

Social Science

Teacher Manual

4



SOCIAL SCIENCE-4

CHAPTER - 1 : INDIA-PHYSICAL FEATURES

Activity: 1. False, 2. False, 3. True. **A.** 1. b, 2. c, 3. a. **B.** 1. seventh, 2. land, 3. north, 4. 29. **C.** 1. Pakistan. 2. Himalayas. 3. Indian ocean. **D.** 1. In shape, India is broad in the middle and narrows down towards the south, forming a triangular shape. India is a peninsula. India is located in the southern part of Asia, the largest continent in the world. It is bounded by the great Himalayas in the north and the Indian Ocean in the south, the Arabian sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east. 2. A peninsula is an area of land surrounded by water on three sides. 3. India lies in the southern part of Asia. 4. The land surface of India differs from place to place. It has high snow covered mountains, large fertile plains, desert and large plateau. On the basis of physical features, India is divided into six main parts: a. The Northern Mountains, b. The Northern Plains, c. The Southern Deccan Plateau, d. The Great Indian Desert, e. The Coastal Plains, f. The Islands. As we know, India is a vast country with a large population. To run the country smoothly, it has been divided into a number of smaller areas, called the states and union territories. In all, India is divided into 29 States and 7 Union Territories. **Let's Enjoy:** a. Peninsula, b. Asia, c. Bharat, d. Sri Lanka.

CHAPTER - 2 : THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

Activity: 1.d, 2.c, 3.a, 4.b. **A.** 1. b, 2. c, 3. a. **B.** 1. Himalaya, 2. Himadri, 3. Himachal, 4. Khyber. **C.** 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. False. **D.** 1. 2400 km, 240 to 350 km. 2. The lower Himalayas. 3. The Middle Himalayas. 4. Rohtang Pass, Nathu La Pass. **E.** 1. Three parallel ranges of the Himalayas are : a. The Greater Himalayas or Himadri, b. The Middle Himalayas or Himachal, c. The Lower Himalayas or The Shivalik Hills. 2. The Middle Himalayas lies to the south of the great Himalayas. It is also known as Himachal. They are not as high as the Himadri. The mountain

slopes of this region are covered with thick temperate forests. There are many beautiful river valleys and hill stations located in this range, like Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla, Darjeeling and Srinagar. These hill stations are visited by thousands of people every year during summer season. The Himachal range is also covered with trees like deodar, pine, oak and fir. 3. a. The Himalayas have been very beneficial to India. These are the main advantages of Himalayas: b. The Himalayas acts as a natural barrier and guards our borders in the north. c. It also checks the bitterly cold winds blowing from cold lands of China and Tibet. d. It prevents monsoon winds to escape and causes rainfall through them in India. e. The river originating from Himalayan glaciers give constant supply of water to northern plains. These rivers also bring fertile soil along with them. 4. A slow moving river of ice is called a glacier. The Gangotri and Yamunotri Glaciers are located in the Himalayas. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Glacier, 2. Himadri, 3. Shiwalik, 4. Himalayas. **Think and Answer(Hots):** Because of glaciers and such rivers are also called perennial rivers. They are not dependent on rainfall.

CHAPTER - 3 : THE NORTHERN PLAINS

Activity: A. 1. d, 2. c, 3. c, 4. b. B. 1. Tsangpo, 2. Ganga, 3. lifelines, 4. Satluj. C. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False. D. 1. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar. 2. Ganga, Yamuna. 3. Haridwar, Allahabad. E. 1. Northern Fertile Plains lie at the foothills of the Himalayas. 2. Most rivers of the plain have water throughout the year because these rivers originate from the Himalayan glaciers. 3. The soil of the plain remains fertile because the rivers when fall from mountain slopes bring along with them fertile silt known as alluvium. This alluvial soil is soft, fertile and light in colour. It is beneficial for good growth of crops. Alluvial soil has made Northern Plains the world's most extensive and fertile plains. 4. Because facility of agriculture and transport are available here. 5. An area watered by a river and its tributaries is called a river basin. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. West, 2. East, 3. East, 4. West.

