

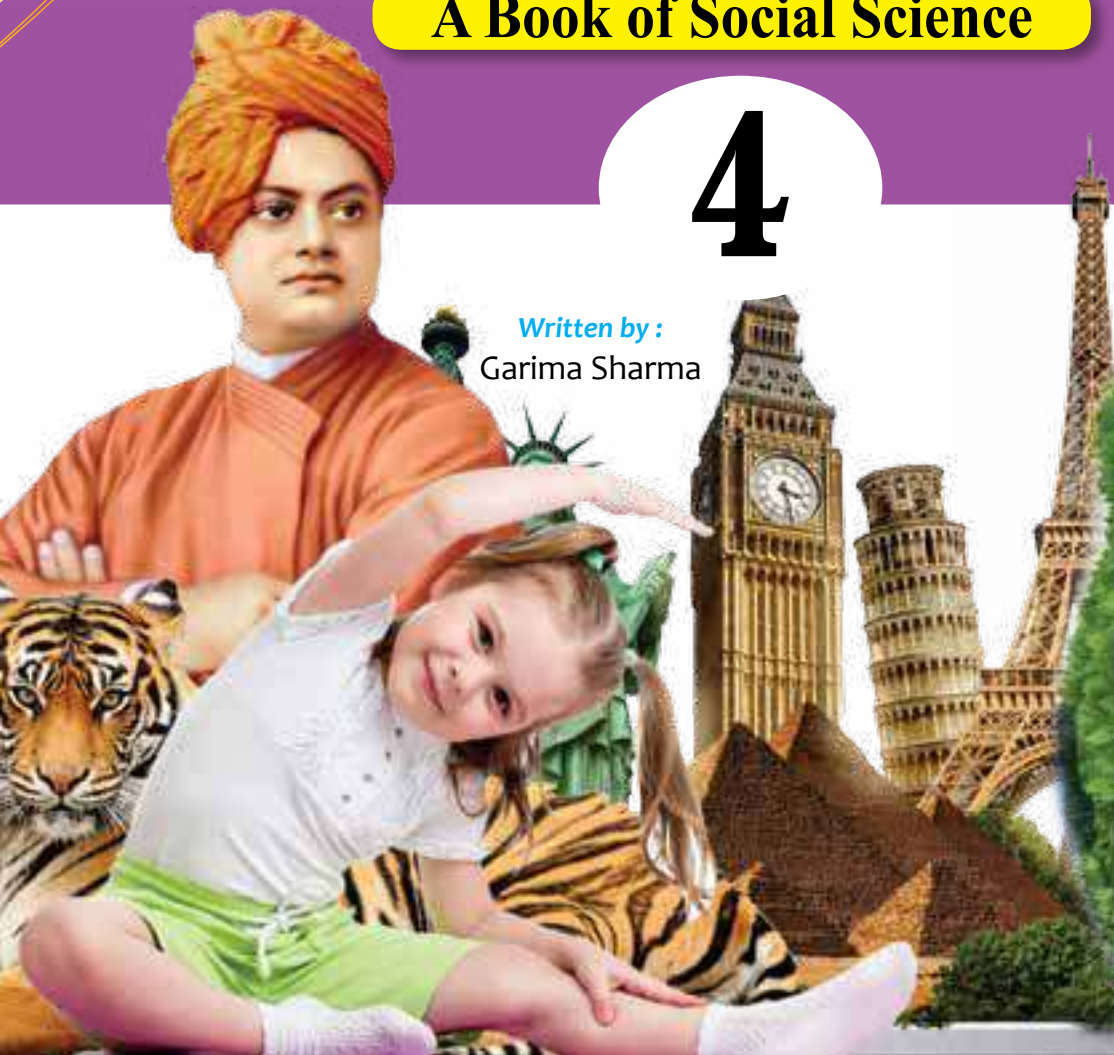
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# Social Studies

A Book of Social Science

4

Written by:  
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## NEP 2020 FEATURES

The National Education Policy 2020 is determined to modify and broaden the approach of the learners so as to uproot the weaknesses whatsoever. This policy proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of the 21st century education.

### Important Elements of NEP

- **SDGs for Qualitative Education :** Sustainable Development Goals for Qualitative Education introduces the learners to a most practical and valuable education system so as to quench their thirst of learning and career-building.
- **Cross-Cultural Learning:** It is a pedagogy that increases one's understanding of one's own culture in contrast to another's.
- **The 4Cs : Core Learning `Skills :** Critical Thinking, Creativity, Collaboration, and Communication are the 4Cs of the 21st Century Skills.
- **Multiple Intelligence:** The persons having systematized knowledge mainly consider multifarious prudence. Multiple Intelligence allows us to think about different types of mental strengths and abilities.
- **Critical and Analytical Thinking:** It includes four processes (i) One has an experience of it, (ii) followed by one's reaction to it. Then is (iii) one's concept about it and finally (iv) application of this experience in onward such events.
- **Adaptive Education :** Adaptive learning offers students more control over their learning process, making them feel more empowered.
- **Life Skills :** These enable one to be always gentle and vocational reflecting human values, dutifulness, sentiments etc. These are the basic traits a learner must possess to make his/her learning proper and creative.
- **Development of Traditional Knowledge :** Traditional knowledge is the knowledge, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation.



# Preface

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*The subjects we study in our schools can broadly be classified into four categories — Science, Mathematics, Literature and Social Science. Knowledge of each such category helps us enrich our life in many aspects.*

*Some of the students mistakenly do not find any worth and interest in the Social Sciences. But this is the branch of study which relates us to the universe, the solar system, our planet, our country, our species and the whole existence of ours. We learn from our past, dwell upon the present and plan our future with the knowledge obtained from the Social Sciences. It is with the help of Social Sciences that we acquire knowledge of different political, social, cultural, economic, religious and technological systems prevalent in different parts of the world in the past and the present. Such a knowledge inspires and guides us to improve upon various fields of life and to make life still more worth-living.*

*Keeping this aspect in mind, the Social Studies series has been prepared in lucid and interesting style. Lots of attractive pictures have been given to instil visual effects of the subject-matter in the minds of students.*

*We hope that the book is going to prove very useful for students and teachers as well.*

—Publisher

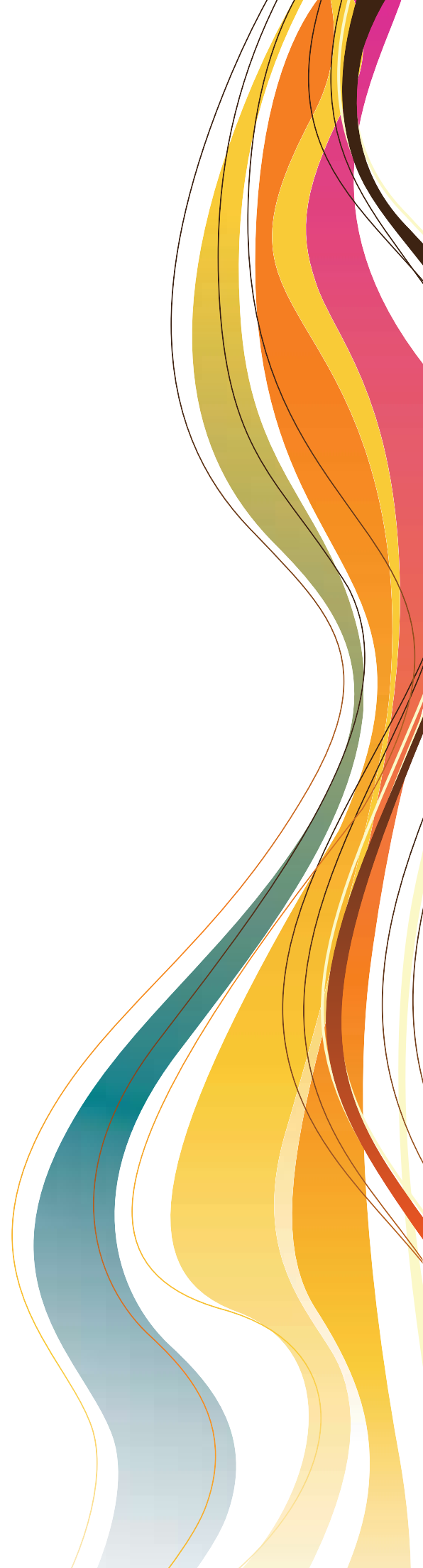


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1

# Our Country India

## Let's Find Out :

- *An introduction to India*
- *Political divisions*
- *Important physical features*



India, our country, is unique in its physical and cultural diversities. It lies in the central part of South Asia. It is surrounded by China, Nepal, Bhutan in the North and North-east; Pakistan and Afghanistan in the west; Bangladesh and Myanmar in the East and Sri Lanka in the South. These are the neighbouring countries of India.



Location of India in the southern part of Asia

As the world's largest democracy, with a population of nearly 1.8 billion, India is now seen as an emerging superpower. It is also a land of immense diversity—social, cultural and geographical.



India is a peninsular country, i.e., it is surrounded by water, on three sides. On its western side, lies the Arabian sea, on the southern side, is the Indian Ocean and on the eastern side, lies the Bay of Bengal. It extends from  $8^{\circ}4' N$  to  $37^{\circ}6' N$  latitudes and  $68^{\circ}7' E$  to  $97^{\circ}25' E$  with an extent of 3,214 kms from North to South and about 2,933 km from East to West, India is the seventh largest country in the world.

Besides the great Himalayas in the North, India also has other notable geographical features such as the Thar desert, the plateau region, the northern plains, valleys, passes, a variety of flora and fauna, deltas and a long coastline which spans almost 6,100 km.

## Physical Features

India is a land of vastly landforms. There are plains, hills, mountains, a desert, plateau, a long coastline, forest and islands. These are known as physical features of the land.

A large number of rivers flow through the land such as the river Ganga, Brahmaputra, Godavari, Krishna, Narmada and Mahanadi.

On the basis of its physical features, India can be divided into five main regions:

- The Northern Mountains
- The Northern Plains
- The Deccan Plateau
- The Coastal Plains and Islands
- The Western Desert

A map showing the kind of a land, a country has, is called a physical map.

## States and Union Territories

There are two sets of government in India.

One is the Central Government and the other is the State Government. India is divided into 28 states and 8 union territories. Each state has its own government, which is chosen by the people of that state. The union territories however, are directly governed by the central government.



Physical map of India



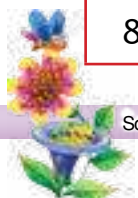
A list of these states and union territories along with their capital is given below:

## STATES OF INDIA AND THEIR CAPITAL CITIES

State	Capital	State	Capital
1. Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	15. Manipur	Imphal
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	16. Meghalaya	Shillong
3. Assam	Dispur	17. Mizoram	Aizawl
4. Bihar	Patna	18. Nagaland	Kohima
5. Chhattisgarh	Raipur	19. Odisha (Formerly known as Orissa)	Bhubaneswar
6. Goa	Panaji	20. Punjab	Chandigarh
7. Gujarat	Gandhinagar	21. Rajasthan	Jaipur
8. Haryana	Chandigarh	22. Sikkim	Gangtok
9. Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	23. Tamil Nadu	Chennai
10. Jharkhand	Ranchi	24. Telangana	Hyderabad
11. Karnataka	Bengaluru	25. Tripura	Agartala
12. Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	26. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
13. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	27. Uttarakhand	Dehradun
14. Maharashtra	Mumbai	28. West Bengal	Kolkata

## UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA

Union Territories	Capital
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2. Chandigarh	Chandigarh
3. Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Daman
4. National Capital Territory (Delhi is known as the National Capital Territory)	New Delhi
5. Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar, Jammu Summer Capital Winter Capital
6. Ladakh	Leh
7. Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
8. Puducherry	Puducherry



India has many industries, which not only produce quality goods but also employs a large number of people. India is among the top five producers of tea, silk, coffee, sugar, spices, rubber and cotton in the world.

It is the largest producer of milk and bananas in the world.

Almost three-fourth of the population is dependent on agriculture. The railways alone employ more than one million people. Telecommunication, automobile, Information Technology (IT), chemicals, textile and biotechnology or other important industries.



Tea



Sugar



Rubber



Cotton

India has a rich and varied culture. It has unique art, architecture, literature, cinema, music, tribal culture, vocal and instrumental music, and a large number of religious festivals. The National Flag of India is called Tiranga and the National Anthem is Jana Gana Mana. New Delhi is the capital of India. The President of India lives in the Rashtrapati Bhavan, in New Delhi. India is a rising Global superpower and its strength is its 'unity in diversity'.



### Now I Know :

- India is the world's largest democracy with a population of over 1.38 billion people.
- India has unique physical features like the Himalayas in the North, Plateaus in the South and a desert in the West.
- The Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal surround India on three sides.
- Important rivers like the Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra flow in our country.
- India has 28 states and 8 union territories, each having its own unique culture.







## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. How many times of government in India?
2. Name the main regions of India.

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. India lies in the central part of South.  
(a) Asia  (b) Africa  (c) America
2. The country which lies to the north east of India is :  
(a) Bhutan  (b) Bangladesh  (c) Myanmar
3. The National Flag of India is called :  
(a) Flag  (b) Tiranga  (c) Colour cloth
4. Three-fourth of the population of India is dependent on  
(a) agriculture  (b) factories  (c) government
5. In which side Arabian sea lies?  
(a) Eastern  (b) Western  (c) Southern

### C. Match the following columns:

#### Column 'A'

1. Gujarat
2. Kerala
3. Jharkhand
4. Manipur
5. Haryana

#### Column 'B'

- (a) Ranchi
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Imphal
- (d) Gandhinagar
- (e) Thiruvananthapuram

### D. Fill in the blanks:

1. India is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest country in the world.
2. India's neighbours on the north-west are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. To the south of the Indian peninsula lies the \_\_\_\_\_ ocean.



4. India has \_\_\_\_\_ states and \_\_\_\_\_ union territories.
5. The President of India lives the \_\_\_\_\_ .

**E. Answer the following questions:**

1. Where is India located? Who are its neighbours?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which are the ocean bodies that surround peninsular India?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why do we say that India is a land of vastly diverse landforms?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What are the main regions of India on the basis of its physical features landforms?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. List down some of the important industries in India.  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Critical Thinking**

*(High Order Thinking Questions)*

- Why do we say that India is a unique country?



**Experiential Learning**

*(Activity)*

- Write down the names of all the states of India and their capitals on a political map.



**Life Skills and Value**

*(Activity)*

- Ask your parents or teachers to explain the National Anthem. Learn it by heart and write it down in your notebook. Find out the names of the states mention in it.





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# 2

# The Northern Mountains

## Let's Find Out :

- Features of the Himalayas mountains
- Importance of the Himalayas
- Life of people in the mountains

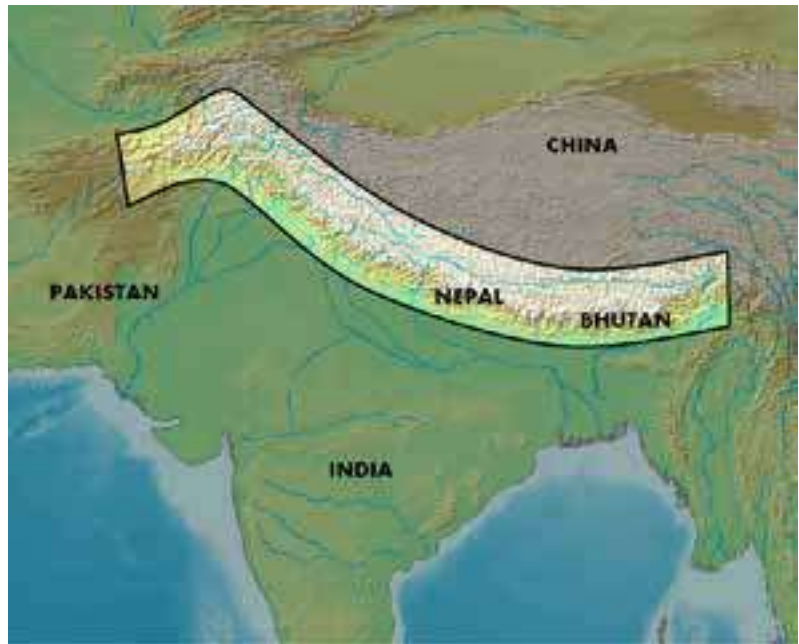


The Northern Mountain stretch like a great wall across the northern and North eastern part of our country. It includes the Karakoram Ladakh and the Himalayan ranges of mountains. They are the highest mountain ranges in the world.

The Himalayas extent for 2500 kilometers from Jammu and Kashmir in the North to Arunachal Pradesh in the North-east. It is about 450 kilometers wide in Kashmir and narrows down to about 160 kilometers in the North-east.

The word 'Himalaya' in Sanskrit means 'abode of snow'. A large part of the Himalayan Range is covered with snow throughout the year.

Nine of the 10 highest mountain peaks in the world are in the Himalayan Range. The highest mountain peak is Mount Everest in Nepal. It is 8848 meters high. The Himalayas consist of three mountain ranges that run parallel to each other.



## Good to Know :

A pass is the lowest point in a range of mountains. Passes are of great help to travellers and traders wanting to cross high mountain range. The Rohtang pass in Himachal and Nathu La in Sikkim are important passes in the Himalayas..



