

📍 G-8, Narain Manzil,
23-Barakhamba Road,
Connaught Place,
New Delhi-110 001
(INDIA)

✉ info@ultralearning.in

🌐 www.ultralearning.in

☎ Tollfree : 1800 270 1317



© Publishers

New Edition

Editor

Priyanshi Garg

Published & Printed by

Vidya Prakashan Mandir (P) Ltd.



○ All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form without written permission of the publishers.

○ The author, the editor, the publisher and printer have made their best endeavour to provide authentic, accurate, impeccable and up-to-date information in this book. However, they do not undertake any legal responsibility for any misinterpretation or error inadvertently crept in. Creative suggestions for the improvement of the book are solicited for as they would serve as feedback and would be incorporated in the ensuing editions.

PREFACE



Social Study is the branch of Science devoted to the study of societies and relationships among individuals within those societies. Thus, it becomes essential to select and channelize material prudently into a meaningful Social Study curriculum for the school that will enable learners to develop a critical understanding of diversities of society.

The book in your hand belongs to skill-based series “Panorama” on Social Study for Classes 1 to 8. It adopts a multidisciplinary approach to ensure holistic learning for young learners.

This series has planned pedagogical elements as highlighted in the **NEP 2020** that imbue **21st Century skills**, aligns with the vision of the **NIPUN Bharat** (National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding the Numeracy). It is also based on the rationalized content in **NCERT syllabus** and supports **SDGs** (Sustainable Development Goals) adopted by United Nations.

The **Panorama** series includes:

Learner Friendly Content: Considering the importance of ‘cognition’ aspect of learning, the content prepared is such that the learners are able to gauge the given concepts. Special attention has been paid to the language aspect with regard to this feature.

Real Life Connect: Attaching utmost priority to **NEP 2020** and **NIPUN Bharat**, this feature has been incorporated. The questions and the activities have been designed in such a way that the learners feel connected with the content and can easily understand its relevance in real life.

Activity Based Learning: The **Panorama** series drifts away from the concept of ‘rote-learning’ and promotes holistic development (**HD**) of the learners. Activity Based Learning shall allow the learners to understand the concepts in a fun filled manner.

Integrated Learning: This feature provides an inter-curricular opportunity for learners to demonstrate their knowledge and skills across multiple subject areas. This feature, therefore accomplishes the prime aim of **NIPUN Bharat** programme.

Conceptual Clarity and Revision: Each chapter consists of the finest content so as to help learners get crystal clear understanding of all important concepts. Moreover, the **Competency Based Assessment Papers** act as a perfect revision resource. **Olympiad Model Paper** is also provided to prepare learners for competitive examinations.

Skill Enrichment Zone: The series has been designed in a way that the learners are able to acquire the various skills laid down in **NEP 2020** and those essential in this 21st century. These include niche skills like *Critical Thinking, Leadership Skills, Emotional Skills, Life Skills*, and many more. Each skill has been allotted a unique emoticon.

[**Note** : Your feedback, valuable suggestions and comments are always welcome.]

-Publishers

21st CENTURY SKILLS

LITERACY SKILLS



Information



Media



Technology
(Digital Resources)

LEARNING SKILLS (THE FOUR C'S)



Critical Thinking



Creativity



Collaboration



Communication

LIFE SKILLS



Flexibility



Productivity



Leadership



Social Skills
(Sensitivity)



Initiative



Health
& Well Being

Panorama

An Explicit Edition
Based on NEP 2020



PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ The Northern Plains occupy the greater part of northern India.
- ⊙ A number of rivers flow through these plains.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Himalayan Rivers
- ⊙ Life in the Northern Plains

LITERACY SKILL

LEARNING SKILL

Prior Knowledge

It refers to the information about the topic that the learner already knows, thus helps to recall previous knowledge.

Learning Objectives

It defines the focused topics of the chapter, thus helps to be a familiar with it.

Discuss these topics in your class.

- ✦ The importance of keeping the rivers clean.
- ✦ Methods to control river pollution.

GET GOING



COGNITIVE SKILL

Get Going

It contains warm up activities to arouse the interest in the chapter.



The Bhakra Nangal Dam is the highest dam in India.

LITERACY SKILL

Light bulb

It gives interesting information related to the topic and highlight amazing facts to make learning joyful.

Thought Shot

It contains the in-text questions within the topics to reinforce the knowledge of learners.

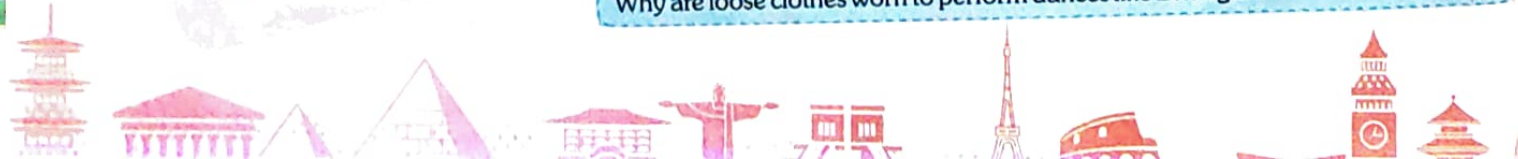
LITERACY SKILL

Thought Shot

Why are loose clothes worn to perform dances like Bhangra?



Critical Thinking



Try It!

Name three:

- Basins of Northern Plains _____
- Himalayan rivers _____
- Plateau rivers _____
- Cities of Satluj Basin _____
- Cities of Ganga Basin _____

PO Problem Solving

COGNITIVE SKILL

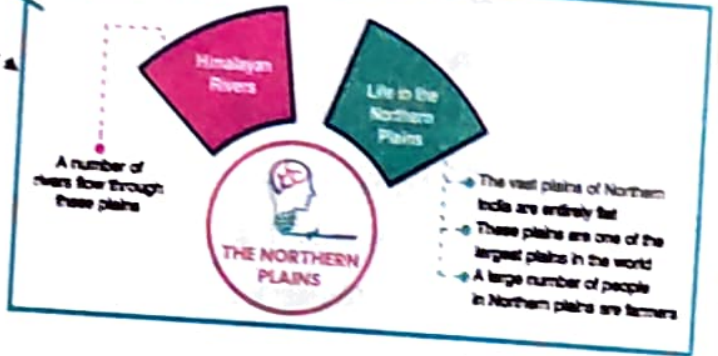
Try It!

It contains different type of activities which enhance the ability of learners in manyways.

Mind Map

It contains a brief and concise matter of the chapter in a flowchart form, thus helps in revision.

MIND MAP



LITERACY SKILL

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The soil of plains have been carried by:

- (a) rains (b) storms
- (c) rivers (d) ponds

(MCQs)

INTELLECTUAL SKILL

Exercise

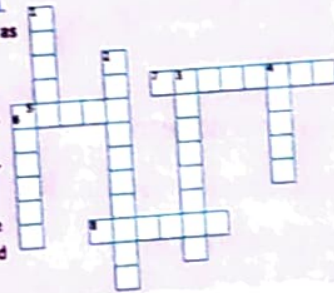
It contains a variety of questions to assess all around learning.

Skills Enrichment Zone

THINK SMART

1. Read the clues and complete the crossword.

- In Bangladesh, the river Ganga is known as
- The largest delta of the world
- The fertile soil of the Northern Plains
- The river Brahmaputra originates at this place
- The total area of land drained by a river
- The dam built across the river Satluj
- The river Ganga originates at this place
- The confluence of river Ganga and Yamuna



PO Problem Solving

COGNITIVE SKILL

Skills Enrichment Zone

It contains various activities that will help the learners to sharpen their skills.

LEARNING SKILL

Out of the Box!

Why is agriculture the major occupation of the people living in the Northern Plains? Give reasons.

CS Critical Thinking

Out of the Box!

It contains the thought provoking questions to address the main elements of NEP 2020.

CONTENTS

Unit 1 : Our Beautiful Country : India)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. The Face of Our Country | 7-14 |
| 2. The Northern Mountains | 15-26 |
| 3. The Northern Plains | 27-37 |
| 4. The Great Indian Desert | 38-43 |
| 5. The Southern Plateaus | 44-53 |
| 6. The Coastal Plains And The Islands | 54-65 |

Unit 2 : Our Natural Resources)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 7. Soil And Water | 66-73 |
| 8. Our Forest Wealth | 74-81 |
| 9. Our Mineral Resources | 82-87 |
| 10. Our Human Resources | 88-92 |
| 11. Our Agriculture And Livestock | 93-100 |
| 12. Our Industries | 101-105 |

Unit 3 : Travel and Talk)


- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 13. Transport and Communication | 106-114 |
|---------------------------------|---------|

Unit 4 : Our Rich Heritage)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 14. Our Culture | 115-123 |
|-----------------|---------|

Unit 5 : Our Government)

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 15. Our Constitution : Goals, Rights and Duties | 124-128 |
| 16. Types of Government | 129-133 |
| 17. Our National Symbols | 134-138 |

 **Half-Yearly Assessment Paper (Based on CBE)**''' 139-140

 **Annual Assessment Paper (Based on CBE)**''' 141-142

 **Olympiad Model Paper** 143-144



1. THE FACE OF OUR COUNTRY

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ Our country India is a part of the continent of Asia.
- ⊙ India is the seventh largest country in the world.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Size and Shape
- ⊙ States and Union Territories
- ⊙ Land Surface
- ⊙ Unity in Diversity

GET GOING

Visit your library. Look at the three-dimensional map of India. Ask your teacher to show you the physical division of India. List features you have noticed on the map of India.

- (a) Mountains
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)

Our country India is located in the southern part of the Asia continent. There are several neighbouring countries around India. Pakistan and Afghanistan are to the north-west. China is to the north and north-east. Nepal and Bhutan are to the north-east. Bangladesh and Myanmar are to the east. Sri Lanka and Maldives are to the south of our country.

The southern half of our country is surrounded by huge body of water on three sides. That is why our country is called a peninsula. Indian Ocean is to the south of our country. Along the western coasts of India, lies the Arabian Sea. On the east, lies the Bay of Bengal. Bangladesh is surrounded by Indian states from three sides.

MY DICTIONARY

surrounded : be all around.





SIZE AND SHAPE

India is a large country. It is the seventh largest country in the world by geographical area. It is 3214 kilometres along north-south. The widest east-west distance is 2933 kilometres. India is the second most populous country in the world. There are more than 140 crores (2022) people in India. They belong to different religions, tribes and races. They speak different languages and wear different dresses. Yet, they are all one.

Look at the political map of India. In the north, lies Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. Moving towards the south, the country becomes wider. It is widest in the middle. Moving further to south it becomes narrower and narrower. The southernmost tip of the mainland of India is Kanyakumari. The easternmost state of India is Arunachal Pradesh. Areawise Rajasthan is the largest and Goa is the smallest state in India.



STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

We know that India is a big country with a large population. There are more than a billion people who live in Indian villages, cities and towns. In order to run our country **efficiently** and take better care of our people, our country is divided into smaller areas.

These areas are called **states**. India has 28 states and 8 union territories including the National Capital Territory of Delhi.



Chandigarh is the capital of two states i.e., Punjab and Haryana.

MY DICTIONARY

efficiently : working in an organized or quick way.



A capital of a state is the most important town or city as it is the seat of the government. **New Delhi** is the capital of our country. The offices of the government of India are located in New Delhi. The President, the Prime Minister and the Central Government ministers and officials live here. Here is a list of States and Union Territories with their capitals :

State	Capital	State	Capital
1. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2. Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3. Assam	Dispur	4. Bihar	Patna
5. Chhattisgarh	Raipur	6. Goa	Panaji
7. Gujarat	Gandhinagar	8. Haryana	Chandigarh
9. Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	10. Jharkhand	Ranchi
11. Karnataka	Bengaluru	12. Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
13. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	14. Maharashtra	Mumbai
15. Manipur	Imphal	16. Meghalaya	Shillong
17. Mizoram	Aizawl	18. Nagaland	Kohima
19. Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	20. Punjab	Chandigarh
21. Rajasthan	Jaipur	22. Sikkim	Gangtok
23. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	24. Telangana	Hyderabad
25. Tripura	Agartala	26. Uttarakhand	Dehradun
27. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	28. West Bengal	Kolkata

Union Territory	Capital	Union Territory	Capital
1. Andaman & Nicobar	Port Blair	2. Chandigarh	Chandigarh
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Daman	4. Delhi	Delhi
5. Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	6. Ladakh	Leh
7. Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	8. Puducherry	Puducherry

Thought Shot

21st CS

Critical Thinking

India is divided into 28 States and 8 Union Territories. What is the need of this division?

LAND SURFACE

The land surface of India varies from place to place. At some places, there are high mountains, at other places, there are big plains. Some parts have big lakes, rivers and thick forests while some parts have dry sand only.



Area of land which has similar features is called a **Natural Region**. According to the land features, India is divided into six natural regions:

1. **The Northern Mountains** : It has the highest ranges of mountains (the Himalayas and its Ranges) in the world.

It stretches along the northern boundary of India.

2. **The Northern Plains** : It has a flat low surface formed by several rivers. These are very fertile.

3. **The Western Desert** : It is dry and sandy. It is to the west of Northern Plains.

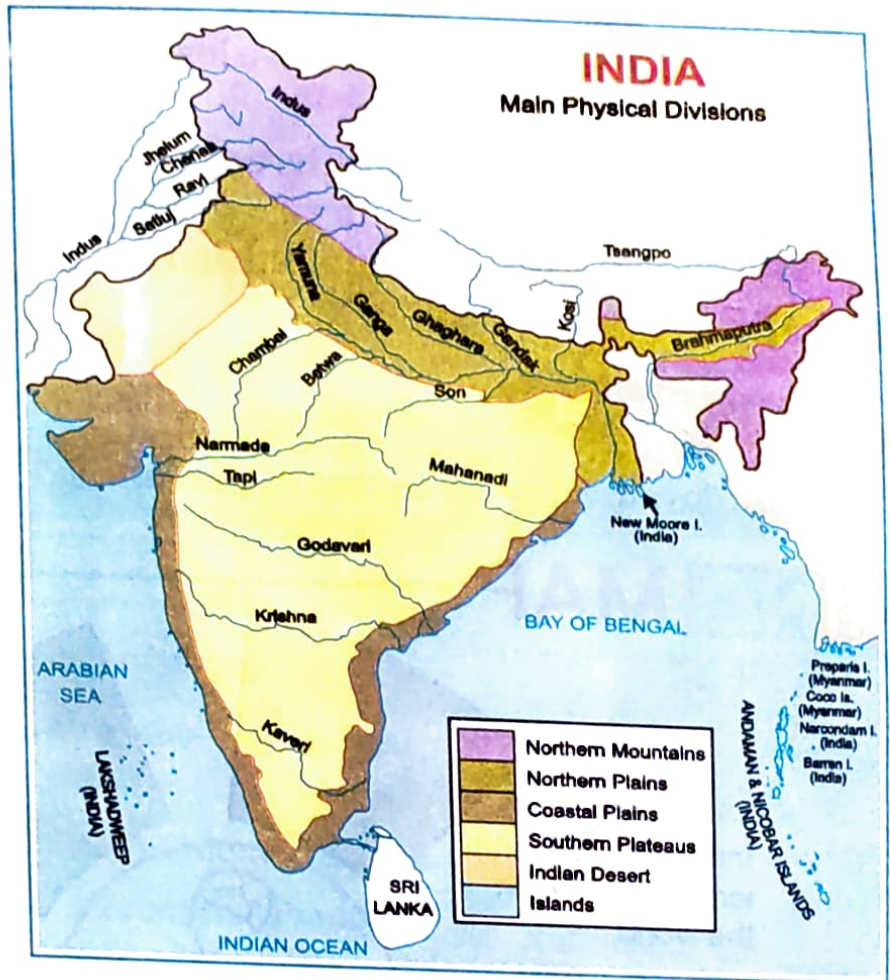
4. **The Southern Plateaus** : It is a table-land. Its land surface is uneven, rocky and less fertile. The plateau is higher than the northern plain but lower than the mountains. It lies to the south of Northern Plains.

5. **The Coastal Plains** : The Coastal Plains lie to the east and the west of the Plateau Region.

6. **The Islands** : There are islands chain on both sides of the Indian peninsula. Lakshadweep Islands are in the Arabian Sea. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are in the Bay of Bengal.



Seven states in north-eastern India are called the Seven Sisters. These are Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.



India's Andaman and Nicobar islands share a maritime border with Thailand and Indonesia.



Try It!



Information

Some States like Uttarakhand and West Bengal have plains as well as mountains. Now, find the names of natural regions in each State and Union Territory.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

We have seen that India is a land of varieties. This is visible in the land surface. The climate also differs from place to place. Some places are very hot while some are cold. Some places receive less rainfall while some parts receive heavy rainfall.

People in India belong to different religions, tribes and races. They speak different languages, wear different dresses and eat different food. In spite of all these differences, we are all united and call ourselves Indians. There is unity in diversity.

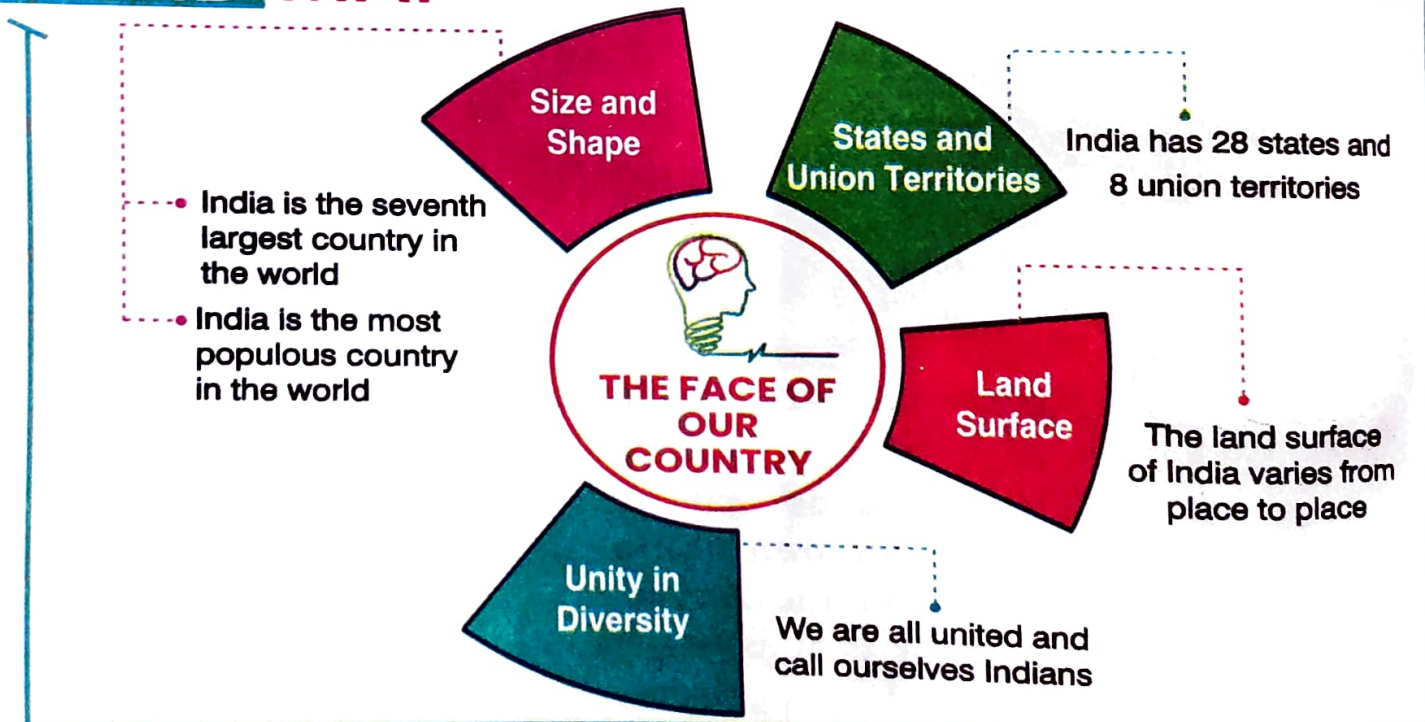
Thought Shot



Indian Ethos

What do you find special and beautiful about India?

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. In which continent is India located?

(a) Africa



(b) Asia



(c) Europe



(d) Australia



2. To the west of India is the:

(a) Bay of Bengal



(b) Arabian Sea



(c) Indian Ocean



(d) Pacific Ocean



3. How many States and Union Territories are there in India?

(a) 28, 8



(b) 29, 7



(c) 27, 8



(d) 30, 9



4. Which is the smallest state in India?

(a) Mizoram



(b) Goa



(c) Tripura



(d) Haryana



II. Fill the gaps.

1. India is located in the part of Asia.

2. Sri Lanka is to the of our country.

3. is the capital of our country.

4. The land surface of India from place to place.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. The widest east-west distance is 2933 kilometres.

2. The easternmost state of India is Arunachal Pradesh.

3. Kanyakumari is the southernmost point of the Indian Main Land.

4. Myanmar is surrounded by Indian states from all sides.

5. In India, there is a unity in diversity.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. Name all the neighbouring countries of India.

2. What are the six natural regions of India?

3. Where is India the widest?

4. What type of people live in India?



THINK SMART



HD

Problem Solving

I. Answer in one word.

1. How many kilometres is India along north-south?
2. What is the southernmost point of India called?
3. Which mountain has the highest ranges of mountains in the world?
4. In which part of India is the Indian Desert situated?
5. What is a flat low land called?

MAP WORK



HD

Curiosity

- II. Take a tracing paper. Trace the political map of India with all its States and Union Territories. Now place this map on a map of the same size showing the natural regions of India. Now find the names of States and Union Territories in each natural region.

PROJECT



AI

Art Integration

- III. Divide the class into five groups. Each group will select one of the following topics and make a colourful collage on it. Take help from the Internet, magazines and newspapers.
- Physical features of India
 - States of India
 - India's neighbours
 - Union territories of India

Out of the Box!



21st
CS

Communication



Ishika wants to explore India by car. Which will take longer-travelling from north to south or west to east? Discuss.




ZONES OF HIMALAYAN REGION

The Himalayan mountains run in parallel ranges from north to east. A series of mountains more or less in a line is called a **mountain range**. The region can be divided into four zones : The Great or Upper Himalayas (*Himadri*), the Lesser or Middle Himalayas (*Himachal*), the Lower Himalayas (*Shiwalik*) and the North-Eastern Hills.

The Great or Upper Himalayas (Himadri)

The northernmost ranges of the Himalayas are the highest and called the Great Himalayas. The average height of the mountains in this range is 6000 metres above sea level. Mount Everest of this range (8848 metres high) is the highest peak in the world. It is in Nepal. Karakoram range lies in China, Pakistan and India.



The Himalayas are called the young mountains in the world, because they are formed recently and are growing like you every year increasing their height.

Its highest peak is called K-2 (8611 metres) situated on the border of Pakistan and China. It is the second highest peak in the world. Kanchenjunga (8586 metres), Dhaulagiri (8167 metres) and Nanda Devi (7816 metres) are other high peaks of this range. Kanchenjunga is the highest peak in India.

Many mountaineers tried to climb these peaks. Tenzing Norgay of India and Edmund Hillary of New Zealand were the first to climb Mount Everest in 1953. An Indian woman Miss Bachendri Pal also climbed this peak in 1984.

These high peaks always remain covered with ice. No plants grow and no animals live here. Big pieces of ice move down very slowly into the valleys and form glaciers. **Valleys** are low areas between mountains or hills. Most of our big rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra come from these glaciers. These rivers get water from the Himalayas all the year. Thus, they keep on flowing throughout the year.



The Great Himalayas

Lesser or Middle Himalayas (Himachal)

Average height of this range is 5000 metres above sea level. It has many passes at great heights. A narrow way over or through mountains is called a **pass**. There are thick forests of pine, cedar, oak and fur.

The weather is cool and pleasant here in summers. Millions of tourists visit here during summer. They also come to watch snowfall in winter. Srinagar, Shimla, Kullu, Manali, Mussoorie, Almora, Nainital and Darjeeling are some beautiful hill stations of this range. Kedarnath and Badrinath are also in this range.



Middle Himalayas

Lower Himalayas (Shiwalik)

It is the lowest range of the Himalayas. The average height of this range is about 1250 metres above sea level. It gets heavy rainfall during summer. So, the slopes are covered with thick forests.



Lower Himalayas

There are many valleys between the middle and lower Himalayas. These valleys are called **Duns**. Dehra Dun is one such valley.

The land at the foot of the Shiwalik Range is very fertile. It is called the **Tarai Region**. It is covered with long grass and thick forests of teak, cane, bamboo and saal. It is regarded as storehouse of wood. Tigers, elephants, panthers, deer and rhinoceroses live here.

The North-eastern Hills

The mountains in the north-east are not very high. These are really hills. The North-Eastern Hills are the Patkai Hills, the Naga Hills and the Lushai Hills. Close to these are also the Garo, the Khasi and the Jaintia Hills. They get heavy rainfall in summer. They are covered with green forests.

Uses of The Himalayas

The Himalayas is very useful to India. It guards our northern border. It protects us from the very cold and dry winds coming from Siberia. The Himalayas checks rain-bearing clouds coming from the seas. They rain heavily all along the northern plain. It is huge store of ice and rainwater that feed the rivers all the year round. The rivers irrigate the plains and help in the generation of hydro-electricity. The forests and wild animals form our natural wealth. The forests give us **valuable** furniture wood and herbs.



Try It!

Awareness beyond the classroom.

How are mountains formed?

Have you ever wondered how the Himalayas were formed? Try this experiment. Take two magazines. Their covers should not be hard. Place them on the table some distance away from each other. Now bring them slowly towards each other. Keep pushing them after they are in touch with each other. What happens? Do the edges rise up to form a mountain?

LIFE IN THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

The land features influence the life of the people at different places. Thus, the life-style of people differ from place to place in India.

A number of rivers rising from the northern mountains have formed narrow and fertile valleys. People live among these valleys. These valleys are famous for their orchards. Orchards yield rich crops year after year. The farmers cut wide steps on gentle hill slopes. These steps are used as small fields. They are called **terrace fields**.

Rice is mainly grown in such fields. Some people rear sheep and goats. Some people are vendors. They sell goods that people need. They use yaks and mules to carry their loads.

Ladakh

The Ladakhi people are said to be the most simple and cheerful in nature. Even their lifestyle is very simple and they prefer to remain close to the nature. The people of Ladakh traditionally lead a nomadic pastoral life. The most prominent occupation in Ladakh is agriculture.

Life in Ladakh is made harsher by the extreme temperature variation. Ladakh is blessed with many Buddhist monasteries. People of Ladakh love to eat momos, thukka, (staple food) skyu, chhutagi, etc. They rear yak and pashmina shop.

Ladakh is famous for its scenic beauty, unique culture and exciting **adventure** sports. Leh is the capital of Ladakh.



People of Ladakh

Jammu and Kashmir

The Kashmir valley is very beautiful. Glittering lakes surrounded by trees, snowy and sunny mountains look like heaven on the earth. The famous Dal Lake is situated in Srinagar. There are many houseboats in the lake. Tourists stay in these boats.



A Shikara on the Dal Lake

Thousands of tourists visit Kashmir valley each year. The devotees come to the Amarnath Cave and Vaishno Devi. Gulmarg is famous for its fine meadows. Both men and women wear loose woollen shirt called *firan*. With a *firan*, they wear a *salwar*. In winter, they hang 'kangris' under their firans to keep them warm. A *kangri* is small cane basket with an earthen firepot inside. Kashmiris like to drink *kahva* (green tea).

People in Jammu and Kashmir speak Kashmiri, Laddakhi, Dogri and Urdu. They are fond of singing and dancing. Their *rourf* dance is very popular. Kashmiri farmers grow rice in the valley or on hill slopes. They also grow many fruits in the orchards like pears, peaches, apples, apricots, cherries, walnuts and almonds. Saffron is also grown in some areas. A little saffron in any dish gives its colour, scent and taste. Some people are *engaged* in animal grazing and rearing.

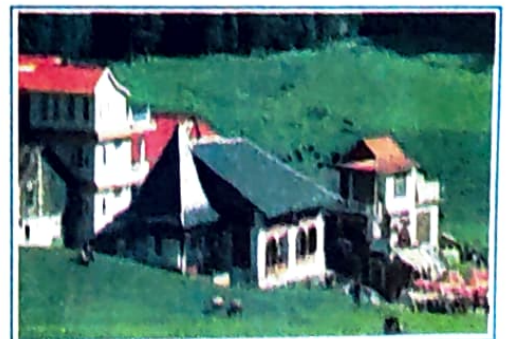


Wood Carving

Some people are good craftsmen. They weave woollen clothes, Pashmina shawls, blankets and carpets. Some of them make handicrafts of wood, brass or papier mache.

Himachal Pradesh

There are mountains, hills, valleys and rivers in Himachal Pradesh. Shimla is the capital of this state. It is a popular hill station. The Toy-Train which takes people from Kalka to Shimla is a special attraction. Kullu, Manali and Kufri are other beautiful hill stations. Jwalamukhi temple in Kangra district is very famous.



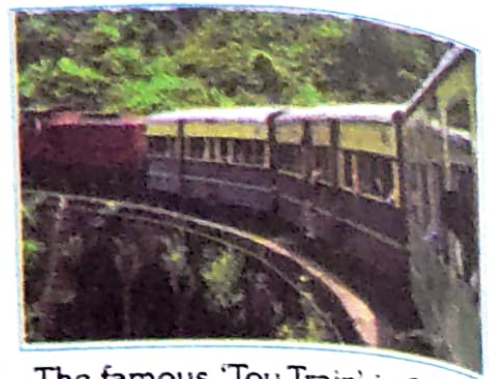
Himachal Pradesh



The people of Himachal Pradesh are simple, honest and hardworking. They like to wear bright colourful clothes.

The people in Himachal Pradesh speak Hindi and Pahari languages. They are very fond of dancing and flute playing. **Nati** is a popular folk dance. The people celebrate Dussehra, Shivratri and Diwali with great pomp and show. Kullu and Kangra valley are especially famous for their Dussehra celebrations.

Farming is the main occupation here. The food crops are wheat, maize, rice and potatoes. Fruits like apples, apricots, plums, peaches and grapes are grown in plenty. Some people are good craftsmen. They make wooden toys and trays along with shawls and carpets. Some people rear sheep and goats.



The famous 'Toy-Train' in Shimla



The dress of Himachal Pradesh

Garhwal and Kumaon (Uttarakhand)

On going from north to east, the middle part of Himalaya lies in the state of Uttarakhand. Locally this area is called as **Garhwal** and **Kumaon**. Mussoorie in Garhwal and Nainital in Kumaon are the famous hill stations. The Ganga, the Yamuna and many small rivers rise from here. Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath in the mountains are famous places of pilgrimage and tourist interest.



Nainital



Kedarnath

The people of Garhwal and Kumaon like to wear bright colourful clothes, long shirts and *pyzamas*. They grow rice, wheat, maize and vegetables. Some people rear sheep and goats.

