

The Great Himalayan Range

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. There is a long range of mountain in the north and northeast of our country. The major part of it is called the Himalayas. The word “Himalaya” means the abode of snow.” These mountains stretch from Jammu and Kashmir in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east and cover a distance of about 2500 Km. The width of these mountains range from 160 km to 450 km. Beyond Arunachal Pradesh, they take a turn to the south. Here, the ranges are not very high. These ranges are called North Eastern Hills.
 2. The highest mountain peak in the world is the Mount Everest. It is 8848 m high. It is situated in Nepal. K2 is the highest mountain peak in India. It is the second highest mountain peak in the world. It is also known as Mount Godwin Austen. It is 8611m high and lies in the Karakoram Range in Kashmir.
 3. The Himalayas are broadly divided into three parallel ranges—
 (a) The Greater Himalayas or Himadri. (b) The Middle Himalayas or Himachal.
 (c) The Lesser Himalayas or Shivalik Ranges.
 4. Gangotri and Yamunotri are two well know glaciers from which river Ganga and Yamuna rise. Indus, Satluj and Brahmaputra are other Himalayan rivers which also rise from glaciers of this range.
 5. Shimla Nainital, Darjeeling, Mussoorie, Srinagar etc are the famous hill stations of Himalayas.
 6. **Significance of Himalayas :**
 1. Himalayas form a natural wall along the northern borders, which is difficult to cross. This protect us from cold winds coming from the north.
 2. They protect our country from enemies.
 3. The river originating from the Himalayas carry fertile soil from the mountain to the plains. This water is used for irrigation and generating hydro electricity.
 4. The forest wealth of Himalayas is a source of wood, timber, medicinal plants and other valuable products.

II. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.**
1. **Mt. Everest** is the highest mountain peak.
 2. K2 is also known as **Mount Godwin Austen**.
 3. K2 is **8611** m high.
 4. **Edmund Hillary** of New Zealand was the first to climb the Mt. Everest in 1953.
 5. The northernmost range of Himalayas is also called **greater Himalayas**.
 6. **Shimla, Nainital, Darjeeling** etc are some famous hill stations of middle Himalayas.
 7. The river originating from the Himalayas carry **fertile** soil.
 8. **Corbett National** Park is famous national park.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Glacier | (a) Himadri |
| 2. Shivalik | (h) Nepal |
| 3. K2 | (c) Purvanchal |

4. Kanchenjunga
5. Mt Everest

- (d) Thick forest
- (e) Karakoram

Activity

I. Mark the Himalayan ranges in the given map of India.

Ans. Do yourself

II. Collect the pictures who climbed the Mt Everest and paste in given space.

Ans. Do yourself

III. Collect the information about the persons who climbed Mt Everest and write about them in a paragraph in your notebook.

Ans. Do yourself

2

The Northern Plains

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. The Northern Plains lie to the south of Himalayas. They extend from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. They stretch over a distance of 2400 Km. These plains are very fertile. They are made up of alluvial soil. This soil is brought down by the Himalayan rivers which flow through these plains. The fertile soil helps in production of large variety of crops every year. For this reason Northern plains are often called the Food Bowl of India. The northern plains are a gift of the Himalayan rivers. The Ganga, the Brahmaputra and the Satluj are the three most important rivers of the northern plains.
 2. These plains are very fertile. They are made up of alluvial soil. This soil is brought down by the Himalayan rivers which flow through these plains. The fertile soil helps in production of large variety of crops every year. For this reason Northern plains are often called the Food Bowl of India.
 3. Do yourself.
 4. The Ganga, the Brahmaputra and the Satluj are the three most important rivers of the northern plains.
 5. All along the banks of the river in this basin, there are old and famous cities like Rishikesh, Haridwar, Delhi, Agra, Kanpur Allahabad, Ayodha, Patna, Varanasi and Kolkata.
 6. The main crops of this region are rice and jute. Tea is grown on hill slopes. India is famous throughout the world for its tea.
 7. The river Ganga and Brahmaputra join together near the Bay of Bengal and form the largest delta of the world called Sunderban Delta.
 8. A number of big and small industries have come up along the banks of the rivers. Their waste products flowing into the rivers have made the water polluted.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. The northern plains lie to the **south** of Himalayas.
 2. The **fertile** soil helps in production of crops.
 3. **Punjab** is also known as the land of five rivers.
 4. The **Ganga** Basin is the central and the largest part of the northern plains.
 5. The junction of Ganga and Yamuna is called **sangam**.
 6. The Ganga Basin gets a lot of rain during **summer**.
 7. The **Brahmaputra** basin is the easternmost part of the northern plains.
 8. The Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers together form the longest **Sundarbans delta**.

9. The river Brahmaputra rises from **Tibet** flows through **Assam** and **Bangladesh**.
10. The highest delta of the world is **Sudnerban delta**.

III. Match the following :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Ganga | → | (a) Rice |
| 2. Tsangpo | → | (b) Ganga Basin |
| 3. Satluj | → | (c) Alaknanda |
| 4. Food Bowl | → | (d) Bakhra Dam |
| 5. Brahmaputra | → | (e) Brahmaputra River |

Activity

I. Make the given river basins in the given map of India.

Ans. Do yourself

II. Mark the given cities in the map of India.

Ans. Do yourself

3

The Western Desert

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. Hot, dry, flat and sandy area where the vegetation is very less because of very little rainfall is called a desert.
 2. At some places underground water comes up to the surface to form big pools. Such a place is called oasis. Trees like date, palms, kikar, babul and thorny cactus grow here.
 3. The main occupation of the people is rearing sheep and goat. These animals need grass to eat. Their owners have to move from one place to another in search of food. These people who do not have permanent home are called Nomads.
 4. Dust storms are the common features of this desert. You can see small hills made up of sand here and there. These hills are called sand dunes. Sand dunes move from place to place with the strong winds.
 5. Water has been brought to the desert from the Satluj river through the Indira Gandhi canal. This is one of the longest canal in the world. The water from this canal is used for irrigation.
 6. The climate of desert is very hot in Summer. In summer season days are extremely hot, but the nights are cold. During winters also, the days are warm and nights are cold. This is because the sand heats up and cools down very fast.
 7. Camel is an important animal in the desert. People travel on camels and carts are pulled by them. Camels have padded feet which enable them to walk easily on loose sand. The camel can also go for long distances without food and water. For this reason the camel is called the ship of the desert.

II. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.
1. The Indian desert lies to the south west of the **Northern plains**.
 2. Dry, hot and sandy region is called a **desert**.
 3. The land has small hills of sand called **sand drives**.
 4. The water from **oasis** is used growing crops.
 5. **Camel** is an important animal in the desert.
 6. A group of people travelling together on camels forms a **caravan**.
 7. The climate of desert is very hot in **summer**.

III. One word answer :

- Ans. 1. Camel 2. Thar desert 3. Sand dunes 4. Cactus

Activity

I. Mark the desert in the given map of India and also mark some places Jodhpur, Jassalmer

Ans. Do yourself

II. Collect the pictures of desert and paste in the space provided and name them.

Ans. Do yourself

4

The Deccan or Southern

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The southern plateau region is triangular in shape and covers a very large part of india. The southern plateau lies towards the south of northern plains. It extends from the Aravalli Hilli in the northwest, the Rajmahal Hills in the north east and Cardomom Hills in Kerala.

