

# Social STUDIES



*Written by :*  
Ankur Sharma

**Part**  
**4**

**New Edition**

**© All Rights Reserved**

*All rights reserved with the Publishers. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means : electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of publisher.*

**Disclaimer :**

Information contained in this book has been obtained by its authors from sources believed to be reliable and are correct to the best of their knowledge. However, the publisher and its authors shall, in no event, be liable for any errors, omissions or damages arising out of information and specifically disclaim any implied warranties or merchantability or fitness for any particular use.

**Writer by :**

Ankur Sharma



# Social STUDIES

# PREFACE

Education is not merely a gathering of facts but the development and awareness of the world we live in, and understanding of how this world works. Children and adults learn by seeing and noticing the environment and from their immediate experiences. As the child grows up, his environment widens and the number of things he is called upon to know and do, becomes greater.

'Social Studies' is a series of 5 books meant for Primary classes. The entire series is based on the syllabus prescribed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) New Delhi and as per the latest syllabus of the different Educational Boards of India.

The series includes the following features :

- The books are divided into two terms as per the new CBSE pattern.
- Simple and graded language, keeping student levels in mind.
- A child-friendly layout with illustrations photographs and maps wherever relevant.
- Do You Know? to impart interesting snippets of information.
- Fun Time and Testing Time includes innovative and interesting activities to provide hands on experience.
- There is a Model Test Paper after each term to aid of the child.

We hope that all these will contribute towards making Social Studies appealing subject for students and teachers alike. Constructive suggestions towards the betterments of the book will be thankfully acknowledged.

— Author and Publisher

# WALKTHROUGH

## HIGHLIGHTS

Main learning objectives covered in the chapter.

**3 The Northern Plains**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- The Satluj River Basin
- The Ganga Basin
- Life in the Plains


The Northern plains occupy the greater part of northern India. The plains are located to the south of the Himalayas. They extend from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. It stretches for more than 2,400 kilometres and 150 to 300 kilometres wide.

The Northern Plains are flat level land. Many rivers, which originate in the Himalayas, flow through the plains. Since these rivers begin in the Himalayas, these are **perennial** rivers and have water throughout the year. These rivers thus make the plains rich and fertile. A wide variety of crops grow here.

The area watered by a river and its tributaries, is called its **basin**. Three rivers – **Satluj**, **Ganga** and **Brahmaputra** have played an important part in the making of the Northern Plains.

**THE SATLUJ RIVER BASIN**

The river Satluj and its tributaries flow through the states of Punjab and Haryana. This region does not receive much rainfall. Hence farmers depend on canals, rivers and dams for water. The famous dam of Bhakra-Nangal has been built on the Satluj to provide electricity and water for **irrigation**. The Indira Gandhi Canal, which starts from the Satluj, provides water to the dry areas of Rajasthan.




Bhakra-Nangal Dam

## BLOCKBUSTER

Thought provoking questions related to the concept.

**Do You Know?**

The temple town of Tirupati is located to the extreme south of Andhra Pradesh. Thousands of pilgrims, visit the temple, dedicated to Lord Venkateswara every day. It is believed to be the richest temple in the country.

**Tamil Nadu**

To the south of Andhra Pradesh, lies Tamil Nadu. It is famous for **temples**. The main temple-towns are Madurai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Kanchipuram. **Chennai**, the capital, also has many temples. The state is also famous for its **silk sarees** woven in Kanchipuram and Madurai.

**Celebrating Pongal in Tamil Nadu**

Farming is the main activity. Rice, sugarcane, cotton and groundnut are the main crops. Tea and coffee are grown along the slopes of the Nilgiri Hills.

**Bharatnatyam** is the traditional dance form of this state. People like to eat rice, idli, dosa, upma, sambar and curd.

**Blockbuster**

1. The Southern Plateaus are divided by the Narmada river into two parts. Name them.
2. The Deccan Plateau is surrounded by ghats on the eastern and western sides.

**Points to Remember**

- The Southern Plateaus are triangular in shape. River Narmada divides the plateau region into two parts—the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.
- The Chhota Nagpur Plateau is rich in minerals, especially coal.
- The Deccan Plateau stretches from the Satpura Range to the southern tip of India.
- Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu form part of the Southern Plateaus.

**Exercise Time**

**A. Oral questions:**

1. What is the traditional dance form of Tamil Nadu?
2. Which is the longest river in the Deccan Plateau?

## EXERCISE TIME

A mix of objective and subjective type questions which enable the assimilation of concepts.

**Exercise Time**

**A. Oral questions:**

1. Which is the most populous state of India?
2. Which is the capital of Punjab?

**B. Tick (✓) the correct option:**

1. Which is the most important tributary of the Ganga?
  - (i) Yamuna  (ii) Gomti  (iii) Kosi
2. Amritsar is the city of \_\_\_\_\_ Temple.
  - (i) Silver  (ii) Platinum  (iii) Golden
3. Which is the most important branch of the Ganga?
  - (i) Padma  (ii) Hugli  (iii) Gandak
4. Most of the people speak \_\_\_\_\_ in West Bengal.
  - (i) Hindi  (ii) Bangla  (iii) English
5. Tripura is surrounded on three sides by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (i) Bangladesh  (ii) Nepal  (iii) Pakistan

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

1. The plains are located to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Himalayas.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the city of Golden Temple.
3. Haryana lies towards the south of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The plains of the Uttar Pradesh give very fertile \_\_\_\_\_ soil.
5. Tripura is surrounded on three sides by \_\_\_\_\_.

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

1. The main crops of Bihar are rice and sugarcane.
2. The capital of West Bengal is Kolkata.
3. Haryanvi and Hindi are the main languages spoken in Punjab.
4. Guwahati is the largest city in Assam.
5. Brahmaputra river starts in Haridwar.

## DO YOU KNOW?

Extra information and interesting facts related to the concept.

People live only on about 38 islands. **Port Blair** is the capital city of the Andamans. The British put freedom fighters of India, during their rule, in **Cellular Jail** located here.

The Andamans are separated from the Nicobar group by the **Ten Degree Channel**. Many types of forests such as tropical wet evergreen, **tropical** semi-evergreen, deciduous, mangrove and swamp forests are found in the islands. Agriculture is the main occupation. Paddy or rice is the main food crop. Coconut, spices and rubber are also grown.

**Lakshadweep Islands**

Lakshadweep is a group of islands in the Arabian Sea. It is the smallest union territory of India. These islands are scattered in the Arabian Sea about 280-490 km off Kerala coast. Lakshadweep has a total of about 36 islands. But people live on only eleven islands. **Kavaratti** is the capital. These islands are surrounded by beautiful coral reefs. **Corals** are sea creatures with hard body coverings. Coconut production is Lakshadweep's main industry. Fishing is the main livelihood of the people. The people speak Malayalam, Tamil and Mahal.

**do You Know?**

In December 2004, the coast of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were devastated by a tsunami following an earthquake in the Indian Ocean.

**LIFE IN THE COASTAL REGIONS**

The coastal plains of India cover parts of the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Diu and Daman & Dadar and Nagar Haveli are two union territories on the west coast.

**Gujarat**

Gujarat is a western state in India. Its capital is **Gandhinagar**. Dwarika is an important place of pilgrimage. The Somnath temple is an important Hindu temple. Cnr National Park which is the home to the Asiatic lion is in this state. The famous Amul Dairy is located at Anand near Baroda.




A beach at Kavaratti

Asian Lion


## EXAMINE YOURSELF

Test yourself related to the concepts.

Due to shortage of water, the Great Indian Desert region is not heavily populated. The people, who live here have a difficult life. In recent years, the Government of India has diverted the water of River Satluj to Rajasthan with the help of **Indira Gandhi Canal**. This has helped farmers to grow wheat, jowar and bajra in Rajasthan. Most parts of Rajasthan have become green with the help of this water.

**Examine Yourself**

- Use the picture to answer the questions :
  - What do you see in the picture? Define it.
  - List two difficulties faced by people living in such areas.





**LIFE IN THE DESERT REGION**

You have understood now that most villages and towns are near the oases. People lead a tough life in the Thar Desert. Agriculture is not the main occupation; instead people rear cattle, camels, goats and sheep. They travel on camels, camel carts and open jeeps.

**Camel** is the main source of transportation. It is called the "ship of the desert". The camel has broad padded feet to walk on the sand. It stores fat in its **hump**. It can stay without water for many days. Its milk is used by the people. Its hair is used to make cloth and its skin is used to make shoes and tents.

**The Ship of the Desert**

Many people travel all the time in the Great Indian Desert region, in search of food. They do not have a home. Such nomadic people are called **banjaras**.

The houses have flat roofs, thick walls and small windows to keep cool. Baolis or step wells are commonly found in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Many huge houses called havelis, palaces and forts are also found in this region. The forts and palaces were the homes of the Rajput kings in the past.

**Gangaur celebration**

28 Classmate 4

**Do You Know ?**

The temple-town of Tirupati is located to the extreme south of Andhra Pradesh. Thousands of pilgrims, visit the temple, dedicated to Lord Venkateswara every day. It is believed to be the richest temple in the country.

**Tamil Nadu**

To the south of Andhra Pradesh, lies Tamil Nadu. It is famous for **temples**. The main temple-towns are Madurai, Thanjavur, Thiruchirappalli and Kanchipuram. **Chennai**, the capital, also has many temples. The state is also famous for its **silk sarees** woven in Kanchipuram and Madurai.

Farming is the main activity. Rice, sugarcane, cotton and groundnut are the main crops. Tea and coffee are grown along the slopes of the Nilgiri Hills.

**Bharatnatyam** is the traditional dance form of Tamil Nadu. **Tamil** is the main language. **Pongal** is the harvest festival of this state. People like to eat rice, idli, dosa, upma, sambar and curd.

**Blockbuster**

- The Southern Plateaus are divided by the Narmada river into two parts. Name them.
- The Deccan Plateau is surrounded by ghats on the eastern and western sides.

**Points to Remember**

- The Southern Plateaus are triangular in shape. River Narmada divides the plateau region into two parts—the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateaus.
- The Chhota Nagpur Plateau is rich in minerals, especially coal.
- The Deccan plateau stretches from the Sarguru Range to the southern tip of India.
- Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu form part of the Southern Plateaus.

**Exercise Time**

**A. Oral questions :**

- What is the traditional dance form of Tamil Nadu?
- Which is the longest river in the Deccan Plateau?

35 Classmate 4

## POINT TO REMEMBER

A short summary of the chapter.

## ACTIVITY

Activity based learning related to the chapter.

**B. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- The Southern Plateaus extend for \_\_\_\_\_ kilometres from north to south.
  - (i) 1,600
  - (ii) 1,700
  - (iii) 2,000
- The Eastern and Western Ghats meet each other at the \_\_\_\_\_ Hills.
  - (i) Dattoonor
  - (ii) Nilgiri
  - (iii) Rajmahal
- Cotton grows well in \_\_\_\_\_ soil.
  - (i) Alluvial
  - (ii) black
  - (iii) sandy
- \_\_\_\_\_ National Park is a major tourist attraction in Madhya Pradesh.
  - (i) Gir
  - (ii) Kanha
  - (iii) Bandipur

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ Falls in Karnataka is the highest waterfall in India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Jharkhand.
- \_\_\_\_\_, a type of dance-drama, is very popular in Maharashtra.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of tobacco in India.

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

- The Temples of Khajuraho are famous in Madhya Pradesh.
- Pongal is the harvest festival of Tamil Nadu.
- Bhopal is the capital of Maharashtra.
- Anai Mudi is the highest peak of Deccan plateau.

**E. Answer the following questions :**

- Name the hill ranges that surround the Southern Plateaus.
- List down five minerals found in the Chhota Nagpur Plateau.
- Which are the main crops grown in Maharashtra?
- Which are the popular tourist attractions of Hyderabad?

**Activity**

- M.S. Dhoni, India's cricket captain, is from Ranchi, Jharkhand. Work in pairs and find out five interesting facts about him. Write them in your notebooks. You may include the following :
  - his school and college
  - his favourite food
  - his favourite sports person
  - awards, he has won
  - his hobbies

**Life Skills**

- Find out how plateaus are different from other physical features. For example, find out how the Southern Plateaus are different from the Northern Mountains or the Western Deserts in terms of climate, rivers and wildlife.

36 Classmate 4

- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a flat-land covered with loose sand.
- Pools of underground water in deserts, are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- The water of river Satluj has been sent to Rajasthan through \_\_\_\_\_ canal.
- The houses have \_\_\_\_\_ roofs in the desert region.

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

- A desert is a flat land covered with loose sand.
- Agriculture is the main occupation in desert.
- Camel is the main source of transportation.
- Many huge houses are called forts.
- Camel's hair are used to make cloth.

**E. Answer the following questions :**

- Which are the main cities in the Great Indian desert region?
- Which plants grow in the desert region and why?
- What are uses of a camel in the desert region?
- Who are banjaras?
- What type of clothes do people wear in desert?


**Activity**

- Get a cactus plant. Do not give it water. Check for how long it continues to live.
- Draw a desert scene. Apply fevilcol over the parts that should be covered with sand and sprinkle sand over it to make your picture lifelike.
- Your teacher will divide the class into groups of five. Make scrapbooks. Name at least one monument/palace/fort of these cities are famous for. Paste pictures of them. Write down three sentences about each monument/palace/fort.

**Do You Know ?**

- Udaipur
- Jodhpur
- Jaisalmer
- Jaipur
- Bikaner

Prithviraj Chauhan was the last Rajput ruler of Delhi and Ajmer. The Chauhans, led by his grandson, later established a small state around Ranthambore present in Rajasthan.



**Life Skills**

- The desert is an area with limited rainfall. Make a list of the problems that the people living in these areas face.

37 Classmate 4

## LIFE SKILLS

Real life scenarios that enable the learner to analyse and apply the concepts.

# Content

1. India : Our Country	...	7
2. The Northern Mountains	...	12
3. The Northern Plains	...	21
4. The Great Indian Desert	...	27
5. The Southern Plateaus	...	31
6. The Coastal Plains and The Island Groups	...	37
7. Climate of India	...	45
8. Soils of India	...	50
9. Our Water Resources	...	55
10. Forest and Wildlife	...	59
11. Our Mineral Resources and Industries	...	65
12. Human Resources	...	71
13. Agriculture and Livestock	...	75
14. Means of Transport in India	...	80
15. Communication	...	85
16. Famous Personalities	...	89
17. Rights and Duties	...	95
Model Test Paper-1	...	101
Model Test Paper-2	...	103

# 1

## India : our country

### HIGHLIGHTS

- India and its neighbours
- India's land surface
- States and union territories of India
- India : a land of colour and culture



India is a country in South Asia. It is also called "Bharat". It is the second largest country in Asia. It is the second most populated country in the world. The population of India is 1.2 billion. One out of every five people in the world is an Indian.

### INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

India is surrounded by some countries which are known as its neighbouring countries. They are Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar. Sri Lanka and the

Maldives in the Indian ocean near India are island nations. They are also our neighbours.

### INDIA'S LAND SURFACE

India stretches 3,214 km from Jammu and Kashmir in the north to Tamil Nadu in the south. It stretches 2,933 km from Arunachal Pradesh in the east to Gujarat in the west. India is a peninsula because it is surrounded by water on three sides. It has the Indian ocean in the south, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Bay of Bengal in the east.

## States and Union Territories of India

India became an independent nation on 15th August, 1947. It became a republic in 1950. Jawaharlal Nehru became India's first Prime Minister. Today, India is the world's largest democratic country.

India has 29 states and 7 union territories. All states, as well as the union territories of Puducherry and the National Capital Territory of Delhi, have elected governments. The remaining five union territories are directly ruled by the centre.

New Delhi is the capital of India and also the seat of the central government. It is the

largest metropolitan city in India by area. Rajasthan is the largest state of India in terms of area. Goa is the smallest state in India. Uttar Pradesh is India's most populous state. The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura in north-east India are called Seven sister states.



### 29 States and 7 Union Territories of India

State	Capital
1. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3. Assam	Dispur
4. Bihar	Patna
5. Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6. Goa	Panaji
7. Gujarat	Gandhinagar
8. Haryana	Chandigarh
9. Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
10. Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar; Jammu
11. Jharkhand	Ranchi
12. Karnataka	Bengaluru
13. Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram

State	Capital
15. Maharashtra	Mumbai
16. Manipur	Imphal
17. Meghalaya	Shillong
18. Mizoram	Aizawl
19. Nagaland	Kohima
20. Odisha	Bhubaneswar
21. Punjab	Chandigarh
22. Rajasthan	Jaipur
23. Sikkim	Gangtok
24. Tamil Nadu	Chennai
25. Telangana	Hyderabad
26. Tripura	Agartala
27. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow



14. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

28. Uttrakhand	Dehradun
29. West Bengal	Kolkata

Union Territory	Capital	Union Territory	Capital
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	5. Lakshdweep	Kavaratti
2. Chandigarh	Chandigarh	6. National Capital Territory of Delhi	Delhi
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	7. Puducherry	Puducherry
4. Diu and Daman	Daman		

## National Holidays

India has three national holidays which are observed in all the states and union territories. Independence Day - 15th August, Republic Day - 26th January, Gandhi Jayanti - 2nd October.

### Do You Know?

- It has 29 states and 7 union territories.
- There are 18 official languages, 114 languages, 216 mother tongues and 900 dialects in India.
- Hindi: National language. English: Commonly used for national, political, commercial & educational purposes.
- 7th largest country, 2<sup>nd</sup> most populous country (1.2 billion).



## INDIA : A LAND OF COLOUR AND CULTURE

People in India have different religions. They have different clothing for men and women. They speak different languages. They have different cultures and different social traditions. Yet, they are united. This is the cultural beauty of India. The festivals, music, dance, art and culture of the people of India are unique.