Sikkim

Sikkim is a small state wholly situated in the Himalayas. It is just between Nepal and Bhutan. Kanchenjunga, the highest peak in India, is in Sikkim. It is the third highest peak in the world. Gangtok is the capital of Sikkim. There are many Buddhist monasteries in the state.



Mount Kanchenjunga

Bhotias, Lepchas and Nepalese people live in Sikkim. They wear colourful clothes. They wear masks while they dance. They play music on long bamboo horns. Food of the people is rice, pulses, vegetables and yak's milk.

Farming is the main occupation. Oranges, apples, cardamom, areca nuts and ginger are the major products. Weaving and handicrafts are the main cottage industries.

Darjeeling

Darjeeling is the hilly area near Sikkim in the state of West Bengal. It is the most famous hill station in the eastern part of India. Darjeeling hills are known for their high quality tea.



Darjeeling

Thought Shot



Critical Thinking



The people in the hills practise step or terrace farming. As the land here is not levelled, they cut a series of steps in the slopes and plant crops on these steps. Can you think of some advantages that step farming has over planting directly on the slopes?

THE NORTH-EASTERN HILLY REGION

The North-Eastern, hilly region is a part of Eastern Himalayas. It is spread over seven states. These are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram. These states are known as the *Seven Sisters*. Most parts of Assam and Tripura lie in the plains.

Bamboo and cane are very important in the life of people here. They use bamboos to make fences, houses, stairs for reaching the houses and bridges over the streams. They make many articles from bamboo and cane.

The tribals are very fond of dances. On special occasions they wear their traditional dress. The ladies put on long skirts made of colourful striped cloth. They weave their skirts or shawls themselves.

Arunachal Pradesh

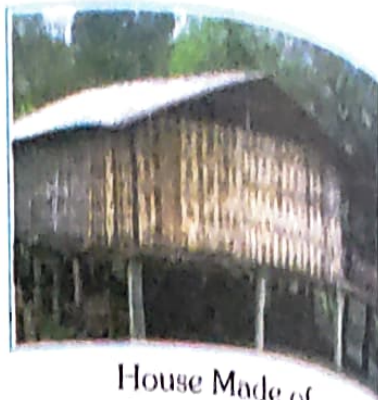
The sun rises first here before any other part of India. Arunachal Pradesh is quite a big state with thin population. Different tribes live here. Each tribe has its own language, dress, dance and lifestyle. Itanagar is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh. There is a very beautiful lake and very old fort here.

People are mostly farmers. They grow rice, maize, millets, tobacco and oilseeds. Mithun, a wild buffalo, is the main domestic animal.

Meghalaya

There are three main tribes in Meghalaya—Garo, Khasi and Jaintia. Each tribe has its own language, dress and lifestyle. People like colourful clothes. They are fond of dance and music. Most of the people are farmers or hunters. Their food is rice, pork and fish. Some people make handicrafts or weave clothes.

Shillong is the capital of Meghalaya. It is a beautiful hill-station. Mawsynram (Cherrapunji) receives the highest rainfall in the world.



House Made of Bamboo and Cane



Lake in Arunachal Pradesh



Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Tribes

Nagaland

Kohima is the capital of Nagaland. The Nagas have about sixteen tribes. They are fond of dance and music. They like to wear colourful clothes decorated with shells, bones, ivories, feathers and horns.

The Nagas are mostly farmers and hunters. They grow rice and maize. Naga women weave very beautiful clothes.



The dance of Nagaland

Manipur

Imphal is the capital of Manipur. The Manipuri people wear colourful clothes woven at home. They eat rice, pulses, fish and vegetables. People are fond of dance and music. The Manipuri dance is well-known throughout India.

Farming is the main occupation. Farmers grow rice, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco and vegetables. Pineapples and oranges are also widely grown.

There are some tea gardens also. Women are engaged in spinning and weaving.



Manipuri Dance

Mizoram

Aizawl is the capital of Mizoram. Most of the people belong to Mizo tribe. They speak the Mizo language. Main food of the people is rice, fish, vegetables and fruits. Mizos are fond of dance and music. The **bamboo dance** is the most popular.

Farming is the main occupation. **Jhum farming** is still a common practice. People weave clothes and make beautiful articles from bamboo, cane and wood.



The dance of Mizoram

Thought Shot

CS

Communication

While going to Nagaland forests, what precautions would you take? Discuss about at least three protector things that you will carry with you.

Try It!

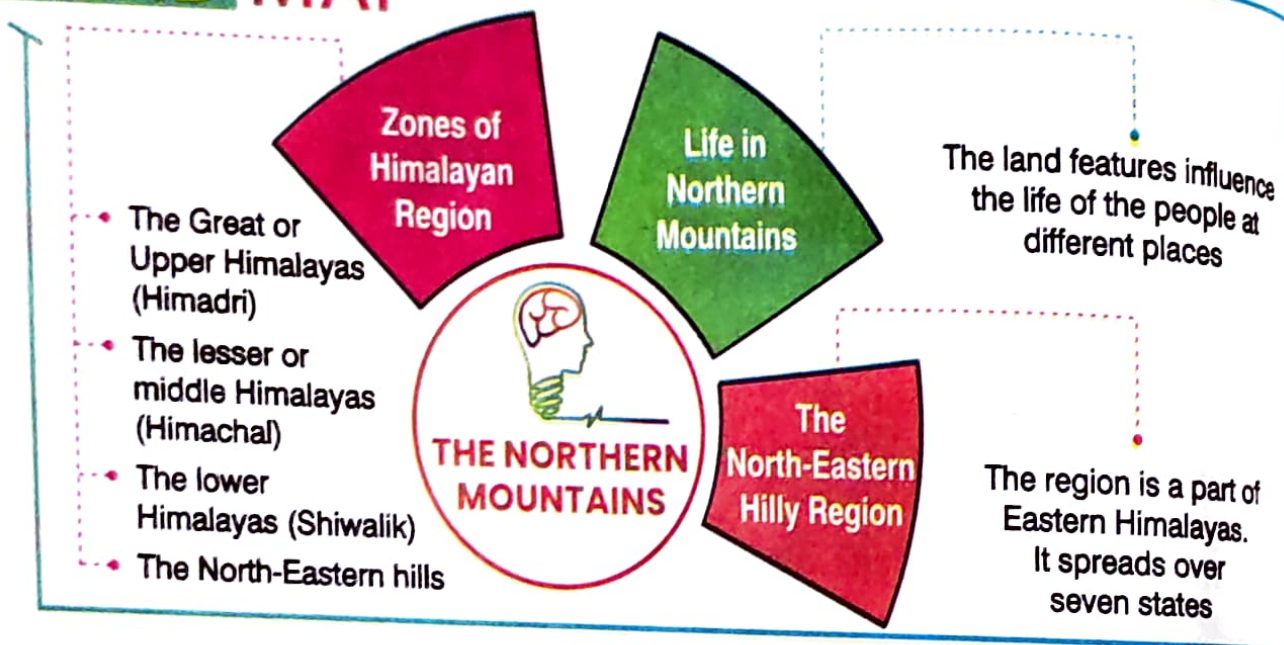
EL

Experiential Learning

Have you ever gone to the hill station? Share your experience in your classroom. You may include the following:

- (a) Site of the hill station
- (b) Climatic conditions
- (c) Important places
- (d) Food, dresses and handicraft

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Which is the highest mountain range in the world?

- (a) Himalayas (b) Rockies (c) Andes (d) Tian Shan

2. Big pieces of ice that move down very slowly into the valleys form:

- (a) icebergs (b) glaciers
- (c) blizzards (d) none of these



3. What is the pot of burning coal used by the Kashmiris in winter called?

(a) *Chulha*



(b) *Phiran*



(c) *Kangri*

(d) *Kahwa*

4. The highest mountain peak in India is:

(a) Kanchenjunga



(b) K2



(c) Mt Everest

(d) Nanda Devi

II. Fill the gaps.

1. Kanchenjunga, the highest peak in India, is in state.
2. The famous Dal Lake is situated in
3. is the popular folk dance of Himachal Pradesh.
4. Farmers grow crops in fields in the Himalayas.
5. The dance is popular in Mizoram.

III. Match the words given under 'A' with those under 'B'.

A

Place

1. Sikkim
2. Srinagar
3. Darjeeling
4. Gulmarg
5. Arunachal Pradesh
6. Kullu
7. Mizoram

B

Famous for

- (i) Tea
- (ii) Kanchenjunga peak
- (iii) Meadows
- (iv) Houseboats
- (v) Bamboo dance
- (vi) Mithun animal
- (vii) Dussehra

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. Give the extent of Himalayas in our country.
2. In what way do the Himalayas protect us?
3. What things affect the life of people in a region?
4. What dress do Himachalis wear?
5. Why do people from the plains go to the hill stations in summer?
6. What are the major products of farming in Sikkim?
7. How are bamboo and cane used by the people of the North-Eastern Hilly Region?

THINK SMART



Critical Thinking



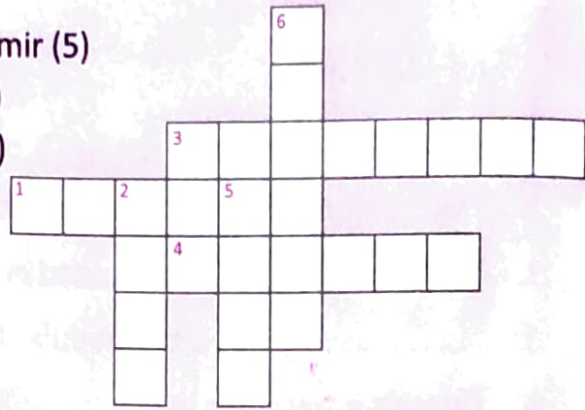
I. Solve the following crossword.

Across (→)

1. Woollen shirt worn by the people of Kashmir (5)
3. One of the Hill stations of Uttarakhand (8)
4. Low area between Mountains and Hills (6)

Down (↓)

2. Popular dance of Kashmir (4)
5. Folk dance of Himachal Pradesh (4)
6. Capital of Himachal Pradesh (6)



FUN ACTIVITY



Creativity



II. Make a model of a mountain range with clay on a piece of plywood.

MAP WORK



Information



III. Trace the map of the Himalayan Region. Mark on it the ranges, peaks, rivers and the important hill stations.

PROJECT



Information



IV. Make a list of the hill stations in the northern mountains of India. Also mention their states.

Out of the Box !



Critical Thinking



The Himalayas are the sources of many big rivers of our country. Why?



3. THE NORTHERN PLAINS



PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ The Northern Plains occupy the greater part of northern India.
- ⊙ A number of rivers flow through these plains.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Himalayan Rivers
- ⊙ Life in the Northern Plains

GET GOING

Discuss these topics in your class.

- ◆ The importance of keeping the rivers clean.
- ◆ Methods to control river pollution.



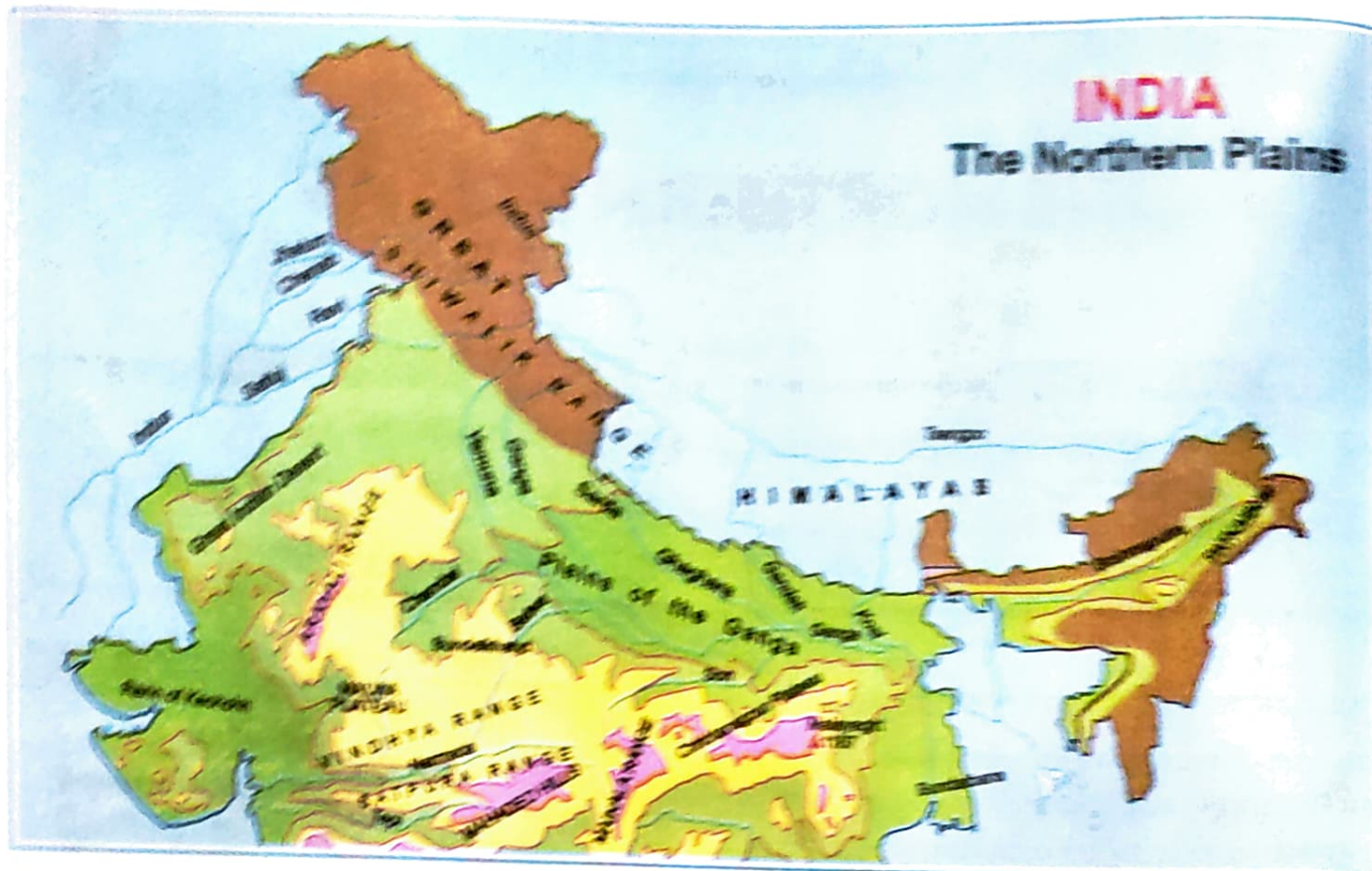
The Northern Plains extend from Punjab in the north-west to Assam in the east. This extensive low land lies between the high Himalayas in the north and the high lands of Plateau Region in the south.

HIMALAYAN RIVERS

A number of rivers flow through these plains. Many of them rise in the Himalayas. Some rise from the Plateau Region. The land of plains is made up of the fine soil brought down by the rivers. This fine soil is called **alluvial soil**. It is soft, light and very fertile. Therefore, these plains are called the '**Food Bowl of India**'.

The Himalayan rivers always carry a lot of water. They are used for irrigation round the year. The three important Himalayan rivers are the Satluj, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. They divide the Northern Plains into three parts called **basins**. A **basin** is the total area drained by a river and its tributaries.





The Satluj River Basin

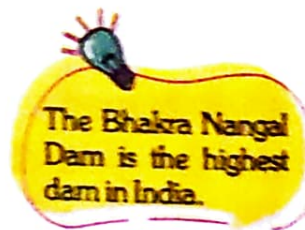
The Satluj flows towards the south-west through Punjab. It joins the Indus (in Pakistan) which finally flows into the Arabian Sea. The Satluj Basin does not receive enough rainfall. The monsoon winds coming from the Bay of Bengal break into heavy rains as they touch the first hills in Assam and West Bengal. Then, these winds turn west Punjab through Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

The amount of rain decreases as the winds move westwards. So, the land is irrigated by tubewells and canals from Bhakra dam made on Satluj.

Punjab and Haryana are the two important states of the Satluj Basin. Amritsar, Ludhiana, Patiala and Jalandhar are the chief cities of this basin.



The Bhakra Dam is Built Across River Satluj



The Bhakra Nangal Dam is the highest dam in India.

The Ganga River Basin


The Ganga rises from a huge glacier called Gangotri in the Himalayas. It flows southwards through the mountains with great speed. It is joined by small rivers Bhagirathi, Alaknanda, Mandakini and by other streams. At Haridwar, it comes to the plains. Here it becomes slow and fairly wider. Then, it moves eastwards. Ganga and its tributaries have made the plains very fertile. Tributaries of Ganga are:



Sangam (Yamuna joins Ganga) at Prayagraj

Himalayan Rivers : Yamuna, Gomti, Ghaghara (Saryu), Gandak and Kosi.

Plateau Rivers : Chambal, Betwa, Ken and Son. Among the Plateau rivers, Son joins the Ganga directly near Patna. Others join the Yamuna which joins the Ganga near Allahabad (Prayagraj). This place is called the **Sangam**.


Yamuna is the main tributary of the Ganga.

The Ganga flows through Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. In West Bengal, it branches into two streams : the Hugli and the Padma. The Hugli flows through West Bengal. Kolkata is situated on the banks of the Hugli. The Padma flows into Bangladesh where it is joined by the Brahmaputra.

After entering West Bengal, the Ganga starts flowing very slowly. So, the sediment becomes too heavy for the river to carry. It settles and small islands are formed. The area where the river forms such islands and divides itself into many streams is called a **delta**. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra together make the largest delta in the world called the **Sunderban Delta**.

Many important and holy cities are located on the banks of the Ganga and its **tributaries**. Some of them are Rishikesh, Haridwar, Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Varanasi, Patna and Kolkata.

The Ganga Basin gets heavier rains than the Satluj Basin, but it is not the same everywhere. So, canals and tubewells are also used for irrigation.

MY DICTIONARY

tributaries : a small river that flows into a larger river.



The Brahmaputra River Basin

River Brahmaputra originates in Tibet where it is called the **Tsangpo**. It enters India through Arunachal Pradesh and flows through Assam before entering Bangladesh. This basin is surrounded on three sides by hills and mountains. The Brahmaputra flows south-west-south towards the sea. Hundreds of streams from all sides join it. It is very wide river. This basin gets very heavy rainfall. The yearly rainfall in Mousinram (Cherrapunji), a place in this basin, is the highest in the world. The Brahmaputra causes very heavy floods during the rains.

Try IT!

HD

Observation

Look at the map and write down the direction in which the following rivers flow.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. Satluj | | 2. Ganga | |
| 3. Chambal | | 4. Brahmaputra | |

LIFE IN THE NORTHERN PLAINS

The vast plains of Northern India are entirely flat. They are made of soil brought down by the rivers. The rivers Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra and their tributaries flow across this region. These plains extend through the states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. The Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh are also in these plains.

Northern Plains are one of the largest plains in the world. Its soil is very fertile and there is sufficient water. Therefore, a large number of people in Northern Plains are farmers. They grow wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, oilseeds, vegetables and fruits. There are many cities and many industries. Thus, millions of people live in the vast northern plains. The population is very dense.

Various parts of the plains differ because of the quantity of rain, level of under-ground water, ratio of sand and clay in the soil and distance from the rivers and Himalayas. Because of this and traditions, ways of life change from place to place.

Punjab

Punjab lies in the Satluj River Basin. The land here is fed by the Satluj, Ravi and Beas rivers and is very fertile. Chandigarh is the capital of both Punjab and Haryana. It is a well planned city. Amritsar is another famous city. The famous Golden Temple is situated here.



Golden Temple

Men in Punjab wear long *Kurta* and *Tahmed*. They put on a turban on their head. Women wear *sahwar-kameez* and *dupatta*. Wheat *chapati*, *urad dal*, milk, curd and *lassi* are common in Punjab diet. In winters, maize *chapaties* with *sarson-ka-sag* is their favourite food. The people of Punjab speak Punjabi. Gurgurab, Baisakhi and Holi are important festivals. Punjabis are fond of dance and music. *Bhangra* is the most popular dance of Punjab. *Gidda* is the dance performed by Punjabi girls.

The farmers of Punjab are hardworking. They produce large quantities of wheat and rice. They use modern farming methods, tractors, improvised seeds and fertilisers. There are many industries in Punjab. It is famous for hosiery goods, woollens, sports goods, paper and railway coaches.

Thought Shot



Critical Thinking

Why are loose clothes worn to perform dances like Bhangra?

Haryana

Chandigarh is the capital of both Punjab and Haryana. It is a well-planned modern city. Men in Haryana wear *dhoti* and *kurta* or *kameez*. They put on a turban on their head. Women wear *ghaghra*, long shirt and *odhani*. Wheat, rice, *urad dal*, curd, milk and *lassi* are common in their diet. They like maize *chapaties* and *sarson-ka-sag* in winter. Hindi is the main language. In Haryana, people celebrate all festivals but Teej with a great joy. Women are seen swinging in homes and outside on Teej.



Women Swinging on Teej



Haryana is famous for its dairying and wheat crop. The farmers use modern methods of farming. Tractors, water pumps and tubewells are common. Haryana has many industries. It is famous for bedsheets, cycles, tractors, fertilisers and Maruti cars.

Delhi

Delhi (New Delhi) is the capital of India. All the main offices of the Central Government of India are situated here. The Qutub Minar, Red Fort, Jantar Mantar, Jama Masjid, India Gate, Bahai Lotus Temple, the Akshardham Temple, etc. are historical buildings. Tourists from all over the world visit Delhi.



Akshardham Temple

Our National festivals, the Republic Day and Independence Day are celebrated in Delhi with great pomp and show.

There are a large number of industries and business houses in Delhi. People from all parts of India have settled or work in Delhi. They speak many languages and celebrate their own festivals. They differ in food habit and wear different dresses. Most people speak Hindi.

Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh occupies a large part of the northern plains. Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh. Kanpur and Noida are the main industrial cities. Garhmukteshwar, Mathura, Ayodhya, Prayagraj and Varanasi are pilgrims centres. *Sangam* (meeting of Ganga and Yamuna) at Prayagraj is the most crowded. The beautiful Taj Mahal of Agra is made of white marble. Meerut is famous for starting the revolt of 1857.



Handicrafts

Most people of Uttar Pradesh speak Hindi. Wheat is the main food in the western part while rice in the eastern part. People celebrate many fairs and festivals. Raaslila and Ramlila are most popular dance dramas performed on the eve of Shri Krishna Janmashtmi and Dussehra respectively. Holi, Diwali,

Eid and Christmas are other main festivals. Kathak dance is the famous dance form of Uttar Pradesh.

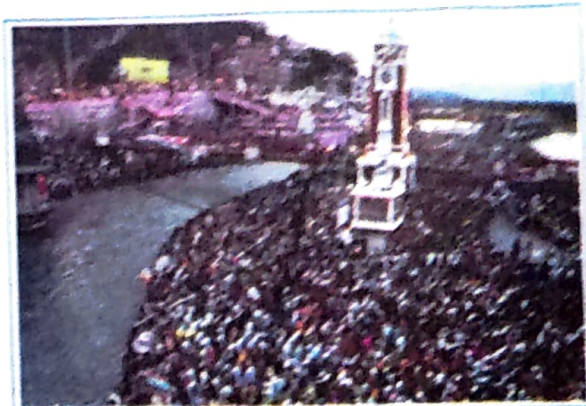
Wheat, sugarcane, rice, maize, pulses, mustard, vegetables and fruits are grown all over Uttar Pradesh. Prayagraj is famous for its Guavas and Lucknow for its Dussehri Mangoes. The western part of the state is more fertile. Wheat and sugar cane are grown on a large scale. It is also famous for its melons.

There are a large number of industries in Uttar Pradesh. They produce sugar, cotton textiles, glass, medicines, fertilisers, railway engines and aeroplanes. The state is also famous for its handicrafts—glassware, bangles (Firozabad), pottery (Khurja), metalwares (Moradabad), wood-carving (Saharanpur), carpets (Mirzapur) and silk sarees (Varanasi).

Bihar and Jharkhand

Northern part of Bihar is a fertile plain. Patna is the capital of Bihar. People speak Hindi, Maithili, Bhojpuri and Urdu. Dussehra, Diwali and Eid are the main festivals. Rice is the main food in Bihar. Bodhgaya where Siddhartha Gautam attained *Buddhatva* (enlightenment) is holy place of the Buddhists. Pavapuri, Rajgrih and Sammed Shikhar are holy places of the Jains. Har Mandir Sahib, the birth place of Guru Govind Singh, is in Patna. Bihar Sharif is a holy place of Muslims.

Rice is grown in the summer and rainy seasons. In winter, some wheat is also grown. Bihar suffers from floods very often. They cause great havoc. There are many industries of iron and steel, fertiliser, paper, sugar, silk, jute and railway engines. Some people are craftsmen.



Kumbh Mela



Rice Cultivation

Jharkhand is very rich in mineral deposits such as coal, iron, copper and aluminium ores. One of India's largest steel plants is located at Bokaro in Jharkhand. The capital of this state is Ranchi.

West Bengal

Kolkata is the capital of West Bengal. It is a seaport. Men wear dhoti and kurta and women wear sarees. The people of West Bengal eat rice and fish. They like sweets Rasgulla and Sandesh made of cheese. They speak Bengali language. The Bengalis are fond of art, music, dance, drama and literature. Durga Puja is the most popular festival. The girls decorate their houses with Rangoli.



Rangoli

West Bengal has the Hugli and Damodar rivers flowing through it. It is wet and warm all through the year. So, these areas are very good for growing rice and jute. Many people work in industries like jute, iron and steel, etc.

Assam and Tripura

Dispur, near Guwahati is the capital of Assam. Guwahati is its biggest city. The people of Assam speak Assamese language. Bihu is the main festival of Assam. It is a new year festival.

People of Assam work in farms, tea gardens, mines, refineries and industries. Rice, jute and tea are major crops. Assam is famous for its tea. Assam is rich in mineral oil. Handloom and silk are cottage industries here.



Bihu Dance

Agartala is the capital of Tripura. Most people speak Bengali. Rice and jute are the major crops. Pineapples, jackfruits and bananas are grown in plenty. People make beautiful things from bamboos. Most of the people are tribal. Bamboo dance is popular.



Try IT!

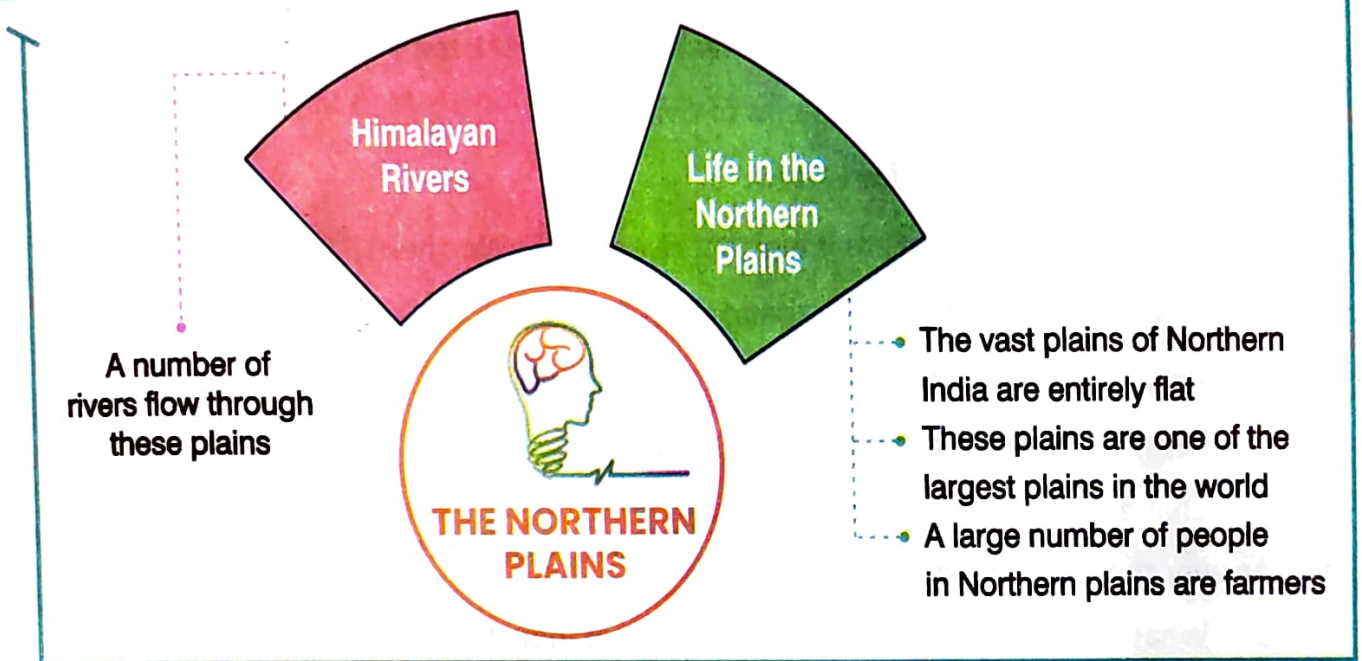
HD

Problem Solving

Name three:

1. Basins of Northern Plains
2. Himalayan rivers
3. Plateau rivers
4. Cities of Satluj Basin
5. Cities of Ganga Basin

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. The soil of plains have been carried by:

(a) rains



(b) storms



(c) rivers



(d) ponds



2. The Northern Plains get plenty of rainfall because of:
 - (a) rivers
 - (b) monsoon winds
 - (c) dry summer
 - (d) trees
3. The dance drama played on the eve of Sri Krishna Janmastmi is called:
 - (a) Kathak
 - (b) Bihu
 - (c) Ramlila
 - (d) Raaslila

II. Fill the gaps.

1. The Ganga rises from a huge glacier called
2. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra together make the delta.
3. plains is one of the largest plains in the world.
4. dance is the famous dance of Uttar Pradesh.
5. Kolkata is situated on the banks of river

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. Mahanadi and Kaveri are important rivers of the Northern Plains.
2. Rice is the main crop of Bihar and West Bengal.
3. Bihu, a new year festival, is celebrated in Assam.
4. Pavapuri, the holy place of Jains, is in Bihar.
5. Chandigarh is the capital of Assam.

V. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the extent of the Northern Plains of India?
2. Why are Northern Plains called the 'Food Bowl of India'?
3. What is a basin?
4. What is a delta?
5. Which are the oldest cities in the Northern Plains?
6. Name the main crops of Uttar Pradesh.
7. Why are the Northern Plains densely populated?
8. How is the diet of the people of Punjab different from those of West Bengal? Why?