On the east and west of the plateau and chains of hills called western ghats on the western side and eastern ghats on the eastern side. These ghats meets at the Nilgiri Hills. The western ghats consists of two small ranges of hills, the Nilgiri Hills and Annamalai and the Cardomom Hills, Anaimudi in Cardamom Hills is the highest peak of southern plateau. It is 2, 650 m above sea level. The Western Ghats runs all the way down to Kanniyakumari, the southernmost tip of India. The Eastern Ghats are not as high as Western Ghats. The eastern ghats end in Chhota Nagpur Plateau.

2. A plateau is the land, which is higher than the plains surrounding it.

3. The Southern plateau includes a group of three plateaus :

1. Malwa Plateau 2. Chhota Nagpur Plateau 3. The Deccan plateau

4. **Malwa Plateau** : The region to the north of Narmada is bounded by Vindhya and Satpura range is known as Malwa plateau.

This area is relatively flat. It has rich black soil which is good for growing cotton.

5. This region is the centre of many industries such as iron and steel Jamshedpur, Rourkela and Bokaro have large steel plants.

6. The Jog falls in Karnataka are the highest waterfall in India.

7. Many rivers flow in this region. Narmada Tapti, Mahanadi, Krishna, Kaveri and Godavari are the important rivers of this region.

8. There are many beautiful hill stations in this region. Kodaikkanal and Udhagama-ndalam (Ooty) are very famous.

II. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. The **southern plateau** lies to the south of northern plain.

2. The southern plateau is **triangular** in shape.

3. The north eastern plateau is also known as the **Chhota Nagpur**.

4. The highest peak is **Mt. Everest**.

5. **Chhota Nagpur** plateau is very rich in minerals.

6. **Kolar** gold mines are in Karnataka.

7. **Nagarjuna Sagar** dam is on Kaveri river.

8. The **jag fall** in Karnataka are the highest waterfall in India.

III. Match the column :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Kolar | → | (a) Hill stations |
| 2. Narmada | → | (b) River Kaveri |
| 3. Jog Falls | → | (c) Gold mines |
| 4. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam | → | (d) Chhota Nagpur |
| 5. Kodaskkanal | → | (e) Sharasvati river |

Activity

I. Mark the given places or rivers in the map of India.

Ans. Do yourself

II. Collect the information about minerals found in plateau and make a list.

- Ans.
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. Iron | 2. Nickel | 3. Cobalt | 4. Gold |
| 5. Silver | 6. Maghesium | 7. Bauxite | 8. Uranium |
| 9. Diamond | 10. Gypsum | 11. Copper | 12. Aluminium |

5

The Coastal Plains and Islands

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. A land surrounded by water bodies such as seas or oceans on three sides and attached to a larger and mass on the remaining is called Peninsula.
 2. India has a very long coastline. It starts from the gulf of Kachchh in the west and reaches the southern tip of India at Kanniyakumari also known as cape comororian. This part of the coastline is along the Arabian sea, between the western Ghats and the coast, the land is plain and in known as the Western Coastal Plain.
From Kanniyakumari, the coast moves northwards and reaches up to West Bengal. This part of the coastline is along the Bay of Bengal. Between the Eastern Ghats and the Coast also, the land is plain and is called the Eastern Coastal Plain.
 3. The Malabar Coast stretches from Goa to Kanniyakumari. This coast is wider and more even than Konkan coast. Malabar coast is famous for its lagoons especially in Kerala. These lagoons are back water of the sea. They are connected with one another by means of canals.
 4. Konkan Coast—It stretches from Gujarat coast up to Goa. This region is uneven and rocky. Mumbai the biggest seaport and harbour lies on this coast. The Konkan coast is rich in petroleum and natural gas.
 5. A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called an island.
 6. (a) **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** : Andaman and Nicobar islands— Andaman and Nicobar islands are group of about 300 islands in Bay of Bengal. These islands are covered with thick forests and coconut trees.
The southernmost tip of these islands is called Indira point. Port Blair is the capital of these islands.
(b) **Lakshadweep Islands** : Lakshadweep is the group of 36 small islands in Arabian sea. Only few of these islands are inhabited. They are small, sandy and flat rising only 4 to 5 m above sea level. These islands are made up of coral deposits. Such islands made of coral are called Atolls. Kavaratti is the capital of these islands.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides is called **peninsula**.
2. The Eastern coastal plains lie between **Bay** of Bengal and Eastern **Ghats**.
3. These are large number of lagoons along the **Malabar** coast.
4. **Mumbai** is the famous port of the western coast.
5. **Vishakhapatnam** and **Chennai** are the most important ports on the eastern coast.
6. A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called **island**.
7. Andaman and Nicobar islands are a group of about **300** islands.
8. Lakshadweep Islands are made of **coral deposits**.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans. 1. Mumbai → (a) Malabar coast
2. Kavaratti → (b) Konkan coast
3. Lagoons → (c) Lakshadweep
4. Nicobar islands → (d) Indira Point
5. Chennai → (e) Coromandel coast.

Activity

I. Mark the given places in the map of India.

Ans. Do yourself

II. Collect the information about Islands and write in the space provided.

Ans. Do yourself

6

Festivals

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Climate is the condition of weather.
Temperature and rainfall are the key factors of climate.
2. Temperature and rainfall are the chief factors that affect the climate.
3. Our country has three main seasons :
(a) Summer season (b) Rainy season (c) Winter season
4. These winds blow from the Arabian sea as well as the Bay of Bengal.
5. In north India hot and dry winds called loo blow in the month of May and June. These are the hottest months of the summer.
6. (a) **Summer season** : The summer season starts by the end of March and lasts till the beginning of July. The climate in the northern plain become, very hot in this period. In summer, the days are long and nights are short.
(b) **Spring season** : The short period between winter and summer is called the spring. The month of March has a very pleasant weather. Gradually, the weather gets warmer and summer reason starts. Thus, this cycle of seasons continue year after year all over the country.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Climate** is the condition of weather.
2. India is a vast country of different **landforms**.
3. The summer season starts from **March** and last in **July**.

- The winter season starts from **October** and last in **February**.
- The rainy season start from **July** and last in **August**.
- Hot and dry wind in summer season is called **loo**.
- Maghalaya** receive the highest rainfall.
- Winter** is very cold in northern plain.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Meghalaya | → | (i) Moisture wind |
| 2. Loo | → | (ii) Scanty rainfall |
| 3. Monsoon | → | (iii) Mild winter |
| 4. South India | → | (iv) Hot, dry wind |
| 5. Rajasthan | → | (v) Heaviest rainfall |

Activity

I. Mark the given places in the map of India.

Ans. Do yourself

II. Mark the given in the map of India.

Ans. Do yourself

Unit-2 : NATURAL RESOURCES

7

Soils of India

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
- Soil is the most valuable natural resource. It provides food for the plants to grow and help us to produce, fruits, vegetables, etc.
 - In India, there are various type of soils like alluvial soil, black soil, sandy soil, red soil, mountain soil.
 - Alluvial Soil is very fertile soil because it is deposited by the silt brought by various rivers rising from the Himalayas and flowing through the northern plains. Alluvial soil is suitable for growing rice, wheat, sugarcane, jute, oil seeds, etc.
 - This soil is formed from rocks made of volcanic lava. It has a fairly good amount mineral like iron, magnesium, phosphorus, etc. It is black in colour.
 - Red Soil** : This soil is found in many parts of peninsular India. This soil is red in colour due to the presence of Iron. It is not fertile. It is found in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andra Pradesh, Maharastra and Madhya Pradesh It is used for growing groundnuts, millets, pulses, etc.
 - Soil Erosion** : The process of carrying away of top fertile soil by natural forces like wind, sun, running water and ice is called soil erosion. Soil erosion is also caused by over grazing by animals and cutting down of trees. Soil erosion reduces fertility of the soil, therefore, steps should be taken to conserve soil.
 - Soil erosion can be checked by building dams across the rivers, growing more and more trees and plants around the fields.
Rotation of crops can also help in maintaining the soil fertility.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
- The uppermost layer of the earth's crust is called **soil**.