CHAPTER - 4 : THE DECCAN PLATEAU

Activity: 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True. **A.** 1. c, 2. a, 3. c, 4. a. **B.** 1. Rajmahal, 2. black, 3. Hirakud, 4. Narmada, 5. Mahanadi. **C.** 1. Tapti, Narmada. 2. Kaveri, Krishna. 3. Cotton, sugarcane. **D.** 1. A plateau is a flat land that is higher than the land surrounding it. 2. The Deccan Plateau lies to the south of the Satpura Mountains. 3. Farmers irrigate their fields in the plateau regions by river water. 4. Iron, coal, mica, manganese, bauxite are found in plateau region. 5. The rivers of plateau region deposit plenty of silt and sediment just before merging into the sea, form the deltas. As a result, the plenty of rice crop is grown here. Other crops that are widely grown in India plateau region are coffee, tea, pepper, rubber, etc. Major towns and cities that lie in plateau region are Pune, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Nagpur and Kodaikanal. Major industries have developed in this region. The famous Kolar Gold Mines are also located here, in the state of Karnataka. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. d. Kaveri, 2. a. Sharavathi, 3. b. Mahanadi, 4. c. Krishna.

CHAPTER - 5 : THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT

Activity: 1.b, 2.d, 3.a, 4.c. **A.** 1. b, 2. c, 3. b, 4. d. **B.** 1. Rajasthan, 2. Aravalli, 3. oasis, 4. extreme. **C.** 1. Luni. 2. Indira Gandhi Canal. 3. Oasis. 4. Sand-dunes. **D.** 1. The Great Indian Desert lies from Aravalli Hills to the border of Pakistan in the west. It extends from Kachchh in the south-west to the borders of Haryana. 2. An area surrounded by sand is called a desert. 3. Green and fertile place in a desert is called an oasis. 4. The Indira Gandhi Canal turned the Western desert into a fertile land and thus has changed the face of the desert. 5. Camel is an important animal of desert areas. Its various qualities make it popular amongst people living in desert areas. Camel is used for travelling and carrying loads as its padded hoofs enable it to walk easily into deep sand. Camel also has the ability to walk for many days without drinking water. It can store

plenty of water in its body, hence, can remain without water for several days. Due to all these qualities, camel is also known as the ship of the desert. **6.** Crops like bajra, maize, jowar etc. are grown in desert region. **7.** There are small hillocks of sand at some places in desert; these are called sand-dunes. Sand-dunes keep changing places by the action of the wind. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Camel, 2. Oasis, 3. Sambhar, 4. Jaipur. **Think and Answer(Hots):** As in the day time the sand gets heated up the temperature rise and at night the sand cools down.

CHAPTER - 6 : THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS

Activity: **1. Three parts:** Gujarat Coast, Konkan Coast, and Malabar Coast. **2. Two Parts:** Northern Circars and Coromandel Coast. **3.** Narmada and Tapi. **4.** Mumbai, **5.** Vishakapatnam. **A.** 1. a, 2. b, 3. c. **B.** 1. Northern Circars, 2. Mumbai, 3. Port Blair, 4. water. **C.** 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (c). **D. 1.** A parts is rich in oil deposits (oil fields), found mainly near the Mumbai coast. These oilfields are famous as Bombay High. **2.** These two are Diamond Harbour and Mumbai Port. **3.** Differences between the Eastern Coastal Plains and Western Coastal Plains are as follows : a. The large rivers make wide deltas on the Eastern Coastal Plains. But the short swift rivers do not make any deltas on the West Coast. b. The Eastern Coast is sandy with alluvium and slopes gently towards the sea. Sand dunes and marshy lands are also found. In some Coastal strips lagoons (Chilka, Pulicat) are formed. But the Western Coast is relatively rocky with sand and sand dunes. It slopes abruptly down to the sea. There is no lagoon on the northern part. It has many estuaries on the Konkon Coast. But the southern part especially the Malabar Coast has the beautiful scene of back-water country with a series of lagoons. c. The Eastern Coast is smooth and unfit for making ports. So, very few ports are developed there. But the Western Coast is broken and indented and suitable for ports. For this, a large number of ports are there. d. Eastern Coastal plain receives comparatively

