

4

**Enhanced Edition*
NEP 2020 Guidelines

SOCIAL WORLD

Teacher Manual



1. India : Physical Features

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a)
- B.** 1. True 2. True 3. False
4. False 5. True
- C.** 1. Seventh 2. Bangladesh and Myanmar
3. Kanyakumari is located in Tamilnadu
- D.** 1. Other names of India are Bharat and Hindustan.
2. India is located in the Southern part of the Asian Continent.
3. Name of three neighbouring countries of India in the north are : (i) China (ii) Nepal (iii) Bhutan
- E.** 1. India is surrounded by water on three sides, so it is called a peninsular country.
2. Name of five major physical divisions of India are : (i) The Northern Mountains (ii) The Northern Plains (iii) The Deccan (Southern) Plateau (iv) The Great Indian Desert (v) The Coastal Plains and Islands

Hots :

1. Sri Lanka and Maldives are surrounded by water on all sides so these are called island nations.
2. Name of the three water bodies that surround India from three sides are : (i) Indian ocean in the south (ii) Arabian sea in the west (iii) Bay of Bengal in the east.

Picture Activity :

Do yourself

Things To Do :

Do yourself

Subject Link :

Do yourself

Olympiad Questions :

1. Pakistan and Afghanistan lie in the west of India.
2. The approximate distance between Jammu and Kashmir to Kanyakumari is 3,214 km.
3. Indira Point is in the Andaman and Nicobar Island.

2. The Northern Mountains

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. ©
- B.** 1. Mount Everest is located in Nepal.
2. River Yamuna originates from the Yamunotri glacier.
3. (i) Srinagar (ii) Shimla
- C.** 1. Name of the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas are : (i) The Greater Himalayas or the Himadri (ii) The Middle Himalayas or the Himachal (iii) The Lower Himalayas or the Shivalik
2. The Greater Himalayas or the Himadri is the longest range of Himalayas.
3. The length of the Himalayan wall is 2,000 kilometres.
4. The Jim Corbett National Park is situated in the state of Uttarakhand.

Hots :

1. On one hand, Himalayas prevents the cold, icy winds coming from Siberia and on the other hand it prevents the monsoon clouds escaping out of the country and diverts them towards the north-west. This causes heavy rainfalls over the whole of northern India. In this way, Himalayas act as a climate barrier for our country.
2. Three benefits that our country gets from the Himalayas are as follows : (i) We get many useful forest products like wood, medicinal herbs, etc. from Himalayas. (ii) We get protection from any external invasion from the northern sides because Himalayas act like a huge wall. (iii) Himalayas save our country from the cold winds blow from Siberia.

Picture Activity : Do yourself

Things To Do : Do yourself

Subject Link :

Do yourself

Olympiad Questions :

1. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were the first men to climb Mt. Everest.
2. The Himalayan Mountaineering Institute is located in Darjeeling.
3. The rivers originating from the Himalayas never dry up because they receive water from rain as well as from the melted snow from the mountains.

3. The Northern Fertile Plains

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b)
- B.** 1. Gangetic plains
2. Ganga, Yamuna, Satluj
3. The Brahmaputra River originates from Tibet.
- C.** 1. Name of five states that lie in the Northern Fertile Plains are :
(i) Punjab (ii) Haryana (iii) Uttar Pradesh (iv) Bihar (v) Jharkhand.
2. The three river basins of the Northern Fertile Plains are : (i) The Satluj river basin (ii) The Ganga river basin (iii) The Brahmaputra river basin.
3. River make the soil fertile by depositing silt in it.
4. Alluvial soil is ideal for growing crops because it is formed by the deposition of silt by rivers it is rich in minerals. It is porous and loamy.

Hots :

1. The soil of the Ganga River Basin is rich and fertile. It also gets a lot of rain during summer. As such, a number of crops like rice, wheat, jute, sugar cane, etc. are grown in this region. Hence, the Ganga Basin is called the Food Bowl of India.
2. Sunderbans is the largest delta of the world. It is a dense forest of mangrove trees and is home of the Royal Bengal Tigers and many other wild animals, birds and crocodiles.

