

Teacher Manual

Social Studies-4

1. Indian States

Activity Time

- Do it yourself.
- Do it yourself.
- Do it yourself.

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (b) Asia (✓)
- (b) Rajasthan (✓)
- (b) 7 (✓)
- (d) Goa (✓)
- (b) Sri Lanka (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

- India is the **seventh** largest country in the world in terms of area.
- India's neighbours on the north-west are **Afghanistan** and **Pakistan**.
- To the south of the Indian peninsula lies the **Indian** Ocean.
- India has **29** states and **7** union territories.
- In spite of the differences, all Indians are united by the love they have for their **country**.

C. Answer these questions:

- Russia
 - China
 - Canada
 - USA
 - Brazil
 - Australia
- Indian Ocean
 - Arabian Sea
 - Bay of Bengal
- Five of India's neighbouring countries are:
 - Nepal
 - Bangladesh
 - Pakistan
 - Bhutan
 - Sri Lanka
- A Union Territory is a part of the country which is governed by the Central Government. A State is governed by itself in unison with the Central Government.
- There are 7 Union Territories in India. Their names are:
 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - Chandigarh
 - Dadra & Nagar Haveli
 - Lakshadweep
 - Puducherry
 - Daman and Diu
 - NCT of Delhi

2. Indian Agriculture

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- b) Kharif
- (a) Maize
- (b) Jute
- (b) Kerala
- (a) Tea

B. Fill in the blanks:

- Rabi season starts in the month of **October**.
- Cotton** and **Jute** are important fibre crops.
- Cotton** is known as the king of fibres.
- Oilseeds** are main sources of cooking oil.
- Mango** is called the king of fruits.

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

- [F]
- [T]
- [F]
- [F]
- [T]

D. Match the following:

Column A

- Spice
- Rice
- Tea
- Coffee
- Cotton

Column B

- Kerala
- Kharif
- Assam
- Karnataka
- Maharashtra

E. Answer these questions:

- Due to use of new scientific techniques, better means of irrigation, improved variety of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides there was phenomenal increase in agricultural production, especially wheat production. Between the period 1967 to 1983, food production increased three times. This period was known as Green Revolution.
- Difference between Kharif and Rabi crops is as follows:
Rabi Crops : These crops are grown in winter season. They are harvested in March. Wheat, Gram, Barley, Oilseeds like Mustard, Radish, Peas are some of Rabi crops.

Kharif Crops : These crops are grown in summer season. They are harvested at the end of monsoon season. Rice, Millets, Jute, Maize, Cotton, Pumpkin, Brinjal, Bajra are some of Kharif crops.

3. Cash Crops are grown to sell them in the market and earn money. Sugarcane, jute, oilseeds, cotton, rubber, tea, coffee, coconut and spices are main cash crops.
4. Cotton requires moderate rainfall and warm temperature to grow. Cotton grows well in black soil. Gujarat and Maharashtra produce good cotton crop. Cotton is known as 'King of Fibres'.
5. Our country is a great producer of fruits. It ranks second in the world after Brazil in fruit production. The practice of growing flowers, fruits and vegetables is known as horticulture. Mango, king of fruits, is a delicacy of India. It is widely grown.

Activity

A. Do it yourself.

3. Soils of India

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) uppermost layer
2. (b) Alluvial soil
3. (b) holding

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Desert soil least fertile.
2. Red Soil is red in colour because of the presence of iron.
3. Mountain soil contains gravel and stones of organic matter and humus.

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

1. [T]
2. [T]
3. [F]

D. Answer these questions:

1. Humus is the remains of dead plants and animals mixed with the soil to increase its fertility.
2. The name of most fertile soil is Alluvial Soil. Northern Plains are made up of very fertile soil called Alluvial soil. This soil is brought down in the form of fine silt and sand from rivers that flow in Northern mountains. So, a large variety of crops are grown here.
3. Lava Rocks causes the formation of black soil. It is also called Black Lava Soil. It is

black because of presence of iron and lime. It has the longest water holding capacity.