THINK SMART

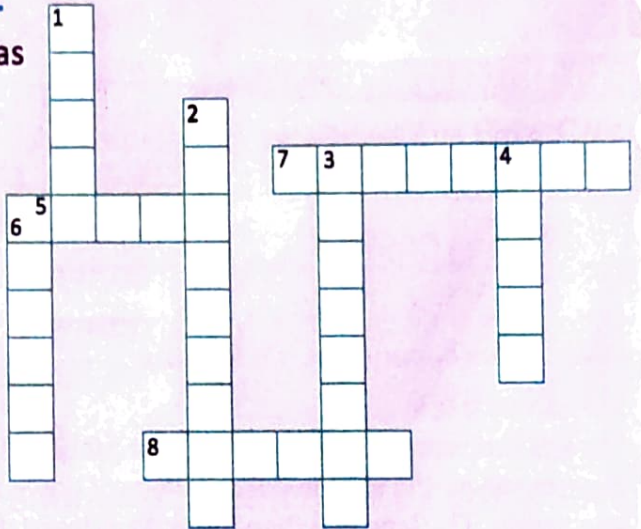


HD

Problem Solving

I. Read the clues and complete the crossword.

1. In Bangladesh, the river Ganga is known as
2. The largest delta of the world
3. The fertile soil of the Northern Plains
4. The river Brahmaputra originates at this place
5. The total area of land drained by a river
6. The dam built across the river Satluj
7. The river Ganga originates at this place
8. The confluence of river Ganga and Yamuna



MAP WORK



II. Locate the following cities of the Northern Plains on the map of India.

1. Lucknow
2. Delhi
3. Chandigarh
4. Kolkata



Information



PROJECT



III. Find the pictures of historical buildings of Northern Plains in newspapers and magazines. Cut and paste them in your scrapbook.



Creativity



Out of the Box !



Critical Thinking



Why is agriculture the major occupation of the people living in the Northern Plains?
Give reasons.



4. THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ The Indian Desert lies to the south-west of the Northern Plains.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Climate and Vegetation
- ⊙ Life in the Desert Region
- ⊙ Life in the East of Aravalli Hills

GET GOING

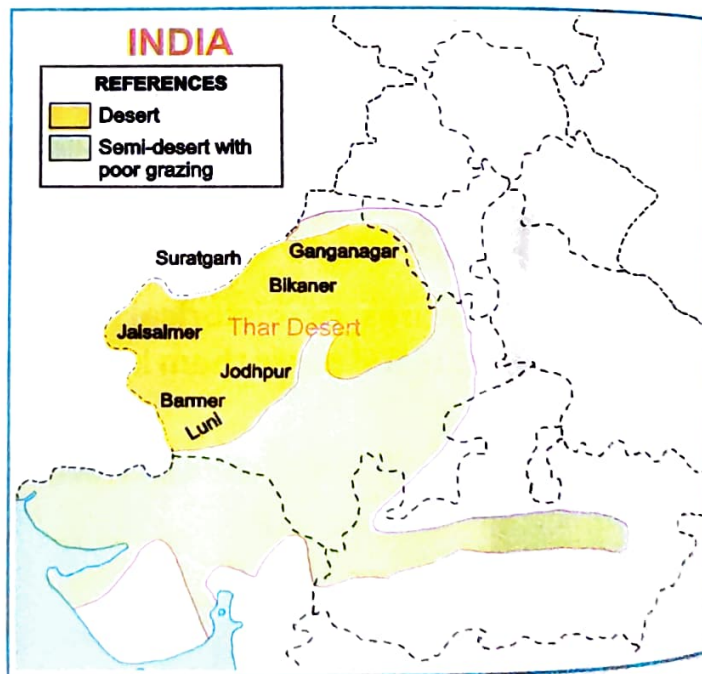
Awareness beyond the classroom.

How Deserts Spread?

Deserts keep spreading. This is a major problem. It is caused partly by people who live on the edges of deserts, where the rainfall is less. They cut down trees and graze their cattle on the grass. This reduces vegetation. The land can then turn into a desert. Find out if the Thar Desert is also spreading and what can be done to stop this.

A dry and sandy area having almost no vegetation is called a **desert**. The Indian Desert is also called the **Thar Desert**. It stretches from the Aravalli hills to the border of Pakistan. It extends from border of Haryana in the north-east to Rann of Kuchchh.

The Indian Desert is partly rocky and partly sandy. At many places, rocks and cliffs appear. There are small hills of loose sand called **sand dunes**. Sandstorms (hot and dusty wind) blow here now and then. They carry the sand from one place to another. Thus, sand dunes keep on shifting.



The Indian Desert of Rajasthan

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The sun heats the sand quickly. It also cools down very quickly at night. Thus, the days in summer are very hot but nights are cool. The hot dusty



winds blow all over the day in summer. In winter, the days are warm but the nights are very cold.

The soil is fertile in most places but few plants grow due to lack of rain. Some thorny plants like *acacia* and cactus grow **sparse**ly. Water is found deep inside the soil. Wells are rare. There are only a few small rivers. They remain dry except during occasional heavy rains. Luni is an important river of this area. There is a lake called **Sambhar Lake** which has salty water. Date palms and thorny bushes grow wherever there is water. Such a green patch in a desert is called an **oasis**.



Sand Dunes in the Thar Desert



Oasis

Now the Rajasthan Canal, also called the Indira Gandhi Canal, brings water from the river Satluj to the desert. Thus, crops have sprung up all along the canal. This is how a dry desert is made green. The spread of deserts can be checked by planting trees.

Thought Shot

21st
CS

Critical Thinking



A local person has helped you travel in the desert from one place to another. While going you have memorised the location and shapes of the different sand dunes. You now feel that you will be able to find your way back alone, using the sand dunes as landmarks. But when you start your journey back you find that you are completely lost. What can be the reason for this?

LIFE IN THE DESERT REGION

The Indian Desert occupies almost half of the Rajasthan State. It is western Rajasthan. On its east are Aravalli Hills. Aravalli Hills divide the Rajasthan into two parts. Desert is a dry sandy land. There is very little rainfall. There are no rivers. So, there is hardly any vegetation. There are few deep wells at places. So, drinking water has to be brought from long distances. Very few people live here. The villages are small. Most people settle around oasis where there is spring water. There are some date palm trees. Farmers grow bajra, jowar, maize and gram. These crops do not need much water to grow.

MY DICTIONARY

sparsely : small in quantity.



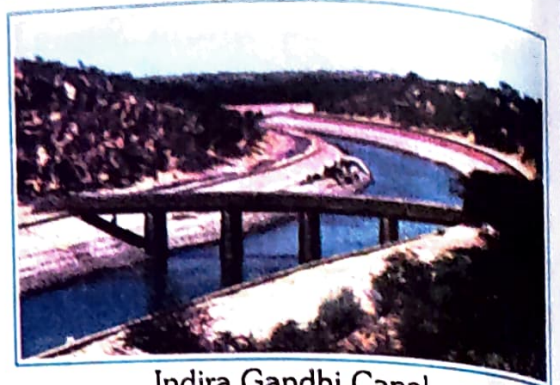
39

Social Studies-4



Now, some parts of this area get water from the Bhakra Dam through Indira Gandhi Canal. At some places, deep tubewells have also been sunk. As a result wheat, cotton and fruit are also grown.

Some people rear goats, sheep and camels. They keep on moving from place to place in search of grass or fodder. They are called nomads or *banjaras*. Some of them are good blacksmiths. They make and sell iron articles. They travel from village to village in decorated carts. They are called **Gudulia Luhar**.



Indira Gandhi Canal

It is very difficult to build roads on sand. So, there are only a few roads. Travelling on foot is very difficult on sand. Camel is the common animal here. A camel walks in the sand easily. It can drink and store water enough for three weeks in its stomach. It goes on without eating or drinking for weeks. That is why the camel is called the '**Ship of the Desert**'.

Camels pull heavy carts and ploughs. They help in drawing water from deep wells. They are also used for travelling and carrying goods from place to place. People move across the desert in groups with a large number of camels. Such groups are called **caravans**. People drink camel's milk also.

Thought Shot

Camel is called the ship of the desert. Why?

21st
CS

Critical Thinking



LIFE IN THE EAST OF ARAVALLI HILLS

Life in the eastern Rajasthan is not so hard. There is a fair amount of rainfall. There are ponds, tanks and wells to irrigate the fields. Many people work in mines of mica, copper, zinc, marble and sandstone.

Now Rajasthan is rapidly growing into an industrial state. Cement, sugar, glass and textiles are some of the major industries. Rajasthani people are also good craftsmen. They are famous for their marble statues, stone articles, hand-printed fabrics and lac bangles.



Rajasthani Craftsmen



The people of Rajasthan speak Hindi and Rajasthani. They wear brightly coloured clothes. The men wear a *dhoti-kurta* and a long turban. The women wear a wide and colourful skirt called *lahanga*, a blouse and a *chunry* or *odhni*. They wear heavy silver jewellery. Bhils, tribal people of Aravallis and nomads wear jewellery made of ivory also.

The people of Rajasthan celebrate many fairs and festivals. They celebrate Dussehra, Diwali, Holi and Eid. Gangaur and Teej are special festivals of women. People love singing and dancing. **Ghoomar** is popular dance of Rajasthan. Kathputli players of Rajasthan are famous all over India.

Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan. It is called **Pink City**. Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Udaipur, Ajmer and Kota are other big cities of Rajasthan. Forts and palaces are found all over Rajasthan. They were built by old Rajput Kings.



Ghoomar Dance



Kathputli



Jaisalmer fort is one of the largest in the world

Try IT!

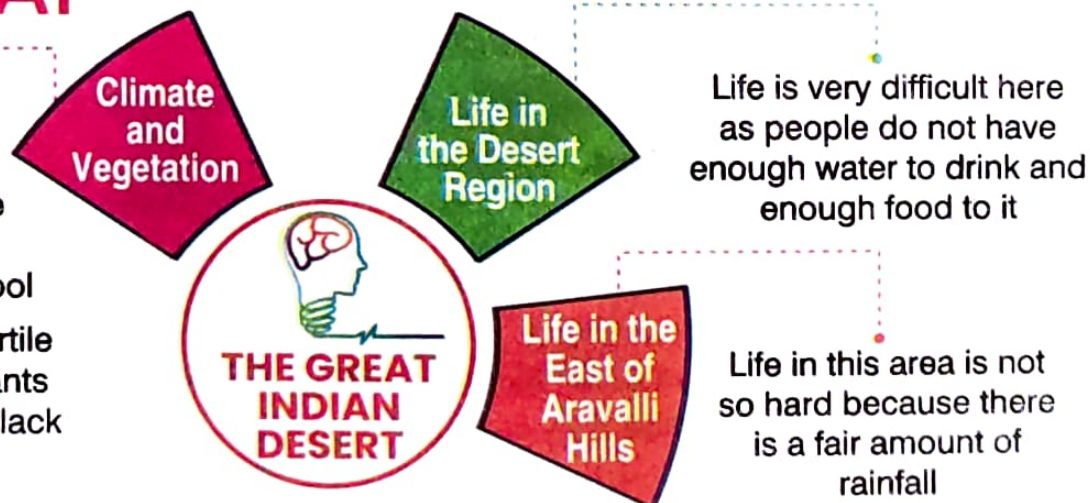
Your teacher will divide the class into groups of five. Make scrapbooks. Name at least one monument/palace/fort these cities are famous for. Paste pictures of them. Write down two sentences about each monument/palace/fort.

- Udaipur
- Jodhpur
- Jaisalmer
- Jaipur
- Bikaner

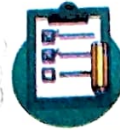
IE

Indian Ethos

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



(MCQs)

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. A green patch in a desert is called a/an:

(a) oasis



(b) sand dune

(c) delta

(d) none of these



2. Which hills divide Rajasthan into two parts?

(a) Nilgiri Hills



(b) Aravalli Hills

(c) Satpura Hills

(d) None of these



3. The spread of a desert can be checked by:

(a) planting trees



(b) cutting trees

(c) overgrazing

(d) none of these



II. Fill the gaps.

1. Most people of the desert settle around
2. *Bajra* crop does not need water to grow.
3. Nomads doing blacksmith work are called
4. players of Rajasthan are famous all over India.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. The Indian Desert lies to the east of the Northern Plains.
2. The Indian Desert is partly rocky and partly sandy.
3. There is always plenty of water in the river Luni.
4. We find few plants in the desert due to lack of water.
5. Water from Satluj river is being brought to the Indian desert.



IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a sand dune?
2. What makes sand dunes move from one place to another?
3. Which plants are found in a desert?
4. How was the Indira Gandhi Canal been useful for Rajasthan?
5. Who are nomads? Why do they keep on moving?
6. Describe the dress of Rajasthani woman.



42

Social Studies-4





Skills Enrichment Zone

THINK SMART



HD

Problem Solving

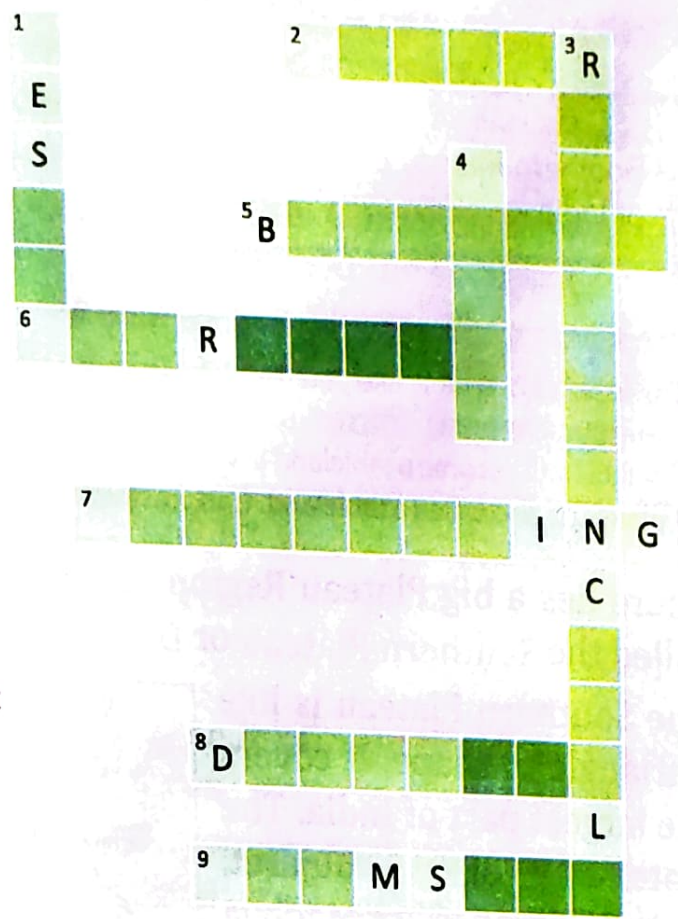
I. Read the clues and solve this crossword puzzle.

Down (↓)

- 1. A dry and sandy area having almost no vegetation
- 3. Also called the Indira Gandhi Canal
- 4. Ship of the desert

Across (→)

- 2. The capital of Rajasthan
- 5. People travelling from one place to another
- 6. Also known as the Indian Desert
- 7. One reason for spreading of desert areas
- 8. Small hills of sand
- 9. They grow in an oasis



PROJECT



EL

Experiential Learning

II. Prepare a model of a desert showing sand dunes, vegetation bushes, cliffs, etc., in the region. You can use sand, dried bushes, clay to make your picture life like. Use clay to make cliffs.

Out of the Box !

21st CS

Critical Thinking



State why there is a great difference in the day and night temperature in the desert regions.



5. THE SOUTHERN PLATEAUS

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ Southern Plateau covers a large part of India.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Parts of Plateau Region
- ⊙ Life in the Plateau Region

GET GOING

The features of a table like your study table are that it has a flat surface which is significantly higher than its surrounding area.

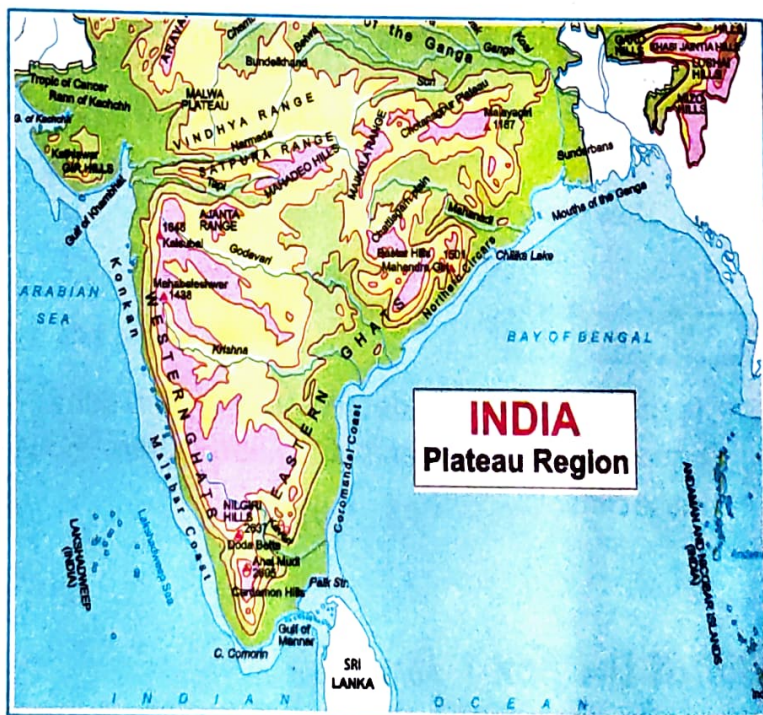
The table will become a tableland if we add steep slopes to it.

A plateau is also called a tableland. Can you think of some reasons why it is so?

There lies a big Plateau Region to the south of the Northern Plains. So, it is called the **Southern Plateau** or **Deccan Plateau**.

The Southern Plateau is like a triangle in shape. It covers the largest part of India. The states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka lie in this region. Eastern Part of Kerala and some areas of the state of Bihar and Rajasthan are also included in it.

The Southern Plateau is surrounded on three sides by mountains and hills. In its north are the **Aravalli Hills**, the **Rajmahal Hills**, the **Vindhya Range** and the **Satpura Range**. The chain of hills in its west are called the **Western Ghats**. The chain of hills



in its east are called the **Eastern Ghats**. The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats.

The whole Plateau Region is a tilted highland. Most of the rivers flowing through it have divided this region into a large number of hillocks, small plateaus and valleys. The surface of the land is rocky and uneven. The soil is not very deep and region is rich in forest products and minerals.

The rivers Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rise from the Western Ghats. They flow to the east and fall into the Bay of Bengal. The Narmada and the Tapi (Tapti) flow westwards and fall into the Arabian Sea. Chambal, Betwa, Ken and Son rivers flow northwards and join the Yamuna and the Ganga.

The Plateau rivers are smaller than the Himalayan rivers. They, however, flow with great speed. The rivers get their water mostly from the rains. They dry up in the summer. Farmers collect rainwater in tanks for irrigation in winter and summer.

PARTS OF PLATEAU REGION

The Plateau Region can be divided into four parts :

The North-Eastern Part

It is very hot in summer and very cold in winter. It rains in the rainy season only. This part is further divided into three zones :

(a) **The Chhota Nagpur Plateau** : It is rich in minerals : coal, iron, manganese, bauxite and mica. So, there are big iron and steel factories (plants) in Jamshedpur, Raurkela and Bokaro.

(b) **The Chhattisgarh Plain** : It has been formed with the rich soil deposited by Mahanadi. Hirakud Dam is built on Mahanadi for controlling floods, irrigation and producing electricity. There is a big iron and steel factory at Bhilai.

(c) **Bastar Hills** : Bastar Hills lie to the south of Chhattisgarh Plain. Thick forests of sal, teak and bamboo are found here.

The North-Western Part

It lies between the Aravalli Hills and the Betwa river. Chambal and Son are two other important rivers of this part. The rivers of this area flow very fast and thus cut deep and large ravines. This part does not get much rainfall. It is very hot in summer and very cold in winter. The Malwa Plateau is a part of

this area which contains black lava soil. Main crops of Malwa area are cotton, wheat and oilseeds.

The Central Part

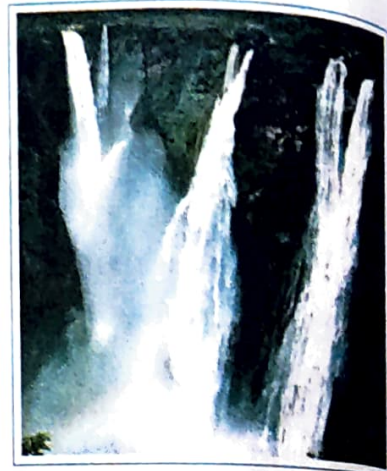
It lies between Narmada and Krishna rivers. Tapi and Godavari are other two important rivers at this part. It is made up of black lava soil which is most fertile for growing cotton. The climate is hot.

The Southern Part

This part lies in the south of the Deccan Plateau. It extends from the river Krishna to the southern tip of peninsular India. Anai Mudi is the highest peak of this region. The Eastern and Western Ghats meet each other in the south at Nilgiri Hills. These hills are separated from the Cardamom Hills by the Palghat Pass. The climate is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter.

By cutting through the soft rocks, the rivers have formed deep valleys. When a river falls down from a high rock or hill into the deep valley, waterfalls are formed. The Jog Falls of Sharavathi river are most famous. They are in Karnataka State.

Big dams have been built on many rivers. Mettur Dam is the largest irrigation and electricity project in this part. It has been built across the river Kaveri. Minerals like gold, iron and mica are found in this part of the plateau. Thick forests of teak, sal and sandalwood are found on Western Ghats.



Jog Falls

Try It!

HD

Problem Solving

Answer in one word/few words.

1. What is the main product of black lava soil?
2. Name the famous dam on river Mahanadi.
3. Name the hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet.
4. What is the place called where a river falls off a hill?

.....

.....

.....

.....

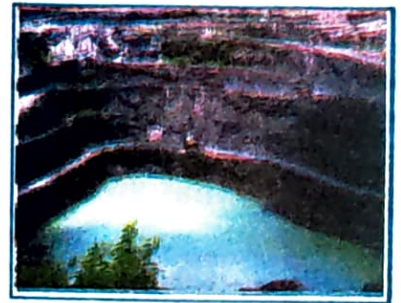


LIFE IN THE PLATEAU REGION

The Southern Plateau of India is a distinct physical unit. It neither comprises of very high mountains like the Himalayas nor of the vast flat lowlands like the Northern Plains. It consists of low hills and plateaus which are bounded by coastal plains along its west and east. It is considered to be the oldest landmass of the Indian Subcontinent. There are great variations in the living styles of people of different states situated in this plateau region, as the physical features and the climatic conditions are not the same everywhere on the plateau.

Malwa Plateau

Malwa Plateau is fairly flat. It has black soil. *Jowar*, wheat and cotton are grown here. Big cities of Malwa Plateau are Bhopal, Indore and Gwalior. *Pachmarhi* is a beautiful hill station. The temples of Khajuraho are famous. The plateau extends further into the north of Madhya Pradesh, where there are famous diamond mines of Panna. The *Kanha National Park* and the *Bandhavgarh National Park* have been set up to protect tigers.



Diamond Mines of Panna

Plateau of Chhota Nagpur

This plateau is made of very old rocks. It contains richest coal mines of India in *Bokaro*, *Raniganj*, *Jharia* and *Giridih*.



Coal Mine of Raniganj

Many tribal people live in its hilly areas. Main occupation is farming. Many people make their living by mining and bidi rolling. They eat wheat, rice, pulses, fruits and vegetables. *Kurta* and *dhoti* is the common dress of men. Women wear *lahanga* and blouse.

Chhattisgarh and Upper Odisha

Chhattisgarh is a fertile basin of Mahanadi. It is the 'rice bowl'. People grow watermelons and betel vines on the sandy river-beds. Raipur and Bilaspur

are the two important cities of this basin. People speak Chhattisgarhi and Hindi language. They eat rice, pulses and vegetables. Men wear *kurta* and *dhoti* while women wear *sarees*. They love singing and dancing.

The region is rich in minerals like bauxite, iron, coal, manganese and limestone. Bhilai has a large steel plant. There is an aluminium plant at Korba near Bilaspur and newsprint plant at Neapanagar. Upper Odisha has the same lifestyle as we find in Chhattisgarh.



Steel Plant in Bhilai

Plateau Part of Maharashtra

Most people in Maharashtra speak Marathi language. The men wear *dhoti*, *kurta* and turban or white cap. Women wear a long *saree* with a broad border. Women tie their *sarees* in a special style which looks men's style. People are fond of music and drama. *Tamasha* is a type of popular dance-drama. *Lavani* is a popular dance form. They celebrate many festivals. Ganesh Puja is their main festival.



Ganesh Puja

Farming is the main occupation. Maharashtra has black lava soil. Farmers grow *jowar*, *bajra*, cotton, groundnuts and sugarcane. Oranges, grapes, bananas and mangoes of Maharashtra are also famous all over India. This state is famous for fabrics, sugar, chemicals, medicines, machine tools and film studios. Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra. Other big cities and industrial centres are Nagpur, Pune, Sholapur and Aurangabad. The Ajanta and Ellora caves near Aurangabad are famous all over the world.

Plateau Part of Karnataka

Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka. People speak Kannada language. Men wear *lungies* and shirts while the women wear colourful *sarees*. The people of Karnataka like to eat rice, *ragi*, *dosa*, *idli* and a pudding called *hittu*. They celebrate many festivals. But Dussehra is celebrated with great parade in Mysore.



Vrindavan Gardens, Mysore

Bengaluru, Mysore, Dharwar and Hubli are important cities of Karnataka. The special style of Karnataka music is very popular all over India. *Yakshagaan* is a famous dance-drama of Karnataka.

Mysore is famous for its beautiful palace and Vrindavan Gardens. There are elephants in thick forests. Bandipur Wildlife Sanctuary is famous for its elephants.

Farming is the main occupation. Krishna, Tungabhadra and Kaveri are the major rivers. The farmers grow *ragi*, *jowar*, cotton, sugarcane and groundnuts. The forests in the state are famous for sandalwood. Many people work in industries making aeroplanes, telephones, machine tools, watches, silk and cotton cloth. The craftsmen of the state make beautiful carvings on sandalwood and ivory.

Plateau Part of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana

Hyderabad is the capital of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana. Tourists come to see the Charminar, the Salarjung Museum and a huge statue of Lord Buddha in the Hussain Sagar Lake in Hyderabad. **Tirupati** is the most famous place of pilgrimage. Here, the temple of Lord Venkateshwara (Balaji) lies in the Tirumala Hills.

Most of the people speak **Telugu**. Most of the men wear *dhoti* and *kurta*. Women wear *saree* and *choli*. People eat rice, *jowar chapati*, *dosa* and *idli* with *papad*, pickles, *chutney* and curds. They celebrate the festivals of Diwali, Dussehra, Eid and Ugadi. **Ugadi** is a new year festival. People are fond of dance and music. **Kuchipudi** is the famous classical dance of Andhra Pradesh.



Charminar



Venkateshwara (Balaji)

Farming is the main occupation. Rice is the main food crop. *Jowar*, sugarcane, tobacco and chilli are also grown. Textiles, paper, cement, fertilisers are

leading industries. Craftsmen are famous for their *Bidari* art work. They make fine **engravings** on pieces of brass and copper, Kalamkari art work on colourful sarees is also famous.

Plateau Part of Tamil Nadu

Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu. The temples of Tamil Nadu are famous all over the world. The Meenakshi Temple of Madurai is very famous. Temples of Kanchipuram, Palani and Mahabalipuram are also well-known.

People of Tamil Nadu speak **Tamil** language. Men wear shirts and *lungies*. Women wear cotton or silk *sarees*. They are fond of wearing flowers in their hair. Main food of the people is rice, *sambhar*, *rassam* and curd. Favourite dishes are *idli*, *dosa* and *upama* with coconut *chutney*. Coffee is their popular drink.

Pongal is the major festival of Tamil Nadu. It is a harvest festival. People are fond of dancing and singing.

Bharatnatyam is the popular classical dance of Tamil Nadu.

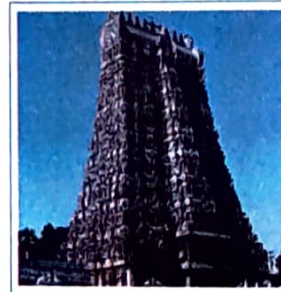
Farming is the main occupation here. The farmers grow rice, cotton, sugarcane, ground-nuts and tobacco. Coffee and some tea is grown in Nilgiri Hills. Chennai is the centre of film industry in south India. There are many big industries of cotton textiles, silk clothes, matches, cement and vehicles in Tamil Nadu. Silk *sarees* of Kanjeevaram (Kanchipuram) are famous all over the country.



Dress



Pongal



Meenakshi temple



Bharatnatyam

Thought Shot

You are going to stay in Tamil Nadu for a few days. Which languages would you need to learn a little before going there?

HD

Curiosity

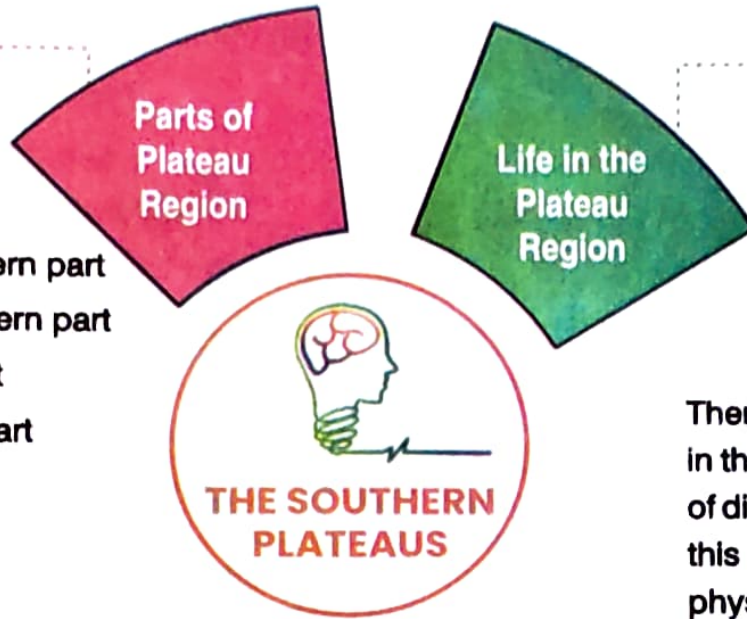


MY DICTIONARY

engravings : a design that is cut into a piece of metal or stone.



