

Aligned to NCF

Explore Social Studies

(A Text Book of Social Studies)

4

Neha Garg
(B.A., M.A.)

Komal Garg



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A-1/50 B, Keshav Puram, New Delhi-110035

1

Local Self Government

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. A city or town is governed by a/an _____.

Ans: (a) municipality

2. People give many different _____.

Ans: (a) taxes

3. India is a _____ country.

Ans: (c) big

4. _____ of the seats in the panchayat are reserved for women.

Ans: (a) One-third

B. Name the following.

1. The head of the Gram Panchayat :

Ans: Sarpanch

2. The head of the Municipal Corporation :

Ans: Mayor

3. The head of the Municipal Council :

Ans: Chairman or Mayor

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. The municipal corporations govern small cities. **F**

2. People give money as tax. **T**

3. Gram Panchayat look after cities. **F**

4. Elections are held every five years for municipalities. **T**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a local self-government and what does it do?

Ans: Local self-government refers to the system of governance in which local communities or administrative divisions have the authority to make decisions

and manage their own affairs. It is a mechanism through which people at the local level participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives. Local self-government entities are responsible for addressing the needs and concerns of the local population.

2. Write any four functions of gram panchayat.

Ans: Four functions of a Gram Panchayat include:

* **Rural Development:** Implementing and overseeing various development programs in the rural areas.

* **Infrastructure Development:** Planning and managing local infrastructure projects like roads, water supply, and sanitation.

* **Social Welfare:** Addressing social issues and promoting the well-being of the community.

* **Local Governance:** Making decisions on local matters, resolving disputes, and representing the community at higher levels of government.

3. Name the three types of local self-government.

Ans: The three types of local self-government in India are:

* **Gram Panchayat:** At the village or rural level.

* **Municipality:** At the urban level, it includes Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporations.

* **Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad:** At the intermediate or block and district levels, respectively.

4. What are cooperative societies?

Ans: Cooperative societies are autonomous associations of individuals who voluntarily come together to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs through a jointly-owned and democratically controlled enterprise. These societies operate on the principles of self-help, self-responsibility, democracy, equality, equity, and solidarity. Cooperative societies can exist in various sectors, such as agriculture, consumer goods, credit, housing, and more.

HOTS

E. Why there is a need of government?

Ans. Why there is a need for government?

The need for government arises from several fundamental aspects of human society, and addressing these needs requires an organized and authoritative structure. Here are some key reasons explaining why there is a need for government:

1. Social Order: * Governments provide a framework for maintaining law and order in society.

* They establish rules and regulations to prevent conflicts and maintain social harmony.

2. Protection of Rights: * Governments are responsible for safeguarding the rights and freedoms of individuals within a society.

* They create and enforce laws to protect citizens from harm and ensure justice.

3. Public Goods and Services:

* Governments play a crucial role in providing essential public goods and services, such as infrastructure, education, healthcare, and defense.

* These services often require collective effort and coordination, which is best achieved through a central authority.

4. Conflict Resolution: * Governments serve as mediators in conflicts and disputes, both domestically and internationally.

* They establish mechanisms for dispute resolution and maintain diplomatic relations with other nations.

5. Economic Regulation: * Governments regulate economic activities to ensure fair competition, prevent exploitation, and promote economic stability.

* They implement policies to address issues like inflation, unemployment, and economic inequality.

6. Public Welfare: * Governments engage in social welfare activities to uplift marginalized sections of society and promote the overall well-being of citizens.

* They may implement social programs, poverty alleviation initiatives, and healthcare services.

7. Infrastructure Development:

* Governments invest in and oversee the development of critical infrastructure, such as transportation, communication, and utilities.

* Infrastructure development is essential for the overall progress and connectivity of a nation.

8. National Security: * Governments are responsible for ensuring the security and defense of the nation against external threats.

* They maintain armed forces and formulate foreign policies to safeguard national interests.

2

Dignity of Labour

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. This person works physically.

Ans: (c) sweeper

2. We all need the help of different people to lead a _____ life.

Ans: (a) comfortable

3. Vidyasagar helped a gentleman as a _____.

Ans: (b) coolie

4. A _____ has no dignity of work.

Ans: (c) beggar

B. Look at the following pictures. Identify and write what they are doing.

1. Sweeper: The sweeper is cleaning and maintaining cleanliness in a specific area, often using a broom or other cleaning tools.

