

6. By the invention of wheel, it is easy for them to make pots and carry heavy loads from one place to another.

Social Study-4

1. INDIA : A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY

Walkthrough

1. Pakistan 2. Afghanistan 3. Nepal 4. Bhutan 5. China 6. Myanmar
7. Bangladesh

Show Your Learning

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c)

B. 1. peninsula 2. 28 States 3. Kashmir 4. Meghalaya 5. Aizawl

C. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (d)

D. 1. The southern part of India is a peninsula. 2. Arabian sea. 3. The Indian Union today consists of 28 States and 8 Union Territories including the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi. 4. Rajasthan is the largest state and Goa is the smallest state of India. 5. New Delhi is the capital of India, where all the important offices of the Government of India are located.

E. 1. From Kashmir to Kanyakumari, our country, India is about 3,214 km long and from Gujarat in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east, it is about 2,933 km. 2. Five neighbouring countries of India are : Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, China and Bangladesh. 3. The landforms of India differ from place to place. It has high snow covered mountains, large fertile plains, desert, a large plateau, rivers, waterfalls, sea coasts and Islands. On the basis of landforms, India is divided into five natural regions : (i) The Northern Mountains. (ii) The Western Desert. (iii) The Southern Plateau or The Peninsular Plateau. (iv) The Northern Plains. (v) The Coastal Plains and the Islands. 4. The seven states in north-eastern India are called the Seven Sisters. These are Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura. 5. There are eight Union Territories in India. They are : Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Puducherry, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh.

2. THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

Walkthrough

- Arunima Sinha • Premlata Agarwal • Anshu Jamsenpa

Show Your Learning

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (c)**
- B. 1. phiran 2. Uttarakhand 3. Sikkim 4. Durga puja 5. Manipuri 6. Nagas**
- C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F**
- D. 1.** The word "Himalaya" means "the abode of snow". **2.** The three parallel ranges of Himalayas are : (i) The Greater Himalayas or Himadri, (ii) The Lesser Himalayas or Himachal, (iii) The Outer Himalayas or Siwalik. **3.** Important peaks in the Himalayas are the, Mount Everest (8,848.86m), Kanchenjunga (8,586m), Nanda Devi (7,816m), Dhaulagiri (8,167m), Nanga Parbat (8126m) and Makalu (8481m) and Annapurna (8091m). **4.** Hill stations such as : Shimla, Kullu, Mussoorie, Nainital and Darjeeling are situated in its lower slopes. **5.** Srinagar is the capital in the summer and Jammu in the winter season of Jammu and Kashmir. **6.** Western Himalayas, Central Himalayas, Eastern Himalayas.
- E. 1.** The Himalayas mountain ranges are like a huge wall along with northern boundary of India. They form a natural border between India and China. Nepal and Bhutan are the two countries which lie completely in the Himalayan region. The Himalayas stretch over a distance of about 2,500 km as a long curve from Jammu and Kashmir in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east. **2.** These mountains are covered with thick forests of pine, deodar, oak and fir trees. Many beautiful valleys and hill stations such as Shimla, Kullu, Mussoorie, Nainital and Darjeeling are situated in its lower slopes. **3.** In north-east are the Purvanchal Ranges. These are not very high and covered with thick forests. The Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Naga, Lushai and Mizo hills together form the Purvanchal. This region gets heavy rainfall during the monsoon season. **4.** The people of Jammu and Kashmir are known as 'Kashmiris'. They speak Kashmiri, Dogri, Ladakhi and Urdu. Men and women wear a long cloak called phiran. They use kangri to keep themselves warm during winters. People drink a special kind of tea known as kehwa. Their staple food is rice. People of Jammu and Kashmir are

very good at handicrafts. **5. Importance of The Himalayas :**
(i) The Himalayas act as a natural barrier for our country in the north. (ii) They check the monsoon coming from South and cause heavy rainfall. (iii) Forests of the Himalayas provide valuable wood and herbs. (iv) There are many wildlife sanctuaries in the Himalayan forests. (v) The high peaks of the Himalayas are the sources of adventure for mountaineers.

3. THE NORTHERN PLAINS

Walkthrough

1. Lucknow **2.** Kolkata **3.** Delhi **4.** Patna

Show Your Learning

A. 1. (c) **2.** (a) **3.** (c) **4.** (b) **5.** (c)

B. 1. South **2.** Ganga Brahmaputra Delta **3.** Tibet **4.** Punjab, Haryana
5. Yamuna

C. 1. T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F

D. 1. The states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and some parts of Assam and Delhi lie in this region.
2. (i) The Satluj River Basin, (ii) The Ganga, River Basin, (iii) The Brahmaputra River Basin. **3.** Rivers Chambal and Son join the Ganga from the south. **4.** Gurupurab, Baisakhi, Holi and Diwali are celebrated in Punjab. **5.** The Ganga the Yamuna and the Saraswati join at a place near Prayagraj, known as the Sangam.

E. 1. Northern Plain is a vast plain and level land between the Himalayas in the North and Deccan Plateau in the South. From Punjab in the West to Assam in the East, this plain is about 2400 km long and its width varies from 150 km in the East to about 300 km in the West. **2.** The soil of Northern plain consists of the sediments brought down by the rivers from Himalayas. Such a plain is called an alluvial plain. This plain is one of the largest and most fertile plains of the world. **3.** Tributaries of river Ganga are Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi and Son. **4. Delhi :** Delhi is the capital of India and it lies towards the south-east of Haryana. It is the third largest city in India. It has many monuments like the Red Fort, Qutub Minar, India Gate, Lotus Temple, Gurudwara Sisganj, Akshardham Temple and Jantar Mantar, which attract tourists from all over the world. All major festivals of India are celebrated here. The main languages spoken here are Hindi, English and Punjabi.