Picture Activity :

Do yourself

Things To Do :

Do yourself

Subject Link :

Do yourself

Olympiad Questions :

1. Brahmaputra
2. Do yourself
3. Ganga Action Plan is a government plan to clean the water from pollution.

4. The Southern Plateaus

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. ©
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. True
4. True
- C.** 1. A plateau is a flat land which is higher than the land around it.
2. The Hazaribagh region is the main source of mica.
3. Palghat pass separates the Nilgiri Hills and the Cardamom Hills.

Hots :

1. The Marble Rock
2. Kerala is called the Spice Garden of India as it produces great varieties of spice. These spices are exported from Kerala to all parts of the world.

Picture Activity :

Do yourself

Things To Do :

Do yourself

Olympiad Questions :

1. Hirakud Dam is located across the River Mahanadi at Sambalpur district of Odisha. It provides water for irrigation and also generate electricity.
2. A multipurpose dam may combine storing and supplying water for irrigation, industry and human consumption with other uses such as flood control, power generation, navigation.
3. Sandalwood is a sweet smelling wood of a tree. Two uses of Sandalwood are : (i) Sandalwood is used to treat ailments such as wounds, fluid retention. (ii) Sandalwood is used in making idols.

5. The Great Indian Desert

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a)
- B.** 1. True 2. True 3. False
4. True
- C.** 1. Thar Desert 2. Loo 3. Sand dunes
4. Date
- D.** 1. (i) Wheat (ii) Jowar 2. Suratgarh
3. Banjaras

- E.**
1. A desert is a dry and barren flat land covered with thick sheet of loose sand.
 2. Name of two important cities of the desert region are (i) Bikaner (ii) Jodhpur
 3. Banjaras wander from one place to another in search of food and water for themselves as well as for their animals.
 4. Camels are called the 'Ship of the Desert' because the people mostly travel and transport their goods on camels back. Camels can walk easily on sand and can also live without food and water for many days.
- F.**
1. The Great Indian Desert experiences the extreme of climate. It is very hot in summer and extremely cold in winter. At the same time, there is a big difference between the day and night temperatures. The sand gets hot during the day and cools down quickly after sunset causing rapid fall in the night temperature.
 2. The people of desert mostly travel and transport their goods on camel back. People here also use camel's milk and its skin is used to make tents and leather jackets. Camels are also used to plough fields and draw water from wells.

Hots :

1. An oasis is a little pool in desert. It is formed when the underground water reaches the surface through springs.
2. Camel's skin is used to make tents and leather jackets.

Picture Activity : Do yourself

Things To Do : Do yourself

Subject Link : Names of plants:

Date palms, cactus, keekar, babool.

Name of animals:

Sheep, goat, camel.

Olympiad Questions :

1. Sahara is the largest desert of the world.
2. Cold desert is a desert that has hot summers but extremely cold winters. Yes, Ladakh is a cold desert in our country.
3. A caravan is a group of people and animals that travel together across the desert. People use caravan for travelling in desert areas for safety of their lives and property.

6. The Coastal Plains and Island Groups

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. ©
- B.** 1. False 2. True 3. True
4. True 5. True
- C.** 1. Lagoons 2. Kanyakumari 3. Marina Beach
4. Chilka lake 5. Great Andamans
- D.** 1. The Malabar Coast
2. The Konkan Coast
3. Odisha
- E.** 1. A lagoon is a salt water lake.
2. Name of the three parts of the Western Coastal Plain are (i) The Gujarat Coast (ii) The Konkan Coast and (iii) The Malabar Coast.
3. The coastline in Coromandel coast is straight and regular. Hence, there are not many good harbours here.
4. Indira Point, the southernmost part of Andaman and Nicobar islands, got submerged under the sea water during the devastating Tsunami in 2004.
- F.** 1. The soil of the Gujarat coast is formed by alluvium brought by rivers like Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada, etc. So, it is very fertile.
2. The coastline of Coromandel coast is straight and regular. Hence, there are not many good harbours here. This coast does not get rainfall in summer rather it gets most of the rainfall in winter. Chennai, the third largest coast of India is situated on this coast. The River Cauvery flowing through this region forms a delta here.