2. Auto Driver: The auto driver is operating an auto-rickshaw, transporting passengers from one location to another.

3. Farmer: The farmer is engaged in agricultural activities, which may include tasks such as planting, cultivating, harvesting, or tending to crops.

4. Construction Workers: The construction workers are involved in building or renovating structures. They may be carrying materials, using tools, or participating in various construction-related tasks on a building site.

C. Match the following.

Column I

1. Harijan
2. Ashram
3. Intellectual Labour
4. Manual Labour

Column II

- a. Engineer
- b. Cobbler
- c. Children of God
- d. Ancient School

Ans: (1) (c) Children of God

Ans: (2) (d) Ancient School

Ans: (3) (a) Engineer

Ans: (4) (b) Cobbler

D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. People are dependent on each other for many things. **T**
2. A farmer does a dirty work. **F**
3. Vivekananda was not a social reformer. **F**
4. We must respect all types of work. **T**

E. Answer the following questions.

1. What is dignity of labour?

Ans: Dignity of labour refers to the idea that all types of work, regardless of their nature or societal perception, deserve respect and dignity. It emphasizes the value and importance of every job or occupation in contributing to the well-being of society.

2. What are two types of labour?

Ans: Intellectual Labour: Involves mental or cognitive work, such as research, teaching, engineering, and other professions that require intellectual skills.

Manual Labour: Involves physical work, often associated with activities like farming, construction, cleaning, and other hands-on tasks.

3. Name the place where students stayed to receive education in ancient India.

Ans: Ashram: In ancient India, students stayed in ashrams to receive education. Ashrams were centers of learning where students lived with their gurus (teachers) and received instruction in various subjects, including philosophy, arts, sciences, and ethics.

4. Name two social reformers who promoted dignity of labour.

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi: Gandhiji was a strong advocate of the dignity of labour. He emphasized the importance of everyone, irrespective of their occupation, contributing to society with a sense of pride and equality.

Swami Vivekananda: Swami

Vivekananda, a philosopher and social reformer, also promoted the idea of dignity of labour. He believed that all types of work should be treated with respect and dignity, and no work should be considered inferior.

HOTS

- F. Your school gardener is running high fever. How will you help him?**

Ans. * Inform the School Authorities:

Notify the school authorities about the gardener's condition, ensuring they are aware of the situation.

*** Seek Medical Attention:** Encourage the gardener to seek medical attention promptly. Offer assistance in making an appointment or providing transportation to a healthcare facility if needed.

*** Provide Basic Care:** If the gardener is in immediate need, offer basic care such as providing water, a comfortable place to rest, and any necessary first aid.

*** Coordinate Support:** Rally support from other students, teachers, or staff members to ensure that the gardener's responsibilities are temporarily managed

during his absence.

* **Express Empathy:** Convey empathy and concern for the gardener's well-being. Let him know that the school community cares about his health and recovery.

* **Organize Help:** Coordinate with classmates or friends to organize a rotation of help, where different people can take turns assisting with the gardener's duties until he is back on his feet.

* **Create a Get-Well Card or Gesture:** Involve the school community in creating a get-well card or other gestures to show support and encouragement for the gardener's recovery.

* **Maintain Communication:** Stay in touch with the gardener, inquire about his health, and provide updates on any support being organized.

3

Houses We Live In

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- Who fixes the taps and pipes?
Ans: (a) Plumber
- A pucca house is made up of _____.
Ans: (c) Bricks and cement
- Who does the wood work of the house?
Ans: (a) Carpenter
- Eskimos live in _____.
Ans: (b) Igloo

B. Identify the type of house with the help of the hints given below:

- A house made of snow: _____.
Ans: Igloo
- A house made of straw and mud: _____.
Ans: Thatched Cottage or Hut
- A house on wheels: _____.
Ans: Caravan or Mobile Home

- A house made of thick cloth called canvas: _____.

Ans: Tent

C. Match the following.

Column I

- Painter
- Carpenter
- Plumber
- Electrician

Column II

- Fits taps and pipes
- Fits and repair the wirings and fittings
- Paints the wall
- Makes furniture

Ans: (1) (c) Paints the wall

Ans: (2) (d) Makes furniture

Ans: (3) (a) Fits taps and pipes

Ans: (4) (b) Fits and repairs the wirings and fittings

D. Answer the following questions.

- Why do we need a house?