5. Rice and jute are the main crops of the West Bengal. Jute is used to make ropes, bags and carpets. Bangla is the main language spoken here. Durga Puja is the popular festival. Bengali sweets like sandesh and rasogulla are popular all over India. Bengalis are very fond of fine arts, music, dance, drama and literature.

4. THE WESTERN DESERT

Walkthrough

Mode of transport : Camels. **Clothes :** Cotton clothes. **Eatables and Water :** Things with lots of water. **Two ways to adopt in desert :** Wear light clothes, Drink more water.

Show Your Learning

- A. 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)**
- B. 1. oasis 2. fertile 3. Rajasthan Canal 4. music, dance 5. Sindhi, Marwari**
- C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F**
- D. 1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (f) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (a)**
- E. 1.** A desert is an unproductive land which may be hot or cold. **2.** To the south-west of the northern plains, lies a large desert called the Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert. **3.** The Indian desert extends from Aravalli hills to the border of Pakistan in the west and from Rann of Kachchh in the south-west to the border of Haryana. **4.** At a few places, the underground water comes up to the surface and forms big pools. Such a place is called an oasis. Some trees like date palms, kikar, babul and grass grow near the oasis. **5.** Women wear ghaghras, cholis and odhnis. Women also love to wear beautiful jewellery. **6.** Some trees like date palms, kikar, babul and grass grow near the oasis.
- F. 1.** The Thar Desert experiences extreme type of climate, i.e. the summers are very hot and dry and the winters are very cold. The reason behind these quick changes of temperature is that the sand heats up during the day and cools down fast during the night. Since, there is a very little rainfall, it is dry and hot. **2.** The Government of India set up Rajasthan Canal, also called the Indira Gandhi Canal to bring water from the River Satluj to the desert. The canal has helped farmers to grow different crops such as wheat, jowar and bajra. Cotton, food grains, oilseeds and

sugarcane are also grown in the fertile tracts that are utilised as agricultural regions. It has made large parts of Rajasthan green. **3.** The camel, also known as the 'Ship of the Desert', is a very useful animal in the desert. It provides milk. Camel hair is used to make clothes and its skin to make tents. The camel is also used to plough the fields and draw water from wells. **4.** Importance of the Great Indian Desert are the following : (i) The Great Indian Desert is by far the largest desert in India. It is a barren, dry and empty place, yet many millions people live there. (ii) It covers a vast area of land in the north-west of India and makes up for most of the state of Rajasthan. (iii) It is a difficult place to live and settle and yet thousands of people decided to make it their home. **5.** Some of the festivals celebrated in Rajasthan are Gangaur, Teej, Holi, Diwali and Eid. Pushkar festival, near Ajmer, is a form of a mixed religious festival and livestock fair. Farmers come here to sell their cattle and camels. **6.** In Rajasthan, the main mining minerals include marble, sandstone, limestone, brick and granite which are used all over India as well as exported to various countries throughout the world.

5. THE SOUTHERN PLATEAU

Walkthrough

- Odissi • Kuchipudi • Bharatnatyam

Show Your Learning

- A. 1.** (a) **2.** (c) **3.** (d) **4.** (d) **5.** (c)
- B. 1.** Odisha **2.** Krishna, Godavari **3.** Bhilai **4.** Tamil Nadu **5.** Kuchipudi
6. brass, copper
- C. 1.** T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** F **5.** F **6.** T
- D. 1.** A plateau is an area of flat land that is higher than the land around it. It is called a tableland. **2.** The Southern Plateau is triangular in shape. **3.** The Deccan Plateau region encloses the highest peak of South India, Anamudi of the Cardamom Hills in Kerala. **4.** Tapti and Narmada rivers flow westward into the Arabian sea. **5.** Kanha National Park is located in Madhya Pradesh.
- E. 1.** The area which is towards the south of the Narmada river is called the Deccan Plateau. It extends from the Central Highlands in the north up to the southern tip of peninsular India. **2.** Majority of rivers in the Deccan Plateau run from the west to the east. The

Godavari river and its confluents, including the Indravati river, irrigate the majority of the northern part of the terrain, ascending in the Western Ghats and running to the east in the direction of Bay of Bengal. The Krishna river, Tungabhadra river and the tributaries of the Krishna river, which include the Bhima river, which also flows from the west to east, irrigates the middle segment of the plateau. **3.** The Southern Plateau is surrounded by hill ranges on all sides. The Aravalli Hills are in the north-west and the Rajmahal hills in the north-east. The Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats are towards the east and west respectively. **4.** In plateau region, the climate is very hot and humid in summer and warm in winter. The rainfall varies from state to state. The seasonal south-west monsoon winds bring rainfall from June to September and the north-east monsoon winds during October and November. **5. Maharashtra :** (a) Maharashtra is located in the north-western part of the Deccan Plateau. Its capital is Mumbai. Mumbai is an important trade and industrial centre. Mumbai is also the biggest centre for film production in India. **Karnataka :** Towards the south of Maharashtra lies Karnataka. Its capital is Bengaluru which is called the 'Garden City'. Bengaluru is a major centre of the IT (Information Technology) industry. **(b) Tamil Nadu :** Tamil Nadu is one of the most urbanized states of India but most of the people still live in villages. It is famous for its temples. The main temple towns are Madurai, Thanjavur, Triuchhirappalli and Kanchipuram. Chennai, the capital city of the state, also has many temples. **Madhya Pradesh :** The state of Madhya Pradesh located in the central part of the country of India is mostly inhabited by different tribal communities. Bhopal is the capital of this state. Other important cities include Gwalior, Indore and Jabalpur. Pachmari is a beautiful hill station.