Hots :

1. Major rivers flowing in the Gujarat Coast are (i) Sabarmati (ii) Mahi (iii) Narmada
2. The Lakshadweep Group of Islands comprises of about 36 islands. They are very close to the Malabar Coast. Only a few of the islands are inhabited. Kavaratti is the capital of this Union Territory. Most of the people living in these islands are either farmers or fishermen.

Picture Activity :

Do yourself

Things To Do :

Do yourself

Subject Link :

Do yourself

Olympiad Questions :

1. Indira Point is in southern part of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
2. (i) Kochi (ii) Mumbai
3. Vishakhapatnam is located in the Northern Circars. It is an important harbour of India. It has a big ship building yard and a big oil refinery.

7. Soil and Water

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b)
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. False
4. True 5. True
- C.** 1. Nutrition 2. Fine silt
3. In dams, force of falling water is used to generate electricity.
- D.** 1. The thin layer of the top-soil is very important because all plants, trees and vegetables grow on it and get their nutrition from it.
2. The quality and fertility of the soil depends upon the minerals it contains.
3. When soil is moved from one place to another by wind and other natural reasons, it is called soil erosion. Two factors responsible for it are : physical and human factors.
4. In India, distribution of rainfall is very much uneven. There are some places, which get heavy rainfall leading to flood and widespread damage, while some other places like Rajasthan get less or no rainfall at all causing droughts year after year. Therefore, we cannot depend on rainfall alone for fulfilling all our needs.
5. Three ways to conserve water are : (i) We should use water economically and prevent wastage. (ii) We should prevent deforestation and promote afforestation programmes to maintain the water cycle. (iii) We should adopt rainwater harvesting and save and conserve even a drop of water, which falls as rain and take suitable measures to keep that water clean.

- E.**
1. The most fertile soil found in India is called alluvial soil. It is formed by the deposition of fine silt transported by rivers from the mountains.
 2. The big rivers carry a large volume of water into the oceans and with it, a huge quantity of dissolved minerals. This makes the ocean water salty and unfit for direct consumption.

Hots :

1. Renewable natural resources are resources that are unlimited or that are naturally replenished rather quickly such as sunlight or water.
2. Canals are used for navigation, to transport water for irrigation and other human uses.

Picture Activity :

Do yourself

Things To Do :

Do yourself

Subject Link :

Do yourself

Olympiad Questions :

1. Name of the states of India where Red Soil is found. (i) Jharkhand (ii) Chhattisgarh (iii) Tamil Nadu (iv) Karnataka.
2. Water conservation is the practice of using water efficiently to reduce unnecessary water usage. Water conservation is important because fresh clean water is limited resource. For conservation of water : (i) We should use water economically and prevent wastage. (ii) We should prevent deforestation and promote afforestation programmes to maintain the water cycle. (iii) We should adopt rainwater harvesting and save and conserve even a drop of water, which falls as rain and take suitable measures to keep that water clean.
3. Afforestation is the planting of trees in an area where there was no tree cover previously.

8. Our Mineral Wealth

- A.**
- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) |
|--------|--------|--------|
- B.**
- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1. nature | 2. composition, chemical |
| 3. pure | 4. Bauxite |

- C.**
1. In Iron and Steel Plants iron is purified and mixed with other metals to make steel.
 2. Name of three metallic minerals are : (i) Iron (ii) Bauxite (iii) Gold
 3. Name of three non-metallic minerals are : (i) Coal (ii) Petroleum (iii) Natural Gas.
 4. An area from where petroleum is found is called an oil-field.

Hots :

1. Recycling of metal is the process of taking waste metal, processing it and creating new metal material.
2. We should conserve minerals because minerals are limited. Once they are used up, we cannot make them again.

Picture Activity :

Do yourself

Things To Do :

Do yourself

Subject Link :

CNG vehicles are pollution free. These vehicles need less maintenance and have longer engine life.