low rainfall. But the Western Coastal plain receives heavy rainfall. **4.** Lakshadweep Islands is a scattered group of 36 islands in the Arabian Sea. These islands are not very far from the mainland. They are located close to the Malabar Coast. Only a few of these islands are inhabited. Kavaratti is the capital of this Union Territory. Most of these islands are ring shaped coral islands. **5.** The coastal plains are important for us for coral reefs, sea foods, etc. **6.** Backwater of the sea or salt water lakes is called lagoons. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Bombay High, 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 3. Lakshwadeep Island.

CHAPTER - 7 : THE INDIAN CLIMATE

Activity: . 1. False, 2. False, 3. True. **A.** 1. c, 2. c, 3. b. **B.** 1. loo, 2. spring, 3. pleasant, 4. autumn. **C. 1.** The weather and landforms of different places are differ, so the climate of India is vary from place to place. **2.** The monsoon season in India begins in June and continues till September. During this season, the monsoon winds carrying moisture blow towards the land, from the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal. In the first week of June the first monsoon showers are experienced in the southern parts of the western coast. Slowly, the rains spread to the entire western coast. By the middle of July, they cover the whole of India. It rains heavily along the west coast and in the eastern and north eastern parts of India. Mawsynram, in Meghalaya, gets the heaviest rainfall in India (11871 mm per year). **3.** The southern part of India is completely less hot during summer because of sea breezes. **4.** Loo are hot and dry winds that blow during day time in summer season. It is experienced in Northern India. **5.** Coatal areas remain moderate throughout the year because of sea breeze. **6.** Mawsynram, in Meghalaya. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Mountains: d. snowfall, 2. Summers: e. hot season, 3. Monsoon: b. rainy season, 4. Spring: a. new leaves, 5. Winter: c. cold season.

CHAPTER - 8 : SOILS OF INDIA

Activity: 1.b, 2.a, 3.d, 4.c. **A.** 1. b, 2. a, 3. b. **B.** 1. fine silt, 2. laterite, 3. millions, 4. desert. **C. 1.** The reduction or prevention of soil erosion is called soil conservation. **2.** A good soil is a mixture of all the rotten remains of plants is called humus. **3.** The top soil get eroded due to various factors like running water, wind and deforestation. This is known as soil erosion. **D. 1.** The topmost layer of the Earth's crust is called soil. We have six major types of soils. They are: a. Alluvial soil, b. Black soil, c. Red soil, d. Laterite soil, e. Mountain soil, f. Sandy soil. **2.** Soil is formed by the breaking up of rocks by the action of natural agents like wind, rain, heat, flood etc. The process of soil formation is very slow, as it takes millions of years. **3.** Red soil is generally made up of crystalline rocks. This soil differs greatly in colour, depth and fertility. **4.** The top soil get eroded due to various factors like running water, wind and deforestation. This is known as soil erosion. To prevent soil erosion and conserve the soil, the following steps should be taken: a. Planting more trees, especially along the slopes of hills. b. Not cutting trees senselessly. c. Controlling overgrazing by animals. d. Dams and tanks should be constructed across large rivers to control the effect of flowing water. e. Open grounds should be covered with grass or small plants as they help in binding the soil. **5.** The main causes of soil erosion are plant cutting, over grazing, flood, winds, etc. **Let's Enjoy: Alluvial Soil:** 1. Coastal Plains, Northern plains of India. **Crops:** rice, jute, sugarcane, wheat etc. **Black Soil:** North-Western part of Deccan Plateau, **Crops:** Cotton. **Laterite Soil:** Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, hilly parts of Assam and Orissa. **Crops:** Plantation of trees. **Mountain Soil:** Lower Himalayan range. **Crops:** Apples, grapes, Peaches etc.

