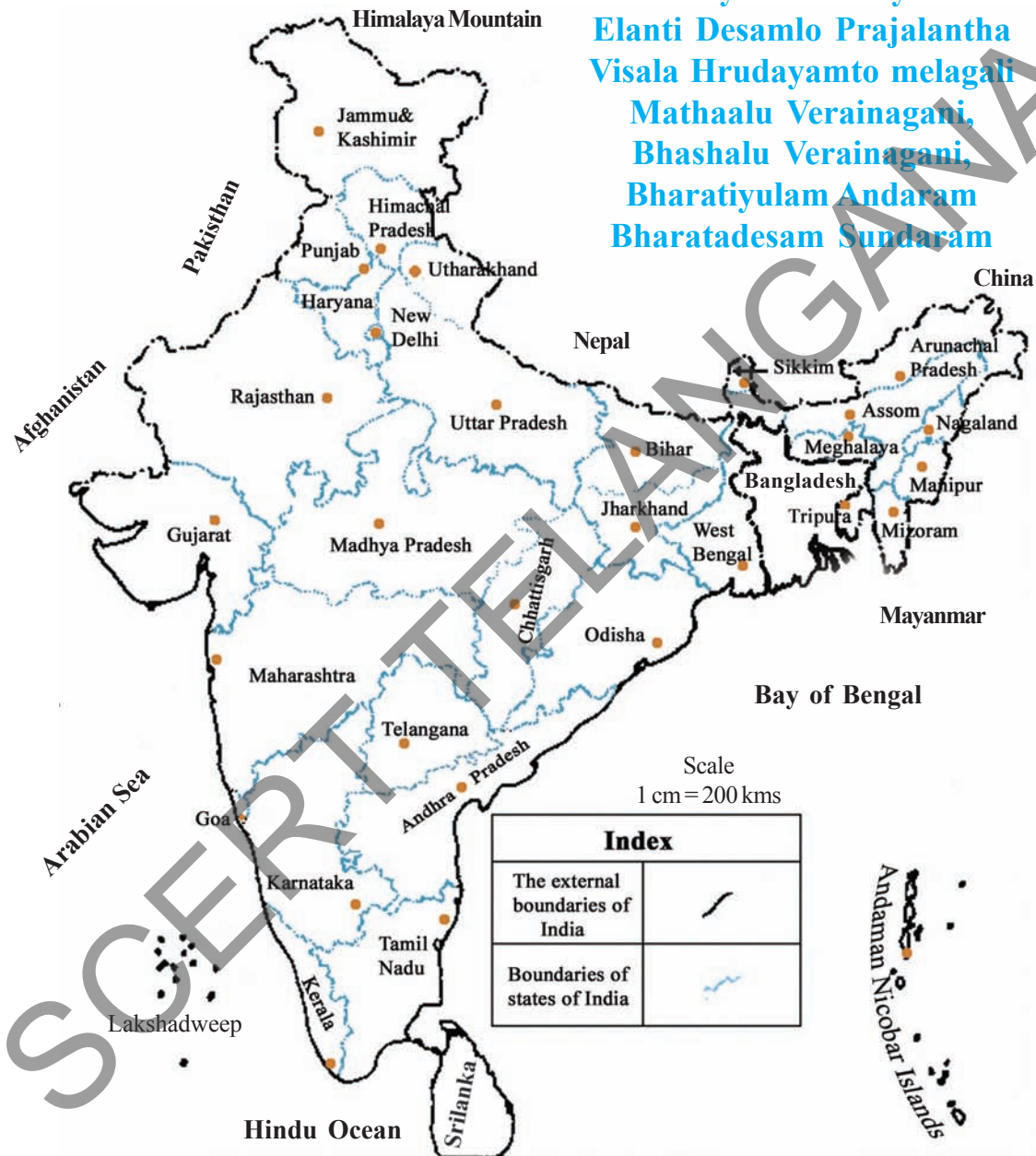


## 14.1. India

Visala Bharatha desam manadi  
Himalayalaku Nilayamidi  
Elanti Desamlo Prajalandha  
Visala Hrudayamto melagali  
Mathaalu Verainagani,  
Bhashalu Verainagani,  
Bharatiyulam Andaram  
Bharatadesam Sundaram



Children! Have you heard the above song? What does the song tell you about? Yes, this tells us about our country, that is, India. We all are Indians. You have read about our state in the 4<sup>th</sup> class. You know the details of our state's map, districts, mandals and their borders etc., Now, let us know more about our country!