- About **70%** of India population depend on agriculture.
- Alluvial soil** is very fertile.
- Sandy soil** is present in Rajasthan.
- Black soil is formed by **volcanic lava**.
- The **black soil** is good for growing cotton.
- Soil erosion can be checked by building **dams** across the rivers.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Desert | → | (a) Mountain soil |
| 2. Himalayan | → | (b) Sandy soil |
| 3. Northern plain | → | (c) Alluvial soil |
| 4. Tamil Nadu | → | (d) Black soil |
| 5. Plateau | → | (e) Red soil |

Activity

I. Mark the different types of soil in the map of India.

Ans. Do yourself

II. Collect the information of crops and plants grown in different types of soils and complete the table :

Ans.	1. Alluvial soil	–	Wheat,	rice,	sugarcane
	2. Red	–	Pulses,	millets,	groundnuts
	3. Black	–	Cotton.	sugarcane,	rice
	4. Sandy	–	Wheat,	gram,	Bareilly
	5. Mountain	–	Sal,	pine,	rubber

8

Water Resources

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
- The main occupation of the people in our country is farming.
 - There are three main sources of irrigation in our country :
(a) Tanks (b) Wells (c) Canals
 - Canals are the most important source of irrigation in our country because our country has many big rivers which have water throughout the year. River water is used to irrigate fields through wide channels called canals.
 - Dams** : To make proper use of our water resources the government has built several dams on rivers. By Building a dam, water is stored in reservoir (man made lake) and is used for irrigation as well as navigation. These dams check floods and provide water for domestic as well as industrial use. Electricity is also generated from water by these projects.
 - Some of the famous dams are as follows:
(a) **Hirakud Dam** : It is built on Mahanadi river. It is the longest dam in the world. It serves the state of Orissa.
(b) **Bhakra Nangal Dam** : It is built on the river Satluj. It is the highest dam in India. It is 216 m high and 518 m long. It provides electricity and water to many parts of north west India around Delhi.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
- Water** is our basic need.
 - Wells** are the oldest means of irrigation.

- Water is also used to generate **electricity**.
- About **50%** of irrigation of land is done by tubewells in northern plains.
- The **Bhakra Nangal** dam is built on river Satluj.
- Hirakud dam is built across river **Mahanadi**.
- Water is a life giving **natural resources**.

III. Match the column :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Hirakud dam | → | (a) Mahanadi river |
| 2. Bhakra Nangal dam | → | (b) Krishna river |
| 3. Nagarjuna Sagar dam | → | (c) Satluj river |
| 4. Damodar valley dam | → | (d) Chambal river |
| 5. Chambal valley project | → | (e) Damodar river |

Activity

I. Mark the given dams in the map of India :

Ans. Do yourself

II. Collect the pictures of canals, dam, tubewell etc and paste in your notebook.

Ans. Do yourself

9

Forest and Wildlife

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
- The large areas where trees grow very close to one another are called Forests.
 - Name of various forests :

(i) Tropical evergreen forests	(ii) Deciduous forests	(iii) Thorny forests
(iv) Coniferous forests	(v) Tidal forests	
 - Characteristics of Tropical Evergreen forests :**
 - Evergreen forests are found in areas with heavy rainfall.
 - The trees are tall with huge crowns and remain green throughout the year.
 - Two names of movements towards forest conservation :

(i) Chipko movement	(ii) Van Mahotara
---------------------	-------------------
 - Uses of forests :**
 - We get a wide range of products from the forest such as timber, fuel, wood pulp, resin, honey, etc.
 - Forests check air pollution. They absorb carbon-di-oxide and give us oxygen.
 - The Corbett National Park in Uttaranchal, Kaziranga National Park in Assam, Gir forest in Gujarat, Sunderban forest in W.B. and Periyar Bio Reserve in Kerala, etc. are the wild life sanctuaries.
 - Our wild life is facing acute danger of extinction because of the senseless hunting and killing of animals for pleasure. The Indian government has laid down laws against killing animals and clearing of forests. Periodical censuses of some wild animals is taken to know their latest number. Some of the important wild life sanctuaries and national parks set up in India.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
- The large area where trees grow very close to one another are called **forests**.
 - Forests check **air** pollution.

3. Forests make the environment **healthy** and **pleasant**.
4. Forests check **floods** and **pleasant** help in increasing rainfall.
5. Evergreen forests are found in areas with heavy **rainfall**.
6. A large part of our country is covered with **deciduous** forests.
7. Cactus and Kikar are the trees of **Thorny** forest.
8. To conserve wild life, our government has set up various wild life **sanctuaries** and **parks**.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ebony tree | → | (a) Coniferous forest |
| 2. Sal | → | (b) Tidal forest |
| 3. Cacti | → | (c) Thorny forest |
| 4. Spruce | → | (d) Deciduous forests |
| 5. Pine | → | (e) Tropical evergreen forest |

Activity

I. Mark the given forests in the map of India.

Ans. Do yourself

II. Collect the name of animals living in the wild life sanctuaries or parks in India and write them in space given below.

- Ans.
- | | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Tiger | 2. Lion | 3. Elephant | 4. Rhinoceros | 5. Leopard |
| 6. Pythons | 7. Deer | 8. Cobra | 9. Bear | 10. Red fox |

10

Human Resources

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. The development of civilization is a sign of the better use of natural resources by man. A thing of nature becomes a resource only when people are able to use it for their benefit. That is why, people are a kind of resource called human resource.
 2. Human beings change the gifts of nature into resources by their knowledge and skills. Human resources and economic growth of the country are closely related.
 3. Poverty and illiteracy keep the country backward.
 4. Density of population can be calculated by dividing the total population of a region from the areas to that region.
 5. The national literacy mission was started in 1988. Education alone can make the people aware of the advantages of small family, small numbers can be well fed and educated.
The living standard of people can be raised only by controlling population and educating people.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. **Human beings** are the most important resource of our country.
 2. The development of **civilization** is the sign of the better use of natural resources by man.
 3. India is a **second** most populous country.
 4. According to 2001 census the population of India is **102 crores 70 lakhs**.
 5. Since independence, our population has increased by more than **three times**.
 6. **Poverty** and **illiteracy** make the country backward.
 7. The literacy mission started in **1988**.

8. A **small** family is a happy family.

Activity

- I. Write any slogan on small family.

Ans. "Small Family – Happy Family"

- II. Mark the density of population in the map of India.

Ans. Do yourself

11

Agriculture

Lets Do Some Work

- I. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. India has two main agricultural seasons—

(a) The Kharif season

(b) The Rabi season.

2. Since independence our country made great progress in Agriculture. India can grow almost all types of crops. Green Revolution has contributed a great deal in making our country self sufficient in agricultural production. Use of better seeds, manures, fertilizer, irrigation facilities and modern machines has also played a very significant role in increasing production.

3. Northern fertile plains are also called "What bowls of India.

4. **Cotton** : Cotton is the important fibre crop used for making cloth. It grows best in the black soil. The main producer of cotton are Gujarat, Maharastra, Rajasthan, M.P. and Punjab.

Jute : It is also a fibre crop used for making gunny bags, ropes and carpets. It grows mainly in West Bengal.

5. Sugarcane, tea and coffee are the cash crops.

6. Cattle help the farmers in many ways. Bullocks are used to plough fields. Bullock carts are used as means of transportation in villages.