4. Soil is an important natural resource because all living beings depend on soil to obtain their food. Without it, growth of plants is impossible. It is the uppermost layer of the earth.
5. Soil is formed on the earth by the breaking up of rocks and decayed organic materials. These pieces are further broken down into smaller pieces. These pieces are further broken down into sand and silt. This is carried to different places by running water and wind. The formation of soil is a very slow process. It takes thousands of years to develop a very thin layer of soil.
6. The benefits of Alluvial Soil are:
 1. Alluvial soil is very fertile.
 2. Alluvial soil is extremely good for growing a variety of crops such as rice, wheat, jute, sugarcane, pulses, oil seeds and millets.
 3. The silt which rivers bring with them in large quantities is mineral rich.
7. Laterite soil is good for growing tea and coffee because it is red in colour due to presence of Iron.

Activity:

Read the clues and find the names of the soils:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Alluvial soil | 2. Mountain Soil |
| 3. Black Soil | 4. Laterite Soil |
| 5. Desert Soil | |

4. Important Cities

Think and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. (b) Yamuna | 2. (b) Indraprastha |
| 3. (c) Bombay | 4. (b) Bollywood |
| 5. (c) Madras | |

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. New Delhi is the capital of India.
2. The Prime Minister hoists the National Flag at Red Fort.
3. The Elephanta Caves are about ten kilometers away from Gateway of India.
4. Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu.
5. Public services are looked after by Municipalities.

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

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. [T] | 2. [T] | 3. [F] |
| 4. [F] | 5. [F] | 6. [T] |

D. Match the following:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Rashtrapati Bhawan | (c) Mughal Garden |
| 2. Qutub Minar | (d) Delhi |
| 3. Popular snacks of Mumbai | (b) Pani Puri and Bhel Puri |
| 4. Famous beaches of Mumbai | (a) Juhu and Chaupati |
| 5. Marine Drive | (e) Queen's Necklace |

E. Answer these questions:

- The official name of Delhi is National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- Some tourist spots in Delhi are:
 - Mughal Garden
 - Rashtrapati Bhawan
 - Parliament House
 - Red Fort
 - Jantar Mantar
 - Qutub Minar
 - Lodi Gardens
 - India Gate
 - Raj Ghat
 - Shanker's International Doll Museum
 - Zoo
 - Dilli Haat
 - Humayun's Tomb
 - Jama Masjid
- The famous industries of Mumbai are:
 - Cloth Mills and Industries
 - Oil Mills and Industries
 - Chemical Industries
 - Medicines
 - Electronic Goods
 - Sugar Industries
 - Textile Industries
 - Bollywood
- The city of Mumbai lies on the western coast of India. It faces the Arabian Sea. Therefore, the climate of Mumbai is neither too hot nor too cold. It gets heavy rain during the monsoon. It is not very cold during winter.
- Four tourist spots in Kolkata are:
 - Alipur Zoo, Rabindra Sarovar
 - Belur Math, Science City
 - Victoria Memorial
 - Fort William
- Important places to visit in Kolkata are:
 - Belur Math

- Science City
- Victoria Memorial
- Fort William
- Alipur Zoo
- Rabindra Sarovar

- Since Chennai is situated along the south-eastern coast of India facing the Bay of Bengal, the climate of Chennai is warm all over the year. There is no distinct winter season. The cool breeze of the sea is pleasant here. And most of the rainfall is in the months of December to February.

Activity

A. Find out and write the names of the following:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Arvind Kejriwal | 2. Anil Baisai |
| 3. Ganesh Chaturthi | 4. Durga Puja |

B. Do it yourself.

5. India – Its Forests and Wildlife

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 1. (a) plastics | (✓) |
| 2. (c) evergreen tree | (✓) |
| 3. (a) Gujarat | (✓) |
| 4. (d) tigers | (✓) |
| 5. (b)(c) one-fourth | (✓) |

B. Write T for a true statement and F for a false one:

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. [T] | 2. [T] | 3. [F] |
| 4. [F] | 5. [F] | |

C. Match the tree with the forest in which it grows best:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Sundari | (e) Marshy forest |
| 2. Rosewood | (b) Evergreen forest |
| 3. Keekar | (c) Thorny forest |
| 4. Sheesham | (d) Deciduous Forest |
| 5. Pine | (a) Coniferous forest |

D. Fill in the blanks:

- The trees in the coniferous forests bear **cones**.
- The **Sundari** tree is found in the **Sundarbans**.
- Sundarlal Bahuguna is the leader of the **Chipko Movement**.
- The wood of the trees in the **Evergreen** forests is hard and valuable.