- The Himadri or the Greater Himalayas
- The Himachal or the Middle Himalayas
- The Shivalik or the Outer Himalayas

### The Himadri or the Greater Himalayas:

The Greater Himalayas or Himadri are the highest range of the Himalayas. They are the northernmost part of the Himalayas and are permanently covered with snow. Some of the world's highest peaks lie in the greater Himalayas. They include Nanga Parbat, Annapurna, Mount Everest, Mount K2, Mount Kailash and Kanchenjunga. The Himalayas are home to a large number of glaciers such as the Siachen Glacier (along the India-Pakistan border), the Gangotri and Yamunotri Glaciers (Uttarakhand) and the Zemu Glacier (Sikkim). The Greater Himalayas are the source of a large number of perennial rivers. These rivers combine and join two large river systems—the Indus Basin and the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin.



The Kashmir Valley



Mount K2

### The Himachal or the Middle Himalayas

Middle Himalayas or Himachal lie to the south of the Greater Himalayas or Himadri. The states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, northern part of West Bengal, western and northern Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and the states of the North-east fall in this region.

The mountain slopes are covered with thick forest, mountain passes and fertile valleys. Many well known hill stations like Shimla, Mussoorie, Darjeeling and Nainital lie in this region.

### The Shivalik or the Outer Himalayas

Outer Himalayas or Shivalik are the lowest range of the Himalayas. They extend across the southern most belt of the Himalayas, with a width of only 16 km in places. The Shivalik merges with the foothills of the Himalayas which is known as the Terai region.



Shivalik Mountain



The region has a number of valleys and the mountain slopes are covered with thick forests. The Shivaliks are home to a number of wild animals. The Purvanchal Range lies in the North-eastern part of India. Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Naga Lushai, Patkai and Mizo hills, form a part of this mountain range.

## The Shivalik or the outer Himalayas

The Himalayas act as a natural barrier for our country in the North. They protect our country from the neighbouring countries.

The water from the perennial rivers is used for irrigation and producing electricity.

The Himalayan forests are home to a number of rare species of wild animals like snow leopard, blue sheep, musk deer, etc.

## Life in the Mountains

The Himalayas pass through a number of Indian states like Jammu and Kashmir Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, western and northern Uttar Pradesh and the states of the, North-east. Let us discuss them in detail.



**Jammu and Kashmir :** This state is almost entirely mountainous. It is very cold in winters. Jammu and Kashmir is a region administered by India as a union territory. Srinagar is the summer capital and Jammu is the winter capital of the state.

The beautiful Kashmir Valley is a favourite of tourists. It is surrounded by snow-covered mountains and has the lovely Dal and Wular lakes.

Houses on boats called houseboats float on the lakes. These are mostly used as hotels. Small boats called Shikaras are used for boating and as floating shops.

The traditional loose kurta worn by men and women in Kashmir is called phiran. To keep warm in winters people in Kashmir keep an earthen pot with burning coal, known as a kangri, beneath their phiran.

The people of Kashmir make beautiful handicrafts from wood brass, silver and papier-mache. Saffron is a special crop of the state. Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu and Ladakhi are the languages spoken here. Eid and Shivaratri are the main festivals.





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**Himachal Pradesh :** Himachal Pradesh, with its snow-clad mountains, is a very beautiful state. Its capital is Shimla. Thousand of tourists visit the hill stations of Shimla, Dalhousie, Kulu and Manali every year. The ‘toy train’ which take people from Kalka to Shimla is a special attraction.

The climate here is ideal for the growth of fruits like apples, cherries, plums, apricots and peaches.

The traditional clothes of women include tight pyjamas and loose kurtas, with scarves around their heads. The men wear tight pyjamas and loose shirt, with colourful caps.

Hindi is the official language of the state but people mostly speak is Pahari. The main festivals are Dussehra and Diwali.

The Dussehra celebrations of Kulu are famous.



Kullu

**Uttarakhand :** This recently formed hill state contain the Garhwal and Kumaon Ranges. Dehradun is the capital of the state. Mussoorie in Garhwal and Nainital in Kumaon are important hill stations.



Mussoorie

The slopes are covered with thick forests of pine, oak, deodar and fir trees. They are home to a variety of birds and animals.

Gangotri, Yamunotri, Badrinath, and Kedarnath are important places of religious and tourist interest.

**Sikkim :** Gangtok is the capital of this small hill state. Kanchenjunga in Sikkim is the third highest mountain peak in the world. The state is famous for its orchids. Most of the people here belong to the Lepcha, Bhutia or Nepali tribe.



Gangtok



The women of the state traditionally wear long skirts called baku and colourful jewellery made from beads.

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**West Bengal :** The Northern Mountains are confined to the northern parts of this state. Darjeeling is the hill station situated in the Northern parts of West Bengal. It is famous for the tea grown on the slopes of the hills.



Darjeeling

## The Northern-Eastern States



Meghalaya

Towards the east, the Himalayan Ranges run across the seven states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram. They are called the seven sisters.

Most of Arunachal Pradesh is covered by mountains. The Brahmaputra river enters India through this state. Its capital is Itanagar.

Assam is one of the largest states in this region. Its capital is Dispur. It has large tea plantation where thousands of people work. Assam is famous for its silk. Part of Assam are covered by the Northern Plains.

The capital of Meghalaya is the beautiful hill station of Shillong. The state gets the heaviest rainfall in the country.

Nagaland is the home of the Nagas. Its capital is Kohima. The Nagas wear colourful shawls.

The capital of Manipur is Imphal. The Manipur dance is famous all over the country.

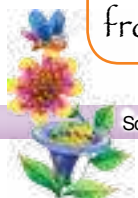


Nagaland

Mizoram is situated in the south of the region. Its capital is Aizawl. The main language of the state is Mizo.

### Good to Know :

Houses in mountain have sloping roofs so that rain and snow can slide off easily from the roofs.



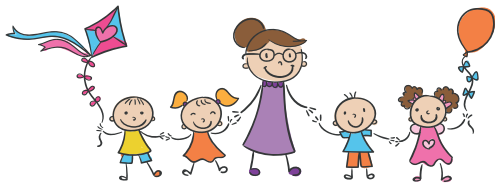
Tripura is surrounded on three sides is by Bangladesh. Its capital is Agartala. The people of the state make beautiful things from cane and bamboo.

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### Now I Know :

- The Northern mountain include the Karakoram, Ladakh and the Himalayan ranges of mountains.
- The Himalaya consist of three mountain ranges—Himadri, Himachal and Shivalik. The Himadri is the highest and the Shivalik is the lowest of the ranges.
- Mount Everest in the Himalayas is the highest mountain in the world.
- The area at the foothills of the Shivalik Range is called the Terai region.
- The region of the northern mountains include the state of the Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.



## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. Name the highest mountain in the world.
2. What is the capital of Assam?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. The highest mountain peak in Nepal is:  
(a) Mt Everest  (b) Kanchenjunga  (c) Annapurna
2. Mussoorie is an important hill station in the state of:  
(a) Sikkim  (b) Uttarakhand  (c) Assam
3. Small boats that are used for boating and as floating shops in Kashmir are called:  
(a) Kangri  (b) Phiran  (c) Shikara





4. The capital of Nagaland is:

- (a) Dispur  (b) Kohima  (c) Shillong

5. Darjeeling is situated in the Northern part of:

- (a) West Bengal  (b) Uttarakhand  (c) Sikkim

### C. Fill in the blanks:

1. The highest mountain range in the Himalayas is the \_\_\_\_\_
2. The middle Himalayas are also known as \_\_\_\_\_
3. The capital of Himachal Pradesh is \_\_\_\_\_
4. People of Kashmir carry a \_\_\_\_\_ under their phiran to keep warm in winter.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ river enters India through Arunachal Pradesh.

### D. Match the following columns:

#### Column 'A'

1. Lower range in Himalayas
2. 8848m
3. Sikkim
4. Assam
5. Uttarakhand

#### Column 'B'

- (a) Mt Everest
- (b) Silk
- (c) Shivalik
- (d) Dehradun
- (e) Gangtok

### E. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the importance of the Himalayas?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Describe the state Sikkim.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What are the important hill stations of Uttarakhand?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Write a short note on West Bengal.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What are the 'seven sisters'? Name them.

\_\_\_\_\_





## Critical Thinking

(High Order Thinking Questions)

- Your school is taking the students on a trekking trip in the Himalayas. List the important Do's and Don'ts that the student need to know in order to prepare for this trip. Write in the space given below:

Do's	Don'ts



## Experiential Learning

(Activity)

- Write a story about a group of children who saved the forest near their village from being destroyed by a factory owner.



## Life Skills and Value

(Activity)

- People from all over the country visit the various hill station located in the Himalayas. These tourists usually leave behind a lot of garbage at the tourist sites. What can you do to stop this?



# The Northern Plains

## Let's Find Out :

- Physical features of the northern plains
- Culture and life of the people in the plains



The northern plains of India are also known as Indo-Gangetic plains and lie to the south of the Himalayas.

These plains extend from Punjab in the West to Assam in the East, and are almost 2,400 Kilometers in extent.

The states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and parts of Assam lie in this region.

The region is drained by the Himalayan rivers and their tributaries, thereby making the soil very fertile.

The northern plains are the 'Food Bowl of India' as this is a major crop growing area. Thus, it is the most thickly populated region in the country.

The main rivers which flow through this area are Satluj, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries.

This region can be divided into three main parts:

1. The Satluj River Basin
2. The Ganga River Basin
3. The Brahmaputra River Basin



An area that is watered by a river and its tributaries is called a basin.

## **The Satluj River Basin**

The Satluj Basin lies towards the western part of the northern plains. River Beas is a tributary of Satluj and joins it, before Satluj enters Pakistan. The Union Territories of Chandigarh and the states of Punjab and Haryana are located in this basin. The Bhakra Nangal Dam is built on the Satluj River.



Bhakra Nagal Dam

## **The Ganga River Basin**

The states Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Bihar and West Bengal lie in this region.

Ganga begins from the Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas and flows through these areas. River Yamuna which rises from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas, also flow through this region. It joins Ganga at Allahabad and this confluence is called Sangam. Rivers Alaknanda, Bhagirathi and Mandakini join the Ganga on its course.

When the Ganga reaches West Bengal, it splits into two streams or branches. One branch enters West Bengal and is called Hoogly and the other branch enters Bangladesh, and is called Padma.

As the River Ganga flows towards the Bay of Bengal, its speed slows down considerably. It gets divided into a number of small streams called distributaries. The silt deposited by the river forms a triangular shape at the mouth of the river, where it meets the sea.

This triangular formation is called a delta. This is the largest delta in the world and is called the Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta.



Ganga Brahmaputra delta

The place where the Ganga enters the Bay of Bengal is called the Mouth of the Ganga. Wheat is the main crop grown here along with rice, oilseed, cotton, gram and sugarcane.

The climate in these areas is very hot in summer and very cold in winters. This region does not receive heavy rainfall, therefore, farmers use wells, tube wells and canals for irrigation.



## The Brahmaputra River Basin

The Brahmaputra originates in Tibet, where it is known as Tsangpo. It enters India through the eastern part of the Himalayas, flows through Assam and enters Bangladesh. Jute and rice are the main crop grown here.

## Life in the Northern Plains

**Punjab:** Punjab is fed by the Satluj, Ravi and Beas rivers, and is very fertile. Chandigarh is the capital of both Punjab and Haryana. It is a well-planned city. The famous Golden Temple is situated in the city of Amritsar. Other important cities are Ludhiana and Jalandhar.



Golden Temple



Bhangra

Industries such as textiles, sports goods, hosiery and motor parts are well developed.

The people speak Punjabi and Hindi. Gurburab, Baisakhi, Holi and Diwali are the main festivals celebrated in Punjab. Bhangra and Gidda are the popular folk dances of Punjab.

**Haryana:** Haryana is also situated in the Satluj Basin, and the land here is also very fertile. Gurugram in Haryana has the largest car manufacturing plants in the country, the Maruti factory. People speak Hindi and Haryanvi—a dialect of Hindi.

**Delhi:** Delhi is the capital of India. The offices of the President and Prime Minister of India, and all Central government offices are located in New Delhi. People from

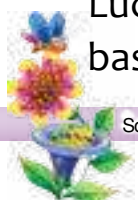


Red Fort

all states of India live in Delhi. All the major festivals of India are celebrated here. The main languages spoken here are Hindi, English, Punjabi and Urdu.

There are many monuments of historical importance in Delhi such as the Qutub Minar, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, India Gate, Jantar Mantar, and the Bahai or Lotus Temple.

**Uttar Pradesh:** Uttar Pradesh is a large and thickly populated state. Its capital is Lucknow. The land in Uttar Pradesh is very fertile, as a state is situated in the Ganga basin.





Bara Imambara

Leather, metal and textiles are some of the major Industries. The main languages spoken are Hindi and Urdu. Diwali, Holi, Dussehra, Eid and Christmas are the main festivals. Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra and Kanpur are some important cities. The rivers Ganga and Yamuna meet at the Sangam in Prayagraj. It is considered to be a holy place by the Hindus.

**Bihar:** Bihar is towards the east of Uttar Pradesh. It is also situated in the Ganga Basin and is a thickly populated state. Its capital is Patna.

The soil of Bihar is extremely fertile which makes it ideal for agriculture. The main industries here are based on agriculture.

Hindi, Urdu and Maithili are the main languages of the state. Eid, Diwali and Dussehra are the main festivals celebrated here. Chhatt is an important traditional festival.



Chhatt Puja



Ranchi

Nalanda and Bodh Gaya are cities of historical importance in Bihar.

**Jharkhand :** The capital of this new state is Ranchi. Jharkhand is very rich in mineral deposits such as coal, iron, copper and aluminium ores. One of India's largest steel plants is located at Bakora in Jharkhand.

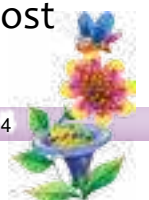
**West Bengal:** Further east of Bihar is West Bengal. Kolkata is the capital of state. Since West Bengal has a long coastline, fishing is an important occupation of the people.

Jute, textile and silk industries in the state are well developed.

The people speak Bengali. Sweets of West Bengal such as rasgulla and sandesh are popular all over India. Durga Puja is the most important festival.



Durja Puja



**Assam:** Dispur is the capital of Assam. It is situated near Guwahati, the biggest city in the state. The people speak Assamese. Their main festival is Bihu. The Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary of Assam, the home of the one-horned rhinoceros, is very famous.



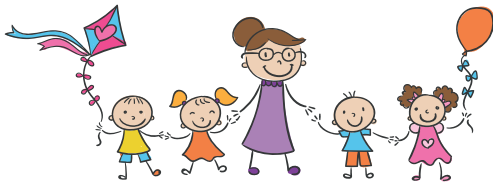
Dispur

The state has huge deposits of petroleum, tea production, refining of oil, sericulture (rearing of silk from silkworms) and handicrafts are important industries of Assam.



### Now I Know :

- The Northern Plains are to the south of the Himalayas and are very fertile due to several rivers that flow through them.
- The Northern Plains can be divided into three river basins: the Satluj Basin, the Ganga Basin and the Brahmaputra Basin.
- The Northern Plains includes the states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and part of Assam.
- The rivers in the plains make the land very fertile.



## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions :

1. Name the popular folk dances of Punjab.
2. Name the important traditional festival of Bihar.

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. Which of these states does not lie in the Northern plains?

(a) Uttar Pradesh  (b) Rajasthan  (c) Bihar

2. Which of these river joins the Ganga on its course?

(a) Alaknanda  (b) Mandakini  (c) Hooghly



3. Which of these states has huge deposits of petroleum?

- (a) Jharkhand  (b) West Bengal  (c) Assam

4. The capital of this new state is Ranchi.

- (a) Bihar  (b) Jharkhand  (c) Uttar Pradesh

5. The rivers Ganga and Yamuna meet at the Sangam in:

- (a) Allahabad  (b) Punjab  (c) Haryana

### C. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Bhakra Nangal Dam is built on the river \_\_\_\_\_.
2. An area that is watered by a river and its tributaries is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are folk dances of Punjab.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a traditional festival of Bihar.
5. The Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary is famous for the one horned \_\_\_\_\_.

### D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

1. The soil that rivers bring with them make the Northern Plains very fertile.
2. Punjab has rich deposits of coal and iron ore.
3. Haryana is situated in the Satluj basin.
4. Durga Puja is an important festival of West Bengal.
5. Brahmaputra is also called Tsangpo in Tibet.

### E. Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the extent of the Northern Plains.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What do you mean by a river basin? Which river basins make up the Northern Plains?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What are the main languages spoken in the following states?  
(a) West Bengal \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) Assam \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) Uttar Pradesh \_\_\_\_\_





4. List three important industries of Punjab.

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5. List the historical monument of Delhi.
- 



## Critical Thinking

(High Order Thinking Questions)

- Flooding of a river causes a lot of destruction to life and property. However, flooding also benefits the soil. Can you say how?



## Experiential Learning

(Activity)

- Select any one state of your choice which lies in the Northern Plains and make a collage on the famous arts and crafts of that particular state.



## Life Skills and Value

(Activity)

- Prepare a calendar to show the harvesting season of different crops grown in the Northern Plains.





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# 4

# The Great Indian Desert

## Let's Find Out :

- Location and extent of the Thar Desert
- Vegetation and wildlife of the region
- The life of the people in the desert region



To the west of the Northern plains lies the Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert. It is about 800 kilometers long and 500 kilometers wide. It covers a major part of West Rajasthan. The land here is partly rocky and partly sandy.

