

Class 10 Geography Chapter 2 Important Question

1. **What are water resources?**

Water resources are sources of water that are useful or potentially useful to humans, such as rivers, lakes, and groundwater.

2. **What is the importance of water for life?**

Water is essential for drinking, agriculture, sanitation, and industrial processes, supporting all forms of life on Earth.

3. **What is the water cycle?**

The water cycle is the continuous movement of water between the Earth's surface and the atmosphere through processes like evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.

4. **What are the major sources of freshwater?**

Major sources of freshwater include rivers, lakes, glaciers, and groundwater.

5. **Define groundwater.**

Groundwater is water that is stored beneath the Earth's surface in soil and rock formations, accessed through wells and springs.

6. **What is the difference between surface water and groundwater?**

Surface water is found in rivers, lakes, and streams, while groundwater is found beneath the Earth's surface.

7. **What are the main uses of water?**

Water is primarily used for drinking, agriculture, industry, and recreational purposes.

8. **What is meant by water scarcity?**

Water scarcity refers to the lack of sufficient available water resources to meet the demands of water usage.

9. **What causes water scarcity?**

Water scarcity can be caused by factors such as overuse, pollution, climate change, and unequal distribution of water resources.

10. **What is the significance of the Ganges River?**

The Ganges River is vital for agriculture, drinking water, and is a sacred river for millions of people in India.

11. **What are the major rivers of India?**

Major rivers of India include the Ganges, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Indus, and Godavari.

12. **What is a watershed?**

A watershed is an area of land where all the water drains into a single river, lake, or other body of water.

13. **What is the importance of rainwater harvesting?**

Rainwater harvesting captures and stores rainwater for future use, helping to manage water resources sustainably.

14. **What is the role of dams in water management?**

Dams store water for irrigation, hydroelectric power, flood control, and recreational purposes.

15. What are the effects of dam construction on the environment?

Dam construction can lead to habitat loss, changes in river ecosystems, and displacement of communities.

16. What is the Green Revolution?

The Green Revolution refers to the significant increase in agricultural production due to advancements in irrigation, technology, and crop varieties.

17. What are some major irrigation methods used in agriculture?

Major irrigation methods include drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, and flood irrigation.

18. How does deforestation affect water resources?

Deforestation can lead to reduced water retention in soil, increased runoff, and decreased groundwater recharge.

19. What is the role of wetlands in water management?

Wetlands act as natural water filters, flood regulators, and provide habitat for wildlife.

20. What are the causes of water pollution?

Water pollution is caused by industrial discharge, agricultural runoff, sewage, and improper waste disposal.

21. What are the consequences of water pollution?

Water pollution can lead to health problems, loss of aquatic life, and contamination of drinking water sources.

22. What is the significance of the Indus Basin Irrigation System?

The Indus Basin Irrigation System is crucial for irrigation in Pakistan and parts of India, supporting agriculture in a semi-arid region.

23. What are the challenges of managing transboundary rivers?

Managing transboundary rivers involves addressing issues of water sharing, conflicts between nations, and ensuring equitable distribution.

24. What is a river basin?

A river basin is the area of land drained by a river and its tributaries, where all precipitation and runoff flow into the main river.

25. What is the impact of urbanization on water resources?

Urbanization increases water demand, leads to pollution, and can strain existing water supply systems.

26. What are the benefits of efficient water management?

Efficient water management ensures sustainable water use, reduces waste, and supports long-term availability of water resources.

27. What is the role of the Central Water Commission in India?

The Central Water Commission oversees the development and management of water resources, including irrigation projects and flood control.

28. What are the major challenges in water resource management in India?

Major challenges include water scarcity, pollution, uneven distribution, and the impacts of climate change.

29. What is the concept of virtual water?

Virtual water refers to the amount of water embedded in the production of goods and services, such as crops and manufactured products.

30. How can individuals contribute to water conservation?

Individuals can conserve water by reducing usage, fixing leaks, using water-efficient appliances, and practicing rainwater harvesting.