E. Give short answers:

1. The other name of deciduous forests is Monsoon Forests.
2. The wood of Sundari tree is used as timber.
3. Trees of Chir, Deodar, Fir and Spruce bear cones.
4. (i) Sundarbans Tiger Reserve, West Bengal
(ii) Kaziranga National Park, Assam

F. Answer these questions:

1. A forest is a large area of land covered with naturally grown trees and plants. A forest is full of many small and big wild animals.

Forests are useful to us in the following ways:

- (i) We get many things from forests such as timber, fire-wood, pulp, lac, resins, gum, herbs, grasses and leaves.
 - (ii) They give us timber which is used for building houses, tools, furniture and railway sleepers.
 - (iii) Paper is made from wood pulp.
 - (iv) Roots of trees hold soil in their place.
 - (v) Trees give us oxygen.
 - (vi) Forests control floods and thus prevent soil erosion.
 - (vii) Forests keep the air fresh and cool the atmosphere.
 - (viii) Forests provide shelter to wild animals.
 - (ix) Forests help cause rainfall.
2. The main difference between evergreen trees and deciduous trees is as follows:

(i) Evergreen Trees:

Evergreen Trees remain green throughout the year. Trees are all and do not shed leaves at the same time. Trees form a broad canopy at the top. Wood is hard and valuable. Ebony, Mahogany and Rosewood are examples. They are found in warm areas with plenty of rainfall. They are found in Western Ghats and in north-eastern states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tripura.

(ii) Deciduous Trees:

These are also called Monsoon Forests. Trees shed their leaves in dry season for about 6 – 8 weeks. Teak, Sal, Shisham, Sandalwood, Semul, Bamboo, etc. are examples. They are found along foothills of Himalayan mountains, north-eastern states and wetter areas of Southern plateaus.

3. Mountain Forests are also called Coniferous Forests. They are found in higher Himalayan mountains and parts of Nilgiri Hills. Trees are tall and pointed and have needle-shaped leaves. Trees bear cones.

Trees that grow in these forests are:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (i) Chir | (ii) Deodar |
| (iii) Fir | (iv) Spruce |

The pulp of these trees is used for making paper. Trees also yield resin and turpentine oil.

4. In 1974, the villagers in the hills of Uttarakhand thought of a unique way to prevent the cutting down of trees. They put their arms around the trees and when the tree-cutters came to cut them, they would not leave the trees till they left. This was called the Chipko Movement. The leaders of this movement are Sunderlal Bahuguna, Chandi Prasad Bhatt and Gaura Devi.
5. Government has set up National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries to save wildlife. Cutting of trees and killing of wildlife in these forests is not permitted.
6. Four wildlife sanctuaries of our country are:
(i) Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand
(ii) Sundarbans Tiger Reserve, West Bengal
(iii) Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh
(iv) Gir National Park, Gujarat

Activity Time

- A. 1. Assam : Kaziranga National Park
2. Assam : Bura Chapori Wildlife Sanctuary
3. Odisha : Chilika Lake Bird Sanctuary
4. Madhya Pradesh : Kanha National Park
5. Rajasthan : Keoladeo National Park
6. Rajasthan : Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary
7. West Bengal: Sundarbans Tiger Reserve, West Bengal
8. Kerala : Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary
- B. Timber, fire-wood, pulp, lac, resins, gum, herbs, grasses and leaves, furniture, railway sleepers, Paper, wood pulp, oxygen, cool atmosphere, shelter to animals, rainfall, etc.

6. India – Its Mineral Resources

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (d) coal (✓)
2. (d) iron (✓)
3. (a) plastics (✓)
4. (a) coal (✓)
5. (c) petroleum (✓)
6. (b) Haryana (✓)

B. Write examples for each of the following:

1. Two coal mines:
 - (i) Korba Coalfield, Korba District, Chhatisgarh
 - (ii) Singareni Collieries, Bhadradi District, Telangana
2. Two oil reserves:
 - (i) Digboi, Assam
 - (ii) Mangalore, Vishakhapatnam
3. Two alternative sources of energy:
 - (i) Solar Energy
 - (ii) Hydro-electric Power Energy
4. Two metallic minerals:
 - (i) Gold
 - (ii) Copper
5. Two non-metallic minerals:
 - (i) Coal
 - (ii) Limestone

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. Digging out minerals from the surface of the earth is called mining.
2. Minerals from which metals are obtained are called Ores.
3. Electric wires in our homes are made of metals.
4. Coal is formed from the remains of plants that died millions of years ago.
5. An area with many oil wells is called an Oilfield.

