

Social Studies Part-4

Unit – 1 India-Location, Relief and Climate

1

India—Location and Physical Divisions

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. In India the food habit, dresses, religions, languages of people differ from region to region. But inspite of all such diversities there is a fundamental unity among all Indians. As such India is called a country of unity in diversity.
 2. India is located in the southern part of the continent of Asia at. It is surrounded by seas on three sides. Its area is about 32,80,000 sq. km.
 3. The eight neighbouring countries of India are :
1. Pakistan 2. Afghanistan 3. China 4. Nepal
5. Bhutan 6. Bangladesh 7. Myanmar 8. Sri Lanka.
 4. Peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water from three sides. For example, the southern part of India is triangular in shape having its base in the north and apex in the south and therefore it is called Peninsular plateau.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. India is located in the **Southern** part of Asia.
 2. India is the **7th** largest country in the world.
 3. **Bangladesh** is surrounded by Indian states on three sides.
 4. The southern part of India is **Tringular** in shape.

C. Write **True** or **False** :

- Ans.**
1. India is surrounded by sea from all sides. **False**
 2. Bhutan is a land locked country. **True**
 3. All the Indians speak the same language. **False**
 4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal. **True**

D. Tick (✓) the right words :

- Ans.**
1. Nepal is to the **south/north** of India. ✓
 2. Arabian Sea lies to the **west/east** of India. ✓
 3. Lakshadweep islands are situated in the **Bay of Bengal/Arabian Sea**. ✓
 4. The eastern most state of India is **Gujarat/Arunachal Pradesh**. ✓
 5. **Sri Lanka/Myanmar** is separated from India by sea. ✓

E. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Six countries bigger than India :
(i) **Russia** (ii) **China** (iii) **USA** (iv) **Australia** (v) **Brazil** (vi) **Canada**
 2. Five physical divisions of India :
(i) **The Northern Mountains** (ii) **The Northern Plains** (iii) **The Great India Desert** (iv) **The Southern Plateaus** (v) **The Coastal Plains and Offshore Islands.**

2

The Northern Mountains

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The word 'Himalaya' means 'Abode of Snow'. The Himalayas are given this name because the high peaks of the Himalayas are always covered with snow.
 2. The southern part of the Shiwalik range is called the Terai Region. Its main features are : The Terai Region has many wild animals such as elephant, tigers, rhinoceroses, leopards cheetahs and bears etc. Here variety of crops are grown.
 3. The northern plain is called the 'Gift of the Himalayas' it was formed by the deposits brought down by the rivers originated from the Himalayas. Also due to the rich deposition of silt year after year, this plain has turned into one of the most fertile plain in the world.
 4. The Valleys of Kullu and Manali are situated in Himachal Pardesh. They are famous for their scenic beauty.
 5. (i) Himalayas protect the Northern plains of India from the cold winds of the North.
(ii) Himalayas check the rain bearing winds and cause heavy rainfall on the windward slopes.
(iii) The trees found in the Himalayas provide useful timber and other raw materials for industries.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Himalayas are the **youngest** fold mountains.
 2. K2 is located in the **Karakoram** range.
 3. **Himachal** is the middle range of Himalayas.
 4. River Ganga rises from **Gangotri** glacier.
 5. Landslides are common in the **Shiwalik** range.

C. Write **True** or **False** :

- Ans.**
1. The highest peak of the Himalayas is K₂. **True**
 2. Terai Region is rich in wildlife. **True**
 3. Many perennial rivers rise from the Himalayas. **True**
 4. Shiwalik range is the coldest range of the Himalayas. **False**
 5. Himalayas are wider in the west and narrower in the east. **True**

D. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Any three hill stations of India situated in the Himalayas :
(i) **Mussoorie** (ii) **Nainital** (iii) **Shimla**
 2. Any three hills of the north east :
(i) **Garo** (ii) **Khasi** (iii) **Mizo**

E. Tick (✓) the correct alternative :

- Ans.** 1. The highest peak of Himalayas in India is :
(i) Mt. Everest (ii) K2
(iii) Kanchenjunga
2. Nathula pass is in :
(i) Himachal Pradesh (ii) Sikkim
(iii) Arunachal Pradesh

3

The Northern Plains

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Some of the famous ancient civilizations flourished in Northern plains because the perennial rivers and fertile soil of these plain attracted many people from southwest Asia and across the Mediterranean sea to settle in this plain.
2. The northern plain are very fertile because the rivers which rise from the Himalayas deposit rich alluvial soil in this region.
3. Ganga and Yamuna rivers are considered holy rivers, so there are many religious places situated on the bank of these rivers.
Haridwar, Allahabad, Varanasi are some of the important religious places situated on their banks.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. River Ganga enters the plain at **Haridwar**.
2. Ganga and Yamuna join at **Allahabad**.
3. Lucknow is situated on the bank of the **Gomati** river.
4. Ganga and Brahmaputra together form the largest delta of the world called the **Sunderban** delta.
5. Delhi is situated on the bank of the **Yamuna** river.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. River Indus enters India in the state of Himachal Pradesh. **False**
2. River Son joins Ganga from the south. **True**
3. Brahmaputra river enters India in Assam (Assam). **False**
4. Patna is situated on the bank of the Ganga river. **True**
5. Satluj is a tributary of the Ganga river. **False**

