

SOCIAL SCIENCE

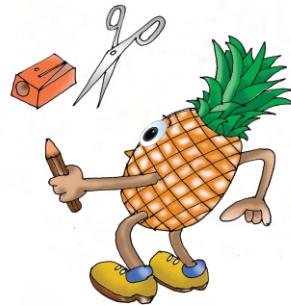
STANDARD FOUR

Term II

What the Logos stand for?



ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



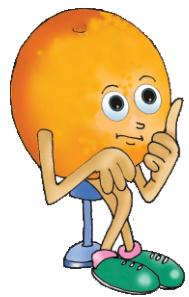
CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER



MAP ACTIVITY



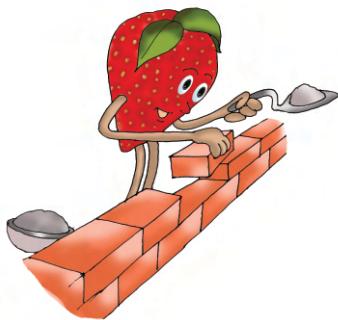
PROJECT



FACTS



MATCH THE FOLLOWING



FILL IN THE BLANKS



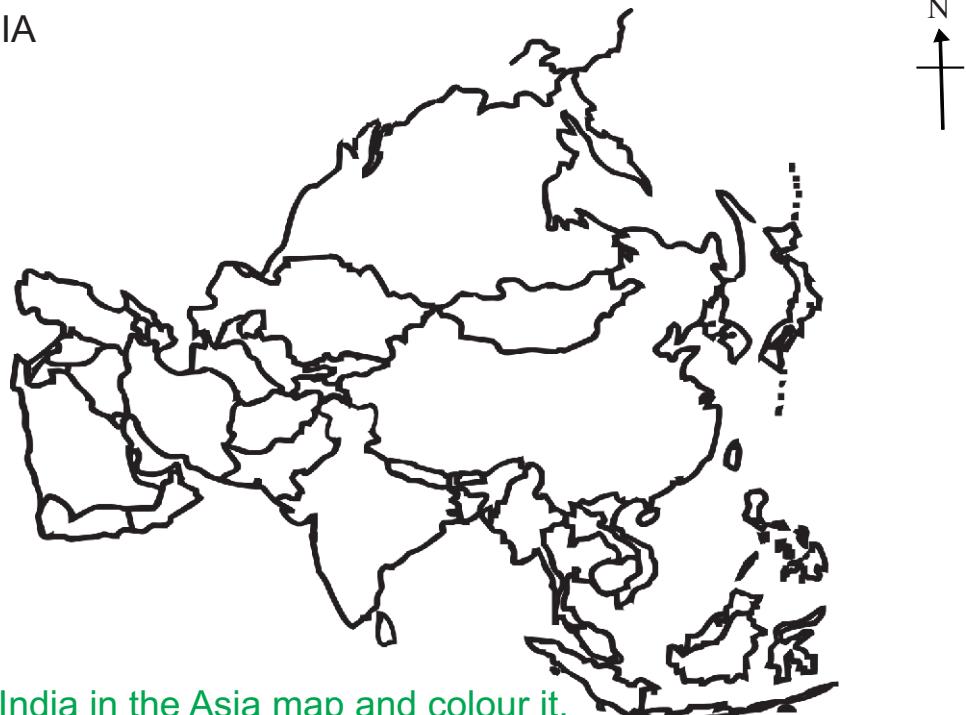
GROUP ACTIVITY



OUR COUNTRY

India is a **subcontinent**. It is a part of the continent Asia. It is located to the north of the **Equator**. India is a big country. It is the seventh largest country in the world in area and second to China in population. The southern part of the country is a **peninsula** as it is surrounded by water on three sides. Its total surface area is 32,87,263 sq.km.