D. Write short answers:

1. (i) Digboi, Assam
(ii) Mumbai High, Mumbai
2. Since pure iron is rather soft, it is usually used in the form of steel. Iron ore is converted into and then into steel in steel plants.
3. Digging out minerals from the surface of the earth is called mining.
4. Copper metal is used for making electric wires.
5. Bauxite metal is used for making aluminium.

E. Answer these questions:

1. Minerals are divided into two groups as follows:

Metals

- (i) Iron
- (ii) Copper
- (iii) Gold
- (iv) Silver
- (v) Nickel

Non-Metals

- (i) Coal
- (ii) Limestone
- (iii) Petroleum
- (iv) Paraffin Wax

2. Minerals from which metals are obtained are called Mineral Ore.

3. Three fossil fuels are:

- (i) Coal
- (ii) Petroleum
- (iii) Natural Gas

Fossil fuels are used for petrol, kerosene, diesel, LPG gas, paraffin wax and many other things.

4. Major oil refineries in India are located in:

- (i) Mumbai
- (ii) Chennai
- (iii) Kochi
- (iv) Vadinar
- (iv) Jamnagar
- (v) Mumbai High

5. Manganese is found in India in Karnataka, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Goa.

6. We should conserve energy because they take millions of years to form. They will not last forever. Once used, they will get exhausted. They are called non-renewable sources of energy. Therefore, we must be very careful while using our mineral wealth. There are some other sources of energy which are renewable such as Sun's Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Water Energy, etc. We should use more of these sources. We should try our best to reduce our dependency on coal and mineral oils.

Activity Time

- A. Do it yourself.
- B. Write the uses of the following minerals.

Mineral	Uses
1. Oil	: Cooking, Fuel

2. Gold : Jewellery, Ornaments
3. Iron : Machinery, utensils, pots, construction
4. Coal : Railways, cooking fuel
5. Manganese : Making steel and various other alloys

7. The Northern Mountains of India

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (a) Nepal 2. (b) three
3. (c) Deodar 4. (b) Shivalik
5. (a) Uttarakhand 6. (c) West Bengal

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Himalayas and Karakoram mountain ranges are in Northern part of India.
2. Bachhendri Pal was the first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest.
3. Kanchenjunga and Annapurna are highest peaks in the Himadri ranges.
4. The average height of the Shivalik ranges is about 1500 metres.
5. Jammu & Kashmir is the most beautiful state of our country.
6. Small pots with burning coal are known as Kangris.
7. People live in Silt houses to get protected from snakes and rains.

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

1. [T] 2. [T] 3. [F]
4. [T] 5. [F]

D. Match the following:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. House boats and Shikaras | (b) Dal and Wular |
| 2. Kullu and Manali | (c) Himachal Pradesh |
| 3. Darjeeling | (d) West Bengal |
| 4. Manipur | (a) Imphal |

E. Answer these questions:

1. The two persons who climbed Mount Everest for the first time are:
 1. Tenjing Norgay
 2. Edmund Hillary
2. The rivers that originate from the northern glacier are:
 1. Ganga River
 2. Yamuna River

3. Indus River

4. Brahmaputra

3. The hill stations of Himachal Pradesh are:

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Shimla | 2. Dalhousie |
| 3. Kullu | 4. Manali |

4. The Purvanchal ranges are not very high. They are located in the North-east and covered with thick jungles. They have fast running streams and dense forests. Some of the hills in this range are Garo Khasi, Naintiya, Naga, Mizo and Patkai Hills.
5. The people in Kashmir work in fields during the summer season. As it is very cold in winters, they make wooden handicrafts and paper mache at home. The carpets and shawls of Kashmir are very famous.

Activity

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Do it yourself. | B. Do it yourself. |
|--------------------|--------------------|

8. The Northern Plains

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (b) Rajasthan (✓)
2. (b) Satluj River (✓)
3. (a) Padma (✓)
4. (c) Brahmaputra (✓)
5. (b) Rajasthan (✓)
6. (b) Durga Puja (✓)

B. Write T for true statement and F for false a false one:

1. [T] 2. [T] 3. [T]
4. [F] 5. [T] 6. [F]

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Northern Plains extend over 2500 km in length from Punjab in the west to the Assam in the east.
2. The Northern Plains are made up of very fertile soil called the Alluvial soil.
3. The Ganga and the Yamuna met at Allahabad and this place is known as Sangam.
4. The Hugli flows through Kolkata and Padma flows through Bangladesh.
5. The major states in the Satluj basin are Punjab and Haryana.
6. Chandigarh is the capital of Haryana.