7. Cattle help the farmers in many ways. Bullocks are used to plough fields. Bullock carts are used as means of transportation in villages. Oxen, horses, camels, donkey and elephant etc. are used as beast of burden.

- II. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. About **70%** our total population engaged in agriculture.

2. India has two main crops **rice** and **wheat**.

3. **Wheat** and **rice** are the major crops of India.

4. **Green** revolution has made our country self sufficient in food grains.

5. **Sugarcane** and **tea** are cash crops.

6. India is the largest producer of **sugarcane** in the world.

7. **Camels** are also used as beast of burden.

- III. Complete the following chart

Crop	States where they are produced
Wheat	Punjab, Haryana, U.P.
Rice	Orissa, Tamil Nadu, U.P. Bihar
Tea	Assa, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka
Sugarcane	U.P., Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
Cotton	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, M.P. Punjab

Jute
Coffee

West Bengal
Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka

Activity

Do yourself

12

Industries of India

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The process of converting raw materials into finished product is called industry.
 2. Industries are of three kinds.
(a) Cottage Industries (b) Small scale Industries (c) Large scale Industries
 3. Soaps, vehicle parts, utensils, garments, furniture, etc. are some example of small scale Industries.
 4. Iron and steel industry, textile mills, oil refinery, cement industry, sugar mills, paper industry, etc. are the large scale Industries.
 5. Iron and steel Industry is of great importance because iron and steel is used to make all types of machines and tools which are used in others industries. Major iron and steel plants in India are at Jamshedpur, Bokaro, Bhilai, Raurkila, Salem and Vishakhapatnam.
 6. Major iron and steel plants in India are at Jamshedpur, Bokaro, Bhilai, Raurkila, Salem and Vishakhapatnam.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The process of converting raw materials into finished goods is called **industry**.
 2. Growth of Industry for the growth of **country**.
 3. **Sugar** is the second largest industry in India.
 4. Iron and steel industry is a **large scale** industries.
 5. Handicraft is a **cottage** industry.
 6. **India** is famous for sugar industry.

III. Match the column :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Jute | → | (a) Ludiana |
| 2. Aluminium | → | (b) Mumbai |
| 3. Cement | → | (c) Haldia |
| 4. Paper | → | (d) Napur |
| 5. Fertilizer | → | (e) Ladlheni |
| 6. Petro chemical | → | (f) Chennai |
| 7. Sport Goods | → | (g) Kolkata |

Activity

I. Mark the given Industries centre in the map of India.

Ans. Do yourself

13

Unit-3 : TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Means of Transport

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The different means of transport help in carrying goods and passengers from one place to another. Goods are carried for sale in the local, national or international markets. We travel to different places for social, religion and economic purposes. We also make pleasure trips as tourists to visit certain interesting places.

2. Transport can be categorized into three types—

1. Land transport 2. Water transport 3. Air transport

3. Difference between railways and road transport.

Railways transport

1. Railway cannot be build in some places.

2. It is a safest and quickest mode of transport our long distances.

4. We have kuccha roads and pucca roads in our country.

5. **Water transport** : Water transport is the cheapest mode of transport. Ships, boats, steamers and ferries sail in water and carry people and goods from one place to another. Big rivers like Ganga and Brahmaputra are used extensively as the inland means of water transport.

6. India has a long coastline on the eastern and western sides of the peninsula. Some of the famous ports are located on these coasts Kandhar, Mumbai, Kochi, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, etc.

7. Ganga and Brahmaputra are navigable rivers.

8. Aircrafts are also put on emergency duties such as to fight locusts, spraying insecticides and survey of floods affected areas, etc.

Road transport

1. Roads can be built even in places where train cannot go such as hilly areas.

2. Roadways can be used for short distances.

II. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. **Means of transport** helps in carrying goods and passengers from and place to another.

2. India has the **largest railways** in Asia.

3. Grand Trunk Road is a **National** highway.

4. Underground railway is a called **metro railway**.

5. **Water transport** is the cheapest mode of transport.

6. The first railway started in 1853 between **Mumbai** and **Thane**.

7. **Air transport** is the costliest way of transport.

III. Match the column.

- Ans.** 1. National Highway → (e) Grand Trunk Road
2. Metro → (d) Delhi
3. Air India → (c) International Airline
4. Indian Airlines → (b) Domestic Airline
5. Port → (a) Mumbai

Activity

I. Name any five trains of India.

- Ans.** 1. Rajdhani Express 2. Shatabadi Express 3. Taj Express
4. Rajyarani Express 5. Nauchandi Express

II. Name any five private Airlines in India.

Ans. Do yourself

III. Mark the main ports in the given Indian map.

Ans. Do yourself

Lets Do Some Work**I. Answer the following questions :**

- Ans.**
1. Communication means sending messages here and there. Means of communication are very essential. We may have to send message to our friends and relatives who are living far from us.
 2. Every city and almost all the villages of our country have post offices. We can buy postcards, inland letters, stamps from the post office. We can write our message and drop it in the letter box. The postal department manages to send our letters to the addresses. You might have seen postman delivering letters. This is the cheapest means of communication.
 3. **Radio** : Radio is an important means of communication which provide news, information, education, music and entertainment to people. In India radio broadcasting was started in 1927. 4. **Television** : Now a days television become very popular due to number of satellite channels all over the world broadcasting news, sports, entertainments, etc. around the clock. Television was started in India in 1965.
 4. **Fax** : We can even send written or printed message through a fax machine. A fax machine is attached to telephone. The letter to be faxed is put on the machine. A copy of the letter is received at the other end on the fax machine of the addresses.
 5. Newspapers and magazines are published in different languages. They give us all types of views of various political parties, comments of the people about various social and economic problems etc.
 6. Internet is the network of computers connected to each other all over the world.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Communication** means sending and receiving messages.
 2. A written or printed message can be sent instantly through **Fax**.
 3. Letter can be send by **port**.
 4. **Telephone** is the fastest means of communication.
 5. We listen to various programmes on **radio**.
 6. We can watch programmes on **television**.
 7. Internet is a world wide network of **connected computers**.
 8. **E-mail** is the modern way of communication.

III. Match the column :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Letter | → | (a) internet |
| 2. STD | → | (b) telegram |
| 3. Type message | → | (c) post office |
| 4. Urgent Message | → | (d) televison |
| 5. Mail | → | (e) fax |

Activity**I. Collect the given things and paste in your scrap book.**

Ans. Do yourself

II. Make a list of newspaper and magazine and TV channel in the space below :

Ans. Newspapers name	Magazines name	Channels name
Dainik Yoeran	India Today	Zee News
Tmar Ujala	Times	Star Plus

Life in the Himalayan Region

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Himalayan Range covers the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya.
 2. Jammu and Kashmir is famous in the world for its natural beauty. Srinagar is the capital of Jammu and Kashmir. You can see house boats floating in the Dal lake of Srinagar. The houseboats floating in the lakes glitter in the nights and look very fascinating.
Gulmarg, Pahalgam and Sonmarg are other famous tourist centres. Vaishnav Devi and Amarnath cave are famous religious centers.
 3. Gangotri, Kedarnath, Badrinath are the holy place of India. Which are in Uttaranchal.
 4. The north eastern states in the Himalayas are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. These states are popularly called the seven sisters.
 5. Mt. Godwin Austen (K2) is the Indian highest mountain peak situated in Jammu and Kashmir.
 6. The men wear loose kurtas with tight pyjamas. The colourful caps wear by men are very famous.
 7. Cherrapunji and Mawsynsam receive the highest rainfall in the world. Both these places are in Meghalaya.
 8. People of Manipur love dance and music. Manipuri dance is famous all over the world.