4

The Great Indian Desert

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Great Indian Desert lies to the west of the Northern plain. This desert extends from the Aravalli hills to the border of Pakistan.
 2. Since the rain bearing wind in the Northern Plains move from east to west, they lose most of their moisture before reaching Rajasthan. So there is very little rainfall in Rajasthan.
 3. The place where some underground water comes upto the surface is called an oasis. Most of the people live around the oasis because there they can grow a few crops like millets and vegetables etc.
 4. It is difficult to travel in the desert due to sand-storms, so the camel is the only animal which can easily walk on sand. It can travel for many days without drinking water, so it is the most important animal in the desert.
 5. Indira Gandhi Canal has benefitted the people of the desert in a big way. It has provided irrigation facilities to a large area of this desert. Due to this canal a large area of this barren desert land has changed into green fields.
 6. Sand dunes are formed by the deposition of sand in the form of heaps. Their main characteristic is that they keep on shifting from one place to another.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The Great Indian Desert is also called the **Thar** Desert.
 2. The desert is partly **rocky** and partly **sandy** .
 3. The small hills formed by sand deposits in the desert are called **Sand Dunes**.
 4. The trees of **Datepalm** can be seen around an oasis.
 5. Indira Gandhi Canal takes water from the **Satluj** river.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. The eastern part of Rajasthan is drier than the western part. **False**
 2. Luni is a saltwater lake. **False**
 3. The sand becomes very hot in the day time and loses heat quickly at night. **True**
 4. The desert soil cannot be made fertile even if irrigation water is available. **False**
 5. Only thorny plants can grow in the desert climate. **True**

5

The Southern Plateau

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. A plateau is called a tableland because it is a flat topped heghland

2. The general relief features of the peninsular plateau are :
 1. A plateau is generally lower than a mountain.
 2. The plateau has a general elevation of 600-900 meters.
3. Differences between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats are as follows :

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Western Ghats are formed by the chain of hills in the west. 2. Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Eastern Ghats don't make a continuous chain of hills. 2. Eastern Ghats are lower than the Western Ghats

4. Godavari river is the longest river of South India and its is considered as scared as Ganga in the North. So it is therefore called Dakshin Ganga.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Jog falls are on **Sharavati** river.
 2. Kolar gold mines are in the state of **Karnataka**.
 3. Mettur Dam is on **Kaveri** river.
 4. Hirakud Dam is on **Mahanadi** river.
 5. River **Godavari** is called Dakshin Ganga.
 6. Nagarjuna Sagar dam is on **Krishna** river.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The rivers of southern plateau are fed by snow as well as rain. | False |
| 2. Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats. | True |
| 3. Southern Plateau is wider in the north and narrower in the south. | True |
| 4. Narmada and Tapi rivers make fertile deltas at their mouth. | True |
| 5. Peninsular plateau is rich in minerals. | True |

6

The Coastal Plains and Off-shore Islands

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Lagoons are the salt water lakes found along the Malabar Coast. They are formed when at many place sea water entered far into land and cut off from the main sea by sand bars.
 2. Konkan coast is very narrow plain, stretching from Gujarat Coast up to Goa. Some hills of this coast reach right up to the sea. Here and there rock lie hidden under the sea water which are a real danger to ships and boats. Because of this light houses are built all along the coast to warn the sailors.

3. Main differences between the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands are as follows :

Andaman and Nicobar Island	Lakshadweep Islands
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal. 2. These islands are about 300 in number. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lakshadweep Islands are situated in the Arabian sea. 2. These islands are only 36 in number.

B. Fill in the blanks (Choose the correct word from the brackets.) :

- Ans.**
1. Mumbai is located on the **Konkan** coast.
 2. Lagoons are found along the **Malabar** coast.
 3. There are fertile deltas along the **East** coast.
 4. River Sabarmati is in the state of **Gujarat**.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. Western Coastal Plain is narrower than the Eastern Coastal Plain. **True**
 2. The southern part of the East Coast is called the Malabar coast. **False**
 3. Lakshadweep Islands are situated near the coast of Tamil Nadu. **False**
 4. Both the West Coast and the East Coast merge at Kanya Kumari. **True**

D. Name the state where each of the following ports is located :

- Ans.**
- | Ports | States | Ports | States |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Kandla | Gujarat | 2. Marmagao | Goa |
| 3. Mangalore | Karnataka | 4. Tuticorin | Tamil Nadu |
| 5. Vishakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh | 6. Paradweep | Orissa |

7

The Climate of India

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. (i) Weather can change many times in a day.
(ii) Climate changes only after the change in season.
 2. The elements of weather and climate are the same i.e. temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity and precipitation.
 3. Himalayas influences the climate of India in a big way as the Himalayan ranges, check the very cold winds from Siberia from coming into India. They also check the rain bearing winds coming from the sea and brings rain.
 4. The eastern coast of India receives rainfall during winter also because of retreating monsoon winds which pick up moisture while crossing Bay of Bengal.
 5. The eastern parts of India receive heavy rainfall and the western coastal plains receive very low rainfall.