6. THE COASTAL PLAINS AND THE ISLANDS

Walkthrough

Andaman and Nicobar Islands : Location : Bay of Bengal. **Capital :** Port Blair.

Lakshadweep Islands : Location : Arabian Sea. **Capital :** Kavaratti

Show Your Learning

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b)

B. 1. Bombay High **2.** Kochi **3.** Malabar Coast **4.** Northern Circars
5. Lakshadweep

C. 1. T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T

D. 1. A coast is a vast stretch of land along the sea. **2.** The sea water is cut off because of these sand dunes, and lakes are formed. These lakes are called lagoons. **3.** Parts of the coastal western plains are following : (i) The Gujarat Coast, (ii) The Konkan Coast, (iii) The Malabar Coast. **4.** Parts of Eastern coastal plains are following : (i) The Northern Circars (ii) The Coromandel Coast **5.** An Island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.

E. 1. The Western Coastal Plains is a narrow strip of land lying between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. It extends from Gujarat in the north to Kerala in the south. It ranges from 50 to 100 km in width. **2.** The Eastern Coastal Plains is a wide stretch of landmass lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. It stretches from West Bengal in the north to Tamil Nadu in the south. The average width of the Eastern Coastal Plains is 120 km. **3.** Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a group of 300 islands in the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair is the capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The northern part is called the Andaman Islands and the southern part is called the Nicobar Islands. The inhabitants of these islands are mainly tribals. The climate in these islands is warm and wet. **4.** Lakshadweep is the smallest union territory of India. These islands are located in the Arabian Sea near the Malabar Coast. Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep. These islands are small and they are 27 in number. They have been formed from coral deposits. Only 10 of these islands are inhabited. The people who live here are called tribals.

7. THE CLIMATE OF INDIA

Walkthrough

• Rainy • Summer • Winter • Rainy

Show Your Learning

A. 1. (a) **2.** (b) **3.** (c) **4.** (d) **5.** (b)

B. 1. equator **2.** Himalayan **3.** Dust storms **4.** Kerala

C. 1. F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** F

D. 1. The climate of a place is affected by its location, altitude, distance from the sea and relief. Hence, we experience regional differences in the climate of India. **2.** The winter season in India generally starts from December and continues till February. During winter, the days are shorter and the nights are longer. In winters, there is heavy snowfall in the Himalayan mountain ranges. During winter, we wear woollen clothes like jackets, sweaters, shawls, gloves, etc, to keep ourselves warm. We like to drink hot drinks like tea, coffee, soup etc. **3.** The Monsoon season in India generally starts from July and continues till September. It starts immediately after the summer season. Different parts of the country experience rainfall during the monsoon months. In some places, the post-monsoon rainfall occurs till November. **4. (a) Spring season :** It is a cool and pleasant season. In this season, trees and plants bear new leaves and flowers. **Autumn season :** This season is also cool and pleasant. Many trees shed their leaves during this season. **(b) Summer Season :** During summer, the days are longer than the nights. Hot and dry wind called 'loo' blows in the north-western part of India. Dust storms are common. **Winter Season :** During winter, the days are shorter and the nights are longer. In winters, there is heavy snowfall in the Himalayan mountain ranges.

8. OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

Walkthrough

1. Save Petroleum **2.** Save Water **3.** Save Environment **4.** Save Tree
5. Save Electricity **6.** Save Solar Energy

Show Your Learning

A. 1. (b) **2.** (c) **3.** (a) **4.** (d) **5.** (c)

B. 1. soil **2.** wind **3.** Forests **4.** mining **5.** minerals

C. 1. F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** F **5.** T

D. 1. Natural resources are the resources that are derived from nature. Some natural resources are soil, water, wind, forest wealth, sunlight and mineral wealth. **2.** Natural resources are of two types : (i) Renewable resources, (ii) Non-renewable resources. **3.** Solar energy is the energy received from the Sun. **4.** Fast moving air is called wind. **5.** Petroleum is very essential to run cars, buses, trucks, scooters, ships, etc.

E. 1. Renewable Resources : The natural resources that do not get exhausted are called renewable resources. They have the ability to get renewed. Some of the examples of renewable resources are air, water, sunlight, etc. **Non-renewable Resources :** The natural resources that get exhausted, if not used wisely, are called non-renewable resources. Coal, petroleum, etc. are examples of non-renewable resources. **2.** Forests are important natural resources. Plants give us oxygen to breathe and make the air fresh. They also prevent soil erosion and provide shelter to many animals. They provide us wood, fuel, fruits, herbs, rubber and medicines. **3.** Coal is extracted from the Earth through mining. It is used for the production of electricity. It is also used as a fuel to cook food, to run steam engines and factories. Our country has large reserves of coal. But they will get exhausted, if not used wisely. **4.** Minerals are very important for our progress. Our industries develop with the help of minerals. India is a mineral rich country. India's major mineral resources include coal, iron ore, mica, bauxite, natural gas, limestone, etc. Too much extraction of these minerals will deplete the reserves of these minerals.

