

# OPEN STUDENT FOUNDATION

CHAPTER 11

Std 10 : SS

Date : 25/02/24

## IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DAY 11

### Section A

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 1 Mark] [13]

1. True or False : Rain is the original source of Water on Earth.
2. .... state has the least area under irrigation. (Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya)
3. Which statement regarding 'Khet Talavadi' presented in the classroom during the student's debate is true ?  
(A) Jay : It is an important source to obtain drinking water.  
(B) Yash : It is an important part of 'Grow more trees' movement.  
(C) Yug : It is a modern technique to prevent soil erosion.  
(D) Daksh : It is a part of rain water harvesting.
4. Which of the following river flows near the monument 'The statue of unity' ?  
(A) Narmada (B) Tapi (C) Mahi (D) Daman ganga
5. Connect the following multipurpose projects with the beneficiary states and select the correct order.

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Bhakra Nangal   | (a) Bihar          |
| (2) Kosi            | (b) Punjab         |
| (3) Nagarjuna Sagar | (c) Gujarat        |
| (4) Narmada         | (d) Andhra Pradesh |

- (A) (1 - b), (2 - a), (3 - c), (4 - d) (B) (1 - b), (2 - a), (3 - d), (4 - c)  
(C) (1 - d), (2 - c), (3 - b), (4 - a) (D) (1 - c), (2 - d), (3 - a), (4 - b)
6. When did Grand Anicut Canal build ?
  7. When did Eastern Yamuna Canal build ?
  8. Which is the main source of water pollution ?
  9. Which is the main resource of water resource ?
  10. In which state Hirakud project is located ?
  11. Which state possesses delta region of river Kaveri ?
  12. On what the prosperity of any country depends ?
  13. Which type of resource is water ?

### Section B

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks] [14]

14. What points should be considered for water management ?
15. What is meant by multi purpose project ? State it's importance.
16. State the importance of multipurpose projects.
17. State the uses of ground water.
18. Agriculture in South India is done through ponds. Why ?
19. Explain following statement / reason : Consumers should use water judiciously.

20. Explain following statement / reason : There is a need of irrigation in India.

**Section C**

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks]

[27]

21. Give the uses of water.
22. Write a note on watershed development.
23. What points should be considered for water management ?
24. Evaluate the important matters for water management. 1
25. State the importance of multipurpose projects.
26. Write about the distribution of irrigation.
27. What is meant by multi purpose project ? State it's importance.
28. Explain following statement / reason : The problem of drinking water will become serious in future.
29. Explain following statement / reason : There is unequal distribution in distribution of area under irrigation.

**Section D**

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks]

[20]

30. What is meant by multipurpose ? Which are main multipurpose projects of India ? On which rivers they are developed ?
31. Give information about water resources of India.
32. State the remedies to conserve the water.
33. Describe the circumstances creating water crisis in India.
34. Give information about rain water harvesting.

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## IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DAY 11

### Section A

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 1 Mark]

[13]

1. True or False : Rain is the original source of Water on Earth.

➡ False

2. .... state has the least area under irrigation. (Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya)

➡ **Mizoram**

3. Which statement regarding 'Khet Talavadi' presented in the classroom during the student's debate is true ?

(A) Jay : It is an important source to obtain drinking water.

(B) Yash : It is an important part of 'Grow more trees' movement.

(C) Yug : It is a modern technique to prevent soil erosion.

(D) Daksh : It is a part of rain water harvesting.

➡ Ans : (D)

4. Which of the following river flows near the monument 'The statue of unity' ?

(A) Narmada

(B) Tapi

(C) Mahi

(D) Daman ganga

➡ Ans : (A)

5. Connect the following multipurpose projects with the beneficiary states and select the correct order.

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Bhakra Nangal   | (a) Bihhar         |
| (2) Kosi            | (b) Punjab         |
| (3) Nagarjuna Sagar | (c) Gujarat        |
| (4) Narmada         | (d) Andhra Pradesh |

(A) (1 - b), (2 - a), (3 - c), (4 - d)

(B) (1 - b), (2 - a), (3 - d), (4 - c)

(C) (1 - d), (2 - c), (3 - b), (4 - a)

(D) (1 - c), (2 - d), (3 - a), (4 - b)

➡ Ans : (B)

6. When did Grand Anicut Canal build ?

➡ Second century

7. When did Eastern Yamuna Canal build ?

➡ 1882

8. Which is the main source of water pollution ?

➡ Polluted water

9. Which is the main resource of water resource ?

➡ Rain

10. In which state Hirakud project is located ?

➡ Odisha

11. Which state possesses delta region of river Kaveri ?

➡ Tamil Nadu

12. On what the prosperity of any country depends ?

- ➡ The prosperity of any national country depends on its Agriculture and the amount of water it uses in it.