D. Answer these questions:

1. The Northern Plains are made up of a very fertile soil called the Alluvial Soil. This soil is

brought down in the form of fine silt and sand from the rivers that flow in the Northern mountains. Therefore, a large variety of crops are grown here.

2. A River Basin is an area watered by a river and its tributaries. The Northern Plains are divided into three river basins. Following River Basins make up the Northern Plains:
 - (i) The Ganga Basin
 - (ii) The Brahmaputra Basin
 - (iii) The Satluj Basin
3.

(i) Punjab	(ii) Haryana
(iii) Uttar Pradesh	(iv) Bihar
(v) West Bengal	(vi) Parts of Assam
4.

(a) West Bengal	:	Bangla
(b) Assam	:	Assamese
(c) Uttar Pradesh	:	Hindi and Urdu
5.

(i) Holi	(ii) Dussehra
(iii) Diwali	(iv) Eid
(v) Christmas	
6. New Delhi is the capital of India. The offices of the President and Prime Minister of India and all Central Government offices are located in New Delhi. People from all states of India live in Delhi. It has many famous monuments such as Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Qutub Minar, India Gate, Lotus Temple, Gurudwara, Sisganj, Akshardham Temple and Jantar Mantar. All major Indian festivals are celebrated here.
7.

(i) Agriculture
(ii) Automobile
(iii) Textile
(iv) Factories and Industries

Activity Time

- A.
 1. PADMA
 2. BRAHMAPUTRA
 3. BEAS
 4. BETWA
 5. SATLUJ
 6. YAMUNA
 7. GANGA
 8. RAVI
- B. Do it yourself.

9. The Great Indian Desert

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (c) Haryana 2. (a) Oases
3. (c) Cactus 4. (b) animal rearing

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Great Indian Desert is also known as Thar Desert.
2. Small hills of sand are called Dunes.
3. People grow crops like Jowar, Bajra and Wheat.
4. Camel is known as the Ship of the Desert.
5. The Forts and Palaces built by Rajput kings add beauty in the region.

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

1. [F] 2. [T] 3. [F] 4. [F]

D. Name these:

1. Camels, Goats, Sheep, Cattle
2. Colourful dresses, Dhoti-Kurta, Turban, Ghagra-Choli, Odhni
3. Teej, Holi, Diwali, Dussehra, Gangaur and Eid.

E. Answer these questions:

1. The region having deserts towards the west of Aravalli Hills in Rajasthan is called Great Indian Desert or Thar Desert. It is located in the west of the Northern Plains of India. It extends from Rann of Katch in Gujarat to the borders of Haryana.
2. Small hills of sand are called Sand Dunes. The dry and hot winds carry lots of sand with them. The winds change the position of sand dunes. These winds are called Sand Storm.
3. Since there is always a shortage of water in deserts, the Government is trying to solve this problem. The Rajasthan Canal or Indira Gandhi canal has been built to bring water from Satluj River. As a result of this, farmers can now grow different kinds of crops like Jowar, Bajra and Wheat.
4. People lead a very hard life in deserts. Their main occupation is animal rearing. Animals such as goats, sheep, cattle and camels are reared. People have to move from one place to another in search of food. Such people are called Nomads or Banjaras. Their caravan is called 'Tanda'. They lived on milk and other products. They also exchange wool, ghee, etc. for grain, cloth, utensils, etc.
5. The houses in deserts have small windows, flat roofs and thick walls. Houses have underground water tanks to store water.

6. Camel is known as the Ship of Desert. It is a very useful animal in deserts. People use camels for travelling and pulling carts. It provides milk, hair to make clothes and skin to make tents. It is also useful for ploughing fields and drawing water from wells.

Activity

A. Do it yourself. B. Do it yourself.

C. Read the clues and write its name.

1. Camel
2. Dunes
3. Rajasthan Canal
4. Udaipur

10. Major Rivers of India

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (a) Ganga
2. (c) Narmada
3. (a) Krishna
4. (b) Brahmaputra

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Taj Mahal is situated on the banks of the river Yamuna.
2. The Ganga originates from Gangotri in Himalayas.
3. The total length of the river Yamuna is 1376 km.
4. Narmada River originates from Narmada Kund, Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh.
5. River Kaveri originates in Brahmagiri Hills in Kodagu.
6. The length of river Kaveri is approximately 760 km.