9. SOIL

Walkthrough

2. ✓ 3. ✓ 5. ✓ 7. ✓

Show Your Learning

A. 1. (b) **2.** (c) **3.** (d) **4.** (a) **5.** (d)

B. 1. weathering **2.** lava **3.** Laterite **4.** Mountain **5.** Step farming

C. 1. T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F

D. 1. Soil is one of the most important natural resources. It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the Earth. **2.** The soil is formed due to the process of weathering. Weathering refers to the decay and disintegration of the rocks of the Earth's crust. **3.** Various types of soils are : Alluvial Soil, Black Soil, Red Soil, Laterite Soil, Desert Soil, Mountain Soil. etc. **4.** Alluvial soil is found mainly in the northern plains. It is found in the states of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Assam and parts of Rajasthan. **5.** The removal of the top layer of the soil by wind or rain, at a greater rate than it is formed is called soil erosion.

E. 1. Formation of the Soil : The formation of soil is a long and slow process. It takes millions of years to form a thin layer of soil. The soil is formed due to the process of weathering. Weathering refers to the decay and disintegration of the rocks of the Earth's crust. Various forces such as temperature, running water and wind contribute to the formation of soil. **2.** Black soil is formed from the rocks made from lava. The lava oozes out of the Earth's crust and spreads over a large area. When lava cools down, it becomes rock. Soil formed out of such rocks is called black soil. It is also called regur soil. **3. (a) Red Soil :** Red soil is formed by the breaking of rocks like granite. It has a high content of iron which gives it the red colour. This soil is not very fertile. **(b) Laterite Soil :** Laterite soil is made up of clay and gravel. It is brown in colour, coarse in texture and cannot retain water. It is also red in colour due to the presence of iron oxides. **(c) Desert Soil :** Desert soil is very sandy and coarse. It is brown or reddish in colour. It does not retain water. This soil is the least fertile among all types of soil. **(d) Mountain Soil :** Mountain soil is found in the hilly areas of the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh. This soil is rich in humus. **4.** Some of the causes of soil erosion are : (i) Cutting down of trees. (ii) Overgrazing by animals. (iii) Strong winds blow away the topsoil. (iv) The topsoil of hilly areas flows away with the rainwater. **5.** The prevention of soil from being eroded is called soil conservation. The steps to prevent soil erosion are : (i) More plants should be grown to hold the soil together. (ii) Cutting down of trees should be checked. (iii) Fields should be cultivated regularly using crop rotation. (iv) Step farming should be practised in hilly areas. (v) Hedges should be grown around the farmlands.

10. WATER RESOURCES

Walkthrough

• N • M • N • M

Show Your Learning

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d)

B. 1. Rainwater 2. electricity 3. Rajasthan canal 4. Wells 5. Rainwater harvesting

C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

D. 1. Water is very essential for us. We need water for drinking, washing clothes, cooking, irrigation, etc. **2.** The main sources of water are : Rain, Ponds, Lakes and Rivers. **3.** Rain is the main source of water. **4.** Dams are the barriers constructed on rivers. They regulate the flow of river water and store it in a reservoir. **5.** It is a mechanical way of lifting water from open wells with the help of animals like buffaloes or camels.

E. 1. Uses of Dams : (i) They help in controlling floods in the rivers. (ii) Water stored in the reservoir is used for irrigation. (iii) The water of the dam is also used to produce electricity. **2.** Canals are small channels through which water from rivers or dams is diverted to the fields. They are dug to take water to regions where there is shortage of water. For example, the Indira Gandhi Canal, also called the Rajasthan Canal has been constructed for taking water to the desert areas of Rajasthan. It is the longest irrigation canal in the world. **3. Wells and Tubewells :** Wells are deep holes that are dug several metres deep in the ground. They are dug to obtain water in areas where underground water is easily available at an upper level. The water that is stored at lower depths under the ground is drawn out with the help of tubewells. Tubewells are used for irrigation in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. **4.** Rainwater harvesting means collecting, storing and reusing rainwater that runs off on roof tops and other surfaces. This stored water can be used for washing, cleaning, gardening, etc. It is usually done in the areas where there is scarcity of water.

11. FORESTS AND WILDLIFE IN INDIA

Walkthrough

Do it yourself.

Show Your Learning

A. 1. (b) **2.** (d) **3.** (d) **4.** (c) **5.** (b)

B. 1. rosewood, teak **2.** monsoon **3.** Sundari **4.** wildlife **5.** Uttarakhand

C. 1. F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F

D. 1. The area where a large number of plants grow close to each other is called a forest. **2.** They are mainly of five types : Evergreen Forests, Deciduous Forests, Thorn Forests, Tidal Forests, Coniferous Forests. **3.** Tidal forests are also called mangrove forests. **4.** The

main trees of thorn forests are keekar, babool, cactus, wild palm and prickly pear. **5.** To conserve the forests in Uttarakhand, the Chipko Movement was started in 1974 by Sunderlal Bahuguna. The people protected the trees by clinging to them and not allowing the woodcutters to cut them.

