

# Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question

Exam Pack



## *Type of Questions*

**Multiple Choice Questions**

**Very Short Answer Type Questions**

**Short Answer Type Questions**

**Long Answer Type Questions**

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

**Que.** Which of these options is not applicable for depletion of groundwater?

a. Growing water intensive crops

b. Afforestation

c. Decrease of rainfall

d. Increase in population

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

**Que.** What is not the purpose of water harvesting?

- a. To hold water falling on Earth's surface**
- b. Recharge groundwater**
- c. Use saved rainwater to supplement supplies in dry season**
- d. Saving people from flood**

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

**Que.** The Narmada Bachao Andolan was

- a. A governmental organisation building the dam at Sardar Sarovar**
- b. Human rights activists protesting for personal benefits**
- c. An NGO that mobilised support in demand for the rehabilitation of the displaced people**
- d. A local people's movement demanding a return of the lands taken by the government**

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

**Que.** Which of the following is a negative externality associated with the construction of a dam?

a. Dams help in flood control.

b. Dams are water reservoirs and suppliers for industrial as well as domestic purposes.

c. Dams can channelise the natural flow of water.

d. Dams can impound rivers to irrigate the agricultural fields.

## Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question

**Que.** Which of the following remote backward villages in Mysore, Karnataka installed household rooftop rainwater harvesting system?

a. Gendathur

b. Vanasthalipuram

c. Chilkunda

d. Kallahalli

## Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question

**Que.** 'Kuls' the local method of canal irrigation is popular in:

a. Kerala

b. Andhra Pradesh

c. Karnataka

d. Himachal Pradesh



## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

**Que.** Which of the following structures are known as 'tankas'?

- a. Underground tanks for storing rainwater harvested from roof tops for drinking purpose**
- b. Tanks constructed on rooftops for storing rainwater**
- c. Tanks constructed in agricultural fields to store rainwater**
- d. Tanks constructed to store floodwater**

## Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question

**Que.** Who among the following proclaimed the dam as the 'Temple of Modern India'?

a. Mahatma Gandhi

b. Jawaharlal Nehru

c. Moti Lal Nehru

d. Lal Bahadur Shastri

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

**Water Scarcity**



The shortage of water; an imbalance between the demand and supply of water, also good quality of water. Water scarcity is the shortage of water, but it is not only associated with regions having low rainfall or those that are drought-prone. It also has a qualitative aspect.

**Jal Jeevan Mission**



It is an initiative launched by government in 2019, the main objective of this mission is to ensure the supply of 55 litres of water per person per day to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) by 2024.

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

**Multipurpose river  
Projects**



**A dam built across a river often serves more than one purpose at a time and is termed as a multipurpose project. These projects are planned for various purposes like irrigation, hydropower generation, water supply for drinking and industrial purposes, flood control, and navigation.**

**Dam**



**It is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, typically creating a reservoir, lake, or impoundment. The main purpose of dams is that they facilitate the conservation of water.**

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

**Narmada Bachao  
Andolan**



**It is an Indian social movement initiated and mobilised by tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam, being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It focused on the environmental issues and aims to rehabilitate displaced people.**

**Rain Water Harvesting**



**It is a method that involves the collection and storage of rainwater for further use. Water harvesting system is a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide-ranging techniques to harvest rainwater for future use.**

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

**Guls or Kuls**



**In hilly and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels to collect rainwater, spring water and store in circular tanks called 'guls' or 'kuls'.**

**Khadins and Johads**



**In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rainfed storage structures. These allowed the rain water to stand and moisten the soil.**

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

**Rooftop Rainwater  
Harvesting**



**Rooftop rainwater harvesting is a technique used for the conservation of water. In this technique, the rainwater that has fallen on the roof of houses or buildings is collected in storage or underground tanks through the help of pipes. This also helps us recharge the groundwater levels.**

**Bamboo Drip Irrigation  
System**



**This system is in practice for 200 years in Meghalaya. In this system, water from streams and springs in the hills get transported to agricultural fields by using bamboo as pipes.**

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Short Answer Type Questions**

**Explain the qualitative aspects of water scarcity?**



**Water pollution affects the quality of water available. That is the qualitative aspect of water scarcity.**

**Overexploitation of water resources, reduces the quality of available water and causes unequal access of water among different social groups.**

**Water quality is degrading due to pollution from domestic trash, industrial waste, pesticides, and fertilisers used in agriculture, making it unsafe for human consumption.**



## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Short Answer Type Questions**

**How have intensive industrialization and Urbanization posed a great pressure on existing fresh water resources in India? Explain.**