13. Which type of resource is water ?

- ➡ Water is a limited resource.

### Section B

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks]

[14]

14. What points should be considered for water management ?

- ➡ Try Yourself

15. What is meant by multi purpose project ? State it's importance.

- ➡ Try Yourself

16. State the importance of multipurpose projects.

- ➡ Try Yourself

17. State the uses of ground water.

- ➡ Ground water is maximum used for irrigation.

18. Agriculture in South India is done through ponds. Why ?

- ➡ Irrigation by ponds is practiced more in the eastern and southern states.
- ➡ Irrigation is developed in the delta regions of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers in the Eastern plains.
- ➡ Thus, among irrigation mediums agriculture carried out by irrigation through ponds is famous in South India.

19. Explain following statement / reason : Consumers should use water judiciously.

- ➡ Water is a resource, it is directly associated with living organisms.
- ➡ Availability of water is limited and its distribution is also unequal. There is also a problem of polluted water. So water conservation is necessary for availability of sufficient water.
- ➡ 2/3 of agriculture region still depend on rain water. The usage of irrigation is increased in agricultural activity for the demand of increasing population.
- ➡ Water is more required for drinking, domestic uses and in industries. Water shortage is being created because of rate and volume at which it is being used by increasing population and for development of projects with this consideration. It is necessary to use water sparingly.

20. Explain following statement / reason : There is a need of irrigation in India.

- ➡ Irrigation means to provide water to an agricultural crop by artificial remedy.
- ➡ Due to irregularity and uncertainty of rainfall adverse effects are seen on agricultural crops in the country.
- ➡ 2/3 of agricultural region in the country still depends on rainfall.
- ➡ Paddy, Sugarcane and Jute like agricultural crops require more water.
- ➡ More and more grains are required for increasing population thus.

**Section C**

[27]

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks]

21. Give the uses of water.

- ➡ Water is such a resource that is directly associated with the entire living organisms.
- ➡ Animal kingdom and plant kingdom do use water to sustain their lives.
- ➡ Water is more required for drinking, domestic use and in industries.
- ➡ Water is a limited and necessary resource.
- ➡ The prosperity of any nation depends on its agriculture and the amount of water it uses in it.
- ➡ Water shortage is being created because of the rate and volume at which it is being used by increasing population and for development project.
- ➡ If the environment exists, it is because of water, so water is an inseparable part of life.

22. Write a note on watershed development.

- ➡ It is a natural unit and it is used for synthesized development in smaller natural units according to the convenience.
- ➡ A river basin is such an area wherein the water of a river, along with the water of its branches forms a watershed. A watershed region is ultimately a river basin only.
- ➡ The water during the rainy season flows forward and finally meets any river.
- ➡ The development of a watershed is an overall approach of development. It includes the programmes like soil and humidity conservation, water storage, tree plantation, forestation, horticulture, development of pasture land, renewal of collective resource.
- ➡ In all these programmes the land capability and requirements of people have to be considered.
- ➡ It needs the participation of local people. So many schemes are planned by State and Central Governments.

23. What points should be considered for water management ?

- ➡ Use water economically for gardens, vehicles, in toilets and wash basins.
- ➡ Public awareness should be created and participation in water conservation and its skilled management should be increased.
- ➡ If possible recycle the used water.
- ➡ Save the reservoirs from pollution.
- ➡ Increase the use of all units of water harvesting structures like wells, tubewells, khet talavadi etc.
- ➡ Keep a watch on the units using ground water.
- ➡ Prevent the deterioration of water storage units and repair the damaged pipe lines immediately to stop water pollution.
- ➡ Thus, with reference to above matters it is necessary to use water economically and if we believe that water is life then it is advisable to use water carefully or judiciously.

24. Evaluate the important matters for water management.                    1

- ➡ Use water economically for gardens, vehicles, in toilets and wash basins.
- ➡ Public awareness should be created and participation in water conservation and its skilled management

should be increased.

