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CLASS X · SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) · GEOGRAPHY · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

GEOGRAPHY · CHAPTER 3

Water Resources

Dams
Tankas
Kuls

Chapter Practice Booklet · Questions only

10 note blocks + dams table | 8 dams for the map | PYQs 2025–2026 | 61 practice questions | Model Answer Booklet

INSIDE THIS BOOKLET

1	**Chapter Notes** 10 note blocks, dams table, terms + exam snapshot	2
A	**Textbook Check** 16 questions	7
B	**Objective Practice** 20 MCQ and assertion–reason	8
C	**Board Pattern Practice** 10 questions, with frequency stars	10
D	**Case-Based Questions** 5 cases	10
E	**Map Work: Dams** 8 places + practice drill	12
F	**Board PYQ Index** Real board questions by topic	13
G	**My Mistakes** Your error log	14

STUDENT DETAILS

NAME _____

CLASS & SECTION _____

ROLL NO. _____

BOOKLET STARTED ON _____

CHAPTER TEST SCORE _____ / 20

1

READ THIS FIRST

Chapter Notes

The whole chapter in short-note form: why water is scarce, multi-purpose projects and their problems, and traditional and modern rainwater harvesting – with the dams for the map question. Revise from here – you should not need the textbook again.

1 Water: a renewable but scarce resource

- Three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water, but only a small part is **fresh water** fit for use.
- Fresh water comes mainly from **surface run-off and groundwater**, which are continually renewed and recharged through the **hydrological cycle**. All water moves within this cycle, so water is a **renewable** resource.
- Yet many parts of the world and of India face **water scarcity**. It is usually linked with low rainfall or drought – but in most cases it is caused by **over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access** among social groups.

2 Causes of water scarcity

- **Large, growing population** → more water for domestic use and to grow more food. Water is over-exploited to expand **irrigated areas** and **dry-season agriculture**.
- **Irrigated agriculture** is the largest consumer of water. Many farmers have their own **wells and tube-wells** → **falling groundwater levels**, threatening water availability and **food security**.
- **Industrialisation:** industries are heavy users of water and also need power, much of it from **hydroelectricity** (about **22%** of India's electricity).
- **Urbanisation:** multiplying cities with urban lifestyles; housing societies and colonies have their own **groundwater pumping** devices, depleting fragile water resources.
- **Poor quality:** water may be available in enough quantity but **polluted** by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilisers – unfit for use.

Why conserve water? To safeguard against **health hazards**, ensure **food security**, continue **livelihoods and productive activities**, and prevent degradation of **natural ecosystems**. Over-exploitation and mismanagement impoverish the resource and cause ecological crisis.

3 Water management in ancient India

- Ancient India had sophisticated **hydraulic structures**: dams of stone rubble, reservoirs or lakes, embankments and canals for irrigation.

Period	Example
1st century BC	**Sringaverapura** near Prayagraj – harvesting system channelling Ganga flood water
Chandragupta Maurya	dams, lakes and irrigation systems built extensively
Ancient	irrigation works at **Kalinga** (Odisha), **Nagarjunakonda** (Andhra Pradesh), **Bennur** (Karnataka), **Kolhapur** (Maharashtra)
11th century	**Bhopal Lake** – one of the largest artificial lakes of its time
14th century	**Hauz Khas** tank, Delhi – built by **Iltutmish** to supply water to the Siri Fort area

4 Dams and multi-purpose river projects

Dam: a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. Dams are classified by **structure and material** (timber, embankment or masonry dams) and by **height** (large and major; or low, medium and high dams).

- Dams were built to impound rivers and rainwater for **irrigation**. Today they also serve **electricity generation, water supply for homes and industry, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding** – so they are called **multi-purpose projects**.
- **Bhakra Nangal** – water used for both **hydel power and irrigation**. **Hirakud** (Mahanadi basin) – combines water conservation with **flood control**.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru** called dams the **'temples of modern India'** – they would combine agricultural and village development with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.

