

CBSE Class-10 Social Science
NCERT Solutions
Chapter - 3
Geography - Water Resources

Question 1. Multiple choice questions.

(i) Based on the information given below classify each of the situations as 'suffering from water scarcity' or 'not suffering from water scarcity'.

- (a) Region with high annual rainfall.
- (b) Region having high annual rainfall and large population.
- (c) Region having high annual rainfall but water is highly polluted.
- (d) Region having low rainfall and low population.

(ii) Which one of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multipurpose river projects?

- (a) Multi-purpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
- (b) Multi-purpose projects by regulating water flow helps to control floods.
- (c) Multi-purpose projects lead to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood.
- (d) Multi-purpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes.

(iii) Here are some false statements. Identify the mistakes and rewrite them correctly.

- (a) Multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have helped in proper utilisation of water resources.
- (b) Regulating and damming of rivers does not affect the river's natural flow and its sediment flow.
- (c) In Gujarat, the Sabarmati basin farmers were not agitated when higher priority was given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts.
- (d) Today in Rajasthan, the practice of rooftop rainwater water harvesting has gained popularity despite high water availability due to the Rajasthan Canal.

Answer: (i) Not suffering from water scarcity

- (ii) c) Multi-purpose projects lead to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood.
- (iii) (a) Multiplying urban centers with large and dense populations with urban lifestyles have added to the water and energy equipment and thus, caused the over exploitation of water resources.
- (b) Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow and causes the sediment to settle at the bottom early
- (c) In Gujarat, the Sabarmati basin farmers agitate over the higher priority given of water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts
- (d) Today in Rajasthan, the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on decline as plenty of water is available due to Rajasthan canal.

Question 2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

- (i) Explain how water becomes a renewable resource.**
- (ii) What is water scarcity and what are its main causes?**
- (iii) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects.**

Answer: (i) Water is a renewable resource as it is renewed by water cycle itself, where three processes take place as evaporation, condensation and precipitation. This process of water cycle is never ending and hence, water is a renewable resource.

(ii) Water scarcity or water stress occurs when water availability is not enough to match the demand for water. It is caused by an increase in population, growing demand for water, and unequal access to it.

(iii) Multipurpose river projects help in irrigation, electricity production, flood control, supply of water for the domestic and industrial use, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. It integrates development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialization and growth of the urban economy. However, the reservoirs destroy local flora and fauna. Many native villages are submerged, and people lose their livelihood, with little or no hope of rehabilitation. The dams that were constructed to control floods have

triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused waterborne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

Question 3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

(i) Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out.

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

Answer: (i) Houses in the semi arid regions of Rajasthan have traditionally constructed tanks for storing drinking water. They are big and are a part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system. The tanks are constructed inside the main house or the courtyard, and are connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. The rain falling on the rooftop travels down and is stored in the tanks. The first spell of rain is not collected as this water cleans the roof and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent spells is collected. This water is used till the next rainy season, and is a reliable source of water even after other sources have dried up. The tanks also help in cooling the houses as rooms built around them have generally low temperatures due to conduction.

(ii) Traditional methods of rainwater harvesting like 'the rooftop method' are becoming popular in India. In Gendathur village, Mysore, about 200 households have adopted the rooftop rainwater harvesting method, thereby making the village rich in rainwater. The state of Tamil Nadu has made it compulsory for all the houses to have rooftop rainwater harvesting structures. Roof top rain water harvesting is the most common practice in Shillong, Meghalaya. Rooftop harvesting is common across the towns and villages of the Thar.