- To the north-east of the Thar desert is the Sutlej River Basin.
- To the South is a salt marsh known as the Rann of Kachchh.
- To the south-east is the Aravali Range of hills.
- The desert extends into Pakistan till the Indus River Basin.



## Climate

This region experiences an extreme climate and hardly receives any rainfall. Due to the presence of sand, which heats up and cool down very fast, the days are very hot and the nights are very cold in this region.

May and June are the hottest months with temperature soaring up to 50°C. During winters, the temperature varies from 4°C–10°C January is the coldest month of the year.



## Vegetation

Due to very little rainfall in the desert region, the vegetation mostly consists of herbs, small plants and thorny bushes. Some hardy trees which can bear the dry conditions can be seen at a few places. The Khejri tree grows in the desert region. There is a severe shortage of drinking water for the people who live there.



Desert Vegetation

## Landform

As the land is dry, and there is very little vegetation, soil erosion due to wind occurs. The desert has many small hills of sand called sand dunes. Sand dunes are formed when sand starts piling around any barrier that blocks the sand-laden desert wind. These dunes do not remain at one place. The strong winds of the desert keep moving the dunes from one place to another. The hot winds carry a lot of sand with them and severe sand storms are common.



An Oasis in the Thar Desert

There are some places in the desert where underground water comes up to the surface in the forms of springs. Date palms, kikar and babool tree, and grasses grow in these areas. Such an area in the desert, with water and greenery, is called an oasis.

## Life in the Desert Regions of Rajasthan

Life in the desert areas of Rajasthan is very hard due to shortage of water and the dry sandy soil. As few crops can be grown, many people rear camels, and cattle such as sheep and goat.

**Population:** The population in the desert area is small. Most villages in deserts come up around places where water is available. As a result of the storage of food for themselves and their cattle many people keep moving from place to place. Such people are called nomads. The nomads of the Thar Desert are called Banjaras. There are very few cities in the desert region. Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner are some important cities.



Banjaras



**Farming:** In areas where water is available, millets like jowar and bajra, and wheat are grown. The Indira Gandhi Canal, which starts from the Satluj River provides water to part of the Thar Desert. These areas have now become green and the farmers can grow a variety of crops.



**The Ship of the Desert:** The camel is the most useful animal in the desert. It can withstand the desert heat, walk easily on the sand and live without food and water for several days.

It is, therefore, called the ship of the desert. Today, modern roads link important cities in the Thar Desert, and vehicles run on them. However, the camel still remains an important means of transport in the region. It is used to carry loads, pull carts and plough fields. Also, its milk and meat serve as food for the people.

**Dresses:** Bright colourful clothes are common among both men and women in Rajasthan. The traditional dress of the women is *ghaghra-choli* with an *odhni* to cover the head. The men wear *dhoti-kurta* and a colorful *turban*.



### Good to Know :

Bandhani is a form of tie and dye that is special to Rajasthan and Gujarat. Tie and dye is a process of colouring cloth by which parts of the cloth are first tied and then coloured or dyed.

**Language and Festivals:** Hindi and Rajasthani are the main languages. The main festival celebrated in Rajasthan are Holi, Diwali, Eid, Dussehra, Gangaur, Teej.

**Tourism:** Tourism is an important industry in the state. People from all over the world come to Jaisalmer in Rajasthan during the Desert Festival. Old forts and historical monuments in Rajasthan are a great attraction for tourists.



Pushkar fair

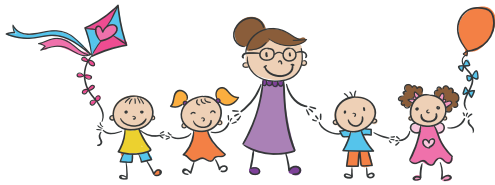




## Now I Know :

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- The Thar Desert is a partly rocky and partly Sandy area with very little rainfall and vegetation.
- Sand dunes which keep shifting, are formed when sand is blown into piles by the strong desert wind.
- Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner are important cities in the region.
- The Indira Gandhi Canal has helped make some areas in the desert green.
- The camel is still an important means of transport in the desert.



## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. What are the nomads called in desert?
2. Which is the most useful animal in the desert?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. Which of these is to the south of the Thar Desert?  
(a) Sutlej River Basin  (b) Aravali Hills  (c) Rann of Kachchh
2. Which of these crops cannot be normally grown in Rajasthan?  
(a) wheat  (b) rice  (c) bajra
3. Which of these is called the ship of the desert?  
(a) horse  (b) donkey  (c) camel
4. The nomads of the Thar Desert are called:  
(a) Banjaras  (b) Tribes  (c) Eskimos
5. Life in the desert areas of Rajasthan is very:  
(a) easy  (b) hard  (c) enjoyable



**B. Fill in the banks:**

1. A ~~flat~~ ~~area~~ ~~with~~ ~~hard~~ ~~soil~~ and very little rain and vegetation is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Sand \_\_\_\_\_ are small hills of sand that keep shifting in the wind.
3. A green area with water in the middle of a desert is called an \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The most useful animal for the people of the Thar desert is the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ festival is held at Jaisalmer every year and is a good great tourist attraction.

**C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:**

1. The Aravali Range of hills is to the south of the Thar Desert.
2. Sand dunes shift because of soil erosion by water.
3. Camel milk is popular among the people of Rajasthan.
4. The people of Rajasthan earn a lot of money from tourism.
5. Sand heats up quickly in the day and cools quickly at night.

**D. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why are days hot and nights cool in the desert?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is a sand dune? Why does it keep shifting?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is an oasis?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Describe the traditional clothes of the people of Rajasthan.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Name a few tourist attractions of Rajasthan.  
\_\_\_\_\_





## Critical Thinking

(High Order Thinking Questions)

- Why do you think the groundwater levels are very low in Rajasthan?



## Experiential Learning

(Activity)

- Deserts are not caused by natural causes. They are caused by human activities like cutting down trees. Write a short note on it in the space given below.



## Life Skills and Value

(Activity)

- The municipal corporation in your area has issued a notice that there will be no water supply for a week in your area, due to some repair work. What will you do?





# The Southern Plateau

## Let's Find Out :

- Its location and physical features
- Life in the Southern Plateau
- Its people, their dress, language and festivals



## The Southern Plateau

To the south of the Northern Plains lies the vast Southern Plateau of India. It is triangular in shape and covers a large part of India. The land here is rocky and uneven.

The Southern Plateau is bordered by the following:

- The Aravali Range on the north-west
- The Rajmahal Hills on the north-east
- The hilly region called the Eastern Ghat on the east
- The hilly Western Ghats on the west.

The Narmada Valley divides the Southern Plateau into two parts. To the north is the Central Highland and to the south is the Deccan Plateau.



Aravalli Hills

**The Central Highlands:** The Central Highlands lie above the River Narmada. They are surrounded by the Aravali Hills in the North-west, the Vindhya Range in the South and the Chota Nagpur Plateau towards the East. Malwa Plateau and Bundelkhand Plateau lie between the Aravali and Vindhya Ranges. The Chota





Nagpur Plateau includes the states of Jharkhand, and parts of Odisha, Bihar and Chhattisgarh.

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It is rich in minerals like coal, iron, mica and manganese. Important coal mines are present in Giridih (Bihar), Jharia (Jharkhand) and Raniganj (West Bengal). Two of India's largest steel plants are located at Bokaro and Bhilai. Panna in Madhya Pradesh has diamond mines. Many parts of the Chota Nagpur Plateau are covered with forests.

**The Deccan Plateau:** Look at the large areas south of the Satpura Mountains. This is the Deccan Plateau. It is bound by their Western and Eastern Ghat. It covers parts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.



Satpura Mountains

There are a number of rivers in the area. The Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri flow from west to east and fall into the Bay of Bengal. This is because most of the land in the Deccan Plateau slope from west to east.

The Narmada and Tapi rivers flow from east to west and fall into the Arabian sea.

The rivers in the Deccan Plateau are not fed by melting snow, like the rivers of the Northern Plains. They are fed by rain. Therefore, they have very little water during the summer months. If the rainfall is not good, they may even dry up during summers. Such rivers are called seasonal rivers.



Jog falls

The rivers in the region flow much faster than the rivers of the Northern Plains. Since the land is uneven, they form a number of waterfalls. The Jog falls, on the Sharavati river in Karnataka, is one of the highest waterfall in India.

Rivers like Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri form deltas before flowing into the Bay of Bengal. These areas are especially good for rice cultivation. Large parts of the Deccan Plateau have black soil, where cotton and sugarcane grow very well. Dams have been built on many of these rivers, for examples, the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is on the river 'Krishna'. These dams store water for irrigation and provide electricity.



## Good to Know :

Basalt beds (dark dense rocks) of the Deccan Plateau were created due to volcanic eruptions which took place over 65 million years ago. These are known as the Deccan trap eruptions and are one of the largest volcanic formations on Earth.

**Life in the Southern Plateau:** The Southern Plateau region covers of vast area and hence the climate and soil vary from place to place. The region experiences heavy rainfall. However, the climate is moderate in this region—it is neither too hot nor too cold.

**Maharashtra:** Maharashtra is located in the north-western part of the Deccan Plateau. Its capital is Mumbai, an important trade and industrial centre. Mumbai is also the biggest centre for film production in India.

Some other important cities of Maharashtra are Pune, Nasik, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Solapur. Godavari and Krishna are the two important rivers in the state.

Maharashtra is the largest producer of cotton and the second largest producer of sugarcane in India. The state also produces fruits such as grapes, oranges and bananas. The oranges of Nagpur are very famous.

Textiles, automobiles and electronics are some important industries in Maharashtra.



Ganesh Chaturthi



Mysore City

Tamasha, a kind of dance-drama is very popular in the state. The traditional clothes of men are dhoti and shirt, with a cap called a Gandhi topi.

The women wear sarees, which are tied in a special way. Marathi is the common language. The most popular festival in the state is Ganesh Chaturthi.

**Karnataka:** Towards the South of Maharashtra lies Karnataka. Its capital Bengaluru is called the 'Garden City'. Mysore, Hubli and Dharwad and other important cities of Karnataka.

Krishna and Kaveri are the two important rivers in the state. The state is a leading producer of coffee. Teak and sandalwood are its well-known forest products.



Bengaluru is the biggest software development centre in India. Some other important industries in Karnataka are aeroplane, watches, electronic goods and Silk. Most of the gold mined in India comes from the Kolar gold mines in Karnataka. The people of Karnataka speak kannada. The man mostly wear lungis and shirts. Most of the women wear sarees. Dasara, Ugadi and Shivaratri are important festivals.

The many beautiful temples and historical monuments in the state, the Brindavan gardens in Mysore, and Jog Falls are tourist attractions.

**Andhra Pradesh:** To the north-east of Karnataka is Andhra Pradesh. Hyderabad currently serves as the joint capital of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Other important cities of Andhra Pradesh are Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the largest producers of rice, red chilli and tobacco. Hyderabad is an important centre for software development.



Hyderabad City

The rivers Krishna and Godavari flow through the state. Their fertile deltas are ideal for the cultivation of rice. This region is known as the 'rice bowl of India'.

The people of Andhra Pradesh speak Telugu. The men traditionally wear dhoti and shirt. The women wear sarees.



Kuchipudi dance

Sankranti, Ugadi, Dasara, Eid and Christmas are the important festivals. Kuchipudi is the famous dance form of Andhra Pradesh.

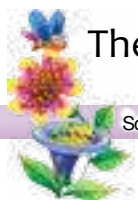
The Venkateshwara temple in Tirupathi is visited by the lakhs of devotees every year.

**Telangana:** The state of Telangana was formed in June 2014. Its capital is Hyderabad. The other important cities of the state are Warangal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Khammam.

Two major rivers, Godavari, Krishna, flow through Telangana.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people here. Rice, cotton, sugarcane and mango are the main crops grown here.

There are rich reserves of coal at Singareni.



Several manufacturing and service industries are located in and around Hyderabad.

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Bidriware is a well-known handicraft made here. It is made from a mixture of zinc and copper with inlay work in silver.

Telugu and Urdu are the main languages spoken here. Gusadi is a popular folk dance. Bathukamma, Bonalu and Eid are the main festivals of the state.



Bidriware Handicraft

**Tamil Nadu:** To the south of Andhra Pradesh lies the state of Tamil Nadu. Its capital is Chennai. Heavy engineering, textiles and handloom are some well-developed industries in the state. Chennai is an important software development centre. The silk sarees of Kanchipuram are very famous.

The rivers Kaveri, Vaigai and Palar flow through the state.

The people here speak Tamil. The traditional clothes of men are dhoti (or lungi) and shirt. The women mostly wear sarees. The traditional dress for small girl is pavada-blouse, slightly older girls wear half-sarees.

The main festival is Pongal. Bharatnatyam is the most popular dance form of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is famous for its temples. Madurai and Thanjavur are famous temple towns.



Chennai



Kanha National Park

**Madhya Pradesh:** The capital of Madhya Pradesh is Bhopal. The textile industry in Madhya Pradesh is well developed. Large areas in this state are covered with forests. It has several wildlife parks such as Kanha and Bandhavgarh. Many rivers have their origin in this state, such as the Tapi, Chambal and Narmada.

**Chhattisgarh:** The capital of this state is Raipur. The land particularly the Mahanadi basin, is very fertile. The state is very rich in minerals such as coal, iron ore, aluminium ore and diamonds. Bhilai has one of the India's biggest steel plants.



Bhilai Steel Plant

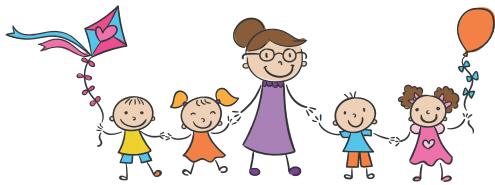




## Now I Know :

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- The Southern Plateau is triangular in shape, and the land is rocky and uneven.
- It covers parts of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- The Central Highlands include the Malwa Plateau and the Chota Nagpur Plateau.
- The Deccan Plateau has several rain-fed rivers and waterfalls.
- The states in the region are rich in minerals and have well developed industries.



## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. Which state is the largest producer of cotton?
2. Which is the biggest software development center in India?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. The Southern Plateau is bounded on the east and west:  
(a) the Aravali Range   
(b) the hilly regions called Ghats   
(c) the Rajmahal hills
2. Which of these states is not included in the Deccan Plateau?  
(a) Jharkhand  (b) Chhattisgarh  (c) Tamil nadu
3. Which of these rivers flow from east to west?  
(a) Mahanadi  (b) Godavari  (c) Narmada
4. Black soil is especially good for:  
(a) wheat  (b) rice  (c) cotton
5. Which of these rivers is fed by melting snow?  
(a) Yamuna  (b) Godavari  (c) Narmada



### C. Fill in the blanks:

1. On the ~~PDF Copyright Border on~~ north-east border of the Southern Plateau lie the \_\_\_\_\_ hills.
2. The Southern Plateau is divided into two parts by the \_\_\_\_\_ valley.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ soil found in the Deccan Plateau is very good for cotton.
4. The Deccan Plateau is bound by the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Ghats.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are famous temples of Tamil Nadu.

### D. Match the following columns:

#### Column 'A'

1. Rajmahal hills
2. Gold mines
3. Jog Falls
4. Tapi river
5. Bharatnatyam

#### Column 'B'

- (a) Arabian Sea
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Sharavati River
- (d) North-east border of Southern Plateau
- (e) Kolar

### E. Answer the following questions:

1. Parts of which states are included in the:

(a) Malwa Plateau

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Chota Nagpur Plateau

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What do most rivers in the Deccan Plateau flow from west to east?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. List the important industries of Karnataka.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What do you know about Maharashtra?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Write a short note on the state 'Madhya Pradesh'.

\_\_\_\_\_





## Critical Thinking

(High Order Thinking Questions)

- The iron and steel industry in the Chota Nagpur Plateau is very well developed. What do you think is the reason for this?



## Experiential Learning

(Activity)

- You do not want the dam to come up. Write a letter to the editor of your local magazine explaining how the dam will create problems in your town. Write in the space given below.



## Life Skills and Value

(Activity)

- Take a few colourful beads, seeds and shells, and create your own tribal necklace.