6. The hilly regions have very cold climate of India and the plains are very hot especially in summer.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Climate refers to the sum total of **weather** conditions.
 2. The climate of India is described as of **Monsoon** type.
 3. The hot dry winds blowing in summer in the northern plains of India are called **loo**.
 4. The word 'monsoon' is derived from an Arabic word **Mausam**.
 5. **Mausynram** in Meghalaya has recorded the highest rainfall in the world.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. In the northern plains of India, the rainfall increases from east to west. **False**
 2. The climate of the coastal regions is neither hot nor cold. **True**
 3. The rainbearing winds blow from the Himalayas towards the northern plains. **True**
 4. The east coast of India receives rainfall from the retreating monsoons also. **True**
 5. The rainbearing (monsoon) winds start blowing in the month of June. **True**

D. Match the month with the season :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. July | (i) Rainy |
| 2. January | (ii) Winter |
| 3. October | (iii) Autumn |
| 4. March | (iv) Spring |
| 5. May | (v) Summer |

Unit – 2 Our Natural Resources and Their Development

8

Our Soils

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Soil is an important natural resource. Soil is formed by disintegration of rocks and decayed organic matter called humus.
 2. Soil is an important natural resource because all plants grow in soil, and all our basic needs are fulfilled by soil directly or indirectly.
 3. The factors responsible for soil erosion are :
 - (i) Heavy rainfall
 - (ii) Runoff
 - (iii) Blowing of winds
 - (iv) Absence of plant or vegetation cover.

4. Methods of soil conservation :

- (i) Soil can be conserved by making embankments around the fields. These embankments will check soil erosion.
 - (ii) Soil erosion can be checked by planting trees.
 - (iii) Deforestation and overgrazing must be checked.
 - (iv) Rotation of crops also helps in soil conservation as some crops such as leguminous crops add fertility to the soil.
5. Alluvial soil is a very fertile soil because this soil is formed by the deposits brought down by rivers flowing down to the plains from mountains. It is renewed every year. It is found in the flood plains and river deltas.
6. Black soil is formed by the cooling down of lava from the volcanoes. This is found in the Deccan Plateau region.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- 1. **Alluvial** soil is renewed every year.
 - 2. **Black** soil is made of lava deposits.
 - 3. The organic matter added to the soil is called **humus**.
 - 4. **Laterite** soil is found in heavy rainfall areas.
 - 5. **Dams** are built across the rivers to check floods.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
- 1. Bangar (the old alluvial soil) is more fertile than Khadar (the new alluvial) soil. **False**
 - 2. Black soil is good to grow cotton. **True**
 - 3. The soil of river deltas is very fertile. **True**
 - 4. Deforestation and overgrazing reduce soil erosion. **True**
 - 5. Soil formation is a very fast process. **False**

- D.**
- 1. (i) Parent rock from which the soil is formed.
(ii) Topography or relief of the region.
(iii) Climate of the region.
(iv) Type of vegetation growth in a region.
 - 2. (i) Alluvial soil
(ii) Black soil
(iii) Laterite soil
(iv) Red soil
(v) Desert soil.

Our Water Resources

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- The villagers bathe and wash their clothes in the ponds and rivers. Also they bathe their animals in the same ponds and rivers. So water gets polluted. In cities water sources gets polluted by dumping of urban and industrial wastes into the water sources.
 - In the cities, water is available in houses through taps, and this water is filtered and chlorinated before supply to make it free from germs. We can make water free from germs by boiling and filtering it.
 - Water is used for the following : (i) For irrigation use, (ii) For industrial use (iii) For Domestic use.
 - The various uses of building a dam across a river are :
(i) By building a dam across a river, water is stored in a artificial lake and is used for irrigation. (ii) It is used navigation. (iii) It can also used for rearing fish. (iv) Stored water is used to generate hydroelectric power. (v) For domestic use.
 - We should conserve water because it is a very precious thing. Nobody can live with water.
We can conserve water by saving it from wastage and protecting it from pollution.

B. Write **True** or **False** :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Cholera is a water born disease. | True |
| 2. All the people in India get tap water in their houses. | False |
| 3. The river water is diverted through canals to distant farms. | True |
| 4. In tubewells water is lifted up by electric or diesel engines. | True |
| 5. There is no need of conserving water as it is a free gift of nature. | False |
| 6. River water is free from germs. | False |

C. Match the dams with rivers :

- | Dams | Rivers |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bhakra-Nangal | (i) Satluj |
| 2. Hirakund | (ii) Mahanadi |
| 3. Nagarjuna Sagar | (iii) Krishna |
| 4. Gandhi Sagar | (iv) Chambal |

D. Tick (✓) the right word/words :

- Ans. 1. Tank irrigation is popular in the **northern plains/southern plateau**.
2. **Hirakund/Bhakra** is the longest dam in the world.
3. **Wells/Tanks** store rain water.
4. Govind Sagar lake is a **man made lake/natural lake**.
5. Rahats (Persian wheels) are used in **well/canal** irrigation.

10

Forests and Wildlife

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. We should conserve forests and wildlife because forests and wildlife are the gift of nature. It is necessary to conserve them to maintain proper ecological balance. Forests are useful to us in many ways as they provide timber and various raw materials. Various steps have been taken to conserve wildlife :
- (i) Hunting of wild animals is now banned by the law in our country.
 - (ii) Various National Parks and Wildlife sanctuaries have been set up.
2. The main differences between the tropical evergreen forests and deciduous forests :

	Deciduous evergreen forests
1. These forests are found in the areas with plenty to rainfall.	1. These forests are found in the areas having moderate rainfall.
2. The main trees found are mohogany, ebony, rosewood.	2. The main trees found are teak, sal, shisham, sandalwood etc.

3. Those species of wild animals that are on verge of extinction are known as endangered species of wild animals. Such as tiger, etc.
4. Thorny and scrub forests are found in the dry and semi-dry areas such as Rajasthan.