- ➡ If possible recycle the used water.
- ➡ Save the reservoirs from pollution.
- ➡ Increase the use of all units of water harvesting structures like wells, tubewells, khet talavadi etc.
- ➡ Keep a watch on the units using ground water.
- ➡ Prevent the deterioration of water storage units and repair the damaged pipe lines immediately to stop water pollution.
- ➡ Thus, with reference to above matters it is necessary to use water economically and if we believe that water is life then it is advisable to use water carefully or judiciously.

25. State the importance of multipurpose projects.

- ➡ The physiography of India is such that many rivers merge with other rivers and empty their water into the sea. With the idea that this water may be harnessed for various purpose, multi- purpose projects are planned on many rivers.
- ➡ A multipurpose project means to solve various problems associated with river valleys.
- ➡ Multipurpose project includes flood control, prevention of soil erosion, water for drinking and irrigation industries, water provided to settlements, generation of electricity, internal water, transportation, entertainment, wild life protection and development of fisherys etc.

26. Write about the distribution of irrigation.

- ➡ There is a difference regarding the area under irrigation in every state.
- ➡ Coastal districts in Andhra Pradesh, delta regions of Godavri and Krishna rivers, Mahanadi delta in Odisha, Kaveri delta in Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh are regions of intensive irrigation of the country.
- ➡ After independence, the irrigated area in India has increased four times. Irrigation is practiced in about 38 % of net sown area.
- ➡ There is a difference in the irrigated area of different states. In Mizoram 7.3 % area of the total area sown is under irrigation. While it is 90.8 % in Punjab.
- ➡ There is a vast difference between the total area under irrigation with the total area sown.
- ➡ More than 40 % area of the total area sown is under irrigation in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu-Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Manipur.
- ➡ There are three mediums of irrigation in India. (1) Well and Tubewell (2) Canals (3) Ponds. Out of these wells and canals are major mediums of irrigation.
- ➡ Canal irrigation is practiced in the vast plains of Satluj, Ganga and Yamuna and also in the delta regions of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers in the Eastern plains.
- ➡ Wells and tube wells are very common in alluvial plains.
- ➡ Irrigation by ponds is practiced more in the eastern and southern states.

27. What is meant by multi purpose project ? State it's importance.

- ➡ The physiography of India is such that many rivers merge with other rivers and empty their water into the sea. With the idea that this water may be harnessed for various purpose, multi- purpose projects are planned on many rivers.

- ➡ A multipurpose project means to solve various problems associated with river valleys.
  - ➡ Multipurpose project includes flood control, prevention of soil erosion, water for drinking and irrigation industries, water provided to settlements, generation of electricity, internal water, transportation, entertainment, wild life protection and development of fisheries etc.
28. Explain following statement / reason : The problem of drinking water will become serious in future.
- ➡ Availability of pure potable water is the basic need of life. Even today, there is a severe shortage of drinking water in about 8 % towns in India.
  - ➡ Work remains to provide clean drinkable water to about 50 % of villages of the country.
  - ➡ Today country is facing serious problems like decreasing availability of water and increasing crisis.
  - ➡ In recent times the ground water level has gone down considerably due to more and more water is extracted through wells and tubewells.
  - ➡ Water is used in many activities so quality of water is deteriorated. Therefore many water borne diseases occur due to decrease in the quality of water.
29. Explain following statement / reason : There is unequal distribution in distribution of area under irrigation.
- ➡ About 84 % of water in India is useful for irrigation.
  - ➡ After Independence, the irrigated area in India has increased four times. Irrigation is practiced in about 38 % of net sown area.
  - ➡ There is a difference in the irrigated area of different states. In Mizoram, 7.3 % area of the total area sown is under irrigation it is 90.8 % in Punjab.
  - ➡ More than 40 % area of the total area sown is under irrigation in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu-Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Manipur.
  - ➡ There is a vast difference between the total area under irrigation with the total area sown.