II. Fill in the blank :

- Ans.**
1. **Srinagar** is the capital of J & K.
 2. Vaishnav Devi and **Amarnath** cave are famous religious centres of J & K.
 3. The hilly states of Uttaranchal comprises **Garhwal** and **Kumaon** hills.
 4. **Himanchal** Pradesh lies in the western Himalayas.
 5. Sikkim is a small hilly state located between **Nepal** and **Bhutan**.
 6. The word Arunachal means lap of the **sun**.
 7. India's largest Buddhist monastery is at **Tawang** in Arunachal Pradesh.
 8. **Meghalaya** state gets heaviest rainfall in India.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Meghalaya | → | (a) Srinagar |
| 2. Sikkim | → | (b) Itanagar |
| 3. Kashmir | → | (c) Kohima |
| 4. Arunachal Pradesh | → | (d) Shillong |
| 5. Nagaland | → | (e) Gangtok |

Activity

Mark the given states in the map of India.

Do yourself

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- The Northern plains of India are very rich agricultural areas. They have fertile soil, adequate water and suitable climate to grow variety of crops.
 - Punjab :** Punjab is the land of five rivers. This state is drained by Satluj, Beas and Ravi rivers. Jhelum and Chenab the other rivers are now in Pakistan.
The main occupation of the people is farming. Wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton and mustard are the main crops. Wells, tube wells and canals are used for irrigating the fields. The farmers of Punjab use modern methods of farming. The Punjab men wear lungi, kurta turban on their heads. The women wear salwar, kameez and dupatta. The Punjab food items Makki ki Roti, Sarson ka saag and Lassi. The famous Gurudwara "Golden Temple" is at Amritsar. Lohri, diwali, Gurupurab are the main festivals celebrated in Punjab. Chandigarh is the capital of Punjab.
 - Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh mainly contributed in the green revolution.
 - Haryana has many industrial towns. Faridabad and Gurgaon are the important industrial towns. Maruti Udyog, the biggest Indian car factory is at Gurgaon.
 - Uttar Pradesh :** It is the most important state in the northern plains of India. It is the most popular state of India. Many perennial rivers such as Ganga, Yamuna, Gomti, Ghagra, etc. flow through this state. The plains of U.P. have very fertile alluvial soil. The main crops grown in U.P. are wheat, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, maize, potatoes. Kanpur and Noida are the famous industrial centres. Most of the industries are agro based industries such as textiles, sugar, leather etc. Varanasi and Allahabad, Mathura, Ayodhya, etc. are the famous religious centres.
 - Bodh Gaya is a famous religious centre because Gautam Buddha attained Nirvana here.
 - Durga Puja is the famous festival of West Bengal.
 - Assam is the tea state of India.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- The **Northern plains** of India are rich in agriculture area.
 - Agriculture** is the main occupation of Northern plain people.
 - The northern plain are **thickly** populated.
 - Rearing of silk worms is called **sericulture**.
 - Durga puja** is the main festival of West Bengal.
 - Bihu** is the main festival of Assam.
 - Bodh Gaya is in **Bihar**.
 - Agartala** is the capital of Tripura.
 - Dispur** is the capital of Assam.
 - Patna** is the capital of Bihar.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Red Fort | → | (a) Dispur |
| 2. Golden Temple | → | (b) Delhi |
| 3. Bodh Gaya | → | (c) Punjab |
| 4. Durga Puja | → | (d) West Bengal |
| 5. Assam | → | (e) Bihar |

Activity

Mark the given states in the map of India.

Do yourself

17

Life in The Desert Region

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Desert :** Desert is a sandy place with little or no vegetation. There is scanty of rainfall and shortage of water.
 - Oasis :** In desert there are some places where underground water comes out. In there place date plains and grasses. Such places are called oasis.
 - Camel is a most useful animal in the desert for transport and travel. A camel can store water in its body tissues therefore it can live without water for a long time. It has a hump where it stores food so it can live without water for many days. It survive on the thorny deserts vegetation. Due to all these reasons, the camel is called the “ship of the desert.
 - Wheat, maize, sugarcane, jowar, bajra, etc are the main crops of Rajasthan.
 - Rajasthan is famous for its historical forts and palaces. The capital of Rajasthan is Jaipur. Udaipur is famous for its lakes, Chitaurgarh has the biggest fort in the country..
Mount Abu in the Aravali hills is a famous hill station of Rajasthan. Dilwara temple is a famous temple near Mount Abu. Ajmer is famous for the dargah of Moin-ud-din chishti. Pushkar is a famous pilgrimage centre.
 - The people in desert, wonder in search of water and food are called Nomads.
 - People of Rajasthan wear colourful clothes. The men wear dhoti, kurta and a colourful turban. The women wear a lehanga, blouse and odhni. They are also very fond of wearing jewellery.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- Desert** is a sandy area.
 - Place where palm and grasses grown is called **oasis**.
 - The camel** is called the ship of the desert.
 - The canals** brings water to Rajasthan.
 - Suratagarh** in the India is biggest wheat farm.
 - People of deserts are called **banjaras** and **namads**.
 - Rajasthan is famous for its **historical forts** and **palaces**.

III. Match the column :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Farm | → | (a) Mount Abu |
| 2. Lakes | → | (b) Suratgarh |
| 3. Fort | → | (c) Udaipur |
| 4. Aravalli Hills | → | (d) Chittaurgarh |
| 5. Dilwara temple | → | (e) Mount Abu |

Activity

I. Mark the given places in the map of India.

Ans. Do yourself.

II. Collect the pictures of fort and historical places of Rajasthan and paste in your scrapbook.

Ans. Do yourself.

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- The northern part of Madhya Pradesh is rich in minerals. Diamond, coal, iron and manganese are the main minerals. Panna is world famous for its diamond mines.
 - Madhya Pradesh :** As the same suggest, the state lies almost in the middle of India. It is surrounded by five states.
These are two important hill ranges in this state, the Vindhyas and the Satpuras. In between these hills, the Narmada river is flowing. The other rivers which flow in Madhya Pradesh are the Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Son and Mahanadi.
The north western part of the plateau has black soil and the main crop here is cotton but wheat, jowar and mustard are also grown in plenty.
The northern part is rich in minerals. Diamond, coal, iron and manganese are the main minerals. Panna is world famous for its diamond mines.
Bhopal is the capital of Madhya Pradesh. It is also called lake side city.
There are many famous historical monuments in Madhya Pradesh, such as the temples of Khajuraho, the stupas of Sanchi, the forts of Mandu and Gwalior, etc.
 - Cotton and textile Industry, Sugar Mill Industry and Hindi film Industry are the main industries of Maharashtra.
 - Andhra Pradesh :** Andhra Pradesh lies along the east coast of India. Godavari and Krishna are the major rivers. Farming is the main occupation of the people of Andhra Pradesh. They grow rice, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, chillies, groundnuts.
There are many industries in Andhra Pradesh such as (IT), cement, textiles, etc.
The capital of Andhra Pradesh is Hyderabad.
The famous tourist place of Andhra Pradesh is Charminar in Hyderabad. Golkunda Fort is also a famous tourist spot.
 - Orissa :** Orissa is situated to the north of Andhra Pradesh. Mahanadi river flows through the state. The famous Hirakud dam is built on Mahanadi.
The main crops of Orissa are rice, jute, sugarcane, etc. Orissa is rich in minerals. There are big iron and steel industries at Rourkela.
The capital of Orissa is Bhubaneswar. The Jagannath temple and the Rath Yatra of Puri and the Sun temple of Konark attract many tourists.
 - Karnataka :** This state lies to the south of Maharashtra. The main rivers of Karnataka are Krishna, Tungabhadra and Kaveri.
The main crops grown in Karnataka are rice, groundnuts, coffee, sugarcane, rubber, cashewnuts, etc.
 - My Sore is famous for silk, sarees, agarbatti, sandal wood etc.

