

L-17

WaterNew Words

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|------------------|------------------|
| 1. recreational | 8. indigenous |
| 2. harmonious | 9. Complexity |
| 3. deforestation | 10. Basi |
| 4. Taanka | 11. excavated |
| 5. Perspective | 12. proximity |
| 6. desalination | 13. collaborate |
| 7. Johads | 14. Conservation |

Define -

1. Conservation - A careful preservation and protection of something.
2. Deforestation - Cutting down of trees with no intention of replanting.
3. Desalination - It is an artificial process by which saline water is converted to fresh water.

4. Pollution - It is the introduction of harmful or poisonous substances into the environment that cause harm.

Answer the following questions -

Q1. What are the major sources of water?

Ans. Rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, oceans, seas and rainfall are the major sources of water.

Q2. What impact do our actions have on nature?

Ans. Our actions can have a big impact on nature. It includes -

a) Pollution - Throwing trash and chemicals into water bodies make water unsafe.

b) Deforestation - Cutting down too many trees can lead to dry up, less rainfall and cause rivers to dry up.

c) Wasting water - Using more water than we need, can lead to water shortages.

d) Climate Change - It can affect rainfall patterns and lead to droughts or floods.

Q3. How is the baoli system of water conservation different from Johad system?

Ans. Baoli System

1) Baulis are made up of bricks and cement with a big tank on top and a well that goes deep.

2) Baulis store both rainwater and groundwater for community use.

Johad System

1) Johads are earthen storage pits that are built by digging naturally occurring three sided high elevated places.

2) Johad focus on rainwater harvesting for agricultural purposes.

Q.4. Evaluate the situation of water accessibility at a global level.

Ans Variation in availability - Some nations are enriched with abundant water resources while others suffer with water scarcity.

Geographical disparities - Urban areas are benefitted from well developed water supply systems, whereas rural regions often face difficulties due to insufficient infrastructure.

Technological role - Developed countries have advanced technologies while developing nations rely on traditional water management approaches.

Give Reasons -

1) Access to clean and safe water is a fundamental human right.

Ans. Because it is essential for survival and human dignity, imparting health, sanitation, food security and overall well being.

2) Proper water resource management is essential.

Ans. Proper water resource management is essential to ensure equitable distribution and sustainability.

Map Skill

* Complete the table

	Dam	River	State
1.	Bhakra-Nangal	Satluj	Himachal Pradesh- Punjab
2.	Hirakud	Mahanadi	Odisha
3.	Sardar Sarovar	Narmada	Gujarat
4.	Damodar Valley Project	Damodar & its tributaries	Jharkhand- West-Bengal
5.	Tehri	Bhagirathi	Uttarakhand
	Mettur	Kaveri	Tamil Nadu
	Nagarjuna Sagar	Krishna	Telangana- Andhra Pradesh

Our Water Resources



→ Sources of Water

- * Rain water, river, lakes & ponds
- * Groundwater, seas and Oceans

→ Means of Irrigation

- ↳ wells, tube wells, canals
- ↳ tanks, sprinklers, dam

↳ Major Dams in India

- * Bhakra Nangal,
- * Hirakud
- * Sardar Sarovar
- * Tehri
- * Mettur
- * Nagarjuna Sagar

Supervisor's sign - ~~~~~

Pashmi
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