MIND MAP



There are great variations in the living styles of people of different states situated in this plateau region, as the physical features and the climatic conditions are not the same everywhere

EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. The Jog Falls are on the river:

(a) Godavari



(b) Sharavathi



(c) Krishna



(d) Narmada



2. Malwa plateau is fairly:

(a) flat



(b) tilted



(c) hilly



(d) uneven



3. Yakshagaan is a famous dance-drama of:

(a) Maharashtra



(b) Karnataka



(c) Odisha



(d) Telangana



4. Kaneevaram is famous for its:

(a) crops

(c) food



(b) silk sarees

(d) milk production



II. Fill the gaps.

1. The surface of the Plateau Region is and
2. The Plateau Region is to the of Northern Plains.
3. The Western Ghats are than the Eastern Ghats.
4. The Plateau rivers get their water from
5. Chhattisgarh is a fertile basin of
6. Mysore is famous for Gardens.
7. The special style of music is popular all over India.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. The Southern Plateau is like a triangle in shape.
2. Bastal hills lie to the north of Chhatisgarh plain.
3. Malwa Plateau is fairly flat.
4. The temples of Tamil Nadu are famous all over the world.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the difference between the Himalayan and the Plateau rivers?
2. Why is the Malwa region very fertile?
3. How does a plateau differ from a mountain and a plain?
4. Which are the major rivers of the Plateau Region?
5. Why are dams built on rivers?
6. Name the states that lie in the plateau region.
7. What are the common items of diet of south India?
8. Name the main languages of south India.
9. What is Kanzeevaram famous for?



Skills Enrichment Zone

PICTURE STUDY



Critical Thinking



- i. I am a National Animal. Who am I? List three things you could do to save me and three things you must not do so that I may survive.

Things you should do

1.
2.
3.

Things you should not do

1.
2.
3.



FUN ACTIVITY



CC

Integrated with Environmental Studies

- ii. The forests of the Deccan Plateau are declining at an alarming rate with the relentless cutting of trees and clearing of forests. Discuss with your teacher about deforestation in the Deccan Plateau and prepare slogans to save the trees in the Deccan.

MAP WORK



Information



- iii. Trace the map of the Plateau Region. Mark on the map the direction in which its rivers flow.

PROJECT



Creativity



- iv. Make a scrapbook in the triangular shape of the Deccan Plateau.
- Show the Eastern and the Western Ghats.
 - The knot where the two ghats join together.
 - The rivers flowing eastwards and westwards.
- Collect picture of the Jog Falls and paste it in your scrapbook.

Out of the Box!



HD

Curiosity

Have you eaten *dosa* and *idli*? Do you know which cereals and pulses are used to make *dosa* and *idli*?





6. THE COASTAL PLAINS AND THE ISLANDS

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ The southern region of India is triangular in shape.
- ⊙ It is a peninsula as it has water bodies on its three sides.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ The Coastal Plains
- ⊙ The Islands
- ⊙ Life in the Eastern Coastal Region

GET GOING

Landform Quiz

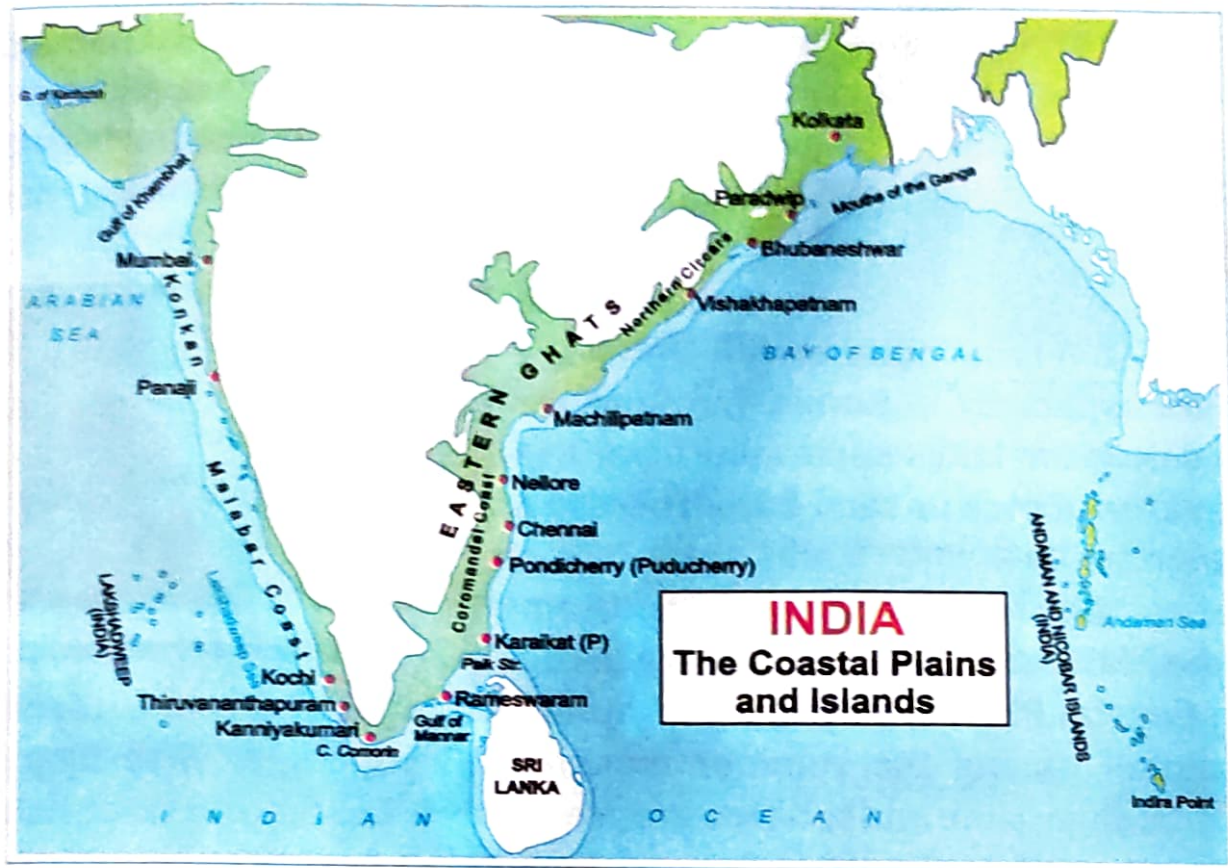
- ◆ Form two teams—teams A and B with the help of your teacher.
- ◆ One member from team A comes up and draws the picture of any landform. You may use different coloured chalks.
- ◆ Team B guesses the name of the landform. If team B is not able to answer, team A can answer. Bonus points would be awarded.
- ◆ Then, team B takes its turn.
- ◆ Both the teams can alternate till all the landforms are covered. You may also play this as dumb charades.
- ◆ How would you behave when a quiz is conducted? You could discuss the rules before starting the quiz.

THE COASTAL PLAINS

The southern region of India is triangular in shape. It is a peninsula as it has water bodies on its three sides.

India has a beautiful coastline that stretches all around the Indian peninsula. A **coast** is the land which meets the sea. On the west, we have the **Western Coastal Plains** and on the east, we have the **Eastern Coastal Plains**. The length of the Coastal Plains is about 6,000 kilometres. The width varies from 50 kilometres in the south, 150 kilometres in the east and about 250 kilometres in the west.

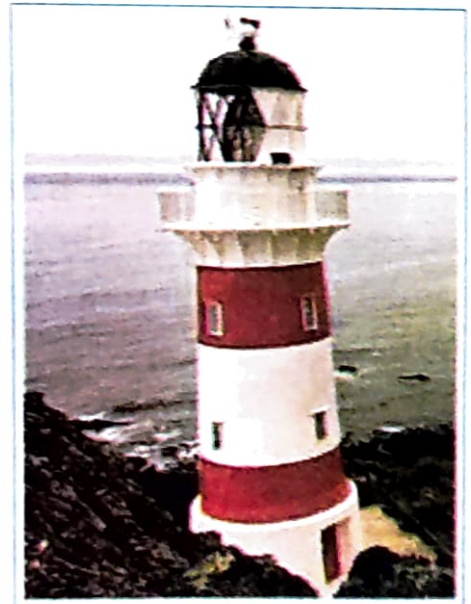




The Western Coastal Plain

The Western Coastal Plain lies between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats. It begins in Gujarat and goes southwards through the western part of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala. It ends in Kanyakumari in the south. It is broader in Gujarat but becomes narrower in South India. It is divided into three main parts—the **Gujarat Coast**, the **Konkan Coast** and the **Malabar Coast**.

The **Gujarat Coast** is broadest between the Gulf of Kachchh and the Gulf of Khambhat. A **gulf** is a narrow inlet of sea partly surrounded by land. Below the Gujarat Coast is the **Konkan Coast** which extends up to Goa. The coastline here is narrow, rocky and uneven. Due to this reason **lighthouses** are set up



Lighthouses along the coast guide the ships

along the coast to warn and guide the ships of the rocks that lie just beneath the surface of the sea. Many harbours are found here which have become big cities and ports today. Mumbai is the biggest commercial port through which goods are imported and exported. This coast is rich in petroleum and many oil wells are found here.

The **Malabar Coast** lies to the south of the Konkan Coast. A large number of **lagoons** are found here especially in Kerala. Lagoons are shallow saltwater lakes separated from the sea by an area of rock or sand bars. These are also known as **backwaters** and are a major tourist attraction. **Kochi** is the most important port of the Malabar Coast. The climate in the



The Backwaters of Kerala

Western Coastal Plain is very hot and humid throughout the year. It receives heavy rainfall during the summer monsoon. Coconuts, rice, cashew nuts, groundnuts, sugarcane and tobacco are grown here. People also catch fish for a living. This coastal plain also has some of the best beaches in the country. Kandla, Ahmedabad, Panaji, Mormugao, Mumbai, Mangalore, Kochi, Kozhikode and Thiruvananthapuram are important towns and cities along this coast.

The Eastern Coastal Plain

The Eastern Coastal Plain lies between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats. It begins from West Bengal and passes through Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Like the Western Coastal Plains, it too ends at Kanyakumari. This plain is wider than the Western Coastal Plain. The northern part of the plains are known as the **Northern Circars** and the southern part is called the **Coromandel Coast**.



Coromandel Coast

The region is very fertile and plenty of water is available for growing rice and sugarcane. Coconut, cotton and jute are also grown here.

Kanyakumari is well-known for its beautiful sunrise and sunset because of the meeting of the three major water bodies—the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal.

The region has only a few good harbours. Chennai and Vishakhapatnam are the two largest ports. Chennai is the third largest port in India. There is also a big **shipbuilding yard** at



Sunrise at Kanyakumari

Vishakhapatnam. The sea on the eastern coast is rough and the waves are stronger and bigger than that on the western coast.

The climate is hot and humid throughout the year. However, winters are cooler. The northern part of the Eastern Coastal Plain receives monsoon rain but not as much as the Western Coastal Plain. The southern part of this region is the only region in the country that receives winter monsoon.

Thought Shot

Why are light houses built along the coasts?



Critical Thinking



THE ISLANDS

An **island** is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides. There are two main groups of islands—the **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** in the Bay of Bengal and the **Lakshadweep Islands** in the Arabian Sea.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands

These are two groups of 293 islands in the Bay of Bengal. They cover an area of about 8,000 square kilometres. The northern group is called the **Andaman Islands** and the southern group is called the **Nicobar Islands**. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a Union Territory of India. Its capital is **Port Blair**. All these islands are situated on top of a submerged mountain range.

The islands are covered by forests and only few of them are inhabited. Even today, we see people living in the forests in groups and **tribes**. These people are known as **tribals**. **Indira Point** on the Nicobar Islands is the southernmost tip of India.

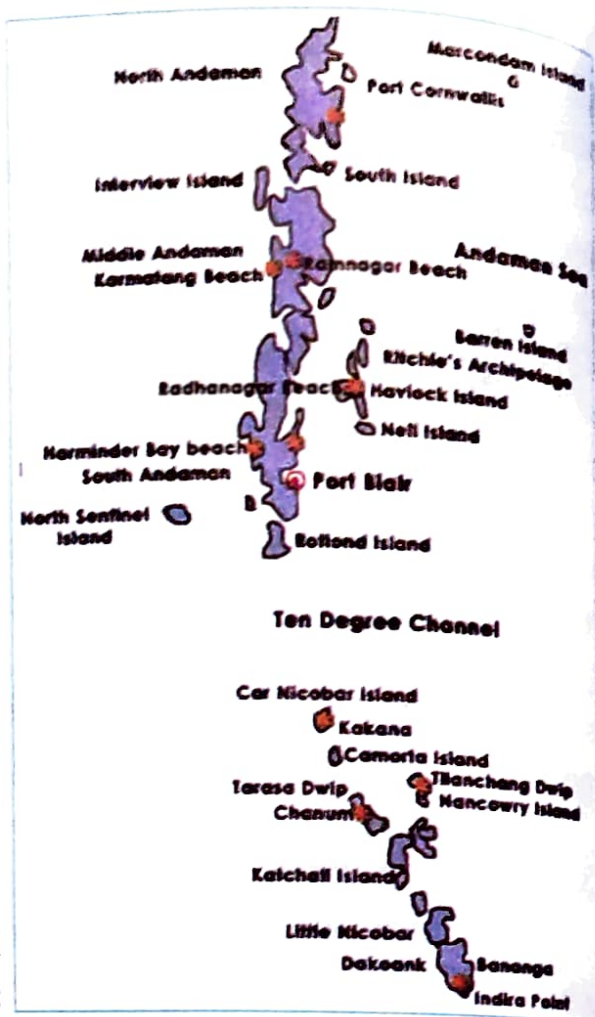




Andaman and Nicobar Islands



Indira Point, Nicobar Islands



Andaman and Nicobar Islands

The climate here is warm but pleasant. Cool sea breezes always blow here. Rice and coconut are the major crops of the region. Pulses, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables also grow here. Fishing is an important activity.

Lakshadweep Islands

Lakshadweep is the smallest Union Territory of India. It consists of 36 islands covering an area of about 32 square kilometres. It lies in the Arabian Sea close to the Malabar Coast. Only 11 of the islands are inhabited. Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep. These islands are known as coral islands because they are made up of the hard deposits of the body covering of corals. Corals are sea creatures with hard body coverings.

The main industries here are fisheries, tourism and ship repairing.

The main crop grown here is coconut. Besides this, rice, jackfruit, sugarcane, drumsticks, fruits and vegetables are also grown here.



Lakshadweep Islands

MY DICTIONARY
breezes : a light wind.

LIFE IN THE COASTAL REGIONS

The coastal regions of India have a distinct climatic and physical characteristics. The living style in the coastal regions is different from that of the other areas of Peninsular India. India has a very long coastline, both along the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. There are offshore islands also in the Arabian Sea as well as in the Bay of Bengal. The people of these islands have their own style of life. Their being close to the sea is the main factor which influences their living style.

Life In The Western Coastal Regions

The Western Coastal Plains run through the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala. Being near the sea, a number of people depend on fishing to earn their livelihood.

Gujarat

Gujarat lies in the north-west of India. Its capital is **Gandhinagar**. Trading and farming are the main occupations of the people of the state.

Jowar and *bajra* are the main cereal crops. The other crops grown are sugarcane, cotton, groundnut and tobacco. Dairy farming is an important industry of Gujarat. The famous 'Amul' milk products come from **Anand** in Gujarat.

Gujarat is an industrially advanced state. It is famous for its textile, petroleum, fertilizer, salt and diamond-cutting industries. The *khadi* and handloom industry is also well-developed.

The main language spoken in the state is **Gujarati**. The women wear *sarees* and *lehngas*. The men traditionally wear *churidars* and short jackets with colourful turbans.

Ahmedabad is the largest city of Gujarat. Gandhiji's **Sabarmati Ashram** lies in this city. The **Gir Forest**, which is the home of the Asiatic lion, is an important tourist attraction.



Traditional Gujarati dress



Dandiya Rass

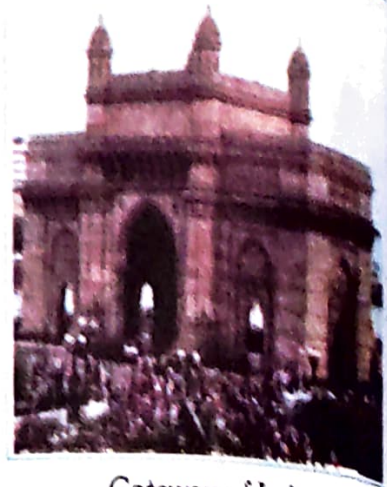


Maharashtra

The Konkan Coast runs through Maharashtra. The **Alphonso** mangoes grown here are famous all over the world.

Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra lies on the Konkan Coast. It is the biggest seaport in India. It is also considered the financial capital of India and an important centre for film production. The seabed off the Konkan Coast has large deposits of petroleum. The region is called **Mumbai High**.

You have already read about the people, dresses and festivals of Maharashtra in the last chapter.



Gateway of India

Goa

To the south of Maharashtra, lies the small but beautiful state of Goa. Its capital is **Panaji**. Goa is rich in iron ore. Mining is an important industry in the state.

Christmas is the main festival in the state. Tourists visit Goa in large numbers every year because of its beautiful beaches and churches.



Vagator Beach, Goa

The St. Xavier's Church at Panaji is a famous church.

Karnataka

As we go south from Goa, along the coast, we come to Karnataka. **Mangalore** (Mangaluru) on the coast is an important seaport. You have already read about the people, dresses and festivals of Karnataka in the previous chapter.



Mangalore Sea Port, Karnataka

Kerala

In the extreme south of the Western Coastal Plains lies the beautiful state of Kerala. **Thiruvananthapuram**, earlier known as Trivendrum, is the capital of



Kerala. **Cochin** is an important seaport of Kerala. Kerala produces large quantities of spices, coffee and rubber.

A large number of people earn their livelihood from coconut. Every part of the coconut tree is used. Copra and coconut oil are obtained from coconut. The coir obtained from the husk is used for making mats and carpets. A large number of people work in the coir industry.

Almost the entire population of Kerala knows how to read and write. The main language is **Malayalam**. The men wear **lungi** (called **mundu**) and **shirt**. The women wear **mundu** and **blouse**. **Onam** is an important festival of Kerala. Boat races, in which long boats called **snake boats** take part, are held during Onam. The races are a great tourist attraction.

Kathakali is the traditional dance form of Kerala.

Kerala has a number of beautiful beaches, the most famous being the **Kovalam Beach**. The backwaters of Kerala, the wildlife sanctuary at Periyar and the famous temples are some other tourist attractions.

Lakshadweep Islands

The capital of this Union Territory is **Kavaratti**. Most people here speak Malayalam. The beautiful islands and its beaches attract many tourists.



Collecting Sap from Rubber Trees



Making Ropes of Coir



Boat Race at Onam



Lakshadweep Islands

LIFE IN THE COASTAL REGIONS

The Eastern Coastal Plains pass through the states of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. You have already read about some of these

states. You also know that fishing is an important occupation of the people living in coastal areas. This is true for the Western Coastal Plains also.

Odisha

As we move along the coast towards the south from West Bengal, we come to Odisha. Its capital is **Bhubaneswar**. The delta formed by the Mahanadi River is very fertile. Handloom sarees of Odisha, jewellery and decorative items made of silver are very popular. Lots of people work in the mining industry.



Temple at Konark

Odia is the main language spoken here. **Odissi** is a popular dance form. Puri and Cuttack are other important cities. Lots of people turn up to see the **Rath Yatra** of Puri. The temples at Bhubaneswar, Puri and Konark, and the **Chilka Lake** with its bird sanctuary, are the other tourist attractions.

Andhra Pradesh

You have already read about Andhra Pradesh and its people. The deltas of the Krishna and Godavari Rivers, near the coast, are fertile areas.

Vishakhapatnam, a city on the coast, is a major port and shipbuilding centre. It also has an oil refinery and an iron and steel plant.

Tamil Nadu

You have already read about the state of Tamil Nadu and its people. **Chennai**, the capital of Tamil Nadu, lies on the Coromandel Coast. It is an important port.

The **Marina Beach** in the city is the longest beach in the country. The silk sarees from **Kanchipuram**, a city near Chennai, are very famous. The delta formed by the Kaveri River is very fertile. It is called the **rice bowl** of Tamil Nadu.



The Vivekanand Rock Memorial

Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu is the southernmost tip of the Indian mainland. The **Vivekanand Rock Memorial** has been built on a small island near the coast called **Vivekanand Rock**.



Puducherry

As we go south from Chennai, along the coast, we come to the Union Territory of **Puducherry**. It is famous for the **Aurobindo Ashram**. At one time, it was ruled by the French. The people here speak mainly **Tamil**. Some of them also speak **French**.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

The capital of this group of almost 293 islands in the Bay of Bengal is **Port Blair**. Only a few of the islands are **inhabited**. Most of these people live in the forests in groups or **tribes**. They are known as **tribals**.

The **Cellular Jail** at Port Blair was once used to imprison Indian freedom fighters during the Independence struggle by the British in India. It is now a national monument.



Aurobindo Ashram



Cellular Jail, Port Blair

Try IT!

MY DICTIONARY

inhabited : to live in a place.

HD

Problem Solving

Name the following places:

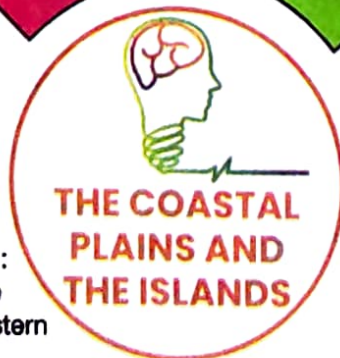
1. The longest beach in India
2. The famous ashram of Puducherry
3. The jail in Port Blair which is now a national monument

.....

.....

.....

MIND MAP



• The Western Coastal Plain : This plain lies between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats

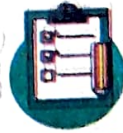
• The Eastern Coastal Plain : This plain lies between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats

• The Andaman and Nicobar Islands : These Islands are situated on top of a submerged mountain range

• Lakshadweep Islands : These islands are known as coral islands because they are made up of the hard deposits of body coverings of corals

• Life in the Eastern-Western Coastal Regions : Being near the sea, number of people depend on fishing to earn their livelihood

EXERCISE



(MCQs)

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Many Indian freedom fighters were jailed in the:

(a) Pratapgarh Fort



(b) Meerut Jail

(c) Cellular Jail



(d) None of these



2. Most people of Gujarat are:

(a) traders and farmers



(b) coal miners

(c) weavers



(d) None of these



3. The largest seaport of India and an important industrial centre is:

(a) Kolkata



(b) Mumbai

(c) Kochi



(d) None of these



II. Fill the gaps.

1. The coastline along the state of Maharashtra is known as the Coast.
2. The Coast lies along the state of Kerala.
3. The southern part of the Eastern Coastal Plain is the Coast.
4. The Islands are in the Arabian Sea.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. The Malabar Coast is a part of the Eastern Coastal Plain.
2. Chennai is an important port on the Eastern Coastal Plain.
3. An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are also known as coral islands.



IV. Answer the following questions:

1. Why are the lighthouses made along the Konkan Coast?
2. What are lagoons? How are they formed?
3. Why are so many tourists attracted to Goa?
4. How do people of Lakshadweep Islands earn their living?
5. What events and places would you like to see when you visit Odisha?



THINK SMART



Problem Solving

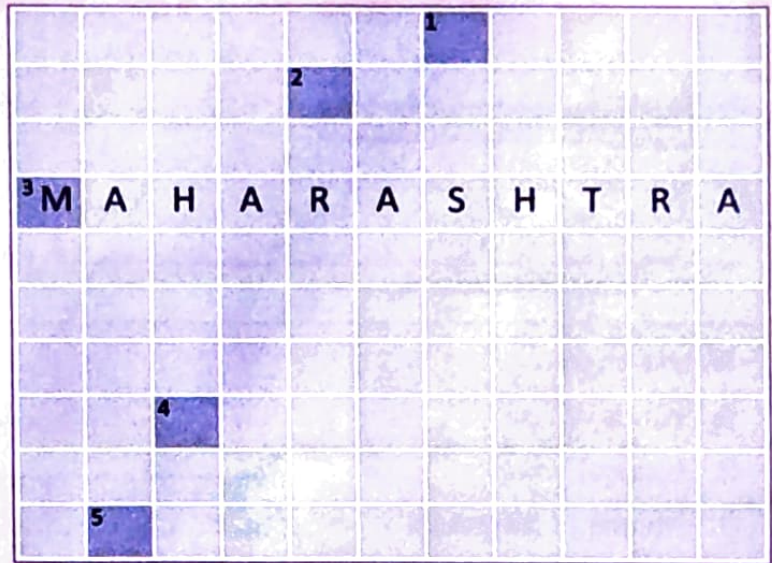
I. Read the clues and name the state:

Clue (↓):

1. Puri, Chilka Lake
2. Teak forests, spices, Mangalore

Clue (→):

2. Malayalam, Onam
3. Mumbai High
4. Fort Aguada, Panaji
5. Kandla, Ras-Garba



FUN ACTIVITY



Experiential Learning

II. Due to regular visits from tourists and locals alike, most beaches tend to become polluted because visitors litter all over the place. Create banners and start campaign to educate people about the importance of keeping our beaches clean.



PROJECT



Information



III. Highlight three important features of the states that lie in the western coastal region.

	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Kerala	Goa
1.	Anand dairy			
2.	Garba dance			
3.	Gir forests			

Collect the pictures of important historical monuments found in the states which lie on the eastern coastal plain and paste them in your scrapbook.

Out of the Box !



Critical Thinking



- Coconut is very important for the people of Kerala. Why?
- How is it that many people in Puducherry know French?



7. SOIL AND WATER

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ☉ India is rich in natural resources.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ☉ Soil
- ☉ Water

GET GOING

Name three.

1. Kinds of soil
2. Uses of water
3. Means of irrigation
4. Uses of dams
5. River projects in India

India is a big country. Crores of people live in it. We get our daily needs from various natural resources of our country. **Resources** are such basic things that can be used in many ways. Soil, water, forests, minerals and livestock are **natural resources**.

All natural resources are either exhaustible (non-renewable) or inexhaustible (renewable). Some resources like metals are available in limited quantities and can be exhausted whereas some natural resources like air, solar energy do not get exhausted.

Our country is very rich in natural resources. We use soil to grow cotton, cereals, vegetables and fruits in fields and gardens. We use water for irrigation, drinking, cooking, washing, etc.

We should use the resources wisely. We should not pollute soil and water. Our development depends upon using the resources wisely.

SOIL

Soil is the base of our life. It is very important natural resource. We grow cereals, cotton and trees in it for our food, clothes and timber. These are our basic needs.



Formation of Soil

The crust of the earth is made up of rocks. The heat and cold gradually break up the upper layers of rocks. The rocks gradually break up into stones, gravels, sand and clay. Particles of clay are the smallest (fine).

Soil forms the top layer of the earth's surface. More or less amounts of sand and clay mix up to form the soil of a place. It is generally soft and contains moisture. Rainfall and wind spread soil over wide areas. At some places, the soil is deep and at others shallow. All this is a very slow process. It takes thousands of years for a layer of soil to be formed.

Kinds of Soil

Soils vary from place to place. There are many kinds of soil. The most important are the following :

Alluvial Soil : It is of grey colour. This soil is made up of the silt deposited by the rivers. The rivers flowing from the mountains carry large amount of soil (sand and clay) with them. The soil of the Northern Plains is alluvial. Such soil is also found in the coastal plains. Alluvial soil is very fertile for growing wheat, maize, sugarcane, tobacco, rice, jute, pulses and oilseeds.

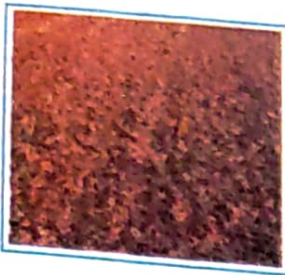
Desert or Sandy Soil : The soil in the western desert region is generally sandy. It is not fine. This soil is very fertile. Millets (*jowar* and *bajra*) are grown in it. But when irrigated well, it gives food crops of wheat, gram and cotton.

Black Soil : The soil in the north-western part of the Deccan Plateau is black. It is formed by the slow breaking of lava rocks. Soil made from these rocks is very good for raising cotton and sugarcane.

Red Soil : Except the north-western part, the other parts of the Deccan Plateau have red soil. In some parts, red soil is made of a rock called **laterite**. This soil is red because of its iron content. Red soil is useful for growing millets, groundnuts, etc.

Coarse Soil : The soil in the hills is very coarse. It contains gravels and pieces of stones. It is good for orchards where fruit trees are grown.

We have a large variety of soils. So, we grow all kinds of crops in our country. Where soils are less fertile, we use manure formed by decaying of plants and cowdung. Now fertilisers made from minerals are also added to the soil to increase production.



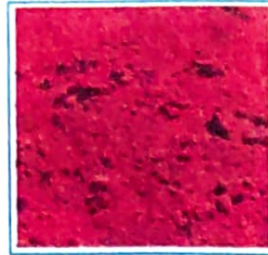
Alluvial Soil



Desert or Sandy Soil



Black Soil



Red Soil



Coarse Soil

Soil Conservation

Soil is only a layer on the land surface. Top layer of the soil is more fertile. Rain water and strong winds carry away top soil. This is called **soil erosion**. It reduces fertility of our fields.

To check soil erosion means to **conserve** our soil, we should make small **bandhas** around the fields. The roots of the grasses, shrubs and trees bind the soil together. Now it is not so easy for water and wind to carry it away. So, we should plant more and more trees, shrubs and grasses on our soil.



Earthworms help the soil. They convert dead leaves and plant remains into a rich natural fertiliser. By burrowing into the soil, they make it loose, thus allowing air to enter the soil. This makes the soil more fertile.

Try IT!

Make a list of the crops grown in given soils.

HD

Problem Solving

Soils	Crops
Alluvial
Sandy
Black
Red
Coarse

WATER

Water is essential for life. We cannot live without water. We cannot produce anything from soil without water. We use water for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing and cleaning. We irrigate our crops in the fields with water.

MY DICTIONARY

conserve : keep and protect from where waste, loss or damages.



Water for Irrigation

The best means of irrigation is rains. But rains are not certain. It rains only a few months in a year. Other main sources of water for irrigating farms are wells, tube-wells, tanks and canals.

Wells and Tubewells : Wells are really huge holes in the ground. *Rahats* (Persian wheels) are used to draw water from wells. These open wells are not enough for our growing needs. We now dig wells by drilling very deep, narrow holes in the ground. A tube is drilled into it. Water is lifted up by electric or diesel engines. Such wells are called tubewells.



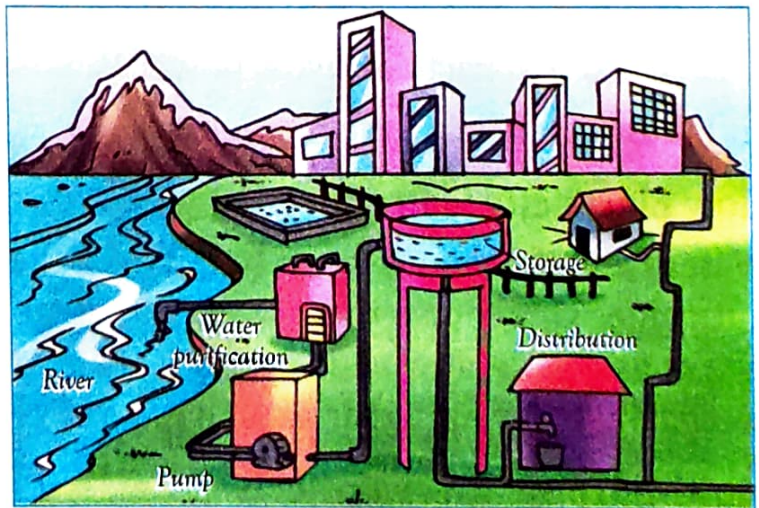
A Tubewell

Tanks or Ponds : Boring of tubewells in rocky land is not possible. Tanks store rain water. This water is used in dry season.

