants. It can lead to hearing impairment, increased heart-beat, and blood pressure.
- i. Thick shaded portion indicates West flowing basin- Indus, Narmada, Tapti, Mahi and Sabarmati. Light shaded portion indicates East flowing basin- Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna Pennar, Kaveri, Subarnarekha, Brahmani & Baitami Brahmaputra and Barak basin.
  - ii. The thick bold lines indicate water divider.
  - iii. The Ganga basin flowing in the east direction.