

**Class 5
EVS**

Every Drop Counts



A Fill in the blanks with help of given box below.

Bavdis	Precious, wisely	bore wells	fertile	Worship
Stairs	collect water	Rain water	Little	Talab

1. Al-Biruni noticed that for less crowding there were _____ in the entry of the lakes.
2. The _____ belonged to everyone and everyone took care to keep it clean.
3. People in earlier times use to make _____ for the travellers.
4. Johads were made to collect _____.
5. The step well in Rajasthan where rainwater is collected _____.
6. Jaisalmer gets very _____ rainfall.
7. Water is _____ and we should use it _____.
8. The soil of the area where land soaks water is very _____.
9. Some people _____ the place of water.
10. Some people draw out water from the ground by deep _____.

B Match the following.

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. Piau	a. well containing steps to go down.	1. ____
2. Mashak	b. an office which supplies water.	2. ____
3. Step well	c. water pots at roadside.	3. ____
4. Jal Board	d. receives very little rainfall.	4. ____
5. Rajasthan	e. leather bag to collect water.	5. ____

C Give two examples of each one.

1. Name natural sources of water. _____
2. Name man-made sources of water. _____
3. Two ways of water storage in older days. _____

D Answer the following questions.

1. Who made Ghadsisar? Describe its structure.

Ans. _____

2. What is a step well? Why is it called so?

Ans. _____

3. List two causes of water shortage.

Ans. _____

4. How did the group called "Tarun Bharat Sangh" help Dark Mai?

Ans. _____

5. What is rainwater harvesting?

Ans. _____

E Answer the following questions.

1. Why did people come to the ghats of Ghadsisar?

Ans. _____

2. Why the step well in Jodhpur was cleaned after so many years? Why is it forgotten again?

Ans. _____

3. Why were step wells, Piau, talabs built in the olden days?

Ans. _____

4. Why are wells drying up nowadays?

Ans. _____

5. Why did people in Rajasthan not face water shortages in earlier times?

Ans. _____

F Difference between a well and a step well.

Well	Step well

Answers

A.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. Stairs | 2. Talab | 3. collect water |
| 4. Rain water | 5. Bavdis | 6. Little |
| 7. Precious, wisely | 8. fertile | 9. Worship |
| 10. bore wells | | |

B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. e | 3. a | 4. b | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

C.

1. Groundwater, Rainwater
2. Stepwells, Wells
3. Making lakes, Step wells

D.

1. Ghadsisar is a lake which was made by king Ghadsi of Jaisalmer, 650 years ago. The construction of his lake was such that when the lake was full, the extra water flowed into another lake at a lower level filling nine such interconnected lakes. The collected water was used throughout the year.
2. Step well is a different form of well. Here many steps go down several storeys deep to reach water, instead of drawing the water up from the well, the people could go down the steps and reach the water that is why they are called step-wells.
3. The main cause of water shortage is mismanagement of water for industrial production, irrigation and leading to regional conflicts on water resources.
4. During summer, when the reservoirs dried up, they have to move to other places by leaving their village. Darki Mai heard about Tarun Bharat Sangh and requested help. Collectively, the people from the village and Sangh determined to make a pond. After the creation of ponds, the problem of food and water for animals is now becoming less and people started getting more milk. Tarun Bharat Sangh is a non-governmental association in Rajasthan. It is led by Rajendra Singh. The society and Rajendra Singh are best remembered for performing environmental research and land expansion to provide fresh and clean water to people.

5. Rainwater harvesting is the accumulation and storage of rainwater for reuse on-site, rather than allowing it to run off. Rainwater can be collected from rivers or roofs, and in many places, the water collected is redirected to a deep pit, a reservoir with percolation, or collected from dew or fog with nets or other tools. Its uses include water for gardens, livestock, irrigation, domestic use with proper treatment, indoor heating for houses, etc. The harvested water can also be used as drinking.

E.

1. People came here to celebrate festivals and for programmes of music and dance. Children came to study in the school on the ghat. The talab belonged to everyone and everyone took care to keep it clean.
2. In 1986, there was no rain in Jodhpur and the surrounding areas. People remembered the old and forgotten step well (baoli). They cleaned the step well and more than two hundred trucks of garbage was taken out of it. People of the area collected money. The thirsty town got water from the step well. After a few years it rained well and again the step well was forgotten
3. Stepwells, piau, talabs were built as people in olden times thought it a good deed to provide water for thirsty travellers.
4. Because the water table gets lower than the inlet of the pump jet or submersion pump. The water table will become lower if over-pumped or the number of wells in the area increases. More wells in an area will lower the water table as bigger consumption from a well.
5. In earlier times there were many step well, piau and johads in Rajasthan so that time people didn't face water shortages in earlier times.

F.

1. A well is a hole that is dug into the earth to get water. In a well there are no stairs. In step well, attractive stairs are made on all sides to reach water.
2. Common wells are less expensive than step wells. Step wells are more expensive than common wells.
3. Water has to be drawn up in common wells, whereas in step wells, people can go down the steps & reach the water.