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

1. [T]
2. [T]
3. [T]
4. [T]
5. [F]

D. Match the following:

Column A

1. Sorrow of Odisha
2. Life-line of Madhya Pradesh
3. World's largest delta.
4. Angsy Glacier
5. Oldest River in India.

Column B

- (d) Mahanadi
- (a) Narmada
- (e) Sundarban
- (b) Brahmaputra
- (c) Krishna

E. Answer these questions:

1. River is a natural stream of water and moves in one general direction. It flows towards a sea, lake, etc. Rivers flow from a higher point to a lower point and it also collects water from

some other streams many times. The characteristics of rivers are dependent on climate. Perennial rivers have a continuous flow of water throughout the year. Non-perennial rivers have no flow of water for at least a part of year. Most rivers originating from Himalayas are perennial rivers. Almost all rivers of southern India are non-perennial.

2. Difference between perennial and non-perennial rivers are as follows:

Perennial River : Perennial Rivers have a continuous flow of water throughout the year. Most rivers originating from Himalayas are perennial rivers.

Non-perennial River : Non-perennial Rivers have no flow of water for at least a part of year. Almost all rivers of southern India are non-perennial.

3. Tributaries of River Yamuna are:

1. Chambal River
2. Betwa River
3. Tons River
4. Hindon River

4. Indus River is historically famous in Asia. It originates from Tibetan Plateau and then flows through the Laddakh. It then enters Pakistan and finally pours into Arabian Sea after travelling a distance of 3180 km. Besides India, Indus River also passes through China and Pakistan.

5. River Krishna originates in Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar at an elevation of about 1300 metres, in the state of Maharashtra. Krishna River is around 1290 km in length. It flows through states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh before merging into Bay of Bengal at Hamasaladevi in Andhra Pradesh.

6. The cities situated on the bank of Mahanadi River are:

1. Cuttack
2. Sonapur
3. Sambalpur

Activity

A. Do it yourself. B. Do it yourself.

11. The Coastal Plains And the Islands

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (d) Trading and Farming
2. (b) Goa
3. (d) Kanyakumari
4. (a) Kerala

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Mahanadi River is the main source of water in Coastal Plains of Odisha.
2. Freedom fighters were kept in the Cellular jail.
3. The Lakshadweep Islands is in the Arabian Sea.
4. Puducherry was a French colony in the past.
5. Port Blair is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

C. Write 'True' or 'False':

1. [T]
2. [F]
3. [T]
4. [T]
5. [F]

D. Answer these questions:

1. Lakshadweep is a Union Territory.
2. The St-Xavier Church is situated in Goa.
3. The most literate state in India is Kerala.
4. Western coastal plain stretches from Gujarat to Kerala.
5. The special thing about Maharashtra is that business capital of India 'Mumbai' is here. The Konkan coast is the main part of Maharashtra. India's largest seaport and airport are located here.
6. Andaman and Nicobar Islands is in the Bay of Bengal.
7. Bombay High is the region of seabed of Konkan Coast. It is famous for very big deposits of Petroleum.
8. The dress of men and women in Kerala is Lungi called Mundu and shirt. The women wear blouse and saree.
9. Agriculture is the major occupation of Odisha. About 76% of total working population is engaged with agriculture and agriculture related industries.

The list of main occupations in Odisha is as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture | 2. Forest based husbandry |
| 3. Minerals | 4. Cement |
| 5. Paper | 6. Sugar |
| 7. Fertilizer | 8. Iron and Steel |
| 9. Handloom | 10. Information and Technology. |

Activity:

Read the clues and write their names:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1) Light House | 2) Kanyakumari |
| 3) Gir National Park | 4) Panaji |
| 5) Kerala | 6) Fishing |

12. India: Its Rich Heritage

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (c) Maithili (✓)
2. (a) Sindhi (✓)
(c) Kashmiri (✓)
(d) Urdu (✓)
3. (d) Gujarat (✓)
4. (d) Buddha (✓)
5. (a) British (✓)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Two main types of dance and music in India are Folk dance & Classical dance and Hindustani Music & Carnatic Music.
2. The official language of India is Hindi.
3. We can see the cave paintings at Bhimbetka near Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh.
4. The two main styles of classical music in India are Hindustani Music and Carnatic Music.
5. Ashoka and his successors built the beautiful Stupas at Sanchi and Sarnath.