Olympiad Questions :

1. Minerals occur by the forces of nature in millions of years.
2. Fossil fuels are natural fuels such as coal or mineral oil, that was formed millions of years ago from dead animals or plants in the ground.
3. (i) Iron (ii) Aluminium

9. Forests and Wildlife

- A.**
1. (a)
 2. (b)
 3. ©
- B.**
1. True
 2. True
 3. False
 4. False
 5. True
- C.**
1. Forest
 2. Coniferous
 3. Sundri trees grow in the delta of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers.
- D.**
1. Five types of forests are found in India, their names are : (i) Evergreen forests (ii) Deciduous forests (iii) Coniferous forests (iv) Desert and Semi-desert forests (v) Mangrove forests

2. Evergreen forests never shed their leaves at a time. Therefore they always look green.
 3. Most of the forests of our country are located in the hills and plateau regions.
 4. Trees growing in Deserts and Semi-desert areas have long roots to draw water from greater depths.
- E.
1. The forests are often called by the name 'Green Gold'. They are called so because of their importance.
 2. **Need for Conservation of Forests** : The growing human need for agricultural lands, grazing areas and wood has caused massive destruction of forests through the centuries. As a result, the forest cover is slowly and gradually reducing in developing countries like India. Hence, there is need to conserve this valuable resource.

Hots :

1. Forests are called our green friends because: (i) Forests provide us with timber and firewood. (ii) Forests purify the air. (iii) Forests attract clouds and cause rainfall. (iv) Forests provide shelter to wildlife. (v) Forests help in controlling flood and check soil erosion.
2. Vegetation is different types of trees, plants, bushes, shrubs and grass growing on the soil.

Picture Activity :

Do yourself

Things To Do :

Do yourself

Subject Link :

Do yourself

Olympiad Questions :

1. Sanctuary is a place where animals or birds are protected from being hunted. Two famous sanctuaries of India are : (i) Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala (ii) Govind Wildlife Sanctuary, Uttarakhand
2. Vanmahotsav is an annual tree-planting festival, which is celebrated in the first week of July. It is celebrated to raise awareness among people regarding the importance of trees and inspire them to plant more trees. 3. (i) Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary, Rajasthan (ii) Chilka Lake Sanctuary, Odisha.

11. Industrial Development and Human Resources

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)
- B. 1. An industry is the place where raw materials are processed to make finished goods.
2. Agro-based Industry is an industry that uses agricultural products as their raw material.
3. Names of two places in India where iron and steel factories are located : (i) Jamshedpur (ii) Bhilai.
4. A large-scale industry is an industry that employs a large number of skilled and unskilled labours, large machines and raw materials in bulk for producing goods in large quantities and of high precision.

Hots :

1. Categories of industries based on raw material : **(i) Mineral-based Industries :**

These industries use minerals as their raw material. Iron and steel industries, oil refineries, etc. come under this category. **(ii) Forest-based Industries :**

1. These industries use forest products as their raw material. Paper mills, silk textile industries, etc. come under this category.
2. Name of two programmes undertaken by the government for human resources development are : (i) Adult education (ii) Environment Protection

Picture Activity :

Do yourself

Things To Do :

Do yourself

Subject Link :

Do yourself

Olympiad Questions :

1. Bengaluru city is called the 'Silicon Valley of India'.
2. Skills are abilities to perform a specific task or activity to a high level of proficiency. We need to develop our skills to grow as an individual.
3. Ahmedabad city is called the 'Manchester of India.'

12. Life in the Mountains

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)
- B.** 1. Jammu and Kashmir 2. warm
3. Dazul 4. Meghalaya 5. Cheraw
- C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True
4. False 5. True
- D.** 1. Saffron 2. Jwalamukhi Temple
3. Arunachal Pradesh
- E.** 1. A phiran is a traditional long woollen robe. It is worn in Jammu and Kashmir state.
2. Name of the two famous mountain ranges of Uttarakhand are : (i) Garhwal (ii) Kumaon.
3. The Kanchenjunga and the Mount Everest mountain peaks can be seen from Darjeeling.
4. Name of the tribes that live in Sikkim are : (i) Bhutia (ii) Lepcha (iii) Nepali
5. The meaning of the word 'Mizoram' is 'Land of the Hilly People'.
- F.** 1. People in Arunachal Pradesh live in stilt houses to save themselves from muddy and marshy ground surface and also from wild animals.
2. A cold desert is a desert that get warm or hot for a few short summer but experiences extremely cold winters. In India it is found in Laddakh.

