

Practice and Revision - Water Resources of India

Chapter 11: Water Resources of India · Topic 2

Key Concept

India's major river systems, like the Ganga, Brahmaputra, and Godavari, provide water for irrigation, drinking, and hydroelectric power.

Groundwater is a crucial resource, especially in areas with limited surface water, though overuse can lead to depletion of water tables.

Water conservation methods, like rainwater harvesting and efficient irrigation techniques, help manage limited water resources sustainably.

Understanding water resource distribution and management is essential given India's large population and varying regional water availability.

Quick Revision Notes

- Major rivers: Ganga, Brahmaputra, Godavari.
- Rivers provide irrigation, drinking water, hydroelectric power.
- Groundwater is crucial, especially with limited surface water.
- Overuse can deplete water tables.
- Rainwater harvesting is a conservation method.
- Efficient irrigation also conserves water.
- This helps manage resources sustainably.
- Water management is essential for India's population.

Practice Questions

- 1 Name three major Indian rivers and their uses.
- 2 Discuss the importance of groundwater.
- 3 Explain rainwater harvesting.
- 4 Research an efficient irrigation technique.
- 5 Discuss a water conservation method you could use.
- 6 Explain why water management matters for India.