C. Write short answers:

1. Hindi was chosen as the National Language of India because it was spoken and understood by a large number of people.
2. The women of Assam wear Mekhla – Chador. The Mekhla is wrapped like a lungi and the chador is draped separately to cover the upper body.
3. Miniature Paintings became popular in the Mughal period.
4. Two examples of Mughal architecture are:
(i) Taj Mahal (ii) Red Fort
5. The harvest festival of Tamil Nadu is Pongal.

D. Answer these questions:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Assamese | 2. Bengali |
| 3. Bodo | 4. Dogri |
| 5. Gujarati | 6. Hindi |
| 7. Kannada | 8. Kashmiri |
| 9. Konkani | 10. Maithili |
| 11. Malayalam | 12. Manipuri |

13. Marathi 14. Nepali
 15. Odiya 16. Punjabi
 17. Sanskrit 18. Santhali
 19. Sindhi 20. Tamil
 21. Telugu 22. Urdu
2. Hindi is written from left to right.
Urdu is written from right to left.
 3. **Folk Dances:**
Folk Dances are common on special occasions like festivals, weddings, birth of a child, sowing and harvesting of crops, etc. These are generally performed in groups. Some of India's folk dances are: Bhangra (Punjab), Ghoomar (Rajasthan), Bihu (Assam), Garba (Gujarat). The tribal dances in eastern and north-eastern states of India are also popular.
Classical Dances:
Classical Dance forms have their origin in temples as they began as a form of worship in temples. The themes for these dances are taken from our rich mythological traditions. Classical Dances were also performed for kings and rulers. Most of the states have their typical Classical Dance forms such as Bharatnatyam (Tamil Nadu), Kathak (Uttar Pradesh), Kathakali (Kerala), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh), Manipuri (Manipur), Mohiniattam (Kerala), Odissi (Odisha).
 4. Some examples of our architectural traditions are:
 - (i) Buddhism - Stupas.
 - (ii) Ashoka - Stupas at Sanchi and Sarnath
 - (iii) Artistic Work- Madurai, Thanjavur, Halebid, Belur, Dilwara, Ranakpur, Khajuraho, Puri, Konark, Kailash Temple at Ellora.
 - (iv) Mughals - Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Humayun's Tomb.
 - (v) British - Victoria Memorial - Kolkata, Rashtrapati Bhawan and Parliament House - Delhi.
 - (vi) Modern - Bahai Temple - New Delhi, Vidhan Sabha - Bengaluru, Akshardham Temples - Delhi, Gandhinagar, Assembly House - Mumbai.
 5. The painting at the Ajanta Caves depict the scenes from the life of Lord Buddha.

Activity Time

- A. Do it yourself.

13. Human Resources

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (c) people 2. (b) seventh
3. (c) poor 4. (a) migrants

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Education is the main tool to develop human beings.
2. India is on the path of progress after freedom.
3. The total population of India is more than 12 billion (120 crores).
4. The most populous state in India is Uttar Pradesh.

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

1. [T] 2. [F]
3. [T] 4. [F]

D. Answer these questions:

1. A person can serve its society by attaining proper education and acquiring special training/specialization in a particular field.
2. The main problem in India is poverty because of growing population. Half of total population of India is poor. Lack of proper education is the root cause.
3. Two reasons for poverty in India are:
 1. Growing population
 2. Uneven distribution of wealth.
4. Migrants are those people who come to towns and cities in search of work. They come to town and cities because of continuous poverty and crop failures in villages. Most of them do not find suitable and regular job for themselves and work as daily wagers.

Activity:

A. Write a short essay on the problem of poverty in India.

The problem of poverty in India is because of the following reasons:

1. Growing population. Half of total population of India is poor.
2. Poverty is unavailability of fixed income for want of suitable land, job, opportunity and education.
3. Lack of proper education is the root cause.
4. Uneven distribution of wealth.

Government of India has taken many steps to control the problem of poverty which are as under:

1. Several schemes have been launched to provide work to the poor.
2. Houses and lands are given.
3. Free education is being provided to poor children.
4. Easy loans are made available from Banks.
5. People are encouraged to have small families.