### Group Work



- ◆ Look at the map of India given on the previous page. Locate our state. Colour it in green.
- ◆ Colour the neighbouring states in blue.
- ◆ Which states are adjacent to the Bay of Bengal.
- ◆ Which states are adjacent to the Arabian Sea?
- ◆ What are the boundaries (Frontiers) of India.
- ◆ How many states are there in India?

There are 28 states and 9 union territories in India. New Delhi is the capital of India. India is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest place in the world on the basis of area occupied. There are Vindhya and Satpura mountains in the central part of India. The land to the north of Vindhya mountains is called north India and the land to the south is called south India.

### Do you know?

Russia, Canada, China, United States of America, Brazil, Australia are Larger in area when compared to India.

India is one of the oldest countries in the world. Our country has the historical heritage of thousands of years. Our country is treasure of knowledge by virtue of the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas and the Itihasas. The religions Buddhism, Jainism that preach -peace were founded here.

Aryabhatta, Varahamihira, Charaka, Susrutha, Pathanjali etc., were the greatest scholars who created voluminous knowledge in the fields of mathematics, medicine, astronomy and yoga. India has different religions, languages (22 languages are recognised by our constitution) landforms, culture and traditions. It is because of this unity in diversity, the Indian 'sub continent' is a role model for the entire world.

## 14.2. India and its regions

**There are six regions in India. They are:**

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1 Eastern India            | Bihar, Jharkhand, Odissa and West Bengal   |
| 2 Western India            | Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra and Rajasthan  |
| 3 Northern India           | Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and New Delhi (India's Capital and a Union Territory) |
| 4 Southern India           | Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.   |
| 5 The North-Eastern States | Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim.   |
| 6 Central India            | Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh.  |