The geographical regions of India are :

- (i) The Northern Mountains
- (ii) The Great Indian Desert
- (iii) The Northern Plains
- (iv) The Great Indian Plateau
- (v) The Coastal Plains and the islands

## Blockbuster








1. Find out when New Delhi became the capital of India. Why is New Delhi so important for India?

---

---

---

## Points to Remember

-  India is a country in South Asia.
-  It is the seventh largest country in area and the second most populous country in the world.
-  India is a peninsula because it is surrounded by water on three sides.
-  India became an independent country on 15th August, 1947. Today, it is the world's largest democratic country.
-  India has 29 states and 7 union territories.
-  New Delhi is the capital of India. Rajasthan is the largest state of India. Goa is the smallest state of India. Uttar Pradesh is India's most populous state.
-  The festivals, music, dance, art and culture of the people of India are unique.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. What is the other name of India?
2. How many states and union territories are there in India?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. In terms of area, India is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest country in the world.  
(i) seventh  (ii) fourth  (iii) second
2. India has water on three sides. So it is a  
(i) valley  (ii) plateau  (iii) peninsula
3. The length of India from east to west is  
(i) 3214 km  (ii) 2933 km  (iii) 1214 km
4. The union territory of \_\_\_\_\_ has an elected government.  
(i) Chandigarh  (ii) Lakshadweep  (iii) Puducherry
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest state of India in terms of area.  
(i) Maharashtra  (ii) Uttar Pradesh  (iii) Rajasthan

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. India is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Asia.
2. More than \_\_\_\_\_ billion people live in India.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is India's most populous state.
4. India has \_\_\_\_\_ states and \_\_\_\_\_ union territories.
5. India became a republic in \_\_\_\_\_.

### D. Match the following :

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. India         | (i) East      |
| 2. Nepal         | (ii) 29       |
| 3. Bay of Bengal | (iii) South   |
| 4. Tamil Nadu    | (iv) Capital  |
| 5. States        | (v) Neighbour |
| 6. New Delhi     | (vi) Bharat   |

### E. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. Sri Lanka and Maldives are the neighbours of our country.
2. Afghanistan is a state of India.
3. Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan.
4. Dispur is the capital of Assam.
5. The Southern Coastal Plains is an important physical division of India.

### F. Answer the following questions :

1. Which countries are the neighbours of India?
2. Write the names of the seven union territories of India.
3. When did India gain independence? What type of government does India have?
4. Which days are observed as national holidays?
5. India is divided into how many geographical regions? Write their names.

## Activity

- Write down the names of all the states of India and their capitals on a political map. Make a project on the state (or union territory) you live in, its geographical location, physical features, places of tourist interest, food and festivals.

## Life Skills

- Ask your parents or teachers to explain the National Anthem. Learn it by heart and write it down in your notebook.

# 2

## The Northern Mountains

### HIGHLIGHTS

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

### THE MIGHTY HIMALAYAS

The Himalayas are the highest mountain range in the world. The word Himalaya means 'abode of snow'. They run in an East-West direction along the northern boundary of India. The Himalayas stretch across six nations— Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan. They are a continuous chain of mountains consisting of a series of parallel ranges.

They form an arc in the northern part of India. The origin of many important rivers (like Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra), lie in these snow- covered mountains.

#### Location

The Himalayas are located between the Indus River in the West and the Brahmaputra in the East. The states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland, Assam and Tripura fall in this region. Numerous valleys lie in between these mountain ranges like the Kashmir Valley, the Doom Valley, the Kangra Valley and the Kullu valley.

The highest peak in the world, Mount Everest lies in this range and is located in Nepal. Mount K2 (Godwin Austen) is the second highest peak in the Himalayas. The highest peak of the Himalayan range that lies in India is the Kanchenjunga. The height of this mountain peak is about 8,586 metres.



The Kashmir Valley

The Himalayas are divided into three parallel ranges :

- Greater Himalayas or Himadri
- Middle Himalayas or Himachal
- Outer Himalayas or Shiwalik

## Greater Himalayas or Himadri

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).

## Middle Himalayas or Himachal

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 forests, mountain passes and fertile valleys. Many well-known hill stations like Shimla, Mussoorie, Darjeeling and Nainital lie in this region.



Hills of the Purvanchal Range

## Outer Himalayas or Shivalik

Outer Himalayas or Shivalik are the lowest range of the Himalayas. They extend across the southernmost belt of the Himalayas, with a width of only 16 kms in places.

The Shivalik merges with the foothills of the Himalayas which is known as the Terai region.

This 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 Importance of the 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.



Snow Leopard



Musk Deer

## Life in the Mountains

The Himalayas passes 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

#### Do You Know?

The Himalayan Mountains were formed about 70 million years ago, when two plates of the Earth collided with each other.

**Location :** Jammu and Kashmir is the northernmost state of India. It is surrounded by Himachal Pradesh and Punjab in the South, Pakistan in the south-west and Afghanistan and China in the North. Its summer capital is Srinagar and winter capital is Jammu.

**Rivers :** Chenab, Jhelum and Indus

**Languages :** Kashmir, Dogri, Urdu, Pashto, Dadri, Pahari, Hindi and Punjabi. Urdu is the official language.

**Traditional Dress :** Men as well as women wear phiran and salwaar. Some men also wear churidar with phiran. Men also wear pathani suits. Kashmiri women wear heavy silver jewellery.

**Dance and Music :** Rouf and Wueginachun are popular Kashmir folk dance. The Roul and Dogri are popular folk dances that are performed by Kashmiri women.

**Fairs and Festivals :** Eid, Urs at Khaneka and at Charar-e-Sharif. In the plains of Jammu— Lohri, Baisakhi, Diwali, Jammu Crafts Mela and Bahu Mela are the other fairs and festivals.

**Occupation :** Agriculture and livestock rearing (sheep, goats, yaks and ponies) are the main occupations.



A shikara boat in Dal Lake Srinagar

Terrace farming is widely practiced. Rice, wheat, maize, pulses, tobacco, barley and saffron are the chief crops. Fruit cultivation is an important source of wealth for the state. Fruit orchards are found in plenty in the valleys.

**Art and Craft :** Silk weaving, woollen shawls, carpet weaving, wood carving paper machine, basket-making, sports goods (willow bats) along with silver, brass and copper works are some of the main art and craft industries.

**Tourism :** Gulmarg, Sonmarg, Pahalgam, Verinag, Dal Lake, Wular Lake, Amarnath Caves and Hazratbal are some of the popular tourist destinations. Kashmir is also famous for its Mughal gardens, like Shalimar Bagh and Nishat Bagh.

## HIMACHAL PRADESH

**Location :** Himachal Pradesh is bordered by Jammu and Kashmir in the North, Punjab in the West, Uttar Pradesh in the South and Uttaranchal in the East. The capital of the state is Shimla.

**Rivers :** Ravi, Beas, Chenab and Satluj

**Languages :** The main languages are Pahari, Kirati, Kinnauri, along with Punjabi and Hindi.

**Traditional Dress :** Men wear loose shirts and pyjamas with colourful round Himachali caps. Women wear salwaar or pyjama with loose colourful kurtas and scarfs around their head.

**Dance and Music :** Traditional folk and samskara songs are popular among the people. Shona, Naati and Burah are popular dance forms.

**Festivals :** Main festivals like Haryali, Lahaul, Lohri, Baisakhi, Dharamshala Festival and Kullu Dussehra attract tourists from all over the world.



Kullu Dussehra Celebration

**Occupation :** Agriculture is the main occupation. Rice, maize, wheat and barley are the main crops. The state is the largest producer of apples in the country. Tourism is also an important industry and helps to generate income for the state.

**Art and Craft :** Pashmina shawls, wood craft, rugs, carpets, silver jewellery, woollen caps, shawls with traditional Himachal embroidery and kangra miniature painting are well-known.

**Tourism :** Shimla, Kullu Valley, Manali, Solang Valley, Rohtang Pass, Dalhousie, Chamba, Kangra Valley, Dharamshala, Kasauli, Kufri, Chail and Fagu are the major tourist destinations.

## UTTARAKHAND

**Location :** The state of Uttarakhand is surrounded by Tibet in the North, Nepal in the East, Uttar Pradesh in the South and Himachal Pradesh in the North-west. Its capital is Dehradun.

**Rivers :** Ganga and Yamuna

**Languages :** Garhwali, Kumaoni and Hindi are the main languages of Uttarakhand.

**Traditional Dress :** Men wear pyjama-kurta with a headgear or turban. Women wear rangwali pichhaura—a garment worn at ceremonial occasions with jewellery.

**Dance and Music :** Langvir Nritya, Barada Nati and Choliya. Folk songs are very popular and are played on musical instruments such as the dhol and turri.

**Fairs and Festivals :** Basant Panchami, Dussehra, Makar Sankranti, Phool Dei, Kumaoni Holi, Nanda Devi Mela and Harela Mela are important festivals.

**Occupation :** Agriculture, horticulture, export of crops, fruits and medicinal plants along with other public sector companies employ a number of people.

Wheat, basmati rice, oilseeds, pulses, groundnuts and soyabean are widely grown. Sugarcane is an important cash crop grown in this region.

**Art and Craft :** Wood carving, paintings, hand-crafted gold jewellery, basket weaving, woollen shawls, scarves and rugs are well-known handicrafts of the state. It is famous for Phari and Kangra Schools of art.

**Tourism :** Ranikhet, Bhimtal, Almora, Kasauni, Sattal, Dhanaulti, Nainital, Mussoorie, Auli and Chamoli are some of the important hill stations.

Other tourist attractions are Gangotri, Yamunotri, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Jim Corbett, Valley of Flowers (UNESCO World Heritage Site), Hemkund Sahib, Kumbh Mela at Haridwar, Nanda Devi National Park, Rajaji National Park and Gangotri National Park. A number of adventure sports are carried out in this region such as river rafting, mountaineering, rock climbing, hiking and trekking.



Nainital Lake



## SIKKIM

**Location :** Sikkim is a landlocked state with Nepal in the North, Tibet in North-east, Bhutan in the East and West Bengal in the South. The capital of the state is Gangtok. It is located at a height of 5500 feet on the Shiwalik Hills.

**River :** Testa

**Languages :** Bhutia, Nepali, Lepcha, Sherpa and Limbu are the main languages.

**Traditional Dress :** The two main tribes of Sikkim are Lepcha and Bhutia. Their traditional dresses are different. Lepcha men wear **yenthaste** (Lepcha shirt), thokro-Dum (white pyjama) and Shambo (cap). Women wear smooth and cosy ankle-length dress called **dumdyam**, loose-fitted blouse called **tago** and a cap called **taro**. Bhutia men wear a loose cloak-like garment called bakhu. Women wear full-sleeved silken blouse and a loose garment called hanju with traditional jewellery.



A mask dancer of Ladakh

**Dance and Music :** Mask dance by the Lamas, Enchey Chaam and Kagyat. Folk songs and western songs are also popular among the people.

**Fairs and Festivals :** The main Buddhist festivals are Drukpa Tseshi, Dashain, Lasoong and Saga Dawa.

**Occupation :** Tourism, agriculture, horticulture and hydroelectric plants provide jobs to the people of the state. Rice, cardamom, oranges, apples, maize, potato, wheat, ginger and tea are grown in this state.

**Art and Craft :** Handlooms, handicrafts woollen carpets and furniture are the main art and crafts of Sikkim.

**Tourism :** Chungthang, Yumthang Gangtok Ridge Park, Research Institute of Tibetology, Pemayangtse Monastery, Enchey Monastery and Nathula Pass (Indo-China border) are the main tourist destinations in Sikkim.



Gangtok Ridge Park

## THE STORY OF SEVEN SISTERS

The seven states located in north-east India are called Seven Sisters. These are Arunchal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

## Seven Sister States and their Capitals

State	Capital	State	Capital
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Mizoram	Aizawl
Assam	Dispur	Nagaland	Kohima
Manipur	Imphal	Tripura	Agartala
Meghalaya	Shillong		

Arunachal Pradesh is the largest north-eastern state. Its capital is Itanagar. Crops like rice, maize, millets, wheat, pulses, sugarcane, ginger and oilseeds are grown here. Tani languages are spoken here. The state is famous for Buddhist monasteries like Ziro. Assam has large tea plantations. Dispur is the capital of this state. Kaziranga National Park is located here. People speak Assamese.



Manipuri Dance



Cheraw Dance

The capital of Manipur is Imphal. Manipur is well-known for Manipuri dance. The occupations of the people of Manipur are farming and weaving. They make handicrafts from bamboo and cane.





Meghalaya is a very wet state because it receives heavy rainfall. Shillong is the capital of this state. The tribals that live here grow rice, potatoes, sugarcane and pineapples.

The capital of Mizoram is Aizawl. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of this state. Mizo is the main language of the state. The bamboo dance called cheraw is a famous dance.

Kohima is the capital of Nagaland. It is the home of the Nagas. Different Naga tribes wear colourful shawls of different designs.

Agartala is the capital of Tripura. This state is surrounded by Bangladesh on three sides. Jute and rice are grown here. People make beautiful handicrafts from cane and bamboo.

## Points to Remember

-  The Himalayas are divided into three ranges namely– Himadri, Himachal and Shiwalik.
-  There are a number of glaciers in the Himalayas– Siachen, Gangorti, Yamunotri and Zemu.
-  West Bengal, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and the seven sister states lie here.
-  The rivers of the North originate from the Himalayas and are therefore, perennial.



Many hill stations are situated in the middle Himalayas such as Shimla, Mussoorie and Darjeeling.



The Himalayas act as a natural barrier and affect the climate of India.



The Himalayas are home to a rich variety of forests, flora and fauna.



The Himalayas are home to a variety of tribes, languages, arts, crafts and dances.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Name the three parallel ranges of Himalayas.
2. Name the rivers of Himachal Pradesh.

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The height of the Mount Everest is  
 (i) 8586 m  (ii) 8484 m  (iii) 8884 m
2. The Himalayan mountain range can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ parallel ranges.  
 (i) two  (ii) three  (iii) five
3. Which of these is the capital of Nagaland?  
 (i) Kohima  (ii) Agartala  (iii) Shillong
4. Where do tourists take rides in Shikaras?  
 (i) Mount Abu  (ii) Indian Ocean  (iii) Dal Lake
5. Mask dance is very popular in  
 (i) Ladakh  (ii) Uttarakhand  (iii) Kashmir

### C. Match the following :

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Assam       | (i) Dehradun  |
| 2. Manipur     | (ii) Kohima   |
| 3. Meghalaya   | (iii) Dispur  |
| 4. Nagaland    | (iv) Agartala |
| 5. Tripura     | (v) Imphal    |
| 6. Uttarakhand | (vi) Shillong |

### D. Fill in the blanks :

1. Himachal Pradesh is bordered by \_\_\_\_\_ in the west.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a landlocked state located in the Himalayas.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the official language of Jammu and Kashmir.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a very wet state.
5. Itanagar is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.

**E. Answer the following questions :**

1. Define the location of Himalayas.
2. What is the occupation of people of Jammu and Kashmir?
3. What are the main languages of Himachal Pradesh?
4. Write a short note on tourist places of Uttarakhand.
5. Describe the story of seven sisters.

### Activity

- There are a number of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in the Himalayan region in India. Prepare a report on any one of them.
- Collect photographs of any two of the hill stations mentioned in this chapter. Paste them in the space given below and write few lines about them.

### Life Skills

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

# 3

## The Northern Plains

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The Satluj River Basin
- The Ganga Basin
- Life in the Plains

The Northern plains occupy the greater part of northern India. The plains are located to the south of the Himalayas. They extend from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. It stretches for more than 2,400 kilometres and 150 to 300 kilometres wide.

The Northern Plains are flat level land. Many rivers, which originate in the Himalayas, flow through the plains. Since these rivers begin in the Himalayas, these are **perennial** rivers and have water throughout the year. These rivers thus make the plains rich and fertile. A wide variety of crops grow here.

The area watered by a river and its tributaries, is called its **basin**. Three rivers – **Satluj**, **Ganga** and **Brahmaputra** have played an important part in the making of the Northern Plains.



The Northern Plains of India

### THE SATLUJ RIVER BASIN



Bhakra-Nangal Dam

The river Satluj and its tributaries flow through the states of Punjab and Haryana. This region does not receive much rainfall. Hence farmers depend on canals, rivers and dams for water. The famous dam of Bhakra-Nangal has been built on the Satluj to provide electricity and water for **irrigation**. The Indira Gandhi Canal, which starts from the Satluj, provides water to the dry areas of Rajasthan.

## HOTs : What is the use of dams that are build on major rivers?

### THE GANGA BASIN

The Ganga is the sacred river of the Hindus. It has its source in the Gangotri glacier high up in the Himalayas and flows through the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The Ganga flows very **swiftly** down the mountains and joins the plains at Haridwar. As it flows down the plains, it is joined by its tributaries. Yamuna is the most important tributary of the Ganga and joins it at Allahabad.

This meeting point is called **Sangam**. Rivers Ghaghra, Gomti, Gandak and Kosi come from the Himalayas and join the Ganga. Chambal, Betwa and Son join the Ganga from the south.

In West Bengal, the main river splits into two main branches. One branch enters Bangladesh and is called the Padma. It joins the Brahmaputra. In India, it is called the Hugli. It is the most important branch of the Ganga.

### THE BRAHMAPUTRA BASIN

The Brahmaputra river starts in Tibet, where it is called the **Tsangpo**. It flows eastward and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh and flows through Assam before entering Bangladesh. The Brahmaputra and the Ganga form the largest delta in the world before falling into the Bay of Bengal. This is the **Sunderban Delta**.



Sunderban Delta

Many cities have developed along the banks of these rivers. Some of them are industrial cities.

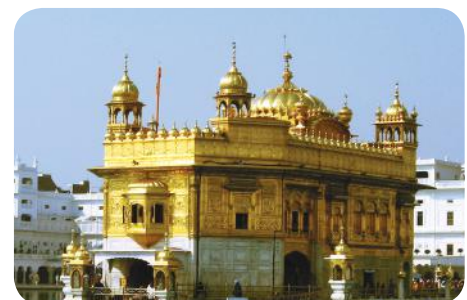
### LIFE IN THE PLAINS

The northern plains extend into the states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

Let us study about the ways of living in different states of northern plains.

#### Punjab

The Satluj, Beas and Ravi rivers flow through Punjab. Wheat, rice and sugarcane are the main crops. The farmers of Punjab use modern machines such as tractors and **harvesters** for farming.



Golden Temple

Chandigarh is the capital of Punjab. It is a well-planned city. In Punjab, there are many places of tourists' interest. Amritsar is the city of **Golden Temple**. The ancient forts of Bhatinda, the historical monuments of Kapurthala, the Rock Garden of Chandigarh are also famous tourist centres. The main festivals in Punjab are – Baisakhi, Guruparv, Lohri, Holi and Deepawali. People speak Punjabi and Hindi. **Bhangra** and **Giddha** are popular folk dances. Wheat, pulses and milk are the main sources of diet. Makki ki roti with Sarson da saag and Lassi is a popular dish.