- E. 1.** These forests grow in hot and rainy areas having a rainfall of 200 cms. These are also called tropical rainforests. In India, these forests are found on the slopes of the Western Ghats, on the northern hills and in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The trees of these forests grow new leaves before shedding the old ones. So, they remain evergreen. The main trees of these forests are rosewood, sandalwood, teak, bamboo, mahogany and ebony. **2.** These forests are found in the slopes of Himalayas and in the Nilgiri hills in the south. The leaves of these trees are needle-shaped and the trees have deep roots. The needle-shaped leaves of these trees help the snow to slide during winter. These trees survive in cold temperature. Pine, deodar, spruce, fir, etc are some of the conifers that grow in these forests. **3.** Forests are useful to us in many ways : (i) Forests give us wood for making buildings, furniture, doors, windows, etc. (ii) Forests are helpful in conservation of soil. (iii) Forests make the climate cool and pleasant and provide oxygen to the atmosphere. (iv) Forests provide medicinal plants and herbs. (v) Forests provide products like gum, rubber, resin, cork and camphor. (vi) Forests provide us with nuts, berries and fruits. **4. Conservation of Forests :** The government and many other organizations try to promote the importance of growing more trees. During monsoon every year, Vanmahotsava is celebrated. On this day, people plant trees in towns, villages and cities. **5.** The term wildlife refers to animals, birds, reptiles, insects, etc, living in the forest. India is unique in the richness and diversity of its wildlife. Sunderbans in West Bengal are home to the famous Royal Bengal Tiger. Elephants, rhinos, tigers and deer are found in the north-east. The deciduous forests give shelter to bear, leopard, tiger, bear and wild buffalo. The Gir forests in Gujarat are famous for lions.

12. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Walkthrough

Food Crop : 1. Rice 2. Rice 3. Wheat 4. Rice 5. Millets

Cash Crop : 1. Spices 2. Sugarcane 3. Cotton 4. Jute 5. Cotton

Show Your Learning

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c)

B. 1. Agriculture 2. rice 3. oilseeds 4. sugar, jaggery 5. Livestock

C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

D. 1. India has a favourable climate for growing crops. Nature has gifted our country with rich fertile soil, enough water for irrigation and suitable climate which help in growing crops almost throughout the year. **2.** There are two major crops grown in India—**(i) Food crops :** The major food crops are rice, wheat, millets, pulses and maize. **(ii) Cash crops :** The major cash crops are oilseeds, cotton, sugar cane, spices, tobacco, tea and coffee. **3.** The main rice producing areas are West Bengal and Bihar. **4.** Jute is used for making carpets, mats, bags, ropes and gunny sacks. **5.** In our villages, farmers occupy themselves in both agriculture and animal rearing simultaneously. This type of occupation is known as mixed farming.

E. 1. Food Crops : The major food crops are rice, wheat, millets, pulses and maize. These crops are mainly used as the staple diet of the people. **Cash Crops :** Farmers grow some crops only for sale in the market. They are called cash crops. The major cash crops are oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane, spices, tobacco, tea and coffee. **2.** The measures taken by our government to improve agriculture production are : (i) More areas have been brought under irrigation with the help of river valley projects. (ii) Chemical fertilizers and manures are being used by farmers for improving the quality of soil. (iii) Modern machines such as tractors, harvesters and better agricultural tools are used for tilling the land. (iv) Better quality seeds are being provided to the farmers. **3.** Livestock refers to domestic animals that are used for food, fibre and labour. Livestock rearing is an important part of agriculture. Milch animals such as cow, buffalo and goat provide us milk. Milk products such as curd, cheese and butter are important parts of our food. Oxen and bulls help in ploughing the fields and pulling the carts. Donkeys, camels, horses, yaks and mules act as beasts of burden. Sheep provide wool and meat. Rearing of chicken, hens and ducks for their meat and eggs is called poultry farming. **4.** There have been many changes in the

methods of agriculture in our country. High-yielding varieties of seeds are being used. There has also been an increase in the use of fertilizers and irrigation. Large areas of land have been brought under cultivation. Farmers have been provided with better facilities like loans, better seeds, fertilizers and modern machinery which have helped in increasing the production of crops. All this has made India self-sufficient in the production of food grains. This is known as the 'Green Revolution' of India.

13. INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

Walkthrough

1. Mukesh Ambani
2. Gautam Adani
3. Ratan Tata
4. Shiv Nadar
5. Ritesh Agarwal

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d)
- B.** 1. Power 2. Capital 3. Surat, Ahmedabad 4. Small-scale
- C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T
- D.** 1. Industries are the centres where we manufacture products from raw materials after processing them. There are three major types of industries in India : (i) Large- scale industries, (ii) Small-scale industries, (iii) Cottage industries. 2. Raw Materials, Power, Machinery, Human Resource, Money or Capital, Transport. 3. Gurgaon, Chennai and Pune are the main centres of automobile industry. 4. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.
- E.** 1. **Raw Materials** : Raw materials are the most important factor for the growth of any industry. The raw material for industries may be obtained from : Plants, Animals and Minerals extracted from the Earth. **Power** : The industries need power to run the machines. **Machinery** : It is only with the help of machines that the raw materials are converted into finished products. **Human Resource** : Human resource is one of the essential factors of any industry. Machines are run by skilled workers, technicians and engineers. **Money or Capital** : Capital is the basic requirement for any industry. It is required for purchasing land, machinery and paying salaries to the employees. **Transport** : To carry raw materials to the industries and the finished goods to the market, we need means of transport like railways, trucks, tankers, etc.
2. **Large-scale Industries** : When big mills or big machines are

set up and thousands of people work to produce goods like textiles, iron and steel, automobiles and electrical goods, it is called large scale industry. Huge amount of money is needed to run the large scale industries. **Small-scale Industries** : When many people work in small factories and use small machines and produce goods, it is called as small scale industry. They make products of daily use such as utensils, hosiery, fans, automobile parts, cycle parts, plastic products, soap and detergent, etc.