II. Fill in the blank :

- Ans.**
- The Narmada** river flows through Madhya Pradesh.
 - Tapi** river flows through Maharashtra.
 - Godavari** river flows through Andhra Pradesh.
 - Mahanadi** river flows through Orissa.
 - Krishna** river flows through Karnataka.

6. **Puri** is situated in **Orissa**.
7. **Mumbai** is famous for Hindi film industry.
8. **Bangalore** is called the garden city.
9. The capital of Chhatisgarh is **Raipur**.
10. The capital of Orissa is **Bhubneshvar**.

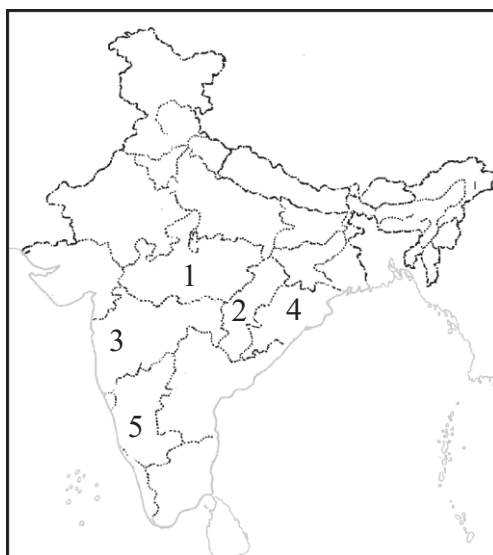
III. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | → | (a) Bangalore |
| 2. Chhatisgarh | → | (b) Hyderabad |
| 3. Maharashtra | → | (c) Film Industry |
| 4. Orissa | → | (d) Jagannath temple |
| 5. Karnataka | → | (e) BHEL |

Activity

I. Mark the given states in the given map of India.

- Ans.** 1. Madhya Pradesh 2. Chhatisgarh 3. Maharashtra 4. Orissa 5. Karnataka



II. Name the Industries of given states.

- | Ans. | State | Industries |
|-------------|----------------|--|
| 1. | Madhya Pradesh | Cotton and Textile Industry |
| 2. | Chhatisgarh | Iron and Steel, Coal Industry |
| 3. | Maharashtra | Film and Textile Industry |
| 4. | Andhra Pradesh | Cement, IT Industry |
| 5. | Orissa | Iron and Steel Industry |
| 6. | Karnataka | Aeroplanes, telephone and IT Industry. |

19

Life in Coastal Plains and Islands

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The coastal regions have distinct climatic and physical significance. The entire coastal region is divided into two parts. The northern part upto Goa is called the a Konkan, while the southern part in

Kerala called the Malabar Coast.

2. The offshore islands are the Lakshadweep islands in the Arabian sea and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal.
3. **Gujarat** : The Northern part of Gujarat is called the Rann of Kachh. It is the extreme western state of India. The Narmada, Tapi and Sabarmati rivers flow through Gujarat. The main crop grown in Gujarat are cotton, ground nuts and millets. Further south are the Gir Forests. It is the only natural home of lions in the whole of Asia. It has a sanctuary called the Gir National Park.
Gandhi Nagar is the capital of Gujarat. The Garba and Dandia Ras dances are the most famous folk dances of Gujarat.
Ahmedabad is known for its textile Industries. Bhovanagar and Surat are famous for diamond cutting industries. Vadodra is also a famous industrial town.
4. Goa is the beautiful state. Goa is famous for its moderate climate and sea beaches. You can see many trees of coconut, cashewnut, mangoes and pineapples, etc.
5. There are many famous temples in Tamil Nadu such as the Menakshi temple, Shiva temple, Rameshwaram etc.
6. **Kerala** : It is to the south of the coastal plains of Karnataka. To its west is the Arabian sea. To its east are the Annamalai Hills and the Cardamom Hills. It extends up to Kanyakumari. Its capital is Thiruvananthapuram.
Kerala gets heavy rainfall. The climate is moderate all the year round. The main crops grown in Kerala are rice, coconut, tea, coffee, rubber, cashewnut, cassava, banana, spices, etc.
Coconut is a very useful tree for the people of Kerala. They use its oil for cooking. Its fibre is used for making ropes and its branches and leaves are used for building roofs and walls of the houses.
7. The famous Ashram of Sri Aurobindo is situated in Pondicherry.
8. **Lakshadweep Islands** : To the west of Kerala, there are a group of islands called the Lakshadweep. These islands are situated in the Arabian sea about 300 kilometres from the coast of Kerala. Number of tourists visit these islands to enjoy the natural beauty and cool sea breeze of these islands. The capital of Lakshadweep is Kavaratti.
9. **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** : The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal. These are a group of 300 islands. The Nicobar islands are to the south of the Andamans.
The climate of the islands is hot and wet all the year round. Most parts of these islands are covered with forest and inhabited by tribal people.
The main crops grown in these islands are rice, spices, rubber, coconut, fruits and vegetables.
Port Blair is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Indira point located in the Nicobar Islands is the extreme southern point of Indian union.
These islands are connected by sea route as well as air route from Kolkata and Chennai.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The off shore islands are the **Lakshadweep** in the Arabian sea and **Andaman and Nicobar** in the Bay of Bengal.
 2. The northern part of Gujarat is called the Rann of **Kachh**.
 3. **Ahmedabad** is known for its textile Industries.
 4. **Porbandar** is the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi.
 5. **Goa** is the beautiful state.
 6. **Kerala** gets heavy rainfall.
 7. **Kerala** has the highest literacy rate in India.
 8. The **Onam** festival is an important festival of Pondicherry.
 9. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the group of **300** islands.
 10. **Port Blair** is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Gujarat | → | (a) Aurobindo Ashram |
| 2. Daman & Diu | → | (b) Bharatnatyam |
| 3. Dadar and Nagar Haveli | → | (c) Coconut |
| 4. Goa | → | (d) Churches |
| 5. Kerala | → | (e) Silvassa |
| 6. Tamil Nadu | → | (g) Daman |
| 7. Pondicherry | → | (h) Gandhi Nagar |

Activity

Mark the given places in the map of India.

Do yourself

Unit-5 : CULTURE

20

Religious Beliefs

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The four vedas are :

1. The Rigveda 2. The Atharveda 3. The Samveda 4. The Yajurveda

2. **Hinduism** : Hinduism is the oldest religion. It is based on the teaching of vedas. There are four vedas. The Rigveda is the oldest. The other important religious books of Hindus are the upanishad, the puranas, the Gita, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, etc.

Hindu worship many gods and goddesses, but the main gods are Brahma, the creator, Vishnu is believed to be the preserver of the universe and Shiva is believed to be the destroyer of the universe.

In vedic times people were divided into four classes :

- (a) The Brahmins (b) The Kshatriyas (c) The Vaishyas (d) The Shudras

There have been many great Hindu thinkers and reformers like—

- (i) Adi Shankaracharya (ii) Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati (iii) Swami Vivekanand

3. **Islam** : The second most popular religion of India and the world. The follower of Islam are called Muslims. Muslims believe in god Allah. Prophet Muhammed was the founder of Islam. He was born in Mecca in 570 A. D. He migrated from Mecca to Medina in 622 A. P.