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# The Coastal Plains and Islands

## Let's Find Out :

- Geographical distribution of the coastal plains
- The states located in the Western and Eastern Coastal Plains
- Life in the Coastal Plains and Islands

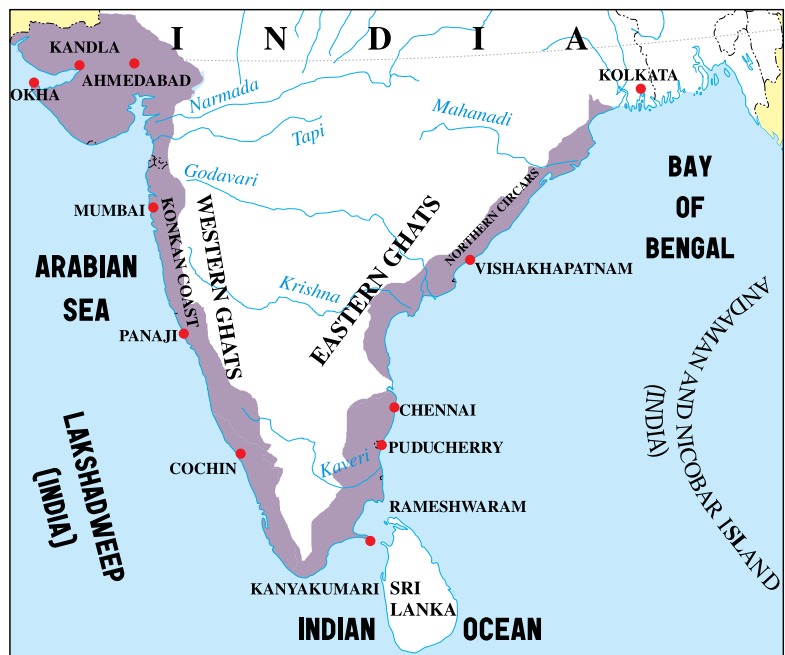


The Southern Plateau covers most of the Indian Peninsula. The plateau is surrounded by narrow coastal plains on the eastern and western sides.

On the west, between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, is the Western Coastal plain.

On the east, between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal, is the Eastern coastal plain.

These plains meet at Kanyakumari known earlier as Kanyakumari, the southernmost tip of the Peninsula. There are also many islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, like the Andaman and Nicobar Island and the Lakshadweep Islands.



India has an extremely long coastline. This is a great advantage for India as it can use ships to transport large quantities of goods into and out of the country. Ships are loaded and unloaded at ports. There are a number of ports along the coast in India.

Some of these are:

- Mumbai, Kandla, Kochi and Panaji on the western coast.
- Kolkata, Puducherry and Chennai on the eastern coast.





The long coastline also encourages fishing. Fishing is an important occupation of the people living in coastal areas.

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## The Western Coastal Plain

On the west, between the Western Ghats and Arabian Sea is the Western Coastal Plain. It begins from Gujarat in the north, and passes through Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala. It is divided into three main parts:

- The Gujarat Coast in the north
- The Konkan Coast in the middle, up to Goa
- The Malabar Coast the south, from Goa to Kanyakumari.



Arabian Sea

## The Eastern Coastal Plain

On the east, between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal is the Eastern Coastal Plain. It begins from West Bengal in the north, and passes through Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The Eastern Coastal Plains are wider than the Western Coastal Plains.



Coromandel Coast

The northern part of Eastern Coastal Plains is called the Northern Circars. The Southern part is called the Coromandel coast.

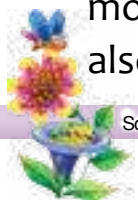
## The Islands

The islands in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, which are near the Indian mainland, are a part of India. There are two groups of Island—the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal, and the Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea.

**Andaman and Nicobar Island:** These are two groups of about 300 islands in the Bay of Bengal. The northern Islands are known as Andaman Island, and the Southern Island are the Nicobar Islands. They form a Union Territory of India. The Southern-most part of the island is called Indira Point. It is also the Southern-most part of India.



Andaman and Nicobar Island



**Lakshadweep Island:** These are group of about 30 Islands only some of which are inhabited. They are closed to the Malabar Coast. They also form Union Territory.

Many of these islands are made of deposits of the skeletons of an animal is called coral. Such islands are called as Coral islands.



Lakshadweep Island

## Life in the Western Coastal Plains

**Gujarat:** Gujarat lies in the North-West of India. Its capital is Gandhinagar. Trading and farming are the main occupations of the people of the state.



Amul Milk Factory

Jowar and bajra are the main cereal crops. The other crops grown are sugarcane, cotton, groundnut and tobacco. Gujarat has several well-developed Industries. It is known for its textile, petroleum, fertiliser, salt and diamond-cutting Industries. The khadi and handloom industry is also well-developed. Dairy farming

is an important industry of Gujarat. The famous Amul milk products come from Anand in Gujarat.

The main language spoken in the state is Gujarati. The woman wear sarees and lehengas. The men traditionally wear churidars and short jacket called angrakhas, with colourful turbans.

Ahmedabad is the largest city of Gujarat. Gandhiji's Sabarmati Ashram lies in this city. The Gir forest, which is the home of the Asiatic lion is an important tourist attraction here.

**Maharashtra:** The Konkan Coast runs through Maharashtra. Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra, lies on the Konkan Coast. It is the biggest seaport in India. The seabed off the Konkan Coast has large deposits of petroleum. The region is called Bombay High. You have already read about the people, dresses and festivals of Maharashtra in the last chapter.



Bombay High



**Goa:** To the south of Maharashtra is the small and beautiful state of Goa. Its capital is Panaji. Goa is rich in iron ore. Mining is an important industry in this state.

Christmas is the main festival in the state. Tourists visit Goa in large numbers every year because of its beautiful beaches and churches. The Basilica of Bom Jesus in Panaji is one of the oldest churches in India. It contains the body of St. Francis Xavier.



Basilica of Bom Jesus



Thiruvananthapuram

**Karnataka:** As we go south from Goa, along the coast, we come to Karnataka. Mangalore is an important seaport. You have read about Karnataka in the last chapter.

**Kerala:** In the extreme south of the Western Coastal plains lies the beautiful state of Kerala. Thiruvananthapuram, earlier known as Trivandrum is

the capital of Kerala. Kochi is an important seaport of Kerala. Kerala produces large quantities of spices, coconut, cashew, coffee and rubber.

Almost the entire population of Kerala knows how to read and write. The main language is Malayalam. The men wear lungi (called mundu) and shirt. The women wear mundu and blouse or sarees.

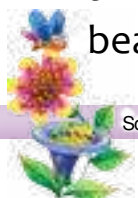
Onam and Vishu are important festivals of Kerala. Boat races, in which long boats called snake boats take part are held during Onam. The races are a great tourist attraction. Kathakali is the traditional dance form of Kerala.

Kerala has number of beautiful beaches, the most famous being the Kovalam Beach. The lagoons or backwaters of the Kerala, the Wildlife Sanctuary at Periyar, and the famous temples are another tourist attractions.



Kavaratti

**Lakshadweep Island:** The capital of this union territory is Kavaratti. Most people here speak Malayalam. The people use coconut fibre to make a variety of products. It is a major industry. Fishing and tourism are the other important industries here. The beautiful islands and beaches attract many tourists.



## Life in the Eastern Coastal Plains

**Odisha:** As we move along the coast towards the South from West Bengal, we come to Odisha (formerly known as Orissa). Its capital is Bhubaneswar. Puri and Cuttack are other important cities.

The Delta formed by the Mahanadi River is very fertile. The main crop grown here is rice. Handloom sarees of Odisha, and jewellery and decorative items made of silver are very popular. Mining is an important industry.

Odia (Oriya) is the main language spoken here. Odissi is the popular dance form. Lots of people turn up to see Rath Yatra of Puri. The temples at Bhubaneswar, Puri and Konark, and the Chilika Lake with its Bird Sanctuary, are the other tourist attractions.

**Andhra Pradesh:** You have already read about Andhra Pradesh and its people. Vishakhapatnam, a city on the coast, is a major port and ship building centre. It also has an oil refinery and an iron and steel plant.

**Tamil Nadu:** Chennai, the capital of Tamil Nadu, lies on the Coromandel Coast. It is an important port. The Marina Beach in the city is the longest beach in India.

The delta formed by the Kaveri river is very fertile. It is called the rice bowl of Tamil Nadu. Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu is the southernmost tip of the Indian mainland. The Vivekananda Rock Memorial has been built on a small Island near the coast, called Vivekanand Rock.



Odissi Dance



Vivekanand Rock



Port Blair

## Andaman and Nicobar Island

The capital of this group of among 300 islands in the Bay of Bengal is Port Blair. Only a few of the islands are inhabited. Most of these people live in the forests in groups or tribes.

The Cellular Jail at the Port Blair was once used by the British to imprison Indian freedom fighters. It is now a national monument. Fishing is an important occupation. Tourism is an important industry because of the beautiful beaches. Coconut and rice are the main agricultural products.



Aurobindo Ashram

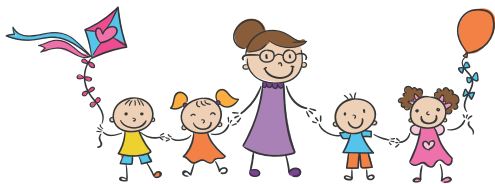


**Puducherry:** As we go south from Chennai, along the coast, we come to the union territory of Puducherry, previously known as Pondicherry. It is famous for the Aurobindo Ashram. At one time it was ruled by the French. The people here speak Tamil and English. Some of them also speak French.



### Now I Know :

- The Deccan Plateau has the Western Coastal Plains on the west and Eastern Coastal Plain on the east.
- The Western Coastal Plain consist of the Gujarat Coast, the Konkan Coast and the Malabar Coast.
- The Eastern Coastal Plain consist of the Northern Circars in the north and the Coromandel Coast in the south.
- About 300 islands make up the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Fishing, agriculture, working in parts and in petroleum and other industries, and tourism are the main occupation of the people.



## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. Which is an important industry of Goa?
2. Which are the important festivals of Kerala?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. Which of these is a port city?  
(a) Delhi  (b) Hyderabad  (c) Chennai
2. The Aurobindo Ashram can be found in:  
(a) Tamil Nadu  (b) Odisha  (c) Puducherry
3. An importance seaport of Karnataka is:  
(a) Cochin  (b) Kavaratti  (c) Mangalore
4. The Gir forest, which is home to the Asiatic lion is located in:  
(a) Gujarat  (b) Maharashtra  (c) Kerala



5. Which of these is important festival of Kerala?

(a) Onam

(b) Durga Puja

(c) Diwali

**B. Fill in the blanks:**

1. The western and eastern coasts of India meet at \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest sea port in India.
3. Goa lies in the \_\_\_\_\_ Coast of the Western Coast Plain.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ in Port Blair was used to jail Indian freedom fighters.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the famous dance of Odisha.

**C. Match the following columns:**

**Column 'A'**

1. Konkan Cost
2. Coromandel coast
3. Coral islands
4. Indira Point
5. Vivekananda Rock Memorial

**Column 'B'**

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (c) Lakshadweep Islands
- (d) Western Coastal Plains
- (e) Eastern coastal plain

**D. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is coral island?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Describe the Western Coastal Plains.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What do you know about the eastern coastal plains?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Name four main industries of Gujarat.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Describe the state of Tamil Nadu.

\_\_\_\_\_





## Critical Thinking

(High Order Thinking Questions)

- Why is fishing such an important occupation of the people living in the coastal areas and islands of India.



## Experiential Learning

(Activity)

- You have gone to the beach with your family. Your little brother runs into the water and is pulled in by the waves. Write an essay describing (a) the fun you were having, (b) your panic when you saw your brother missing, and (c) how you saved him. Write in the space given below.



## Life Skills and Value

(Activity)

- Discuss in class, the precautions one needs to take while travelling in a boat, near the sea side or a river bank. Try to learn swimming as it is a great form of exercise.





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# 7

# Climate in India

Let's Find Out :

- Difference between weather and climate
- Factors determining the climate of India
- Seasons of India



You may have heard people saying, 'It is sunny today' or 'Yesterday it was cloudy all through the day'. When people use words such as 'sunny' and 'cloudy' to explain how the day is, they actually talk about the 'weather' of a place at a certain time.



Summer day



Winter day



Rainy day

## Weather

Weather is the day-to-day change in the atmosphere around us. The weather of a place may change continuously. It can be sunny one day and cloudy the next day. On some days it may snow, and on other days it may rain. Weather may even change within a few hours in one single day. Thus, the weather tells us about the condition of sunshine, rain, wind, snow and temperature of a place at a certain time.

You may have heard the weather news on television and radio, or seen it on the Internet. The information on how the weather will be next day or in the near future is known as a weather forecast.





A weather forecast is helpful for many people whose work is affected by the weather. **PDF Compressor Free Version**

For example, a farmer may want to know about the temperature at the time of sowing seeds. Weather forecast also warns people about storms, heavy rainfall and bad weather condition of a region.

## Climate

The weather conditions of a place throughout the year is called its climate. Climate, therefore, is the usual weather of a place over a long period of time. A place that gets little or no rainfall over many years will have dry climate, e.g., Jaisalmer in Rajasthan. A place that stays cold for most of the year will have a cold climate, e.g., Ladakh. The weather of a place may change daily, but the climate of a place may not change for a hundreds of years.

The climate of a place influences the lifestyle of people living there. The clothes they wear, the food they eat, the types of houses they build, and the crops they grow largely depend on the climate of the place. For example, people in Tamil Nadu wear loose cotton clothes because of the hot and humid climate. Meghalaya receives heavy rainfall every year. Due to this reason, the roofs of houses in Meghalaya have slopes so that rainwater does not stand on roofs. However, in Rajasthan, which receives very little rainfall, houses have flat roof so that they can collect rainwater.

## Climate of India

India as a country has the tropical monsoon climate. Different factor have given India its unique climate. Let us read more about some of the factors.

**Distance from the sea:** Places located near the sea are neither too hot nor too cold, whereas places that one away from the sea have an extreme type of climate—very hot in summer and very cold in winter. For example, Goa is neither too hot nor too cold so throughout the year, whereas Delhi is very hot during summer and very cold in winter.

**Attitude of a place:** Places that are located at higher attitude such as hill stations in the Himalayas experience colder climate then the other parts of the country.



**Direction of winds:** Winds coming from cold regions make a place cool. Winds coming from hot regions make a place hot. Winds coming from the sea make a place humid. Such winds have a lot of moisture in them and thus cause rainfall.



Summer



Rainy



Autumn



Winter

**Season in India:** The weather of place keeps changing throughout the year. The year can be divided into four periods, in which each period experiences a particular type of weather most of the time. These periods of the year that experience different types of weather are called the seasons. India has four major seasons—Summer (March–May); Monsoon (June–September); Retreating monsoon (October–November); Winter (December–February). All these season together form the climate. However, because of so many different physical features.

There are many variations within one season in our country. For example, during monsoon the coasts of Maharashtra and Kerala receive heavy rain, but the state of Rajasthan remains almost dry.

### Good to Know :

Many parts of the world experience autumn and spring seasons also. Autumn falls between the summer and winter. During the seasons, the trees shed their leaves and the day get cooler. Spring comes between the winter and summer. During this time new leaves appear and flower bloom, and the day begin to get warmer.



### Now I Know :

- Weather is the day-to-day change in the atmosphere around us.
- The weather conditions of a place throughout the year is called its climate.
- India as a country has the tropical monsoon climate.
- Some of the factors determining the climate of India are—distance of the place from the sea, altitude of the place and direction of wind.
- There are four major seasons in India—summer, monsoon, retreating monsoon and winter.





## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. How is the roofs of houses in Meghalaya?
2. Name the four major seasons.

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. The weather of a place keeps throughout the year.  
(a) changing  (b) rotating  (c) same
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a place influences the lifestyle of the people living there.  
(a) weather  (b) climate  (c) temperature
3. Weather is the day-to-day change in the \_\_\_\_\_ around us.  
(a) climate  (b) atmosphere  (c) altitude
4. \_\_\_\_\_ in Rajasthan has a dry climate.  
(a) Jaisalmer  (b) Amritsar  (c) Delhi
5. \_\_\_\_\_ receives heavy rainfall every year.  
(a) Tamil Nadu  (b) Meghalaya  (c) Rajasthan

### C. Match the following columns

#### Column 'A'

1. Weather
2. Climate
3. Weather forecast
4. Tropical monsoon
5. Retreating monsoon

#### Column 'B'

- (a) Usual weather of a place for a long period of time.
- (b) Expected weather in near future
- (c) Season
- (d) Day-to-day change in the atmosphere around us.
- (e) Climate of India

### D. Fill in the blanks:

1. The weather tells us about the conditions of \_\_\_\_\_, rain, wind, snow and \_\_\_\_\_ of a place.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a place may not change for hundreds of years.



3. Places located near the \_\_\_\_\_ are neither too hot nor too cold.
4. Winds coming from cold regions make a place \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ falls between the summer and the winter.

**E. Answer the following questions:**

1. Define weather.

---

2. What is climate?

---

3. What is the difference between weather and climate?

---

4. 'India it's unique climate'. Explain it.

---

5. Describe the seasons.

---



### Critical Thinking

(High Order Thinking Questions)

- We have read that monsoon is one of the major seasons in India. In what ways does monsoon affect our lives?



### Experiential Learning

(Activity)

- Make a weather report of your city for a week. First, write the name of the season. Then, note down the temperature and rainfall from the local newspaper for a week. Also, note down the highest and the lowest temperature of the week.



### Life Skills and Value

(Activity)

- What precautions should you take during the rainy season?





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8

# Natural Resources

## Let's Find Out :

- *Meaning of Natural Resources*
- *Types of natural resources—renewable and non-renewable*
- *Conservation of resources*
- *Water resources*



Nature has gifted us with many useful things such as air, water, minerals, plants, animals, birds and so on. We depend on these for our daily needs. These valuable substances that exist in a country's land and sea are called natural resources.

## Types of Natural Resources

These are two types of natural resources—renewable and non-renewable. Renewable resources are those that will either never run out (for example, the sun) or are constantly renewed by natural process (for example, water is renewed by rain). Animals, crops, forest, water, soil and sunlight of renewable resources.