Hots :

1. Kashmiri people carry Kangri inside their robes in winter. Kangri is a pot of burning coal that keep people's body warm. 2. Each tribe of Nagaland can be identified by their own unique designs over their shawls.

Picture Activity :

Do yourself

Things To Do :

Do yourself

Subject Link :

Jammu and Kashmir has beautiful hills covered with snow, lakes, blooming flowers all around. The natural beauty of Jammu and

Picture Activity :

Do yourself

Things To Do :

Do yourself

Subject Link : Steps of farming :

(I) Ploughing the field (ii) Sowing the seeds (iii) Manuring (iv) Irrigating (v) Weeding (vi) Harvesting (vii) Storing grains, etc. **Agricultural**

implements used in farming :

(I) Plough (ii) Sickle (iii) Hoe (iv) Tractor (v) drills

Olympiad Questions :

1. Punjab and Haryana
2. Madhubani paintings are style of painting practiced in Bihar
3. Rice and jute are the major crops grown in West Bengal. Rice is used as food while jute is used to make rope, bags etc.

14. Life in the Desert and Plateau

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b)
- B.** 1. False 2. True 3. False
4. True 5. True
- C.** 1. Oasis 2. Diamonds 3. Maharashtra
- D.** 1. Life in the desert region is very hard and difficult. Extremely hot weather, scarcity of water, absence of vegetation and habitation make living in desert area very tough. Therefore, the desert region is thinly populated.
2. States like Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu constitute the Southern Plateau.
3. Name of two rivers flowing through the state of Maharashtra are : (i) Godavari (ii) Krishna
4. The climate of Jharkhand is hot and humid.
5. Karnataka is famous for its various handicraft items made of sandalwood.
- E.** 1. Two major rivers the Godavari and the Krishna have made the land of Andhra Pradesh very fertile.
2. Tamil Nadu is the southernmost state of India. It is famous for its temples.

and integrity of the country. (iii) To protect the public properties and heritage sites.

2. A constitution is the set of rules according to which a government rules a country. The Constitution of India was written by the Drafting Committee to which Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman.

Picture Activity :

Do yourself

Things To Do :

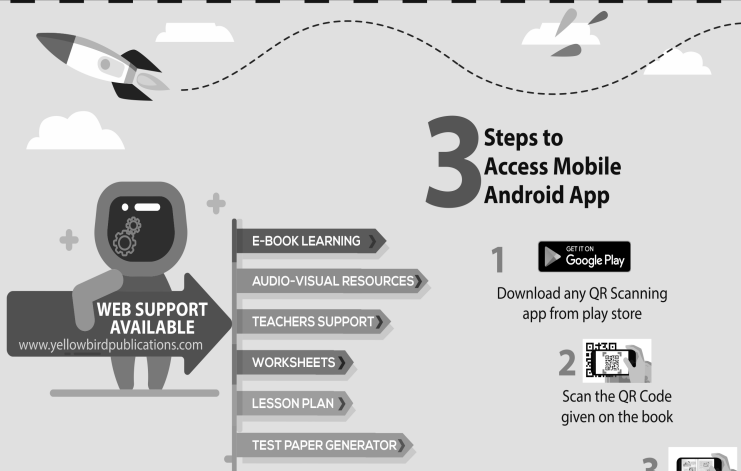
Do yourself

Subject Link :

Words related to rights, duties, responsibilities, principles and values are : Equality, Freedom, Cultural Rights, Educational Rights, Constitutional Remedies, Fundamental Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity, protect Public properties and heritage, free and compulsory education, equal pay for equal work.

Olympiad Questions :

1. 26 January is celebrated as the Republic Day.
2. The Constitution of India came into being in 1950.
3. Our duties as a citizen of India are : (i) To abide by the Constitution and to respect the National Flag and the National Anthem. (ii) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the country. (iii) To protect the public properties and heritage sites. (iv) To defend the country in times of danger. (v) To pay taxes honestly and diligently. (vi) To treat all human beings as equal. (vii) To take care of the environment.



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