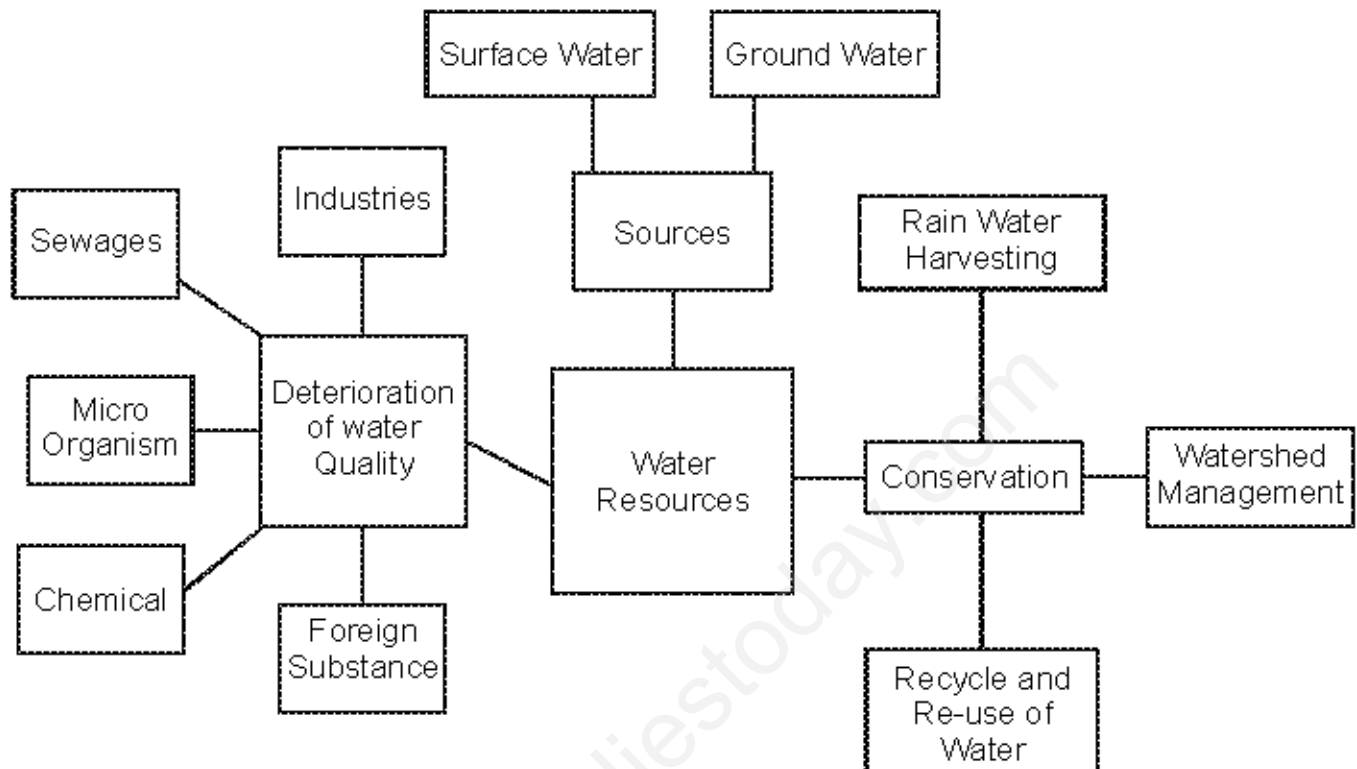


CHAPTER 6**WATER RESOURCES**

Q1. Which percentage of earth is covered with water? (1)

Ans 71%.

Q2. Mention any two States where ground water level utilization is very high. (1)

Ans Punjab and Haryana.

Q3. Which sector grounds for most of the surface and ground water utilization? (1)

Ans Agriculture.

Q4. Why is irrigation required? Give one reason? (1)

Ans Because of spatio temporal variability in rainfall in the country.

Q5. In which state major part of irrigation is carried out by well, tube-wells? (1)

Ans Gujrat.

Q6. Mention two highly polluted rivers of our country. (1)

Ans Ganga and Yamuna.

Q7. What is the local name of rainwater harvesting structure in Rajasthan? (1)

Ans Kund 'or' Tanka.

Q8. Who has Sponcered Hariyali programme? (1)

Ans Central Govt. of India.