## Haryana

Haryana lies towards the south of Punjab. The Yamuna and the Satluj provide water for irrigation. Like Punjab, wheat, rice and sugarcane are the main crops. Farmers use tractors, tubewells and water pumps. Many people are engaged in cattle rearing and dairy farming. Haryanvi and Hindi are the main languages spoken in the state. **Chandigarh** is the capital city.

## Delhi

New Delhi is the **capital of India** and all the central government offices are located here. It is a cosmopolitan city, as the people of all parts of India live here. All major Indian festivals are celebrated here.



Qutub Minar

## Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India. The plains of Uttar Pradesh have very fertile **alluvial** soil. Wheat is the main food crop in the western part and rice in the eastern part. The capital city is **Lucknow**. Other important cities are Meerut, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi.



Bara Imambara of Lucknow

People speak Hindi and Urdu. The main festivals celebrated are Holi, Dussehra, Deepawali, Eid and Christmas.

## Bihar

Bihar is the land of two great religious teachers – Buddha and Mahavira. **Patna** is the capital city. The main **crops** are rice and sugarcane. Bihar is very rich in mineral deposits especially iron and coal. Hindi, Bhojpuri, Magadhi and Maithili are widely spoken. Deepawali, Dussehra, Chhath, Eid and Teej are the main festivals celebrated here.



Chhath Puja

## West Bengal

The river Ganga flows through West Bengal in its lower course, where it is divided into various 'distributaries'. The capital of West Bengal is **Kolkata**. The main crops grown here are rice and jute. The people of West Bengal are very fond of singing, dancing and painting. Most of the people speak Bangla. Durga Puja is the most important festival.



Durga Puja



Bihu dance

## Assam

Assam lies in a wide flat valley made by the Brahmaputra river. Rice, jute, tea, are the main crops. Tea is grown on the hill slopes. **Dispur** is the capital and Guwahati is the largest city. Assamese is the main language. **Bihu** and **Ambuchi** are the important festivals. Bihu Dance is very popular.

## Tripura

Tripura is surrounded on three sides by Bangladesh. **Agartala** is the capital city. Rice and jute are the main crops. Bamboo is also grown. It is used to make handicrafts.







## Pollution of Rivers

Many factories have come up along the banks of the rivers of Northern Plains. They throw their waste in these rivers. This has made these rivers unfit for drinking and irrigation. Various projects for cleaning these rivers like **Ganga Action Plan** have been taken up.



Pollution of river

## Points to Remember

-  The Northern Plains occupy the greater part of northern India.
-  Three rivers – Satluj, Ganga and Brahmaputra have played an important part in the making of northern plains.
-  The northern plains extend into the states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura.
-  People of different states have different languages, festivals, customs and dresses.
-  Yamuna is the most important tributary of the Ganga and joins it at Allahabad.
-  New Delhi is the capital of India and all the central government offices are located here.



# Exercise Time

## A. Oral questions :

1. Which is the most populous state of India?
2. Which is the capital of Punjab?

## B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Which is the most important tributary of the Ganga?

(i) Yamuna  (ii) Gomti  (iii) Kosi

2. Amritsar is the city of \_\_\_\_\_ Temple.

(i) Silver  (ii) Platinum  (iii) Golden

3. Which is the most important branch of the Ganga?

(i) Padma  (ii) Hugli  (iii) Gandak

4. Most of the people speak \_\_\_\_\_ in West Bengal.

(i) Hindi  (ii) Bangla  (iii) English

5. Tripura is surrounded on three sides by \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) Bangladesh  (ii) Nepal  (iii) Pakistan

## C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The plains are located to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Himalayas.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the city of Golden Temple.
3. Haryana lies towards the south of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The plains of the Uttar Pradesh give very fertile \_\_\_\_\_ soil.
5. Tripura is surrounded on three sides by \_\_\_\_\_.

## D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. The main crops of Bihar are rice and sugarcane.
2. The capital of West Bengal is Kolkata.
3. Haryanvi and Hindi are the main languages spoken in Punjab.
4. Guwahati is the largest city in Assam.
5. Brahmaputra river starts in Haridwar.

### E. Match the following :

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Punjab        | (i) Bhojpuri  |
| 2. Haryana       | (ii) Hindi    |
| 3. Uttar Pradesh | (iii) Punjabi |
| 4. Bihar         | (iv) Bangla   |
| 5. West Bengal   | (v) Haryanvi  |

### F. Answer the following questions :

1. What is river basin?
2. Name six tributaries of River Ganga.
3. Name the branches of the Ganga.
4. What kinds of food are the people of Punjab fond of?
5. Write a short note on the State of Bihar.

## Activity

- The northern plains was the home of many great people such as Buddha, Ashoka, Akbar and Guru Nanak. Write a few lines about these people and stick pictures of them in your scrapbook.
- Your teacher will divide the class into eight groups. Each group can select a state given in the lesson. Make a chart on the state. You can include the following—
  - occupations of people
  - main rivers
  - main festivals
  - main crops
  - monuments
  - dresses of people

## Life Skills

- Make four groups of students in the classroom.
- Find a name of each group. These names should be related to the river basin.
- Ask each group to gather more information on any one of the topic.
  - Major river basins in India.
  - What makes rivers dirty?
  - Why are river basins densely populated?
  - How should we stop the pollution of rivers?
- Each group can either write an essay on each topic or make a poster on a big chart paper.

## 4

# The Great Indian Desert

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Life in the Desert region



Sand dunes in Thar Desert

The Great Indian Desert is the only desert in India. It is also called the **Thar Desert**. It is spread across parts of India and Pakistan. It is located to the west of the Northern plains. In India, it occupies most parts of Rajasthan and some parts of Haryana, Punjab and Gujarat. The main cities in the Great Indian Desert region include Gandhinagar, Suratgarh, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Barmer, Ajmer, Kota, Udaipur and Jodhpur.

A **desert** is a flat land covered with loose sand. This loose sand forms small hills or mounds called **sand dunes** at some places. These sand dunes keep moving and shifting because of the blowing winds. The climate is very hot during day and cool at night in the desert. Very little rainfall takes place throughout the year. At some places, underground water comes to the surface to form small pools, called **oases** (pronounce: oasis). Most villages develop around an **oasis**. Date palms grow here. Other plants that are commonly found all over a desert include cactus, khejri, keekar and babool.



The Indian Desert

Due to shortage of water, the Great Indian Desert region is not heavily populated. The people, who live here have a difficult life. In recent years, the Government of India has diverted the water of River Satluj to Rajasthan with the help of **Indira Gandhi Canal**. This has helped farmers to grow wheat, jowar and bajra in Rajasthan. Most parts of Rajasthan have become green with the help of this water.

### Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

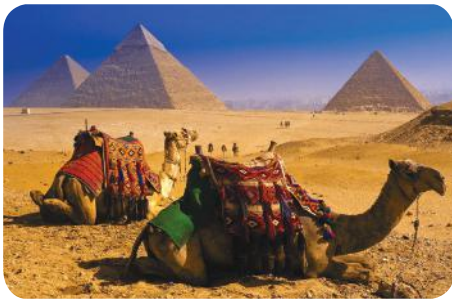
1. What do you see in the picture? Define it.

2. List two difficulties faced by people living in such areas.



### LIFE IN THE DESERT REGION

You have understood now that most villages and towns are near the oases. People lead a tough life in the Thar Desert. Agriculture is not the main occupation; instead people rear cattle, camels, goats and sheep. They travel on camels, camel carts and open jeeps.



The Ship of the Desert

**Camel** is the main source of transportation. It is called the “ship of the desert”. The camel has broad padded feet to walk on the sand. It stores fat in its **hump**. It can stay without water for many days. Its milk is used by the people. Its hair is used to make cloth and its skin is used to make shoes and tents.

Many people travel all the time in the Great Indian Desert region, in search of food. They do not have a home. Such nomadic people are called *banjaras*.



Banjaras









Gangaur celebration

The houses have flat roofs, thick walls and small windows to keep cool.

Baolis or step wells are commonly found in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Many huge houses called havelis, palaces and forts are also found in this region. The forts and palaces were the homes of the Rajput kings in the past.

The people of this region wear colourful clothes that have glass and **sequin** work. Men wear *kurtis* with white *dhotis* and bright turbans. Women wear colourful *ghagharas* and *lehengas* with *cholis*. They cover their heads with *odhnis*. Gangaur, Teej, Holi, Dusshera and Deepawali are the main festivals.

## Points to Remember

-  *The Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert occupies most parts of Rajasthan and some parts of Haryana, Punjab and Gujarat.*
-  *The climate is very hot during day and cool at night, in the desert.*
-  *Oases are the fertile areas of desert. Most villages develop around an oases.*
-  *Indira Gandhi Canal provides water to make Rajasthan green.*
-  *Camel is the main source of transportation in desert. So it is called the Ship of the Desert.*
-  *People in desert lead a tough, nomadic life.*

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Who is called the Ship of the Desert?
2. How is the climate of desert during the day time?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The great Indian Desert is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Thar Desert  (ii) Gobi desert  (iii) Kalahari Desert
2. Which city is not in the Great Indian Desert region?  
(i) Gandhinagar  (ii) Jaisalmer  (iii) Bengaluru
3. The loose sand forms \_\_\_\_\_ in a desert.  
(i) Dunes  (ii) Typhoons  (iii) Cyclones
4. This plant is not found in a desert-  
(i) Khejri  (ii) Keekar  (iii) Deodar
5. The main occupation of the people of Rajasthan is-  
(i) handicraft  (ii) cattle rearing  (iii) mining

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The Thar Desert is spread across parts of India and \_\_\_\_\_.

2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a flat land covered with loose sand.
3. Pools of underground water in deserts, are called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The water of river Satluj has been sent to Rajasthan through \_\_\_\_\_ canal.
5. The houses have \_\_\_\_\_ roofs in the desert region.

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

1. A desert is a flat land covered with loose sand.
2. Agriculture is the main occupation in desert.
3. Camel is the main source of transportation.
4. Many huge houses are called forts.
5. Camel's hair are used to make cloth.


**E. Answer the following questions :**

1. Which are the main cities in the Great Indian desert region?
2. Which plants grow in the desert region and why?
3. What are uses of a camel in the desert region?
4. Who are banjaras?
5. What type of clothes do people wear in desert?

## Activity

- Get a cactus plant. Do not give it water. Check, for how long it continues to live.
- Draw a desert scene. Apply fevicol over the parts that should be covered with sand and sprinkle sand over it to make your picture lifelike.
- Your teacher will divide the class into groups of five. Make scrapbooks. Name at least one monument/palace/fort of these cities are famous for. Paste pictures of them. Write down three sentences about each monument/palace/fort.

- Udaipur
- Jodhpur
- Jaisalmer
- Jaipur
- Bikaner

### Do You Know ?

Prithviraj Chauhan was the last Rajput ruler of Delhi and Ajmer. The Chauhans, led by his grandson, later established a small state around Ranthambore present in Rajasthan.



## Life Skills

- The desert is an area with limited rainfall. Make a list of the problems that the people living in these areas face.

# 5

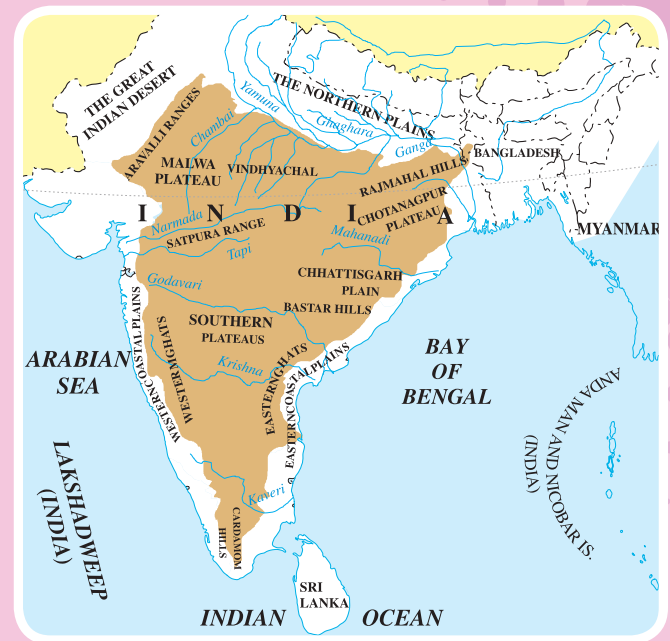
## The Southern Plateaus

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Central Highlands
- Deccan Plateau
- Life in the Plateau

The Southern Plateaus are located to the south of the Northern Plains. They are triangular in shape. They are broad towards the north and narrow down as we go southwards.

The Southern Plateaus cover a large part of the country. They stretch for about 1,600 kilometres from north to south and 1,400 kilometres from east to west. The surface of the plateau region is rocky and uneven. The Southern Plateaus are surrounded by hill **range** on all sides. The Aravalli Hills are in the north-west and the Rajmahal Hills in the north-east. The Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats are its eastern and western boundaries respectively.



The Southern Plateaus of India

Most of the rivers in the Southern Plateaus are not as large as those in the Northern Plains. They, however, flow with great speed. On their way, they form waterfalls. The **Jog Falls** in Karnataka is the highest waterfall in India.

**River Narmada** divides the entire plateau region into two parts — the Central Highlands in the north and the Deccan Plateau in the south.

### CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

The Central Highlands are surrounded by the Aravalli Hills in the north-west, the Vindhya Range in the south and the Chhota Nagpur Plateau towards the east. The



The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats meet at the Nilgiri Hills.

Malwa Plateau lies in the centre. The Satpura Range is between the Rivers Narmada and Tapi.

Some of the rivers of the Central Highlands join the Ganga and the Yamuna from the south. Chambal, Betwa and Son are a few of these rivers. **Black soil** is found in this region. It is good for crops such as cotton and sugarcane.

The Chhota Nagpur Plateau covers Jharkhand, northern Odisha and north-eastern Chhattisgarh. The region is rich in minerals such as coal, iron, manganese, bauxite and mica. The region has large deposits of coal. The main mining centres are Jharia, Giridih, Bokaro and Raniganj.

### Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What kind of soil is shown in the picture?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Name the crop that grows in this type of soil.

\_\_\_\_\_



### DECCAN PLATEAU

The Deccan Plateau includes the region lying south of the Satpura Range. It extends up to the southern tip of **peninsular** India. **Anai Mudi** is the highest peak of this region.

The Deccan Plateau is surrounded by the Western and the Eastern Ghats. These ghats meet each other at the Nilgiri Hills.

The Western Ghats include the Sahyadri, Nilgiri, Anamalai and Cardamom Hills. Many rivers such as Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri originate from the Western Ghats and flow towards the east.

The Eastern Ghats are broken into small hill ranges by rivers coming from the Western Ghats. Most of these rivers fall into the Bay of Bengal.

The **Godavari** is the longest river in the Deccan Plateau. The Narmada and the Tapi flow westwards and fall into the Arabian Sea.



Tigers are protected in the Kanha National Park



## LIFE IN THE PLATEAU REGION

The Southern Plateaus cover the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

### Madhya Pradesh

The capital of Madhya Pradesh is Bhopal. Other big cities include Gwalior, Indore and Jabalpur. Pachmarhi is a beautiful hill station. The **Kanha National Park** and the **Bandhavgarh National Park** have been set up to protect tigers. The temples of Khajuraho are world famous. Panna has diamond mines. Wheat and cotton are the main crops.

### Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh lies to the south of the Chhota Nagpur Plateau. Rice, linseed, betel and watermelon are grown here. **Raipur** is the capital city. The town of Bilai is famous for its steel plant. The state is rich in minerals. Coal, iron and manganese are mined here.

### Jharkhand

Jharkhand is rich in minerals and forest resources. **Ranchi** is the capital. Other big cities are Jamshedpur, Bokaro and Dhanbad. River Damodar flows through the state.

### Odisha

Towards the south-east of Chhattisgarh, lies Odisha. **Bhubaneswar** is the capital. Cuttack is the main industrial city. Puri has many temples. The annual **Rath Yatra** of Puri is very famous. Rice and jute are the main crops. Odisha is famous for its textile and silver work. **Odissi** is a popular dance form. Most people speak **Odia**.



The Rath Yatra of Puri is very famous



Lavani dance of Maharashtra

### Maharashtra

In the north-western part of the Deccan Plateau, lies Maharashtra. Rivers Godavari and Krishna flow through the state. **Mumbai** is the capital.

The soil in Maharashtra has been formed from **lava** rocks. Lava soil or black soil is good for growing cotton,

sugarcane, groundnut and millets. Fruits such as mangoes, oranges and bananas are also grow here.

Maharashtrian women wear a special nine metre saree which they tie in a unique way. People speak **Marathi** and **Konkani**. The main festivals are Ganesh Chaturthi, Navratri, Deepawali and Gudi Padwa. **Tamasha**, a type of dance-drama, is very popular in the state. Lavani is a popular dance form.

## Karnataka

To the south of Maharashtra lies Karnataka. The capital of the state is **Bengaluru**. It is a major centre of the IT (Information Technology) industry. Other big cities are Mysuru (Mysore) and Mangaluru (Mangalore). Rivers Krishna, Tungabhadra and Kaveri flow through the state.

Karnataka has a rocky and uneven land surface. Most people are farmers. They grow cotton, sugarcane, coffee, spices and jowar. The forests are full of teak and sandalwood trees.

The people of the state speak **Kannada**. Men usually wear a lungi and shirt while women wear colourful silk sarees. Handicraft items made of sandalwood are very famous.

## Andhra Pradesh

**Hyderabad** is the capital of Andhra Pradesh. Most people here are farmers. They grow rice, jowar, tobacco, sugarcane and groundnut. The state is the largest producer of tobacco in India.

People mostly speak **Telugu**. Urdu is also spoken in Hyderabad. **Kuchipudi** is the most popular dance form. Andhra Pradesh is famous for **bidri work** on brass copper. The Charminar,



Hussain Sagar Lake in Hyderabad



Venkateswara Temple in Tirupati

the Salarjung Museum and a huge statue of Lord Buddha in the Hussain Sagar Lake are popular **tourist** attractions. Tirupati is a famous temple town. Dussehra and Eid are the important festivals celebrated in this state.