#### Section D

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks] [20]
30. What is meant by multipurpose ? Which are main multipurpose projects of India ? On which rivers they are developed ?
- ➡ A multipurpose project means to solve various problems associated with river valleys.
  - ➡ The physiography of India is as such that many rivers merge other rivers and empty their water into the sea.
  - ➡ Bhakra-Nangal dam is constructed on river Satluj. Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan are benefitted due to that.
  - ➡ Kosi project is developed on Kosi river. Only Bihar is benefitted due to that.
  - ➡ Damodar valley is developed on river Damodar. Jharkhand and West Bengal are benefitted due to that.
  - ➡ Hirakud project is developed on river Maha, only Odisha gets benefit of it.
  - ➡ Chambal valley is developed on river Chambal, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan get benefit of it.
  - ➡ Nagarjunsagar project is developed on river Krishna, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana get benefit of it.
  - ➡ Krishnarajsagar is developed on river Kaveri, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu get benefit of it.

- ➡ Narmada valley is developed on river Narmada. The states which benefit from it are Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.
- ➡ Kadana Vanakbori project is developed on Mahisagar river only Gujarat is benefitted from it.
- ➡ Ukai Kakrapar project is developed near river Tapi only Gujarat is benefitted.
- ➡ Dharoi project is developed on river Sabarmati only Gujarat is benefitted from it.
- ➡ Above multipurpose projects include flood control, prevention of soil erosion, water for drinking and irrigation, industries, water provided to settlements, generation of electricity, internal water transportation, entertainment, wild life protection and development of fishery etc.

31. Give information about water resources of India.

- ➡ The water resources seen in India are mainly of three types like rain water, surface water and ground water.
- ➡ Rain is the original source of water on the earth. River, lake, streams, well etc. are secondary sources. All these sources are due to rainfall.
- ➡ The water on the surface of earth is found in the form of river, lake, pond, sea, streams etc. is called surface water.
- ➡ The volume of ground water is unlimited. In the Northern plains of India, there is about 42 % of ground water. In Southern India, there is less of ground water due to the plateau and mountainous region.
- ➡ Ground water is utilised maximum for irrigation.

32. State the remedies to conserve the water.

- ➡ Water is life so water is an inseparable organ of life. Water is such a resource which is directly associated with the entire living organisms.
- ➡ Available water is in limited quantity. Its distribution is also unequal so it is necessary to use the water economically and to conserve the available water.
- ➡ Water is a national resource so remedies to conserve water to be done at different stages.
- ➡ More construction of reservoirs for water storage should be done.
- ➡ Connecting two river basins and bringing the ground water at higher level.

33. Describe the circumstances creating water crisis in India.

- ➡ Water shortage is constantly intensified due to increasing demand for grains by increasing population, to grow cash crops, increasing urbanization and changing life styles of people.
- ➡ The position of water supply and the inequality in the local distribution are challenges to human interests, livelihood and economic development.
- ➡ The quality of water is deteriorated in many villages and some towns. Many water borne disease spread due to this. E.g. Dry regions of West Rajasthan and internal parts of peninsular plateaue.
- ➡ Availability of pure potable water is the basic need of life. There is a large difference between the demand of water and its supply. Even though there is a severe storage of drinking water in about 8 % towns in India. Work remains to provide clean drinkable water to about 50 % of villages of the country.
- ➡ There has been a large increase in the irrigation facilities in India. However 2/3 of agricultural region still depend on rain water.
- ➡ In recent times, the ground water level has gone down considerably due to more and more water is extracted through wells and tubewells.



- ➡ The country is facing severe problems as some states extract ground water in excess volume. Serious problems like reduction in the quality of water and increasing scarcity have to be faced.
  - ➡ Besides agriculture, water is used in industries in uncontrolled quantity. Main sources of water pollution are polluted water of domestic uses and industries.
34. Give information about rain water harvesting.
- ➡ Rain water harvesting is a technique to increase capacity of ground water.
  - ➡ Special methods to collect the rain and conserve it includes the construction of wells, small dams, khet talavadi etc. Water is conserved through these mediums. This also raises the ground water level.
  - ➡ This may fulfill the requirements of domestic use and agriculture.
  - ➡ Main objective of rain water harvesting.
  - ➡ To increase the capacity to conserve the ground water and increase the underground water table.
  - ➡ Reduce the water pollution.
  - ➡ Improve the quality of ground water.
  - ➡ To save the land routes from water logging.
  - ➡ Reduce the surface run off of water.
  - ➡ Fulfill the requirement of domestic water requirements during summer and during long dry spells.
  - ➡ Fulfill the increasing demand of water.
  - ➡ Make arrangement to store rain water in underground tanks in multistoreyed residence in large cities or arrangement should be made so that the water percolates in the ground.