ASIA



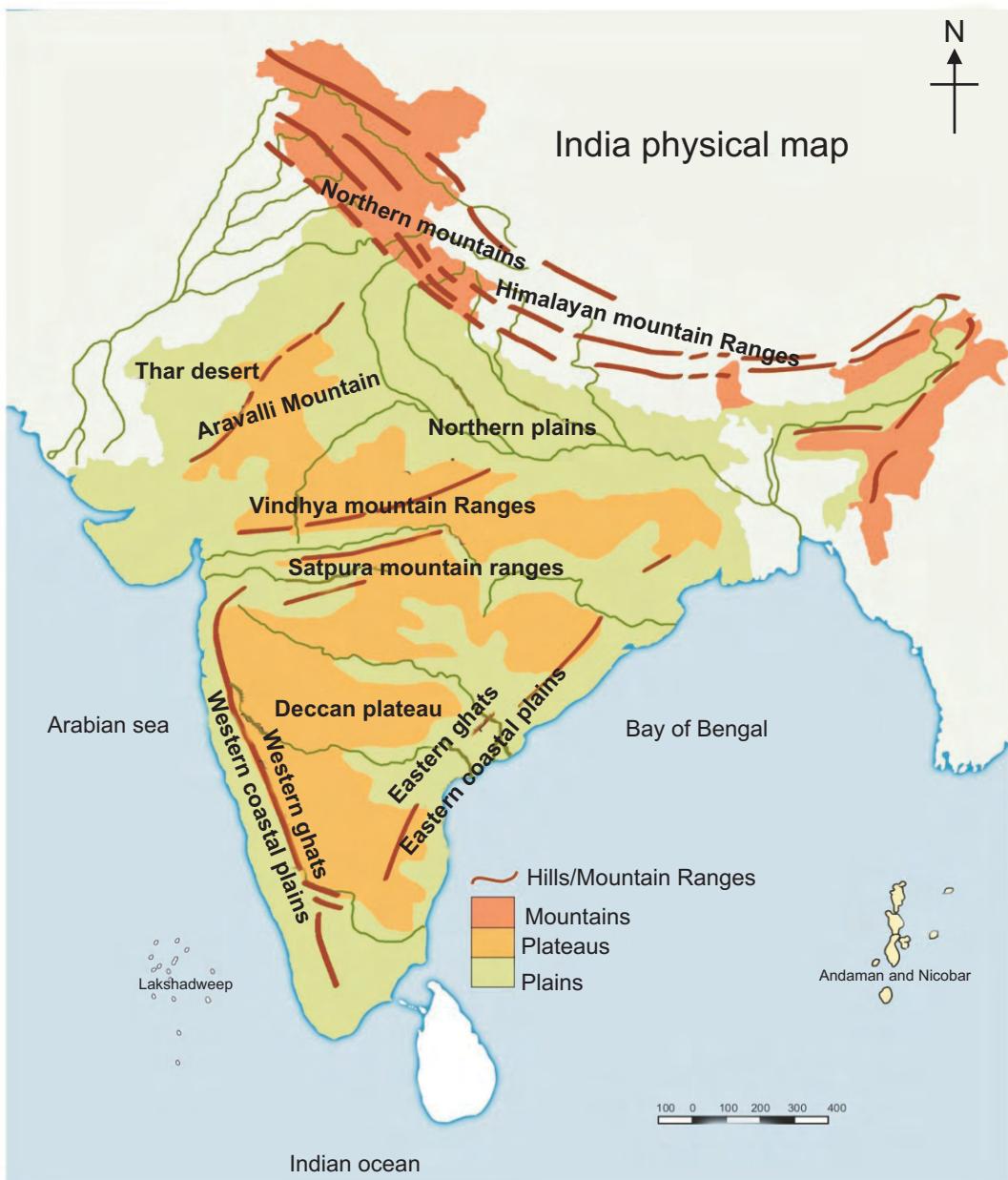
- Locate India in the Asia map and colour it.

- Write down the names of neighbouring countries of India.



INDIA'S PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physical features of India are not same across the country. They vary from place to place. India has dry deserts, high mountains, vast stretches of plains and plateaus. Many rivers originate from the mountains and plateaus and flow into the plains.



INDIA CAN BE DIVIDED INTO SIX PHYSICAL DIVISIONS.

- 1.The Northern Mountains,
- 2.The Northern Plains,
3. The Great Indian Desert,
- 4.The Plateau Region,
- 5.The Coastal Regions,
- 6.The Island Regions.

1. THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

World's highest mountain ranges are located in the northern part of India. Himalaya means '**the abode of snow**'. Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, is located in this region.

Himadri or the Greater Himalayas, **Himachal** or the Middle Himalayas and the **Shiwalik**, the Outer Himalayas are the three ranges of mountains in this region. Rivers like **The Ganga**, **The Yamuna**, **The Brahmaputra**, **The Satluj** and **The Indus** originate from here. The popular hill stations of this region are **Mussoorie**, **Shimla** and **Darjeeling**.



IMPORTANCE OF THE HIMALAYAS

1. They protect us from the cold winds blowing from the north.
2. They bring heavy rainfall to the northern plains.
3. The rivers originating from the Himalayas make our land fertile

2. THE NORTHERN PLAINS

To the south of the Himalayas lie the Northern Plains or the Indo-Gangetic plains. It is a flat region watered by the Himalayan Rivers. These rivers deposit **silt or alluvial soil** on this plain, which makes the region very fertile. Many crops like wheat, rice, sugar cane and cotton are grown here.



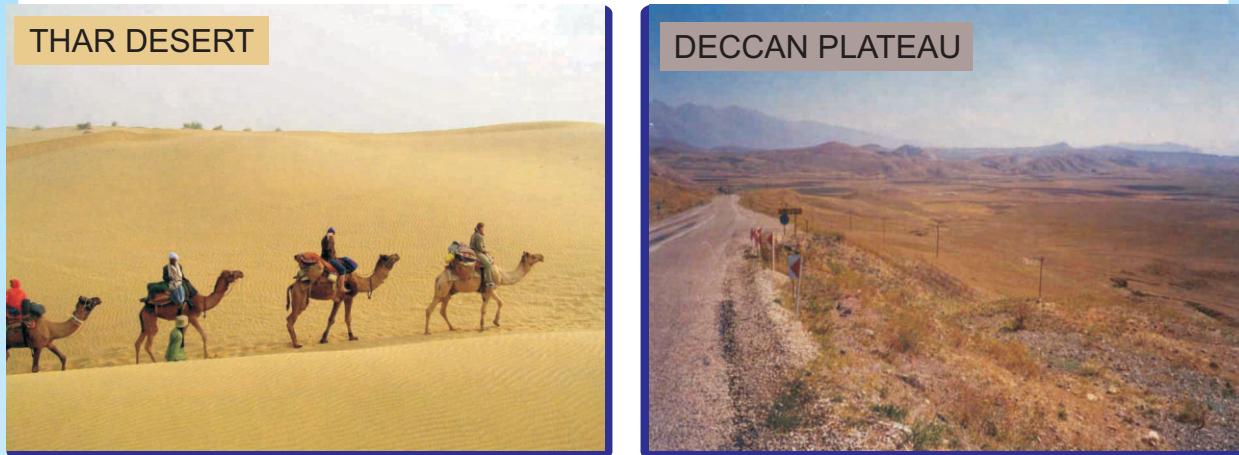
The delta made by Ganga and Brahmaputra is called **Sundarbans**. It is the largest in the world. This region is thickly populated. Some important places located in this region are **Delhi**, **Agra**, **Allahabad** and **Kolkata**.

3. THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT

The sandy area known as the Thar or the Great Indian Desert lies to the north west of India. It receives very little rainfall and so it is very **dry and sandy**. Hot winds and sand storms are very common here.

These winds make sand hills called **sand dunes**. They keep shifting every time when there is a strong wind. There are a few **oases** in this area. [An oasis is a green and fertile place in a desert or wasteland.] A few crops are grown around these oases. People rear **camel and cattle**.

People keep moving from place to place in search of food and water. The **Indira Gandhi Canal** supplies water to the farmers of Rajasthan. The camel is called the **Ship of the Desert** as it can walk easily in the sand and go without water and food for days together.