5 Problems of large dams: ecological

- Regulating rivers affects their **natural flow** → poor sediment flow downstream and **excessive sedimentation** at the bottom of the reservoir → rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for aquatic life.
- Dams **fragment rivers**, making it hard for aquatic fauna to migrate, especially for **spawning**.
- Reservoirs **submerge vegetation and soil**, which decompose over time.
- **Floods:** dams meant to control floods have triggered floods because of sedimentation; release of water during heavy rain made floods worse in **Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006**. Floods caused soil erosion, and flood plains were deprived of **silt** (a natural fertiliser), adding to land degradation.
- Projects have also **induced earthquakes**, caused **water-borne diseases, pests** and pollution from excessive use of water.
- **Irrigation changed cropping patterns**: farmers shifted to **water-intensive and commercial crops → salinisation** of soil.

6 Problems of large dams: social

- Large-scale **displacement** of local communities, who give up land, livelihood and access to resources 'for the greater good of the nation' – yet the benefits often go to **landowners, large farmers, industrialists** and a few cities.
- Widening **social gap** between rich landowners and the landless poor.
- **Conflicts over use:** in Gujarat, farmers of the **Sabarmati basin** agitated and almost rioted over higher priority given to **urban water supply** during droughts.
- **Inter-state disputes:** the **Krishna–Godavari dispute** arose from objections by **Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh** to **Maharashtra** diverting more water at **Koyna** for a multi-purpose project, reducing downstream flow.

Narmada Bachao Andolan: a movement (NGO) that mobilised **tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists** against the **Sardar Sarovar Dam** on the Narmada in Gujarat. It first focused on **trees to be submerged**; later it aimed to get **full rehabilitation** for the displaced (oustees). The **Tehri Dam Andolan** is another such movement.

Sardar Sarovar Dam: on the **Narmada** in Gujarat; one of India's largest water projects, covering **Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan**. It aims to meet water needs of drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages, 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages).

7 Rainwater harvesting: traditional methods

- Given the drawbacks of large dams, many see **rainwater harvesting** as a viable alternative – socially, economically and environmentally.
- People in ancient India knew rainfall regimes and soil types and developed techniques suited to **local ecological conditions**.

Region	Method
Hills – Western Himalayas	**Guls / kuls** – diversion channels for agriculture
Rajasthan	**Rooftop rainwater harvesting** to store drinking water
Flood plains of Bengal	**Inundation channels** to irrigate fields
Arid and semi-arid areas	fields turned into rain-fed storage: **khadins** (Jaisalmer) and **johads** (other parts of Rajasthan)
Bikaner, Phalodi, Barmer	underground tanks – **tankas** – for drinking water

8 Tankas of Rajasthan

- Almost every house in **Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer** traditionally had an underground **tanka** – as large as a big room (one in Phalodi was 6.1 m deep, 4.27 m long and 2.44 m wide).
- Part of a **rooftop harvesting** system, built inside the house or courtyard and connected to the **sloping roof** by a pipe.
- The **first spell of rain is not collected** – it cleans the roof and pipes; later showers are stored.
- Rainwater, or **palar pani**, is considered the **purest** form of natural water.
- Many houses built **underground rooms** next to the tanka to keep cool in summer.
- Today the practice is declining in western Rajasthan because the perennial **Rajasthan Canal** supplies water – though some people keep tankas because they dislike the taste of tap water.

9 Modern revival of rainwater harvesting

- **Gendathur** (Mysuru, Karnataka): a remote village where about **200 households** installed **rooftop rainwater harvesting**; it earned the distinction of being rich in rainwater.
- **Tamil Nadu** was the **first state** to make rooftop rainwater harvesting **compulsory** for all houses, with legal provisions to punish defaulters.
- **Shillong** (Meghalaya) faces water shortage although **Cherrapunji and Mawsynram**, about 55 km away, get the world's highest rainfall; nearly every household has rooftop harvesting, meeting about **15–25%** of its water needs.
- **Community programmes:** '**Neeru-Meeru**' (Water and You) in **Andhra Pradesh** and the **Arvary Pani Sansad** in **Alwar**, Rajasthan, built percolation tanks, johads and check dams through people's participation.

