

Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. Define Right to Water.

Ans. (i) The Constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under Article 21.

(ii) This means that it is the right of every person, whether rich or poor, to have sufficient amounts of water to fulfil his/her daily needs at a price that he/she can afford.

(iii) There should be universal access to water.

Q. 2. Mention the condition of poor people and middle at the time of shortage of water.

Ans. (i) The burden of shortfalls in water supply falls mostly on the poor.

(ii) The middle class, when faced with water shortages, is able to cope through a variety of private means such as digging borewells, buying water from tankers and using bottled water for drinking.

Q. 3. How water is taken away from farmers?

Ans. (i) Every month the water dealers pay farmers an advance for the rights to exploit water sources on their land.

(ii) This is water taken away not just from agriculture but also from the drinking water supplies of the villagers.

(iii) Ground water level has dropped drastically in all these towns and villages as a result.