Non-renewable resources are those which once used up, are exhausted, and are either not renewed by nature, or renewed very slowly over millions of years. Examples are fuels like coal and petroleum, and minerals like gold, iron and copper.

## Good to Know :

Petroleum, coal and natural gas are known as Fossil fuels. Fossil fuels are formed over millions of years from the remain of plants and animals. Since it takes many, many years for fossil fuels to form, they are known as non-renewable natural resources.



## Natural Resources—Water

Water is a precious resource. Human being, plants and animals need water to live. You know that our Earth is called a 'Blue planet' because the water that covers most of the Earth's surface, makes it look blue from space. However, only 2.8 percent of this water is fresh water that can be used by humans. The rest (97.2 percent) is salty and not fit for our use. The freshwater is therefore scarce and we must use it wisely.

**Sources of water:** The nature provides us with ample amount of water. Water found in the seas and oceans is salty in taste and cannot be used by us.

Rainwater is our main source of fresh water on the Earth. A large amount of rainwater flows into ponds, lakes and rivers.



Pond



Lake



River

This is known as the surface water. Surface water is also called freshwater and can be used by us. The rainwater that seeps into the Earth is called underground water. It can be taken out by digging open wells, tube wells and hand pumps.

**Uses of water:** We depend on water for most of our needs. Water is used for personal domestic uses such as drinking, bathing, cooking, washing, etc. It is used for irrigation in agriculture. Water is also used for industrial purposes such as extracting natural gas from rocks, paper-making and many other industrial processes.



Drinking



Bathing



Cooking



Washing

### Use of Water in Irrigation:

Farmers need water to irrigate their fields and ensure that their crops grow



well. Farmers get water for irrigation through water tanks, canals, dams etc. The water stored in dams is used for the generation of electricity, irrigation and other purposes. These dams, therefore, are also called multi-purpose projects. Some important multi-purpose projects in India are—Bhakra-Nangal Dam built on the Satluj river and Damodar Valley Project on the Damodar River.

Farmers in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and other state use water pumps to irrigate their fields.



Indira Gandhi Canal is a very important source of irrigation for the farmers in Rajasthan.



In India, farmers dig ditches so that water can flow into the fields.

Bhakra-Nangal Dam built on the Satluj River is a multi-purpose project.



Taanka is a raised platform with a small opening to fetch water. It is a traditional form of rainwater harvesting for multiple purposes in Rajasthan.



These days sprinklers and drip irrigation have also been adopted by some Indian farmers. A piece of equipment used for automatically sprinkling water on plants is called a sprinkler. In drip irrigation, pipes are laid along the ground so that they are near to the soil and roots of the plants. Water drips out from these pipes and keeps the soil moist. Drip irrigation helps in reducing the wastage of water.



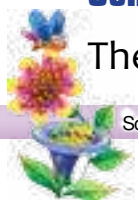
Sprinkler Irrigation



Drip Irrigation

## Conservation of Water

The dumping of waste from industries and drainage in big cities pollute out water



bodies. It has caused shortage of water in many parts of our country. It has also harmed the marine life. Therefore, each one of us should do our bit to conserve water.

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Water is a valuable resource, therefore we should not waste it.

- Do not leave the taps open when you are not using water.
- Use a bucket instead of shower to take a bath.
- Store rainwater for future use.
- Throw tissue paper into the waste basket rather than flushing it.
- Fix the leaks in pipes in the kitchen, bathroom or any other place at home.
- Factories can treat the polluted water before releasing it into a water body.



### Now I Know :

- A natural resource is something that is found in nature and can be used by people.
- Some resources are renewable, which means they can be replaced or grown back.
- Some resources are non-renewable. They cannot be replaced or they take a very, very, long time to be replaced or to grow back.
- Building dams on rivers is a very effective way to store water for various purposes.
- Water is a valuable resource, therefore, we should not waste it.



## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. What are the main sources of fresh water?
2. What should we use to take a bath?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. The rainwater that seeps into the Earth is called:  
(a) underground water  (b) surface water  (c) rainwater





2. The water stored in dams is used for:  
 (a) Electricity  (b) irrigation  (c) both (a) & (b)
3. Drip irrigation helps in reducing the wastage of:  
 (a) soil  (b) water  (c) equipment
4. Our Earth is also called:  
 (a) Red planet  (b) Yellow planet  (c) Blue planet
5. Surface water is also called:  
 (a) store  (b) fresh  (c) dirty

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

- A piece of equipment used for sprinkling water on plants is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ canal is a very important source of irrigation for the farmers in Rajasthan.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is our main source of freshwater.
- Natural resource are of \_\_\_\_\_ types.
- A large amount of rainwater flows into \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:**

- A natural resource is something that is made by humans.
- All natural resources are renewable.
- Rainfall is the main source of fresh water.
- Petrol and diesel are made out of aluminium.
- Only 2.8 percent of the water available on the Earth can be used by humans.

**E. Answer the following questions:**

- What is the natural resources?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- Define the two type of natural resources.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- How is water useful in irrigation?  
 \_\_\_\_\_



4. What is the difference between sprinklers and drip irrigation?

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5. Why do we need to conserve water?

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## Critical Thinking

(High Order Thinking Questions)

- Is electricity a natural resource? Give reasons.



## Experiential Learning

(Activity)

- Some people think that wind farms are ugly. What do you think?



## Life Skills and Value

(Activity)

- Coal is made from the dead remains of trees buried in the Earth. But we still call it a non-renewable resource. Why? Write in the space given below.





# 9

# Soil and Minerals Resources of India

## Let's Find Out :

- Soil-use and types
- Minerals and their uses
- Conservation of minerals
- Conservation of soil
- Important minerals found in India



Rocks are hard soil materials that form the upper layer of the Earth. The rocks are composed of one or more minerals. Soil is formed by the breaking down of rocks. Saplings grow in soil. Thus, rocks on the Earth's surface not only provide us with minerals, but also with soil. You know that soil is necessary for plants to grow, and both humans and animals depend on soil for food.



## Soil Resources

Soil is the top layer of the Earth's surface. We grow plants and crop in the soil. The rocks are broken into tiny pieces by the action of the Sun, wind and water.

These smaller pieces of rocks are further broken down by rain, rivers and wind. They are carried by wind and water from one place to another. It takes many-many years for a rock to turn into soil. As rocks contain minerals, the soil formed out of these rocks too contains the minerals.

## Types of Soil in India

There are different types of soils present all over India. Therefore, different types of soil are found in our country.

**Alluvial Soil:** You have read that the rivers that originate in the Himalayas flow down to the plains. They carry soil and small pieces of rocks and deposit them in the plains. The soil formed this way is called alluvial soil. It is found in the plains



of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The crops grown in alluvial soil are rice, wheat, maize, sugarcane and so on. Alluvial soil is very fertile and rich in humus.

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**Black Soil:** Black soil as the name suggest, is dark in colour. It is found in the northern and western parts of the Deccan Plateau. Cotton, millet and sugarcane grow well in black soil.

**Red Soil:** Red soil is found mainly in the southern and eastern part of the Deccan Plateau. The soil is not so good for cultivation. Crops such as groundnuts, millet, pulses and tobacco can be grown in this soil with the help of fertilisers.



**Mountain Soil:** Mountain soil is found in the mountain and hilly areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh. As compared to the higher parts of mountains, the lower parts of mountains have more fertile soil. Crops such as wheat, maize, barley and tea are grown in this type of soil. Fruits such as apples, pear and plum are also grown.

**Laterite Soil:** Laterite soil is mainly found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. It is formed due to the washing away of minerals from the soil by rain. With the help of manure, tea, coffee and rubber grow well in this soil.



**Desert Soil:** Desert soil is mainly found in the desert regions of Rajasthan. The soil is dry and sandy and not good for growing crops. However, with the help of irrigation dates, millet, wheat, barley, maize, etc., can be grown in the soil.

## Conservation of Soil

You already know that soil is a renewable resource. However, it takes millions of years to form even a few inches-thick soil. So, we need to conserve soil. Sometimes, the top layer of soil, which is usually the most fertile layer, gets carried away by strong winds and heavy rainfall.



This process by which the top layer of soil is removed is known as soil erosion. Soil erosion reduces the fertility of soil. We must take necessary steps to conserve soil. Trees or plants hold the top layer of soil with their roots. Thus, we should check deforestation and plant more trees. Farmers must use natural fertilisers such as cow dung and compost because chemical fertilisers are harmful for the soil. Growing some crop in a particular area for a long time reduces the soil fertility. Therefore, farmers must grow different crops one after another on the same land. Soil is necessary for our food requirements. Therefore, it should be conserved.

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Roots of trees and plants hold the top layer of the soil and help in preventing erosion.

## Mineral Resources

You have read that rocks and soil contain one or more minerals. But what are minerals? Minerals are substances that are naturally present in the Earth and are used by us for our various needs. Minerals that are found deep underneath the Earth's surface are dug out through huge holes. These holes are called mines. The process of digging minerals is called mining.

## Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals

Minerals are of two types—metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals. The minerals from which we get metals are called metallic minerals. Metals are hard, usually shiny substance that exist naturally in the Earth. Iron, copper, gold, silver, tin and aluminium are examples of metals. Many things that you see around you, such as door knobs, latches, utensils, bridges and scissors are all made out of metallic minerals.










All minerals are not metals. There are some minerals such as limestone, mica, coal, salt, diamond, mineral oil or petroleum and natural gas which are non-metallic minerals. They are not hard and do not shine.




## Uses of Minerals

We use rocks and minerals in many ways in our everyday life. Minerals can be found around us, in our body and in our kitchen. The table below shows how we use minerals every day.




	The steel used in our buildings is made with iron, which is mineral.		Fruits and vegetable are good sources of potassium, magnesium and other minerals that are body needs.
	Bricks are made using rocks and minerals such as sand, clay and limestone.		Clay pottery, porcelain dishes and glasses too, are made from rocks and minerals.
	Pavements by the side of roads are made of concrete, which is a mixture of crushed rocks and limestone.		The countertops in our kitchen might be made of granite, which is a rock.
	Calcium found in milk helps us build strong and healthy bones.		

## Minerals in India

India has a large Reserve of minerals. Let us study the following table to know more about the common minerals found in India.

Minerals	Major states in India	Uses
<p><b>Iron</b></p> 	Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iron is used to make steel.</li> <li>• Iron and steel are used for making utensils, tools, machines, railway coaches, engines, cars, buses and bridges.</li> </ul>



<p><b>Copper</b></p> 	<p>Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Copper is mainly used for electrical wiring.</li> <li>• Copper is also used for making certain tools and utensils.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Coal</b></p> 	<p>Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coal is used for cooking and heating.</li> <li>• Coal is also used for producing electricity and running machines in factories.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Petroleum</b></p> 	<p>Mumbai High off the coast of Mumbai, Assam, Gujarat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Petroleum is used for making plastic and cosmetics.</li> <li>• Petrol and diesel obtained from petroleum are used for running vehicles. Kerosene is used for cooking and other purposes.</li> </ul>

### Conservation of Minerals:

You now know that we depend on minerals for many things. These mineral resources are limited and take millions of years to form. They are, therefore, non-renewable. If we use these resources carelessly, we will exhaust them very fast. But if we use them carefully, we will be able to use these minerals for a longer period of time. We will also be able to leave them for our future generations. Some of the ways to conserve our mineral resources are listed as follows:

- We can reduce the use of petrol and diesel by using public transport such as bus and the metro.
- We can take turns to drive each other to school or office by working out car pools with neighbours to save fuels.
- A large amount of coal is used to make electricity. We must save electricity to save coal.
- We must use alternate sources of energy such as sunlight, wind and water to generate electricity.

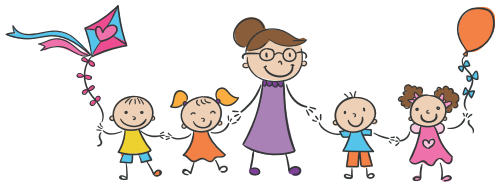




## Now I Know :

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- Soil is the top layer of the Earth's surface formed by the breaking up of rocks into tiny pieces by the action of sun, wind and water.
- In India, there are six types of soil—alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, mountain soil and desert soil.
- Minerals are of two types—metallic and non-metallic minerals.
- We need to conserve soil and minerals for our future use.



## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. What is the use of Iron?
2. Name the two types of minerals.

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. It is a hard solid materials that form the upper layer of the Earth.  
(a) rock  (b) soil  (c) humus
2. It is formed by the breaking down of rocks.  
(a) minerals  (b) mining  (c) soil
3. Cotton, millet and sugarcane grow well in:  
(a) alluvial  (b) black  (c) red
4. The process of digging minerals is called:  
(a) metallic  (b) mining  (c) soil erosion
5. Iron, copper, gold, silver, tin and aluminium are example of:  
(a) metal  (b) manure  (c) fertile

### C. Fill in the blanks:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the top layer of the Earth's surface.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ soil is dark in colour.
3. Laterite soil is mainly found in areas of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The minerals from which we get metals are called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ found in milk helps us build strong and healthy bones.





## D. Match the following columns:

Column 'A' Column 'B'

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Humus       | (a) Black soil  |
| 2. Cotton      | (b) Dead leaves and plants                                  |
| 3. Rice        | (c) Rajasthan   |
| 4. Desert soil | (d) The process of taking minerals from underneath the soil |
| 5. Mining      | (e) Alluvial soil   |

## E. Answer the following questions:

1. Define soil. What are the different types of soil found in India?

---

2. What causes soil erosion?

---

3. What is the difference between metallic and non-metallic minerals?

---

4. What are the uses of iron in India?

---

5. What are the ways to conserve our mineral resources?

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## Critical Thinking

(High Order Thinking Questions)

- The prices of petrol and diesel are going up. Can you suggest why?



## Experiential Learning

(Activity)

- In the areas where the soil is very fertile, most of the people do farming. Find out the main occupation of people living in areas that are rich in minerals.



## Life Skills and Value

(Activity)

- Your parents always ask you to switch off lights and fans when you leave a room. Do you follow this? Why or Why not??





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# 10

# Forests and Wildlife in India

## Let's Find Out :

- *Types of forests*
- *Uses of forests*
- *Conservation of forests and wildlife*



A forest is a large area where different types of trees, plants, wild shrubs, creepers, and grasses grow together. It also has a number of wild animals that may be as big as an elephant or as small as a squirrel. Another important fact about a forest is that it grows naturally. It is different from a park and an agriculture field where we plant trees and crops.



## Types of Forest in India

The kinds of trees that grow in a forest depend on the type of soil, climate and physical features of a place. India has diverse landforms, soil and climate. Therefore, different types of forest are found in India.

**Evergreen Forest:** The trees found in evergreen forest remain green throughout the year. There is no particular season during which the trees shed their leaves. In India, these forests are found in the hills of the north-east region, on the slopes of the Western Ghat and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Some common trees found here are ebony, mahogany and rosewood.





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**Deciduous Forest:** The trees found in the deciduous forests shed their leaves once a year. In India, these forest are found along the foothills of the Himalayas and some parts of the Peninsular Plateau. These forests are also found in some states that received enough rainfall. Deciduous forest cover the largest area of forest in India. Teak, sal and mahua are common trees of these forest.

**Thorne Forest:** Thorne forest have thorny shrubs and bushes and a few short, thorny trees. These forests are mostly found in the desert area of Rajasthan. Keekar, cactus and date palms are the common plants found in these forest.



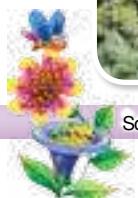
**Tidal Forest:** Tidal forests also known as mangrove forests, are found in coastal areas where rivers meet the sea. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta in West Bengal is covered with tidal forest called the Sundarbans. The Sundari tree is very common in this region.



**Mountain Forest:** Mountain forests mostly have coniferous trees—tall trees with needle-shaped leaves. These forests are found in higher regions of the Himalayas. Pine, deodar, spruce and fir are common trees of these forest.



Forests are useful to us in many ways. The trees in the forests provide us with timber for making houses and furniture, firewood for cooking, wood pulp for paper, rubber, gum, resins for paints, medicines and many other things for our various needs. Forest also give us clean air to breathe, and keep the surrounding areas cool.



## Conservation of Forest and Wildlife

Forest are disappearing from our planet. All around the world, trees are being cut down too quickly for the Earth to regenerate new forests. Cutting down of forest is called deforestation, which is being done to get more and more land for farming, building houses, road and bridges, and so on. Deforestation leads to soil erosion. Landslides and floods are common in deforested areas. Deforestation also leads to reduction in the animal population. It is important for us to save our forests by preventing trees from being cut, and planting more trees.



In 1974, villagers in the hills of Uttarakhand started a novel method of preventing deforestation.

They put their arms around trees, hugged them tightly and refused to move. This movement was led by Sunderlal Bahuguna. It was known as the Chipko Movement.



The government encourage people to plant trees in various ways, such as celebrating Vana Mahotsavas in the beginning of the rainy season. Similarly, under the social forestry scheme of the government, rural people are encouraged to plant more trees for wood, fuel fodder and timber.