10 Bamboo drip irrigation (Meghalaya)

- A **200-year-old** system of tapping stream and spring water with **bamboo pipes**.
- About **18–20 litres** of water enters the bamboo pipes and is carried over hundreds of metres; it finally reaches the plant at **20–80 drops per minute**.
- Bamboo pipes divert water from springs on hilltops to lower reaches by gravity; channel sections, diversion units and small pipes control the flow – a traditional form of **drip irrigation**.

> **Beyond the textbook (board case, 2026):** **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana** (2015) – '**Har Khet Ko Pani**' (water to every field) and '**More crop per drop**' (drip and sprinkler irrigation). Read such passages carefully and answer from them.

Dams for the map question

Q19 – locate and label

Dam	River	State
Salal	Chenab	Jammu and Kashmir
Bhakra Nangal	Sutlej	Punjab–Himachal Pradesh border
Tehri	Bhagirathi	Uttarakhand
Rana Pratap Sagar	Chambal	Rajasthan
Sardar Sarovar	Narmada	Gujarat
Hirakud	Mahanadi	Odisha
Nagarjuna Sagar	Krishna	Telangana–Andhra Pradesh border
Tungabhadra	Tungabhadra	Karnataka

Key terms

1- and 2-mark answers

Hydrological cycle – continuous movement of water between oceans, air and land

Water scarcity – shortage of usable water, often from over-use or unequal access

Dam – barrier across flowing water that creates a reservoir

Multi-purpose project – a dam serving irrigation, power, water supply, flood control and more

Sedimentation – settling of silt at the bottom of a reservoir

Salinisation – build-up of salts in soil, often from over-irrigation

Oustees – people displaced by a project

Rainwater harvesting – collecting and storing rainwater for later use

Guls / kuls – diversion channels in the Western Himalayas

Khadin / johad – rain-fed storage fields in Rajasthan

Tanka – underground tank for rooftop rainwater in Rajasthan

Palar pani – rainwater – considered the purest water

Percolation tank – pond that lets water seep in and recharge groundwater

Drip irrigation – giving water to plants drop by drop

Exam snapshot

What the board asks, and how to prepare

SYLLABUS 2026–27

- Water scarcity and the need for conservation and management
- Multi-purpose river projects and integrated water resources management
- Rainwater harvesting
- **Map:** dams – Salal, Bhakra Nangal, Tehri, Rana Pratap Sagar, Sardar Sarovar, Hirakud, Nagarjuna Sagar, Tungabhadra

BOARD WEIGHTAGE

20 / 80

Geography is Section B (Q10–Q19). In both 2026 papers we read, **Q18** (4-mark case) was on floods or irrigation, and a dam came in **Q19** (map) in one set. 2025 gave two MCQs (dams–rivers; Krishna–Godavari dispute) and a 5-mark groundwater question. Expect **4–6 marks**.

MOST ASKED IN BOARD PAPERS, 2025–2026 (3 PAPERS READ IN FULL)

How often	Topic / question type	Marks	Papers
★★★	Case on floods, irrigation, water management (Q18)	4	2 of 3
★★★	Dams: match with rivers; locate on the map	1–3	2 of 3
★★☆	Water scarcity; groundwater over-use	3–5	1 of 3
★★☆	Inter-state disputes; problems of dams	1–5	1 of 3
★★☆	Rainwater harvesting methods by region	1–3	NCERT core
★☆☆	Ancient hydraulic structures	1	NCERT core

ANSWER-WRITING RULES FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE (CBSE 2026–27)

2 marks
Very short answer · up to 40 words · 2 clear points

3 marks
Short answer · up to 60 words · 3 points

4 marks
Case / source based · up to 100 words in all · answer from the source

5 marks
Long answer · up to 120 words · 5 points, with an intro line

Write in points, underline key words, and give one example or date wherever you can. Read every "OR" choice before you start, and attempt only one.