4. THE PLATEAU REGION

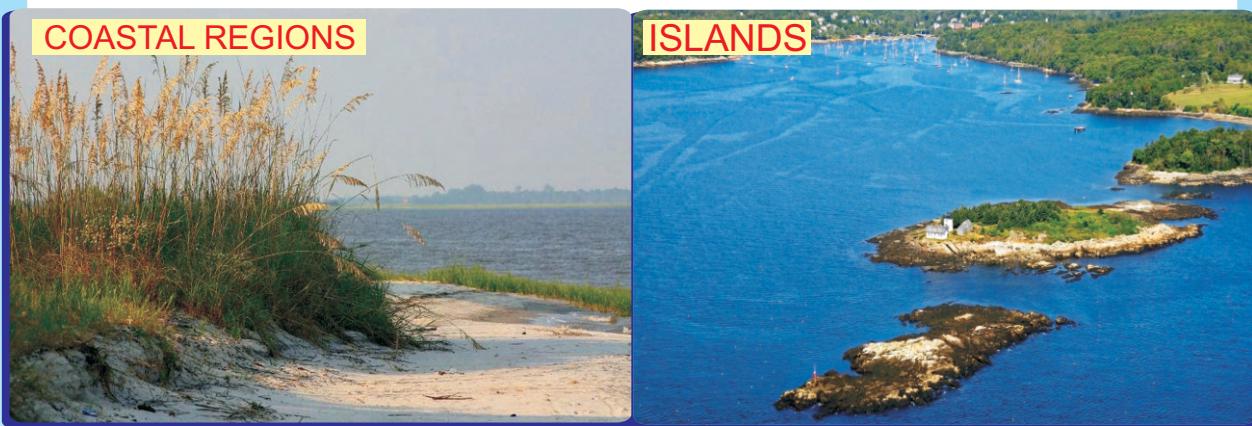
Plateaus are also called tableland. They are elevated portions of the earth. The plateau region of India is divided into three main parts. They are **The Malwa Plateau** in the west **The Chota Nagpur Plateau** in the north and **The Deccan Plateau** in the south.

The Deccan Plateau lies between the western ghats and the eastern ghats in the south. This Plateau is surrounded by chains of hills called the **Western Ghats** in the west and the **Eastern Ghats** in the east. This Plateau slopes from west to east.

Important rivers of this region are **Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Cauvery**. These rivers start in the west and flow into the **Bay of Bengal** in the east. The west flowing rivers **Narmada** and **Tapti** start in the east and fall into the **Arabian Sea**. Most parts of this region have black soil. **Cotton and sugar cane** are the major crops here.

5. THE COASTAL REGIONS

Narrow strips of plains are found along the east coast and the west coast of India. They are called **The Eastern Coastal Plains** and the **Western Coastal Plains**. The two coasts meet at **Kanniyakumari**.



6. THE ISLAND REGIONS

An **island** is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides. The islands that belong to India are **Lakshadweep** in the Arabian Sea and the **Andaman** and **Nicobar** islands in the Bay of Bengal.

INDIA POLITICAL DIVISIONS

India is a democratic Republic. It has been divided into smaller areas called States and Union Territories for effective administration. We have a **Central Government** which looks after the affairs of the whole country and the affairs of the states are looked after by the **State Governments**. At the state level the governments are elected by the people of that state. We have 28 states and 6 union Territories and New Delhi is the National capital territory.

In which direction is the capital city of India located? _____

If a tourist from a foreign country visits India where will you take him/ her? Why? _____

Union Territories are ruled directly by the Central Government. The President of India appoints an Administrator or Lieutenant-Governor for each union territory.



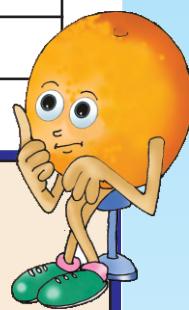
With the help of the map given in the previous page ,
Write the capitals for the following states .