CHAPTER - 9 : WATER RESOURCES IN INDIA

Activity: 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True. **A.** 1. b, 2. a, 3. a, 4. a. **B.** 1. Canals, 2. Krishna, 3. Bhakra Dam, 4. three-fourth. **C. 1.** Dams. **2.** Tank. **3.** Farakka Barrage. **D. 1.** The means of irrigation used in

India are ponds, lakes, rivers, tanks, wells, tubewells. 2. Canals are built for irrigation. Where no river water is available there irrigation water is got through canals. 3. The mean of multipurpose project is dam. 4. Without irrigation crops will not grow so irrigation is necessary for our crops. 5. In South India, it is very convenient to collect rain water in tanks. They are commonly used for storage of water in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and other parts of southern plateau. During the rainy season the water gets collected into tanks and then it is used for further use during dry times. So, tanks are widely used in South India. 6. A dam is a strong construction that is used for storage of water. Dam is constructed across a large river. Dams are useful for the purpose of storage of water, generation of electricity, controlling of floods, supplying sources for irrigation and developing fishing grounds. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Canal, 2. Dams, 3. Tanks, 4. Well. **Think and Answer(Hots):** Because if rainfall is inadequate then crop failure will happen.

CHAPTER - 10 : OUR MINERAL WEALTH

Activity: 1. Karnataka, 2. Bihar, 3. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, 4. Rajasthan and Bihar. **A.** 1. c, 2. c, 3. d, 4. a. **B.** 1. gold, 2. aluminium, 3. crude-oil, 4. mica. 5. non-renewable. **C.** 1. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are also known as fossil fuels because they are composed of the remains of organisms that lived as long as 500 million years ago. 2. Iron is the most important metal because it is used for making machine tools, machines, various means of transport, etc. It is also used in the construction of houses, bridges, dams and big factories. 3. Copper is used to make electrical wires because it has high electrical conductivity, properties that have traditionally made it preferred for most electrical wiring. **D.** 1. The substances that are taken out of earth are known as minerals. Minerals can be divided into two categories. (i) Metallic Minerals (ii) Non-Metallic Minerals. 2. A big oil field has been recently found under the sea-bed of the coast of Mumbai. It is called Bombay High. 3. CNG is a natural and pollution free gas. 4. Crude oil is natural oil which is found in an unprocessed state. 5. The main products that we get from petroleum are petrol, diesel, kerosene and cooking gas.

Oil wells are drilled for pumping out the crude oil. **6.** We can conserve our mineral resources by using renewable sources of energy. **7.** The major refineries of India are situated in Barauni, Guwahati, Haldia, Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, Assam, Cochin and Digboi. **8.** Fossil fuels are fuels that are formed from the dead remains of plants and animals, that got buried in the earth, over millions of years. Coal and petroleum are two examples of fossil fuels. **Let's Enjoy:** Do yourself. **Think and Answer(Hots):** Because of its light weight.

CHAPTER - 11 : HUMAN RESOURCES

Activity: 1.F, 2.T, 3.F, 4.T, 5.T. **A.** 1. b, 2. a, 3. c, 4. c. **B.** 1. second, 2. independence, 3. human resources, 4. educated, 5. adult. **C.** **1.** 15th August, 1947. **2.** China. **3.** Government. **D.** **1.** The man power or people of a country are known as its human resources. **2.** Growth in population leads to poverty, illiteracy and child labour. **3.** We can control the growing population by helping the government in his tasks of controlling population. **4.** Government of India is in constant effort to improve the living conditions and standard of its people. They have started many programmes to provide compulsory primary education to all children basically for girls. Illiterate adults are also encouraged to join adult schools to improve their future. Only education can make the people realize their responsibilities towards their country. **Let's Enjoy:** Do yourself. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. The huge population has led to many problems like shortage of food, water, clothes, shelter, schools, jobs etc. which affects the progress of the country. b. In search of work and better standard of living.