## Do You Know ?

The temple-town of Tirupati is located to the extreme south of Andhra Pradesh. Thousands of pilgrims, visit the temple, dedicated to Lord Venkateshwara every day. It is believed to be the richest temple in the country.



Celebrating Pongal in Tamil Nadu

## Tamil Nadu

To the south of Andhra Pradesh, lies Tamil Nadu. It is famous for **temples**. The main temple-towns are Madurai, Thanjavur, Thiruchhirappalli and Kanchipuram. **Chennai**, the capital, also has many temples. The state is also famous for its **silk sarees** woven in Kanchipuram and Madurai.

Farming is the main activity. Rice, sugarcane, cotton and groundnut are the main crops. Tea and coffee are grown along the slopes of the Nilgiri Hills.

**Bharatnatyam** is the traditional dance form of Tamil Nadu. **Tamil** is the main language. **Pongal** is the harvest festival of this state. People like to eat rice, idli, dosa, upma, sambar and curd.

## Blockbuster

1. The Southern Plateaus are divided by the Narmada river into two parts. Name them.
2. The Deccan Plateau is surrounded by ghats on the eastern and western sides.

## Points to Remember

- The Southern Plateaus are triangular in shape. River Narmada divides the plateau region into two parts—the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.
- The Chhota Nagpur Plateau is rich in minerals, especially coal.
- The Deccan plateau stretches from the Satpura Range to the southern tip of India.
- Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu form part of the Southern Plateaus.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. What is the traditional dance form of Tamil Nadu?
2. Which is the longest river in the Deccan Plateau?

**B. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- The Southern Plateaus extend for \_\_\_\_\_ kilometres from north to south.  
(i) 1,600  (ii) 1,700  (iii) 2,000
- The Eastern and Western Ghats meet each other at the \_\_\_\_\_ Hills.  
(i) Dartmoor  (ii) Nilgiri  (iii) Rajmahal
- Cotton grows well in \_\_\_\_\_ soil.  
(i) Alluvial  (ii) black  (iii) sandy
- \_\_\_\_\_ National Park is a major tourist attraction in Madhya Pradesh.  
(i) Gir  (ii) Kanha  (iii) Bandipur

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ Falls in Karnataka is the highest waterfall in India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Jharkhand.
- \_\_\_\_\_, a type of dance-drama, is very popular in Maharashtra.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of tobacco in India.

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

- The Temples of Khajuraho are famous in Madhya Pradesh.
- Pongal is the harvest festival of Tamil Nadu.
- Bhopal is the capital of Maharashtra.
- Anai Mudi is the highest peak of Deccan plateau.

**E. Answer the following questions :**

- Name the hill ranges that surround the Southern Plateaus.
- List down five minerals found in the Chhota Nagpur Plateau.
- Which are the main crops grown in Maharashtra?
- Which are the popular tourist attractions of Hyderabad?

## Activity

- M.S. Dhoni, India's cricket captain, is from Ranchi, Jharkhand. Work in pairs and find out five interesting facts about him. Write them in your notebooks. You may include the following :**

- his school and college
- his favourite food
- his favourite sports persons
- awards, he has won
- his hobbies

## Life Skills

- Find out how plateaus are different from other physical features. For example, find out how the Southern Plateaus are different from the Northern Mountains or the Western Deserts in terms of climate, rivers and wildlife.**

# 6

## The Coastal Plains and The Island Groups

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The Coastal Plains
- The Islands
- Life in the Coastal Regions

The Deccan Plateau is surrounded by Western coastal plain and the Eastern coastal plain, which stretch along the coast for about 6000 kilometres from Gujarat to Bengal.

### THE COASTAL PLAINS

The Deccan Plateau has a coastal strip on its eastern side called the **Eastern coastal plain** and on its western side called the **Western coastal plain**. The Eastern coastal plain is wider. Both, the Eastern coastal plain and the Western coastal plain meet at Kanyakumari, in Tamil Nadu. The coastal plains have harbours, beaches etc. In the south, the coastal plains combine with salt water lakes, which are known as **lagoons** or **backwaters**.

#### The Eastern Coastal Plain

The Eastern coastal plain lies between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern ghats. It is 120 kilometres wide. The Eastern coastal plain is the widest in Tamil Nadu. It extends from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu. Several rivers provide water in the Eastern coastal plain and form deltas. For examples: Mahanadi Delta in Odisha and Kaveri Delta in Tamil Nadu.

**Mangrove forests** also grow in this region. The northern part of the Eastern coastal plain, known as the **Northern Circars** which lies between the rivers Krishna and Mahanadi.

It is known as **Carnatic** in between the rivers, Kaveri and Krishna. The coast in Tamil Nadu is also called **Coromandel Coast**.



The Coastal Plains and Islands of India

## The Western Coastal Plain

The Western coastal plain of India is thin. This plain lies between the Arabian Sea and the Western ghats.



Mangrove Forests in West Bengal



Backwaters of Kerala

It stretches from Gujarat to Kerala. The Western coastal plain covers the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala. There are many rivers and backwaters in

this plain. The Western coastal plain also has natural **harbours** such as Mumbai. The Western coastal plain located in the north of Goa, is called **Konkan**; while the region to the south of Goa, is known as **Malabar Coast**.

### Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What is shown in the picture?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Have you ever been to a place like this? If yes, share your experiences with the class.

\_\_\_\_\_



## THE ISLANDS

An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides. Two big groups of islands are a part of India—the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal, and the Lakshadweep and Minicoy Islands in the Arabian sea.

### Andaman and Nicobar Islands

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are two groups of islands in the Bay of Bengal, consisting of about 394 islands. The northern islands are known as Andaman Islands whereas the southern islands are called Nicobar Islands. These islands form a union territory of India.

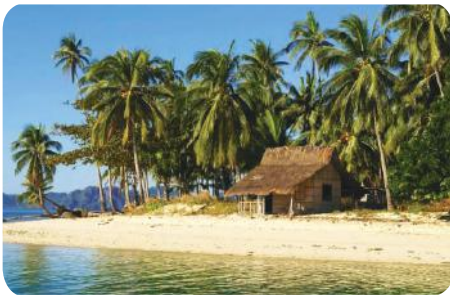


Cellular Jail, Andaman and Nicobar

People live only on about 38 islands. **Port Blair** is the capital city of the Andamans. The British put freedom fighters of India, during their rule, in **Cellular Jail** located here.

The Andamans are separated from the Nicobar group by the **Ten Degree Channel**. Many types of forests such as tropical wet evergreen, **tropical** semi-evergreen, deciduous, mangrove and swamp forests are found in the islands.

Agriculture is the main occupation. Paddy or rice is the main food crop. Coconut, spices and rubber are also grown.



A beach at Kavaratti



Asiatic Lion

## Lakshadweep Islands

Lakshadweep is a group of islands in the Arabian Sea. It is the smallest union territory of India. These islands are scattered in the Arabian Sea about 280-

480 km off Kerala coast. Lakshadweep has a total of about 36 islands. But people live on only eleven islands. **Kavaratti** is the capital. These islands are surrounded by beautiful coral reefs. **Corals** are sea creatures with hard body coverings. Coconut production is Lakshadweep's main industry. Fishing is the main livelihood of the people. The people speak Malayalam, Tamil and **Mahal**.

### Do You Know ?

In December 2004, the coast of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were devastated by a tsunami following an earthquake in the Indian Ocean.

## LIFE IN THE COASTAL REGIONS

The coastal plains of India cover parts of the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Diu and Daman & Dadar and Nagar Haveli are two union territories on the west coast.

### Gujarat

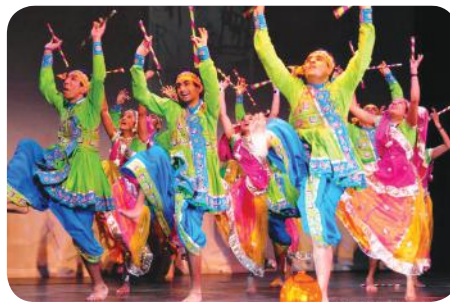
Gujarat is a western state in India. Its capital is **Gandhinagar**. Dwarika is an important place of pilgrimage. The Somnath temple is an important Hindu temple. Gir National Park which is the home to the Asiatic lion is in this state. The famous Amul Dairy is located at Anand near Baroda.

Gujarat is a leading industrial state. Its people are mostly businessmen. Ahmedabad is a major textile centre. Jowar and bajra are food crops. Cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds and peanuts are cash crops grown by farmers. Salt is produced at the coast.

Gujarat is also known for its beautiful handicrafts. Silk sarees are made in Patan. Block prints are produced in Ahmedabad. Surat is famous for its zari work. Jamnagar is famous for tie and dye. Kachchh **embroidery** contains tiny mirrors. Woodcarving is an ancient skill.

The people are called **Gujaratis**. Most Gujaratis live in joint family. They speak Gujarati, Bhili and Hindi. **Navratri** is widely celebrated before Dussehra. Men wear the dhoti and women wear the saree. Gujarati food is mostly vegetarian. Wheat, jowar and bajra are eaten.

Meals are served on a *thaali*. *Kadhi* is a popular dish. *Srikhand* is a rich desert. *Raas-Garba* is a folk dance.



Raas Garba



Gujarati Thali

Gujarat is the home state of Gandhiji— the Father of the Nation.

## Maharashtra

The Konkan is the coastal plain of Maharashtra state that lies between the Arabian Sea on the west and the Western ghats on the east. These plains are 50-80 kilometres



Bombay High

in width. This coastal region has many forts and parks built by the Marathas. Thane, Mumbai, etc., are a part of this plain. **Mumbai** is the capital of the state. It has a deep natural harbour. Large deposits of petroleum are extracted from the sea-bed called **Bombay High** near Mumbai. Juhu and Chowpatty are famous beaches of Mumbai. *Tamasha* and *Lavni* are types of folk dramas.

## Goa

Goa is India's smallest state. It is located in the Konkan region. **Panaji** is the state's capital. Konkani is the main language. **Vasco da Gama** is the largest city of the state. The Mandovi and the Zuari are the main rivers. Tourism is Goa's main industry.



The Goan **carnival** and churches of Goa attract a large number of tourists.

Goans are mostly farmers and fishermen. Rice is the main food crop. Coconuts, cashew nuts and fruits are also grown. Coconut oil is widely used in cooking. Rice with fish curry is the staple diet in Goa.



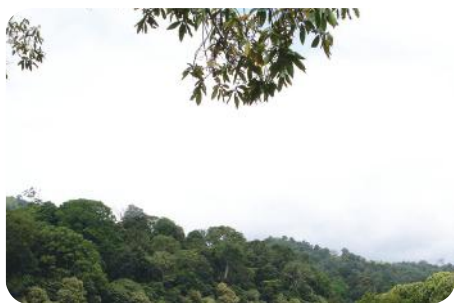
Goan Carnival

## Karnataka

**Bengaluru** is the state's capital. The Karnataka coastal region along with coastal Kerala is called **Malabar coast**. It has many rivers, waterfalls, peaks and hill ranges. There are many teak forests in the state. Coffee is grown in this region.

Karnataka, is one of the major silk producers. Kannada is the main language spoken in the state. Festivals like Ugadi (Kannad New Year), Deepawali, Navaratri etc., are celebrated in the state.

## Kerala



Periyar National Park

Kerala is the southern part of the Malabar coast. **Thiruvananthapuram** (Trivandrum) is the capital city. Kochi and Kozhikode are other major cities. Kerala's western coastal region is criss-crossed by a network of canals, lakes and rivers known as the **Kerala Backwaters**. Monsoon reaches the Malabar coast of Kerala first, every year.

On the Malabar coast, Kerala is famous for its spices, coconuts and rubber plantations. Coffee and bananas are also grown here. Fishing is also an important means of livelihood in Kerala.



Onam



Snake Boat Race

Popular tourist attractions in the state include the Kovalam beach, the Munnar hill station, and Periyar national park.

The people of Kerala are known as **Malayalis**. Malayalam is Kerala's main language. Keralites wear mundu (lungi) and saree. Kerala's most popular dish is rice and curry.

Kathakali and Mohiniattam are classical dances from Kerala. **Onam** is their main festival. Snake boat races are held during Onam.



Konark Temple

## West Bengal

Southern part of West Bengal lies in the Eastern coastal plain. This coastal plain is made up of sand and mud. Jute and rice are grown here. **Kolkata** is the capital of West Bengal.

## Odisha

The coastal plain of Odisha is a fertile region, with the capital **Bhubaneswar**. **Chilka Lake** is in this region. People make handicrafts, silver jewellery called **filigree**, tussar silk sarees, papier-mache masks, etc. Odisha is the home to many tribes that have their own style of wearing clothes.

## Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh is a coastal plain with the capital **Hyderabad**. Many rivers such as Krishna and Godavari flow from here. Farmers grow crops such as rice, sugarcane, peanuts and cotton. Andhra Pradesh leads in the production of rice (paddy) and is called “India’s Rice Bowl”. Vishakhapatnam is the main port. It is called the “Goa of the East Coast”. This city has many steel plants and the oldest shipbuilding yard of India.

## Tamil Nadu

**Chennai** is the state’s capital. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Rice, cereals, coconut, groundnuts and sugarcane are grown on the Coromandel Coast. Tea is



The French Quarter

planted on the slopes of the Nilgiri Hills. Sandalwood, rubber and timber are the main forest products. Many industries and rich deposits

of iron **ore**, copper, bauxite and limestone are found here. Fishing and farming are other occupations. Chennai is famous for silk sarees.



Silk Sarees





## Puducherry

Puducherry lies to the south of Chennai. Puducherry, earlier known as **Pondicherry** is a union territory. French, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam are spoken here. French is a language of Puducherry because in the past, it was ruled by the French for 138 years. Puducherry is also the place, where Sri Aurobindo lived. He was the great philosopher and poet. People from all over the world come to Puducherry to visit the Aurobindo Ashram.

### Blockbuster

1. The Western Coastal Plain is divided into three parts. Name them.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What are the main sea ports of the Eastern Coastal Plain?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Points to Remember

-  The Eastern coastal plain runs from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu.
-  The Western coastal plain stretches from the state of Gujarat to Kerala. The region of Western coastal plain located in the north of Goa, is called Konkan, while the region to the south of Goa, is known as Malabar.
-  Two big groups of islands—the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep are parts of India.
-  The coastal plains of India cover parts of the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. What is the capital city of the Andamans?
2. Where is block prints produced?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The Western coastal plains runs from the state of Gujarat to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Karnataka  (ii) Maharashtra  (iii) Kerala
2. The British put freedom fighters of India in Cellular Jail located at \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Andaman  (ii) Nicobar  (iii) West Bengal
3. Gir National Park is the home to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Asiatic Lion  (ii) One-horned rhino  (iii) Camel

4. Raas-Garba is the folk dance of \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) Puducherry

(ii) Gujarat

(iii) Odisha

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

1. The western coastal plain located to the south of Goa, is known as \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Andamans are separated from the Nicobar group by the \_\_\_\_\_ Channel.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a rich Gujarati desert.
4. Large deposits of petroleum are extracted from \_\_\_\_\_ near Mumbai.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the main language spoken in Goa.

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

1. Agriculture is the main occupation of Andamans.
2. Jamnagar is famous for Zari work.
3. Goa is India's smallest state.
4. Gujarat is also known for its beautiful handicrafts.
5. Kerala is the eastern part of the Malabar coast.

**E. Match the following :**

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Andamans   | (i) Panaji       |
| 2. Gujarat    | (ii) Bengaluru   |
| 3. Goa        | (iii) Port Blair |
| 4. Karnataka  | (iv) Chennai     |
| 5. Tamil Nadu | (v) Gandhinagar  |

**F. Answer the following questions :**

1. Which parts are covered with coastal plains?
2. Write a note on the life of Gujaratis.
3. Name the things that you will see in Kerala during your visit to the state as a tourist.
4. Write down the popular tourist spots in Kerala.
5. Which languages are spoken in Puducherry?

**Activity**

- Find the old and new names of cities mentioned in the chapter and prepare a chart.

**Life Skills**

- Find out more about islands.

# 7

## Climate of India

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Climate and Season
- Climate in India

Weather is the state of atmosphere for a short period of time. However, when we talk of climate, we talk of weather conditions of a place for a longer period of time.

### CLIMATE AND SEASON

Climate is the average weather condition of a place for many years. For example, a desert has dry climate. It is because a desert area receives very little or no rainfall for a very long period of time.

A year is divided into **seasons** based on the changes of weather. Seasons are caused by the Earth being closer or farther away from the Sun.

Generally, around the world, there are four main seasons in a year – **spring, summer, autumn** and **winter**.



A desert has dry climate

### CLIMATE IN INDIA



A desert has dry climate

Climate plays a major role in our daily lives. Our food habits, clothing and lifestyle depend largely on the climate. India is a land of mountains, plateaus and deserts. The places in the mountains experience cold climate while the places in the plains and deserts are hot.

## Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What type of climate would you find in the area shown in the picture?

---

---

---

2. What kind of clothes do people living in such climate wear?

---

---

---



### Do You Know ?

How would you describe the climate of the place you live in?

There are mainly three seasons in India— **winter**, **summer** and **monsoon**.

### Winter

The winter season in India generally starts from December and continues till February.

The weather is cold and dry with the temperature dipping below 15°C. At high altitudes, the temperature can dip below 0°C.

During winter, the days are shorter and the nights are longer.

The places in the mountains experience heavy snowfall. In the plains, people experience fog and frost.

During winter, we wear woollen clothes like jackets, sweaters, scarves, shawls, caps and gloves to keep ourselves warm.

We like to drink hot soup, tea and coffee, and enjoy eating gajar-ka-halwa, gulab-jamun, pakoras and parathas.

**Drass** in western Ladakh is the coldest place in India. During winter, the temperature at this place dips to -40°C (minus 40°C).



Place at high altitude experience heavy cold during winter season

## Summer

The summer season in India generally starts from March and continues till May.

During this season, the weather becomes very hot. At many places, the temperature rises above 45°C.



Place at high altitude experience heavy cold during winter season

In the Northern Plains, hot and dry winds called **loo** blow during the day time.

The weather in the mountains remains cold, while the southern part of the country experiences warm and humid conditions.