1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Assam
4.	Bihar
5.	Chattisgarh
6.	Goa
7.	Gujarat
8.	Haryana
9.	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Jharkhand
12.	Karnataka
13.	Kerala
14.	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Maharashtra
16.	Manipur
17.	Meghalaya
18.	Mizoram
19.	Nagaland
20.	Odisha
21.	Punjab
22.	Rajasthan
23.	Sikkim
24	Tamil Nadu
25.	Tripura
26.	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Utharkhand
28.	West Bengal



Find out and write the names of Union Territories and its capitals with the help of the political map of India

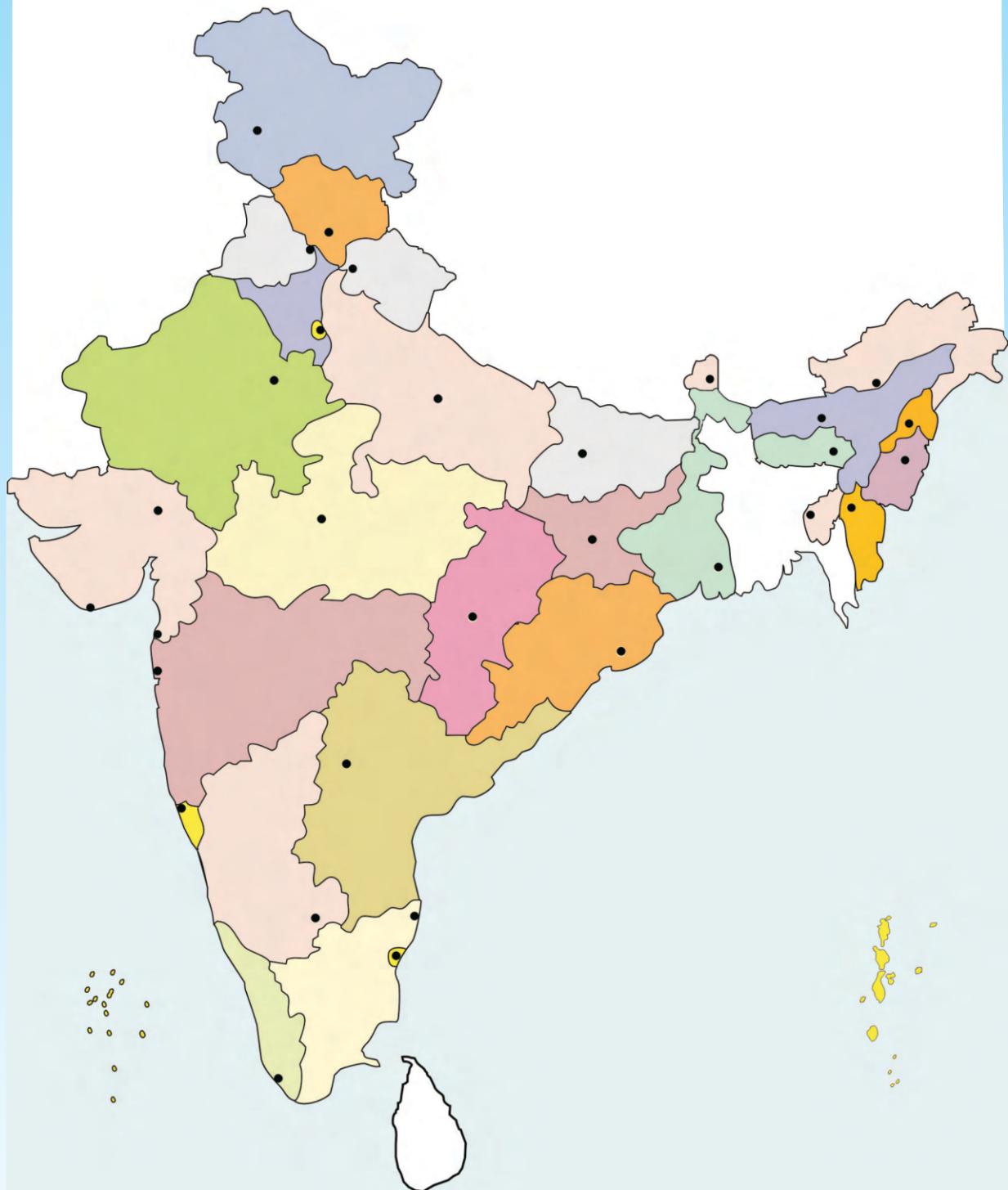
SL.NO	UNION TERRITORY	CAPITAL



FACTS

1. India got its name from the word Indus.
2. The snow – clad Himalayas have been described by Kalidasa as the 'King of Mountains'
3. The camel is called the ship of the desert because it is used as a "beast of burden" in the deserts.
4. Most of the beautiful cities of India are located on the plateaus, E.g. Gwalior, Bhind, Morainia and Shirpuri.