CHAPTER - 12 : OUR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Activity: **1.** West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Coastal Plains. **2.** Maharashtra, Punjab, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. **3.** Nilgiri Hills in the South and Assam and Darjaling in the east. **4.** Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh. **1.** a, 2. c, 3. a. **B.** 1. blood, 2. Uttar Pradesh, 3. beasts, 4. biogas. **C.** **1.** cotton,

jute. 2. Jowar, Bajra. 3. Cotton, Jute. 4. Mustard, Linseed. 5. Clove, Turmeric. 6. Cow, Goat. **D. 1.** India is called an agricultural country because out of every hundred Indians about seventy make their living through agriculture. 2. kharif crops like rice, maize, millets, cotton, jute, etc. are grown with the arrival of monsoon. On the other hand rabi crops like wheat, gram, mustard, pulses, etc. are grown in winter. 3. The important cash crops of India are sugarcane, oilseeds, tea, coffee, spices, cotton, jute and rubber, etc. 4. a. Animals that are kept on farms for our use and profit are called livestock. The chief kinds of livestock are cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep and horses. Other kinds of livestock include donkey, goats, mules and rabbits. b. Cultivation of fish for commercial purpose is also being done in artificial ponds. This is called pisciculture. c. Cattle like cow, buffalo, goat, etc. provide milk, they are called milch animals. d. Food crops are those which people eat as food. They form the staple diet of the people. The main food crops of India are rice, wheat, maize, millets and pulses. 5. Veterinary doctor treats sick animals. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Sheep, 2. Fish, 3. Hen, 4. Bullock.

CHAPTER - 13 : OUR INDUSTRIES

Activity: 1.c, 2.b, 3.a, 4.d. **A.** 1. d, 2. a, 3. d. **B.** 1. railway coaches, 2. raw, 3. Iron, 4. cotton. **C. 1.** Bihar, Haryana. 2. Mumbai, Chennai. 3. Durgapur, Bhilai. 4. Kolkata, Cochin. 5. Maharashtra, West Bengal. 6. Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan. **D. 1.** The things from which products are made are called raw materials. 2. The world today is divided into two categories, based on industrial progress. Those countries which have a greater number of industries and enjoy high standards of living are called developed countries. Some countries are not so advanced as yet. They are trying to achieve progress and standards of living like those of developing countries. Such countries are called developing countries. 3. Industries make all things we need in our life so the industries are very important for a country. 4. Cottage industries are very small, generally set up at home. They require very few people and simple machines and tools to produce goods. Simple machines and raw materials found nearby are required.

Examples of cottage industry are: toys making, carpets-making, baskets-making, pens making, matchsticks-making, candles making, etc. **5.** In small scale industry, people work in small factories. They are run by a few people. They do not need a large amount of money. They make things needed by people in daily life, such as utensils, fans, automobiles, soaps, machines, etc. Large scale industries work at very large scale. Lot of money and skilled manpower is used for production of high class finished products. Advanced and automatic large machines and skilled people work together in large scale industries. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Textile, 2. Cottage. **Think and Answer(Hots):** Because without iron and steel, we can have no machinery for our factories.