Canals : Canals are small rivers made by men. Canals are dug to divert a part of river water to distant farms.

Water for Domestic Purposes

People in villages get water from rivers, ponds and wells. The villagers also bathe and wash their clothes in the ponds and rivers. Even they bathe their animals in the same ponds and rivers. The water of the wells is good. But they are open. People bathe and wash near them. This makes their water dirty. Dirty water has germs. Germs make people sick.



City Water Supply System

Hand pumps are also used to pull underground water. In the cities, water is available in houses through taps. Water is filtered and chlorinated before supply to make it germ-free.



Groundwater is a precious renewable natural resource. It gets renewed by rainfall. What would happen if we use up groundwater faster than rainwater can add to it?

Dams

Plateau rivers become dry after rains. Water in overflowing Himalayan rivers also reduce after rainy season.

To get regular supply of water for canals, dams are built across the rivers.



A Dam

Dam is a barrier built to keep back water and raise its level. The barrier or walls of the dam are made of concrete and steel. In the concrete barrier are many number of iron gates called **sluice gates**. They can be opened and closed to control supply of water. Dams are man-made lakes. From them water is taken to distant farms through canals.

Uses of Dams

- (i) Dams control floods in rivers.
- (ii) Dams give a regular supply of water for irrigation and drinking.
- (iii) Dams help in producing electricity. This type of electricity is called **hydro-electricity** or **hydel power**.
- (iv) Dams also help in fish breeding.

How Electricity is Produced?

Water from the dam is made to fall from the required height on the blades of a turbine. This forces the blades to turn at high speed. The moving turbine works as a generator which produces electricity. Wires are used to carry the electricity to farms, factories, villages and cities.

Multi-purpose River Projects

The dams on rivers have many uses. Thus, they serve many purposes. Therefore, they are called **multi-purpose river projects**. Some important multi-purpose river projects are given ahead:

Bhakra dam is one of the highest dams in the world. It is 226 metres high. It is built across the Satluj river in Himachal Pradesh. The water it retains forms a big lake called the 'Govind Sagar Lake'. It is the biggest man-made lake in the world.



Multi-purpose River Projects	River	State
1. Bhakra-Nangal Project	Satluj	Himachal Pradesh
2. Rihand Valley Project	Rihand	Uttar Pradesh
3. Damodar Valley Project	Damodar	Jharkhand
4. Kosi Project	Kosi	Bihar
5. Hirakud Project	Mahanadi	Odisha
6. Tungabhadra Project	Tungabhadra	Karnataka
7. Chambal Valley Project (Gandhi Sagar Dam)	Chambal	Madhya Pradesh
8. Nagarjuna Sagar Project	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

Try IT!

CC

Integrated with English

Rearrange the following words to make a sentence about the need of conservation of water.

without, life, is, because, water, life, water, impossible, save

MIND MAP



- Soil is the base of our life
- Soils vary from place to place
- To conserve our soil, we should make small bandhas around the fields

- Water is essential for our life
- We use water for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, cleaning etc
- To get regular supply of water for canals, dams are built across the rivers



EXERCISE



(MCQs)

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Alluvial soil is made up of:

(a) silt



(b) lava rocks

(c) mud

(d) black pebbles



2. The alluvial soil is found in:

(a) Northern Plains



(b) Deccan Plateau

(c) Sandy desert

(d) None of these



3. Soil carried away by rainwater and wind leads to:

(a) soil erosion



(b) soil formation

(c) flood

(d) soil conservation



4. The Hirakud Dam is built on the river:

(a) Krishna



(b) Mahanadi

(c) Kaveri

(d) Yamuna



II. Fill the gaps.

1. Soil forms the layer of the earth's surface.

2. Black soil is found in the part of the Deccan Plateau.

3. Soil is conserved through making and planting

4. Tube-wells are very holes in the ground.

5. Dams control and produce

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. Our country is very rich in natural resources.

2. The soil in the hills is very coarse.

3. We do not need to irrigate the crops.

4. Dams help in fish breeding.

5. Hirakud dam is the highest dam in the world.



IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the importance of soil? How is soil formed?
2. What makes the soil fertile?
3. What causes soil erosion? List some ways to prevent soil erosion.
4. What are the sources of water for irrigation?
5. How is electricity produced by a dam?



Skills Enrichment Zone

THINK SMART



CC

Integrated with Mathematics

- I. You should drink 30 mL of water for every kilogram of your body weight. So, if you weigh 40 kg, you should drink 1200 mL of water every day.

Thus, your weight \times 40 mL = daily requirement of water in mL.

Use a weighing machine to take weight of each of your family members and find out how much water each of them should drink daily.

FUN ACTIVITY



Experiential Learning

- II. Visit a dam with your teacher. Note its length, width and height.

PROJECT



Creativity



- III. Make a beautiful project on the multi-purpose river projects of India showing various uses of water.

Out of the Box !



Critical Thinking



Why are some of the largest textile companies of India are located in Gujarat and Maharashtra?



8. OUR FOREST WEALTH

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ The forests are our very important natural resources.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Uses of Forests
- ⊙ Types of Forests
- ⊙ Conservation of Forests
- ⊙ Wild Life

GET GOING

Look around your classroom. How many of things you can see that are made of wood? Make a list of these things. Imagine the trees that were once living and were cut to made things. Imagine how your table, for example, must have felt as a tree in the forest and how it feels now as a part of your classroom. Write a few lines about it.

The large areas where trees grow very close to one another are called **forests**. The forests cover about 22 per cent of the total area of our country. This is not enough. The forests are spread over the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, North-Eastern Hills, the Sunderban, the Tarai and the Highlands of Central India.

USES OF FORESTS

Forests are very useful for us. We get a number of things from forests for our daily use and industries. Some of them are timber, fuelwood, pulp, resin, honey, lac, gum, cane, grasses and medicinal herbs. Timber is used for building houses and making of furniture, tools and agricultural implements. Pulp from soft wood is used for making paper.

There are many other uses of forests. They cause rainfall. They check soil erosion. They control floods. Forests freshen up the air (trees give oxygen). They make the climate cool and pleasant. Forests are the home of many **wonderful** animals and birds. They attract tourists from far and near.

Thought Shot

How does vegetation around us improve the quality of our life?

HD

Curiosity

MY DICTIONARY

wonderful : extremely good.



74

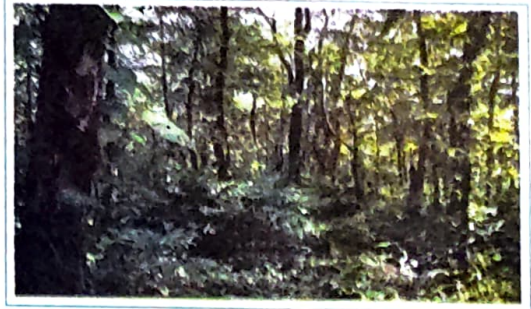
Social Studies-4



TYPES OF FORESTS

We have a variety of forests. The chief type of forests are the following :

1. **Evergreen Forests or Tropical Rainforests** : Evergreen forests remain green all around the year. They are found in the hot and rainy (more than 200 cm) parts particularly in the hills of Western Ghats and north-east India. The trees in these forests are very high. They are about 50 to 60 metres tall. The trees grow so close together that even the rays of sun barely pass through them. Their wood is very hard. For example : Rosewood, Mahogany and Ebony.



Evergreen Forests

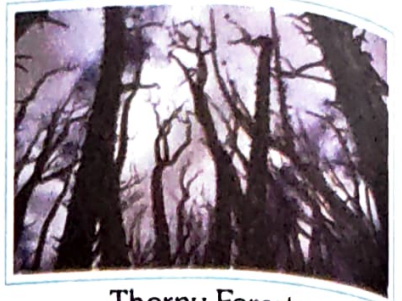
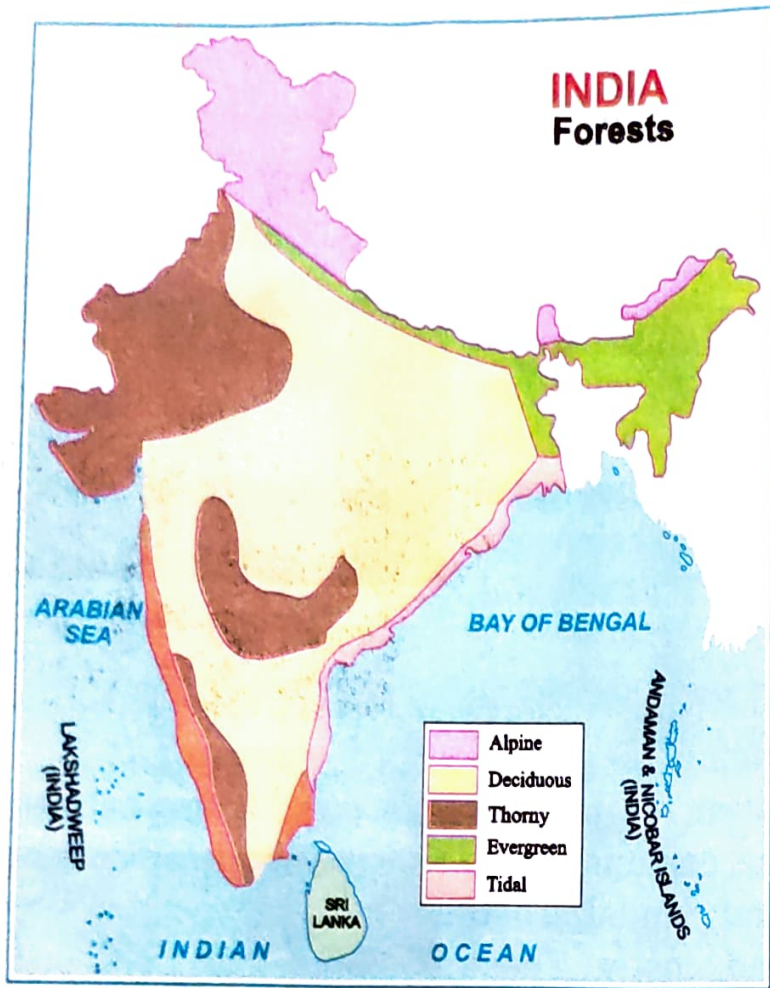
2. **Deciduous or Monsoon Type Forests** : In these forests, trees shed their leaves towards the beginning of summer. Such trees are found in monsoon areas (100 to 200 cm rain). So, these forests are also known as Monsoon type forests. The common trees are Teak, Sal, Shisham and Sandal. Their timber is very useful and costly. These forests are mostly found in the wetter parts of the Southern Plateau and also along the foothills of the Himalayas. In our country, they cover more area than the evergreen forests.



Deciduous Forests

3. **Thorny Shrubs or Dry Forests** : Rainfall is scanty in desert areas. So, only thorny shrubs grow there. These are found mainly in the north-western part of the Indian Desert. Babul and Kikar are the common trees.
4. **Tidal Forests or Mangrove Forests** : These forests are found near the sea in the large deltas of the rivers. The trees on the deltas have the roots covered by salt water at high tide. In the delta of Ganga, these forests are called the **Sunderban** because of Sundari trees. The wood of these trees is used to make boats.
5. **Mountain or Alpine Forests** : These forests are found in Himalayas above 1500 metre height. They are spread over large areas. Trees found here are very tall.





Thorny Forests



Sundarbans



Coniferous Forests

So, these forests are also called **coniferous forests**. The trees of these forests have soft wood. The common trees are Chir and Deodar. Their wood is used as timber, furniture and packing. The pulp of these trees is used to make paper.

Try IT!

EL

Experiential Learning

You are a sparrow in a forest that is being cut by people for timber, the tree that you live on is going to be chopped down. You are meeting other sparrows and animals that live in the forest to think of ways in which you can stop the cutting down of trees.

15



Get together with your classmates. Play and act the role of different animals where each one tries to think of a way to stop the cutting down of trees.

CONSERVATION OF FORESTS

The forest area of a country should be atleast 33 per cent of its total area. But careless cutting down of trees has reduced our forest area to 22 per cent.

Growing population and poverty are the main cause for cutting down the trees. People always need timber and other forest products. It is therefore necessary to plant new trees on a large scale. Now, there are social movements to increase and preserve forests. On the days of **Vanamahotsava** large number of trees are planted. **Social forestry** movement encourages every citizen to plant trees. '**For every child a tree**' is another programme. In it, every child is required to plant and look after a tree.

In the 1970s, an organised resistance to the destruction of forests spread throughout India and came to be known as the **Chipko Movement**. The name of the movement comes from the word 'embrace', as the villagers hugged the trees and prevented the contractors from felling them.



Chipko Movement

Thought Shot

21st
CS

Critical Thinking



It is believed that ideally one-third or about 33 per cent of the total land of a country should be covered with forests. However only 22 per cent of the total land in India is covered by forests. What are the causes of deforestation?

WILDLIFE

Wild animals are part and parcel of the Indian forests. Elephant, rhino, tiger and deer are found in the forests of north-east hills. The deciduous forests give shelter to the tigers, leopards, bears, wild buffaloes and boars. The Gir Forests in Gujarat are famous for lions. The Sunderban is the home of famous Bengal Tiger. Crocodiles and tortoises are found in many Indian rivers. Besides a large variety of fish, birds and reptiles such as snakes, pythons and cobras are found all over India.

Efforts to Preserve Wildlife

Our country is rich in wildlife. Many foreign tourists visit our country only to see its wonderful wildlife. To preserve this valuable gift of nature wildlife of certain forests is protected by the Indian government. No one is allowed to hunt animals and birds living there. These protected forests are called

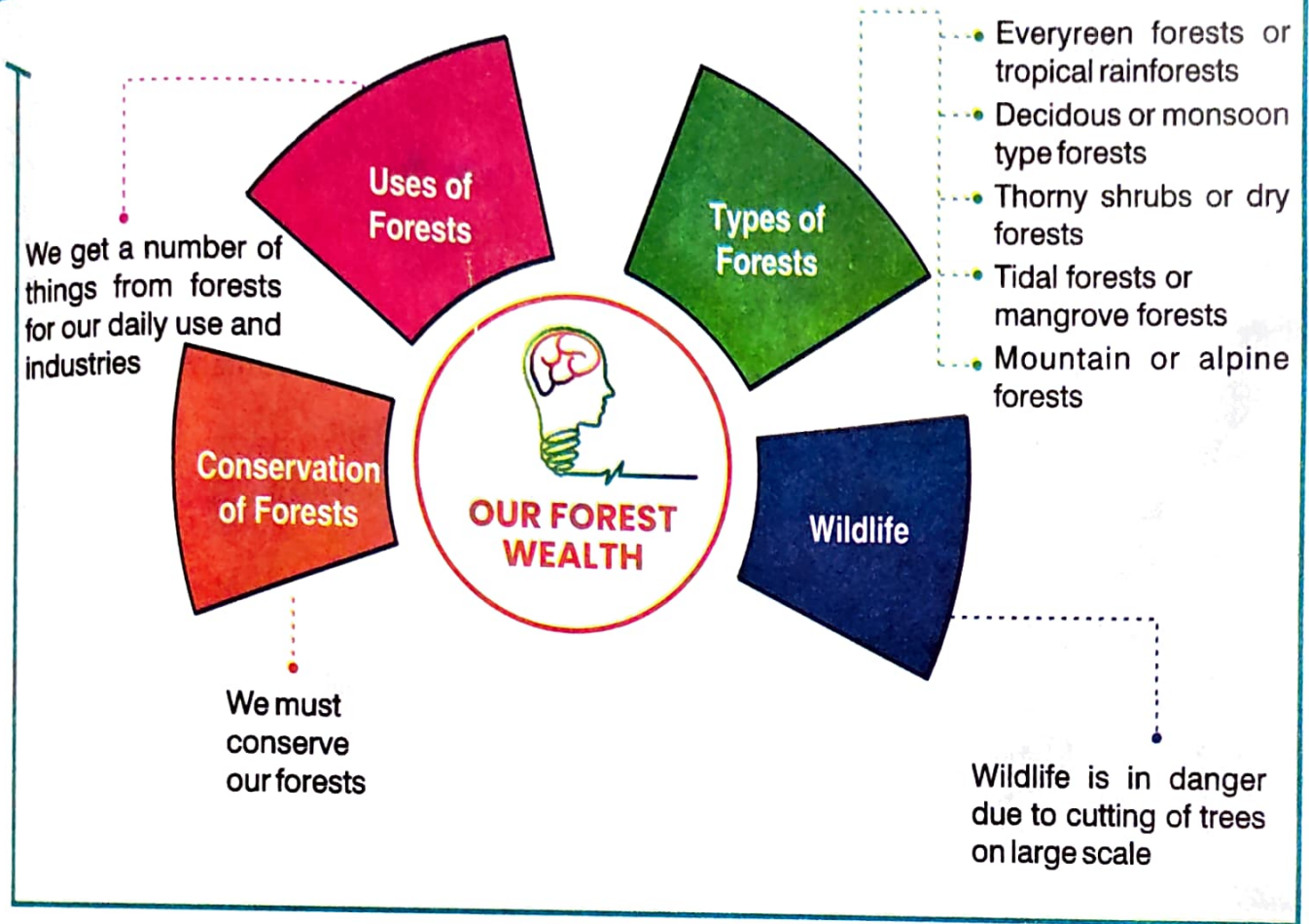
Try IT!

Do you know that the peacock is our national bird and the tiger is our national animal. They both are protected. No one is allowed to hunt them. Now, sketch a peacock and a tiger.

IE

Indian Ethos

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. What are evergreen forests also known as?

(a) tidal forests



(b) babul forests



(c) tropical rainforests



(d) mountain forests



2. The Gir Forest is in:

(a) Uttarakhand

(c) Himachal Pradesh



(b) Gujarat

(d) Rajasthan

3. The Sunderban in West Bengal is the home of:

(a) One-horned rhino

(c) Deer



(b) Tiger

(d) Lion

4. Corbett Park is situated in :

(a) Assam

(c) Uttarakhand



(b) Gujarat

(d) Rajasthan

II. Fill the gaps.

1. Forests up the air.
2. are mostly found in the wetter parts of the Southern Plateau.
3. Social Forestry Movement encourages every citizen to plant
4. Many foreign tourists visit our country only to see its wonderful
5. We must our forests.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. We get a number of things from forests for our daily use.
2. Rainfall is heavy in desert areas.
3. On the day of Vanamahotsava, large number of trees are cut down.
4. Protected forests are called wildlife sanctuaries.
5. Periyar is situated in Kerala.

IV. Answer the following questions.

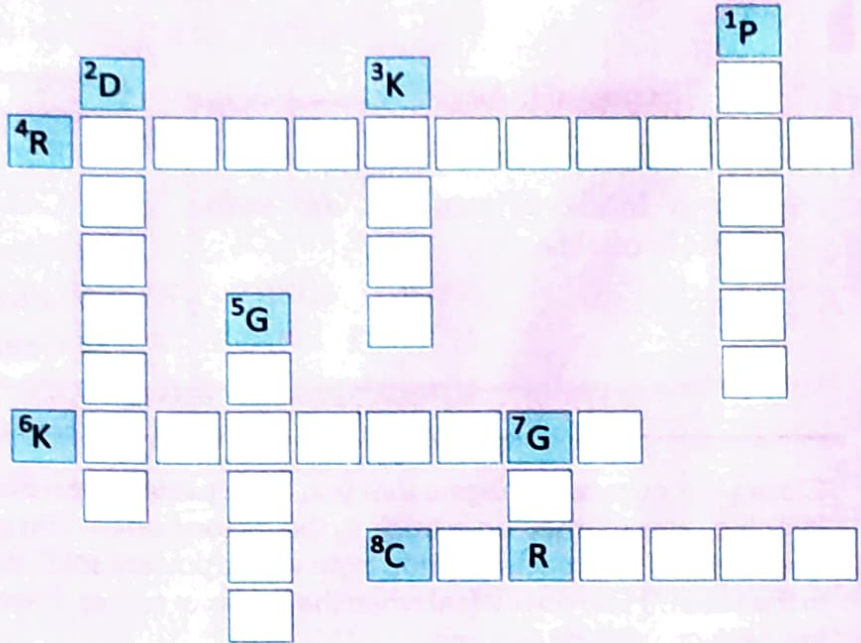
1. What does forest give us?
2. What is the difference between evergreen forests and deciduous forests?
3. What is Sunderban famous for?
4. Why should we plant new trees in a big way?
5. What is a wildlife sanctuary?

THINK SMART



I. Complete the names of eight national parks and sanctuaries. The places where they are located will serve as clues.

1. Kerala
2. Jammu & Kashmir
3. Madhya Pradesh
4. Rajasthan
5. Tamil Nadu
6. Assam
7. Gujarat
8. Uttarakhand



21st CS

Critical Thinking



FUN ACTIVITY



II. Enact a play on Chipko Movement. Let maximum number of students participate in it.

EL

Experiential Learning

MAP WORK



III. Do the following activities :

- Prepare a list of forest products you use at home and school.
- Make a list of the kinds of trees grown around the area where you live.
- Adopt some trees and take good care of them.

HD

Observation

PROJECT



IV. Make a project on endangered and extinct species of animals.

21st CS

Information



Out of the Box !



HD

Curiosity

Why is the neem tree considered to be very valuable in our country?





9. OUR MINERAL RESOURCES

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ Minerals are precious gift of nature.
- ⊙ Things made of minerals are very useful in our life.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Iron
- ⊙ Coal
- ⊙ Mineral Oil (Petroleum)
- ⊙ Other Minerals
- ⊙ Conservation of Minerals

GET GOING

Close your eyes and imagine that you are a piece of iron that has been mined in Jharkhand. Imagine your journey on a truck to the factory where you are melted and later made into a nail. How do you reach the shop from where you are sold? Who buys you? Where are you put in the room? How does it feel when the hammer comes down? What are you used for? Write a few lines on your life as a nail.



We use many items made of iron. We also use petrol, diesel, kerosene, cooking gas and coal. All these things are made up of materials dug out from the crust of the earth. Materials dug out from the crust of the earth are called **minerals**.

The land or rocks are dug deep. Big holes are made to take out the minerals. These are called **mines**. Some minerals are also found deep under the sea. A few minerals are also found on the surface of the earth.



The hardness of a mineral is usually stated in terms of the Mohs scale. The scale rank ten minerals in terms of hardness from the softest talc to the hardest diamond.

Minerals are a precious gift of nature. Minerals may be metallic or non-metallic. Metals such as iron, copper, gold and silver are extracted from **ores** (metallic minerals) which are dug out of mines. Coal, petroleum, limestone and **precious** stones, etc., are useful non-metallic minerals. Coal and petroleum are used as fuel. They are also called **mineral fuels**. Things made of minerals are very useful in our life. India is rich in minerals. Some of the important minerals are given ahead :

MY DICTIONARY

precious : of great value.



IRON

Iron is the most used metal. Steel is made from it. The needle, knife, scissors, utensils, tools are made of iron and steel. Iron is used in making vehicles, machines, houses, factories, coaches, railway engines, bridges and dams.

Pure iron is not found in nature. It is mixed with the soil, sand, rocks and other impurities. This mixture is called **iron ore**.

Iron ore is found in large quantities in Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Iron is changed to steel to make it more strong, hard and prevent it from rust. Big iron and steel plants are located at Bokaro, Bhilai, Raurkela and Jamshedpur.



A Bridge



Iron is the backbone of heavy industries.

COAL

Main use of coal is in iron and steel plants. Our big iron and steel plants are located where iron and coal both are mined nearby. Coal is also used in Thermal Power Houses. Coal is burnt to produce steam from water. Steam rotates the turbine which starts the electricity generator. Coal is used for cooking in houses. There are coal mines in Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.



A Coal Mine

MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)

Mineral oil is pumped out from underground through deep oil-wells. The vast area where wells are dug are called **oil fields**. Our oil fields are in Assam and Gujarat. One very big oil field is near Mumbai also. It is called **Bombay High**. Crude oil is refined and made into petrol, kerosene, diesel etc., in oil refineries. We have such big refineries at Vadodara, Kochi, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Mathura, Barauni, Haldia and Guwahati.



Mineral oil is refined to get petrol, diesel, kerosene, cooking gas, grease, wax, etc. Petrol is used for running scooters, cars and other motor vehicles. It is also used for flying aeroplanes. Diesel is used for running heavy vehicles like buses, trucks, jeeps and trains. Kerosene and gas are used for cooking and light. Mineral oil is called 'Black Gold' because of its importance.



In some oil fields, natural gas is found along with mineral oil. Natural gas is also used as fuel called CNG.

Thought Shot

HD

Curiosity

Why are coal and petroleum called precious resources?

OTHER MINERALS

Besides iron, coal and mineral oil, India is rich in many other minerals. Mica, manganese, bauxite, copper, limestone, etc., are some other important minerals. India also has mines of precious metals gold and silver. Most of our gold comes from the Kolar gold fields in Karnataka. Mica is used in electrical goods, glass and paints. India is the largest producer of mica in the world. Most of this mica is produced in Hazaribagh (in Jharkhand), Gaya and Munger in Bihar. Manganese is used to make steel, batteries, etc. Odisha is the leading manganese-producing state. Aluminium is made from bauxite. Aluminium is used in making aeroplanes and electric wire. Electric wires, utensils and coins are made from copper. Copper is extracted from Khetri (Rajasthan). Slaked lime and cement are made from limestone. Marble is a kind of lime-stone used for carving. Graphite and Diamond are forms of carbon. Pencil lead is made of graphite. Diamond is used as gem, in golden rings and necklaces.



Copper is a very soft metal. It was probably the first metal to be used by human beings.

Try IT!

HD

Observation

Look around you. How many things made out of metal can you see? Make a list of it. Look at the door nails, handles, bolts, light holders, curtain rods and so on. Are they all made of minerals?



CONSERVATION OF MINERALS

The mineral resources on the earth are limited. Mineral fuels, such as coal, petroleum and natural gas take millions of years to form. We are using these resources too fast. If we continue to do so, the petroleum deposits in the world will finish in less than 100 years. Coal deposits will probably last us for about 250 years.

Resources that are gone forever, once used, are known as **exhaustible resources**. Our mineral resources are exhaustible. Therefore, there is need today to conserve them. We should use them carefully and not waste them. Also, there is need to use more and more of the **inexhaustible sources** of energy, such as the sun, wind and running water.

Scientists are developing devices that make direct use of solar energy as an alternative source of energy.

Thought Shot

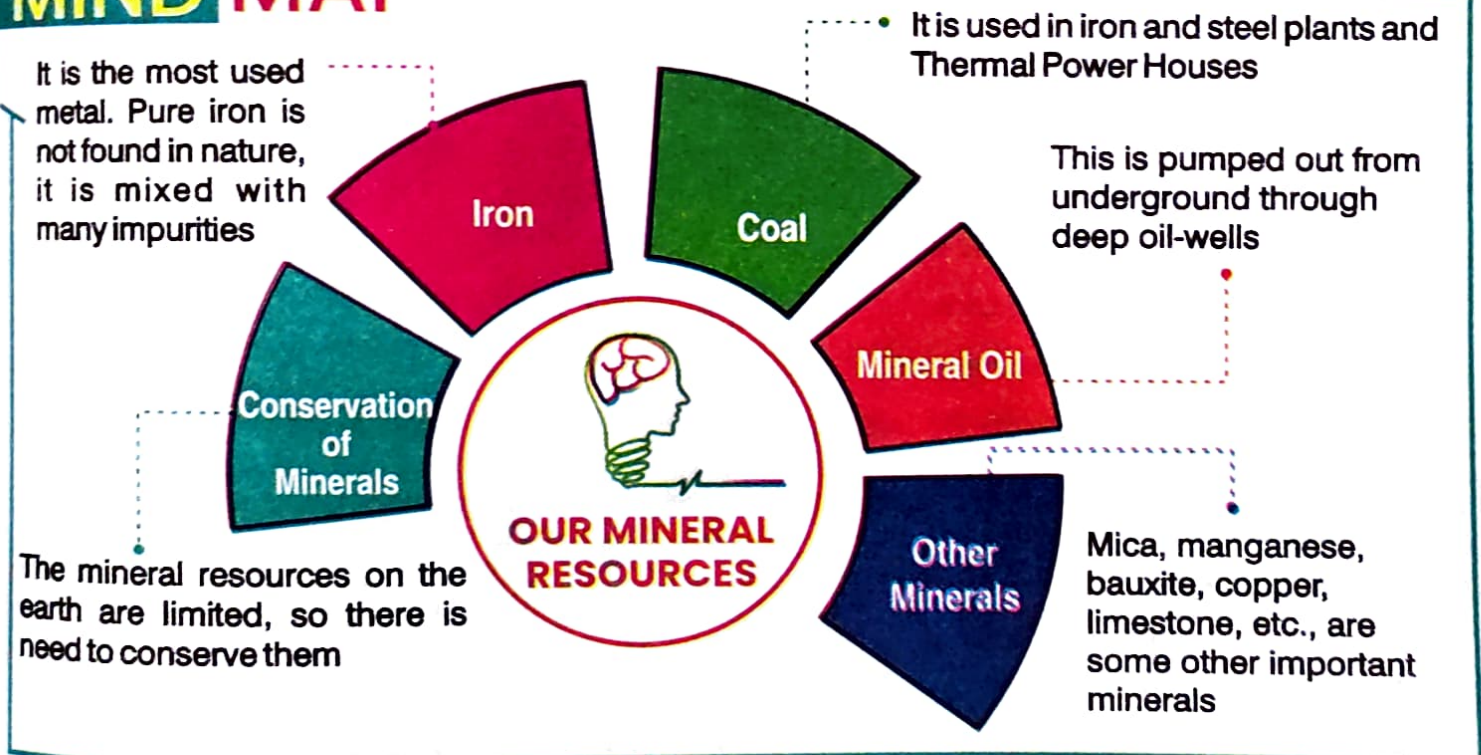
21st
CS

Critical Thinking



Think of a day without cooking gas, petrol and diesel. What kind of difficulties would you face? Think of ways in which you would manage without these resources.

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



(MCQs)

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Most used metal is:

- (a) gold (b) silver (c) iron (d) copper

2. Electricity is made by burning of coal in a:

- (a) dam (b) mine
(c) forest (d) thermal powerhouse

3. Scooter runs on:

- (a) kerosene (b) petrol
(c) diesel (d) water

4. is made from bauxite.

- (a) Manganese (b) Oil
(c) Gold (d) Aluminium

II. Fill the gaps.

1. Big holes are made to take out the
2. Iron is changed to to make it more strong.
3. Our are in Assam and Gujarat.
4. Most of the mica is produced in

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. We use many items made of iron.
2. Coal is used for driving cars.
3. Mineral oil is called white gold.
4. Aluminium is made from bauxite.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What are minerals?
2. How are minerals extracted?
3. What things are made of aluminium?
4. What are the uses of copper?
5. Why should we use our mineral resources wisely?