### Do This



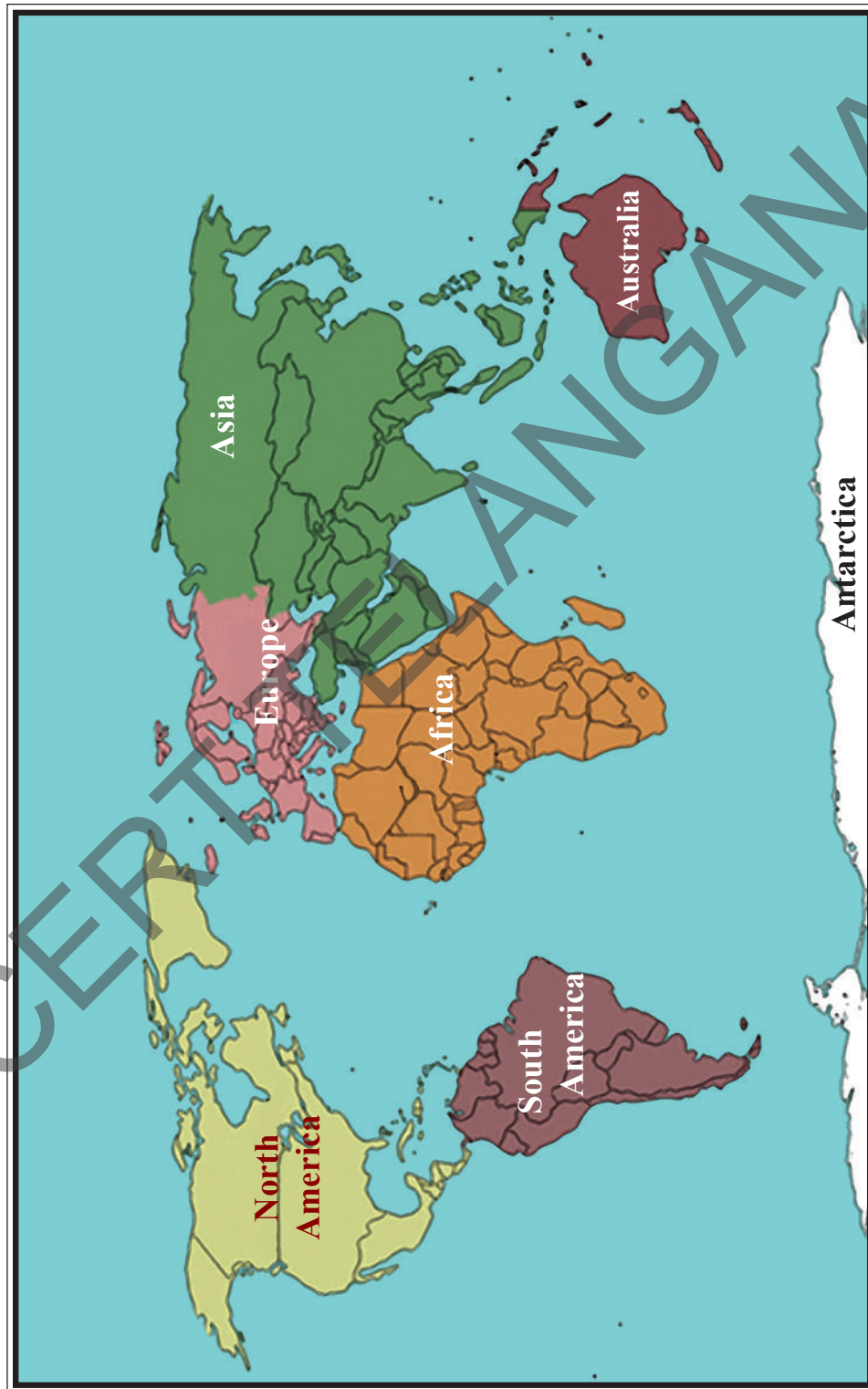
- ◆ You know the six regions of India. Colour the regions in the map of India as given below.  
Eastern India - Blue; Western India - Yellow;  
Northern India - Pink; Southern India - Green;  
North-Eastern States - Red; Central India - Purple.
- ◆ Mark the boundaries of India on all four sides



### 14.3. Continents and Oceans

There are many countries in the world. The surface of earth is made up of extended land and water. For our convenience, we have divided the whole world into continents and oceans. Look at the world map given below:

**World Map**





## Think and answer

### Observe the 'World' map in your school ?

- ♦ Look at the map and name the continents.
- ♦ Name a few countries in Asia?
- ♦ Which country is located on the western side of India?
- ♦ Which latitude passes through India?
- ♦ Name a few countries in the continent of Europe.
- ♦ Name the ocean adjacent to India? Name the countries and continents adjacent to the Pacific ocean?
- ♦ Write the names of some of the eastern and the western countries by observing the map of the World.
- ♦ Observe the map of the world and write down the names of the oceans.
- ♦ Name the countries through which the equator passes.
- ♦ Mark Australia on the world map. Identify its direction with respect to India?
- ♦ Which countries do we have to cross if we have to reach Brazil from India?

The whole world is divided into seven continents. They are: Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica. Asia is the largest of all continents and Australia is the smallest.

All the continents have mountains. There are plateaus and plains at some places. Some mountains are very high (Eg: Himalayas of India, Andes mountains of South America) the others are less in height (Eg: Alps mountains of Europe). Usually, the upper part of the mountains is very cool and with steep slopes. That is why the population there is very less. Plateaus are shorter than mountains, they are almost flat surfaces and sloping edges. The population in plateaus is more than that of the mountain regions. The Plains are flat. Population is more in plains. The Himalayas are to the north of India. They are covered with snow. The Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world. The Ganges which is originated in the Himalayas flows through India and Nepal.

## Group Work



- ♦ Why is ice formed on the Himalayas?
- ♦ Point out India, Sri Lanka, England, Brazil, Canada, Russia and Australia on an outline map of the world. Colour them.