B. Do it yourself.

14. Our Rights and Duties

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (a) Republic Day (✓)
2. (a) Secularism (✓)
3. (a) President (✓)

B. Match the columns:

1. We can practice any religion
(c) Directive Principles
2. We must respect the National Flag
(a) Fundamental Duty
3. All children should get education
(b) Fundamental Right

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. Our Constitution was adopted on 26th January, 1950.
2. The set of rules according to which our Government runs is called Constitution.
3. Every citizen of India has fundamental rights.
4. Constitution gives guidelines to the State Government for the welfare of the citizens.
5. In India, there are many political parties.
6. The voting is by secret ballot.

D. Write short answers:

1. The set of rules, based on which the government runs, is known as Constitution.
2. Our Constitution was accepted on 26th January, 1950.
3. The importance of voting is that any citizen can vote and choose the candidate of his/her choice.
4. Meaning of Democracy and Republic is as follows:

Democracy : It means a form of government where every person above the age of 18 years has the right to vote. The people choose the representatives who form and run the government.

Republic : It means that the head of State is an elected person. India is headed by an elected President, unlike Britain whose head of the State is a hereditary Monarch.

E. Answer these questions:

1. Some of Fundamental Rights given to us by Constitution are:
 - (i) Right to Equality
 - (ii) Right to follow any religion
 - (iii) Right to freedom of speech
 - (iv) Right to justice
 - (v) Right to choose our profession
 - (vi) Right to live and travel anywhere in the country
 - (vii) Right to information
 - (viii) Right to free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14.
2. Four Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Constitution are:
 - (i) We must follow the rules laid down by the Constitution.
 - (ii) We must honour the National Flag and National Anthem.
 - (iii) We must help to keep our country united.
 - (iv) We must defend our country at the time of danger.
3. Three Directive Principles are:
 - (i) To provide proper living conditions for all citizens.
 - (ii) To provide work for everyone.
 - (iii) To ensure that some people do not become rich by exploiting others.
4. The function of Election Commission is as follows:
 - (i) To conduct free, fair and impartial elections.
 - (ii) To provide voter ID Card to its legitimate citizens.

Activity Time

Do it yourself.

16. Responsibilities of A Good Citizen

Oral Skills

Do it yourself

Writing Skills

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (c) Train
2. (a) Your house
3. (c) both
4. (c) Archaeological Survey of India

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. It is one of our fundamental duties to protect public property.
2. Monuments are the heritage of all Indians.
3. Roads, parks and post offices are all examples of public property.
4. Archaeological Survey of India too finds it difficult to prevent people from scribbling or writing on monuments.

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

1. [T] 2. [T] 3. [T] 4. [T]

D. Answer these questions:

1. Difference between private and public property is as follows:
Private Property : The property owned by a person or his family is called Private Property. The owner of a private property has right over it. The protection of a private property is owner's responsibility. Our belongings like our books, clothes or houses come under private property.
Public Property : The property owned by public in general is called Public Property. Every citizen has a right over it. The protection of a public property is every citizen's responsibility. Buses, trains, roads, parks and hospitals belong to each of us.
2. What is public property?
The property owned by public in general is called Public Property. Every citizen has a right over it. The protection of a public property is every citizen's responsibility. Buses, trains, roads, parks and hospitals belong to each of us.

3. The property owned by public in general such as Buses, trains, roads, parks and hospitals belong to each of us. Every citizen has a right over it. The protection of a public property is every citizen's responsibility. It is one of our fundamental duties to protect public property. If there is a damage to public property, the entire nation suffers for it.
4. There may be private schools or government schools. A school belongs to all the students and people in the school. Everyone should be careful about school property. Therefore, it is our duty to protect school property.
5. Causing damage to a public property is our own loss because public property belongs to us all. For example, buses, trains, roads, parks and hospitals belong to each of us. If any damage is caused to any of them, it will affect all of us.
6. We should not write or scribble anything on monuments because they are our precious heritage. We have no right to deface and dirty them. It is our duty as responsible citizens to protect these monuments. Every year thousands of tourists visit these monuments.

Activity

A. Do it yourself.

B. Unscramble the letters and write the correct words:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. PRIVATE | 2. PUBLIC |
| 3. HERITAGE | 4. MONUMENTS |
| 5. RESPONSIBLE | 6. CITIZEN |