Skills Enrichment Zone

THINK SMART

I. Complete the columns.

 Information 

Mineral	Found in	Uses
1. Iron
2. Coal
3. Petroleum
4. Mica
5. Manganese

FUN ACTIVITY

 Experiential Learning

II. Have a class exhibition. Each student will bring one object made from a metal. Keep them all together on your teacher's table. The teacher will pick up the objects one by one and you guess which metal it is made of.

PROJECT

 Information 

III. On the basis of what you have studied in this chapter, write the colour, features, areas and uses of iron, bauxite, gold, copper and coal in the form of a table.

Out of the Box !

 Critical Thinking 

There is a need to use more and more of alternative sources of energy, such as the sun, wind and running water. Why?

10. OUR HUMAN RESOURCES

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ Human resources are best of all resources, because they can shape the other resources to benefit.
- ⊙ The population of India is growing very rapidly.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Rapid Growth of Population
- ⊙ Effect of the Growing Population
- ⊙ Better Human Resources

GET GOING

Interview a person less privileged than you. It may be your gardener, someone who helps you at home, an autorickshaw driver or your fruit-seller. Find out the problems she/he faces in her/his daily life. You may ask the following questions.

1. How many members are there in your family?
2. How many members are working?
3. Do your children go to school?
4. Do you have a house of your own?
5. Where do you go for medical treatment?

Soil, water, forests, wildlife, minerals and livestock are natural resources. But they are not useful by themselves. These are men who use them for their benefit. Being used by themselves, men are also **resources**. They are called **human resources**.

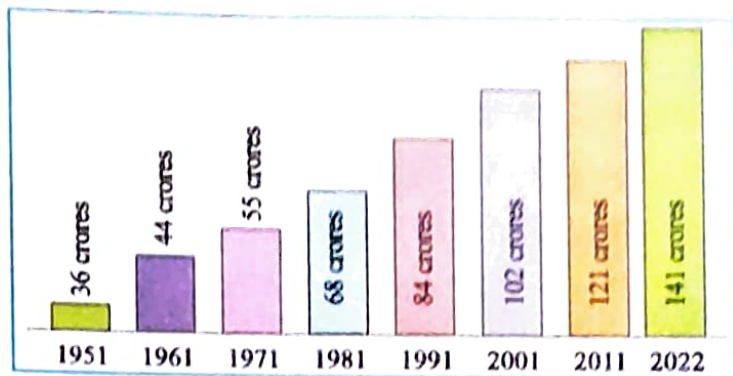


RAPID GROWTH OF POPULATION

We got independence in 1947. We adopted planning for the orderly socio-economic development. Our aim was to put the natural resources to maximum use and available to all. We achieved much progress with the help of human resources. Our agricultural produce has tripled due to better methods of farming, more irrigation and fertilisers. Large iron and steel plants and other factories have been set up to make many of the things we need. Now, we have many more schools, hospitals, roads, railway trains, aeroplanes and TV stations.



But, the benefit of this progress have not yet reached a large section of people. They are still poor. They could not get enough food, job and education. One of the reasons for this problem is that our population is growing very rapidly.



Rapid Growth of Population in India

Our country is very rich in human resources. More than one hundred thirty-seven crore people live in India. Present population is more than triple of what it was at the time of independence. India is the second most populous country in the world after China. The reason for this is that our population is growing very rapidly.

Thought Shot

21st
CS

Critical Thinking



Why do you think it is important for the children of a country to go to school?

EFFECT OF THE GROWING POPULATION

Rapidly growing population has created problem in every sphere. Whatever we produce or make is less than what we need. Many people are deprived of basic needs of life : safe drinking water, enough food, dispensaries, roads, light, etc. There is also shortage of jobs, houses, schools and hospitals. It is difficult for the government to provide essential facilities to all.



Scarcity of water due to population growth

Almost 69 per cent of Indians live in the villages. Most of the villages lack civil amenities and jobs. So, more and more villagers are moving to the cities in search of jobs. These people are called migrants. It has created serious problems. Population of cities is growing. People live in the bad to worst conditions of crowded houses. They lack safe drinking water, education and proper health care. As a result, even able people cannot become good workers.

MY DICTIONARY

amenities : facilities.



89

Social Studies - 4



Try IT!

Name three.

- 1. Problems of villages
- 2. Problems of cities
- 3. Essential facilities of life

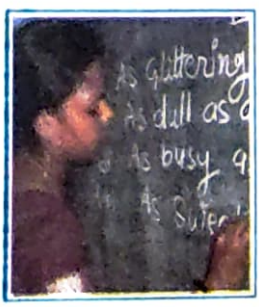
BETTER HUMAN RESOURCES

Human resources can be trained to become better only when they are not many more in number. Therefore, the growing population must be checked. More important than the number is the quality of humans. Every family should be a small family. People having small family should be rewarded.



Human Settlements

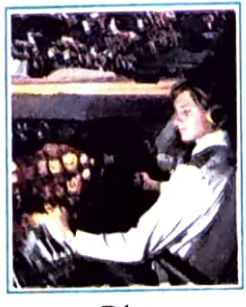
Besides many more plans, there is need to improve the living conditions of the people. They should be given education and training for health care, new skills, cooperation and morality.



Teacher



Nurse



Pilot



Police



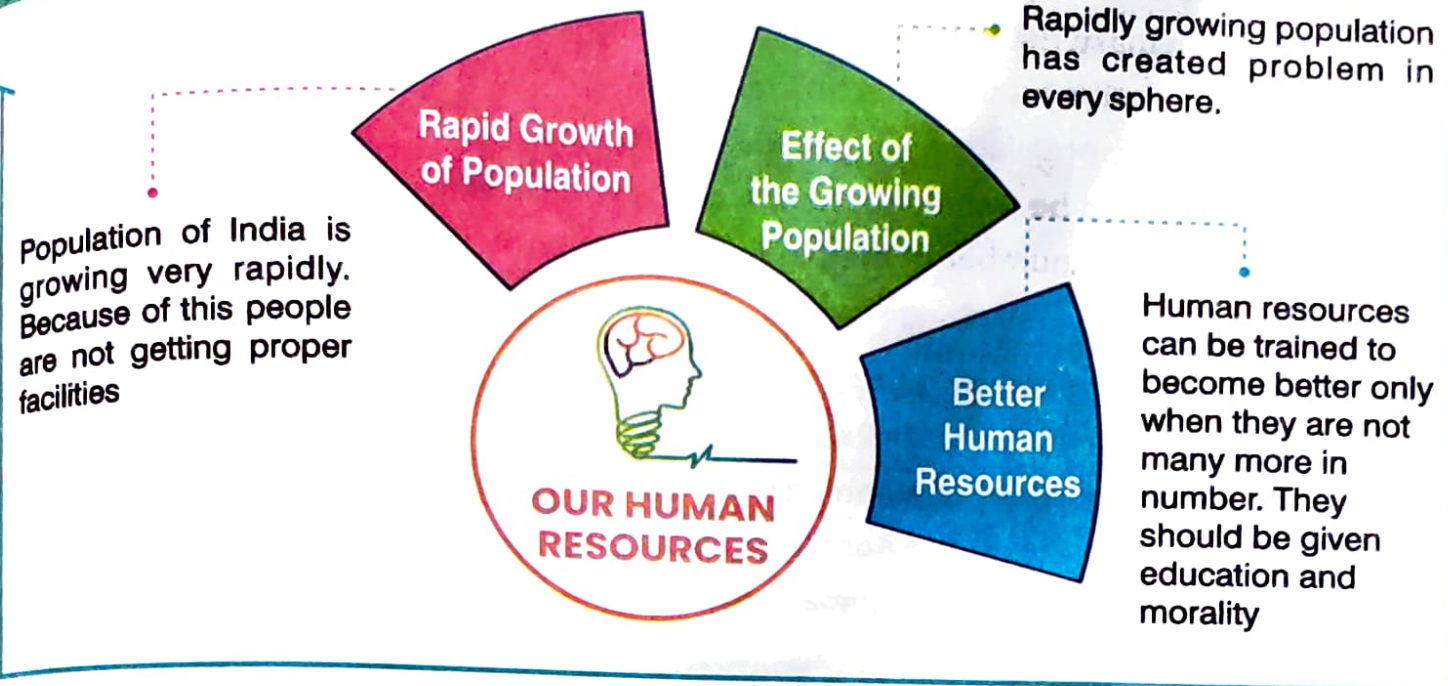
Doctor

These will inspire them for hard work for themselves and for their country. Only wise and skilled people will prove a useful human resource. In turn, it will make the best use of other resources.

Try IT!

Discuss how each of following skilled persons contributes to the progress of our country: A doctor, A teacher, An engineer.

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

- The most populous country in the world is:
 (a) China (b) India (c) Russia (d) America
- The most important resource of a country is:
 (a) minerals (b) people (c) soil (d) forests
- A large number of Indians are:
 (a) untidy (b) unemployed
 (c) uncertain (d) rich

II. Fill the gaps.

- Indian adopted planning for the orderly socio-economic
- The population of India has crossed
- Almost per cent of Indians live in the villages.
- Only wise and people will prove a useful human resource.



III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. Men can make the best use of natural resources.
2. Our population is increasing at a fast rate.
3. The growing population has not affected our life.
4. People should be trained for health care and new skills.
5. The larger the number of human beings, better the living conditions.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you mean by human resources?
2. Why are men the best of all resources?
3. What is the purpose of planning?
4. What happens when the population increases rapidly?
5. How can we improve the human resources?



Skills Enrichment Zone

PICTURE STUDY



21st CS

Social Skills (Sensitivity)



I. Hello friends, I am your earth, look at me that in which condition I am. Please take care of me otherwise I will not be able to satisfy your needs. Write the five ways by which you can save me.

15 min



1.
2.
3.
4.
5.



PROJECT



21st CS

Creativity



II. Make a chart showing the increase of population in India since independence.

Out of the Box !



21st CS

Critical Thinking



Why is the Indian Government encouraging people to have smaller families?



11. OUR AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

☉ Agriculture implies use of nature and human resources.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ☉ Agriculture
- ☉ Livestock

Can you answer the following questions in just a particular word?

1. What is the main occupation of the people in villages?
2. What is the term used for cultivating the land and growing crops?
3. Name the oldest population adopted by humans.

GET GOING

AGRICULTURE

We use soil for growing seeds, water for irrigation, minerals for fertiliser, humans and livestock for ploughing and harvesting, etc.

More than one hundred forty crore people live in our country. About seventy per cent of working population is engaged in agriculture. So, our country is called an **agricultural country**. Yet, for a long time, we grew food grains which were not enough for our needs. We had to import cereals from other countries. Later, we started using good quality seeds, good fertilisers, irrigation facilities, modern agricultural **implements** and progressive methods of farming. As a result, now, we produce more food grains than we need. We export food grains to other countries too.



Ploughing



Harvesting

Thought Shot

Imagine that you are a farmer's child in Uttar Pradesh. Describe a day in your life.

MY DICTIONARY

implements : tools.

21st
CS

Creativity



Major Crops

In our country, we produce a variety of crops. The most important are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, tea, coffee, spices, cotton and jute. India ranks first in the world in production of tea, sugarcane, ground-nut and mustard. It stands second in the production of rice and jute.

Rice is grown in the rainy season. It requires much water. Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam and the Coastal Plains produce rice in a big way.

Now Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh also produce rice in irrigated farms. The river deltas produce two to three crops of rice every year.

Millets (*jowar, bajra* and *ragi*) are also grown in the rainy season. They are mainly grown in peninsular India.

Wheat is another major cereal crop of our country. It is grown in winter. Wheat is grown in Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. **Pulses** and **oilseeds** are also grown in different parts of our country.

People generally eat the food grains which grow in their own region. Wheat is mainly eaten in the north and north-west of India. Rice is mainly eaten in the south and in the east.

A crop grown for selling, rather than used by the person who grows it, is called **cash crop**. The major cash crops cultivated in India are sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, jute, tea, coffee, tobacco and rubber. Cash crops not only provide raw materials for industries, but also on being exported, earn foreign exchange for the country.

Sugarcane is very important food crop. It is grown on well-drained fertile soil. It is used to produce sugar and *gur*. India is the world's largest producer of sugarcane. Uttar Pradesh ranks first in the production of sugarcane. The other sugarcane producers are Bihar, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.





Cotton



Jute



Tea



Coffee



Sugarcane

Tea needs hot rainy climate and sloping land. It is chiefly grown in Assam. Northern part of West Bengal and the Nilgiri Hills in Karnataka are the other major producers. We also produce **coffee** and **cocoa** in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Cocoa is used in making chocolates, coca cola, pepsi cola, etc. Malabar coastal area is the principal producer of **spices**—black pepper, cloves, cardamom, etc.

Cotton fibres are required for making clothes. It is grown mainly in the black soils of Gujarat and Maharashtra. It is also grown in Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh. **Jute** is also a fibre crop. It is used for making gunny bags, ropes, linen and carpets. It requires hot and rainy climate. West Bengal is the leading producer of jute in India.



In India, we have two main cropping seasons. **Rabi** crops such as wheat and pulses are sown in winter and harvested in the summer months. **Kharif** crops such as rice, maize, jute and cotton are sown in summer and harvested in winter.

Try It!

Divide the class into teams. Each team will make a chart on the various food crops grown and consumed in their area. You may collect pulses, millets, rice and wheat and put them in pouches. Stick the pouches on the chart and label them. Include information such as the type of climate and soil required for each food crop. Each team will display its chart and talk about it in the class.

AI

Art Integration

Green Revolution

Our government had made plans to improve agriculture. It is helping the farmers in many ways. It has built dams to give regular supply of water through canals. Block development officers and *gram-sewaks* (village workers) guide the farmers to use modern methods of farming. They help them to get loans to buy tractor and install tubewells. They provide them good seeds and fertilisers at low cost.



The government educates the farmer through *Krishi Darshan* programme on the television and *Kheti ki Baten* on the radio. Many agricultural colleges have been set up to train farmers in modern methods of agriculture. Thus, we are increasing our agricultural production every year. This increasing production of agriculture is called **Green Revolution**.

The Green Revolution is limited to some areas and people. Even now a large number of farmers are illiterate and poor. They cannot buy modern agricultural implements. Their fields are small and soil poor. Their agriculture mainly depends on the rain. Every year there are floods in one part of the country and drought in another.

The condition of our agriculture can be further improved by:

- (i) controlling floods,
- (ii) extending the irrigation facilities to the desert region,
- (iii) testing and improving the quality of soil.


LIVESTOCK

All the useful domestic animals are called **livestock**. They are our friends or helpers. The dog is perhaps the oldest of our friends. Animals such as dogs, horses, camels, bulls, cows, goats, sheep and buffaloes are part of our livestock. The man looks after them. In return, he gets milk, wool, service, leather, etc.

Cows, buffaloes, goats and sheeps provide us the milk. Milk is a **complete food**. It is tasty and **nourishing**. Child, young and old all like milk and milk products. From milk, we make curd, cheese, butter, butter-milk, *ghee* and several sweets. Milk helps children to grow and become healthy and strong.

Beasts of Burden

These animals are used to carry loads on their backs or to draw carts. Some such animals are **horses, oxen, donkeys, camels, elephants**, etc. Oxen are used for ploughing and irrigating the fields. They are of great use to our farmers. Bullock-carts are still used in the villages to carry farm produce to the nearby markets. You can see carts driven by horses in the towns also. You have already read that camel is called the '**Ship of the Desert**'.

MY DICTIONARY 
nourishing : healthy.

Mules, ponies and yaks are commonly used to carry loads in the hilly regions. In thick forests, elephants are used to carry heavy logs of wood.



Various Beasts of Burden

Other Uses

The waste of cattle is used as manure to produce better crops. Nowadays, it is also used to prepare biogas. We use biogas for cooking and lighting.



Some people kill livestock for their food. They eat meat of cattle, fish and eggs of hens, etc. The hair of sheeps, goats and camels are used for making wool. Wool is used in making shawls, blankets, woollen clothes and carpets.

Animals are useful from birth to death. All their body parts are used by the human. The hides and skins of dead animals are used for making shoes, bags, belts, etc. The hair of tails of animals are used for making brushes. Even their bones are crushed and ground to make manure.

Try IT!

HD

Problem Solving

Write one word/two words for the following.

1. Programme to improve cattle and increase milk production
2. A hospital for animals
3. A gas prepared from the waste of cattle
4. A place where milk is processed
5. All the useful domestic animals

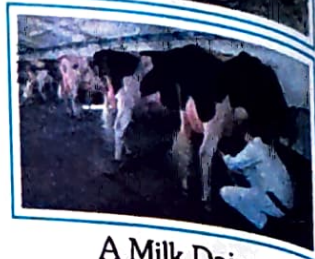


White Revolution or Operation Flood

Total production of milk is not sufficient for the growing population. Efforts are being made to see that cows and buffaloes give more milk. We are increasing the milk production. It is known as the 'White Revolution' or 'Operation Flood' programme. The word 'white' stands for milk as milk is white.

Under this programme:

- (i) quality of milch cattle is being improved,
 - (ii) they are being given a rich and balanced diet,
 - (iii) they are checked and treated for their health,
 - (iv) a number of dairy plants have been set up in various parts of India.
- In these plants milk is processed to make standard milk. It is sold at proper rates in big cities. Butter, cheese and milk powder are also produced.

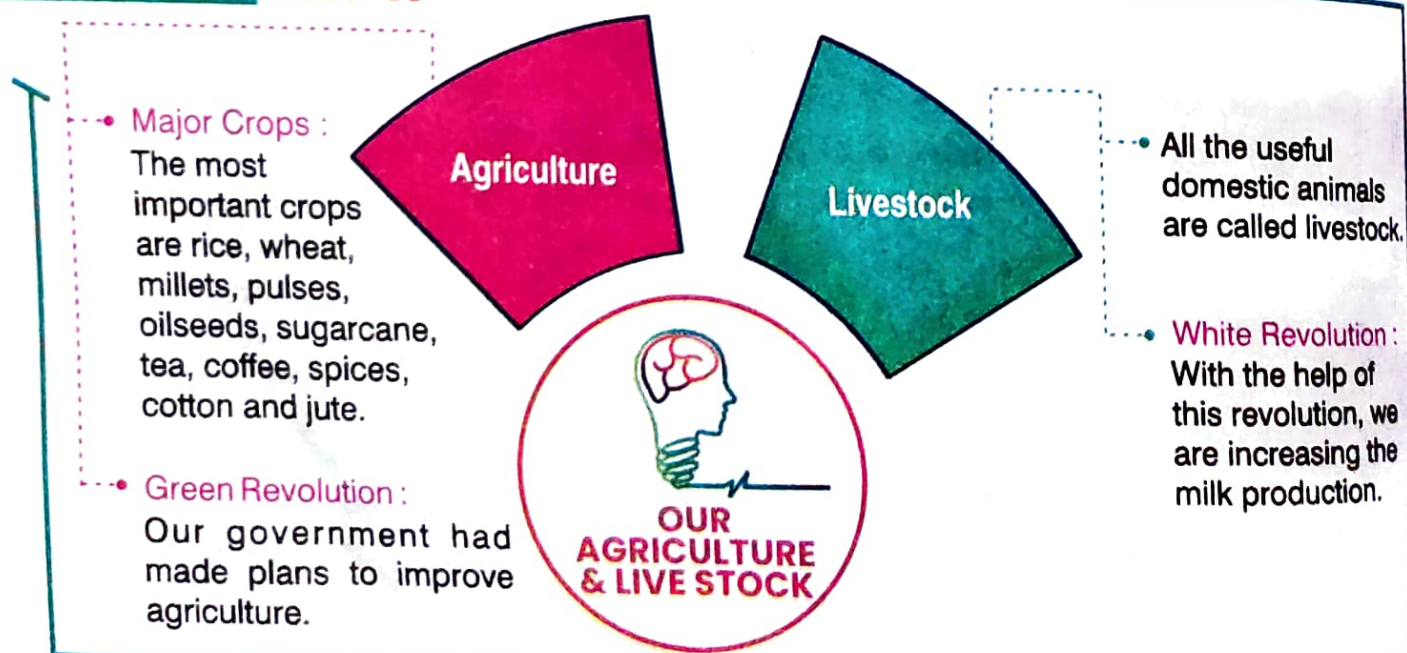


A Milk Dairy

Taking Care of Animals

Generally, the cattle is not properly looked after. They should be cleaned and fed properly. There should be more veterinary hospitals to treat and control animal diseases. They should be treated kindly. Cruelty makes them sick.

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. Wheat is a:

(a) *rabi* crop



(b) *kharif* crop



(c) both crops

(d) none of these

2. Which is the most popular beverage in India?

(a) Tea



(b) Coffee



(c) Milk

(d) Cocoa

3. Which fibre is known as the golden fibre?

(a) Cotton



(b) Jute



(c) Sugarcane

(d) Millet

4. We get wool from:

(a) sheep



(b) cow



(c) buffalo

(d) goat

II. Fill the gaps.

- About seventy per cent of the working population is engaged in
- Most of the sugarcane is produced in
- The increasing production of is called Green Revolution.
- We get wool from, goats and camels.
- is called the 'Ship of the Desert'.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

- India does not have suitable soil for agriculture.
- India is the largest producer of jute in the world.
- Tea is grown mainly in Punjab.
- Cotton is called the 'King of Fibres'.
- Cruelty makes animals happy.



IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What natural sources do we use in agriculture?
2. Why is our country called an agricultural country?
3. Name the major cash crops cultivated in India. How do they help us?
4. How can the condition of agriculture be further improved?
5. What is green revolution?
6. What is livestock?
7. What is 'White Revolution' ? What does the word 'white' stand for?
8. List the various kinds of animal products.
9. Why should we be kind to animals?



Skills Enrichment Zone

THINK SMART



Information



I. Name two states/regions which produce:

1. Sugarcane
2. Wheat
3. Cocoa
4. Rice
5. Tea
6. Cotton

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

PROJECT



Creativity



- II. Make a chart showing different livestock and show the diagrammatic representation of their uses.

Out of the Box !



Critical Thinking



Imagine that you own land in three different areas of the country. One of these, one is wet and hot, the other cool and moist, while the third is dry and sandy. What are the types of crops that you would choose to grow in each area?



12. OUR INDUSTRIES

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ We all need a large number of things to lead a comfortable life.
- ⊙ Industries help us to provide useful things by using raw materials.

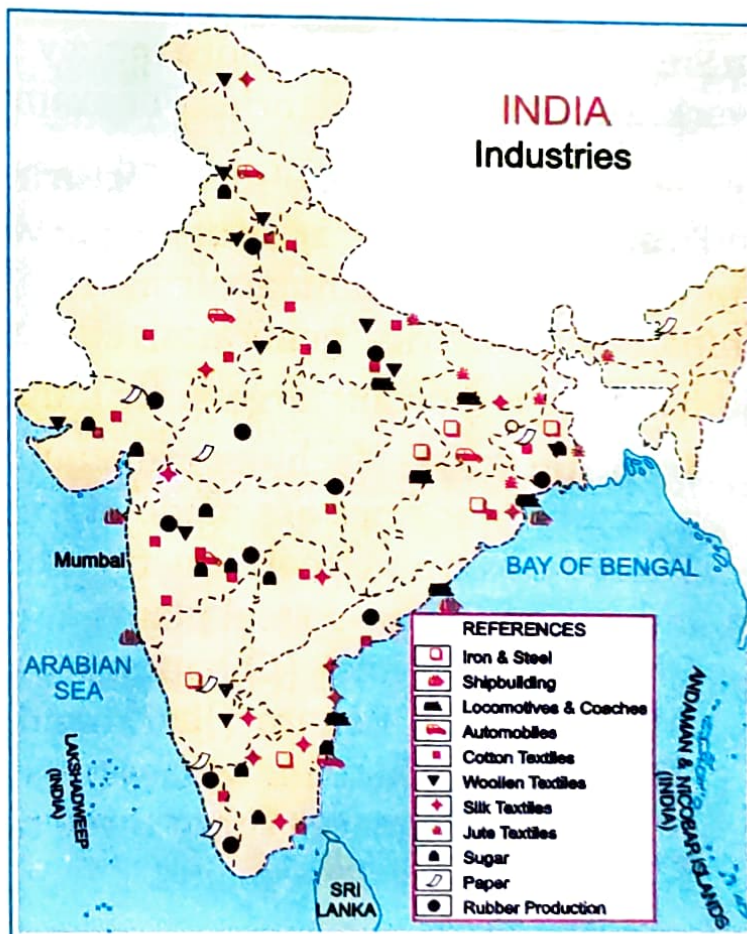
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Types of Industries
- ⊙ Industrial Awareness Programme

GET GOING

Imagine that you are setting up a paper industry. At the moment you are searching the location for such an industry. Think of at least three factors that your choice would depend on. Discuss with your friends and make a list. Do not forget to think of some measures that you can take trees as well.

We all want balanced diet to eat, good clothes to wear, comfortable house to live. We also need watches, vehicles, telephones, televisions, computers, refrigerators, fans, etc. Most of these things are made in one or other factory. Natural resources are used in producing these things. For example, sugarcane is used for producing sugar, cotton is used for making clothes and iron is used for making machines. Things used for making new things are called **raw materials**. Natural resources give us raw materials. Activities and set up through which things (finished goods) are produced using raw materials are called **industries**.



Our country is an agricultural country. But, now our country is heading towards industry. An **industrial country** is one which manufactures things of need and comfort on a large scale.

Any country which wants to develop new industries must have four things: raw material, machine, power and workers. India has plenty of these things. The most large industries are situated on the basis of raw material, power and water available in an area.

TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

Industries are of three types: cottage industries, small-scale industries and large-scale industries.

In **Cottage Industries**, some skilled workers make things only in their houses. The members of a family work together to make things. For example: handloom cloth, embroidery, jewellery, handi-crafts like bamboo work, etc.



Cottage Industry



Small Industry

In **Small-Scale Industries**, more money and some more people are needed. The work is done in small factories. For example: hosiery, utensils, plastic goods, etc.

In **Large-Scale Industries**, manufacturing of goods is done on a large scale. Big mills are set up. Thousands of people work and crores of rupees are invested. For example: units manufacturing iron and steel, railway engines, aeroplanes, ships, heavy electrical generator, refrigerators, TV sets, textiles, etc.

Some of the important large-scale industries in our country are:

- 1. Iron and Steel:** Machines are required to set up a factory. Machines are made of iron and steel. Thus, the iron and steel industry is the base of all industries. We have steel plants at Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Durgapur (West Bengal), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Rourkela (Odisha), etc. These industries require iron ore, coal and manganese. These three minerals are available nearby these plants.



Bhilai Steel Plant

2. **Heavy Engineering and Machine Tools** : Machine tools are used to make other machines. HMT (Hindustan Machine Tools) makes machine tools. It has its factories at Bengaluru (Karnataka), Pinjore in Haryana, Hyderabad in Telangana, Kochi in Kerala and Ajmer in Rajasthan. A branch of HMT also manufactures watches.

3. **Heavy Electricals** : BHEL (Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited) makes big generators. They are used to produce power (electricity). Power is essential for running industries. It has its factories at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Haridwar (Uttarakhand), etc.



Bengaluru is called the Silicon Valley of India. This is because a large number of Information Technology (IT) companies have offices here.

4. **Cotton Textiles** : Cotton textile industry is the oldest and largest industry of our country. There are over 2,000 cotton textile mills, located mostly around Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kanpur, Chennai and Sholapur. Cotton is grown mostly in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Therefore, most of the cotton textile mills are situated in these two states.

INDUSTRIAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME

Most people are ignorant about the industrial revolution in the country. To help reach the industrial revolution to most of the people our government has established **Industries Corporation**. It has branches in each state. It provides total information to the people to set up an industry. It also helps them to get loan from banks or Financial Corporations. There is District Industries Centre also in each district to help people.

Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi: Every year, a trade fair is organised in New Delhi on a big level. A big permanent place 'Pragati Maidan' is reserved for the trade fairs held all the year round. The main trade fair starts from 14th November every year for about 14 days. All types of industries, large, small and cottage, from every state exhibit their products there. Industries from foreign countries also take part in this fair. Millions of people visit the fair to watch and buy. Thus, they become aware of the industrial progress of our country.

Try IT!

EL

Experiential Learning

Organize a debate in your class on the topic : Industries are main polluting factors. Put your views in favour and against the topic.

MY DICTIONARY

ignorant : unlearned

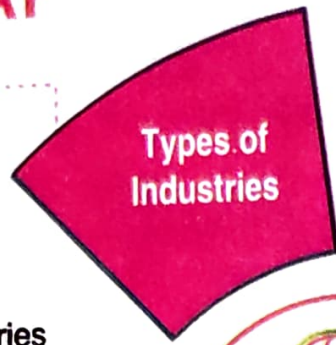


103

Social Studies-4



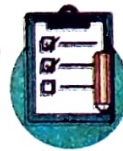
MIND MAP



- Cottage industries
- Small scale industries
- Large scale industries

This programme provides total information to the people to set up an industry

EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Things are made from:

(a) machines



(b) raw materials

(c) power



(d) workers

2. India is a :

(a) developed country



(b) developing country

(c) backward country



(d) none of these

3. Iron and steel industry is a:

(a) cottage industry



(b) small-scale industry

(c) large-scale industry



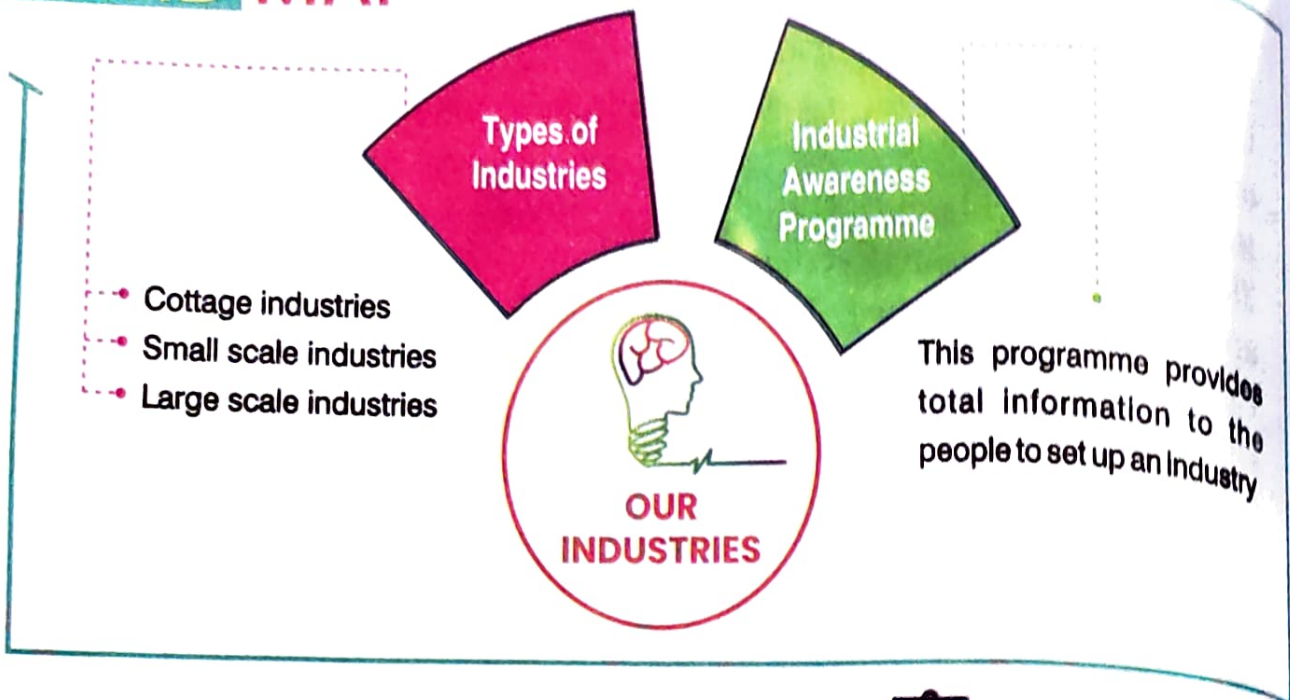
(d) agricultural industry

II. Fill the gaps.

1. We need to convert raw materials into finished goods.
2. People work with small tools and use raw material found nearby in industry.