To prevent deforestation and conserve wildlife, the government has declared several area as Reserve forest. Cutting of trees and killing of wildlife in these forests is not permitted. They are known as Wildlife Sanctuaries and National park. Some of them are as follows:

- Jim Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand
- Kaziranga National Park, Assam
- Sundarbans Tiger Reserve, West Bengal
- Gir National Park, Gujarat
- Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh
- Bandipur National Park, Karnataka
- Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala
- Chilika Lake Bird Sanctuary, Odisha





## Now I Know :

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- Different types of forests found in India are—evergreen forests, deciduous forests, thorn forests, tidal forests and mountain forests.
- India has a large variety of wildlife.
- Many wild animals have become extinct because of the illegal hunting and clearing of forests.
- The Government of India has marked many forests as reserved forests, national parks, and wildlife sanctuaries to protect the forests and wildlife in India.



## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. Which forest cover the largest area of forest in India?
2. Which trees are very common in tidal forest?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. Teak and sal trees grow best in:  
(a) evergreen forests  (b) deciduous forests  (c) thorn forests
2. In which type of forest will you find trees with needle-shaped leaves:  
(a) deciduous forests  (b) tidal forest  (c) mountain forests
3. What kind of forest will you find in the Sunderbans?  
(a) mountain forest  (b) thorn forest  (c) tidal forest
4. Which type of forests are found in North-east region?  
(a) Evergreen forests  (b) Deciduous forests  (c) Thron forests
5. Kanha National Park is situated in:  
(a) Madhya Pradesh  (b) Kerala  (c) Odisha

### C. Fill in the blanks:

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a large area of land full of different types of trees, plants, shrubs, creepers and grasses.
2. The trees found in \_\_\_\_\_ forests remain green throughout the year.



3. \_\_\_\_\_ forests, also known as \_\_\_\_\_ forests, are found in coastal areas where rivers meet the sea.
4. Sunderlal Bahuguna let the \_\_\_\_\_ Movement to prevent cutting down of trees.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is celebrating in the beginning of the rainy season.

**C. Match the following columns:**

**Column 'A'**

1. Gum
2. Firewood
3. Mangroves
4. Pine
5. Keekar

**Column 'B'**

- (a) Tidal forest
- (b) Trees
- (c) Thorn forests
- (d) For cooking
- (e) Mountain forest

**D. Answer the following questions:**

1. Define forest.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why do the trees of evergreen forests remain green throughout the year?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the difference between thorn forest and tidal forest?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What was the Chipko Movement?  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Critical Thinking**

(High Order Thinking Questions)

- Do you think keeping animal in a zoo is a good idea.



**Experiential Learning**

(Activity)

- Trees have to be cut down regularly from forests because we need wood for many purposes. How we maintain our forests? Suggest one method.



**Life Skills and Value**

(Activity)

- Interview your school gardener and find out the names of two evergreen, flowering and seasonal plants.





# 11

# Agriculture and Industries in India

## Let's Find Out :

- *Agriculture in India and the major crops grown*
- *Types of industries*
- *Important industries in India*



Our country has vast natural resources. We use these natural resources to meet our various needs. For example, we use our soil and water resources in agriculture to produce food. Our forest and mineral resources are used in industries to produce various other goods. Development of agriculture and industry is essential for the progress of our country.

## Agriculture in India

Agriculture is also known as farming. It is the process of growing crops, fruits and vegetables. It also includes rearing of cattle and other domesticated animals.

Agriculture is the main occupation in India. Nearly two third of the working population of India earns its livelihood from agriculture.

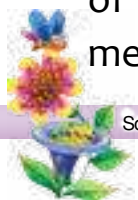


Different types of crops are grown in different parts of India depending on the climate, availability of water resources and the type of soil found in the regions.

## Types of Crops

In India, two types of crops are grown. These are food crops and cash crops.

**Food Crops:** Food crops are grown primarily for food, however, farmers may sell parts or all of their crop for cash. Rice, wheat, maize and millet are some examples of food crops. Rice and wheat are the staple crops of India. Beside the crops mentioned in the table, many fruits and vegetables are grown in India.





Rice



Wheat



Maize



Millet

**Cash Crops:** Cash crops are grown primarily for sale in the market. Some of these crops are also used as raw materials in many Industries. Tea, coffee, jute, cotton and rubber are the examples of cash crops. Different parts of India grow a variety of oilseed such as mustard, linseed, castor, and so on. Spices grown in India are famous all over the world. Pepper, cardamom, cloves, chillies and turmeric are some important spices grown in our country. The given table shows some important crops grown in different parts of India.



Tea



Jute



Cotton



Rubber

Crops	Types of Crops	Major States
Wheat	Food crop	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh,
Rice	Food crop	West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala,
Maize	Food crop	Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir
Cotton	Cash crop	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
Sugarcane	Cash crop	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
Tea	Cash crop	Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala

### Cropping Seasons in India

There are mainly three cropping seasons in India. Let us learn more about them from the table given ahead.





Cropping Seasons	Periods of the Year	Main Crops Grown	States
Rabi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Showing time is from October to December.</li> <li>The harvest take place from April to June.</li> </ul>	Wheat, barely, peas, gram and mustard	Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh
Kharif	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crops are grown with the onset of monsoon.</li> <li>They are harvested from September to October.</li> </ul>	Paddy , Maize, Jowar, Bajra, tur ( arhar) , moong , urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean	Assam, West Bengal, coastal region of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
Zaid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The zaid cropping season is a short period that falls between rabi and kharif seasons.</li> <li>This season falls during the summer months.</li> </ul>	watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops	Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and so on

## The Green Revolution

The Green Revolution was launched in India in 1960. Under this the government took several steps to increase agricultural output in India. These include:

- Using better quality seeds
- Increasing area under irrigation
- Using manures and fertilizers
- Using modern machinery such as tractors and harvesters.

As a result of this, our agriculture production has gone up several times.

Today we are not only self-sufficient in food production, but we also export agricultural products. However, the excessive use of chemical fertilizers has caused great damage to the soil in some parts of India.

## Industries in India

Look around your house. You can see several things—televisions, books, pens, tables, utensils, clothes, sugar, etc. These are all finished goods. We can use these



goods. The materials we need for making finished goods are called raw materials. Wood, ores, cotton, sugarcane, etc., are all raw materials. They are converted into finished goods in industries.

A lot of the natural resource you have read about, go into making of these good. For example, the paper used in books is made from wood; the metals use in utensils comes from ores, and the plastic used in your television come from petroleum.

## Types of industries

There are different criteria for classifying industries. On the basis of size, the kind of machines used and the number of people employed, industries in India can be classified as cottage industries, small-scale industry and large scale industry.

### Cottage Industries:

Cottage industries are very small in size. These are mostly set up by people in their own homes or in small workshops. They require very few workers and simple tools. Candles, baskets, pickles, jams, biscuits and pottery and craft items are some products produced by cottage industries.



### Small-scale Industries



The number of workers working in small-scale industries is more than that in cottage industries. In small scale industries, small machines are used. Electrical and plastic goods, furniture, utensils, bicycle parts, soaps, shampoos and handloom clothes are some products of small-scale industries.

### Large-scale industries

Large scale industries, as the name suggest, are big industries where thousands of people work. Huge machines are used in these industries. They are mainly based near big cities as they require a huge amount of electricity and good transport system. Iron and steel, textiles, automobiles, shipbuilding, oil refineries and chemical industries are all large-scale industries. Industries not only convert raw materials into finished products for us, but they also give jobs to people and help



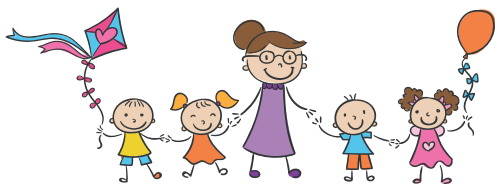
a country earn money by selling products to other countries. Thus, industries are very important for the development of any country. Locations of some of the main industries of India are given in the table below:

Industries	Locations
Iron and Steel	Jamshedpur and Bokaro in Jharkhand, Durgapur in West Bengal, Bhilai in Chhattisgarh, Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh
Cotton textile	Mumbai in Maharashtra, Surat in Gujarat, Kolkata in West Bengal, Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh, Madhuri in Tamil Nadu.
Automobile	Pune, Mumbai and Nashik in Maharashtra, Gurgaon in Haryana, Kolkata in West Bengal, Jabalapur in Madhya Pradesh, Chennai in Tamil Nadu



### Now I Know :

- Agriculture is the process of growing crops, fruits and vegetables. It also includes rearing of cattle and other domesticated animals.
- In India, two types of crops are grown—food crops and cash crops.
- Some major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, maize, cotton, sugarcane and jute.
- The industries in India can be classified as cottage industries, small-scale industries and large-scale industries.
- Some major industries in India are—iron and steel, cotton, sugar, cement, shipbuilding and leather.



## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. Name the major states of wheat crop.
2. When did the green revolution launched in India?



**B. Tick (✓) the correct option:**

1. It is the main occupation in India.  
(a) Agriculture  (b) Working in factories   
(c) Labouring
2. These crops are grown primarily for sale in the market.  
(a) Food  (b) Cash  (c) Money
3. Wheat is grown in which cropping season?  
(a) Rabi  (b) Kharif  (c) Zaid
4. The Green Revolution was launched in India in:  
(a) 1958  (b) 1959  (c) 1960
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of industries in India.  
(a) two  (b) three  (c) four

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the staple crops of India.
- In small scale industries, \_\_\_\_\_ machines are used.
- Shipbuilding is a \_\_\_\_\_ industry.
- Tea, coffee, cotton are example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ revolution was launched in India in the 1960s.

**D. Match the following columns:**

**Column 'A'**

- Basket weaving
- Tea
- Rice and Wheat
- Linseed
- Cloves

**Column 'B'**

- (a) Staple crops
- (b) Oil seed
- (c) Cash crop
- (d) Spice
- (e) Cottage industry

**E. Answer the following questions:**

- What is agriculture?

\_\_\_\_\_



2. Name the states where maize is grown.

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3. What are the two types of crops that are grown in India?

4. Why are industries important for us?

5. Define the green revolution.



## Critical Thinking

(High Order Thinking Questions)

- Should industries be built near the source of raw material? Explain the reasons.



## Experiential Learning

(Activity)

- A country that is totally dependent on agriculture cannot progress? Write a few lines about it in the space given below?



## Life Skills and Value

(Activity)

- Machines are not only used in industries but also in agriculture. Find out about the machines used for farming in India. Make a list of them and paste their pictures on a chart paper.





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# 12

# Transport and Communication

## Let's Find Out :

- *Types of Transport*
- *Communication*
- *Mass Communication*



The whole world is linked by a wide network of transport and communication. This makes movement of goods possible and contributes to the development of industries and the economy of a nation.

The rapid development in the field of science and technology has brought about a great change in the means of transport and communication. This has made it possible for the people all over the world to travel safely and in comfort.



## Types of Transports

Now a days, there are several means of transport available to us. We can travel by road, rail, air and waterways.

**Roadways:** India has a large network of roads. The state capitals and important cities are connected to each other by national highways. Other Highways connect smaller cities, towns and even villages. Roads also help us move around within cities and town. Many villages, however, still have kachcha road. A kachcha road is a dirt track made of mud, while a pakka road is made of tar and gravel.



Roads are the most convenient mode of transport to move people and goods. They can be built anywhere, even on high mountains. Roads enable people and goods to be taken right up to their doorsteps. Goods can be taken right up a market or factory.

The Indian government is taking step to improve the highways in our country, using modern method of construction.

The Golden Quadrilateral is the largest express highway project launched in India. It links Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.

Good road are necessary for fast movement of goods and people. They are important for sitting up any industry. Good roads are necessary for the development of a country.

**Railway:** The Indian Railways are an important parts of our country. It is an important mode to transport for goods and passengers. It connects people from the farthest corners of the country and helps in business and tourism.

The Indian Railways have aided in the development of industries. The first train was started from Mumbai to Thane on 16 April, 1853.

A number of superfast trains like the Shatabdi, Durgam and the Rajdhani Express have been introduced. Trains not only carry passengers but they are also used for carrying heavy and bulky goods such as coal, oil, cement, stones, weapons and cargo. They also provide limited international services to Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

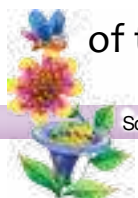
There are local train in cities like Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata, which are a cheaper and faster means of transportation, as road traffic can be avoided.



Indian Railway Network



Metro Train



Today the locomotive or engines are either electric or diesel. Steam locomotives are no longer used, except in heritage trains. Many metro cities are now being connected by the introduction of Metro Rail which has helped in making travelling easy and comfortable. A system of Metro Rail can be seen the cities of Kolkata and Delhi.

**Airways:** Aeroplanes are the fastest means of transport, and also the most expensive. The journey by air from New Delhi to Chennai take only two and a half hours. However, it takes more than 36 hours by train. A large number of cities in India are connected by air.



Aeroplanes can fly over any territory—over high mountain or vast desert. They are used to transport mail, perishable food items such as fresh fruits and vegetables, and other goods quickly to far off places.

Air transport is very useful during times of natural calamities such as floods, earthquakes and famine, or when there is a war. Helicopter are very useful in these situations. They can land, where aeroplane cannot. They are used to transport food, medicines and other items in these situations.

Air India is India's national air carrier and operates between India and other countries. It also connect place within the country. Now, with private airlines starting operation, the passenger fares have come down substantially, and more and more people have started travelling by air.



**Waterways:** India is surrounded by water on three sides. It has a coastline of about 6100 km with 13 major ports and around 200 minor ports.

There is a wide network of rivers, lakes and canal transportation. It is mostly used for carrying tonnes of cargo, Petroleum and oil are carried by special ships called tankers.

Ships sail in the oceans and seas, carrying all types of goods, from one part of the world to another. Rivers like the Ganga, Brahmaputra and the backwaters of Kerala are used extensively as an inland means of water transport.





**Communication:** Communication is an exchange of information between two people or a group of persons. To give information to exchange of thoughts, messages, speech, visuals, writing or behaviour is also called communication.

Communication can be oral, written or non-verbal, such as body language and facial expressions.

There are several ways of sending messages. We can send a letter or telegram to a friend talk to him over the phone, or send an e-mail. Long ago, people sent messages through carrier pigeons or had to send someone with the message. However, we now have more reliable and faster methods of sending messages. Let us read about a few of them.



**Postal Service:** Post offices are present in almost every city and village in India. One can buy inland letters, stamp, postcard and envelopes from a post office.

On 14 July 2013, the telegram service in India come to a close. The first Indian telegram was sent by an Irish doctor William O' Shaughnessy, in 1850.

The postal service in India started in 1774. Since then, it has come a long way. Today, one can use services like Express Parcel Post (EMS) Speed Post, e-post office, business post, Instant Money Order (IMO), online money transfer and many other services. There are more than 1,55,000 post offices in India.

India has been divided into 22 postal circles. Each circle is headed by a chief Postmaster General.

**E-mail:** A very convenient and fast method of sending message today is electronic mail or e-mail. E-mail are sent through computers connected to the internet. These days, e-mail can also be sent through mobile phones.



**Telephone:** The telephone is the fastest and most convenient means of sending spoken messages. Almost every city and town in the India is now connected by telephone.



We can instantly talk to anyone anywhere in India or in the world through the telephone. To talk to someone in another city in India we use the STD (Subscribe Trunk Dialling) facility. To talk to someone in another country the ISD (International Subscriber Dialling) facility is used.

**Cell phones:** Mobile or cellular phones are phones that can be carried along with you. They are very convenient. We can also send short messages through our mobile phones, using the Short Messaging Service (SMS).

**Smartphones:** These days, smartphones are popular. Apart from allowing you to make calls, smartphones can be used to connect to the internet, send and receive e-mails, take pictures and view them, and download and listen to music.



## Mass Media

Till now we have talked about personal communication, or one person sending messages to another. But often we also need to send messages to a large number of people at the same time. This can be done through newspapers, radio or television. These are called mass media. They are means of mass communication, that is communicating a message to a large number of people.



Newspaper gives us news and information about events from all over the world. A large number of newspapers are published in India, in several Indian languages.



The radio gives us news and educational and entertainment programmes. It is very useful for people who cannot read or write. Radio signals can be received all over India. The FM (frequency modulation) radio stations, like Radio Mirchi and Radio City, have become very popular in our cities.

News, educational and entertainment programmes telecast on television are watched by millions of people. Important sports and cultural events can be shown 'live' (Pronounce 'live') on television. This is possible because of satellites. Television signals from one part of the world can be sent to another part of the world through satellites.

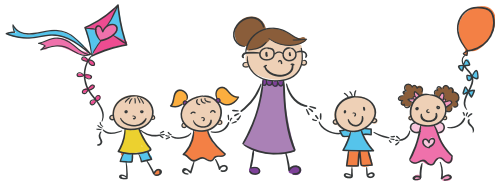


Television signals can also be received all over India. Since television sets are expensive, our government has installed television sets at community centres in several villages in India.



### Now I Know :

- The four modes of transport are roadways, railways, waterways and airways.
- Roads are the most convenient mode of transport.
- India has a large network of roads.
- India has one of the world's largest railway network.
- Waterways are the cheapest mode of transport especially useful for transporting bulky goods.
- Letters, telegrams and telephone are used for personal communication. Newspapers, radios, televisions and internet are different means of mass communication.
- Internet is a fast growing form of communication today.



## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. Name the largest express highway project launch in India.
2. Which is the most expensive means of transport?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. Which is the fastest mode of transport?  
(a) train  (b) aeroplane  (c) ship
2. The best mode of transport for sending relief supplies to flood affected areas is:  
(a) train  (b) bus  (c) helicopter
3. Messages sent through computers connected to the Internet are called:  
(a) fax  (b) e-mail  (c) speedpost



4. The fastest way to communicate is through:

(a) telephone  (b) newspaper  (c) letters

5. Smartphones can be used to:

(a) make phone calls  (b) listen to music  (c) both (a) & (b)

### C. Fill in the blanks:

1. National \_\_\_\_\_ connect important cities in India.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are flying machines that can land where aeroplanes cannot.
3. The first Indian \_\_\_\_\_ was sent by an Irish doctor William O' Shallghnessy, in 1850.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are phones that can be carried along with you.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ give us news and information about events from all over the world.

### D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement:

1. Transporting goods by ships is cheaper than by train.
2. The coming of private airlines has made air travel in India more expensive.
3. In the olden days, people send messages through sparrows.
4. For sending an e-mail, an Internet connection is necessary.
5. Television and radio signals can only be received in important cities in India.

### E. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is road transport considered to be the most convenient?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What are the advantages of air travel?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why are helicopters used in times of natural calamities to transport food?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How do satellites help in sending television signals?  
\_\_\_\_\_



5. Define smartphones.

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## Critical Thinking

(High Order Thinking Questions)

- Why do you think the television is the most popular means of mass media today?



## Experiential Learning

(Activity)

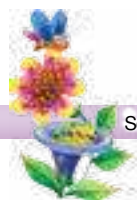
- Find out about the various airlines that operate in India. Write their names and draw their logos.



## Life Skills and Value

(Activity)

- You have been made the monitor of your school bus. What instructions will you give to the children sitting in your bus?





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# 13

# Our Culture and Heritage

## Let's Find Out :

- Culture heritage of India
- Historical monuments and paintings
- Festivals of India



India is an ancient land over the countries, people from different lands have chosen to make India their home. They brought with them their customs and traditions. Over time, these mixed with the local traditions of India. As a result of this intermixing of culture, today India has a rich and unique culture and heritage. Let us learn some more about it.

## Our Languages

Our country has a number of languages. Almost every state has its own language. As of May 2008 there are 22 officially recognise or schedule language in India.

### These are:

- |             |              |                             |              |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Assames  | 2. Bangla    | 3. Bodo                     | 4. Dogri     |
| 5. Gujarati | 6. Hindi     | 7. Canada                   | 8. Kashmiri  |
| 9. Konkani  | 10. Maithili | 11. Malayalam               | 12. Mainpuri |
| 13. Marathi | 14. Nepali   | 15. Oriya (formerly Oriya ) |              |
| 16. Punjabi | 17. Sanskrit | 18. Santhali                | 19. Sindhu   |
| 20. Tamil   | 21. Telugu   | 22. Urdu                    |              |

Hindi is understood and spoken by the largest number of people in our country. It was therefore, chosen as the official language of the Government of India; and English was chosen as the second official language of the Indian Government.

One language may be spoken in different ways in different parts of the country. For example, Hindi is spoken in several ways. Different forms of the same language are



known as dialect. Each language has its own style of writing, known as the script. Most languages are written from left to right. However, Urdu, Sindhi and Kashmiri are written from right to left.

## Our Clothes

You have also seen that different states in our country have different traditional clothes for men and women. For women, the saree is the most popular. However, the style of wearing the saree different from state to state. Salwar-kameez is another popular attire worn by women throughout India.



Dhoti-Kurta Turban and Achkan



Salwar-Kameez

Churidar Payjama-Kurta

Ghagra

The Ghagra is common in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Long narrow skirts with stripes of different colours are worn in the North Eastern states of India.

Among man the most common traditional clothes are dhoti- kurta, kurta- pajama and lungi-shirt. Turbans of different types are worn in different states. In Kashmir, the salwar-kameez and phiran are popular.

Modern clothes are common among men and women living in town and cities.

## Our Dance and Music

India has a long traditions of dance and music. You have already read about the dance forms of some of the states. There are two main types of dance and music- folk and classical.

Most classical dance began as forms of worship. Trained dancers performed in temples. Some even performed in courts of Kings. Today these dances can be enjoyed by anyone. The major classical forms of dance are given ahead:



- Bharatanatyam - Tamil Nadu
- Kathak - Uttar Pradesh
- Kathakali - Kerala
- Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
- Manipuri - Manipur
- Mohiniattam - Kerala
- Odissi - Odisha
- Satriya - Assam



Bharatanatyam

Odissi

Folk dances are performed by group of people to express their Joy. They are perform on occasion like marriage, birth of a child, festival or harvesting of crops. Some of the popular folk dance are:

- Bhangra - Punjab
- Garba - Gujarat
- Cheraw - Mizoram
- Yakshagana - Karnataka
- Bihu - Assam
- Ghoomar - Rajasthan
- Kolattam - Tamil Nadu



Garba



Bhangra

Classical music was also perform in temples or courts of Kings. There are two style of classical music in India. They are:

- Hindustani music developed in North India.
- Carnatic music developed in South India.

Many instrument are used in classical music. Some of these are sitar, sarod, veena, flute, mridangam and tabla.

## Painting

Traditonal painting in India has also been inspired by either religion or by rulers. The famous wall painting in the Ajanta caves in Maharashtra show the life of Buddha. They were drawn by Buddhist priests, and are more than 1500 years old. The art of Miniature paintings was made popular in India



Paintings in the Ajanta Caves





by the Mughal kings. Miniature paintings are small in size but show things in great detail. They show landscape, hunting and battles scenes, and stories from the life of the God Krishna.

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## Architecture

Architecture, or the art of building, was earlier inspired by the religion. Buddhism inspired the building of many stupas. Emperor Ashoka and his successors build the beautiful stupas at Sanchi and Sarnath.



Sanchi Stupa, Sanchi

Several Hindu temples with beautiful carvings were built later. The Kailash Temple at Ellora has been carved from a single stone. The Sun Temple at Konark, Meenakshi Temple at Madurai, Khajuraho Temples in Madhya Pradesh and the Dilwara own style of architecture to India. The Taj Mahal, with its dome and minarets is the best example. The Qutub Minar, Red Fort, Jama Masjid and Humayun's Tomb in Delhi are few examples of their grand architecture.



Sun Temple, Konark

The British brought new styles of architecture to India. The Victoria Memorial in Kolkata, Rashtrapati Bhavan and Parliament House in Delhi are some beautiful buildings built by the British.



Victoria Memorial

## Our Festivals

You have seen that India is a land of variety. Few other countries have so many different types of people, with different languages and religions. Naturally, we celebrate more festivals than many others countries. We celebrate three types of festivals.

- National days such as Independence Day (15 August) Republic Day (26 January) and Gandhi Jayanti (2 October)
- Religious festivals are such as Diwali, Eid, Christmas, Gurpurab, Ganesh Chaturthi, Dussehra and Durga Puja, Buddh Purnima, and Mahavir Jayanti.
- Harvest festivals are celebrated when a crop is harvested. They Express the joy of the farmers. Some of these are Onam in Kerala, Pongal in Tamil Nadu, Bihu in Assam, Holi in Uttar Pradesh and other states of North India and Baisakhi in Punjab.

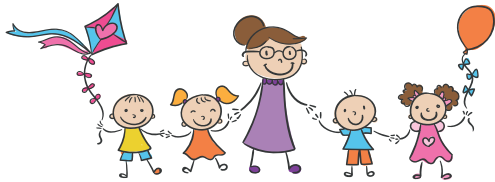




## Now I Know :

### PDF Compressor Free Version

- India is a land of variety—we have a number of language, traditional clothes, dance and music, architecture styles, and festivals.
- There are 22 schedule languages in India. Hindi is the main official language of the government of India, and English is the second.
- The two main types of dance and music are folk and classical.
- Indian architecture has been insurance by Turks, Mughals and the British.
- We celebrate several national, religious and harvest festivals.



## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. When do Independence Day celebrated?
2. How many schedule languages in India?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. One of the 22 schedule languages of India is:  
(a) Maithili  (b) Bihari  (c) English
2. The classical dance form of Assam is:  
(a) Bihu  (b) Satriya  (c) Manipur
3. A language that is written from right to left is:  
(a) Nepali  (b) Konkani  (c) Sindhi
4. The Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi was built by the:  
(a) Mughals  (b) French  (c) British
5. The wall paintings in the Ajanta caves in Maharashtra show the life of:  
(a) Krishna  (b) Buddha  (c) Mahavira



### C. Fill in the blanks:

1. PDF Compressor is the classic dance form of Uttar Pradesh.
2. The two main types of dance and music in India are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ music developed in North India.
4. The two main styles of Classical music in India are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Mughals introduced the art of \_\_\_\_\_ paintings.

### D. Match the following columns:

#### Column 'A'

1. Bharatanatyam
2. Kathak
3. Kathakali
4. Kuchipudi
5. Manipuri

#### Column 'B'

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Telangana
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Manipur
- (e) Uttar Pradesh

### E. Answer the following questions:

1. Why was Hindi chosen as the official language of the government of India?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Name three examples of Mughal architecture in India.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which languages of India are written from right to left?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. On which occasions are folk dances performed?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why are harvest festivals celebrated? Name three harvest festivals.  
\_\_\_\_\_





- In no other country of the world are so many festivals celebrated as in India. Why did you think this is so?



## Experiential Learning

(Activity)

- Visit a historical place in your city. Click pictures and paste them in your notebook. Write about its historical background.



## Life Skills and Value

(Activity)

- Many people visit historical monuments everyday, especially the Taj Mahal. They scribble on the walls, litter the place and the gardens. What can we done to prevent this? Write in the space given below.





# 14 People who made a Difference

## Let's Find Out :

- Religions and religious leaders
- Social reformers
- Kings
- Scientists



Out of the millions and millions of people in the world, only a few achieve greatness. They could be religious leaders, social workers, scientists, kings or others who influence the lives of people by their teachings or work. Let us look at some great people who have affected the lives of Indians.

## Religions and Religious Leaders:

**Hinduism:** Hinduism is one of the oldest religion in the world. It begin in India about 3600 years ago. Many religious leaders have helped Hindus to grow by making people understand the religion better. Adi Shankaracharya, Maharishi Dayanand



Adi Shankaracharya



Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati



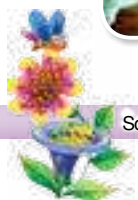
Swami Vivekanand

Saraswati and Swami Vivekanand are some of them. Hindus has many holi books that were composed long ago. The most important are The Vedas, The Puranas, The Ramayan, The Mahabharata and Bhagwat Gita.



Gautam Buddha

**Buddhism:** The teaching of Gautama Buddha gave birth to a new religion called Buddhism. He was a rich prince who left the comforts of his place to try to understand the meaning of life. He thought equality of all human being and kindness to all living beings.



**Jainism:** This religion is believed to have been started by Rishabh Dev, the first Tirthankara, or spiritual teacher. The religion gained widespread acceptance in India at the time of Vardhamana Mahavira—the 24th Tirthankara. He lived at about the same time as Gautam Buddha .

He preached kindness to all living beings. He urged people to live a simple life and follow the path of non-violence.



Rishabh Dev

**Islam:** Islam was founded by the prophet Mohammad. It is believed the Islam is the word of God and that Mohammad was God's messenger on Earth. Prophet Muhammad lived in Arabia about 1400 years ago. He gave the message of love, peace and brotherhood to the Arabs, who were fighting with each other at the time. His teaching spread throughout the world, including India. Followers of Islam are known as Muslim. The holy book of Muslim is the Quran.



Jesus Christ

**Christianity:** Christianity is a religion based on the teaching of Jesus Christ . He was born about 2000 years ago in Bethlehem. He taught people to love God and all other people, and emphasised the importance of forgiveness. The holy book of the Christians is the Bible. Christianity was brought to India by St. Thomas.

**Zoroastrianism (The Religion of Parsis):** Parsis believe in the teaching of Zoroaster. He lived in Iran about 2500 years ago. He taught that our duty is to be good and fight evil. The holy book of the Parsis is called the Zend Avesta.

**Sikhism:** This religion was founded by Guru Nanak Dev. He lived in Punjab about 500 years ago. He believed that there is only one God, and people had given him different forms and names. The holy book of the Sikhs is the Guru Granth Sahib.

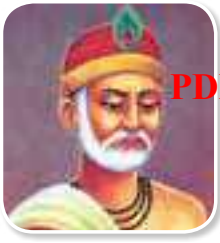


Guru Nanak Dev

## Social Reformers

From time-to-time, evil practices take root in society. In India, for example, many people believe in the caste system, and practice the dowry system and child marriage. Brave people have fought against such practices and helped to improve society. Such people are called social reformers.





Kabir

**Kabir:** He fought against social evils such as the caste system, and the importance given to rituals by Hindu and Muslim priests. He spread his message of love and harmony through bhajans and poems known as dohas.

**Raja Ram Mohan Roy:** He was born in Bengal about 250 years ago. He fought against the evils of child marriage, caste system and sati (burning of a widow along with the dead body of her husband).

**Ramabai Ranade:** She was a social reformer of Maharashtra. She worked to improve the condition of women in India.



Raja Ram Mohan Roy

## Kings

**Emperor Ashoka:** Ashoka wanted to be a great conqueror. He fought and won many battles. But after winning the famous battle of Kalinga, he was very sad to see thousands of dead and injured soldiers.

He give up war and become a follower of Gautam Buddha. He helped spread Buddha's message of non-violence. He built free hospitals, roads, dharamshalas (rest houses), wells and tanks for the welfare of the people. He was a kind and wise king and came to be known as Ashoka the Great.

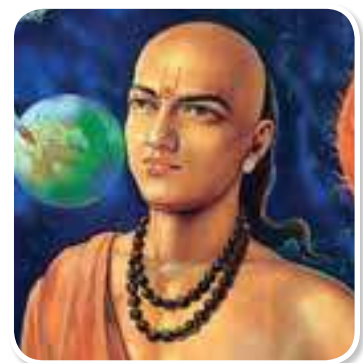
**Krishnadeva Raya:** Krishnadeva Raya ruled in South India about 500 years ago. He worked for the good of the people. The people were free to follow whatever religion they wanted. He encouraged artists, poets and writers.

**Emperor Akbar:** Akbar ruled in India about 400 years ago. He respected all religions. He encouraged art, music and literature. He gave a lot of attention to the welfare of the people. He is remembered as a great ruler.

**Scientists:** Mathematics, astronomy and medicine were well-developed science in ancient India. The decimal system of numbers, which everyone uses today, was developed in India. The Ayurveda system of medicine, which is still popular, was developed in India thousands of years ago.

Surgery was also performed in ancient India. The study of stars and the Solar System was also well developed.

Aryabhata was a great mathematician and astronomer of ancient India. Varahmihira, was a well known astronomer. Charaka was a famous physician, and Sushruta a surgeon.



Aryabhata



Some of well known scientists India has produced in the modern world are S. Ramanujan, J. C. Bose, C. V. Raman, Homi Bhabha, Vikram Sarabhai, S. Chandrashekar and A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, who later become the president of India.



C. V. Raman



Vikram Sarabhai



S. Chandrashekar

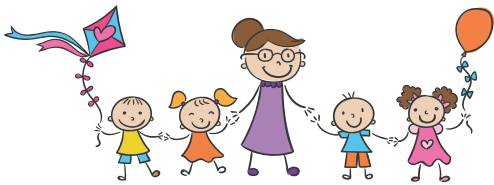


A.P.J. Abdul Kalam



### Now I Know :

- Great people are those who influence the lives of others. They could be religious leaders, social reformers, scientists or kings.
- The important spiritual teachers whose teachings are followed in India are Gautam Buddha, Vardhamana Mahavira, Prophet Mohammad, Jesus Christ, Guru Nanak Dev and Zoroaster.
- Some social reformers who fought against evils in society were Kabir, Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ramabai Ranade.
- Emperor Ashoka, Krishnadeva Raya and Emperor Akbar are remembered as great kings who worked for the welfare of the people.



## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. Which is the oldest religion in the world?
2. Who was the founder of Sikhism?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. Who among these was a spiritual teacher?

(a) Gautama Buddha  (b) J. C. Bose  (c) Aryabhata





2. A social reformer:  
 (a) works to change the evils in society   
 (b) teaches about a religion
3. Which of these is a holy book?  
 (a) Geeta  (b) Zend Avesta  (c) both a & b
4. Which social reformer gave his messages in the form of dohas?  
 (a) Kabir  (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy   
 (c) Ramabai Ranade
5. Which famous king give a war and become a follower of Buddha?  
 (a) Ashoka  (b) Akbar  (c) Krishnadeva Raya

### C. Fill in the blanks:

- \_\_\_\_\_ was a great mathematician and astronomer of ancient India.
- The holy book of the Christians is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sikhism religion was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the oldest religion in the world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ believe in the teachings of Zoroaster.

### D. Match the following columns:

#### Column 'A'

- Battle of Kalinga
- Dohas
- Fought against the practice of sati
- Zend Avesta
- Quran

#### Column 'B'

- Muslims
- Emperor Ashoka
- Parsis
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- Kabir

### E. Answer the following questions:

- Name the holy books of the Hindus.

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- What was the condition in Arabia at the time of Prophet Mohammad?  
How did he try to improve it?

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3. Who is called a social reformer?

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4. Who founded Christianity? What were his teachings?

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5. Why is Akbar remembered as a great ruler?