MISTAKES THAT COST MARKS

- Writing that scarcity happens only in dry areas – NCERT stresses **over-use, excess use and unequal access**.
- Mixing dams and rivers: **Hirakud–Mahanadi**, **Bhakra Nangal–Sutlej**, **Nagarjuna Sagar–Krishna**, **Salal–Chenab**.
- Writing 'Krishna–Godavari dispute between Maharashtra and Gujarat' – it was **Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh** objecting to **Maharashtra** (Koyna).
- Calling guls/kuls a Rajasthan method – they are from the **Western Himalayas**; tankas are Rajasthan.
- Saying all rain is collected in tankas – the **first spell** is let go to clean the roof.
- Placing Sardar Sarovar in Madhya Pradesh – it is in **Gujarat**, on the Narmada.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

1. **Day 1:** Read the Chapter Notes twice; learn the key terms.
2. **Next day:** Parts A and B. **Then:** Parts C and D – MUST DO questions first.
3. Part E: mark every map item on a fresh outline map of India.
4. Check every answer against the **Model Answer Booklet**: same points, same keywords, within the word limit.
5. Write every mistake on the My Mistakes page and redo it after 3 days.

A

PART A · NCERT PRACTICE

Textbook Check

Every section of the chapter and every NCERT exercise idea, asked in new words. Model answers for all of these are in the Model Answer Booklet.

Water scarcity

A1. Water is a renewable resource. Why then is there water scarcity in India? MUST DO [3]

A2. How have irrigation and agriculture caused water scarcity? MUST DO [2]

A3. How have industrialisation and urbanisation added to water scarcity? MUST DO [3]

A4. Why is it necessary to conserve water? [2]

Dams and multi-purpose projects

A5. Give three examples of hydraulic structures in ancient and medieval India. [3]

A6. What is a dam? Why are dams now called multi-purpose projects? MUST DO [3]

A7. Why did Nehru call dams the ‘temples of modern India’? [2]

A8. Explain the ecological problems caused by large dams. MUST DO [3]

A9. Why have multi-purpose projects faced opposition from local people? MUST DO [3]

A10. What is the Krishna–Godavari dispute about? MUST DO [2]

A11. How have dams failed to control floods? [2]

Rainwater harvesting

A12. Describe the rainwater harvesting methods used in different regions of India. MUST DO [5]

A13. Explain how tankas work in western Rajasthan. MUST DO [3]

A14. Why is rooftop rainwater harvesting declining in western Rajasthan? [2]

A15. Give two examples of modern revival of rainwater harvesting. MUST DO [2]

A16. Explain the bamboo drip irrigation system of Meghalaya. [3]

B

PART B · SECTION B STYLE

Objective Practice

All the MCQ types used in the board paper: matching (dams–rivers), statements, methods by region and assertion–reason.

ASSERTION–REASON: HOW TO ANSWER

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Multiple choice

1 mark each

B1. Match the dams with their rivers: [1]
(a) Hirakud (b) Bhakra Nangal (c) Nagarjuna Sagar (d) Salal
(i) Sutlej (ii) Chenab (iii) Mahanadi (iv) Krishna

(a) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii
(b) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
(c) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
(d) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

B2. The Krishna–Godavari dispute arose from objections by which states to Maharashtra's diversion of water at Koyna? [1]

(a) Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
(b) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
(d) Odisha and Chhattisgarh

B3. Which is the largest consumer of water in India? [1]

(a) Industry
(b) Domestic use
(c) Irrigated agriculture
(d) Hydroelectric plants

B4. 'Guls' or 'kuls' are traditional diversion channels of: [1]

(a) the Thar desert
(b) the Bengal flood plains
(c) Meghalaya
(d) the Western Himalayas

B5. Which state first made rooftop rainwater harvesting compulsory for all houses? [1]

(a) Tamil Nadu **(b)** Rajasthan **(c)** Karnataka **(d)** Kerala

B6. The Sardar Sarovar Dam is built on which river? [1]

(a) Tapi **(b)** Narmada **(c)** Mahi **(d)** Sabarmati

B7. Khadins and johads are: [1]

(a) underground tanks
(b) bamboo pipes
(c) rain-fed storage fields in Rajasthan
(d) inundation channels

B8. The 14th-century tank at Hauz Khas, Delhi, was built by: [1]

(a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Akbar
(c) Raja Bhoj
(d) Iltutmish

B9. Which of these were benefits expected from multi-purpose projects? [1]
a. Irrigation b. Flood control c. Displacement of people d. Inland navigation

(a) Only a, b and d **(b)** Only a and c **(c)** Only b and c **(d)** All of these

