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. India has about 2.45% of the world's area and about what share of its water resources?
   (a) 10% **(b)** 1% **(c)** 17% **(d)** 4%

2. According to the chapter, where is the Sabarmati severely polluted?
   (a) at Ahmedabad **(b)** at Kanpur **(c)** at Hyderabad **(d)** at Madurai

3. What is Atal Jal known for in water conservation?
   (a) one water-stressed Jal Gram village in each district
   (b) compulsory water harvesting in every new building
   (c) watershed projects run by gram panchayats
   (d) community groundwater management in water-stressed panchayats

4. In India, agriculture uses about 92% of the groundwater used. Suppose 300 cubic km of groundwater were used in a year. How much would agriculture use?
   (a) 276 cubic km **(b)** 24 cubic km **(c)** 2,760 cubic km **(d)** 208 cubic km

5. The Water Cess Act was passed in 1977; 251 polluting industries were found along rivers and lakes in 1997. How many years apart were these?
   (a) 20 years **(b)** 17 years **(c)** 21 years **(d)** 30 years

6. Suppose a town of 101,000 people gets 15,150,000 litres of water a day. How many litres is that per person per day?
   (a) 300 litres **(b)** 1,500 litres **(c)** 165 litres **(d)** 150 litres

7. Which is a benefit of rainwater harvesting?
   (a) raises the groundwater table **(b)** uses up groundwater faster
   (c) causes waterlogging of fields **(d)** raises the salinity of soil

8. India has about 4% of the world's water resources. Suppose the world's total were 175 units. How many units would India have?
   (a) 7 units **(b)** 6 units **(c)** 70 units **(d)** 8 units

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

9. Name the four main sources of surface water.

10. Is groundwater use high, moderate or low in each state? (a) Kerala (b) Haryana

11. What is each known for? (a) Ralegan Siddhi (b) PMKSY

12. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) the National Water Policy was announced (2012) (b) 251 polluting industries were found along rivers and lakes (1997)

13. Suppose 900 cubic km of surface water and 100 cubic km of groundwater are used in a year. Agriculture takes 89% of the surface water and 92% of the groundwater. How much does it take of each?

14. Explain each term: (a) water recycling (b) desalinisation

15. Suppose a percolation tank is 35 m long, 20 m wide and 3 m deep. How many cubic metres and litres can it hold (1 m^3 = 1,000 litres), and how does it help groundwater?

16. Where is each river severely polluted? (a) the Musi (b) the Gomti

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

17. Discuss the availability of water resources in India and what decides their distribution.

18. Match each with its contribution: (a) Ralegan Siddhi (b) PMKSY (c) Atal Jal. Choose from: water for every farm and more crop per drop; community groundwater management in water-stressed panchayats; a village model of watershed development in Ahmednagar.

19. Suppose 800 cubic km of surface water is used in a year (89% by agriculture, 2% by industry, 9% by homes) and 500 cubic km of groundwater (92% by agriculture). (a) How much surface water does each sector use, and how much groundwater does agriculture use? (b) Why may agriculture's share fall in future? (c) Name one way to reduce farm water use.

20. Suppose a family uses 280 litres of water a day: 40% for bathing and 10% for washing utensils, and reuses all of this for the garden. (a) How many litres does it reuse a day? (b) How many in a 30-day month? (c) Why does recycling matter?

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) 4%**	—
2	**(a) at Ahmedabad**	—
3	**(d) community groundwater management in water-stressed panchayats**	—
4	**(a) 276 cubic km**	92% of 300
5	**(a) 20 years**	1997 − 1977 = 20
6	**(d) 150 litres**	15,150,000 ÷ 101,000
7	**(a) raises the groundwater table**	—
8	**(a) 7 units**	4% of 175
9	**Rivers, lakes, ponds and tanks.**	—
10	**(a) low (b) high**	—
11	**(a) a village model of watershed development in Ahmednagar (b) water for every farm and more crop per drop**	—
12	**251 polluting industries were found along rivers and lakes, by 15 years**	2012 − 1997
13	**801 cubic km of surface water, 92 cubic km of groundwater**	89% of 900; 92% of 100
14	**(a) reusing lower-quality water, such as for gardening or cooling (b) removing salt from sea or brackish water**	—
15	**2,100 m^3, 2,100,000 litres; water seeps down and recharges the groundwater**	35 × 20 × 3
16	**(a) at Hyderabad (b) at Lucknow**	—
17	**About 4,000 cubic km falls as rain; 1,869 cubic km is available and 1,122 utilisable. Rainfall, catchment size and topography decide distribution, with the Ganga–Brahmaputra–Barak holding 60% of surface water.**	—
18	**(a) a village model of watershed development in Ahmednagar (b) water for every farm and more crop per drop (c) community groundwater management in water-stressed panchayats**	—

Q	Answer	Working
19	**(a) agriculture 712, industry 16, domestic 72 cubic km; groundwater for agriculture 460 cubic km (b) industrial and domestic demand will grow with development (c) e.g. drip or sprinkler irrigation, less water-hungry crops**	89%, 2% and 9% of 800; 92% of 500
20	**(a) 140 litres (b) 4,200 litres (c) it saves better-quality water for drinking**	50% of 280; × 30