

# Tenth Social Studies

## Indian Rivers And Water Resources

### 4 Marks Questions

1. Write a brief note on the Himalayan Rivers.

A: In the Himalayan Rivers there are mainly three rivers.

- ★ They are the Indus System, the Ganga System and the Brahmaputra System.
- ★ The Indus River originates near Manasarovar.
- ★ It enters Indian Territory in Jammu and Kashmir.
- ★ Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej are the tributaries of the Indus.
- ★ The Ganga originates from Bhagirathi and Alakananda.
- ★ Majority of the tributaries originate in the Himalayas.
- ★ The Brahmaputra originates near Manasarovar.
- ★ It enters in a great loop southwest through Arunachal Pradesh in India.
- ★ These Himalayan Rivers are perennial rivers.
- ★ They depend upon rainfall as well as the melting of the snow.

2. What have you learnt by reading the case study of Hiware Bazaar village of Maharashtra?

A: Hiware bazaar is a model village in Maharashtra. Many steps taken in the village are ideal to all of us.

- ★ Continuous contour trenches were dug on the hill slopes to arrest the soil erosion.
- ★ A number of water harvesting structures were also built in the village.
- ★ Check dams, percolation tanks, loose boulder structures were constructed.
- ★ Plantations on forest lands and roadsides were also a part of the programme.
- ★ The four activities, ban on felling trees, ban of free grazing, family planning and ban on liquor are ideals to all.
- ★ There is a ban on bore wells for irrigation also.
- ★ We should follow the same for our villages also to make them better for us.

**3. What are the different inflow and outflow processes in the context of water resources?**

**A:** The water budget of a place that may be a village or district depends on the inflow and outflow of water in that region.

**Inflow:** Precipitation + surface flow + ground water flow.

★ Precipitation includes rainfall, snow, dew, hail etc. To estimate the precipitation of an area, we take the average rainfall over many years, since precipitation varies from year to year.

★ Surface flow includes rivers, streams, canals and other flows on the surface.

★ Ground water flow is difficult to estimate, but it can be done.

**Outflow:**

**Evaporation:** The turning of water into vapour takes place all the time in water bodies due to heat.

**Transpiration:** Trees also give off water into the atmosphere through the process of photosynthesis.

## 2 Marks Questions

**1. In what ways is water bought and sold in your area and for what purposes?**

**A:** Water in our area is bought and sold for various purposes like drinking, cooking, washing, cleaning, constructions and domestic needs.

★ Social gatherings like parties, marriages and other functions.

★ Most of the water is bought for drinking only.

★ A few people buy water for the sake of their animals also.

**2. What do you mean by transpiration?**

**A:** The process by which water in plants transfer as water vapour to the atmosphere is called transpiration.

★ This takes place due to the loss of water vapour from the internal spaces of a plant through pores located mainly on and the under surface of leaves.

## 1 Mark Questions

1. What is meant by water budget?

A: An estimation of inflow and outflow of water for an area or a region during the year is called water budget.

2. What is evapotranspiration?

A: The total amount of water added to the atmosphere from both evaporation and transpiration is called evapotranspiration.

3. What are the tributaries of the River Ganga?

A: Yamuna, Chambal, Betwa, Gandak, Gomati and Son are the main tributaries of the River Ganga.

## Objective Type Questions

1. The largest peninsular river is

A) The Ganga

B) The Godavari

C) The Indus

D) The Brahmaputra

2. The river flows from East to West is...

A) The Krishna

B) The Penna

C) The Kaveri

D) The Narmada

3. The source of the river Godavari is in..

A) The Antarvedi

B) The Amarkantak

C) The Triambak

D) The Himalayas

4. The Bhagirathi and the Alakananda join at ...

A) Devprayag

B) Haridwar

C) Nasik

D) Mahabaleshwar

5. The water of Tungabhadra is shared by the two states...

A) Andhra Pradesh – Kerala

B) Andhra Pradesh – Telangana

C) Kerala – Tamilnadu

D) Andhra Pradesh – Karnataka

## ANSWERS

1-B; 2-D; 3-C; 4-A; 5-D.

Writer: A. Laxman Rao