CHAPTER - 14 : TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Activity: 1.F, 2. T, 3.F, 4.F . **Activity:** 1.T, 2. F, 3.T, 4. F. **A.** 1. c, 2. b, 3. a, 4. c, 5. d. **B.** 1. super fast, 2. 85, 3. Water, 4. cellular, 5. Satellite, 6. 180. **C.** 1. District Roads. 2. Sher Shah Suri, 3. Rajdhani, Shatabdi Trains. 4. Quick Mail Service. 5. Telephone. 6. Times Of India, Amar Ujala. **D.** 1. State Highways are roads that connect important towns and cities in a state. These are built and maintained by the State Government. 2. Kutcha roads are roads that are not metaled and connect villages to villages. Pucca roads are roads that are metalled and connect big cities and towns to one another. 3. Railways are an important means of transport in India. Everyday about 100 lakhs passengers and 12 lakh tons of goods are carried by trains from one place to another. 4. Rivers and seas are a natural highway which does not require any cost of construction and maintenance. Thus, it is the cheapest mode of transport for carrying goods from one place to another. It can carry much larger quantities of heavy and bulky goods such as coal and timber, etc. It provides much more flexible service than railways and can be adjusted to individual requirements. The risks of accidents and breakdowns, in this form of transport, are minimum as compared to any other form of transport. 5. National Highways are roads that connect important cities, seaports, state capitals and towns in the country. They are

built and maintained by Central Government. State Highways connect important towns and cities in a state. These are built and maintained by the State Government. **6.** Sending and receiving messages is called communication. **7.** A postal service that send letters abroad through aeroplane is called aerogram. **8.** When we communicate with our close ones, it is called personal communication. When we have to convey a message to a large number of people, we do this through the medium of the newspaper or through radio, television, etc. These varied media are all means of mass communication. **9.** E-mail is the transmission of messages over communications networks. Most computer networks have an e-mail system. The email gets sent by the client to an outgoing mail server via Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. The SMTP server is like your local post office, which checks your postage and address and figures out where to send your mail. **Let's Enjoy: Horizontal:** Helicopter, Metro, Aeroplane, Car, Cycle, Tonga. **Vertical:** Bus, Train. **Think and Answer(Hots):** 1. STD: Subscribers Trunk Dial, ISD: International Subscribers Dialing. 2. To travel from one place to another and exchanging ideas, news and views with on another.

CHAPTER - 15 : LIFE IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION

Activity: 1.T, 2.F, 3.F, 4.T. **A.** 1. c, 2. a, 3. b. **B.** 1. Itanagar, 2. Meghalaya, 3. apples, 4. Baku. **C.** 1. Gulmarg, Srinagar. 2. Shimla, Kullu. 3. Mussoorie, Rishikesh. 4. Gangtok, Nathula. **D.** 1. Northern states form the mountain region. 2. The Kashmir Valley is known as the 'Heaven on Earth', because of its natural beauty. 3. Kangri is a pot of burning coals. 4. The main occupations of the people of Himachal Pradesh is farming and animal rearing. 5. 'Megha' means clouds and 'alaya' means home. Meghalaya is covered with clouds throughout the year, so it is called so. 6. The north-eastern states known as seven sisters are: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura and Manipur. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Arunachal Pradesh, 2. Khawa, 3. Nati, 4. Kanchanjunga. **Think and Answer(Hots):** 1. Garo, Jaintia And Khasi, 2. Haridwar, Allahabad, Ujjain, Nasik.

CHAPTER - 16 : LIFE IN THE NORTHERN PLAINS

Activity: 1.b, 2.d, 3.a, 4.c. **A.** 1. b, 2. c, 3. c, 4. b. **B.** 1. sarson-ka-saag, 2. sugarcane, 3. Ranchi, 4. cosmopolitan, 5. Madhubani. **C.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False. **D.** 1. Lucknow. 2. Gidda. 3. Punjab and Haryana. 4. coal, iron, manganese. **E.** 1. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal some parts of Assam and the union territory of Delhi lie in the northern plains of India. 2. Lichis, mangoes, guavas and bananas are grown in Bihar. 3. Five rivers flow through Punjab so it is called 'Land of Five Rivers'. 4. It is a cosmopolitan city and represents a mixed culture of people from all parts of the country. Delhi has many huge official buildings like the Rashtrapati Bhawan, the Parliament House, etc. Since Delhi is the capital of India, so many government offices, embassies, business and trading houses are located here. So, Delhi is an important city. 5. Wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane and pulses are the common crops of Haryana and Punjab. Farming is main occupation of Haryana and Punjab. 6. Wheat, rice, maize, oilseeds and pulses crops are grown in Uttar Pradesh. 7. Sangam is meeting point of rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati in Allahabad. People visit Sangam to perform religious rituals. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Tea, 2. Amritsar, 3. Ghagra, 4. Allahbad, 5. Patna. **Think and Answer(Hots):** Because all the fertile silt gets collected over there. The Ganga and Bhramaputra river water this region making the soil very fertile.