Q9. In which state 'Aravary pani sansad' has been launched? (1)

Ans Rajasthan.

Q10. Give three reasons of depleting quality of water and scarcity of water? (3)

- (i) Increasing demand of water
- (ii) Excessive use of water
- (iii) Water pollution.

Q11. Describe the use of water in various sectors - (3)

- (i) Agriculture
- (ii) Multipurpose projects
- (iii) Industrial sector.

Q12. Why is irrigation necessary in India ? (3)

Ans Because of the following reasons -

- (i) Seasonal rainfall
- (ii) Uncertainty of rainfall
- (iii) Uneven distribution of rainfall
- (iv) Growing more and more food crops
- (v) Dry climate in some region
- (vi) Cash crops.

Q13. What are the main features of "National Water policy of India 2002"? Explain (3)

Ans : (i) Make available drinking water to every one.
(ii) To check the exploitation of ground water.
(iii) Start programme to check and improve the quality of water.
(iv) To create awareness among people about water in the form of "Rarely available resource"
(v) Scientific use of water
(vi) Increasing conservation awareness by educational institutions and other enterprises.

Q14. What factors are responsible for maximum water development in Punjab Haryana and Tamil Nadu? (3)

Ans : (i) Perennial rivers
(ii) Capacity of easy seepage of water in the soil
(iii) More capacity of ground water resources.

Q15. What is rain water harvesting? Explain the objectives of rain water harvesting. (3)

Ans Rain water harvesting is a technique of collecting rain water and also increasing water level in the ground.

Objectives -

- (i) Meeting with the increasing demand of water.
- (ii) Checking floods.
- (iii) To meet out with the domestic demand during dry spell in summer.

Q16. Why is Conservation of water necessary in India? Give three reasons. (3)

Ans : (i) Completing the demand of water of increasing population.
(ii) Due to intensive agriculture
(iii) Due to industrialization

Q17. Discuss the availability of water resource in the country and factor that determine its spatial distribution. (5)

Ans The spatial distribution are :

- (1) **Surface water resource** - The mean annual flow in all the river basins in India is estimated to be 1869 cubic k.m. There are four major sources of surface water. These are rivers, lakes, ponds and tanks. Only about 690 cubic km (32%) of the available surface water can be utilised.
- (2) **Ground Water Resource**- The total ground water resources in the country are about 432 cubic km. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra basins have about 46% of the total ground water resources.
- (3) **Lagoons & Backwaters**- There are several Lagoon lakes at the coastline of India. Such Lakes are largely found in Kerala, Orissa & West Bengal. The water is generally brackish.

Factors :

- (1) Uneven distribution of rainfall
- (2) Difference in relief
- (3) Difference in soil types
- (4) Difference in natural vegetation
- (5) Drainage system
- (6) Sea coast
- (7) Rock structure. etc.

Q18. Discuss the factors responsible for depletion of water resources? (5)

Ans :

- (1) Decreasing water-table
- (2) Wastage of water
- (3) Water Pollution
- (4) Improper water Management
- (5) Deforestation
- (6) Population Explosion.

Explain

Q19. What is watershed Management? Do you think it can play an important role in sustainable development? (5)