5. Rajasthan is popularly known as 'the most colourful desert in the world' and is a Number one Tourist destination.
6. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of a group of 204 Islands. Lakshadweep has 43 islands.
7. Port Blair, the Capital city of the Andaman was the dreaded site of the cellular jail used by the British for banished convicts.
8. Marina beach in Chennai is the second longest beach in the world.
9. India is the largest democracy in the world and one of the most ancient civilizations.

LABEL THE STATES AND ITS CAPITALS IN THE GIVEN MAP.





ACTIVITIES (WITH THE HELP OF ATLAS)

1. Write the names of the states and capitals that begin with the letters given.

States

G _____
O _____
A _____

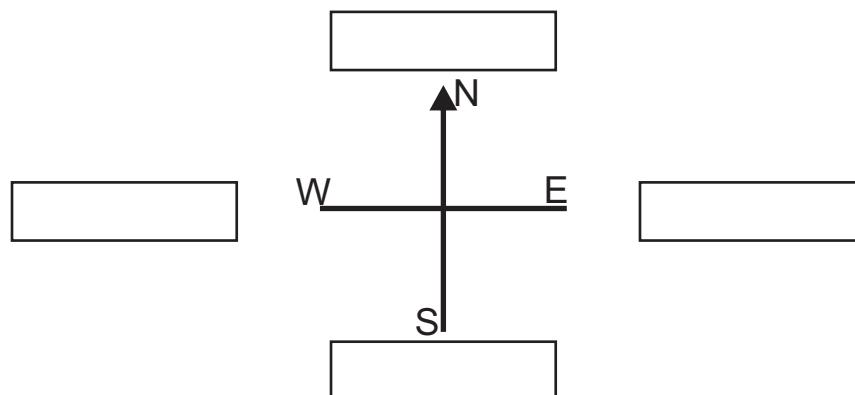
Capitals

S _____
H _____
I _____
M _____
L _____
A _____

2. Which is the smallest state in India?
3. Write the names of the mountain ranges, islands, valleys, rivers and plateaus in India.
4. Which is the southern tip of India?
How would you reach there from your place?
5. A cultural dance troupe starts from Tamilnadu by train to give performance in New Delhi.