CHAPTER - 17 : LIFE IN THE SOUTHERN PLATEAUS

Activity : 1. Mumbai, Bollywood, Sawantwadi Craft 2. Hyderabad, Cement, Banjara Needle Crafts. 3. Chennai, Brassware, Bronze Statues. **A.** 1. c, 2. a, 3. c. **B.** 1. Madurai, 2. Karnataka, 3. cotton, 4. Jog. **C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. False. **D.** 1. Mining and making computer parts are the major industries of Karnataka. 2. Men of Maharashtra wear dhoti, kurta and turban. Women wear saree tied in a typical state. 3. The occupation of people of Andhra Pradesh is farming. 4. Industries of Tamil Nadu are automobiles and auto components, engineering, pharmaceuticals, garments, textile products, leather products, chemicals, plastics, etc. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Andhra Pradesh, 2.

Madhya Pradesh, 3. Madhya Pradesh, 4. Karnataka. **Think and Answer(Hots):** Soil of Mharashtra is best suited for the growth of cotton. It is balck in colour and is very fertile.

CHAPTER - 18 : LIFE IN THE DESERT

Activity: 1.c, 2.b, 3.d, 4.a. **A.** 1. b, 2. a, 3. c. **B.** 1. Thar, 2. Satluj, 3. Dilwara, 4. copper. **C.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True. **D.** 1. Thar Desert is bounded by Punjab and Haryana in the northwest and Aravali hills in the east. 2. The project of Indira Gandhi Canal is of great importance. This canal draws water from river Satluj for farmers of Rajasthan to irrigate their crops. Areas around the canal have already turned green and fertile. 3. Rajasthani men wear dhoti, kurta and big colourful turban. Some wear achakan and churidar pyjamas. They wear peculiar leather footwear called jooties. They also wear ear-rings. Women wear lehanga, choli and odhani. 4. In desert, there are very few places where ground water is found. Such places are called oasis. 5. Teej and Gangaur. 6. Embroidery and jewellery. 7. Jaipur, Udaypur. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Oasis, 2. Gangur, 3. Satluj, 4. Desert, 5. Dilwara. **Think and Answer(Hots):** a. Since pink is the colour of hospitality, Maharaja Ram Singh of Jaipur painted the whole city pink in colour to welcome the guests. b. **Nomads:** People who move from one place to another to find fresh pasture for its animals and has no permanent house.

CHAPTER - 19 : LIFE IN THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS

Activity: 1. Diamond cut industry, Anand Dairy, 2. Church and Beaches, 3. Making salt from sea water, fishing, 4. Spices, Lagoons, 5. Gold mines IT sector. **Activity:** 1. South of Chennai, former french colony. 2. Orissa, Sun Temple of Konark, Lingaraja Temple. 3. Andhra Pradesh, Main sea port on eastern coastal plain. 1. c, 2. c, 3. d, 4. a. **B.** 1. Garba, 2. Daman, 3. Onam, 4. Kerala, 5. Indira Point. **C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False. **D.** 1. Odisha is drained by river Brahmani, Baitarani and Mahanadi. 2. Pondicherry is famous for the Aurobindo Ashram. People come from all over the world to see this Ashram. 3. Hyderabad and Massore. 4. Kochi, Kozhikode