During summer, the days are longer than the nights.

People wear cool cotton clothes like t-shirts, shorts, cotton sarees, kurtas and skirts,

To beat the heat of summer, people eat fruits like watermelons, cherries, grapes, litchies and mangoes.

Ice-creams, cold drinks and fruit juices are also popular.

Some of the hottest places in India during summer are **Churu** and **Bikaner** in Rajasthan.

## Monsoon

The **monsoon** season in India generally starts from June and continues till August. Different parts of the country experience rainfall during the monsoon months. In some places, the post-monsoon rainfall occurs till November. The first state to receive monsoon rainfall is **Kerala**. The eastern parts of India experience heavy rainfall. **Mawsynram** in Meghalaya gets the maximum rainfall in the world.



People use umbrellas to protect themselves from rain





We use raincoats and umbrellas while going out during monsoons.

Agriculture in India is largely dependent on monsoons as rains help in irrigation.

Sometimes excessive rain leads to floods, while the lack of rainfall causes drought.

People enjoy eating pakoras, samosas, malpuas and aloo-poori during this season.

## Points to Remember

-  There are three main seasons in our country-summer, monsoon (rainy) and winter season.
-  We wear different kinds of clothes in different seasons, for example, woollens in winter.
-  The food we eat depends on the climate of the region where we are.
-  Mawsynram in Meghalaya receives the maximum rainfall in the world.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Name the three main seasons in India.
2. Name the coldest place in India.

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. What is the average weather condition of a place for many years?  
(i) season  (ii) climate  (iii) summer
2. Generally, around the world, how many seasons are there in a year?  
(i) four  (ii) five  (iii) three
3. The summer season in India generally starts from March and continues till \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) May  (ii) August  (iii) April

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ plays a major role in our daily lives.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the coldest place in India.
3. The first state to receive monsoon rainfall is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. People use \_\_\_\_\_ to protect themselves from rain.

### D. Match the following :

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Climate   | (i) one of the hot places in Rajasthan       |
| 2. Churu     | (ii) average weather conditions of a place   |
| 3. Kerala    | (iii) receives maximum rainfall in the world |
| 4. Mawsynram | (iv) first state to receive rainfall         |



### E. Circle the odd one :

- |            |          |           |          |
|------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. jacket  | sweaters | scarves   | raincoat |
| 2. mangoes | litchies | grapes    | malpuas  |
| 3. samosas | pakorras | ice-cream | hot tea  |

### F. Answer the following questions :

1. What do the terms weather and climate means?
2. Define seasons. Name the main seasons of India.
3. How does the monsoon help our farmers?
4. Why do we wear woollen clothes during winter?

## Activity

### • Make a collage

1. Collect pictures related to the three main seasons of India.
2. Paste those pictures on a chart paper and make a collage.

## Life Skills

- Collect information about the daily weather conditions for a month of the city you live in. Place your information in the table form as given below :

Day	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall

On the basis of the information collected, try to find out the type of climate of your city.

# 8

## Soils of India

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Formation of Soil
- Soils in India
- Soil Erosion

Nature had provided us with many resources. Soil is one such natural resource. It is defined as the top layer of the Earth on which plants and trees grow.

### FORMATION OF SOIL

The formation of soil is a long and slow process. It takes thousands, even millions of years to form a thin layer of soil.

Natural forces like the Sun, wind and water break large pieces of rocks into smaller pieces, which are further broken down creating a layer of soil.

Even climatic factors like rain and temperature break rocks and hard surfaces and create soil.

### SOILS IN INDIA

India is an agricultural country. More than seventy per cent of our people are engaged in agriculture. So, soil is one of the most important natural resources in India.

In our country, the type of soil changes from region to region. There are six major types of soil found in India.

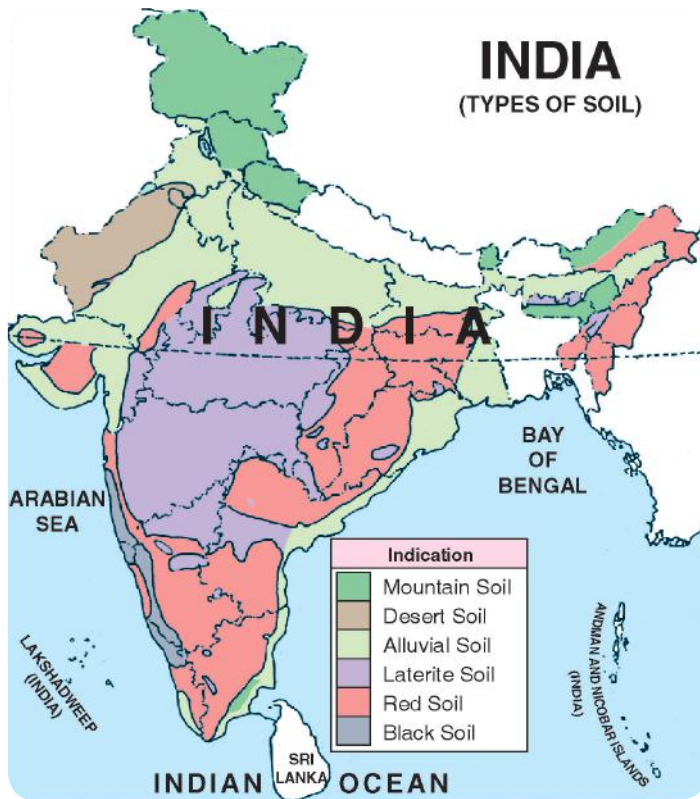
1. Alluvial Soil
2. Black Soil
3. Laterite Soil
4. Red Soil
5. Desert Soil
6. Mountain Soil

### Alluvial Soil

**Areas :** Alluvial soil is found in the states of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Assam and parts of Rajasthan.

**Features :** This soil is made by fine **silt** brought down by rivers from Northern Mountains. So, it is extremely fertile.

**Crops Grown :** Rice, wheat, sugarcane, pulses, millets, oilseeds and jute are grown on this soil.



Types of soil in India

Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

**Features :** It has a high content of iron which gives it the red colour.

**Crops Grown :** This soil is not very fertile. Fertilizers have to be added to this soil to make it suitable for agriculture. Some of the crops grown in this soil are millets and groundnuts.

### Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What do you see in the picture?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What kind of soil is found in such areas?

\_\_\_\_\_



### Laterite Soil

**Areas :** Laterite soil is found in some parts of the states of Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha and Assam.

**Features :** This soil is also red in colour due to the presence of iron oxides.

**Crops Grown :** This soil is not very suitable for agriculture as it is made of clay and gravel. Tea, tobacco, cashewnut, groundnuts and rubber are grown in this soil.

### Desert Soil

**Areas :** Desert soil is found in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan and in parts of Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat.

**Features :** This soil is the least fertile among all the other types of soil. It is porous and coarse and does not retain moisture. This soil is light in colour with high salt content. It is sandy with little clay.

**Crops Grown :** Date palms, barley, maize, groundnuts, sesame and chillies are grown here.

### Mountain Soil

**Areas :** Mountain soil is found in the hilly areas of the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

**Features :** This soil is rich in humus. Humus is a substance formed from dead leaves and plants, and the remains of animals. This helps in better growth of plants.



Terrace Farming

Terrace farming or step farming is practised in this region.

**Crops Grown :** Crops like wheat, maize, barley, tea and coffee and fruits like apples, pears, peaches and plums are grown here.



Soil Erosion

### SOIL EROSION

The top layer of the soil contains many minerals and in certain areas, humus. This is good for crops. Sometimes heavy rainfall and strong winds remove this top layer of the soil. This is known as soil erosion. This reduces the **fertility** of the soil of that particular region.

We can help stop soil erosion by taking the following steps :

- We should not cut trees.
- We should plant more trees as they hold the soil with their roots.

## Blockbuster

1. Name the types of soil found in India.      2. How is soil formed?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why is soil so important in India? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Points to Remember

-  Soil is a very important resource.
-  There are many types of soils found in India – alluvial, black, red, laterite, desert and mountain soils.
-  Soil erosion destroys the fertility of the soil.
-  Soil erosion can be avoided by adopting various methods.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. What is black soil also called?
2. What destroys the fertility of the soil?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Cotton grows best in \_\_\_\_\_ soil.  
(i) black            (ii) red            (iii) alluvial
2. \_\_\_\_\_ soil is made of fine silt.  
(i) black            (ii) red            (iii) alluvial
3. \_\_\_\_\_ soil is red in colour.  
(i) black            (ii) laterite            (iii) alluvial
4. Desert soil is found in the \_\_\_\_\_ Desert.  
(i) north            (ii) south            (iii) Thar
5. \_\_\_\_\_ has to be added to red soil to make it suitable for growing crops.  
(i) sand            (ii) fertiliser            (iii) silt

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Soil is the \_\_\_\_\_ layer of the earth's surface.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ soil is found in the Thar Desert.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ soil is found in the hilly areas.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is another name for black soil.

**D. Complete the following :**

<b>Soil</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Crops</b>
1. Alluvial	_____	_____.
2. Red	_____	_____
3. Black	_____	_____
4. Laterite	_____	_____
5. Desert	_____	_____

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

1. Desert soil is high in water content.
2. Black soil is found in the Northern Mountains.
3. Cutting trees helps in preventing soil erosion.
4. Rubber is grown in the laterite soil.
5. The top layer of soil is not so important for cultivation of food crops.

**F. Answer the following questions :**

1. What is soil?
2. How is black soil formed?
3. List the varieties of soil in India.
4. How can we stop soil erosion?
5. Why is alluvial soil called the most fertile soil?

## Activity

• **Save the Soil.**

1. Divide the class into five groups.
2. Each group will find the effects of soil erosion.
3. Each group will also find out one unique method to stop soil erosion.
4. Each group will share its findings with the whole class.

## Life Skills

1. Make a list of the soil types found in India.
2. Find out the states in which they are found.
3. Mark these states on an outline map of India.

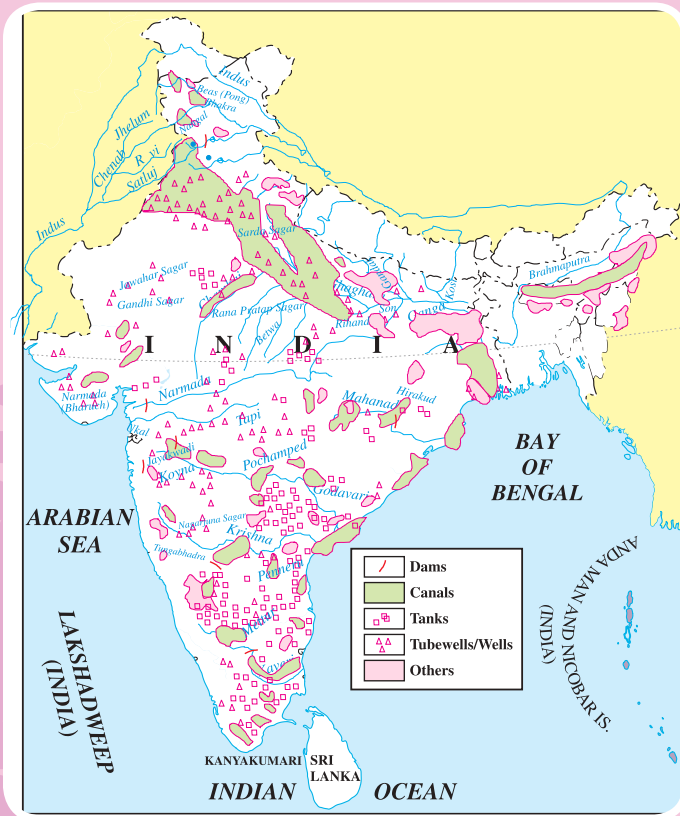
# 9

## our Water Resources

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Need of Water
- Irrigation

Human beings, animals and plants cannot live without water. We use a large amount of water in our daily life for drinking, bathing, cooking, cleaning and washing. It is not possible to grow crops in soil without water. Thus water is an important natural resource.



### NEED OF WATER

The main occupation of the people in our country is farming. We depend on rainwater to grow crops. It does not rain regularly throughout the year. We do not receive the same amount of rainfall in all parts of the country. Thus, we cannot depend only upon rainfall to grow our crops. We must make other arrangements to water the fields at the proper time.

### Examine Yourself

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What do you see in the Picture?

---

2. How is it important to us?

---



## IRRIGATION

**Irrigation** is one of the important ways. Canals, wells and tanks are three important means of irrigation. Today, India has one of the largest irrigation systems in the world.

### Canals

The **canal** is the most important source of irrigation in India. Channels are dug to build canals. River-water is diverted into these canals. The canals can take river-water to the far-off fields, where there is not enough water. At some places, the river-water has to be stored. We can build a barrier of cement and steel to block the flow of river-water. This is called a dam. A huge lake is created behind the dam from such lakes to regulate the flow of water in the river. The water from such lakes can also be diverted to the canals for irrigation. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have a good network of canals.



Canal

### Dams



A dam

**Dams** also help in the production of electricity. When water from the lake behind the dam is made to fall from a high point, it is used to turn **turbines** which produce electricity. The dam also helps to control floods in the river. A project which helps to provide water for irrigation, produces electricity and controls floods in the river, is called a **multipurpose project**.

### Do You Know ?

The Tehri Dam in Uttarakhand on the Satluj river is the highest dam in India and the Hirakud Dam on the Mahanadi river is the longest dam in India.

### Ground Water

When it rains, some water seeps through the soil and goes deep into the ground. We can reach this underground water through wells, where the water is not too deep. We normally use the persian wheel or **rahat** to draw out this water. Deep tubewells



have to be bored when the water is at a great depth. Wells and tubewells are mostly used for irrigating fields in northern and western India. Rainwater is also collected in tanks and later used for irrigating the fields.



Persian wheel








Tubewell

In the cities and villages, people need water for drinking, cleaning, cooking, washing and bathing. This water must be free from impurities. In cities, taps are fitted in the houses and the municipal committees supply purified and filtered water through pipelines to them. In villages too, taps have been fitted so that drinking water can be supplied. But there are villages, where the people have to bring water from far-off places. The government is trying to arrange the supply of clean drinking water in these villages as well.

We must keep the water clean and store it in a proper place, protected from dust and insects. Dirty water can make us sick. We must not waste water, as it is a valuable natural resource.

## Points to Remember

-  Water is an important natural resource. No one can live without water.
-  India has many big rivers. Multipurpose dams have been built across them. These dams help in irrigation, production of hydroelectricity and in flood control.
-  Water from wells, tubewells and tanks is also used for irrigating fields. Rainwater is collected in tanks and is later used for irrigating the fields.
-  In cities, purified and filtered water is supplied to houses through taps.
-  We should not waste water.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. What is the main occupation of the people in our country?
2. Which is the most important source of irrigation in India?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Channels are dug to build \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) dams

(ii) canals

(iii) both

2. A huge lake is created behind the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) dam  (ii) canal  (iii) river
3. Dam also helps in the production of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) plants  (ii) grains  (iii) electricity
4. We must keep the water \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) dirty  (ii) Clean  (iii) Polluted

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

1. Dams control \_\_\_\_\_ and produce electricity.
2. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are three important means of irrigation.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ are the most important sources of irrigation in India.
4. A huge \_\_\_\_\_ is created behind the dam.
5. The Tehri Dam is located on the \_\_\_\_\_ river.

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

1. In villages, people do not need water for drinking.
2. Dams help in the production of electricity.
3. The Tehri Dam is the highest dam in India.
4. Rainwater is not collected in tanks.
5. Dirty water can make us sick.

**E. Answer the following questions :**

1. Why do the farmers not depend only upon rainfall to grow crops?
2. What are multipurpose projects?
3. How is water useful in our daily life?
4. What are the main sources of water for irrigation?
5. How can you use the underground water for irrigation?

**Activity**

- Find out, what is rainwater harvesting.
- Find out, how dams are used to generate hydroelectricity.

**Life Skills**

- Write a letter to your grandfather. Talk about the uses of the dams. Also, write about the benefits of rainwater harvesting.

# 10

## Forest and Wildlife

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Evergreen Forest
- Deciduous Forest
- Thorny Forest
- Tidal Forest
- Mountain Forest
- Save the Forest • Wildlife

Natural vegetation includes, trees, shrubs, creepers, grasses, etc., which grow on their own. A large area covered with many trees, growing close to one another, is called a **forest**. India has thick forests in every state that covers about one-fifth of the land area in the country. Forests are an important natural resource.

Forests are very useful to us in the following ways :

- We get timber from forests.
- Tree-roots hold the soil and prevent soil erosion.
- Forests provide a safe home for wild animals and plants.
- Tourists visit forests to see the wildlife sanctuaries and to enjoy at the hill resorts. This brings good revenue for the country.

Due to variation in climate and physical features, there are various types of forests found in our country.

### EVERGREEN FORESTS

Evergreen forests are found in those areas, where the rainfall is very heavy, such as western Ghats and north-eastern hilly regions. They are called evergreen because their trees remain green throughout the year. They do not shed all their leaves at one time. The trees are tall and have thick undergrowth. They are hardwood trees such as mahogany, rosewood, ebony, etc.



Evergreen Forest

## Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What do you see in the picture? Define it.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How is it important for wildlife?

\_\_\_\_\_



## DECIDUOUS FORESTS



Deciduous Forests

The **deciduous** forests are also known as the monsoon forests in India. Most of the trees in these forests shed their leaves in the summer season for about 6 to 8 weeks. A major part of our country is under the deciduous forests. The main types of trees in the monsoon forests are teak, sal, shisham, sandalwood, bamboo, etc. The trees are very valuable. The deciduous forests are found

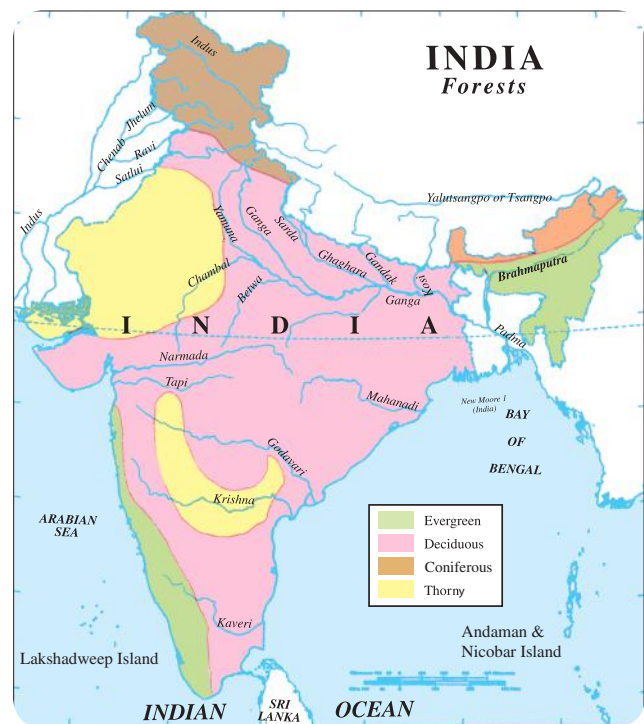
along the foothills of Himalayan mountains, north-eastern states, the wetted areas of the southern plateaus.