4. **Christianity** : This religion is spread worldwide. It was founded by Jesus Christ. He was born in Bethlelem near Jerusalem. The christians pray in the churches and their holy book is the Bible.

5. **Jainism** : Jainism was founded by Lord Mahavira. Both Mahavira and Buddha lived about 2500 years ago. The followers of Jainism are strict vegetarian. Even killing an ant is considered to be a sin. Mahavira preached the lessons of love, kindness and non-violence.

6. **Buddhism** : The founder of Buddhism was Gautam Buddha. Buddhism spread to many parts of the world such as China, Japan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, etc. Ashoka adopted Buddhism after the war of Kalinga and during his reign Buddhism spread to many parts of the world. Buddhist Priests are called monks and their places of worship are called monasteries.

7. **Zoroastrianism** : The followers of this religion are called Parsees. Their holy book is called the Zend Avesta. Zoroath was the founder of this religion in Persia. They worship in a fire temple.

8. **Sikhism** : Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak Dev about 500 years ago. He believed only in one God. He was against blind faith and ritualism. The Guru Granth Sahib is the holy book of the sikhs.

II. Fill in the blanks :

Ans.

1. **The people** in India follow different religions.
2. **Hinduism** is the oldest religion.
3. Ashoka adopted Buddhism after the **war of kalinga**.
4. The founder of Islam was **prophet muhammad**.
5. The founder of Christianity was **Jesus Christ**.
6. The founder of Buddhism was **Gautam Buddha**.
7. The founder of Jainism was **Lord Mahavira**.

III. Match the following :

Ans.

1. Parsees	→	(a) Zend Avesta
2. Hinduism	→	(b) Vedas
3. Sikhism	→	(c) Bible
4. Christianity	→	(d) Koran
5. Islam	→	(e) Guru Nanak

Activity

I. Name the place of worship of the given relegions.

Ans.	1. Hindus	–	Temple	2. Muslims	–	Mosque
	3. Sikhs	–	Guradwara	4. Christians	–	Monastery
	5. Buddhists	–	Temple	6. Jains	–	Fire Temple
	7. Zora	–	Fire Temple			

II. Collect pictures of various worshipping places and paste in the space below.

Ans. Do yourself

Unit-6 : GOVERNMENT

21

Social Reformers

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. Sati system, early marriage and illiteracy among women were the evils of ancient Indian society.
2. **Sant Kabir :** Kabir was a great saint. Kabir criticized the orthodox ideas of Hindus priests (pundits) as well as the muslim priests (mullas). More than five hundred years ago, Kabir was born near Varanasi. Kabir was a weaver by profession. According to him, people should not waste their time and energy in unnecessary, religious rituals, but follow the path of real truth and love. Kabir preached that God is one. He preached brotherhood among all. He spread his message through his songs, bhajans and dohas. He believed in the equality of all people. Kabir's teachings were very popular among both the Hindus as well as the muslims. It is said that when Kabir died, his body was claimed by Hindus and Muslims both.
3. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy :** He was a great social reformer. He was born in Bengal. At that time India was ruled by the British. He opposed some of the social evils such as sati system, early marriage and illiteracy among women. He founded the Brahmo Samaj to spread his ideals.
4. Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan was a great social reformer of Muslim society. He believed that the condition of Muslims was miserable due to the lack of education.

5. Ramabai Ranade of Maharashtra worked all her life to improve the lot of women. She started the Poona Seva Sadan where girls were trained as nurses. She worked for the welfare of children and widows.
6. Dayanand Saraswati was a great social reformer who attacked idol worship and false notion of Hinduism. He also worked hard for opposing child marriage, casteism, etc. He founded the Arya Samaj.
7. **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** : Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was famous for his work in favour of widow remarriage. He believed that it is not the fault of a woman to become a widow.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The person who raised their voice against the social evils and tried to reform the society were called **Social Reformers**.
 2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy set up **the Brahma Samaj**.
 3. Dayanand Saraswati set up **the Arya Samaj** of Hindu and Muslim.
 4. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked in favour of **widow remarriage**.
 5. Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan set up **Aligarh Muslim** university.

III. Match the column :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Sant Kabir | → | (a) Arya Samaj |
| 2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy | → | (b) Brahmo Samaj |
| 3. Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan | → | (c) Dohas |
| 4. Ramabai Ranade | → | (d) Muslim University |
| 5. Dayanand Saraswati | → | (e) Seva Sadan |

Activity

I. Name the works of the given reformers :

Ans. Do yourself

II. Collect the photos of reformers and paste in the space given below :

Ans. Do yourself

22

Our Government

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. India is a democratic country. In a democratic country people elect their representatives who make government.
 2. **Function of Government** : Each Government has three main functions to perform:
 1. Making of laws by the legislature
 2. Execution of laws
 3. Enforcing of law and decisions by the executive
 3. The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people. Men and women of 18 years or above cast their vote to elect these members.
 4. Rajya Sabha is a body of elected members. They are elected by the members of the State Legislative Assembly. About 20 of them are nominated by the president.
 5. **Judiciary** : It is the duty of the Judiciary to dispense justice. To do this government has courts and judges. At the national level, we have the supreme court. Its judges are appointed by the president of India.

There are District courts in each district. There are separate judges to decide criminal cases and civil cases.

6. **Central Government** : Central government looks matters concerning the whole country. There is the Lok Sabha in the Parliament. The members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people of the country. The President is the highest authority of the country. After the election of the country's Lok Sabha, the President appoints the leader of the majority of the Prime Minister.

State Government : Just like the union government, every state has its own government.

There is a legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) in each state. The MLA (members of legislative assembly) are elected by the people of state.

The Governor is the highest authority of a state. He is appointed by the president of India. He acts as a link between the state Government and the union Government.

7. The elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and state legislatures elect the President.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. We have two level of government **central** and **state** level.
2. At the National level **Prime Minister** and his council of ministers.
3. At the state level **Chief Minister** and his council of ministers.
4. In our country elections are held after every **five** years.
5. Every citizen who has attained the age of **18** has right to vote.
6. The member of Lok Sabha directly elected by the **people of the country**.
7. The **Judiciary** deals with the giving of justice.

III. Match the columns :

- Ans. 1. Union Govt → (a) Head of the state
2. State Govt → (b) Prime Minister
3. High Court → (c) Chief Minister
4. Governor → (d) Supreme court
5. Parliament → (e) President

23

National Unity

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Our national flag has three horizontal stripes. The top stripe is of saffron colour, the middle stripes is white, the stripe at the bottom is green. The middle stripe has a blue wheel. We call it the Ashoka Chakra. It has 24 spokes. The saffron colour is the symbol of bravery and courage, the white is the symbol of truth and peace and the green colour is the symbol of prosperity.
2. We must follow the given rules to maintain the dignity of our National Flag.
1. The National Flag should be hoisted between sunrise and sunset only.
 2. The saffron stripe should always be at the top.
 3. The flag should be lowered soon after sunset.
3. Our national Anthem was written by the great poet Rabindranath Tagore.
4. We can see the National Emblem printed in all govt. documents, stamps, postcards, coins, notes, etc. It is adapted from the Sarnath lion capital of Ashoka. In the original there are four lions standing back to back, but in the National Emblem only three lions are visible. The fourth one is hidden from

the view. There is a wheel in the centre of the abacus with the picture of a bull on the right and a horse on the left.