5. We should increase the area under forests in our country because they are very necessary to maintain the ecological balance and also they are the homes of a large number of wildlife species.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Gir Forests of Gujarat are famous for Asiatic **lions**.
 2. Sunderbans is famous for Bengal **tigers**.
 3. Deciduous forests are also called **monsoon** Forests.
 4. Forests control **floods** and check soil **erosion**.
 5. **Coniferous** trees are softwood trees.
 6. Kaziranga is famous for one-horned **rhinoceros**.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The number of wild animals is increasing in our country. | False |
| 2. Coniferous trees have needle shaped leaves. | True |
| 3. Tropical evergreen forests are found in heavy rainfall areas. | False |
| 4. Sunderbans are also called mangrove forests. | True |
| 5. Sundari trees are found in the tropical evergreen forests. | False |

D. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Any four trees found in the tropical evergreen forests :
(i) **mahogany** (ii) **ebony**
(iii) **ironwood** (iv) **rosewood**
 2. Any four trees found in the deciduous forests :
(i) **Teak** (ii) **sal**
(iii) **shisham** (iv) **sandalwood**
 3. Any four coniferous trees :
(i) **spruce** (ii) **pine**
(iii) **fir** (iv) **deodar**

11

Mineral Resources

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Iron is used for making vehicles, machines, buildings, dams, bridges, railway lines etc. Steel, various types of tools and utensils are made from Iron. It is the most important metallic mineral.

2. Coal is the main source of energy. Coal is mainly used in the iron and steel industry.
3. Petrol, diesel, kerosene, cooking gas, grease, and wax are the products obtained by refining mineral oil.
4. Aluminium is used for making the bodies of aircraft, utensils and electric wires.
5. Irons ore, copper, manganese, mica, bauxite, coal, petroleum, steel, Aluminium, coal are the minerals used in electrical industry.
6. Limestone is used in the iron and steel industry and for making cement.

B. Write True or False :

- | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| Ans. | 1. Mineral sources of energy cause pollution. | True |
| | 2. Metals are extracted from ores. | True |
| | 3. Iron is used to make thermal power. | False |
| | 4. Coal is used to make cement. | False |
| | 5. Metallic minerals can be reused by melting. | True |
| | 6. Coal is called Black Gold. | False |

C. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.**
1. Minerals are **renewable/non-renewable** natural resources.
 2. Aluminium is extracted from **bauxite/manganese**.
 3. **Copper/iron** was the first metal discovered by man.
 4. **Uttar Pradesh/Jharkhand** is rich in minerals.
 5. India is the leading producer of **copper/mica** in the world.
 6. Khetri is Rajasthan is famous for **gold/copper mines**.

D. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Any four states where iron ore is found in large quantity :

(i) Orissa	(ii) Bihar
(iii) Jharkhand	(iv) Madhya Pradesh
 2. Any four states where coal is found in large quantity :

(i) Bihar	(ii) Jharkhand
(iii) West Bengal	(iv) Chhattisgarh
 3. Three states where petroleum is found :

(i) Assam	(ii) Gujarat
(iii) Maharashtra	
 4. Four non-conventional sources of energy :

(i) Solar-energy	(ii) Geothermal Energy
(iii) Wind Energy	(iv) Energy from falling water

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Our Government has taken various step to increase the production of milk. It is called white revolution. Under the scheme the quality of milk is improved by cross breeding, giving them nutritious fodder and treating them by veterinary doctors.
 2. Oxen are used as beasts of burden. Oxen helps in ploughing the field.
 3. Various kinds of animal products are : (i) Milk (ii) Eggs (iii) Wool (iv) Butter (v) Cheese (vi) Meat (vii) and milk powder (viii) Curd.
 4. Cowdung is primarily used as manure in agriculture Cowdung cakes are used as fuel in cooking. Cowdung is also used in a biogas plant which is a non-conventional source of energy. It is used for cooking and lighting.
 5. India has the largest cattle population but the quality of our cattle is very, poor because they don't get nutritious fodder and there are not enough facilities for treating the sick animal.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. We get milk mainly from **cows** and **buffaloes**.
 2. Sheep are reared mainly for **wool**.
 3. **Bio** gas is a non-conventional source of energy.
 4. We get **meat** and **eggs** from hens.
 5. The rearing of fish in an artificial reservoir for commercial purpose is called **pisci-culture** .

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. The dog was perhaps the first animal domesticated by early human beings. **True**
 2. In the hilly areas camels are used as beasts of burden. **False**
 3. Goats are reared mainly for meat. **True**
 4. Dairy plants are set up for the production of meat. **False**
 5. Yaks are used as beasts of burden in the forests. **False**

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Human resources are more important than all other natural resources because the development of all other resources depends on the development of human resources.
 - Only healthy, educated, honest and hard workers can develop the natural resources.
 - Rapidly growing population has created problem in every sphere. Many people are deprived of essential facilities of life, safe drinking water, enough food, dispensaries, roads, electricity. Also there is a shortage of school and houses. It is difficult for the government to provide essential facilities to all of us.
 - Most of the villages lack civic amenities and jobs. So more and more people are moving to the cities in search of job. Their migration is causing many problems as the population of cities is growing at an alarming rate and many people are forced to live in slums.
 - Agriculture production has increased due to better methods of farming, better methods of irrigation and use of chemical fertilizers and high yielding variety of seeds.

B. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
- The development of natural resources depends on the development of human resources. **True**
 - It is better to have a large family than to have a small family. **False**
 - The total population of a country is the only criterion to judge its human resources. **False**
 - India has made progress almost in every field after independence. **True**
 - We can make our country rich in human resources by increasing its population. **False**

C. Tick (✓) the right word (words) :

- Ans.**
- The greatest problem of our country is **increasing**[✓]/decreasing population.