## THORNY FORESTS

Thorny forests are found in semi-dry and dry areas such as the desert of Rajasthan, dry parts of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The trees in these forests are short and have long roots. The trees have thick bark and thorns. Such trees can live even without water. The common trees are babul, keekar and date palms. Various types of thorny scrubs and cacti are also found in the desert areas.

## TIDAL FORESTS

Tidal forests grow in the delta regions of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. The mangrove trees found here are short with rubbery leaves. The trunks of the trees are so thick



India—Types of Natural Vegetation

## Do You Know ?

The forests of Sunderbans are named after the Sundari trees found there.

that they are good for making boats. These forests grow in Sunderbans in West Bengal and Pichavaram in Tamil Nadu having the distinction of being the largest Mangrove forests. Sunderbans is also the natural home of Royal Bengal Tigers.

## MOUNTAIN FORESTS

A large variety of trees grow along the slopes of the Himalayan mountains and Nilgiri hills. The deciduous forests are found along the lower slopes. The coniferous trees are found in the higher altitudes. The main coniferous trees are pine, cedar, fir and spruce. These are softwood trees and have conical needle-shaped leaves. The wood is converted into pulp, which is used for making paper and newsprint.



Nilgiri Hills



Save the Forests

## SAVE THE FORESTS

We must protect the forests. In some areas, the forests are cleared to provide land for farming. The forests are also destroyed by overgrazing and fires. If we want the regular supply of fuel, wood and timber, we should plant more trees.

Our government is also saving the forests through **Social Forestry** and **Vana Mahotsavas**. You can play an important role in saving the trees. Shri Sundar Lal Bahuguna started the **Chipko Movement** in the Alaknanda Valley.

## WILDLIFE

The forests provide shelter to wild animals such as lions, tigers, rhinos, deer, black bucks, leopards, elephants, bears, wild buffaloes, various types of birds, reptiles, etc. Our country is very rich in wildlife. Elephants are found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Odisha. Lions are found in the forests of the Gir area of Gujarat. Tigers are found in the Sunderbans and the Brahmaputra valley. Rhinoceros, hippopotamus and deer are found in the north-



The Royal Bengal Tiger



Elephant

eastern states. Wild asses roam in the dry areas of the *Rann of Kachchh*. Birds such as peacock, parrot, hawks and hornbills are commonly found in all parts of India. India has a large variety of deer such as Kashmiri stag, swamp deer, spotted deer, musk deer and mouse deer.

The number of wild animals are declining day by day due to hunting and cutting of forests on a large scale.

Some of them are gradually on the verge of **extinction**. Like forests, the conservation of wildlife is also necessary to maintain proper ecological balance.

The government of India has developed a large number of wildlife sanctuaries, National Parks and Tiger reserves to save the wildlife. Protecting the wildlife is our duty and we should accept it willingly.

### Blockbuster

- There are 92 national parks and 500 wildlife sanctuaries in India.
  1. Name the types of forests found in India.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  2. How are forests useful to us?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  3. How does our government use forests to save animals?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Points to Remember

- 🌳 A large area covered with many trees, growing close to one another, is called a forest.
- 🌳 Evergreen forests remain green throughout the year.
- 🌳 Most of the trees in deciduous forests shed their leaves in the summer season for about 6 to 8 weeks.
- 🌳 Tidal forests grow in the delta regions of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- 🌳 We must protect the forests.
- 🌳 Our country is very rich in wildlife.
- 🌳 The government of India has developed a large number of wildlife sanctuaries, National Parks and Tiger reserves to save the wildlife.

# Exercise Time

## A. Oral questions :

1. Which is our important natural resource?
2. Which forests remain green throughout the year?

## F. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ forests are found in semi-dry and dry areas.  
(i) Deciduous  (ii) Thorny  (iii) Tidal
2. \_\_\_\_\_ forests are also known as the monsoon forests.  
(i) Deciduous  (ii) Thorny  (iii) Tidal
3. They are found in the forest of the Gir area of Gujarat-  
(i) lion  (ii) elephant  (iii) hippopotamus
4. This tree is found in desert areas-  
(i) babul  (ii) ebony  (iii) sandalwood
5. Our government is also saving the forests through \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Social forestry  (ii) General forestry  (iii) Our forestry

## C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Our country is very rich in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of evergreen forest.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ forests grow in the delta regions of the Ganga.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are found in the hilly areas of Odisha.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of deciduous forest.

## D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. We get timber from forests.
2. Trees of evergreen forests are tall and have thick undergrowth.
3. The coniferous trees are found in the lower slopes.
4. Our country is very rich in wildlife.
5. We must protect the forests.

### E. Match the following :

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Evergreen  | (i) Sandalwood |
| 2. Deciduous  | (ii) Pine      |
| 3. Thorny     | (iii) Rosewood |
| 4. Tidal      | (iv) Babul     |
| 5. Coniferous | (v) Mangrove   |

### F. Answer the following questions :

1. Distinguish between the deciduous and evergreen forests.
2. Name the areas, where the tidal forests are found in India.
3. What are main features of trees in thorny forests?
4. Name any five wild animals commonly found in India.

## Activity

- Collect pictures of a lion, a tiger, a rhino, an elephant and a peacock. Paste these pictures in your scrapbook.

## Life Skills

---

- Imagine you have received an invitation to participate in a competition organised by the National Geographic Society. The competition invites a drawing and a write up on the topic 'Conservation of the forest'.
  1. Make an appropriate picture showing the need to conserve the forest.
  2. Write a short essay on the steps needed to conserve the forest.



# 11

## Our Mineral Resources and Industries

### HIGHLIGHTS

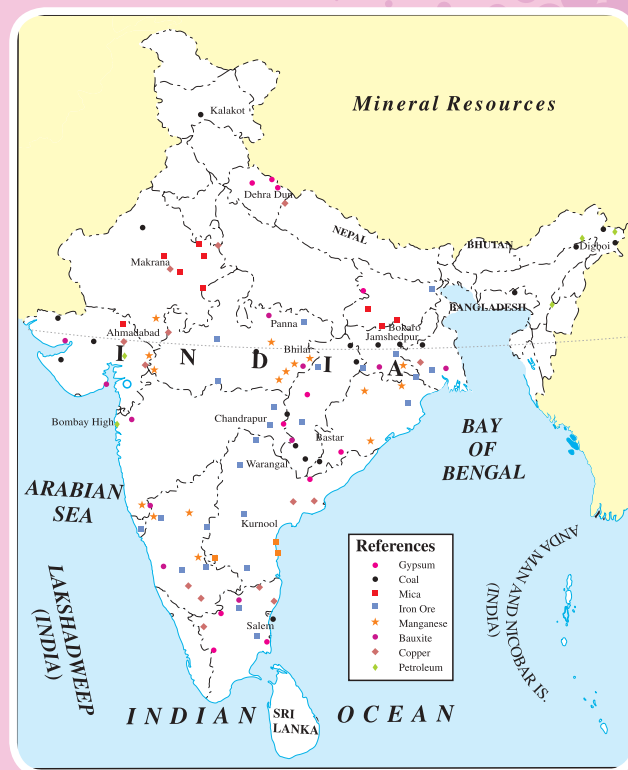
- Types of Minerals
- Metallic Minerals
- Non-Metallic Minerals
- Industries

Minerals are very important natural resources. They help in the economic development of a country.

### TYPES OF MINERALS

We get minerals from deep inside the earth. The underground places, where minerals are found, are called **mines** or **quarries**. When the mineral is dug out from under the ground, it is in crude and raw form. Such a mineral is called an **ore**. Ores are refined at the **refinery** to get minerals.

There are two types of minerals : metallic and non-metallic. **Metallic minerals** such as iron, manganese, copper, silver, gold, etc. are derived from metallic ores. Some of the examples of **non-metallic minerals** are coal, petroleum, gypsum, mica, etc. Coal and petroleum are used as fuel. They are also called **mineral fuels**.



India—Metallic minerals deposit sites

### METALLIC MINERALS

Iron is used to make tools, utensils, machines, bridges, coaches and railway engines. India has vast reserves of good quality iron ore. About half of the total production is exported. Most of the iron ore mines are in Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra. India has many iron and steel

producing plants in Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur and Bokaro. The ore is melted in big plants to produce pure metal.

### Do You Know ?

The southernmost tip of the mainland of India is known as Indira Point.

**Aluminium** is obtained mainly from bauxite ore. Aluminium is a light metal. It is mainly used for making utensils and the bodies of aeroplanes. Bauxite is found in Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Bihar.

**Manganese** is used to make steel and various alloys. Its reserves are found in Karnataka, Odisha, Madhya-Pradesh, Maharashtra and Goa.

## NON-METALLIC MINERALS

Coal, petroleum and natural gas are three important non-metallic minerals. They are also known as **fossil fuels**.

Coal is India's largest mineral resource. People call coal as the **Black Gold**. Coal gives us energy. We burn coal as fuel at home and to run trains and ships. Coal is also used in the iron and steel industries. Coal gas, coke, water gas and producer gas are some important coal products. In India, coal mines can be found in Jharia and Bokaro in Bihar, Talcher in Odisha, Raniganj in West Bengal and in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.

**Mineral oil** and **petroleum** is found deep inside the earth and also under the sea bed. It is pumped out by oil wells and rigs in its crude form. The crude oil is taken to refineries in large pipelines. When purified, this oil gives us petrol, diesel, kerosene and many other products. It is also used in manufacturing detergents, plastics, fertilizers, insecticides, pharmaceuticals, artificial fibres, synthetic rubber and toiletries. Natural gas found in the oil wells, is used as fuel in homes and factories.

In India, there are oil fields in Assam, Gujarat, Mumbai and the Kaveri Basin. Lakhimpur, Digboi and Dibrugarh are the oldest oil fields in India. Oil refineries are located at Mumbai, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Kochi, Vadodara and Guwahati.



India—Non-metallic minerals sites

The mineral reserves of the earth are limited. So the available resources should be used carefully.

### Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Name the mineral used by the vehicle.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write two other forms of that mineral.

\_\_\_\_\_



### INDUSTRIES



A cottage Industry

Minerals excavated from inside the earth are raw materials for our industries. We use the raw materials to make processed goods at places, called **industries**. There are many types of industries in India.

A **cottage industry** involves manufacturing goods at home with simple tools and materials. Often members of a family join together to make different products

such as biscuits, baskets, pottery, toys, shoes and candles. The weaving of sarees, blankets, shawls and carpets, is also a **cottage industry**.

When more people are employed and the production takes place in a small factory, it is called a **small-scale industry**. Simple machines are used for production. Utensils, soaps, plastic goods, bicycles and automobile parts and garments are produced in small-scale industries.



Small-Scale Industry

When a large number of people work in a big factory to produce goods, it is called a **large-scale industry**. Big, powerful machines are used for production and **factory** workers are skilled. Textile mills, iron and steel plants, automobile factories, oil refineries, cement, sugar and chemical factories are all large-scale industries. Large scale industries are found close to, where raw materials are produced and where sources of power and transport facilities are easily available. Many of them are found in or near cities.



Argo-based industries

India has both agro-based and mineral-based industries. The location of the industries is highly uneven. They tend to concentrate near the sources of raw material and power.

The important agro-based industries are cotton textiles, woollen textiles, etc.

The important mineral-based industries are iron and steel, transport equipment's machine tools, cement and chemicals, etc.

India has made great progress in industry with modern industrial units found in many parts of our country. Many people work in industries and have improved their standard of living.







Here is a list of industries and cities, where they are located.

Name of the industry	Producing areas or centres
Cotton Textiles	Mumbai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Varanasi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kanpur
Woollen Textiles	Amritsar, Ludhiana, Panipat, Mumbai, Kanpur, Mirzapur, Jamnagar, Srinagar
Silk Textiles	Bengaluru, Mysore, Kanchipuram, Coimbatore, Surat, Varanasi, Bhagalpur, Murshidabad
Jute Textiles	Kolkata
Sugar Products	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana
Iron and steel mills	Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Bokaro, Salem, Rourkela, Durgapur, Vishakhapatnam
Ship building	Mumbai, Kochi, Vishakhapatnam
Aeroplane manufacturing	Bengaluru, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Nasik
Automobiles	Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune, Gurgaon, Jamshedpur, Jabalpur, Nasik
Electronic goods	Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Pune, Hyderabad, Lucknow
Fertilisers	Nangal, Panipat, Gorakhpur, Namrup, Sindri, Barauni, Neyveli

## Blockbuster

1. What is the importance of transport in the growth of industries?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is a large-scale industry?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Write the names of five centres in India having large-scale industries.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Points to Remember

-  The underground places, where minerals are found, are called mines.
-  Metallic minerals such as iron, manganese, copper, silver, gold, etc. are derived from metallic ores.
-  Coal, petroleum, gypsum, mica are non-metallic minerals.
-  We use raw materials to make processed goods at places called industries.
-  In India, there are many types of industries – cottage industry, small-scale industry, large-scale industry, agro-based industry and mineral-based industry.
-  India has made great progress in industry.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Name two types of minerals.
2. Name four examples of non-metallic minerals.

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Which one is not a mineral fuel?  
(i) Coal  (ii) Petroleum  (iii) Gypsum
2. It is obtained mainly from bauxite ore-  
(i) Iron  (ii) Aluminium  (iii) Manganese
3. It involves manufacturing goods at home with simple tools and materials-  
(i) Cottage industry   
(ii) Small-scale industry   
(iii) Large-scale industry

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

1. Ores are refined at the refinery to get minerals.
2. Aluminium is used to make steel and various alloys.
3. Petroleum is found deep inside the earth.
4. In cottage industries, simple machines are used for production.
5. The location of the industries is highly uneven.

**D. Answer the following questions :**

1. Distinguish between metallic and non-metallic minerals.
2. What do we get after purification of mineral oil?
3. Distinguish between cottage industry and small-scale industry.
4. What are the factors that decide the location of a large-scale industry?
5. What is the use of aluminium?

## Activity

- Collect the pictures of the articles made of Iron and Aluminium and paste them in your scrapbook.
- On an outline map of India, mark and name the following :
  - Three centres of iron and steel industry
  - Three centres of cotton textile industry
  - Three centres of automobile industry
  - Three centres of sugar industry

## Life Skills

---

1. Make a list of all the factors that are important to establish an industry.
2. Write about three most important factors.
3. Write an essay on the three types of industries.

# 12

## Human Resources

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Problems In the Development of Human Resources
- Measures Taken By Government

The people of a country are its human resource. India is rich in natural resources like soil, minerals, forests and water. But these natural resources are of no use by themselves. To use them efficiently and effectively, we need an educated, skilled and hardworking workforce.

### PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

**Human resource** is the single-most important resource of our country. Though the overall standard of our people has improved, we face several problems. Many of these problems are interconnected.

- India is the second-most populous country in the world. This overpopulation has led to shortage of food, water, housing facilities, jobs, schools, etc.
- Since a large percentage of the population is uneducated and illiterate, improving their living standard of living has become very difficult. This causes major obstacles to the growth of human resources.
- Poverty has also led to children not being able to go to schools as they have to earn a living to support themselves and their family.
- India faces the problem of uneven distribution of population. Some areas are highly populated while some have very thin population.
- Illiteracy is one of the major obstacles to the growth of human resources.
- **Superstitions** and beliefs like girls should stay at home and look after the house while boys help their fathers at work have also created problems in the progress of human resources.
- Migration from villages to towns and cities in search of jobs has also created several problems. Failure of crops and lack of work opportunities in the villages

force these people to move to towns and cities in search of work. This creates overpopulation and shortage of jobs in the cities. It also creates pressure on their resources.

## MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

The government of India is taking various steps to overcome these problems.

1. The government has a human resource department to look into the ways in which the human resources of India can be developed.
2. Hospitals and medical facilities are being provided to them.
3. Primary education has been made compulsory and free for all up to the age of fourteen years.
4. Many scholarship schemes have also been launched for the girl child.
5. The Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan aims at providing education to children between the age group of six to fourteen.
6. The benefits of having a small family are being promoted.
7. More factories are being opened in the villages to provide work to the villagers.
8. Land and houses are being allotted to the poor people.

Thus, to utilise human resources to its full capacity we need education, sincerity, hard work and health of our people. This will lead to the progress of our country.

## Blockbuster

1. What are the steps taken by the government to face the problems of illiteracy?

---




---

2. Write four main steps taken by the government of India for the growth of human resources.

---

---

## Points to Remember

-  Human resource is of great importance.
-  Factors like poverty, overpopulation and illiteracy are obstacles to the development of human resource.
-  The government of India has taken various steps to overcome the problems of human resource.



# Exercise Time

## A. Oral questions :

1. Name the ministry that looks after the human resource in India.
2. Which is the least populous state of India?

## B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan is related to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) education  (ii) job  (iii) house
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ ministry is responsible for the development of human resources in India.  
(i) Jobs  (ii) Person  (iii) Human resource
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest problem in the development of human resources in India.  
(i) overpopulation  (ii) customs  (iii) superstitions

## C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The full form of HR is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Humans need \_\_\_\_\_ to use natural resources well.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most populous state in India.
4. Advancements in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ help countries to use their human resources properly.
5. A huge \_\_\_\_\_ is the main reason for poverty and illiteracy.

## D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. India is the most populous country in the world.
2. Girls in villages work in the fields.
3. Primary education is not compulsory for children below fourteen years.
4. Land and houses are being allotted to poor people in villages.
5. Overpopulation leads to shortage of food.