and Thiruvananthapuram. **5.** Coconut is used to make edible oil. Coconut coir is used to make rope, sacks, bags. **6.** Pondicherry is famous for the Aurobindo Ashram. People come from all over the world to see this Ashram. **7.** Port Blair is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar islands. Crops of sugarcane, vegetables, pulses, rice and coconuts are grown there. **8.** Puri is famous for Jaganath Temple. **9.** Karnataka lies partly on the Western Coastal Plains and partly in the Southern Plateaus. Its capital is Bengaluru. **10.** Vishakhapatnam is famous for its sandalwood and rosewood products. Other famous things of Vishakhapatnam are spices, pickles, soaps, perfumes. **Let's Enjoy:** 1. Anand Diary, 2. Chennai, 3. Kolkata, 4. Port Blair, 5. Pondicherry.

CHAPTER - 20 : OUR NATIONAL GOALS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Activity: 1.F, 2. F, 3. F, 4.T. **A.** 1. c, 2. c. **B.** 1. lengthiest, 2. socialism, 3. duties, 4. 18. **C.** 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True. **D.** 1. 15th August, 1947. 2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad. 3. 26 January. 4. 18 years. 5. Six rights. **E.** 1. Democracy, secularism and socialism are the goals our constitution aims to achieve. 2. Fundamental rights are: i. Right to equality. ii. Right to freedom. iii. Cultural and educational rights. iv. Right to freedom of religions. v. Right to constitutional remedies. vi. Right against exploitation. 3. Five Fundamental duties of an Indian citizen are : a. Following the ideals given in the constitution. b. Respecting the National Flag and National Anthem. c. Taking care of public property. d. Avoiding acts of violence. e. Promoting the spirit of harmony and brotherhood. 4. The constitution has laid down some directions for the Government to follow, these directions are called Directive Principles. Three Directive Principles are : a. Opportunities for education. b. Improving the condition of the backward classes. c. Providing for proper living conditions. 5. **a. Constitution :** Our constitution was adopted on 26 January 1950 and India was declared a Republic. The constitution of India is the lengthiest constitution in the world. **b. Democracy :** It is a type of government which is elected by the

people. All men and women above 18 years of age have the right to vote in the elections. The elected people form the government and make laws for the welfare of the people. **c. Secularism** : It means that all Indians are free to follow any religion of their own choice. Our government will treat people of all religions alike. There is no discrimination on the basis of religion in any field. **d. Socialism** : It means that all the people living in India will have equal rights. No difference will be made between the rich and the poor. Equal opportunities will be given to all the people. **e. Fundamental Rights** : Indian citizens are given certain privileges by our constitution. These privileges are known as rights. Since no one can decline these rights of citizens, these are called Fundamental Rights. **Let's Enjoy**: a. Secularism, b. Socialism, c. Democracy, d. Constitution. **Think and Answer(Hots)**: a. To define the goals , right and duties of its citizen. b. It means that all Indians are free to follow any religion of their own choice.

CHAPTER - 21 : OUR GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Activity: 1. 18 years, 2. 25 years, 3. Members of Parliament, 4. 5 years, 5. Governor. **A.** 1. c, 2. d, 3. c. **B.** 1. 545, 2. Union, 3. President, 4. Three. **C.** 1. False, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False. **D.** 1. Rabindranath Tagore. 2. Ashoka Pillar. 3. Tiger and Peacock. **E.** 1. The government at the central level is called Central or Union Government. 2. National Flag, National Anthem and National Emblem. 3. The lower house of parliament is called Lok Sabha. 4. The Upper House of the Parliament is called the Rajya Sabha. **Let's Enjoy**: 1. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, 2. Rabindranath Tagore, 3. Pratibha Patil, 4. High Court. **Think and Answer(Hots)**: a. So both state and central system can be monitored properly. b. Because it gives us all democratic and fundamental rights.