MIND MAP



EXERCISE

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. Things are made from:

(a) machines



(b) raw materials



(c) power



(d) workers



2. India is a:

(a) developed country



(b) developing country



(c) backward country



(d) none of these



3. Iron and steel industry is a:

(a) cottage industry



(b) small-scale industry



(c) large-scale industry



(d) agricultural industry



II. Fill the gaps.

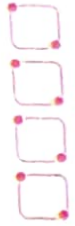
1. We need to convert raw materials into finished goods.

2. People work with small tools and use raw material found nearby in industry.

3. A large number of people work in a
4. Most people are ignorant about the industrial in the country.

Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. Natural resources do not give us raw materials.
2. India is not an industrial country now.
3. Machine tools are used to make other machines.
4. Thousands of people work in a large-scale industry.



Answer the following questions.

1. What things do we need to lead a comfortable life?
2. Where do we get raw materials for our industries?
3. What is an industry? What four things are necessary for an industry?
4. Why is iron and steel industry called the base of all industries?

Skills Enrichment Zone

PICTURE STUDY



- I. Look at the given picture, what is happening in this? Is it a biggest issue of environment pollution now-a-days?



HD

Observation



FUN ACTIVITY



- II. Visit a factory in your town. Watch the men and machines working there. Make a list of things made in the factory.

EL

Experiential Learning

Out of the Box !



2nd
CS

Critical Thinking



Vijay has employed a few people to make bamboo articles at his home in Assam which he then sells in the market for a profit. What kind of industry has he set up ?



13. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ We need means of transport in order to travel and carry goods from place to place.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Transport
- ⊙ Communication

GET GOING

Make a class magazine. Each child should write an article, a story or a poem or draw a picture on a sheet of paper. Also design a cover for your magazine. Your teacher will help you to put the pages together. Your class magazine is ready!

Man is a social being and needs to communicate with others. Man also needs to travel from place to place for various purposes. Goods need to be distributed to different parts of a country and even across countries.

TRANSPORT

Transport is a means of travel, of carrying people or goods from one place to another.

Today, we have many different ways of travelling—roadways, railways, waterways and airways. Better means of transport have brought people closer to each other. The type of transport that we use depends on the distance, cost and size of the things that have to be transported. We use road or rail transport for shorter distances and air or sea for longer distances.



Buses: Important means of transport

Roadways

Roads are the most important mode of transport. In India, new and better roads are built every year. Roads that are strong and can be used all year round are

called **pucca** or **metalled roads**. The weaker roads, called **kuchcha** or **non-metalled roads** are difficult to travel on. The **kuchcha** roads are found in villages. Buses are an important means of public transport. The bullock-cart is still a common mode of transport in our villages.

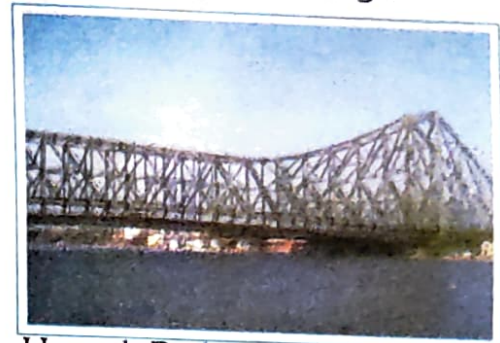
In our country, we have roads connecting towns and cities called **highways**. **National Highways** connect important cities and towns all over the country. **State Highways** link important towns and cities in a state. All these roads have numbers.

Roads are very important for us as they carry food grains, fruits, vegetables and many other items of daily necessity to different parts of our country.

In mountainous regions, **tunnels** are dug through hills to make roads. During winters, snow has to be cleared to make the roads usable. **Bridges** are built across rivers.



Bullock-cart: Common mode of transport in village



Howrah Bridge connects Howrah to Kolkata.

Thought Shot

Why do accidents take place on National and State highways, though the roads are smooth?

21st
CS

Critical Thinking



Railways

The railways are an important means of transport. They are one of the cheapest means of travel over long distances on land.

Railways are the '**lifeline**' of our country. They connect almost all towns and cities in India. Railways carry millions of people and tonnes of goods everyday, from one part of the country to another.

In big cities, such as Mumbai and Kolkata, people use the railways to travel to work in the city from nearby areas everyday.

The total length of railways in India is about 75,000 kilometres. Our railway network is the largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world.

At the time of Independence, trains were run by steam engines. These have now been replaced by diesel and electric engines. This has increased the speed

MY DICTIONARY An icon of an open book with pages visible, used as a logo for the dictionary section.

lifeline : means of survival.



Railway Routes in India



Trains carry people and goods over long distances.

The British introduced railways in India. The first train ran between Mumbai and Thane in 1853.



Metro Rail

of trains. All the major cities are now connected by superfast or express trains. The main superfast trains are : Gatiman Express, Rajdhani Express, Shatabdi Express, Taj Express, Pink-city Express, etc.

Metro trains run in Kolkata and Delhi. They run either on elevated tracks or under the ground. Metro Rail service are also set to be started in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Chennai.

Try It!

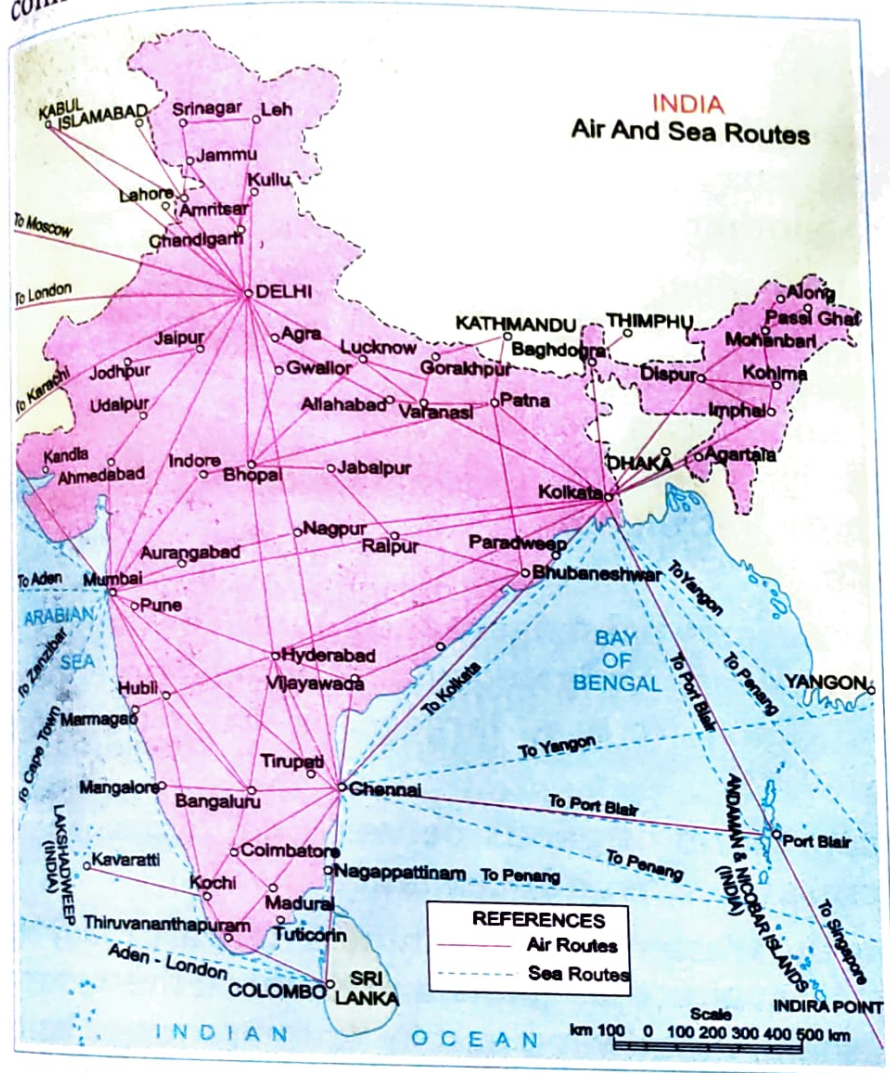
2nd CS Information

Suppose you are travelling by train. How will you do the following. Tell your partner.

1. Request a fellow passenger to speak softly over the phone.
2. Request a fellow passenger to exchange a seat with you.

Airways

Air transport is the fastest and the most **expensive** means of transportation. It is mostly used for covering long distances. All major cities in India are connected by air.



Aeroplanes are the fastest means of transport.



Helicopters are used to drop food in times of need.

Some private airlines in India offer air tickets at low prices. So, air travel has now become affordable.

Aeroplanes and helicopters are used to carry light and valuable goods. They also carry mail. They are used to drop food, medicines and provide aid during droughts, floods, famines, earthquakes and wars.

In India, smaller planes have now given way to bigger planes. Air travel is expensive, but the number of people travelling by air and the number of airlines have increased. Newer and better airports are being made.

In India, we have two types of airlines—**international** and **domestic**. International airlines carry people and goods from one country to another.

MY DICTIONARY

expensive : costly.

Domestic airlines carry people and goods within a country. International airports are located in big cities, such as Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Bengaluru.

Waterways

Ships, boats, yachts and canoes are means of travel over waterways.

These waterways are seas, rivers, lakes, canals and backwaters. Ships not only carry people but also goods from one port to another.

Transportation by waterways is cheaper than by roads and railways. Waterways do not have to be built or repaired as they are naturally available. Bulky and heavy goods can be transported across the oceans or rivers by ships, steamers, barges and liners. Petroleum and oil are carried by tanker ships.



Ship

Within a country, rivers are used to carry passengers and goods. The Ganga, the Yamuna and the Brahmaputra rivers are navigated widely with ferry services. The backwaters or lagoons of Kerala are used largely for water transport. These are known as the **inland waterways**.

Sea routes are used for transportation of goods between countries. Ships, steamers and liners are used across the seas and oceans at a low cost.

Coastal shipping is carried along the Western Coast of India. There are many big ports, such as Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagao, Mangalore and Kochi on the western coastline. Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradweep and Kolkata are major ports on the eastern coast of India. **Mumbai is the oldest and largest port of India.**

Thought Shot

HD

Curiosity

Why do Telangana, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh do not have ports?

COMMUNICATION

When we share our thoughts, ideas and feelings or exchange information with people, we say we are communicating. Speech is the fastest method of communication among the people.



Means of Individual Communication

However, when we have to share our feelings or exchange information with people who are not physically present with us, we send messages. There are several ways of sending messages.

The **postal system** is the most common means of communication in the country. We can send letters, money orders, parcels, etc. to any part of the country through the post. It takes two to four days to reach the person concerned. The speed post and the courier system are even faster.

Telephones and mobile (cell) phones are the most important and quickest means of communication. People can talk to anyone, anywhere, in the world if they are connected by telephone. They can do this from **Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD)** and **International Subscriber Dialing (ISD)** booths.

To instantly send written messages or even pictures, we can use the **fax** facility. For this, we need a fax machine connected to a telephone line.

Internet and the World Wide Web is an international network through which people can find, manage and share information across the world in few seconds by e-mail.



Fax



Internet

Means of Mass Communication

The press or the media is used to communicate with the people of our country. The newspapers, magazines, radio and television networks are the medium of mass communication. They communicate with a very large number of people. Mass media informs people about the happenings all over the world and also educates them about many things. It also provides entertainment. Social networking sites are also very good means of mass communication.

Television has made it possible for us to watch news, programmes on current events, sports, films, places of interest and so on. The television has great mass appeal and impact.

Through satellite transmission, we are able to see the live telecasts of events and shows as and when they happen in different parts of the world.

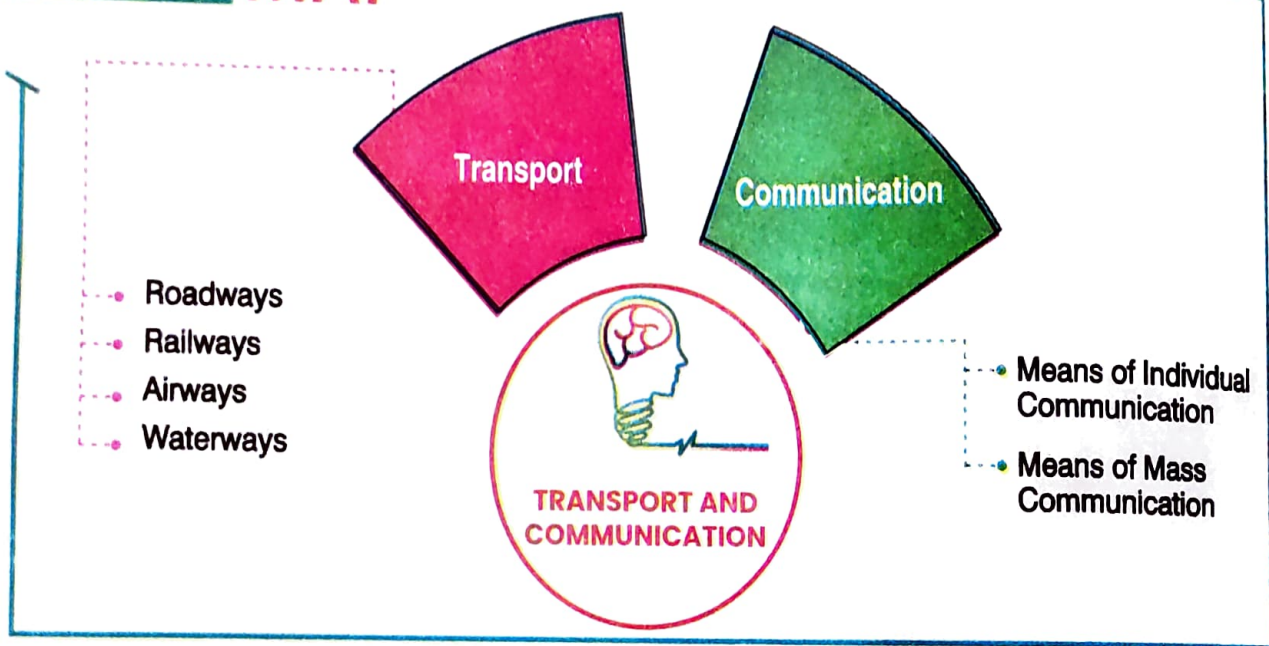
The Government of India uses the radio and television as means to educate the farmers, workers and people at large. Information on better farming techniques, health and hygiene, industries and education benefit men, women and children alike, especially those in the rural areas.

Thought Shot

21st CS Critical Thinking 

Does the use of mobile phones while driving cause accidents? What would you suggest to avoid accidents in this context.

MIND MAP



EXERCISE 

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. State capitals are connected by:

- (a) rivers  (b) bridges 
- (c) national highways  (d) state highways 

2. The trains that run either on elevated tracks or under the ground are called:

- (a) metro trains  (b) diesel trains 
- (c) suburban trains  (d) none of these 

3. Tanker ships carry :

(a) coal



(b) gas



(c) oil

(d) none of these

4. The most common means of communication is the service.

(a) courier



(b) postal



(c) internet

(d) television

5. The introduction of the Internet has changed our ability to share :

(a) pictures



(b) information



(c) films

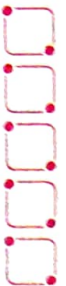
(d) emotions

II. Fill the gaps.

1. The first train in India ran from to
2. is the most common vehicle in the villages of India.
3. are dug through mountains to build roads.
4. In flood-stricken areas, are used for transport.
5. The Government of India uses the radio and television as a means to the people.
6. is the fastest method of communication among the people.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. India has the largest railway network in the world.
2. Transporting goods by ship is cheaper than by train.
3. We use air or sea transport for shorter distances.
4. For sending an e-mail, an internet connection is necessary.
5. The radio has larger mass appeal and impact than television.



IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a National Highway?
2. How do aeroplanes and helicopters help us during flood, famine and war?
3. Why is water transport the cheapest mode of transport?
4. What are the means of communication you use today?
5. Why has television a larger mass appeal and impact on people than the other means of communication?

THINK SMART



Information

I. Some words related to transport and communication are given below. Write them in the correct columns.

ship, bus, letter, mobile, scooter, e-mail

Means of Transport

Means of Communication

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

FUN ACTIVITY



Experiential Learning

- Find out the names of the major trains that pass through your city.
- Write the name of three social/educational programmes you have seen on television.

PROJECT



Collaboration

III. Work in groups of eight. Collect pictures of as many means of transport as you can. On chart paper, paste them in the order in which they were invented (from horse carts to metro trains).



Out of the Box!



Critical Thinking

Why are the railways called the lifeline of our country?





14. OUR CULTURE

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ Our country has a very rich heritage.
- ⊙ We have received it from our fore fathers.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Our Languages
- ⊙ Our Dresses (Costumes)
- ⊙ Our Dances and Music
- ⊙ Our Festivals, Fairs and Games
- ⊙ Paintings
- ⊙ Agriculture and Sculpture
- ⊙ Religions

GET GOING

Read the clues and write names of the festivals.

1. Birth anniversary of Lord Mahavira :
2. Celebrated to honour Goddess Saraswati :
3. Usually celebrated on 13 April every year :
4. Crucifixion of Jesus Christ :

India has a long and very rich history of culture. **Culture** means development of all the powers of man. This culture has not developed in a few years. It has taken a very long time to grow to present form. We have learnt it gradually from our forefathers. In other words, our culture is the heritage which we have received by birth and by training from parents and our society. **Heritage** is traditional but useful things and thoughts that make our life more safe, comfortable and enjoyable. Those things are language, costume, dance and music, festivals, fairs and games, painting, architecture and sculpture.

OUR LANGUAGES

Different languages are spoken in different parts of India. Indian Constitution recognises 22 major languages. They are Hindi, Assamese, Bangla, Gujarati, Kannad, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Maithili, Dogri, Bodo and Santhali.



A number of people also speak English. **Hindi** is our official language. These languages have their own scripts. They are generally written from left to right. Kashmiri, Sindhi and Urdu are written from right to left. The language changes its dialect at every 40 kilometres or so.

Thought Shot

IE

Indian Ethos

Which Indian languages are written from right to left?

OUR DRESSES (COSTUMES)

People dress in different ways in different parts of India. Women wear *saree*, *blouse*, *salwar-kameez* or *skirt-kurta*. *Ghaghra*, a thick petticoat (skirt) having many folds is more common in Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The *dupatta* or *chunry* is common in north-west. In the north-eastern hills, women like to wear a long skirt having colour strips. In cities, young women and girls like to wear *salwar* and *kurta*. These dresses have beautiful prints and embroidery on them.



Men wear *pyjama-kurta*, *dhoti-kurta*, *lungi-kurta*, *salwar-kameez*. They put on turbans or caps of different shape, size and colour. Nowadays shirts, t-shirts and trousers (pants) are being more common.

OUR DANCES AND MUSIC

We have a long tradition of dance and music. Dance and Music both are of two kinds : **folk** and **classical**. **Folk dance** and **folk music** usually go together. They are performed by a group of people. They do not require much training and practice. People like to sing and dance together on happy occasions like birth of child, marriage, good harvest, the beginning of some new work or new season.



Kathak Dance



Garba, Folk Dance of Gujarat

There are numerous folk dances in our country. For example, Bhangra and Gidda of Punjab, Nati of Himachal Pradesh. Ghoomar of Rajasthan. Raas and Garba of Gujarat, Bihu of Assam and tribal dances of the Eastern states.

Classical dances need much training and practice. Each dance has its typical dress and make-up. Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Manipuri and Kathak are the most well-known of our classical dances. They are based on different beats and rhythms. They are learnt by a trained and experienced teacher for long time.



Odissi Dance



Bharatnatyam

Some dances are dance-dramas. The Kathakali of Kerala and Yakshagaan of Karnataka are dance dramas. They tell stories through dance.

There are two main styles of classical music in our country : **Hindustani** developed in the north and **Karnataka** in the south. Both of these styles are based on **ragas**. There are different ragas for different times, occasions and even seasons. Instrumental music has also been very popular. The popular musical instruments have been the flute, *shehnai*, *veena*, *sarod*, *sitar*, violin, *dholak*, *tabla* and *mridangam*. Harmonium has come with the Europeans and became very popular in India. Some well-known musicians are Pandit Ravi Shankar, Hariprasad Chaurasia, Shiv Kumar Sharma, Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, Ustad Bismillah Khan and Zakir Hussain.



Pandit Ravi Shankar



Zakir Hussain



Try IT!

Some of the hand and finger postures of Bharatnatyam dances are shown below. Can you make these postures?

**OUR FESTIVALS, FAIRS AND GAMES**

Festivals bring change and cheer in our life. We wear new clothes and decorate our houses. We meet each other and eat special dishes together. There are processions and fairs. Festivals are of various kinds : National, Seasonal, Harvest and Religious.

We have three national festivals. These are **Republic Day**, **Independence Day** and **Gandhi Jayanti**. These festivals are celebrated with great joy in the memory of important national events. A grand parade is held on Republic Day in Delhi, our National Capital.



Republic Day



Diwali



Baisakhi



Bihu

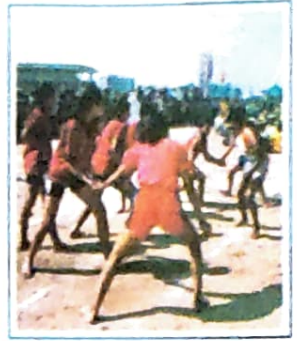
Festivals connected with the change of seasons are Basant Panchami and Holi. In northern India, Holi and Baisakhi are harvest festivals also. Similarly, Pongal in Tamil Nadu and Onam in Kerala are harvest festivals.

Religious festivals are Ramanavami, Janmashtami, Ganesh Chaturthi, Durga Pooja, Dussehra and Diwali. So are Christmas, Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Zuha, Gurpurab, Buddha Purnima and Mahavir Jayanti, etc.

Fairs are organised by the people in connection with some religious or social events or seasonal business. People enjoy swings, rides, dances, gymnastics, eatables and drinks.

Games are of two types: **Indoor** and **Outdoor**.

The game of chess was invented in India. It was then called as *Chaturanga*. Other indoor games were played with *cowrie shells*, *gotis* and beads or seeds. For example, *chopar* is such a game. Outdoor games are *gilli-danda*, kite-flying (*patang bazi*), games with marbles (*goli*) and *kushti*. Even two persons can compete in these games. Popular team games are *kabaddi* and *kho-kho*.



A Kabaddi Match

Try IT!

Surprise your parents/grandparents/ neighbours on the festival days. Make a *rangoli* in your house.

To make a rangoli: Make a design on a piece of paper. Stick the paper on a piece of cardboard. Colour the design beautifully. Decorate it by sticking flower petals, pulses, grains of rice and wheat, etc. to make it beautiful.



AI

Art Integration

PAINTINGS

Early men used to draw pictures on cave walls. With time, this art improved. In the Ajanta Caves, we see the best paintings. They are nearly 1500 years old. We know about the dress, hair style and make-up of women and men from these paintings. They express the feelings of the persons very effectively. Kings and Emperors encouraged art in their own way.



Painting at Ajanta Caves

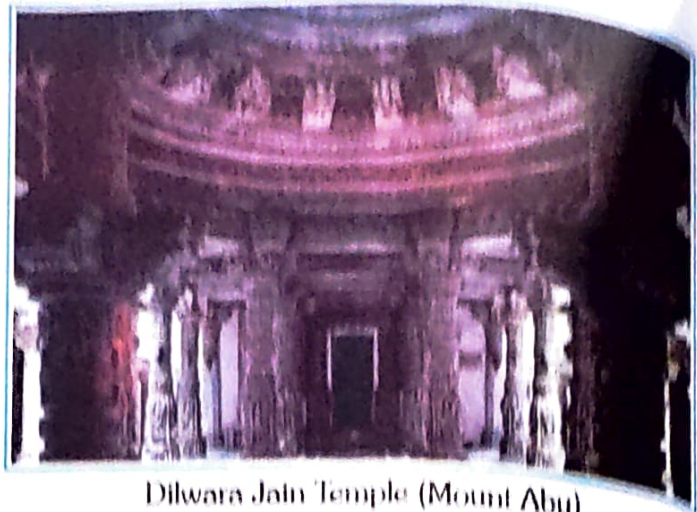
ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE

Indian architecture was well advanced even five thousand years ago. The ruins of Indus valley are proof of it. The stupas of Sanchi and Sarnath are the beautiful specimens of architecture. The Kailash Temple at Ellora is perhaps the greatest wonder of its kind. The whole temple has been carved out from a single rock. There are many other ancient temples. Most famous of them are the temples of Konark, Khajuraho, Bellur, Thanjavur, Madurai and the Jain temples of Mount Abu. The sculptors have made very fine carvings in them.





Kailash Temple, Ellora



Dilwara Jain Temple (Mount Abu)

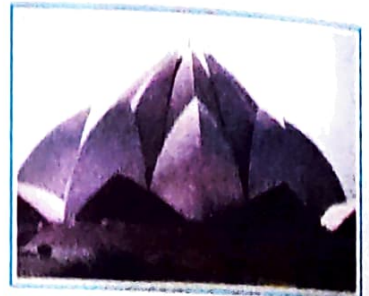
Turk and Mughal period added a new style of domes and minarets to our architecture. Qutub Minar is famous for its minaret and Gol Gumbaz of Bijapur for its dome. Taj Mahal is a mixture of both minarets and domes. The Europeans also brought with them their architecture. The churches of Goa, the Victoria Memorial at Kolkata and the present Rashtrapati Bhawan in New Delhi are specimens of European architecture. Since independence Indian architecture has made much progress. The Bahai Lotus Temple and Akshardham Temple of Delhi are the latest famous buildings.



Qutub Minar, Delhi



Bom Jesus Basilica, Goa



Bahai Lotus Temple, Delhi

Thought Shot

Why should we not scratch the walls, statues or paintings of our ancient historical buildings? Discuss.



Communication



RELIGIONS

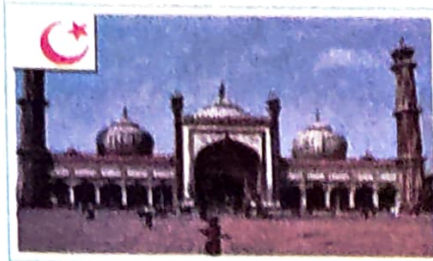
India is a secular country where different religious communities live together. Every Indian citizen has the right to freedom of religion. The Indian society consists of the Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and the Parsis. Each religion has its own beliefs and thoughts, as well as its own places



of worship. They have a great influence on the lives of the people. But all religions teach certain common principles and morals to be followed in life. These help different communities to live together in harmony.



Hindu



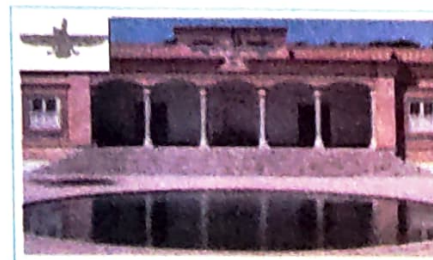
Muslim



Sikh



Christian

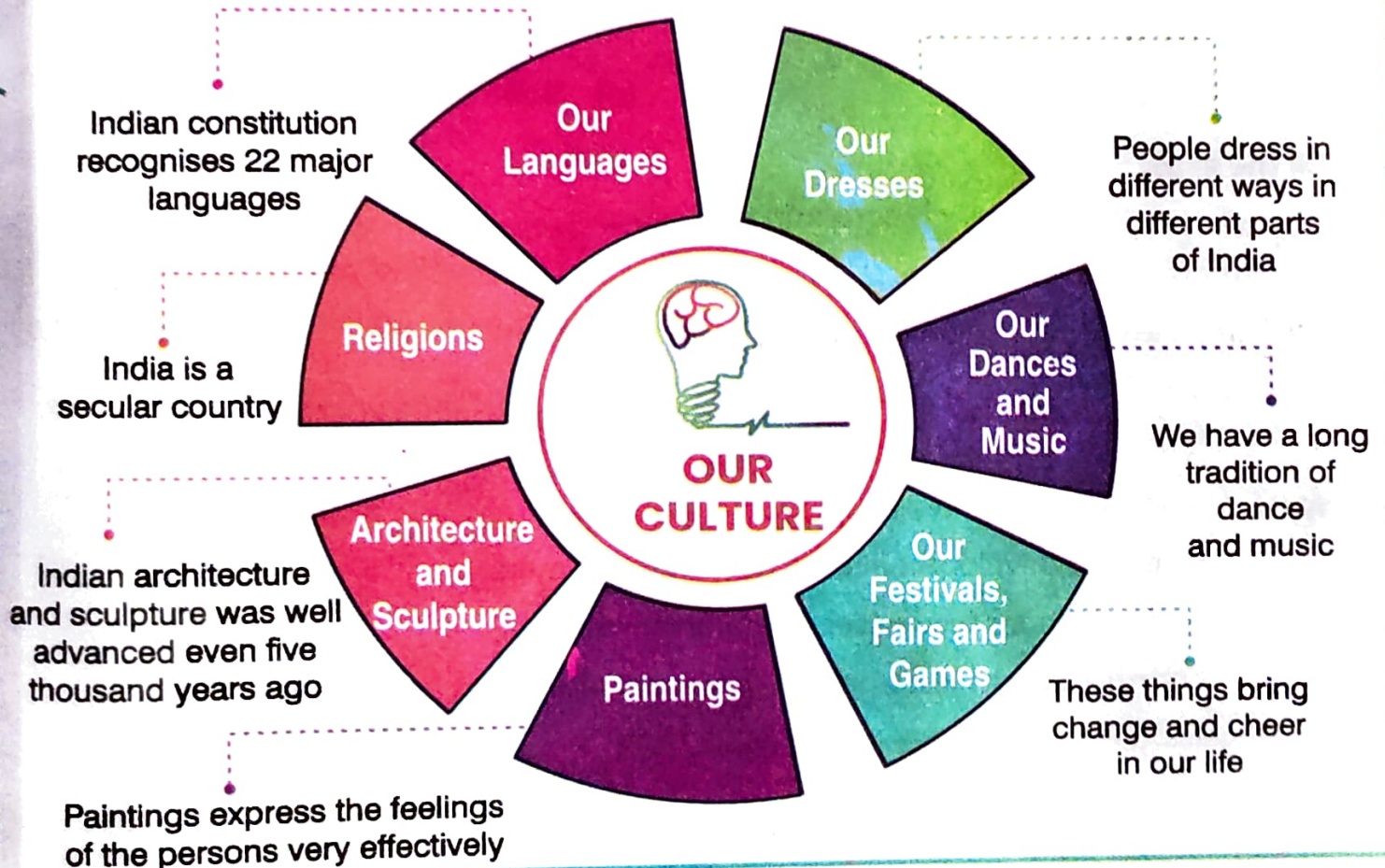


Parsi



Jain

MIND MAP



EXERCISE



(MCQs)

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- How many languages are spoken in different parts of India?
(a) 24 (b) 22
(c) 20 (d) 18
- Onam is the harvest festival of :
(a) Kerala (b) Punjab
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) None of these
- The India Gate was built by the :
(a) French (b) Mughals
(c) British (d) None of these
- Paintings in the Ajanta Caves depict the life of :
(a) Mahavira (b) Gautama Buddha
(c) Jesus Christ (d) None of these

II. Fill the gaps.

- The *dupatta* or *chunry* is common in
- Our official language is
- Every classical dance has its dress and make-up.
- Republic Day is a festival.
- Religions have a great on the lives of the people.