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## Critical Thinking

(High Order Thinking Questions)

- We often hear of people fighting over religion. Do you think this is right? Give reasons in the space given below.



## Experiential Learning

(Activity)

- Create a collage on the great religions of the world.



## Life Skills and Value

(Activity)

- Many sports personalities help the poor and needy. Think of some ways in which you can help those who are less fortunate than you.





# 15

# Our Rights and Duties

## Let's Find Out :

- *Constitution of India*
- *Fundamental Rights and Duties*
- *Importance of Directive Principles*



## Constitution of India

The constitution of India tells us how the country should be governed. It is the longest written constitution in the world. It includes the method, powers and duties which must be followed by the government institution. It also describe the right and duties of citizens.

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar is known as the ‘Father of the Indian Constitution’.



Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

After being ruled by the British for almost 200 years, India gained independence on 15 August 1947. Our constitution come into effect on 26 January 1950. This day is celebrated as the Republic Day. Our constitution is based on the principles of Democracy, Socialism and Secularism.

Democracy is a form of government in which people have an equal say in the decision that affect their lives. Democracy enables all the people of our country to vote and elect their representative in order to form the government. So, democracy means government of the people by the people and for the people. India is the largest democracy in the world.

Socialism ensures equal right to all people of our country. It includes people of all caste, religion, colour, status etc. There is no discrimination on the basis of these factors.

Secularism means that people are free to practise any religion they like in our country. This is the principal of secularism.



## Fundamental Rights

Our constitution provides certain fundamental rights to all the citizens of India. Some of them are the following:

**Right to equality:** All the citizens are equal irrespective of caste, religion, status, etc.

**Right to freedom of speech:** Every citizen has the right to express his or her views or ideas.

**Right to justice:** Every citizen would be heard in the court of law.

**Right to follow the religions of choice:** Every citizen has right to follow any religion and visit any place of worship.

**Right to free and compulsory education:** Every citizen has the right to get education for free till the age of 14.

**Right to travel and live anywhere:** Every citizen has the right to travel and live in any part of the country.

**Right to select a profession:** Every citizen has the right to select any profession or occupation he or she likes.

## Fundamental Duties

Apart from the Fundamental Right given by the Constitutions of India, it has given a set of duties also which all of us have to perform. These are called Fundamental Duties. Some of them are the following:

- Respect our constitution and its principles.
- Respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- Help to keep the country united.
- Treat all citizens as equals.
- Take care of the environment.
- Take care of the public property.
- Do not hurt or harm anyone.
- Help the government when the country is in danger.



## Directive Principles

Our constitution has some guidelines for the government. They are called Directive Principles. The Constitution wants the government to make sure that:

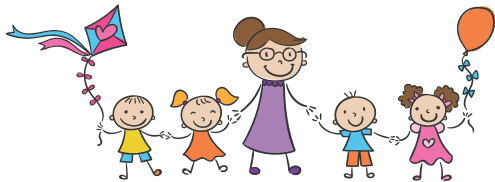


- there are good living condition for the people with all basic facilities like food, shelter and medical care.
- the rich do not exploit the poor.
- everyone has a job.
- every child gets compulsory education up to 14 years of age.
- the interest of people belonging to Schedule castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes should be protect.



### Now I Know :

- *Our constitution is based on the principle of democracy, socialism and secularism.*
- *Our constitution provides certain rights to every citizen of our country.*
- *As we have some fundamental rights, we also have some fundamental duties to perform.*
- *The Directive Principles are the constitutional guidelines for the government.*



## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. When did India get independence?
2. Name the three principles of our constitution.

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. Our constitution came into effect on:
 

(a) 26 January 1947	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) 26 January 1950	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) 15 August 1947	<input type="checkbox"/>
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2. It ensures equal rights to all people of the country:
 

(a) Democracy	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Socialism	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) Secularism	<input type="checkbox"/>
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3. Every citizen would be heard in the court of the law:  
(a) Right to equality  (b) Right to travel  (c) Right to justice
4. Respect our constitution and its principles:  
(a) Fundamental Rights  (b) Fundamental Duties   
(c) Directive Principles
5. Every child get compulsory education up to:  
(a) 10 years  (b) 12 years  (c) 14 years

### C. Fill in the blanks:

1. Our constitution is the longest \_\_\_\_\_ constitution in the world.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ means the freedom the practice any religion.
3. Right to justice come under the fundamental \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Our constitution is based on the principles of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ are the constitutional guidelines for the government.

### D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. Socialism ensures equal right to all people of our country.
2. Only certain citizens in India would be heard in the court of law.
3. Every citizens as the right to live in any part of the country.
4. We should not have to keep the country united.
5. The government of India should make sure that every child gets a compulsory education up to the age of 14.

### E. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the constitution? When did our constitution come into effect?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What are directive principles? Mention some of them.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What are fundamental rights? List some of them.  
\_\_\_\_\_



4. What are principles on which our constitution is based? Explain each one.

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5. Write any three fundamental duties.

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## Critical Thinking

(High Order Thinking Questions)

- Suppose people of a country only want their rights and do not want to do their duties. What do you think will happen in such a country?



## Experiential Learning

(Activity)

- What are your rights and duties in school? Prepare a list in the space given below.



## Life Skills and Value

(Activity)

- You have learnt about the qualities of a good citizen. Think and list five qualities which a good learner.





## Let's Find Out :

- What are national symbols?
- Some of India's national symbols.



## What are national symbols?

National symbols are things that represent the values, goals and history of the people of a country. They unite the people of the country. The National Flag, the National Anthem and the National Emblem are the main national symbols of a country. We must respect our national symbols and be proud of them.

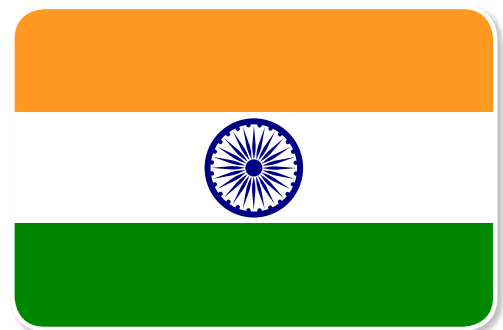
## Our National Flag

We all feel proud when the National Flag is hoisted on 15 August and 26 January every year. We became independent from the British rule on 15 August 1947 and became a Republic on 26 January 1950.

Our National Flag has three bands of different colours. It is called the Tiranga (or the Tricolour)

- On the top is saffron. It stands for courage and sacrifice.
- In the middle is white. It stands for truth and justice.
- At the bottom is green. It stands for prosperity.

At the centre of the flag is the Ashoka Chakra—a wheel with 24 spokes in blue.



## Our National Emblem

You can see our National Emblem on all coins and notes. Look at it carefully. You can see four lions (one is hidden from view) facing in different directions. There is a

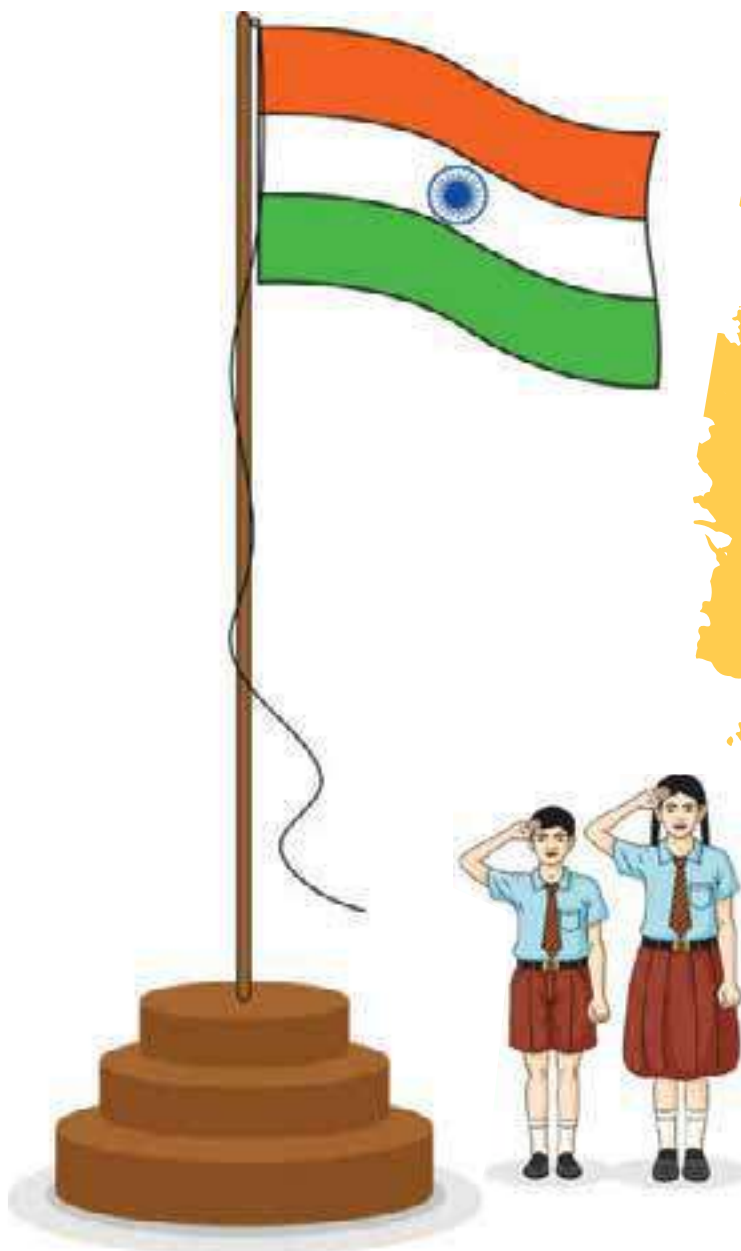




wheel under the lions. It is the same Ashoka Chakra that is present in our National Flag. There is a horse on the left of the wheel, and a bull on the right. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' written below in Sanskrit means 'truth wins'.

## Our National Anthem

Our National Anthem was written by Rabindranath Tagore. We sing it on Independence Day, Republic Day and on other important occasions. When the National Anthem is played we show our respect by standing at attention. We must all know the words and tune of the National Anthem.



Jana-Gana-Mana-Adhinayak, Jaya hey  
Bharat-bhagya-vidhata.  
Punjab-Sindh-Gujarat-Maratha  
Dravida-Utkala-Banga  
Vindhya Himachal-Yamuna- Ganga  
Uchchala-jaladi-taranga.  
Tava shubha name jage,  
Tava shubh aashisha mange,  
Gahe tava jaya gatha,  
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaye hey  
Bharat-bhagya-vidhata.  
Jaya hey, jaya hey, jaya hey,  
Jaya, jaya, jaya, jaya, hey!

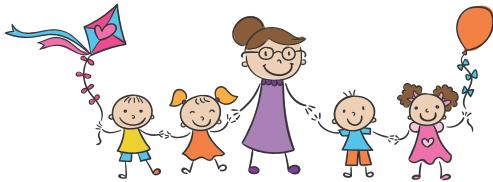




## Now I Know :

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- National symbols represent the values, goals and history of a country. They unite the people of a country.
- The National Flag, the National Anthem and the National Emblem are the main national symbols of a country.



## Practice Zone

### A. Oral Questions:

1. Name the main national symbols of a country.
2. How many spokes are there in national flag?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. National symbols \_\_\_\_\_ represent of a country.  
(a) animals, flowers and dances   
(b) values, goals and history   
(c) Industries, culture and agriculture
2. The green band at the bottom of the Indian flag stands for:  
(a) sacrifice  (b) truth  (c) prosperity
3. We became independent from the British on:  
(a) 15 August 1947  (b) 26 January 1950  (c) 15 August 1950
4. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ on the left of the wheel.  
(a) elephant  (b) horse  (c) lion
5. Our National Anthem was written by:  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi  (b) Rabindranath Tagore   
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru



### C. Fill in the blanks:

1. The colours on our National Flag are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The animals shown in our National Emblem include the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Our National Anthem was written by the great poet \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The saffron band on the top of the Indian flag stands for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The words \_\_\_\_\_ written below in our National Emblem.

### D. Match the following columns:

#### Column 'A'

1. White
2. Saffron
3. Green
4. Stand at the attention
5. Independence day

#### Column 'B'

- (a) Prosperity
- (b) 15 August 1947
- (c) National Anthem
- (d) Truth and Justice
- (e) Courage and Sacrifice

### E. Answer the following questions :

1. Name the three main national symbols.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Describe our national emblem. What do the words Satyameva Jayate on our national emblem mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Name any two occasions on which the national flag is hoisted and the national anthem played in your school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Describe our national flag.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What are national symbols?  
\_\_\_\_\_





- The words 'Satyameva Jayate' are part of our National Emblem. It means 'truth wins'. Have you ever seen 'truth winning'? Share your experience with your class.



### **Experiential Learning**

(Activity)

- Write a few lines of any of the National symbols of India.



### **Life Skills and Value**

(Activity)

- Learn and recite our National Anthem. Make sure that you get all the words and the tune correct.





## A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- The National Flag of India is called:  
(i) Flag  (ii) Tiranga  (iii) Colour cloth
- The highest mountain peak in Nepal is:  
(i) Mt. Everest  (ii) Kanchenjunga  (iii) Annapurna
- The capital of this new state in Ranchi:  
(i) Bihar  (ii) Jharkahnd  (iii) Uttar Pradesh
- Which of these is called the ship of the desert?  
(i) horse  (ii) donkey  (iii) camel
- Which of these rivers flow from east to west?  
(i) Mahanadi  (ii) Godavari  (iii) Narmada
- The Aurobindo Asharam can be found in:  
(i) Tamil Nadu  (ii) Odisha  (iii) Puducherry
- The weather of a place throughout the year:  
(i) changing  (ii) rotating  (iii) same
- Surface water is also called:  
(i) store  (ii) fresh  (iii) dirty

## B. Fill in the blanks :

- India is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest country in the world.
- The middle Himalayas are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a traditional festival of Bihar.
- A green area with water in the middle of a desert is called an \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are famous temples of Tamil Nadu.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest sea port in India.
- Winds coming from cold regions make a place \_\_\_\_\_.
- A large amount of rainwater flows into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



**C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement:**

1. India has 28 States and 8 Union Territories.
2. Haryana is situated in the Satluj basin.
3. Durga Puja is an important festival of West Bengal.
4. Sand dunes shift because of soil erosion by water.
5. Black soil is especially good for cotton.
6. Onam is the important festival of Kerala.
7. Meghalaya receives heavy rainfall every year.
8. All natural resources are renewable.

**D. Match the following:**

**Column 'A'**

1. Gujarat
2. Kerala
3. Ganesh Chaturthi
4. Marathi
5. Kamla Nehru

**Column 'B'**

- (a) Ranchi
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Imphal
- (d) Gandhi Nagar
- (e) Thiruvananthapuram

**E. Answer the following questions:**

1. Where is India located? Who are its neighbours?
2. What are the important hill stations of Uttarakhand?
3. List three important Industries of Punjab.
4. Why are days hot and nights cool in desert?
5. What do you know about Maharashtra?
6. Name four main industries of Gujarat.
7. Describe the seasons.
8. Define the two type of natural resources.





## A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- It is a hard solid material that form the upper layer of the Earth.  
(i) rock  (ii) soil  (iii) humus
- Kanha National Park is situated in:  
(i) Madhya Pradesh  (ii) Kerala  (iii) Odisha
- These crops are grown primarily for sale in the market.  
(i) Food  (ii) Cash  (iii) Money
- The fastest way to communicate is through:  
(i) telephone  (ii) newspaper  (iii) letters
- One of the 22 schedule languages of India is:  
(i) Maithi  (ii) Bihari  (iii) English
- Which famous king give a war and become a follower of Buddha?  
(i) Ashoka  (ii) Akbar  (iii) Krishnadeva
- It ensures equal rights to all people of the country:  
(i) Democracy  (ii) Socialism  (iii) Secularism
- There is a \_\_\_\_\_ on the left of the wheel.  
(i) elephant  (ii) horse  (iii) lion

## B. Fill in the blanks:

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the top layer of the Earth's surface.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is celebrating in the beginning of the rainy season.
- In small-scale industries, \_\_\_\_\_ machines are used.
- National \_\_\_\_\_ connect important cities in India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ music developed in North India.
- Sikhism religion was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ means the freedom the practice any religion.
- There is a \_\_\_\_\_ on the left of the wheel.



**C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement:**

1. Minerals are formed by the breaking down of rocks.
2. Evergreen forests you will find in the Sunderbans.
3. There are four types of industries in India.
4. The classical dance form of Assam is Bihu.
5. Aryabhata was a spiritual teacher.
6. We should not have to keep the country united.
7. We became independent from the British on 15 August 1947.
8. Our National Anthem was written by Rabindranath Tagore.

**D. Match the following:**

**Column 'A'**

1. Battle of Kalinga
2. Dohas
3. Fought against the practice of sati
4. Zend Avesta
5. Quran

**Column 'B'**

- (a) Muslims
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Parsis
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (e) Kabir

**E. Answer the following questions:**

1. What causes soil erosion?
2. What was the Chipko Movement?
3. What is agriculture?
4. What are the advantages of air travel?
5. On which occasions are folk dances performed?
6. Name the holy books of the Hindus.
7. What are Directive Principles? Mention some of them.
8. Describe our national flag.