**Post independent India witnessed intensive industrialization and urbanization.**

- (i) Arrival of MNC's: Apart from fresh water, they require electricity, which comes from hydroelectric power.**
- (ii) Multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements, but have further aggravated the problem.**
- (iii) Large-scale migration from rural to urban areas is causing over exploitation of water resources.**

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Short Answer Type Questions**

**Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proclaim the dams as the "temples of modern India"? Explain any three reasons.**



**Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed the dams as the “temples of modern India” because it will integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy:**

- (i) They eliminate or reduce flooding.**
- (ii) Provide water for agriculture.**
- (iii) Provide water for human and industrial consumption.**
- (iv) Provide hydroelectricity for houses and industries.**

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Short Answer Type Questions**

**Describe any three different rain water harvesting systems practised in India.**



- (i) In hilly and mountainous regions, people build diversion channels like 'gul' or 'kul' in Western Himalaya for agriculture.**
- (ii) Roof-top rainwater harvesting integrated with tanks was commonly practised to store drinking water particularly in Rajasthan and Gujarat.**
- (iii) In West Bengal, people develop inundation channels to irrigate their fields.**
- (iv) In semi-arid regions agricultural fields are converted into rain-fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moist the soil known as Khadins and Johads.**

## Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question

### Short Answer Type Questions

How has urbanisation posed a threat to A existing fresh water resources in India?



- Urban areas are densely populated.
- Housing societies and buildings have their own pumping devices to draw groundwater.
- Depletion of fresh water resources and over exploitation of groundwater.
- Urbanisation have aggravated the problem of water scarcity.
- Any other relevant point (**open-ended question**)

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Short Answer Type Questions**

**Describe the working of the rooftop rainwater harvesting technique.**



- The rainwater falling on the roof is collected through a PVC pipe and filtered using sand and bricks.
- Then, it is collected in the sump for immediate use.
- Excess water from the transferred to a well, which recharges the sump groundwater.
- Any further requirement of water can be taken from the well.



## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Long Answer Type Questions**

**What is water scarcity and what are its main causes?**



The shortage of water; an imbalance between the demand and supply of water, also good quality of water, is referred to as water scarcity.

**Causes of water scarcity are :**

- I. The availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation.
- II. In agricultural sector to facilitate higher food-grain production, water resources are being over-exploited.
- III. Overuse of water resources due to rapid industrialisation and urbanisation.
- IV. Scarcity due to the bad quality of water.( Pollution )

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Long Answer Type Questions**

**Ancient hydraulic structures** Describe the hydraulic structures made in ancient india?



- (i) In the first century BCE, Sringeri near Allahabad had a sophisticated water harvesting system which could channel the flood water of river Ganga.**
- (ii) During his reign Chandragupta Maurya, constructed many lakes, dams and irrigation systems.**
- (iii) Sophisticated irrigation works are also found in Kalinga (Odisha), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), etc.**
- (iv) One of the largest artificial lake was built in Bhopal in the 11th century.**
- (v) In the 14th century, Iltutmish constructed the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi to supply water to the Siri Fort area.**

## Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question

### Long Answer Type Questions

State the importance of multi-purpose projects.



**(Intro)** Some of the main functions of the multipurpose projects are:

- I. Electricity generation
- II. water supply for domestic and industrial uses
- III. Flood control.
- IV. Recreation
- V. Inland navigation
- VI. Fish breeding

**Conclusion**



## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Long Answer Type Questions**

**In recent years, multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition. Explain why?**



**In recent years, multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition for a variety of reasons.**

- (i) Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow.**
- (ii) River's diversion and barricading due to building of dams impact migration and spawning of aquatic life.**
- (iii) The dams have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir and release of excess water during heavy rains.**
- (iv) Large scale displacement of local communities, local people who give up their land for the projects hardly receive any benefit.**
- (v) Sometime multipurpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water borne-diseases and pests, and led to pollution resulting from excessive use of water.**

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Long Answer Type Questions**

**Explain the working of underground tanks as a part of roof top rainwater harvesting system practised in Rajasthan.**



- (i) In semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks for storing drinking water.**
- (ii) The tanks can be as large as big rooms.**
- (iii) The tanks were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system.**
- (iv) Tanks were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe.**
- (v) Rain falling on these rooftops would travel down the pipe and stored in these underground tanks.**
- (vi) Usually, first rain water is not collected to clean the rooftop and the pipe.**

## **Class 10th - Water Resources - Exam Pack - Most Important Question**

### **Similar Questions**

**Why did dams emerge as a option for managing water resources? What are the criteria for classifying dams?**

**Why is there a greater emphasis on minor irrigation projects than on larger multipurpose projects?**

**Write about the traditional practices of water harvesting practised in different parts of Rajasthan.**

**What are the reasons for protests against multipurpose projects?**

**Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water.**



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