2. Since 1951, the population of India has almost **doubled/tripled**.
3. The population of India is growing **rapidly/slowly**.
4. People in India are moving from cities to **villages/villages to cities**.
5. Since independence our agricultural production has **increased/decreased**.

14

Agriculture

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. In India Green Revolution was started in the later half of 1960's. Its main features were the introduction of high yielding variety of seeds, use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, setting up of research centres to increase the productivity and use of modern methods of farming.
 2. To grow well rice needs hot and humid climatic conditions along with lot of water. On the other hand wheat to grow well needs a cool climate and less water.
 3. Many Indian farmers are still poor, because they practise subsistence agriculture. Also many farmers have very small land holding.

B. Write **True** or **False** :

- Ans.**
1. All the Indian farmers are benefitted by Green Revolution. **False**
 2. The soil and climate of India are suitable to grow almost all types of crops. **True**
 3. Wheat is a winter crop in India. **True**
 4. Tea grows best in the flat low lands. **False**
 5. Green Revolution started in India immediately after independence. **False**

C. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.**
1. About **one-third/two-third** of the population of India earns its livelihood from agriculture.
 2. **Wheat/rice** is a Kharif crop.

3. **Jute/tea** is a beverage crop.
4. **Cotton/jute** grows best in black soil.
5. India is the leading producer of **coffee/tea** in the world.

D. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Any five states where rice is mainly grown :

(i) West Bengal	(ii) Orissa
(iii) Andhra Pradesh	(iv) Tamil Nadu (v) Kerala
 2. Three states where wheat is mainly grown :

(i) Punjab	(ii) Haryana
(iii) Uttar Pradesh	
 3. Four states where sugarcane is grown :

(i) Uttar Pradesh	(ii) Bihar
(iii) Tamil Nadu	(iv) Maharashtra

15

Our Manufacturing Industries

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The products which get directly by using natural resources are processed in the factories and changed into other more useful things. The changing of raw materials into finished products is called manufacturing.
 2. Iron and steel industry are the most important mineral based industry because iron and steel is used to make all types of machines and tools which are used in other industries.
 3. Cotton textile industry is mainly located in Mumbai and Ahmedabad because cotton is mainly grown in Maharashtra and Gujarat.
 4. Factors favour the location of an industry are availability of good means of transport, sources of energy, capital, labour and market.

B. Write True or False :

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| Ans. 1. Handloom industry is a large scale industry. | False |
| 2. Cotton textile industry is the oldest industry of India. | True |

3. Sugar mills are generally set up near the sugarcane producing regions.

True

4. In cottage industries most of the work is done by manual labour.

True

5. Mineral based industries are generally large scale industries.

True

C. Tick (✓) the correct word (words) :

- Ans.**
1. Cotton textile industry is a **light/heavy** industry.
 2. Iron and steel industry is a **cottage/large scale** industry.
 3. **Sugar industry/iron and steel** industry is a basic or key industry.
 4. Maruti cars are manufactured at **Delhi/Gurgaon**.
 5. Ahmedabad is famous for **cotton textile industry/iron and steel industry**.

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hindustan Machine Tools | (i) Pinjore |
| 2. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited | (ii) Haridwar |
| 3. News print | (iii) Napanagar |
| 4. Aeroplanes | (iv) Koraput |
| 5. Locomotives | (v) Chittaranjan |
| 6. Railway Coaches | (vi) Perambur |
| 7. Ship Building | (vii) Cochin |
| 8. Jute Industry | (viii) West Bengal |

E. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Any five important cotton textile manufacturing centres :
(i) Mumbai (ii) Ahmedabad
(iii) Surat (iv) Nagpur
(v) Kanpur
 2. Any five important iron and steel manufacturing centres :
(i) Jamshedpur (ii) Bhilai
(iii) Rourkela (iv) Bokaro
(v) Durgapur
 3. Any five important oil refining centres :
(i) Digboi (ii) Mumbai
(iii) Trombay (iv) Kochi
(v) Mathura

16

Life in The Northern Mountains

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- The main occupations of the people of Jammu and Kashmir are tourism, making handicraft and agriculture. Also they make woollen blankets, shawls, carpets and handicrafts of wood for their livelihood.
The main crops of Jammu and Kashmir are rice, maize, potatoes.
 - The common features of the north east states of India are :
 - Most of the people living in these states are tribal. They have their own peculiar culture.
 - Many tribes here practise shifting agriculture called Jhoom.
 - The people here are good craftsmen. They make beautiful crafts of bamboo cane and wood.
 - These states have large areas under forests. They are economically backward as there are no major industries in these states.
 - In Himachal Pradesh the men wear long shirts with tight pyjamas and wear a colourful embroidered cap which is typical of Himachal Pradesh. The women wear kurtas with tight pyjamas and scarves called dhazu.
 - The state of Arunachal Pradesh is given this name because is the word of Arunachal means 'lap of the sun' and it is situated in the extreme east of India and therefore the sun rises earlier in this state than any other state of India.
 - The people lives in Sikkim are Lepchas, Bhutias and Nepalese.
The main occupations of people here are rearing of sheep, pigs and yaks. Also many people are engaged in growing rice, maize, ginger and oranges.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
- The famous folk dance of Jammu and Kashmir is **Rouf**.
 - The famous folk dance of Himachal Pradesh is **Nati**.
 - The shifting agriculture practised in the north eastern region is called **Jhoom**.
 - Mussoorie is a famous hill station in the **Garhwal** hills.
 - The famous hill station of Kumaon Hills is **Nainital**.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. Darjiling is a famous hill stations of West Bengal. **True**
 2. Sikkim is famous for tea gardens. **False**
 3. Himachal Pradesh is famous for its apples. **True**
 4. Tawang is a famous monastery in Arunachal Pradesh. **True**
 5. Phiran is the name of the dress worn by the people of Himachal Pradesh. **False**
 6. Lepcha tribe lives in Arunachal Pradesh. **False**
 7. 'Kahwa' is a special milk less tea taken by the people of Kashmir. **True**
 8. Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir is the coldest region **True**