Ans: We need a house for shelter, protection, and a sense of security. A house provides a safe and comfortable space for individuals and families, protecting them from adverse weather conditions, animals, and potential threats. It serves as a place for rest, privacy, and the storage of belongings.

- What are Kutcha houses?

Ans: Kutcha houses are traditional dwellings that are constructed with materials such as mud, thatch, bamboo, and other locally available resources. These houses are usually temporary and less durable compared to pucca houses, which are constructed using more permanent materials like bricks and cement.

- Why do we make different kinds of houses in different places?

Ans: Different regions have varying climates, topography, and availability of resources, influencing the choice of construction materials and architectural

styles. Houses are adapted to local conditions to provide comfort and protection. For example, in hot regions, houses might have features for better ventilation, while in cold regions, insulation may be a priority.

4. Name two things necessary for a good house.

Ans: Structural Stability: A good house should be structurally stable and able to withstand environmental factors such as wind, rain, earthquakes, etc. This involves using appropriate construction materials and techniques.

Adequate Amenities: A good house should have essential amenities such as proper sanitation, water supply, electricity, and ventilation. These amenities contribute to the overall well-being and functionality of the house.

HOTS

- E. Mr John lives in a place where there is a lot of rain throughout the year. He wants to build a house. What kind of a house would be best for him?

Ans. Considering the frequent rainfall in Mr. John's location, the best type of house for him would be one that can effectively withstand and adapt to the wet weather. Here are some key considerations for building a suitable house:

* **Material Selection:** Opt for materials that are resistant to water damage, such as treated or naturally water-resistant wood, concrete, or bricks. These materials can help prevent issues like rot and decay caused by continuous exposure to rain.

* **Roof Design:** Choose a roof design that facilitates efficient drainage of rainwater. A sloped or pitched roof with proper gutter systems can prevent waterlogging and potential leaks.

* **Foundation:** Ensure a well-constructed and elevated foundation to prevent water seepage into the house. Adequate drainage around the foundation can help divert excess rainwater away from the structure.

* **Waterproofing:** Apply waterproofing techniques to vulnerable areas, such as walls and basements, to protect against water penetration. This may include using waterproof paints, sealants, or membranes.

* **Ventilation:** Incorporate proper ventilation to control humidity levels inside the house. This helps prevent issues like mold and mildew, which can thrive in damp conditions.

* **Landscaping:** Plan the landscaping around the house to encourage natural drainage. Proper grading and the strategic placement of vegetation can help manage rainwater runoff.

* **Stormwater Management:** Consider implementing stormwater management features, such as rain gardens or permeable surfaces, to mitigate the impact of heavy rainfall and reduce the risk of flooding.

4

Food

Exercise

- A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.
- Which process is followed to preserve food?
Ans: (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - Food items lose _____ when they are overcooked.
Ans: (a) nutrients
 - _____ is one of our three basic needs.
Ans: (c) Food
 - _____ is a good preservative.
Ans: (c) Sugar
- B. Match the following pictures with their appropriate words.
- (1)(c) Boiling
 - (2)(d) Sweetening
 - (3)(a) Canning
 - (4)(b) Drying

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. Salting does not help to preserve food. **F**
2. We should use neat and clean utensils for cooking. **T**
3. Water freezes at 1°C. **F**
4. Sugar is a good preservative. **T**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we cook food?

Ans: We cook food for several reasons:

Digestibility: Cooking makes food easier to digest by breaking down complex molecules and softening the texture.

Safety: Cooking helps eliminate harmful bacteria and parasites present in raw food, reducing the risk of foodborne illnesses.

Palatability: Cooking enhances the flavor, aroma, and appearance of food, making it more enjoyable and appealing.

2. What is the function of food?

Ans: The primary functions of food include:

Nutrition: Providing essential nutrients such as carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals for the body's growth, repair, and maintenance.

Energy Source: Supplying energy for various bodily functions and activities.

Maintaining Health: Supporting overall health and well-being, including immune function, bone health, and organ function.

3. Write three good habits for preparation of food.

Ans: Cleanliness: Maintain cleanliness in the kitchen, including utensils, hands, and cooking surfaces, to prevent contamination.

Proper Storage: Store raw and cooked food items separately to avoid cross-contamination and ensure food safety.

Balanced Nutrition: Prepare meals with a variety of foods to ensure a balanced intake of nutrients necessary for health.