B10. Read the statements: [1]
I. The first spell of rain is not collected in tankas.
II. Rainwater is called 'palar pani' in western Rajasthan.
Choose the correct option.
(a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
(c) Both I and II are correct (d) Neither I nor II is correct

B11. Bamboo drip irrigation is practised in: [1]
(a) Meghalaya (b) Kerala (c) Punjab (d) Gujarat

B12. Which multi-purpose project integrates conservation of water with flood control in the Mahanadi basin? [1]
(a) Bhakra Nangal (b) Rana Pratap Sagar
(c) Tehri (d) Hirakud

B13. The Narmada Bachao Andolan later focused mainly on: [1]
(a) building more dams (b) full rehabilitation of displaced people
(c) rooftop harvesting (d) inter-state water sharing

B14. Which village in Mysuru district became known for rooftop rainwater harvesting? [1]
(a) Phalodi (b) Gendathur (c) Barmer (d) Koyna

B15. Which dam is on the Chambal river in Rajasthan? [1]
(a) Rana Pratap Sagar (b) Salal
(c) Tungabhadra (d) Tehri

B16. Which of these is NOT a cause of water scarcity mentioned in the chapter? [1]
(a) Over-exploitation (b) Unequal access
(c) Pollution of water (d) Rainwater harvesting

Assertion–Reason

1 mark each

B17. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): Large dams have sometimes triggered floods.
Reason (R): Sedimentation reduces the storage capacity of reservoirs.

B18. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): Water scarcity can occur even where there is plenty of water.
Reason (R): Water may be polluted by domestic and industrial waste.

B19. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): Shillong faces water shortage.
Reason (R): Cherrapunji and Mawsynram receive the world's highest rainfall.

B20. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): Irrigation from dams has increased soil fertility everywhere.
Reason (R): Farmers shifted to water-intensive crops after irrigation.

C

PART C · BOARD PATTERN

Board Pattern Practice

Written-answer questions grouped by topic. ★★★ = asked in 2 of the 3 papers read or a fixed slot · ★★ = asked once or NCERT core · ★ = supporting topic.

Water scarcity and groundwater

★★☆ 1 of 3 papers · 3–5 marks

C1. "Water scarcity is mostly caused by over-exploitation and unequal access." Explain. MUST DO [5]

C2. Suggest three ways to use groundwater sustainably. MUST DO [3]

Multi-purpose projects

★★★ 2 of 3 papers · 1–5 marks

C3. What are multi-purpose river projects? Explain their advantages and disadvantages. MUST DO [5]

C4. How have multi-purpose projects led to conflicts? Give examples. MUST DO [3]

C5. "Dams did not fulfil their purpose of flood control." Explain. [3]

C6. Explain the Narmada Bachao Andolan. [2]

Rainwater harvesting

★★☆ NCERT core · 3–5 marks

C7. "Rainwater harvesting is a viable alternative to large dams." Justify. MUST DO [3]

C8. Explain how rooftop rainwater harvesting is carried out in Rajasthan and in Shillong. [3]

C9. Describe traditional water harvesting in hills, flood plains and arid areas. MUST DO [3]

C10. How do community programmes help conserve water? Give two examples. [2]

D

PART D · CASE-BASED STYLE

Case-Based Questions

Each case carries 4 marks (1 + 1 + 2), as in Q18 of the board paper – which came from this chapter in both 2026 papers.

D1. Case-Based · When the River Rises [4]

During a week of heavy rain, the reservoir behind a large dam filled to the brim. To protect the dam, its gates were opened at night. Villages downstream were flooded within hours. Officials asked people to move to higher ground, keep drinking water and dry food ready, switch off electricity and avoid walking through moving water.

(i) Why were the dam gates opened? [1]

(ii) Give one safety step from the passage. [1]

(iii) Why have big dams not always controlled floods? Give two reasons. [2]

D2. Case-Based · Water for Every Field [4]

A national scheme launched in 2015 promised water to every field and more crop per drop. Farmers in a dry district got help to dig farm ponds and fit drip pipes. In two years they could grow a second crop, and the water table stopped falling.