5. National Flower of India is Lotus.
6. National Animal of India is Tiger.
7. National Bird of India is Peacock.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.
1. The **National symbols** are the pride of Nation.
 2. We always respect our **national symbols**.
 3. **Barkim Chamdra** composed our national song.
 4. **Rabindranath Tagore** composed our national Anthem.
 5. The length of flag is **one and a half times its width**.
 6. There are **24** spokes in Chakra.
 7. **Tiger** is our National Animal.
 8. **Peacock** is our National Bird.

III. Match the column :

- Ans.
- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. National Anthem | → | (a) Lotus |
| 2. National Song | → | (b) Peacock |
| 3. National Animal | → | (c) Tiger |
| 4. National Bird | → | (d) Jan Gana Mana |
| 5. National Flower | → | (e) Vande Mataram |

Activity

Write the National Song and National Anthem in space provided.

Do yourself

24

Our Goals, Rights and Duties

Lets Do Some Work

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.
1. Secularism means that the government will treat all religions equally. There will be no state religion. There will be no discrimination on the basis of caste or religion.
 2. Socialism aims at reducing the gap between the rich and the poor. The government will make sincere efforts to reduce the poverty of the people by providing equal opportunities for progress.
 3. Our Constitution grants every citizen certain fundamental rights.

Two fundamental right :

1. All persons are equal before the law.
 2. All persons are free to express their views.
4. Some of the fundamental duties are :
1. We must follow the ideals laid down in the Constitution.
 2. We must respect our national symbols such as the National Flag and the National Anthem.
5. Our constitution has also laid down some principles for the government to follow for the welfare of the citizens. Some of these directive principles of state policy are—
1. The government should make laws to improve the living conditions of the people.
 2. Men and women should get equal wages for the same type of work.

3. All children upto the age of 14 should be provided free and compulsory education.
4. Government should try to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor.
5. Welfare schemes should be promoted for the upliftment of scheduled castes and tribes, backward classes and the weaker sections of the society.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of our Constitution.
2. Our Constitution came into force on **26th January, 1950**.
3. The two main goals specified in our constitution are **Secularism** and **socialism**.
4. In India, all persons are **equal** before the law.
5. **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was the first President of Indian Republic.

III. Write True or False :

- Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False

Model Paper-I

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. Gangotri and Yamunotri are two well know glaciers from which river Ganga and Yamuna rise. Indus, Satluj and Brahmaputra are other Himalayan rivers which also rise from glaciers of this range.
2. The Ganga, the Brahmaputra and the Satluj are the three most important rivers of the northern plains.
3. A number of big and small industries have come up along the banks of the rivers. Their waste products flowing into the rivers have made the water polluted.
4. The climate of desert is very hot in Summer. In summer season days are extremely hot, but the nights are cold. During winters also, the days are warm and nights are cold. This is because the sand heats up and cools down very fast.
5. Camel is an important animal in the desert. People travel on camels and carts are pulled by them. Camels have padded feet which enable them to walk easily on loose sand. The camel can also go for long distances without food and water. For this reason the camel is called the ship of the desert.
6. This region is the centre of many industries such as iron and steel Jamshedpur, Rourkela and Bokaro have large steel plants.
7. (a) **Summer season** : The summer season starts by the end of March and lasts till the beginning of July. The climate in the northern plain become, very hot in this period. In summer, the days are long and nights are short.
- (b) **Spring season** : The short period between winter and summer is called the spring. The month of March has a very pleasant weather. Gradually, the weather gets warmer and summer season starts. Thus, this cycle of seasons continue year after year all over the country.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Elmund Hillary** of New Zealand was the first to climb the Mt. Everest in 1953.
2. **Shimla, Nainital, Darjeeling** etc are some famous hill stations of middle Himalayas.
3. The **ganga** basin is the easternmost part of the northern plains.
4. The land has small hills of sand called **sand dunes**.
5. The highest peak is **Mt. Everest**.
6. **Chhata Nagpur** plateau is very rich in minerals.

III. One word answer :

- Ans. 1. Camel 2. Thar Desert

Activity

Mark the given places in the map of India.

Do yourself

Model Paper-II

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- This soil is formed from rocks made of volcanic lava. It has a fairly good amount mineral like iron, magnesium, phosphorus, etc. It is black in colour.
 - Soil erosion can be checked by building dams across the rivers, growing more and more trees and plants around the fields.
Rotation of crops can also help in maintaining the soil fertility.
 - Canals are the most important source of irrigation in our country because our country has many big rivers which have water throughout the year. River water is used to irrigate fields through wide channels called canals.
 - Characteristics of Tropical Evergreen forests :**
 - Evergreen forests are found in areas with heavy rainfall.
 - The trees are tall with huge crowns and remain green throughout the year.
 - Cotton :** Cotton is the important fibre crop used for making cloth. It grows best in the black soil. The main producer of cotton are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, M.P. and Punjab.
Jute : It is also a fibre crop used for making gunny bags, ropes and carpets. It grows mainly in West Bengal.

II. Match the column :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Hirakud dam | → (a) Mahanadi river |
| 2. Bhakra Nangal dam | → (b) Krishna river |
| 3. Nagarjuna Sagar dam | → (c) Satluj river |
| 4. Damodar valley dam | → (d) Chambal river |
| 5. Chambal valley project | → (e) Damodar river |

III. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- The **black** is good for growing cotton.
 - Soil erosion can be checked by building **dams** across the rivers.
 - Water is also used to generate **electricity**.
 - About **50%** of irrigation of land is done by tubewells in northern plains.
 - Forests check **floods** and **drought** help in increasing rainfall.
 - Evergreen forests are found in areas with heavy **rainfall**.
 - Means of Transportation** helps in carrying goods and passengers from one place to another.

IV. Complete the following chart :

Crop	States where they are produced
Wheat	U.P., Haryana, Punjab
Tea	Assam, West Bengal, Tamilnadu, Karnataka
Sugarcane	U.P., Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
Jute	West Bengal

Activity

Name any five trains of India.

Do yourself

Model Paper-III

I. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Bodh Gaya is a famous religious centre because Gautam Buddha attained Nirvana here.
 2. Durga Puja.
 3. My sore is famous for silk, sarees, agarbatti, sandal wood etc.
 4. The people in desert, wonder in search of water and food are called Nomads.
 5. Ramabai Ranade of Maharashtra worked all her life to improve the lot of women. She started the Poona Seva Sadan where girls were trained as nurses. She worked for the welfare of children and widows.
 6. **Function of Government :** Each Government has three main functions to perform:
 1. Making of laws by the legislature
 2. Execution of laws
 3. Enforcing of law and decisions by the executive
 7. We can see the National Emblem printed in all govt. documents, stamps, postcards, coins, notes, etc. It is adapted from the Sarnath lion capital of Ashoka. In the original there are four lions standing back to back, but in the National Emblem only three lions are visible. The fourth one is hidden from the view. There is a wheel in the centre of the abacus with the picture of a bull on the right and a horse on the left.
 8. National Flower of India is Lotus.

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Banglore** is called the garden city.
 2. The capital of Chhatisgarh is **Raipur**.
 3. **Suratagrah** in the India is biggest wheat farm.
 4. People of deserts are called **Banjaras** and **namads**.
 5. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the group of **300** islands.
 6. The founder of Islam was **Prophet Muhammad**.
 7. The founder of Christianity was **Jesus Christ**.
 8. In India, all persons are **equal** before the law..

III. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Madhya Pradesh | → | (a) Bangalore |
| 2. Chhatisgarh | → | (b) Hyderabad |
| 3. Maharashtra | → | (c) Film Industry |
| 4. Orissa | → | (d) Jagannath temple |
| 5. Karnataka | → | (e) BHEL |

Activity

Mark the given states in the map of India.

Do yourself