Water Resources

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The Bhakra-Nangal project is on the river:
   (a) Narmada **(b)** Krishna
   (c) Mahanadi **(d)** Sutlej (Sutluj)–Beas

2. Where was “inundation channels” traditionally used?
   (a) the Bengal floodplains **(b)** Meghalaya
   (c) Shillong **(d)** Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer

3. The Bhakra-Nangal project is on:
   (a) the Kaveri **(b)** the Godavari
   (c) the Mahanadi **(d)** the Sutlej–Beas

4. What does the Atal Jal scheme aim to do?
   (a) water for every field, more crop per drop
   (b) piped drinking water for rural homes
   (c) community management of groundwater
   (d) build new airports

5. A rainwater tank is 5 m long, 4 m wide and 3 m deep. 1 cubic metre holds 1,000 litres. How many litres can it hold?
   (a) 6,000 litres **(b)** 60,000 litres **(c)** 12,000 litres **(d)** 61,000 litres

6. A roof of 150 square metres gets 600 mm of rain in a year. (1 mm on 1 square metre = 1 litre.) If 75% is collected, how many litres is that?
   (a) 68,500 litres **(b)** 67,500 litres **(c)** 90,000 litres **(d)** 22,500 litres

7. The Jal Jeevan Mission aims at 55 litres per person per day. How much is that for a family of 8 for 30 days?
   (a) 12,000 litres **(b)** 440 litres **(c)** 13,200 litres **(d)** 1,650 litres

8. Which of these is a traditional water-harvesting system?
   (a) tankas **(b)** a blast furnace
   (c) the HVJ pipeline **(d)** the Golden Quadrilateral

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Why is there water scarcity even where water is plentiful?

10. Where was each used? (a) rooftop harvesting (b) guls or kuls

11. A field of 2,370 square metres gets 1,100 mm of rain in a year (1 mm on 1 m^2 = 1 litre). How many litres fall on it, and name one traditional way to store such water.

12. What is each known for? (a) Gendathur village (b) the Narmada Bachao Andolan

13. Suppose 284 houses each harvest 53,000 litres of rainwater a year. How much do they harvest together?

14. An underground tanka is 4.8 m long, 4.3 m wide and 2.9 m deep. About how many cubic metres and litres can it hold? (1 m^3 = 1,000 L)

15. In Shillong, rooftop harvesting meets about 15–25% of a home's water need. If a home needs 1,000 litres a day and harvesting meets 23%, how many litres is that?

16. Where was each used: (a) tankas (b) guls or kuls

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe traditional methods of rainwater harvesting in India.

18. Match each with its region: (a) tankas (b) inundation channels (c) bamboo drip irrigation. Choose from: Meghalaya; Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer; the Bengal floodplains.

19. A school roof of 130 square metres gets 700 mm of rain a year, and 80% can be collected (1 mm on 1 m^2 = 1 litre). (a) How many litres? (b) If the school uses 800 litres a day, how many full days will it last? (c) Give two benefits of rooftop harvesting.

20. The Sardar Sarovar project is to irrigate about 1,845,000 hectares in Gujarat. (a) Suppose 60% of that were under cotton: how many hectares? (b) Give two benefits and (c) two problems of multi-purpose projects.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) Sutlej (Sutluj)–Beas**	—
2	**(a) the Bengal floodplains**	—
3	**(d) the Sutlej–Beas**	—
4	**(c) community management of groundwater**	—
5	**(b) 60,000 litres**	5 × 4 × 3 × 1,000
6	**(b) 67,500 litres**	150 × 600 × 75%
7	**(c) 13,200 litres**	55 × 8 × 30
8	**(a) tankas**	—
9	**Because of over-use, unequal access, pollution and growing population and industry.**	—
10	**(a) Shillong (b) the Western Himalayas**	—
11	**2,607,000 litres; e.g. khadins, johads or tankas**	2,370 × 1,100
12	**(a) rooftop rainwater harvesting in Karnataka (b) a movement for people displaced by dams**	—
13	**15,052,000 litres**	284 × 53,000
14	**about 59.9 m^3, about 59,856 litres**	4.8 × 4.3 × 2.9
15	**230 litres**	23% of 1,000
16	**(a) Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer (b) the Western Himalayas**	—
17	**Guls and kuls in the Western Himalayas, inundation channels in Bengal, khadins and johads in Rajasthan, tankas in houses, and bamboo drip irrigation in Meghalaya.**	—
18	**(a) Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer (b) the Bengal floodplains (c) Meghalaya**	—
19	**(a) 72,800 litres (b) 91 days (c) It saves water, recharges groundwater and reduces flooding.**	130 × 700 × 80%; ÷ 800
20	**(a) 1,107,000 hectares (b) irrigation and electricity (also flood control, water supply) (c) disturbing river flow and sediment, and submerging land and displacing people.**	60% of 1,845,000