17

Life in the Northern Plains

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Northern plains of India are very rich in agriculture due to suitable climate and fertile 'Alluvial soil and provision of good facilities of irrigation either by wells, tubewells or canals. They have many perennial rivers. The monsoon rains which occur in the months of July, August, September also help in growing crops.
 2. The farmers of Punjab and Haryana are very rich because they use modern methods of farming. They use tractors for ploughing and harvestors for harvesting their crops. Green revolution has helped in increasing the production of cereals.
 3. Varanasi is situated in the Uttar Pradesh. Varanasi is famous for being a religious centre.
 4. Bodh Gaya is a famous religious centre because Gautam Buddha attained Nirvana here.
 5. Gautam Buddha attained Nirvana in Bodh Gaya in Bihar.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The most popular folk dance performed by men of Punjab is **Bhangra**.

2. **Allahabad** is situated on the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna.
3. The most popular folk dance of Assom is **Bihu**.
4. Kolkata is situated on the bank of **Hugli** river.
5. **Tripura** is surrounded on three sides by Bangladesh.
6. The state of **Assom** lies in the Brahmaputra valley.
7. The capital of Punjab and Haryana is **Chandigarh**.
8. Delhi is situated on the bank of **Yamuna** river.

C. Write True or False :

- | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| Ans. | 1. Lucknow is the biggest city of Uttar Pradesh. | False |
| | 2. Jharkhand is very rich in minerals. | True |
| | 3. River Kosi joins Ganga in West Bengal. | False |
| | 4. Uttar Pradesh is rich in minerals. | False |
| | 5. The farmers of Punjab and Haryana are benefitted a lot by Green Revolution. | True |
| | 6. Guwahati is the capital of Assom. | False |
| | 7. Jamshedpur is famous for iron and steel industry. | True |
| | 8. The main food of the people of Punjab is rice and fish. | False |

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ans. | 1. Red Fort | (i) Delhi |
| | 2. Taj Mahal | (ii) Agra |
| | 3. Golden Temple | (iii) Amritsar |
| | 4. Durga Puja | (iv) West Bengal |
| | 5. Bodh Gaya | (v) Bihar |
| | 6. Kumbh Mela | (vi) Allahabad |
| | 7. Bamboo Dance | (vii) Tripura |
| | 8. Baisakhi | (viii) Punjab and Haryana |

E. For which industries are the following cities famous?

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Ans. | (i) Meerut | Handloom and sports |
| | (ii) Moradabad | Metal Industry |
| | (iii) Aligarh | Lock Industry |
| | (iv) Ferozabad | Glass-work |
| | (v) Saharanpur | Wood Industry |
| | (vi) Mirzapur | Carpets |

Life in the Desert Region

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The camel is the only animal which can adapt to desert environment. It can easily walk on sand. Its feet don't sink in the sand. It can store water and food in the hump. It can eat thorny plants, that is why camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert'.
 2. More people live around an oasis because there the water is available in the form of natural spring.
They grow crops such as vegetables, maize and millets etc.
 3. Ajmer is a famous pilgrimage centre because the Dargah of the famous sufi saint Moin-ud-din-Chisthi is situated.
 4. Traditionally the men in Rajasthan wear dhoti-kurta with a turban and women wear lehnga-chunri.
 5. Indira Gandhi canal has provided the irrigation facilities to the people of Rajasthan. This has helped them in growing crops in a big way. They grow crops such as wheat, cotton, sugarcane, rice and pulses.
 6. The people of Rajasthan are good in handicraft. They make things of marble and jewellery like lac bangles. They also make embroidered garments and pottery.
 7. Mica, copper and zinc, sandstone and marble are also found here.
 8. Cement, sugar, textiles and glassworks industries.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Jaipur** is called the 'Pink City' of Rajasthan.
 2. **Udaipur** is called the 'City of Lakes'.
 3. **Ghoomar** is the famous folk dance of Rajasthan.
 4. **Mount Abu** is the famous hill station of Rajasthan.
 5. The people who move from place to place in search of water and fodder for their animals are called **nomads**.
 6. The place where spring water is available in the desert is called an **oasis**.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. Rajasthan is the biggest state of India. **True**
 2. Rajasthan is rich in coal and iron ore mines. **False**

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 3. The desert lies to the east of Aravalli Hills. | False |
| 4. Rajasthan has very scanty natural vegetation. | True |
| 5. Nomads move in groups of camels called caravans. | True |
| 6. Mount Abu is situated in Aravalli Hills. | True |

19

Life in the Plateau Region

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The main minerals found in Chhattisgarh are coal, bauxite, manganese and limestone.
 2. Rice is the most important crop of Andhra Pradesh. Sugarcane, tobacco, groundnuts and millets are other important crops grown here
 3. The main industries of Karnataka are making aeroplanes, telephones, computers and machine tools etc. These industries are set up in and around Bengaluru.
 4. Five reasons which have made Mumbai the famous city of India are :
 - (i) Mumbai is famous for film industry. It is called 'Bollywood of India'.
 - (ii) Mumbai is the most important seaport of India.
 - (iii) Mumbai is very rich in industries. The main industries located here are cotton textiles, petro-chemical and electronics etc.
 - (iv) Oil is drilled from 'Mumbai High' in the Arabian Sea. There is also an oil refinery in Mumbai.
 - (v) It is also called Commercial capital of India.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Benguluru** is called the 'Garden City' of India.
 2. The caves of Ajanta and Ellora are in **Maharashtra**.
 3. The two states of the plateau region which have no sea coast are **Madhya Pradesh** and **Chhattisgarh**.
 4. River **Mahanadi** flows through Orissa.
 5. **Andhra Pradesh** is the largest producer of tobacco in India.

