

Class X - Social Science

Water Resources

CBSE NOTES

Water Resources - Quick Look Revision Guide

Your 1-page summary of the most exam-relevant takeaways from Contemporary India.



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Key Points

1. Define freshwater and its sources.

Freshwater is water with minimal salt content, suitable for drinking and agriculture. It comes from surface runoff, groundwater, and the hydrological cycle, making it renewable.

2. Explain water scarcity causes.

Water scarcity arises from over-exploitation, unequal access, and pollution. Despite Earth's water abundance, only a small fraction is usable freshwater.

3. Describe the hydrological cycle.

The hydrological cycle is nature's way of recycling water through evaporation, condensation, and precipitation, ensuring water remains a renewable resource.

4. Impact of overpopulation on water.

A large population increases water demand for domestic use and agriculture, leading to over-exploitation and scarcity.

5. Role of industries in water scarcity.

Industries consume vast water amounts and pollute resources, exacerbating scarcity and affecting aquatic life.

6. Define multi-purpose river projects.

These projects, like dams, serve irrigation, electricity, flood control, and more, integrating various water uses.

7. Advantages of multi-purpose projects.

They provide irrigation, hydroelectric power, and flood control, supporting agriculture and urban needs.

8. Disadvantages of multi-purpose projects.

They disrupt natural river flows, cause sedimentation, displace communities, and may trigger ecological issues.

9. Explain rooftop rainwater harvesting.

A traditional method collecting rainwater via rooftops into tanks, prevalent in Rajasthan for drinking water.

10. Importance of rainwater harvesting.

It conserves water, reduces scarcity, and is eco-friendly, especially in arid regions like Rajasthan.

11. Traditional water harvesting methods.

Includes 'khadins', 'johads', and 'tankas' in Rajasthan, showcasing ancient wisdom in water conservation.

12. Modern adaptations of rainwater harvesting.

Urban areas use PVC pipes and filters for efficient collection, blending tradition with technology.

13. Jal Jeevan Mission's goal.

Aims to provide piped potable water to every rural household, ensuring 55 litres per capita daily.

14. Atal Bhujal Yojana's focus.

Targets water-stressed areas in 7 states to promote groundwater conservation and sustainable management.

15. Effects of dam construction.

Dams alter river ecosystems, affect aquatic life migration, and can lead to soil degradation and floods.

16. Inter-state water disputes.

Conflicts like Krishna-Godavari arise from water diversion projects, affecting downstream states' agriculture.

17. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

Enhances farm water access, improves efficiency, and promotes sustainable conservation practices.

18. Bamboo drip irrigation system.

A 200-year-old Meghalaya technique using bamboo pipes to irrigate plants drop by drop, conserving water.

19. Water pollution sources.

Includes industrial waste, agricultural chemicals, and domestic sewage, making water unsafe for use.

20. Strategies for water conservation.

Adopting rainwater harvesting, efficient irrigation, and pollution control can safeguard water resources.

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Before You Sleep:

Quickly review important notes - it helps memory consolidation.

Good Luck!

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