**E. Answer the following questions :**

1. What is human resource?
2. Lack of job opportunities in the villages creates problems in cities. How?
3. What are the disadvantages of overpopulation?
4. State two reasons why the farmers are moving to towns and cities.
5. State the steps taken by the government to control the migration of farmers to the cities.

**Activity**

- **Of all the resources, human resource is of great importance, why? Think, and write a report in about 70-80 words.**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Life Skills**

- **Find a person who has come from another place to your city in search of a job. Ask him the following questions :**
  1. His name.
  2. Name of the place he belongs to.
  3. The job he does in your city.

# 13

## Agriculture and Livestock

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Types of Crops
- Kinds of Crops
- Livestock

India is an agricultural country. Two-third of its population is engaged in agricultural activities. Agriculture provides food for people and raw materials for industries. A variety of crops are grown in India because of favourable climate, fertile soil and adequate monsoon rains. The places, which have less rain use different irrigation facilities.

### TYPES OF CROPS

There are two types of crops grown in our country. They are : **food crops** and **cash crops**.

#### Food crops

**Food crops** are grown to feed the people in the country. They form the staple diet of the people. The main food crops grown in India are rice, wheat, pulses, millets and maize.



Wheat Crop



Rice Crop

**Rice** is the most important food crop. It grows well in hot and humid climate. It needs plenty of rainfall. The major rice producing States are West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. In Punjab and Haryana, rice is grown with the help of irrigation. **Wheat** is grown in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. It grows well in cool and wet climate. Wheat forms the staple food of the people of north and north-western India.

**Millet** includes bajra, jowar and ragi. They are grown in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Pulses include lentils (*dals*) such as moong, masoor, arhar and gram. They are rich in proteins.

## Cash Crops

The crops grown for selling in the market are called **cash crops**. It helps the farmers to earn money. Some important cash crops are sugarcane, jute, cotton and oil seeds. Sometimes, crops are grown in special farms and are called plantation crops. In India, tea, coffee and rubber are the main plantation crops.



Sugarcane Crop

**Sugarcane** is used for making sugar and jaggery. India is one of the largest producer of sugarcane in the world. It requires fertile soil, hot and moist climate with plenty of water to grow. It is mainly grown in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.



Cotton Crop

**Jute** grows well in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Odisha. This crop needs lots of water and high temperature to grow. Jute is used to make bags, carpets, ropes, etc.

**Cotton** grows well in warm, sunny weather and the areas with black and alluvial soil. The cotton producing states are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

**Tea** grows well in the hilly regions of Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. It needs warm and wet climate. India is one of the largest producers of tea.

**Coffee** requires cool weather and heavy rainfall and is produced in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

**Spices** include cloves, cardamom, pepper, chillies and ginger. These are mostly grown in Kerala and Karnataka, where the climate is cool and rainfall is heavy.

**Oilseeds** include groundnut, mustard, sunflower and sesame. They grow in warm climate and moderate rainfall. Cooking oil is extracted from the oilseeds, which is used in our cooking.

Besides the food crops and the cash crops, a number of fruits and vegetables grow in India.



Cooking oil

## KINDS OF CROPS

There are two main cropping seasons in India – Rabi and Kharif. Rabi crops such as wheat and pulses are sown in winter and harvested in summer months. Kharif crops such as rice, jute, maize and cotton are sown in summer and harvested in winter.

## Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Name the animal shown in the picture.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write two uses of the animal shown.

\_\_\_\_\_



## LIVESTOCK

Animals that are kept on farms for our use and profit are called livestock. In our country, there is a large number of cows, buffaloes and sheep. We get milk from cattle. This milk is used for making butter, ghee and your favourite ice-creams.

Cattle which give milk, are called milch cattle.

**Oxen** are used to level and plough the fields. They are used to run the Persian wheel (*rahat*). Bullock carts are used as a means of transport in villages. Cow dung is used as fuel and manure. It is also used to produce **biogas**. **Biogas** is used as a fuel.



Oxen are used to plough the fields



Wool from sheep

We get wool from sheep and goats. Wool is used for making woollen clothes, blankets and carpets.

Animal hair is used for making special types of brushes for painters, artists, etc. Hides of animals are used for making leather products.

Flesh of some animals is eaten as food. Eggs of hens and ducks are also eaten.

Fish is an important food of the people living in the coastal areas.

Veterinary dispensaries have been opened in many villages. New breeds of cattle have been introduced. All these steps have led to an increase in the production of milk. This is called **white revolution**.








Leather Products

### Do You Know ?

Dr. Verghese Kurien is known as the “Milkman of India”. He was the Father of the White Revolution. He established Operation Flood—the largest dairy development program in the world. He was the man behind the success of the Amul brand.



## Points to Remember

-  India is an agricultural country.
-  Soil, water and climate are the factors determining the types of crops grown in a place.
-  The two types of crops are— food and cash crops.
-  Animals reared by us for our use and profit are known as livestock.
-  We get milk, meat, eggs, wool, etc. from animals.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Name the two types of crops.
2. What do we get from animals?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. We get wool from \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) sheep  (ii) buffalo  (iii) cow
2. Wheat is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Rabi crop  (ii) Kharif crop  (iii) Both (i) & (ii)
3. Which is the most popular beverage in India?  
(i) coffee  (ii) milk  (iii) tea
4. Dispensaries, where sick animals are treated, are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Sanitorium  (ii) Veterinary dispensary  (iii) None of these

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important food crop.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ grows well in warm and sunny weather.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is used as a fuel.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ of some animals is eaten as food.
5. Veterinary dispensaries have been opened in many \_\_\_\_\_.

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

1. India is a non-agricultural country.
2. Coffee requires cool weather and heavy rainfall.
3. Millet includes bajra, jowar and ragi.
4. We get wool from cow and oxen.
5. Rice is grown with the help of irrigation.



**E. Match the following :**

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Cardamom, black pepper | (i) Assam             |
| 2. Oil seeds              | (ii) spices           |
| 3. Tea                    | (iii) fuel            |
| 4. Cow dung               | (iv) leather products |
| 5. Hides of animals       | (v) warm climate      |

**F. Answer the following questions :**

1. Why is India an agricultural country?
2. Explain the terms— food crop and cash crop with examples.
3. Where is rice grown in India?
4. What is livestock?
5. How do cattle help us?

**Activity**

- Find out, how biogas plant works? Write its working on a sheet of paper.
- Identify, who am I.

1. You need me in your cup of milk and tea. \_\_\_\_\_
2. People depend on me for their chapati and bread. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Animals come to me for their treatment. \_\_\_\_\_

**Life Skills**

- Make a list of crops that you use daily.

# 14

## Means of Transport In India

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Means of Transport
- Railways • Waterways
- Roadways • Airways

### MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Transport refers to travelling from one location to another. It involves the movement of people and goods from one place to another.

In early days, humans travelled long distances on foot. The invention of wheel made travelling easier. People invented **carts** which help them to travel long distances in less time.

Since then, travelling has come a long way, these days we travel from one place to another in very little time.

### TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN INDIA

There are four means of transport in India.

1. Railways
2. Roadways
3. Waterways
4. Airways

### Blockbuster

- Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Write the names of the modes of transport shown in both the pictures.

---

2. Write the most important differences between the two.

---

---





## Railways

Indian railways is one of the largest railway system in the world. Each and every day, more than 11,000 trains run through the country, covering almost eighteen lakh kilometres.

Railways carry a large number of people from one place to another at the same time. They are known as the 'lifeline of the country'.

**Trains :** In India, the first train ran between Mumbai and Thane in 1853. These days Indian railways have superfast trains like the **Shatabdi**, **Rajdhani** and **Duronto**. These trains help us to reach our destination faster.

**Local Trains :** Many cities like Mumbai and Chennai have the facility of local trains. Travelling by these local trains is not only cheaper for the people but also faster as the road traffic is avoided.

**Metro Trains :** Cities like Kolkata and Delhi also have a **metro** railway system. In this system, trains run within the city on elevated and underground tracks.

## Waterways

Water transport has been one of the most important modes of travel. People used rafts, boats and ships to travel from one place to another since ancient times.

It is still cheapest way to travel. **Passenger ships** carry people, while big **cargo ships** are used to carry goods from one place to another. **Tanker ships** are used to carry oil and other petroleum products from one place to another.

**Ports :** There are thirteen major and 187 minor ports in India.

## Roadways

India has one of the largest road networks in the world. Since independence, a lot of progress has been made in the construction of roads. We now have roads connecting most of the villages and towns.

The villages of India have both kuchcha roads and pucca roads. Kuchcha roads are unmetalled roads while pucca roads are roads metalled with **tar**. The roads in the cities are metalled.



Ship

**National Highways :** The national **highways** connect important places in different states. There are several national highways in India. The NH1 (National Highway 1) links New Delhi to the town of Attari in Punjab.



National highway

**Golden Quadrilateral :** The Golden Quadrilateral is a network of highways that join the four metropolitan cities of our country- Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata.

**Importance :** Roads play an important role in connecting places. They are used to carry passengers and goods to different places.

They play a major role in the growth of our industries. Raw materials and finished goods are transported through roads to factories and then to the markets.

They also play a vital role in time of emergency, such as famines and floods. They help in the rescue of people and quick transportation of goods.

## Airways

Travelling by air is the fastest means of transport. It is also the most expensive mode of transport.

**Importance :** It helps us to cover very long distances in a short time.

It is the only means by which we can get to places which cannot be reached by road and railways.

Airways are very useful during the time of floods, droughts, wars and other calamities. During these times, food and other supplies can be air-dropped to reach the affected people quickly.

## Airlines in India

Air India is the government-owned airline of our country. There are many private airlines functioning in India like Jet, Indigo and Spicejet. These airlines link all the major cities in India.

**Main International Airports :** In India, we have many domestic and international airports. The names of the four international airports of the metro cities in India are :

**Mumbai** : Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport

**Delhi** : Indira Gandhi International Airport






**Kolkata** : Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport

**Chennai** : Annadurai International Airport

### Blockbuster

1. Why is the Indian railways called the lifeline of India?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Talk among your classmates about the types of trains run by the Indian railways.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Write a report on your recent travel outside the city. Share it with the class.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Fill ups-
  - a. There are \_\_\_\_\_ means of transport.
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ is the cheapest means of transport.

### Points to Remember

-  Transport is important in our daily lives.
-  There are four important means of transport– roadways, railways, waterways and airways.
-  India has one of the largest railway networks.
-  Kolkata and Delhi have a metro rail system.
-  Air travel is the fastest but the most expensive means of transport.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Name the two types of water transport.
2. How do all parts of India are well connected?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is used in metalled roads.  
(i) iron  (ii) tar  (iii) copper
2. The invention of \_\_\_\_\_ made travelling easier.  
(i) the axe  (ii) the wheel  (iii) steel

3. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport is at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) Delhi  (ii) Bengaluru  (iii) Mumbai
4. Indian railways is \_\_\_\_\_ of the largest railway system in the world.
- (i) third  (ii) one  (iii) fifth

### C. Fill in the blanks :

- \_\_\_\_\_ roads are made of stone, cement and coal tar.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are also called expressways.
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are superfast trains.
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are means of water transport.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ rivers are used for inland transport.

### D. Tick (✓) the odd one :

- |              |            |            |                |
|--------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. car       | truck      | bus        | bicycle        |
| 2. air India | jet Indigo | Indigo     | Indian railway |
| 3. car       | cycle      | helicopter | truck          |
| 4. ship      | boat       | train      | yacht          |

### E. Match the following :

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Golden Quadrilateral | (i) the name of train                  |
| 2. Duronto              | (ii) a network of highways             |
| 3. SpiceJet             | (iii) name of an international airport |
| 4. Indira Gandhi        | (iv) a type of airline                 |

### F. Answer the following questions :

- What is the importance of road transport?
- Which cities in India have metro railway system?
- Why is the Indian railways known as the lifeline of our country?
- Airways play an important role at the time of disaster. How?

## Activity

- Make an attractive collage of pictures of the different means of transport and paste it in your scrap-book.

## Life Skills

- Write a short essay on the modes of transport that you have used. Highlight their importance. Also, mention your favourite mode of transport.

# 15

## Communication

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Postal System
- Telecommunication
- Mass Communication

Communication relates to expressing thoughts, sharing ideas and exchanging information with others.

Communication has been an essential part of our lives since early days. Initially, people communicated through sounds and gestures. Slowly, when the art of writing developed symbols began to be used to communicate.

Initially, pigeons were used to carry messages written on paper to far-off places. Later, men were sent on foot or horseback to deliver messages. These men were known as **harkara**.

### POSTAL SYSTEM

Our postal system provides us with a cheap medium of communication. We can communicate through letters, which are inland (within country) and **aerogrammes** (which are sent outside the country). Message can be sent quickly through **telegrams**. We can even send money to far off places through post by **money order**. **Courier services** are used for the quick delivery of letters, documents, parcels and goods.



Post Office

Note : Indian government has removed telegram department due to lack of people sending messages through telegram.

### TELECOMMUNICATION



Telephone

Telecommunication includes communication with the help of telephones, mobile phones, satellite phones, fax and e-mail.

We use the **STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialing)** system to talk to people within the country. We use the **ISD (International Subscriber Dialing)** system to communicate with people abroad.

These days, mobile phones have become very popular. They are used not only for talking but also to send messages.

These messages are known as SMS or Short **Messaging Service**.

**Fax machine** is another device which is connected to a telephone. With the help of this machine, an exact copy of any document can be sent from one place to another.

Besides these, another instant way of communication is the e-mail or electronic mail. Through this means, messages and letters reach far off places within no time. We use the internet to send and receive e-mails.

### Do You Know ?

Alexander Graham Bell invented telephone.

Letters, e-mails and telecommunication are the modes of personal communication.

## MASS COMMUNICATION

Through mass **communication** or mass media, messages can reach a larger number of people at the same time. Radio, newspaper, television, magazines and books are some examples of mass communication.

All important news bulletins and entertainment programmes like songs, music and commentaries are broadcasted through the medium of the radio.



Radio

The first proper radio set that sent messages using radio waves was built by **Marconi**. The radio broadcasts programmes in almost all Indian languages.



Television (L.E.D)

**Television** is another important means of mass communication. Through this medium, we not only hear the latest news and entertainment programmes, we see them as well. We can also view programmes live-happening in any part of the world.

News from different parts of the world reaches us through newspapers every morning. A newspaper carries news related to people, politics, sports and entertainment. This is a cheap medium of mass communication which is within the reach of common people.

**Artificial satellites** also play an important role in mass communication. They are used to receive and relay audio and video signals which help us to telecast live programmes from any part of the world.

## Points to Remember



Communication means expressing thoughts, sharing ideas and exchanging information.



There are various modes of communication like post, telecommunication and mass media.



Telephone, SMS and e-mails are fast modes of communication.



Radio, television and newspapers are modes of mass communication.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Which is the largest postal network in the world?
2. Which is a quick means of communication?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. We dial \_\_\_\_\_ code before a phone number to talk with people within the country.  
(i) STD  (ii) ISD  (iii) PSD
2. Marconi is related to the development of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) television  (ii) radio  (iii) newspaper
3. \_\_\_\_\_ were used to send messages in the early days.  
(i) pigeons  (ii) parrots  (iii) crows

### C. Fill in the blanks :

1. The sending and receiving of messages and ideas, is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ phone numbers have a ten digit number.
3. We see, Zee, BBC, etc. on \_\_\_\_\_.
4. One can send and receive e-mails and surf the net in a \_\_\_\_\_.

### D. Match the following :

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. Telegram | (i) mail sent through internet           |
| 2. ISD      | (ii) to send the message quickly         |
| 3. Fax      | (iii) to talk to people in other country |
| 4. E-mail   | (iv) connect to phone                    |

### E. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

1. E-mail can be sent through a radio.
2. Communication is not important.
3. In earlier days, messages were sent with the help of eagles.
4. Newspapers are not printed in regional languages.
5. Live programmes are telecasted through satellites.



#### F. Answer the following questions :

1. What is communication?
2. What are different modes of communication?
3. What is mass communication?
4. What is e-mail? How does it help us?

### Activity

#### • Field Trip

1. Your teacher will arrange a class trip to either a newspaper office or a TV station.
2. Find out about the people who work there.
3. Observe their work and activities and write a note.
4. Share your note with the entire class.

### Life Skills

---

#### • What modes of communication would you use for the following?

1. Finding out homework from a friend.
2. Writing to a friend in Tokyo.
3. Putting an advertisement for the sale of an old car.
4. Announcing a sale.
5. Sending an urgent message to a friend (outstation).



# 16

## Famous Personalities

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Religious Leaders
- Social Reformers
- Scientists • Kings

India is a land of great people. They have always been a source of inspiration to many.

### RELIGIOUS LEADERS

#### Hinduism

Hinduism is one of the oldest religions of India. Several leaders have contributed towards the development of Hinduism.

**Adi Shankaracharya** : Adi Shankaracharya travelled all across India to spread his philosophy. To guide the Hindu religion, he founded four mathas (monasteries) at **Sringeri** in Karnataka, **Dwarika** in Gujarat, **Puri** in Odisha and **Jyotirmath** in Uttarakhand.

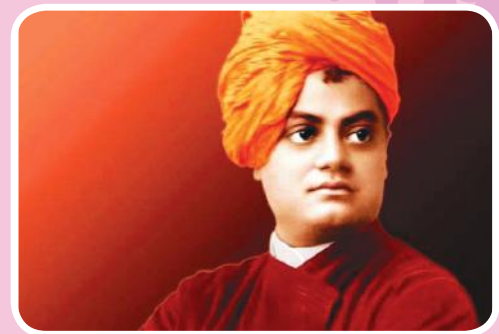
**Dayanand Saraswati** : Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of Arya Samaj. He opposed superstitions, idol worship and caste system.

**Swami Vivekananda** : Swami Vivekananda was a great Indian **philosopher**. He opposed child marriage and caste system. He supported education to all.

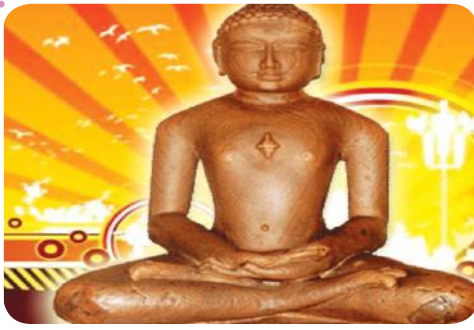
**Ramakrishna Paramahansa** : Ramakrishna Paramahansa was the guru of Swami Vivekananda. He taught people that all forms of worship led to the same God.