4. What are various methods of preserving food?

Ans: Canning: Sealing food in airtight containers and heating to destroy microorganisms.

Freezing: Lowering the temperature to inhibit the growth of microorganisms and slow down enzymatic activity.

Drying or Dehydration: Removing moisture from food to prevent the growth of bacteria and mold.

Salting: Adding salt to food to draw out moisture and inhibit the growth of bacteria.

Pickling: Preserving food in a solution of vinegar or brine, often with added herbs and spices.

Smoking: Exposing food to smoke, which acts as a preservative and imparts a characteristic flavor.

Sugar Preserving: Using sugar to create a high-osmolarity environment that inhibits microbial growth.

HOTS

- E. What is 'Junk Food'? Is it good or bad for our health?**

Ans. Definition of Junk Food: Junk food refers to food items that are highly processed, high in calories, and low in nutritional value. These foods often contain excessive amounts of unhealthy ingredients such as sugar, salt, saturated and trans fats, and lack essential nutrients like vitamins, minerals, and fiber.

Examples of junk food include fast food, sugary snacks, sodas, and processed snacks.

Evaluation of Health Impact:

Negative Aspects:

* **Low Nutritional Value:** Junk food tends to be nutritionally poor, lacking essential nutrients needed for overall health and well-being.

* **High in Unhealthy Ingredients:** Many junk foods are loaded with sugar, salt, and unhealthy fats, contributing to health issues such as obesity, high blood

pressure, and cardiovascular diseases.

* **Empty Calories:** Junk foods often provide "empty" calories, offering energy without significant nutritional benefits.

* **Overconsumption Risk:** The easily accessible and palatable nature of junk food may lead to overconsumption, contributing to weight gain and associated health problems.

Positive Aspects:

* **Convenience:** Junk food is often convenient and readily available, making it a quick option for those with busy lifestyles.

* **Taste and Palatability:** Junk food is designed to be appealing, with flavors and textures that many people find enjoyable.

5

Clothes

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. One of these is a synthetic fibre.

Ans: (c) Nylon

2. Clothes protect us from _____.

Ans: (c) all of these

3. Which fibre has a shine?

Ans: (c) Silk

4. Which is a natural fibre?

Ans: (c) Cotton

B. Circle the odd one out and give reasons.

1. **Ans: Odd One Out:** Cotton

Reason: Cotton is a natural fiber, while polyester, rayon, and nylon are synthetic fibers.

2. **Ans: Odd One Out:** Shoes

Reason: Shoes are footwear, while the others are types of clothing or accessories worn on the upper body.

3. **Ans: Odd One Out:** Chair

Reason: Chair is a piece of furniture, while the others are typically items used

on the floor.

4. **Ans: Odd One Out:** Bucket

Reason: Bucket is a container, while the others are items associated with clothing or accessories.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. Silk clothes are durable and attractive. **F**

2. Jute fibres come from sheep. **F**

3. Coir is used for making clothes. **F**

4. We get linen from silkworm. **F**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we need clothes?

Ans: Clothes serve several purposes:

Protection: Clothes protect our body from environmental elements such as weather, sunlight, and insects.

Modesty: Clothes provide a sense of modesty and cultural decency.

Identity: Clothes can reflect personal style, cultural identity, and societal roles.

Comfort: Clothes offer comfort by regulating body temperature and providing a barrier against external factors

2. What are different types of fibres?

Ans: Natural Fibers: Cotton, jute, silk, wool, flax.

Synthetic Fibers: Polyester, nylon, rayon, acrylic.

3. Write different products which are made of jute.

Ans: Jute Bags: Eco-friendly and durable bags.

Jute Rugs and Carpets: Natural fiber for floor coverings.

Jute Twine and Rope: Used in various applications, including packaging and crafts.

Jute Apparel: Clothing items made from jute fibers.

Jute Decor Items: Home decor items like curtains, table runners, and wall hangings.

4. Write any three ways of taking care of our clothes.

Ans: 1. Proper Washing: Follow care instructions on clothing labels, separate colors, and fabrics, and use suitable detergents. Avoid overwashing and using excessive heat.

2. Correct Storage: Store clothes in a cool, dry place. Use hangers for delicate items and fold clothes made of fabrics prone to stretching.

3. Timely Repairs and Maintenance: Mend small tears or loose buttons promptly. Regularly check and maintain zippers, buttons, and seams to prevent larger issues.