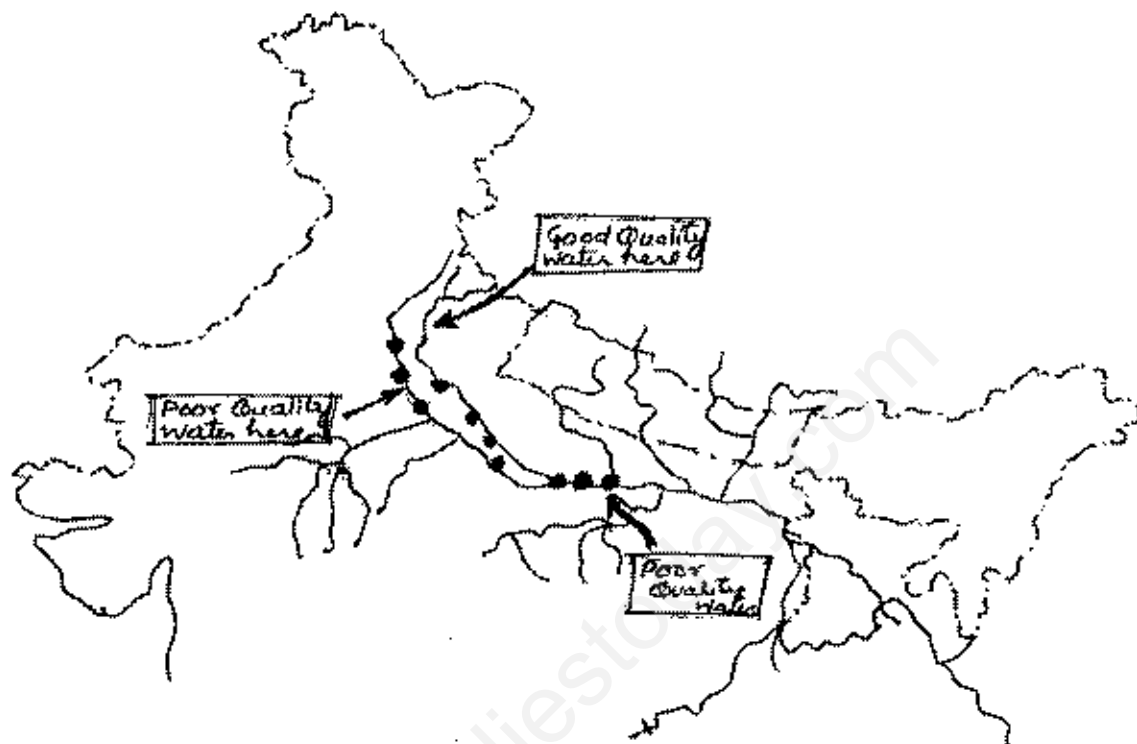
Ans It refers to efficient management and Conservation of surface and ground water resources. It involves prevention of run off and storage and recharge of ground water.

It can play an important role in sustainable development by the following Methods :

- (1) Water Shed development
- (2) Rain Water Harvesting
- (3) Re-cycling of water
- (4) Conjunctive use of water
- (5) Saving water in household works
- (6) Prevention of water pollution
- (7) Re-use of water
- (8) People awareness about water conservation.

Q20. Study the map and answer the following questions

River Basin and towns located on them.



1. Which river and its tributaries are shown in the map?

Ans River Ganga and its tributaries.

2. Name any three towns located on the bank of the main river.

Ans Kanpur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Patna.

3. In which part of the river is the quality of water good & why?

Ans In the mountaineous region and foothill. Due to addition of fresh water from glaciers and lack of industries and human interference.

4. How does the quality of water gets deteriorated in the Central and Eastern part of the river?

Ans Beacuse of the pollution created by industries and human population.

Q21. Study the given table and answer the questions that follow :-

Percentage of net irrigated area to total area by

State	Percentage
Gujarat	86.6
Rajasthan	77.2
Madhya Pradesh	66.5
Maharashtra	65.0
Uttar Pradesh	58.2
West Bengal	57.6
Tamilnadu	54.7

1 Which state shows the highest percentage of net irrigated area of wells and tubewells?

Ans Percentage of net irrigated area to total area by wells and tubewells is the highest in Gujarat (86.6%)

2 What are the implications of using ground water in drought prone areas of Rajasthan Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu?

Ans. (i) The overuse of groundwater resources has led to decline in groundwater table in these states.
 (ii) Over withdrawal has increase fluoride concentration in groundwater
 (iii) This practice in these states has led to increase in concentration of arsenic in parts of Maharashtra and Tamilnadu.

Q22 How has Ralegan Siddhi become an example for watershed development throughout the country ?

Ans 1 Retired army personnel settled down in the village and took up the task of watershed development.
 2. Those who were working outside the village contributed to the development by committing a month's salary every year
 3. Percolation tanks were constructed in the village.

Q23. Why is irrigation more developed in the great plains than in peninsular India?

And 1. These plains have low lying relief.
 2. In this region, agriculture is the main occupation.
 3. Water resources are abundant due to perennial rivers.
 4. The slope of the land is so gentle that canal irrigation is convenient.
 5. Digging of canals and wells is easy due to nature of terrain and soil.
 6. Underground water is abundantly available.

Q24. Why is the petroleum referred to as “ Liquid Gold”

Ans Crude petroleum consists of Hydrocarbons of liquid and gaseous states varying in chemical Composition, colour and specific gravity.

- Essential sources of energy for al internal combustion engines inAutomobiles railways and aircrafts.
- because of its scarcity and diversified uses.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

www.studiestoday.com