6. The famous hill station of Maharashtra is **Mahabaleshwar**.
7. Salarjung Museum is in **Hyderabad**.
8. The famous drama of Maharashtra is **Tamasha**.

C. Write True or False :

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| Ans. | 1. The temples of Khajuraho are in Maharashtra. | False |
| | 2. Bastar district of Chhattisgarh is entirely a tribal district. | True |
| | 3. Rathayatra of Tirupati is famous. | False |
| | 4. River Kaveri flows through Andhra Pradesh. | False |
| | 5. The official language of Andhra Pradesh is Telugu. | True |
| | 6. Bilaspur is the capital of Chhattisgarh. | False |

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ans. | 1. Charminar | (i) Hyderabad |
| | 2. Vrindavan Gardens | (ii) Mysore |
| | 3. Stupas of Sanchi | (iii) Madhya Pradesh |
| | 4. Venkateshwara Temple | (iv) Tirupati |
| | 5. Sun Temple | (v) Konark |
| | 6. Jagannath Temple | (vi) Puri |
| | 7. Kuchipudi (dance style) | (vii) Andhra Pradesh |
| | 8. Odissi (dance style) | (viii) Orissa |
| | 9. Yakshagana | (ix) Karnataka |
| | 10. Lingaraj Temple | (x) Bhubaneshwar |

20

Life in the Coastal Regions and Off-shore Islands

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Goa is famous for its beaches and moderate climate. It has many old churches, so many tourists visit Goa.
 2. The main crop of Tamil Nadu is rice. The other crops grown in Tamil Nadu are cotton, sugarcane, groundnuts, tea and coffee. Tea and coffee are grown in the hilly areas.
 3. Coconut is a very useful tree for the people of Kerala because they use its oil for cooking. Its branches and leaves are used to cover the roofs and walls of the houses. Its coir is used for making ropes.

4. Tea, coffee, spices and rubber.
5. Anand Dairy cooperative society has been set up to increase the production of milk and other milk products.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Kandla** is an important sea port of Gujarat.
 2. **Goa** is the smallest state of India.
 3. **Kerala** has the highest literacy rate in India.
 4. **Kanchipuram** is famous for making silk sarees.
 5. **Aurobindo** Ashram is in Pudducherry.
 6. River **Kaveri** makes fertile delta along the coast of Tamil Nadu.
 7. **Onam** is the famous harvest festival of Kerala.
 8. **Pongal** is the famous harvest festival of Tamil Nadu.

C. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.**
1. Goa was a **French/Portuguese colony**.
 2. **Kerala/Tamil Nadu** is famous for its lagoons.
 3. Garba is the famous folk dance of **Kerala/Gujarat**.
 4. Dhokla is a popular dish of **Tamil Nadu/Gujarat**.
 5. Ooty is a famous hill station of **Kerala/Tamil Nadu**.
 6. The famous dance of Tamil Nadu is **Bharatnatyam/Kathakali**.
 7. One of the oldest languages of India is **Tamil/Malyalam**.
 8. **Kanya Kumari/Indira Point** is a famous tourist spot.

D. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Ans. | 1. Ahmedabad | (i) Shaking Towers |
| | 2. Salem | (ii) Steel industry |
| | 3. Perambur | (iii) Railway coaches |
| | 4. Koyali | (iv) Oil refinery |
| | 5. Madurai | (v) Meenakshi Temple |
| | 6. Cochin | (vi) Ship building |

21

Our Languages, Performing Arts and Architecture

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. There is unity in diversity in India because people here speak different languages, follow different religions, celebrate different festivals and follow different social customs but inspite all these they live in a unique fundamental unity.
 2. Kailash temple is famous for its architecture as it has been carved out a single rock.
 3. The caves of Ajanta and Ellora are famous because these are mostly based on Budda's life and are more than 1500 years old.
 4. The national festivals creates a feeling of unity among all the Indians and remind us the sacrifices made by our great leaders to gain independence from the British rule.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. **Hindi** is our national language.
 2. Hindi, Sanskrit and Nepali are written in **Devnagri** script.
 3. All languages are written from left to right except **Kashmiri, Sindhi** and **Urdu** which are written from right to left.
 4. **Tansen** was a famous musician in Akbar's court.
 5. Lotus Temple is dedicated to **Bahai** religion.

C. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Three classical dance styles of India :
 - (i) **Kuchipudi**
 - (ii) **Kathak**
 - (iii) **Bharatnatyam**
 2. Three national festivals of India :
 - (i) **Independence Day**
 - (ii) **Republic Day**
 - (iii) **Gandi Jayanti**

22

Religious and Social Reformers

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The two similarities between Buddhism and Jainism are :
- (i) Buddhism and Jainism were founded in the same period about 2500 year ago.
 - (ii) Both Buddhism and Jainism advocates non-violence as the foremost principle.
2. Hindus worship many gods but the main gods are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
- (i) Brahma is believed to be the creator of universe.
 - (ii) Vishnu is believed to be the preserver of the universe.
 - (iii) Shiva is believed to be the destroyer of the universe.
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a great social reformer contributed a lot in removing the social evils. His most important achievement was that he succeeded in getting a law passed against sati system by the British Government.
4. Sant Kabir was a great saint. According to Kabir the people should not waste their time and energy unnecessary religious rituals but should follow the path of real truth and love. He taught that all human being are equal.
5. Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar raised his voice against the ban on remarriage of widows. In those days widows were not allowed to remarry and with his efforts a law was passed against the ban of remarriage of widows. He himself organised the first widow remarriage in Bengal.
6. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan set up the Aligarh College to improve the social status of Muslims.
7. Swami Dayanand Saraswati opposed the customs of caste system and statue worship prevalent among the Hindus.
8. The main religious and social evils prevalent in our society were blind faith in unnecessary religious rituals, rigidity of caste system, child marriage, sati system and purdah system etc.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The oldest Veda is **Rigveda** .
2. Prophet Muhammed was born in **Mecca** in **570 A.D.**
3. Jesus Christ was born in **Bethlehem** near Jerusalem.
4. The founder of Sikhism was Guru **Nanak Dev** .
5. Jainism became more popular during Lord **Mahavir's** time.
6. Parsees worship in **Fire** temples.
7. Brahm Samaj was founded by **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** .
8. Arya Samaj was founded by **Swami Dayanand Saraswati** .

C. Match the following :

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Ans. | 1. Islam | (i) The Koran |
| | 2. Christianity | (ii) The Bible |
| | 3. Hinduism | (iii) Vedas |
| | 4. Sikhism | (iv) The Guru Granth Saheb |
| | 5. Zoroastrianism | (v) The Zend Avesta |

Unit – 6 Our Government

23

How Do We Govern Ourselves

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The parliament makes laws for the whole country and it consists of the President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
 2. The president of India is elected by the elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.
 3. A bill becomes a law when it is approved by both the houses and the President.
 4. The various types of courts in India :
(i) Supreme Court (ii) High Courts (iii) District Courts.
 5. The important subjects on which the union government can make laws :
(i) defence (ii) foreign policy (iii) railways (iv) post and telegraph (v) issue of currency (vi) mines
 6. The important subjects on which the state government can make laws :
(i) Education (ii) Health (iii) Agriculture (iv) Police (v) Forestry (vi) Irrigation

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Every Indian citizen of **18** years or above has the right to vote.
 2. In our country elections are held after every **five** years.
 3. The minimum age limit of a person to become a member of the Lok Sabha is **25** years.
 4. The maximum age limit to become the President of the country or the Governor of a state is **35** years.
 5. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the High courts are appointed by the **President**.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. Lok Sabha is the Upper House of the Parliament. **False**
 2. The President can appoint only the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister of India. **True**

3. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the people directly. False
4. The Governor of a state is appointed by the President. True
5. Any person can be appointed as the Chief Minister of a state by the Governor. False

24

Our Goals : Rights and Duties

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Socialism means equal right and equal opportunities for all the people to move forward. It also aims at reducing the gap between the rich and the poor.
 2. 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 religion. Everyone will be free to follow any religion.
 3. By prohibiting forced labour and banning the employment of children below the age of 14 as labourers we can protect the fundamental Right against Exploitation.
 4. Right to constitutional Remedies is very significant as it allows person to seek protection from the court if his/her fundamental right is denied.
 5. Directive Principles of State Policy were included in our constitution so that the governments can follow these principles while making laws for the welfare of all citizens.

B. 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 Constitution is a **Fundamental** legal document according to which the government of a country functions.
 4. **Democracy, Socialism, and Secularism** are the national goals of the Indian Republic.

C. Write True or False :

- Ans.**
1. India became a Republic on 15th August, 1947. False
 2. In India all persons are equal before the law. True

3. The Fundamental Rights are protected by the courts. **True**
4. It is the duty of armed forces only to defend the country at the time of any attack. **False**

25

Our National Symbols

A. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Different colours of our National Flag signifies following :
 - (i) The Saffron colour stands for bravery and courage.
 - (ii) The White colour stands for peace and truth.
 - (iii) The Green colours stands for prosperity.
 2. Our National Anthem describes the landscape of our country very nicely. It stands for the unity of the various regions of India.
 3. We can see Our National Emblem printed on currency notes, coins, government documents, postcards, inland letters, envelopes and stamp papers. It can also be seen on the gates of important government buildings and our embassies abroad.
 4. Our National Emblem has four lions standing on an abacus of them. Only three lions are visible. In the centre of the abacus there is a chakra. To the left of the chakra there a horse and to its right, there is a bull. The words Satyameva Jayate are written in Devnagari script below the abacus.
 5. Our National Emblem has been taken from the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Our National Flag is **rectangular** in shape.
 2. The length and width of our National Flag are in the ratio of **3 : 2**.
 3. Our National Anthem was composed by **Rabindra Nath Tagore**.
 4. Our National Song was composed by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**.

C. Tick (✓) the correct word :

- Ans.**
1. Our National Animal is **Bear**/[✓]**Tiger**.
 2. Our National Bird is [✓]**Peacock**/**Parrot**.
 3. Our National Flower is [✓]**Lotus**/**Rose**.
 4. Our National Anthem is **Vande Mataram**/[✓]**Jana-Gana-Mana**.