HOTS

- E.** You are planning to go to a hill station in summer vacation. What type of clothes would you pack and why?

Ans. Clothing Planning for a Summer Vacation to a Hill Station:

*** Lightweight and Breathable Fabrics:**

Reason: Choose clothes made from lightweight and breathable fabrics such as cotton or linen. These fabrics allow air circulation and help in keeping the body cool in the warm weather.

*** Shorts and Short-Sleeved Shirts:**

Reason: Pack shorts and short-sleeved shirts for comfort in the daytime heat. This type of clothing is suitable for warm weather and provides ease of movement.

*** Sun Protection:**

Reason: Bring a wide-brimmed hat, sunglasses, and clothing with UPF (Ultraviolet Protection Factor) to shield the body from the sun's harmful rays, especially at higher altitudes where UV exposure is increased.

*** Layered Clothing:**

Reason: Even though it's a summer vacation, hill stations can experience cooler temperatures, especially in the evenings and nights. Pack a light jacket or sweater for added warmth during cooler periods.

*** Comfortable Footwear:**

Reason: Choose comfortable and breathable footwear suitable for walking or hiking if you plan to explore the surroundings. Sandals or lightweight hiking shoes may be appropriate.

*** Rain Gear:**

Reason: Be prepared for possible rain showers. Pack a lightweight and compact rain jacket or a waterproof poncho to stay dry during unexpected rainfall.

*** Modest Clothing for Cultural Sensitivity:**

Reason: If the hill station has cultural or religious sites, bring modest clothing out of respect. Long skirts or pants and tops with sleeves may be appropriate.

*** Quick-Drying Clothes:**

Reason: Opt for clothes that dry quickly, especially if you plan on participating in activities like trekking or if there's a chance of getting wet. Quick-drying fabrics are convenient for washing and drying overnight.

6

Our Environment

Exercise

- A.** Tick (✓) the correct answer.
- There are _____ kinds of pollution.
Ans: (b) four
 - Sleep disorder, hearing loss, etc. are caused due to _____ pollution.
Ans: (b) noise
 - Which of the following is not a kind of pollution?
Ans: (c) Light pollution
 - Use of insecticides causes _____.
Ans: (a) soil pollution

B. Match the following.

Column I

1. Use of insecticides
2. Volcanic activity
3. High volume music
4. Washing clothes in river

Column II

- a. Noise Pollution
- b. Water Pollution
- c. Land Pollution
- d. Air Pollution

- Ans:** (1) (c) Land Pollution
Ans: (2) (d) Air Pollution
Ans: (3) (a) Noise Pollution
Ans: (4) (b) Water Pollution

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. People should throw garbage in water bodies. **F**
2. Pollutants are the substances that cause pollution. **T**
3. It is not important to control air pollution. **F**
4. Loud noise may damage the ear cells. **T**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is pollution?

Ans: Pollution is the introduction of contaminants or harmful substances into the natural environment, causing adverse effects on living organisms, ecosystems, and the environment as a whole. It can take various forms, including air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, and noise pollution.

2. Write two causes of water pollution.

Ans: Industrial Discharges: Factories and industries often release pollutants such as chemicals, heavy metals, and wastewater into water bodies, contaminating them.

Agricultural Runoff: The use of fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture can lead to runoff, carrying pollutants into rivers and lakes, causing water pollution.

3. Write two causes of water pollution.

Ans: Pollutants are substances or agents introduced into the environment that cause pollution. These can be solid, liquid, or

gaseous and may have harmful effects on the air, water, soil, or living organisms. Common pollutants include chemicals, toxins, heavy metals, and particulate matter.

4. How does air get polluted?

Ans: Air gets polluted through the release of pollutants into the atmosphere. Common sources of air pollution include:

* **Industrial Emissions:** Factories release pollutants such as smoke, particulate matter, and gases into the air.

* **Vehicle Emissions:** Combustion engines in cars, trucks, and other vehicles release pollutants like carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter.

* **Burning of Fossil Fuels:** The burning of coal, oil, and natural gas for energy production contributes to air pollution by releasing pollutants like sulfur dioxide and greenhouse gases.

* **Deforestation:** The removal of trees reduces the natural ability of the environment to filter and clean the air, contributing to air pollution.

* **Agricultural Practices:** Activities like burning crop residues and the use of certain fertilizers can release pollutants into the air.