#### Christianity

Christianity was founded by **Jesus Christ**. He was born to Joseph and Mary at Bethlehem. The Christians are followers of Christianity. They believe Jesus to be the Son of God. Jesus spread the message of love and kindness.



Swami Vivekananda



Mahavir

## Jainism

The followers of Jainism are known as Jains. **Rishabh** was the first Tirthankar of the Jains. **Mahavir** was the twenty-fourth and the last Tirthankar. He spread the religion to different regions of our country.

Jainism teaches non-violence and kindness towards all living beings. Jains are strict vegetarians and do not believe in killing animals for food.

## Islam

Islam was founded by **Prophet Mohammad**. He taught people the importance of love, peace and brotherhood. Those who follow Islam are called **Muslims**. The **Quran** is the holy book of the Muslims.

## Sikhism

**Guru Nanak Dev** was the founder of the Sikh religion. He preached that God is one, present everywhere and at all times. He was against blind faith and taught brotherhood. He was the first Guru of the Sikhs. There were ten Sikh Gurus. The holy book of the Sikhs is called the **Guru Granth Sahib**. The Sikhs also organise langar, a system of community meal.

## Buddhism

Buddhism was founded by **Gautam Buddha**. This religion is not limited to India but also practised in other parts of the world. Buddha preached kindness and equality towards all.

## Zoroastrianism

This religion is followed by the Parsis. It was founded by **Prophet Zarathustra**. He believed in practising good actions to be happy and peaceful. The holy book of the Parsis is **Zend Avesta**.

## SOCIAL REFORMERS

Social reformers fought against the **evil** practices of the society.

## Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great reformer of his time who fought against the evil practices of **caste system**, **child marriage** and **sati**. He stood for the equality of women and favoured education of women.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of the **Brahmo Samaj** and spread the concept of one God.



Raja Ram Mohan Roy

## Kabir

Kabir was a famous saint, poet and reformer. He composed dohas or couplets to spread his message of love and brotherhood. The language used by him was very simple and easy to understand by the common people. He rejected the rituals performed by the priests in temples and mosques. He was against the caste system and untouchability.

## Ramabai Ranade

Ramabai Ranade was a well-known social reformer of Maharashtra. She worked for improving the condition of women and orphans in India. She founded **Poona Sewa Sadan** to help women and orphans.

## Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was an **academic educator** and **reformer**. He was very kind towards the poor and the sick. He was against the caste system and promoted education for all men and women.

His greatest contribution was his work towards improving the condition of women. He was a great supporter of widow remarriage. He was given the title of Vidyasagar, which means 'ocean of knowledge'.

## SCIENTISTS

Aryabhatta and Varahamihira were great astronomers of ancient India. Aryabhatta was a mathematician and a poet too. He made many mathematical calculations. He gave the accurate calculation of the length of a year. His greatest contribution was the invention of zero. The first satellite launched by India was named after him.

Charaka and Sushruta were famous in the field of medicine.

CV Raman was a physicist who won the **Nobel Prize** for his work in physics. He was also awarded the **Bharat Ratna** by the government of India.

Some other noted scientists of India were Jagdish Chandra Bose, Homi Jahangir Bhabha and APJ Abdul Kalam. APJ Abdul Kalam also became the President of India.

## KINGS

### Ashoka

Ashoka was a great king of the Maurya Dynasty. He won many battles. The battle of Kalinga was the turning point of his life. He was disturbed to see the bloodshed and thousands of soldiers killed in the battle. So he gave up violence and took to the path of Buddhism and non-violence.

He became a follower of Lord Buddha and began to follow his teachings. He began ensuring the welfare of the people by making roads, wells and tanks for irrigation, rest houses for travellers and free hospitals for the sick. The national emblem of India has been adopted from Ashoka's pillar at Sarnath.

### Akbar

Akbar was a great Mughal emperor. He ruled India from 1556 to 1605. He worked for the improvement of the country. He did a lot for the welfare of the people by constructing roads with trees on either sides. Rest houses were built and wells were dug for travellers comfort.

Akbar encouraged art, music and literature. He held learned men in high regard. He had many writers, singers and poets in his court. He was a loving king and a great administrator for which he was given the title, 'Akbar the Great.'

### Krishna Deva Rai

Krishna Deva Rai was one of the greatest kings of south India. He ruled about 500 years ago. He was a brave and learned ruler and a great poet. He built many temples, towers, forts and palaces. He was kind to the people of his kingdom and gave them freedom to practise any religion.

## Examine Yourself

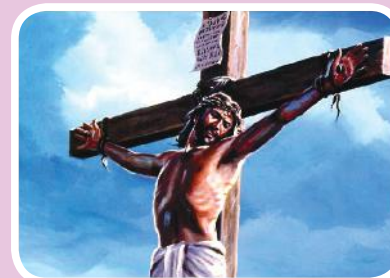
• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. What do you see in the picture?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which religion is this involved with?

\_\_\_\_\_



## Blockbuster

1. What was the contribution of Ramakrishna Paramahansa?

---

---

2. How did Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar contribute to improve the condition of women?

---

---

3. The war of Kalinga was a turning point in the life of king Ashoka. How?

---

---

4. Fill ups :

a. Ramabai Ranade established the Poona Sewa Sadan to work for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

b. Langar is a system of community meal of the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Points to Remember

 *The famous religious leaders of India were Adi Shankaracharya, Swami Dayanand, Swami Vivekananda, Gautam Buddha, Mahavir and Guru Nanak.*

 *The famous social reformers of India are Kabir, Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.*

 *Kings like Akbar, Ashoka and Krishna Deva Rai have worked for the welfare of the people.*

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. Who was the founder of Islam?
2. Who was the founder of Jainism?

### B. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. Swami Vivekananda was a great Indian-

(i) poet  (ii) philosopher  (iii) writer

2. The Sikhs also organise \_\_\_\_\_, a system of community meals.

(i) dinner  (ii) reception  (iii) langar

3. Ramabai Ranade was a well-known social reformer of

(i) Uttar Pradesh  (ii) Maharashtra  (iii) Uttarakhand

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a holy book of the Muslims.

(i) Quran

(ii) Ramayan

(iii) Guru Granth Sahib

### C. Fill in the blanks :

- \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the greatest kings of south India.
- The national emblem of our country has been adopted from \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ramkrishana Paramhansa was the guru of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Homi Jahangir Bhabha was a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Aryabhatta was a \_\_\_\_\_.

### D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False against each statement :

- Akbar was a scientist.
- King Ashoka was a follower of Buddhism.
- Ramabai Ranade was the founder of Poona Sewa Sadan.

### E. Answer the following questions :

- What did Ramakrishna Paramahansa teach people?
- Adi Shankaracharya founded Mathas at four places in India. Name those places.
- What was the greatest contribution of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar?
- Why was Akbar given the title of 'Akbar the great'?
- Name two famous scientists of ancient India.
- What did Akbar do for the welfare of his people?

## Activity

### • Find More

- Choose one famous personality whom you have read about in this chapter.
- Write which qualities you liked most about him or her.
- Find out more about that personality.
- Share your findings with the class.

## Life Skills

- Imagine yourself as a social reformer. What are the three evil practices you would fight against?

# 17

## Rights and Duties

### HIGHLIGHTS

- National Goals
- Fundamental Rights
- Fundamental Duties
- Directive Principles

India got independence from British rule on 15 August 1947. We celebrate this day as **Independence Day**. After attaining independence, the people of India decided to govern themselves. Thus, India became a democratic country. We elect our representatives to run our country through Central Government, State Government and Local bodies. We also frame laws to guide us and our representatives. These rules and regulations are called **laws** and are contained in the written Constitution. The constitution of India came into force on 26 January, 1950, when India became a Republic. We celebrate this day as **Republic Day**. The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution in the world.



People vote for their representatives

### NATIONAL GOALS

Our constitution states our **national goals**. These are democracy, socialism and **secularism**. We need to be patriotic, do hard work, be honest and cooperate with our countrymen to achieve these goals.

**Democracy** is a government of the people, for the people and by the people. The people are powerful in a democratic country. Those, who are over 18 years of age and above, elect their representatives by voting. These representatives sit in the government and work for the welfare of the people.

**Socialism** means that all the people of the country should be treated as equal. There should be no difference between the rich and the poor. There should also be no discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, religion and gender. Everyone should get equal opportunities to grow and prosper.

**Secularism** means treating all religions as equal. India does not have an official religion. Every person can practise the religion of his or her own choice. In India, people are free to follow Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, Jainism, Buddhism and other religions.



People practise the religions of their own choice

Thus, India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic.

### Examine Yourself

• Use the picture to answer the questions :

1. Name the place shown in the picture.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which religion is this picture belongs to?

\_\_\_\_\_



Church

### FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

During the British rule, many rights were taken away from people. Without rights, the people felt oppressed and unhappy. Therefore, after independence, the constitution of India gave certain rights to all the citizens of the country. These are called **Fundamental Rights**. The fundamental Rights are the same and equal for all. They are :



The Supreme Court

- Right to equality
- Right to freedom of speech
- Right to justice
- Right to follow any religion
- Cultural and educational rights



- Right to choose profession
- Right to free and compulsory education

The courts protect the rights of the people. If a person feels that he is denied his rights, he can go to court.

## FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

You have to remember that great men and women have made many sacrifices for the country. So, it is not just enough to say that you love India. To pay our tribute to our freedom fighters and to show that we truly love our country, we need to protect our nation's land, air and water.

Rights and duties go hand in hand. Rights cannot be enjoyed without performing some duties. According to the constitution, all citizens of India have certain duties towards their country. Ten Fundamental duties were included in the constitution in 1976.

The Constitution of India tells us that some of our **Fundamental Duties** are:



Right to education



Protect and improve environment



Respect the National Flag

- To abide by the Constitution.
- To respect the national flag and National Anthem.
- To **cherish** and follow the noble ideals of the national struggle for freedom.
- To **promote** harmony and brotherhood.
- To defend the country and serve the nation.
- To value and care for the rich culture and heritage of the country.
- To protect and improve the environment viz, the forests, rivers, etc.
- To protect public property.
- To develop scientific temper and spirit of inquiry and reform.
- To avoid violence, etc.

## DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

The Constitution also contains some important guidelines for the government to follow. These set of guidelines are called the **Directive Principles**.

Some of these are :

- The Government should help the people to raise their standard of living.
- The Government should provide amenities to all people.
- The Government should provide equal wages for equal work.
- The Government should provide free and compulsory education to all children till 14 years of age.
- The Government should protect the interests of people, who belong to scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes.
- The Government should take care of the welfare of the people of India.



Free education for all

## Points to Remember

- 🌸 Rules and regulations called laws, are contained in the written Constitution.
- 🌸 Our Constitution states that democracy, socialism and secularism are some of our national goals.
- 🌸 The Constitution of India gives Fundamental Rights to all the citizens of the country. These include Right to equality, Right to freedom, Right to justice, Right to follow any religion, Right to free and compulsory education, etc.
- 🌸 Ten Fundamental Duties were included in the Constitution in 1976, some of which are to abide by the Constitution, to respect the National Flag and National Anthem, to defend the country, to protect and improve the environment, etc.
- 🌸 The set of guidelines for the Government that are contained in the Constitution, are called Directive Principles.

## Exercise Time

### A. Oral questions :

1. When do we get independence?
2. When do we celebrate Republic Day?

**B. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- We elect our representatives to run our country. This tells that India is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Democratic country  (ii) Socialist country  (iii) Secular country
- To vote for representatives, one needs to be over \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) 18 years  (ii) 16 years  (iii) 17 years
- Equality is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Fundamental Right  (ii) Fundamental Duty  (iii) National Goal
- Right to free and compulsory education is given for children, who are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Less than 14 years of age   
(ii) more than 14 years of age   
(iii) both (i) and (ii)
- Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Five  (ii) seven  (iii) ten

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

- Our Constitution states our \_\_\_\_\_ goals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ means that all the people should be treated as equal.
- The Government should provide equal \_\_\_\_\_ for equal work.
- \_\_\_\_\_ means all religions are equal.
- The Government should take care of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the people.

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

- It is our fundamental duty to protect public property.
- Socialism means all religions as equal.
- The people are powerful in a democratic country.
- We celebrate 15th August as Republic Day.
- The Government should provide equal wages for equal work.

### E. Match the following :

- |                                       |                           |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The people have the most power     | (i) Secularism            |
| 2. All religions are equal            | (ii) Fundamental Right    |
| 3. Right against exploitation         | (iii) Directive Principle |
| 4. Respect the National Flag          | (iv) Democracy            |
| 5. Provide equal wages for equal work | (v) Fundamental Duty      |

### F. Answer the following questions :

1. What is the Constitution?
2. Explain three national goals of India.
3. Enlist the Fundamental Rights of the people of India.
4. List down any five Fundamental Duties.
5. What are the Directive Principles?

## Activity

- Read the list of Fundamental Duties given in the chapter again. What can you do to perform each of these duties? For example : You can respect the National Anthem by standing every time, it is sung. Write some suggestions in your notebook and share in class.

## Life Skills

---

- There is an organisation next to your school that gives free education to children from poorer sections of society. You come to know that due to the shortage of funds, they are not able to build a library. You have already taken the help of your parents to donate money to the organisation. In what other way you can raise money for this organisation?

## A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Generally, around the world, how many seasons are there in a year?  
(i) four  (ii) five  (iii) three
- India is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ states and \_\_\_\_\_ union territories.  
(i) 31/9  (ii) 28/9  (iii) 29/7
- Where do tourists take rides in Shikaras?  
(i) Bay of Bengal  (ii) Mount Abu  (iii) Dal lake
- Amritsar is the city of \_\_\_\_\_ Temple.  
(i) Silver  (ii) Platium  (iii) Golden
- The loose sand forms \_\_\_\_\_ in a desert.  
(i) Dunes  (ii) Typhoons  (iii) Cyclones
- \_\_\_\_\_ National Park is a major tourist attraction in Madhya Pradesh.  
(i) Gir  (ii) Kanha  (iii) Bandipur
- The British put freedom fighters of India in Cellular Jail located at \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Andaman  (ii) Nicobar  (iii) West Bengal
- \_\_\_\_\_ soil is red in colour.  
(i) Black  (ii) Laterite  (iii) Alluvial

## B. Fill in the blanks :

- India's breadth is \_\_\_\_\_ km from Arunachal Pradesh to Gujarat.
- Uttarakhand was formed in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The plains are located to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Himalayas.
- \_\_\_\_\_, a type of dance-drama, is very popular in Maharashtra.
- The water of river Sutlej has been sent to Rajasthan through \_\_\_\_\_ canal.
- Large deposits of petroleum are extracted from \_\_\_\_\_ near Mumbai.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ plays a major role in our daily lives.
8. The breaking of rocks by agents of erosion, is called \_\_\_\_\_.

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

1. Cutting trees helps in preventing soil erosion.
2. The Southern Coastal Plains is an important physical division of India.
3. Gujarat is also known for its beautiful handicrafts.
4. The Temples of Khajuraho are famous in Madhya Pradesh.
5. Camel's hair are used to make cloth.
6. The capital of West Bengal is Kolkata.
7. Kohima is the capital of Nagaland.
8. Dispur is the capital of Assam.

**D. Match the following :**

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Punjab        | (i) Bhojpuri  |
| 2. Haryana       | (ii) Hindi    |
| 3. Uttar Pradesh | (iii) Punjabi |
| 4. Bihar         | (iv) Bangla   |
| 5. West Bengal   | (v) Haryanvi  |

**E. Answer the following questions :**

1. Why do we wear woollen clothes during winter?
2. Name the things that you will see in Kerala during your visit to the state as a tourist.
3. What do people like to eat in Tamil Nadu?
4. Which are the main cities in the Great Indian desert region?
5. What kinds of food are the people of Punjab fond of?
6. What is the name of capital of Jammu and Kashmir?
7. Name the north-eastern states along with their capitals.
8. Define the terms-weather and climate.

## A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- We must keep the water \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) dirty  (ii) clean  (iii) polluted
- The Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan is related to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) education  (ii) job  (iii) house
- The invention of \_\_\_\_\_ made travelling easier.  
(i) the axe  (ii) the wheel  (iii) steel
- \_\_\_\_\_ were used to send messages in the early days.  
(i) pigeons  (ii) parrots  (iii) crows
- It involves manufacturing goods at home with simple tools and materials.  
(i) Cottage industry   
(ii) Small-scale industry   
(iii) Large-scale industry
- They are found in the forest of the Gir area of Gujarat.  
(i) lion  (ii) elephant  (iii) hippopotamus
- Dispensaries, where sick animals are treated, are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Sanitorium   
(ii) Veterinary dispensary   
(iii) None of the above
- Wheat is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Rabi crop  (ii) Kharif crop  (iii) Both crops

## B. Fill in the blanks :

- Homi Jahangir Bhabha was a \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ phone numbers have a ten digit number.
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are means of water transport.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is used as a fuel.

5. Advancements in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ help countries to use their human resources properly.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of deciduous forest.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ are the most important source of irrigation in India.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of evergreen forest.

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

1. The people are powerful in a democratic country.
2. King Ashoka was a follower of Buddhism.
3. Newspapers are not printed in regional languages.
4. Live programmes are telecasted through satellites.
5. Rainwater is not collected in tanks.
6. We get wool from cow and oxen.
7. India is the most populous country in the world.
8. Petroleum is found deep inside the earth.

**D. Match the following :**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Evergreen  | (i) Sandalwood |
| 2. Deciduous  | (ii) Pine      |
| 3. Thorny     | (iii) Rosewood |
| 4. Tidal      | (iv) Babul     |
| 5. Coniferous | (v) Mangrove   |

**E. Answer the following questions :**

1. List down any five Fundamental Duties.
2. Aadi Shankaracharya founded Mathas at four places in India. Name those places.
3. Which cities in India have metro railway systems?
4. What are multipurpose projects?
5. Name any five wild animals commonly found in India.
6. Explain the terms—food crop and cash crop with examples.
7. How is water useful in our daily life?
8. What are the disadvantages of overpopulation?