3. Cottage industries are home-based industries. In these industries, people work in their homes to produce small quantity of goods. In this type of industry, the number of people required is less. Sometimes it is only the members of a family who work in this type of industry. They use raw materials which are cheap and available in and around their villages. They do not use electric power to produce the goods. These industries are a major source of income for the people in the villages. Handloom weaving, bangle making, basket making, leather goods, shawls, blankets, handicraft items, etc are some examples of cottage industries.

4. (a) Iron and Steel Plants : Iron and Steel industry produces iron and steel of which heavy machines are made. Major iron and steel plants are found at Bhilai and Durgapur, etc. **(b) Cotton Textile** : India is one of the leading producers of cotton textiles in the world. These mills are located mostly around Mumbai and Kanpur, etc. **(c) Sugar Mills** : India is the second largest producer of sugar in the world, after Cuba. Sugar is made from sugarcane. Sugar mills are located in the sugarcane producing states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. **(d) Ship-building Industries** : Ship-building industries are located in Kochi, Vishakhapatnam and Mumbai. The railway locomotives, wagon and coach-building industries are located in Chittaranjan, Varanasi and Jamshedpur. **(e) Heavy Electricals** : The Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) makes turbines and generators. This industry is set up at Haridwar in Uttarakhand and Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh.

5. Importance of Industries : (i) Most of the people get employment. (ii) Economic condition of a country improves. (iii) It helps in improving the standard of living of the people. (iv) Industries are very essential for the progress of a nation.

14. OUR MINERAL RESOURCES

Walkthrough



a. Iron



b. Copper



c. Aluminium



d. Gold

Show Your Learning

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c)

B. 1. iron and steel 2. Rajasthan, Jharkhand 3. bauxite 4. Coal 5. Mica

C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

D. 1. The place from where the minerals are taken out by digging is known as a mine. 2. Minerals can be classified into two types : metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals. 3. Iron and Steel plants located at Rourkela, Durgapur, Bhilai and Bokaro. 4. Aluminium is used for making utensils, electrical parts and aeroplanes. 5. The areas where oil is found is called an oilfield.

E. 1. Metallic minerals are those minerals which yield metals after being processed. Iron, copper, aluminium, gold, silver and platinum are some examples of metallic minerals. 2. All minerals other than those carrying metals are called non-metallic minerals. Coal, petroleum, gravel and salt are non-metallic minerals. 3. Iron is used for making utensils, machines, tools, railway tracks, railway coaches, automobiles, ships, etc. 4. Petroleum or mineral oil is found deep inside the Earth and under the sea bed. It has to be pumped out. The areas where oil is found is called an oil-field. When crude oil is refined, it gives petrol, diesel, kerosene, spirit, cooking gas and many other useful products. Most of the oilfields are in Digboi in Assam, Ankleshwar in Gujarat and Bombay High, offshore near Mumbai. 5. The mineral resources of Earth are limited. They take millions of years to form. Thus, it is necessary to use them wisely and conserve them. For example, in place of petroleum and coal, we should try to use other sources of energy like Sun, wind and water.

15. MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Walkthrough

1. Truck, Bus 2. Steamer, Boat 3. Helicopter, Aeroplane

Show Your Learning

- A. 1.** (b) **2.** (c) **3.** (a) **4.** (d)
- B. 1.** Mumbai, Thane **2.** NH1 **3.** Waterways **4.** Sunderban Delta
5. Airlines
- C. 1.** (v) **2.** (iii) **3.** (ii) **4.** (i) **5.** (iv)
- D. 1.** There are four important means of transport in India :
(i) Roadways (ii) Railways (iii) Waterways (iv) Airways **2.** State high-ways connect important towns within a state. **3.** The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is responsible for the maintenance and management of national highways in India. **4.** Cities like Kolkata and Delhi also have a metro railway system. In this system, trains run within the city on elevated and underground tracks. **5.** Tanker ships are used to carry oil and other petroleum products from one place to another.
- E. 1.** India has a very wide network of roads. They link almost every village, town and city in our country. The Grand Trunk Road is one of the oldest and largest major roads. It was built by emperor Sher Shah Suri in 1542. We have two types of roads : Kachcha roads and Pucca roads. Kachcha roads are unmetalled roads and pucca roads are metalled with tar. The roads in the cities are metalled. **2.** The Golden Quadrilateral is a network of highways that joins the four metropolitan cities of our country – Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. **3.** Importance of Roads are : (i) Roads are used to carry passengers and goods to different places. (ii) They play an important role in the growth of industries as raw materials are transported by roads to factories. (iii) They play a vital role in times of emergency such as famines and floods as they help in the rescue of people and quick transportation of goods. **4.** India has the largest railway system in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. The first railway in India was started in 1853 between Mumbai and Thane, covering a distance of about 34 kilometres. Railways carry a large number of people and goods from one place to another at the same time. They are known as the 'lifeline of the country'. There are different types of trains like superfast trains, express trains, and passenger trains. The Shatabdi, Rajdhani and Durgam are the superfast trains. **5.** Some rivers like the Brahmaputra, Hoogly and the lagoons of Kerala are suitable for water transport in India. The Sunderban Delta in West

Bengal has many waterways. **6.** Airways is the most advanced and developed means of transportation. It is the fastest means of transport. At the same time, it is also the most expensive mode of transport. It helps us to cover long distances in a short time. It is the only means by which we can get to places which cannot be reached by road or railways. Airways are useful for natural disasters for providing rescue operations.

16. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

Walkthrough

Ancient : **1.** Horse-Messenger **2.** Pigeons **3.** Smoke Signals **4.** Cave Painting. **Modern :** **1.** Letter **2.** Internet **3.** Fax Machine **4.** Mobile Phone

Show Your Learning

- A. 1.** (c) **2.** (b) **3.** (d) **4.** (a)
- B. 1.** internet **2.** Courier service **3.** facsimile machine **4.** Newspapers
5. All India Radio
- C. 1.** Subscriber Trunk Dialing **2.** International Subscriber Dialing
3. All India Radio **4.** Facsimile Machine.
- D. 1.** Postal service was introduced in India during the period of the British Viceroy, Dalhousie in 1854. Letters have been the most popular mode of sending messages from our past to the recent time. A post office is a facility for the public to buy inland letters, postcards, postal stamps and envelopes for mailing letters or for sending parcels. **2.** The Internet is a vast computer network, linking together millions of computers all over the world. Internet connections are made along telephone lines and via satellites. The computers and Internet are mainly used for sending and receiving messages, information and pictures. **3. Mass Communication :** When we have to convey a message to a large number of people, we use newspapers, radio and television. These are called means of mass communication. Newspapers, magazines, radio, television and cinema are common means of mass communication. **4.** Television is an 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 watch news, reality shows, music, movies and live telecast of important events on the television.

17. OUR GOALS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Walkthrough

- Jawaharlala Nehru • B.R. Ambedkar • Rajendra Prasad

Show Your Learning

A. 1. (d) **2.** (b) **3.** (c) **4.** (b) **5.** (d)

B. 1. 18 years **2.** religion **3.** worship **4.** constitution **5.** democratic

C. 1. (iii) **2.** (iv) **3.** (i) **4.** (ii)

D. 1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly. **2.** A constitution is a set of fundamental rules and principles according to which a government runs. **3.** The Preamble is an introduction to a constitution. It states the aims and purposes of the constitution. **4.** Democracy is a type of government which is elected by the people. All citizens who have attained the age of 18 years have the right to vote. **5.** The Constitution of India has given certain rights to every citizen. These are called the Fundamental Rights.

E. 1. After a long freedom struggle, our country became independent on 15th August, 1947. Now, the immediate task before our leaders was to form a constitution. For this, a Constituent Assembly was set up. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly. **2.** The term socialism means democratic socialism i.e. achievement of socialistic goals through democratic, evolutionary and non-violence means. India has a mixed economy in which both Public sector and Private sector run together as two wheels of economic development. **3.** Fundamental rights are certain rights given to every citizen by constitution of India. These are following : (i) Right to Equality (ii) Right to Freedom (iii) Right Against Exploitation (iv) Right to Freedom of Religion (v) Right to Culture and Education (vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies. **4. Fundamental Duties :** Apart from the Fundamental Rights given by the Constitution of India, it has given a set of duties also which all of us have to perform. These are called Fundamental Duties. Some of them are : (i) Follow the ideals given in the Constitution. (ii) Respect the National Flag and the National Anthem. (iii) Work for the unity of our country. (iv) Co-operate with the government in times of difficulty. **5. Directive Principles :** The directions or guidelines help the government to

function in a better way for the welfare of the people. These guidelines are called Directive Principles of State Policy. Some of them are : (i) To promote the welfare of the people by promoting a social order. (ii) There should be enough means of livelihood for every citizen. (iii) Fair distribution of wealth. (iv) Enough opportunities for education of children. (v) Make rules to help the weaker sections of society.

18. OUR NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Walkthrough

• India • America • Canada

Show Your Learning

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)

B. 1. Pingali Venkayya 2. 52 3. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee 4. peacock 5. mango

C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

D. 1. Colours of our national flag are : saffron, white and green. 2. The Jana-Gana-Mana is the national anthem of India. 3. The Ashoka Chakra in the national flag has 24 spokes which stand for motion and progress. It also indicates the number of hours in a day. 4. Vande Mataram is our national song. 5. Lotus symbolizes divinity, fertility, wealth, knowledge and enlightenment.

E. 1. National symbols represent a country and generate a feeling of unity. It gives a nation its identity. Our national symbols include National Emblem, National Flag, National Anthem, National Bird, National Animal and National Flower. 2. The National Emblem has been adopted from the Ashokan Pillar at Sarnath. It has four lions facing four directions, but only three can be seen at a time from the front. The base of the Emblem has a wheel at the centre with a bull on the right and a horse on the left. Below is inscribed our national motto Satyameva Jayate. It means truth always wins. 3. Our national flag is also known as the tiranga, as it is a tricolour flag. Saffron comes at the top followed by white in the middle and green at the bottom. Saffron stands for the strength and courage of our country. The white colour indicates peace and truth and the green colour shows the fertility, growth and auspiciousness of the land. In the centre of the white band, there is a navy blue wheel. This is the Ashoka Chakra. It has 24 spokes which stand for

motion and progress. **4. Importance of National Anthem** : It is the symbol of our unity and sung during the national festivals and important occasions. We should stand at attention while singing or hearing it. The National Anthem should be sung in 52 seconds. **5.** We should stand at attention while singing or hearing the National Anthem.