(i) Name the scheme. [1]

(ii) What does 'more crop per drop' mean? [1]

(iii) Give two benefits of such irrigation for farmers. [2]

D3. Case-Based · Rooms Under the Courtyard [4]

In a desert town of western Rajasthan, an old house has a large tank under its courtyard. Pipes bring water from the sloping roof. The family lets the first rain wash the roof before closing the outlet. Beside the tank is a cool underground room.

(i) What is the tank called? [1]

(ii) Why is the first rain not collected? [1]

(iii) Why is this practice declining? Give two reasons. [2]

D4. Case-Based · The River Divided [4]

When an upstream state built a project to divert more water from a river, two states downstream protested that their farms and industries would suffer. The matter went to a tribunal.

(i) Name the dispute described. [1]

(ii) Which states objected? [1]

(iii) Give two other conflicts caused by multi-purpose projects. [2]

D5. Case-Based · Bamboo Water [4]

In the hills of a north-eastern state, farmers carry spring water downhill through split bamboo pipes. The flow slows at each joint until only drops fall at the roots of the betel and pepper plants.

(i) Name the state. [1]

(ii) How old is this system? [1]

(iii) Give two advantages of this method. [2]

E

PART E · MAP SKILL

Map Work: Dams

The eight dams on the CBSE map list. Q19 asks any three of four items (3 marks).

WHAT THE BOARD ASKS

Q19 (3 marks) gives four items from the Geography map list and you **locate and label any three**. In 2026 (32/1/1) one item was **the dam on the Mahanadi** – Hirakud. Learn each dam with its river and state, mark a clear dot and write the name.

Locate and label	What to remember
☐ Salal	Chenab
☐ Bhakra Nangal	Sutlej; power + irrigation
☐ Tehri	Bhagirathi; Tehri Dam Andolan
☐ Rana Pratap Sagar	Chambal
☐ Sardar Sarovar	Narmada; Narmada Bachao Andolan
☐ Hirakud	Mahanadi; flood control
☐ Nagarjuna Sagar	Krishna
☐ Tungabhadra	Tungabhadra

Practice drill – use one fresh outline map of India for each round

1. Round 1: draw the rivers lightly, then mark the eight dams on them.
2. Round 2: north group (Salal, Bhakra Nangal, Tehri, Rana Pratap Sagar) from memory.
3. Round 3: south and east group (Sardar Sarovar, Hirakud, Nagarjuna Sagar, Tungabhadra), then all eight in 5 minutes.

F

PART F · REAL BOARD QUESTIONS

Board PYQ Index

Real questions from recent Social Science board papers, by topic. Open the official paper and attempt the listed questions.

Frequency	Topic	Marks	Where asked (year: paper code, question number)	Practise here
★★★	**Case: floods, irrigation, water management**	4	**2026:** 32/1/1 Q18 (flood safety); 32/5/1 Q18 (PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana)	A11, C3, C5, D1–D2
★★★	**Dams: rivers and map**	1–3	**2026:** 32/1/1 Q19 (dam on the Mahanadi – Hirakud) · **2025:** 32/1/1 Q7 (match dams with rivers)	A6, B1, B6, B12, B15, map work
★★☆	**Water scarcity; groundwater over-use**	5	**2025:** 32/1/1 Q33(A) (groundwater over-use and sustainability)	A1–A4, B3, B16, B18, C1–C2
★★☆	**Inter-state disputes; conflicts**	1–3	**2025:** 32/1/1 Q8 (states in the Krishna–Godavari dispute)	A9–A10, B2, B13, C4, C6, D4
★★☆	**Rainwater harvesting**	1–5	Not asked in the papers read – NCERT core.	A12–A16, B4–B5, B7, B10–B11, B14, C7–C10, D3, D5
★☆☆	**Ancient hydraulic structures**	1	Not asked in the papers read.	A5, B8

Papers read in full (3): 2026 – 32/1/1, 32/5/1 · 2025 – 32/1/1. Sets of one code family share most questions. Download official papers from cbse.gov.in → Previous Year Question Papers.

PART G · YOUR RECORD

G My Mistakes

Write down each mistake from this chapter, including the Sunday Chapter Test.

Every wrong answer is a free lesson. Write it here, find the point you missed, and redo the question after three days.

Date	Part & Q No.	What went wrong	Correct point or fact	Redone ✓