## 14.4. Water region

Large, salty water regions on the earth are called oceans and the smaller ones are called seas. These are in different shapes and sizes. Ocean surround all the continents and are connected to one another. There are five oceans. They are Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean and the Antarctic Ocean. Pacific is the largest and Arctic is the smallest Ocean. The lands surrounded by water on all four sides are called Islands. Eg: Green Land, Great Britain. The land surrounded by water on three sides and land on one side is called a peninsula. Example: India.



### Group Work



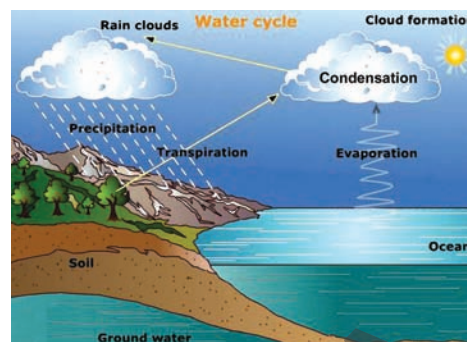
- What are the advantages of seas?
- Locate the oceans on the map of the world. Colour them in blue.
- Which seas lie adjacent to India?
- Is India an island or a peninsula? Why?

### Do you know?

As we go upwards from the sea level, for an ascent of every 1000 mtrs. temperature reduces by  $6^{\circ}$  centigrade.

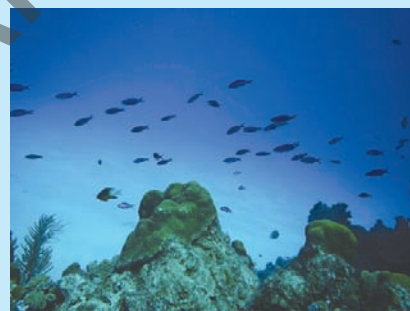
Water on the earth occupies more area than land. Nearly, 75% of the surface of the Earth is covered with water.

The water in the oceans evaporates due to the heat of the sun. This water vapour goes up and forms clouds. When the temperature decreases, the clouds become cool and fall as rains. This continuous process is called the 'water cycle'. In this process, water becomes water vapour and the water vapour changes back into water.



### Do you know?

The bottom of the oceans sinks at some places. Due to this, deep pits are formed. These pits are the deepest parts in the oceans. Some of these are as deep as 10,000 mtrs. Some pits are so deep that the Himalayas also will submerge in them. High mountains are also present in the oceans. The mountain ranges are extended in the waters of the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans. The total length of these mountain ranges is about 65,000 kms, and they form the longest mountain ranges on the earth. The crests of some of these mountains extend above the water level of the seas and form Islands.



Ocean water is a mixture of various salts. Sodium chloride (common salt) is a major component of the ocean waters. The ocean water contains 96 percent water and 4 percent salts and other insoluble solids. Ocean water is denser than pure water.

### Keywords

nation, world	north India	central India
location	south India	west India
continents	east India	water regions
oceans	north - east India	land regions



## What have we learnt?



### 1. Conceptual Understanding

- What are the boundaries of India?
- Write the names of all the continents and the oceans.
- Differentiate between an island and a peninsula. Give examples.
- Which continents are present adjoining the Atlantic Ocean?
- Name all the south Indian states.

### 2. Questioning and Hypothesis

- Look at the world map or India map and frame 5 questions to understand them.

### 3. Experiments - Field Observations

- Observe and write a note about the different cultures and traditions followed by the people in your village/city.

### 4. Information Skills, Projects

- Different languages are spoken by the people in different states of our country. Collect information on the languages spoken in different states.

### 5. Communication through Mapping Skills, Drawing Pictures and Making Models

- Draw a suitable diagram and explain the water cycle.
- Point out all the southern states on a map of India and mark the borders of our state.

### 6. Appreciation, Values and Creating Awareness towards Bio-diversity

- What can you do to live in harmony with all?
- What are the occasions on which we use maps (state/country)?

### I can do this

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. I can explain about our country.   | Yes / No |
| 2. I can collect and tabulate information about the states and their languages. | Yes / No |
| 3. I can draw and explain the water cycle.                                      | Yes / No |
| 4. I can point out different states on a map of India.                          | Yes / No |