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

- Culture means development of all the powers of man.
- Indian constitutions recognises 19 major languages.
- In the north-eastern hills, women like to wear a long skirt having colour strips.
- Classical dances do not need training.
- The game of chess was invented in India.



IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the relation between culture and heritage?
2. What is a *Ghaghra*? In which states is it more common?
3. When are the folk dances generally performed?
4. What are our ancient temples famous for?
5. Name any four religions which are practised in India.

 **Skills Enrichment Zone**

THINK SMART



I. Name any two.

1. Languages of India
2. Folk dances
3. Seasonal festivals
4. Traditional team games
5. Buildings built in European style



Information



PROJECT



- II. • Collect pictures of people in different costumes and paste them in your scrapbook. Write five sentences on each of them.
- Wish your parents/grandparents/neighbours at festival time. Make a greeting card for them.

To make a greeting card : Paint or draw something colourful on the card. You may also decorate it with flower petals, beads, shells, etc. Write a loving message inside the card.



Creativity



Out of the Box !



Indian Ethors

India is a country with culture and heritage. Do you think preserving this culture is important?



15. OUR CONSTITUTION : GOALS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ Our country has its own constitution.
- ⊙ Our constitution is the largest constitution in the world.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Our Goals
- ⊙ Our Fundamental Rights
- ⊙ Our Fundamental Duties
- ⊙ Directive Principles

GET GOING

Form two teams and have a class debate. The topic is 'As students, do we perform our duties in school sincerely?' Your teacher can act as the moderator of the debate. Keep the following points in mind:

- keeping the classroom clean
- not littering the school
- not being noisy, rowdy in class
- avoiding fighting with others
- not damaging school property
- treating all students as equal

After a long struggle, India became free on 15th August, 1947. A New Constitution was made for free India. **Constitution** is the set of rules and regulations about the national goals, rights and duties of the citizens, form and working of the government. The new Constitution was adopted on 26th January, 1950. On this day, **India** became a **republic** country.



Indian constitution is the longest written constitution in the world.

OUR GOALS

Sovereignty, Democracy, Socialism and Secularism are the National Goals of the Indian Republic and its people. **Sovereignty** means that we, the Indians, are our own masters, as other country does not govern us. **Democracy** means people will govern themselves. People will elect their representatives. The people's representatives will form a government. **Socialism** means equal rights and equal opportunities for all to move forward. **Secularism** means that the government will treat people of all religions alike. Everyone is free to follow




any religion. In a republic, a single individual does not rule. Here, people form the government.

OUR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Our Constitution secures liberty, equality and justice for all. Several rights are given to every citizen of India even children. They are called **Fundamental Rights**. The right of vote is for adults (18 or more years of age) only.

- 1. Right to Equality :** All people are equal before the law whatever their caste, religion, sex or place of birth are.
- 2. Right to Freedom :** All people can express their views. They can assemble or form associations. They are free to live and travel anywhere in India. They can follow any profession.
- 3. Right against Exploitation :** No one can be forced to work for others. Children below the age of 14 cannot be employed as labourers.
- 4. Right to Freedom of Religion :** Everyone is free to follow and preach the religion of his choice. He can freely observe his customs and festivals.
- 5. Cultural and Educational Rights :** All Indians will have the right to preserve their distinct language or script. A student will not be refused admission to any institution on the grounds of religion, caste or language.
- 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies :** Every citizen can seek protection from the court if his fundamental right is interfered by anyone.



A country that is governed by a president and representatives elected by the people is called a **republic**. There is no king or queen in a republic. A country which is ruled by a king is called a **monarchy**.

Thought Shot

21st
CS

Critical Thinking



Our neighbouring country Pakistan is a Muslim state. Islam is the official religion of Pakistan. In what way is India different from Pakistan? Think and answer.

OUR FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

In order to enjoy our rights, we must ensure that we are not interfering with the rights of others. The rights of one person are the duties of another. We are free to speak but we should not speak anything hurting others. It is also our duty to let others speak.

The Constitution lists ten Fundamental Duties of every citizen :

1. We must follow the ideals set by the Constitution.
2. We must respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.
3. We must be prepared to defend the unity and integrity of our country.
4. We must cooperate with the Government in times of danger.
5. We must treat other individuals as our equals.
6. We must protect our natural environment.
7. We must protect public property and our monuments.
8. We must maintain peace and harmony.
9. We must develop a scientific temper.
10. We must strive towards excellence in all spheres.
11. We must provide opportunities for education to our child as the case may be between the age of 6 to 14 years.

The Constitution has also laid down some duties for the Government to follow. These are called the **Directive Principles of State Policy**.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

Directive Principles are given by the Constitution to the central and state governments to follow certain guidelines. Some of them are:

1. The government must provide proper living conditions to its people.
2. The government must ensure that the poor people are not exploited by the rich.
3. Every child should go to the school and children up to the age of 14 years be given free and compulsory education.
4. Better living conditions for backward classes like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
5. The government should promote public health and prevent cow slaughter.
6. The government should promote forest wealth and the wildlife of our country.
7. Cottage industries should also be promoted.
8. Ancient monuments need to be protected.

MIND MAP

Sovereignty, Democracy, Socialism and Secularism are the National Goals of the Indian Republic and its people

Our Goals

Our Fundamental Rights

Our constitution secures liberty, equality and justice for all

Directive Principles

These principles are given by the constitution to the central and state governments to follow certain guidelines

OUR CONSTITUTION: GOALS, RIGHTS & DUTIES

Our Fundamental Duties

The rights of one person are the duties of another

EXERCISE



I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. Our Constitution was adopted on :

(a) 26 August, 1960



(b) 26 January, 1950



(c) 15 August, 1947



(d) 24 January, 1950



2. Every Indian citizen above the age of..... has the right to vote.

(a) 18



(b) 24



(c) 21



(d) 20



3. We have fundamental rights.

(a) six



(b) five



(c) seven



(d) four



II. Fill the gaps.

1. Democracy means people will govern

2. Our Constitution secures....., equality and justice for all.

3. All people are before the law.

4. Children below the age of 14 cannot be employed as



III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. Constitution is the set of rules and regulations.
2. All people are equal before the law.
3. We must not follow the ideals set by the constitution.
4. Ancient monuments need to be promoted.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a democracy?
2. What can you do if your fundamental right is interferred by another person?
3. What is the right to freedom ?
4. What is the relation between rights and duties?



Skills Enrichment Zone

THINK SMART



21st
CS

Technology/Digital Resources

I. Cite examples to show the steps taken by the government with help of internet :

- to protect ancient monuments.
- to promote public health.
- to provide free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 years.

FUN ACTIVITY



HD

Coordination and Cooperation

II. Make a 'Constitution' for your class. Work with your partner and draw up a list of rights and duties for school children. Now compare all the lists and choose 3 most common rights and 3 most common duties. Write them on chart paper and put it up on the class noticeboard.



PROJECT



21st
CS

Information

III. Make a report on the leaders who framed the constitution of India.

Out of the Box !



HD

Problem Solving

- You often use two streets on your way to school. On one street there is a signboard saying, 'Do not litter.' The other one has no signboard. Where will you throw your toffee wrappers and used ice-cream cup? Give reasons for your answer.



16. TYPES OF GOVERNMENT



PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ Government is necessary to maintain law and order.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Union Government
- ⊙ State Government

GET GOING

We should help the government to make our village/town/city a better place. How can you make your classroom and school a better place? Form six groups in class. Each group can make a signboard to represent captions such as these.

- ◆ Do not throw pieces of paper here and there.
- ◆ Do not scribble on your desks/chairs.
- ◆ Take care of the plants and the garden of your school.

Our country is a union of 28 States and 8 Union Territories. Therefore, it is called the **Indian Union**. But every State and Union Territory is an integral part of the Indian Union. None of them is sovereign. We have a government at the national level. It is called **Union** or **Central Government**. It is sovereign and takes care of the entire country. Every State and Union Territory has a government of its own also. The powers and duties of the Union Government and the State Governments are divided. Subjects of national importance like defence of the country and foreign relations belong to the Union Government. Subjects like law and order, agriculture and education belong to the State Governments. They work with the help of each other. Thus, all of us are governed at two levels and by two governments.

UNION GOVERNMENT

Our Union government has three major things to do. These are (i) making laws, (ii) execution of laws and (iii) dispensing of justice. **Parliament** is the highest law making body in the country. It has two houses—the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

The President is the head of the Union Government. The President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha make the Central Legislature complete. The

Parliament holds its meeting in the Parliament House at New Delhi.

People themselves elect their representatives or members of the **Lok Sabha**. These members are elected for a period of five years. Citizens of eighteen years and above vote and elect the Lok Sabha members. Citizens of twenty-five years and above can become candidates for election. The candidates generally form or support a political party well in advance or join one already formed. The candidate who gets the highest number of votes wins the election. The Lok Sabha consists of a maximum of 552 members.



Parliament House

The **Rajya Sabha** members are elected for six years by the members of the State Legislative Assemblies. Twelve members are nominated by the President. After every two years, one-third of the members are replaced by new members. There are 250 members in the Rajya Sabha.

The **President** of India is elected by the elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. The President of India is the head of the entire Union. He is elected for a term of five years.

Candidates of several political parties get elected to the Lok Sabha. Every party elects a leader for its group. The President appoints the leader of the majority group in the Lok Sabha as the **Prime Minister**. On the advice of the Prime Minister, the President appoints other ministers. The President, the Prime Minister and the other ministers are called together as the Union Government. They all are responsible to the Parliament.



Supreme Court

Thought Shot

21st
CS

Communication



In the Jataka tales, we read about many rulers or kings who went out at night dressed as commoners. Why do you think they did that? Discuss.



STATE GOVERNMENT

The State Government looks after education, health, agriculture, forestry, irrigation, law and order and the like.

The elected representatives of the people become the M.L.As. (Members of the Legislative Assembly). They are elected for five years. In some States, there is a Legislative Council also. It is like Rajya Sabha at the State level. One-third of its members are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly. The **Governor** is the head of the State Government. He is appointed by the President of India. He acts as a link between the State Government and the Union Government. He appoints the leader of the majority party in the State as the Chief Minister. On the advice of the Chief Minister, he appoints other ministers.

In every State, there are different kinds of courts. Besides small courts every district has a district court. Above all of them is a court at the State level. It is called a **High Court**. Its judges are appointed by the President of India.

A large number of people work in Central and State Government offices. They work in various departments and at various levels—from a village to the capital.

Try IT!



Leadership



You have to select a class monitor. How would you like to select him/her?

◆ through popular vote

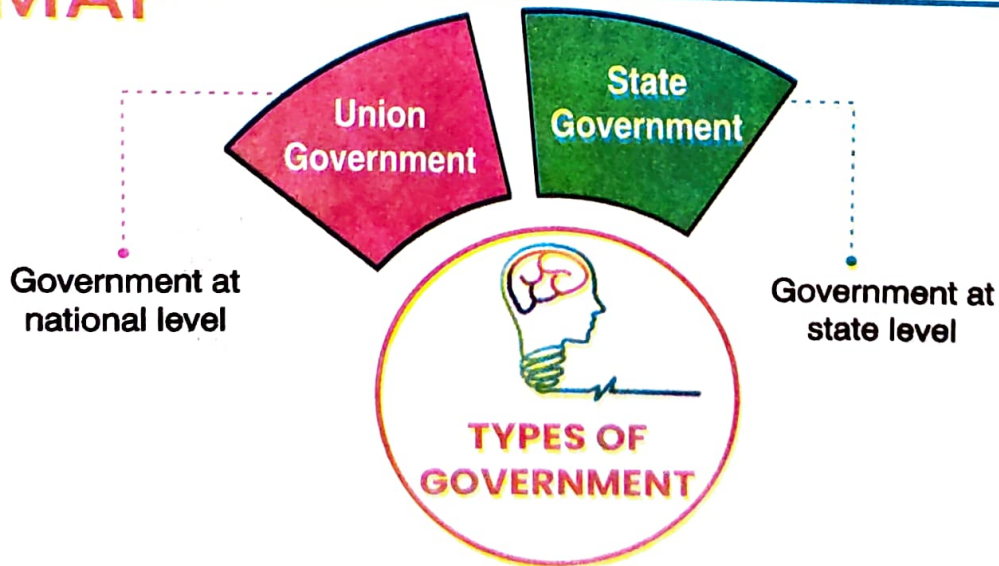


◆ nomination by class teacher



Why? What type of governance does it show?

MIND MAP



EXERCISE

(MCQs)

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. National level government is called:

(a) Central Government



(b) State Government

(c) City Government



(d) None of these



2. The head of a state is :

(a) Governor



(b) Chief Minister

(c) Mayor



(d) None of these



3. The highest court in India is the :

(a) High Court



(b) Supreme Court

(c) Session Court



(d) None of these



II. Fill the gaps.

1. The members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are called members of
2. A is a person who is trying to be elected.
3. The is the head of the state government.
4. Chief Minister is appointed by the

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. The defence of the country is the responsibility of the Union Government.
2. The term of the President is for ten years.
3. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country.
4. There is only one kind of government in our country.
5. The President appoints the judges of the Supreme Court.



IV. Answer the following questions.

1. Why our country is called the Indian Union?
2. What are the major functions of the government?
3. What does our Parliament consist of ?
4. How does a person become a member of the Lok Sabha?

Skills Enrichment Zone

THINK SMART



2nd CS

Information



I. Give one word for the following:

1. The highest law making body
2. Head of the Union Government
3. The person who appoints the Governor
4. The person who appoints the Chief Minister

.....

.....

.....

.....

PICTURE STUDY



HD

Curiosity

II. Look at the picture. Have you ever seen a person's index finger after he/she comes back from voting? Why do you think this mark is put on the finger? Discuss with your friends and try to find out the reason.



PROJECT



2nd CS

Information



III. Find out the names of the President, Prime Minister of India and Governor and Chief Minister of your State. Paste their pictures in your scrapbook.

Out of the Box !



2nd CS

Social Skills



Do you think it is good to be able to choose people who are supposed to run the country? Imagine you were to choose a team leader for your neighbourhood eco-club. How would you want to do it? What are some factors that will affect your choice of someone for the position?



17. OUR NATIONAL SYMBOLS

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- ⊙ We have many national symbols.
- ⊙ We should respect our national symbols.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ⊙ Our National Flag
- ⊙ Our National Anthem
- ⊙ Our National Emblem
- ⊙ Other National Symbols

GET GOING

Proudly fly the National Flag on Republic Day and Independence Day over your homes. However, remember do not do any of the following :

- ◆ dip the National Flag in water or stand on it
- ◆ place any other flag higher than the National Flag
- ◆ fly the flag after sunset
- ◆ make clothes out of the National Flag
- ◆ drape the flag over your car or a cycle



Our country is India. Our religions, races, languages, dress and food may be different, but we are one at heart. Our country is one. We are all Indians. Thus, there is **unity in diversity**.

We all celebrate Independence Day on 15th August and Republic Day on 26th January every year. They remind us that we all belong to a single nation—India. Our National Flag, National Anthem and National Emblem are our **national symbols** or **bonds of our unity**. They constantly remind us for our common nationhood. We must respect them.

OUR NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is the symbol of our freedom and unity. Our National Flag is rectangular in shape. Its length is one and a half times its width. It has three bands of equal proportions. The upper band is saffron (*Kesari*) and the lower is green. The middle band is white with a blue Ashoka Chakra in the centre. The *chakra* has 24 spokes.



National Flag of India

Our National Flag is called **Tricolour**. Every colour of the Flag has a special meaning and significance.

Saffron colour stands for bravery and sacrifice; **White** colour for peace and truth; **Green** colour for prosperity. The **chakra** was used by Ashoka as a symbol of **dharma** or righteousness. Now it is also a symbol of the progress of the nation.

The National Flag is hoisted on all important government buildings in the country. While hoisting the Flag, the saffron band should always be at the top. It should always flutter at the top of the mast. Whenever the National Flag is being hoisted, we must stand at attention and salute it.

OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

Every free nation has a National Anthem. We also have a National Anthem *Jana-gana-mana*. The unity of our motherland is told in the anthem. It brings in us a feeling of togetherness. We sing it together in one voice on national festivals and at important functions. Sometimes, its tune is played by a band.

Our National Anthem is written by Rabindranath Tagore. Here are the words of our national anthem and its English version by Tagore himself:

National Anthem

*Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.*

Punjab-Sindh-Gujarat-Maratha

Dravida-Utkala-Banga

Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga

Uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga

Tav subha name jage,

Tav subha Asisa mange.

Gahe tava jaya-gatha.

Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka-jaya he,

Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.

Jaye he, jaya he, jaya he,

Jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

English Version

“Thou art the ruler of the minds of all the people, dispenser of India’s destiny. Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat and Maratha, of the Dravida and Orissa and Bengal, it echoes in the hills of the Vindhya and the Himalayas, mingles in the music of the Yamuna and Ganga and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Ocean. They pray for thy blessings and sing thy praise. The saving of all people waits in thy hands. Thou dispenser of India’s destiny, Victory, Victory, Victory to thee ———”



We must show respect to our National Anthem. When we sing it or hear it being sung, we must stand at attention. We must not talk or move about during that time.

We also have a **National Song** beginning with *Vande Mataram* written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

OUR NATIONAL EMBLEM

We see our National Emblem on currency notes, coins, stamp papers and official letters. It can also be seen on the books, published by the government. It represents the authority of the nation.

The National Emblem has been taken from the Ashoka Pillar of Sarnath which has four lions standing on an abacus. Only three lions are visible from one side, so fourth is hidden. In the centre of the abacus, there is a *chakra*. The same *chakra* is on our National Flag also. To the left of the wheel is a horse and a bull is to its right. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' are written in Devanagari script below the abacus. It means 'Truth alone wins.'



National Emblem

OTHER NATIONAL SYMBOLS

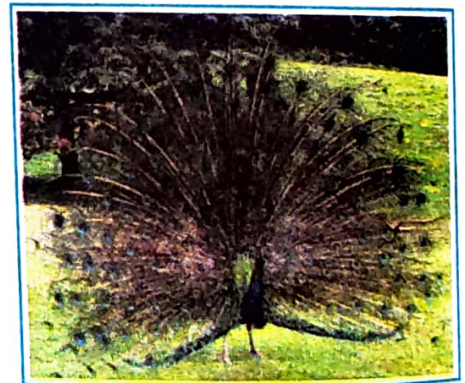
The **National Flower** of India is the **Lotus**; **National Animal** is **Tiger** and **National Bird** is **Peacock**.



Lotus



Tiger



Peacock

Try IT!

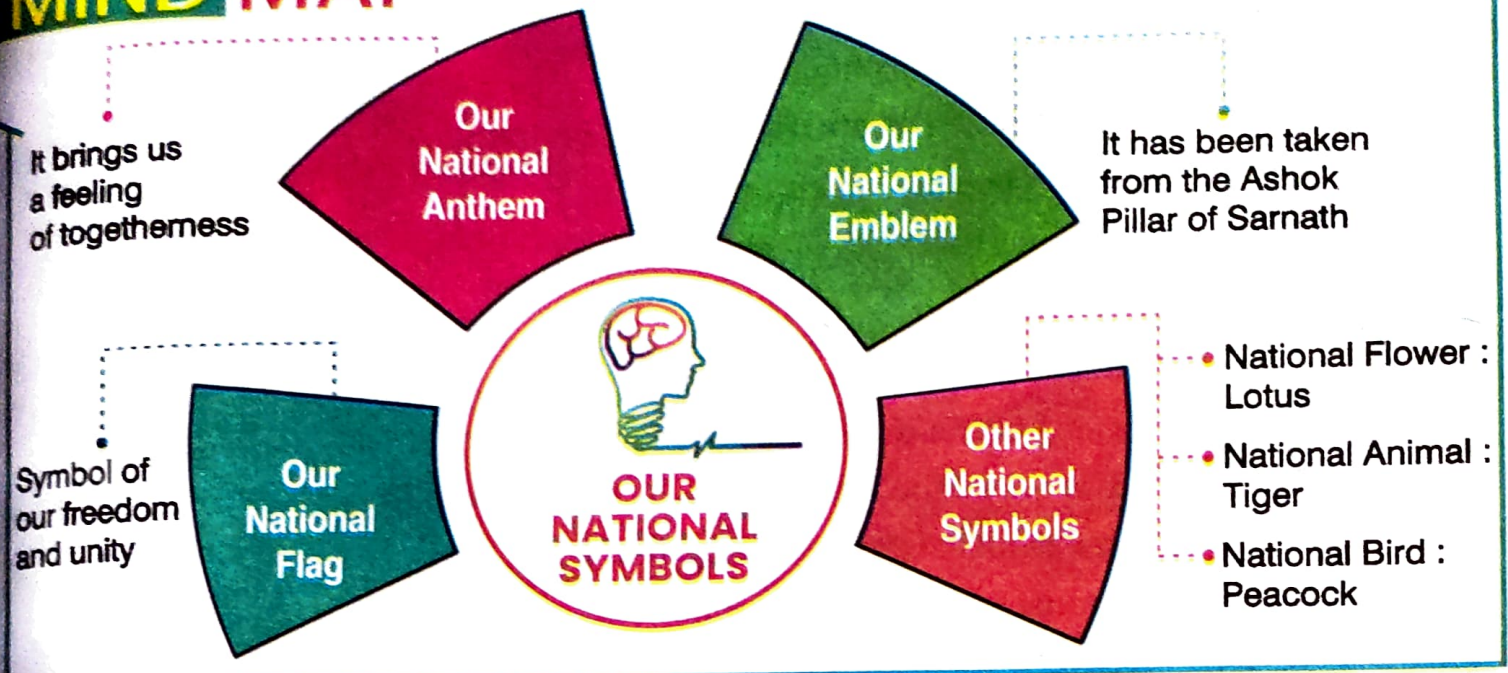
Take a sheet of white paper. Take a five-rupee coin. Place the coin under the sheet of paper. The side of the coin that has the National Emblem must be on top. Rub the portion above the coin with a pencil. What appears on the paper?

AI

Art Integration



MIND MAP



EXERCISE



(MCQs)

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Our National Flag has horizontal bands in different colours.

(a) two



(b) three



(c) six



(d) nine



2. Our National Anthem was written by:

(a) Sarojini Naidu



(b) Rabindranath Tagore



(c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee



(d) Subhash Chandra Bose



3. Our National Song is:

(a) *Jana-gana-mana*



(b) *Vande Mataram*



(c) *Sare Jahan Se Achchha*



(d) None of these



II. Fill the gaps.

1. The National Flag is the symbol of our and unity.

2. Every free nation has a

3. We see our National on currency notes.



III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. There is unity in diversity in our country.
2. Our National Flag is called Tricolour also.
3. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wrote our National Anthem.
4. National Emblem can be seen on currency notes.
5. Our National Flower is rose.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the significance of national symbols?
2. What is the meaning of the three colours and *chakra* of our National Flag?
3. What should we do when the National Flag is being hoisted?
4. How can you show respect to the National Anthem?
5. Where is our National Emblem taken from?



Skills Enrichment Zone

PICTURE STUDY



Social Skills/(Sensitivity)



- I. Look at this picture. What is happening in it? Some people throw the National Flag on the roads or in the garbage bins. Is it right to do? How can we take care of our National Flag?



PROJECT



- II. Make a project on our National Symbols. Collect the National Flags of different nations and paste them in your scrapbook.

21st CS

Creativity



Out of the Box !



IE

Indian Ethos

- Why is India called a land of 'Unity in Diversity'?
- What do the words 'Satyameva Jayate' on our National Emblem mean?



HALF-YEARLY Assessment Paper

(Based on CBE)

Marks :

Time :

Note : All questions are compulsory.

Tick (✓) the correct option.

(MCQs)

1. To the west of India is the:

- (a) Bay of Bengal
- (c) Indian ocean



- (b) Arabian sea
- (d) Pacific ocean



2. Which fibre is known as the golden fibre?

- (a) Cotton
- (c) Sugarcane



- (b) Jute
- (d) Millet



3. The most important resource of a country is :

- (a) minerals
- (c) soil



- (b) people
- (d) forests



4. The Hirakud Dam is built on the river :

- (a) Krishna
- (c) Kaveri



- (b) Mahanadi
- (d) Yamuna



5. Which river joins the Ganga directly near Patna?

(a) Gomti



(b) Yamuna



(c) Ghaghara



(d) Son

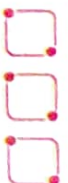


II. Fill the gaps.

1. The dance is popular in Mizoram.
2. The Western Ghats are than the Eastern Ghats.
3. The Islands are in the Arabian sea.
4. Social Forestry Movement encourages every citizen to plant
5. Dams control and produce

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. We find few plants in the desert due to lack of water.
2. Myanmar is surrounded by Indian states from all sides.
3. Cotton is called the 'King of Fibres'.



ANNUAL Assessment Paper

(Based on CBE)

Time :

Marks :

Note : All questions are compulsory.

(MCQs)

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. In which continent is India located?

(a) Africa



(b) Asia



(c) Europe



(d) Australia



2. Our National Song is :

(a) *Jana-gana-mana*



(b) *Vande Mataram*



(c) *Sare Jahan Se Achchha*



(d) None of these



3. Most people of Gujarat are :

(a) traders and farmers



(b) coal miners



(c) weavers



(d) none of these



4. Alluvial soil is made up of :

(a) silt



(b) lava rocks



(c) mud



(d) black pebbles



5. The highest court in India is the :

(a) High Court



(b) Supreme Court



(c) Session Court



(d) None of these



II. Fill the gaps.

1. Democracy means people will govern

2. Chhattisgarh is a fertile basin of

3. The islands are in the Arabian Sea.

4. People come from villages to cities in search of

5. Chief Minister is appointed by the

III. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. India is the largest producer of jute in the world.



2. Our population is increasing at a fast rate.



3. Rice is the main crop of Bihar and West Bengal.



4. Machine tools are used to make other machines.
5. National Emblem can be seen on currency notes.

IV. Match the following.

A

1. Raas
2. Prime Minister
3. Srinagar
4. Fundamental Rights
5. A green batch in the deserts

B

- (i) Oasis
- (ii) Six
- (iii) A classical dance
- (iv) Leader of the majority party
- (v) House boats

V. Answer in one word/few words.

1. Name the famous dam on river Mahanadi.
2. What is the southernmost point of India called?
3. What is a delta?
4. What is the minimum age to vote at elections?
5. What is a Ghaghra?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

VI. Tick (✓) the correct words.

1. *Narmada/Godavari* flows into the Bay of Bengal.
2. Best means of irrigation is *rains/wells*.
3. The wise men make *full/little* use of their skill.
4. *Cellular phones/Telephones* are connected by wires.
5. Our National Flag is *square/rectangular* in shape.

VII. Answer the following questions.

1. How are minerals extracted?
2. Why is the Malwa region very fertile?
3. What is the common teaching of all religions?
4. How does a person become a member of the Lok Sabha?
5. When are the folk dances generally performed?

VIII. Do you think it is good to be able to choose people who are supposed to run the country? Imagine you were to choose a team leader for your neighbourhood eco-club. How would you want to do it? What are some factors that affect your choice of someone for the position?



OLYMPIAD

Model Paper



Note : All questions are compulsory.

- Which of the following is the capital of both Punjab and Haryana?

A. Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Amritsar	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Chandigarh	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Gurugram	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Where did Ghoomar develop?

A. Uttar Pradesh	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Gujarat	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Odisha	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Rajasthan	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Our country India is located in the part of the Asia continent.

A. Southern	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Western	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Eastern	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Northern	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Kiyaan is living in Australia. Her friend Somya is living in Maharashtra. Which of the following is NOT a useful mode of communication between them?

A. Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. E-mail	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Aerogrammes	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Inland letters	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Match the National Park/ Wildlife Sanctuary to the state in which it is situated and select the correct option.

Column I

- (a) Jim Corbett
- (b) Kaziranga
- (c) Kachchh
- (d) Dudhwa

Column II

- (i) Gujarat
- (ii) Uttar Pradesh
- (iii) Uttarakhand
- (iv) Assam

- A. (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
- B. (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)
- C. (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)
- D. (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)



6. Which of the following options on unscrambling gives the name of a river that flows towards the south-west through Punjab?

A. ANGAG

B. LUJ TSA

C. MAPHARBTRAU

D. VAKERI

7. Select the incorrect match.

Architecture

State

A. Qutub Minar —

Delhi

B. Dilwara Jain Temple —

Rajasthan

C. Victoria Memorial —

West Bengal

D. Konark Temple —

Kerala

8. Which of the following is called the Silicon Valley of India?

A. Mumbai

B. Pune

C. Bengaluru

D. Hyderabad

9. In which of the following scripts the words 'Satyameva Jayate' are written on our National Emblem?

A. Devnagri

B. Gurumukhi

C. Roman

D. None of these

10. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding our Union Government?

A. Parliament has two houses — the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

B. The President is the head of the Union Government.

C. The President appoints the leader of the majority group in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.

D. There are 350 members in the Rajya Sabha.

ANSWERS

1. C., 2. D., 3. A., 4. D., 5. A., 6. B., 7. D., 8. C., 9. A., 10. D