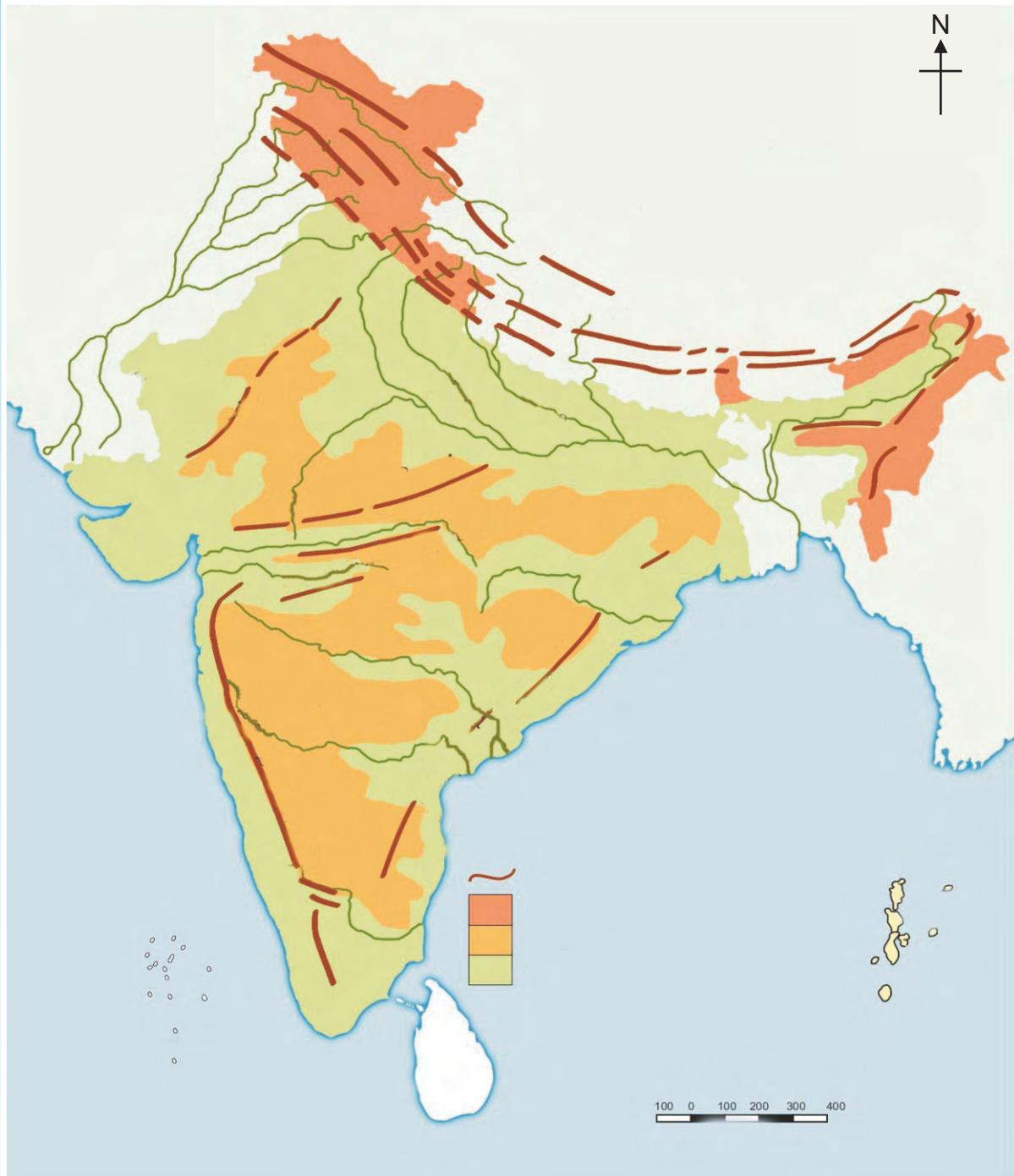
List the states they have to pass through on their journey to New Delhi.

6. Collect the wrappers of household items. Find out where these products are manufactured. Paste a piece of that cover in the state in which it is manufactured.
7. Write the boundaries of India in the word web.



MARK THE FOLLOWING IN THE GIVEN MAP

1. Deccan Plateau
2. Thar Desert
3. Coastal Plains
4. Mountain Ranges



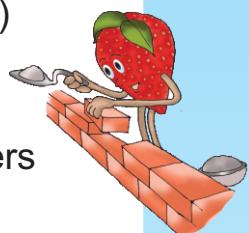
EXERCISE

I. UNSCRAMBLE THE WORDS AND FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. I am the largest desert in India _____ (HART)
2. I am an island region of India _____ (EEWDPALKAHS)
3. I am the highest peak _____ (TESEREV)

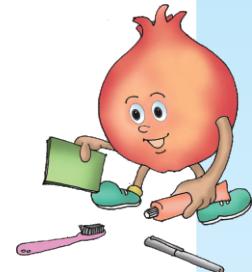
II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ and _____ rivers originate in the Himalayas.
2. The _____ is called the ship of the desert
3. The Northern Plains are also called the _____
4. The Andaman and Nicobar islands lie in the _____
5. The Coastal Plains meet at _____



III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------|----------|
| 1. Thar | - | island | () |
| 2. Andaman and Nicobar | - | desert | () |
| 3. Himalayas | - | tableland | () |
| 4. Northern Plateau | - | mountains | () |



IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. Why are the Himalayas important to India?
2. How do the rivers in the Northern Plains have water even in summer ?
3. What is a sand dune? How are sand dunes formed in a desert?
4. Why do most rivers in the Deccan plateau flow from west to east?
5. Why has India been divided into States and Union Territories?
6. How are Union Territories governed?



V. ACTIVITY

Make a Collage for the classroom on India - Unity in Diversity