19. OUR CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Walkthrough

• Kathakali • Manipuri • Odissi • Bharatnatyam

Show Your Learning

- A. 1.** (c) **2.** (b) **3.** (a) **4.** (d)
- B. 1.** odhnis **2.** Sanchi, Sarnath **3.** Bharatnatyam **4.** national
- C. 1.** F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T
- D. 1.** Kashmiri, Sindhi and Urdu are written right to left. **2.** Women of Assam wear mekhla-chador, a two-piece saree. The mekhla is wrapped like a lungi and the chador is draped separately to cover the upper body. **3.** Indian musicians such as Ravi Shankar, Bismillah Khan, Alla Rakha and Ustad Amjad Ali Khan are the popular instrument players all over the world. **4.** Harvest festivals include Baisakhi in Punjab, Bihu in Assam, Pongal in Tamil Nadu and Onam in Kerala. **5.** Non-religious literature includes stories, folk tales, dramas, poems, etc., by famous authors. Ain-i-Akbari and Shahnama are examples of non-religious literature.
- E. 1.** India has many languages. The Constitution of our country has recognized 22 languages. These are Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithli, Malyalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. Hindi is the national language of India. **2.** Peoples wear different types of dresses in different parts of the country. The type of clothes depend upon the climate, customs and their availability. Saree is the most popular dress of women but the style of tying it varies from place to place. Women of Assam wear mekhla-chador, a two-piece saree. The mekhla is wrapped like a lungi and the chador is draped separately to cover the upper body. Women in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh wear ghaghra-cholis. Pathani suits, kameez and phiran are worn by Kashmiri men. In

Tamil Nadu, a lungi called Veshti in popular. **3. Architecture of India** : The stupas and temples of India show the beauty of the Indian architecture. The great stupas at Sanchi and Sarnath are very popular. The temples at Puri, Konark, Ellora, Madurai, Khajuraho and Thanjavur are attractions of India. The Mughals and Turks brought with them a different style of architecture from Central Asia. Thus, a new style was developed which can be seen in mosques, palaces, forts, tombs and minars. **4.** India has a glorious heritage of painting. The cave paintings of Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh depict the life of the people of the Stone Age. Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra have some of the best paintings. These are in bright colours and tell us about the lifestyle of that time. These are more than fifteen hundred years old and depict the life of Lord Buddha. Miniature paintings are small in size but still show things in great detail. **5. Religious literature** : Religious literature includes those writings which deal with religion, for example, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Vedas, the Upanishads, and the Puranas. **Non-religious literature** : Non-religious literature includes stories, folk tales, dramas, poems, etc., by famous authors. Ain-i-Akbari and Shahnama are examples of non-religious literature.

20. GREAT ACHIEVERS

Walkthrough

1. She got the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1979. **2.** He got the title of great because he gave up War **3.** India's first satellite was named after him. **4.** He got the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913.

Show Your Learning

- A.** 1. (b) **2.** (c) **3.** (a) **4.** (d) **5.** (a)
- B.** 1. Hindu College **2.** Nirmal Hriday **3.** Aryabhaticyam **4.** 2002, 2007 **5.** Gitanjali
- C.** 1. F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T
- D.** 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started Brahma Samaj society was the First satellite of India. **2.** Mother Teresa founded the Missionaries of Charity. **3.** Aryabhata was the first satellite of India. **4.** Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was the first scientist to occupy Rashtrapati Bhawan. **5.** Rabindranath Tagore wrote our National Anthem.

E. 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was one of the great reformers of our country. He was born in Bengal in 1744. He felt that education would help to get rid of practices that harmed society. He fought against the evils of child marriage, caste system and sati. He started Brahma Samaj society in India. He set up Hindu College (Presidency University) at Kolkata. He died in 1833. **2.** Mother Teresa took her vows to become a nun in 1937. They were the vows of poverty, charity, obedience and service to the downtrodden. She founded the Missionaries of Charity to serve the poor and the needy in Kolkata in 1950. In 1952, Mother Teresa opened Nirmal Hriday, a home for the dying destitutes in Kolkata. **3.** Aryabhatta was one of the greatest scientists of ancient India. He was born in 476 CE. He said that the earth is a sphere and it rotates on its axis. He also described the cause of the solar and lunar eclipses. He wrote Aryabhatiya or Aryabhatiyam. India's first satellite was named after him. **4.** In 1981, he was awarded the Padma Bhushan for his achievements in science. He was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1990. He was conferred with the Bharat Ratna award in 1997. **5.** Swami Vivekananda was born on 12th January, 1863 in Kolkata. His real name was Narendranath Datta. He founded the Ramkrishna Mission. This mission worked for the needy people. He advised the people to work unselfishly with all the power and mind. He also said that Strength is life, weakness is death. He died on 4th July, 1902.

Social Study-5

1. GLOBE AND MAPS

Walkthrough

Do it yourself.

Show Your Learning

A. 1. (a) **2.** (b) **3.** (b) **4.** (c) **5.** (a)

B. 1. spheroid **2.** globe **3.** Thematic **4.** Political **5.** four

C. 1. T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T

D. 1. Globe : A Globe is a model of the Earth. It is spherical in shape.

2. A map is a representation of the Earth's surface or part of it on a flat surface. **3.** Four sub-directions are north-east, south-