HOTS

E. What do you know about the 'Global Warming'?

Ans. Definition: Global warming refers to the long-term increase in Earth's average surface temperature, primarily due to the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. These gases trap heat from the sun, preventing it from escaping back into space and causing a warming effect on the planet.

Key Points:

* **Greenhouse Gases:** Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated gases. Human activities, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes, contribute to the increased concentration of these gases in

the atmosphere.

* **Enhanced Greenhouse Effect:** The natural greenhouse effect is essential for maintaining Earth's temperature, making it habitable. However, human activities have intensified this effect, leading to an enhanced greenhouse effect and a subsequent warming of the planet.

* **Climate Change:** Global warming is a significant driver of climate change. The warming of the Earth's surface results in altered weather patterns, rising sea levels, more frequent and intense extreme weather events, and shifts in ecosystems.

* **Impact on Ice Caps and Glaciers:** The warming climate contributes to the melting of ice caps and glaciers, leading to rising sea levels. This poses a threat to coastal areas and low-lying regions.

* **Ocean Acidification:** Increased atmospheric CO₂ is not only warming the planet but also leading to higher levels of carbon dioxide being absorbed by the oceans. This causes ocean acidification, which can harm marine life, particularly organisms with calcium carbonate shells or skeletons.

* **Mitigation and Adaptation:** Mitigation efforts focus on reducing or preventing the emission of greenhouse gases, transitioning to renewable energy sources, and enhancing energy efficiency.

Adaptation involves preparing for and adapting to the changes brought about by global warming, including implementing strategies to cope with the impacts.

* **International Agreements:** Global efforts, such as the Paris Agreement, aim to bring together nations to collectively address climate change by committing to emission reduction targets and promoting sustainable practices.

7

Freedom Fighters of India

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The Quit India Movement was started by _____.

Ans: (b) Mahatma Gandhi

2. Rani Lakshmi Bai was born in _____.

Ans: (b) Mirzapur

3. The Discovery of India' was written by _____.

Ans: (b) Jawaharlal Nehru

4. India got freedom on _____.

Ans: (a) 15 August

B. Match the following.

Column I

1. The Statue of Unity
2. Manikarnika
3. Delhi Chalo
4. Non-Violence

Column II

- a. Subhash Chandra Bose
- b. Mahatma Gandhi
- c. Sardar Patel
- d. Rani Lakshmi Bai

Ans: (1) (c) Sardar Patel

Ans: (2) (d) Rani Lakshmi Bai

Ans: (3) (a) Subhash Chandra Bose

Ans: (4) (b) Mahatma Gandhi

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1924. **F**

2. Jawaharlal Nehru was extremely fond of children. **T**

3. Subhash Chandra Bose revived Ganpati Pooja to unite the people. **T**

4. Bhagat Singh was a symbol of heroism. **T**

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Which festivals were started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

Ans: Bal Gangadhar Tilak initiated the celebration of public Ganesh festivals and Shivaji Jayanti processions to promote a sense of unity, nationalism, and social awakening among the people.

2. What were the efforts made by Jawaharlal Nehru for the freedom of India?

Ans: * Jawaharlal Nehru played a crucial role in India's struggle for independence. His efforts include:

- * Active participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement.
- * Advocacy for complete independence for India.
- * Leadership in drafting the "Objective Resolution" in the Constituent Assembly.
- * Becoming the first Prime Minister of independent India and steering the nation towards economic and social development.

3. What were the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi?

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi's ideals included:

- * **Non-Violence (Ahimsa):** Advocacy for resolving conflicts through non-violent means.
- * **Truth (Satya):** Commitment to truthfulness in thought, speech, and action.
- * **Self-discipline (Brahmacharya):** Control of one's desires and senses.
- * **Non-possession (Aparigraha):** Minimalism and avoiding unnecessary material possessions.
- * **Swadeshi:** Promotion of self-reliance and the use of locally made goods.
- * **Sarvodaya:** Upliftment of all, ensuring the welfare of the entire society.

4. Write a short note on Rani Lakshmi Bai.

Ans: * Rani Lakshmi Bai, born as Manikarnika, was the Queen of the Maratha-ruled state of Jhansi in the 19th century.

- * She played a significant role in the

Indian Rebellion of 1857 against British colonial rule, leading her troops in the defense of Jhansi.

- * Known for her courage and bravery, Rani Lakshmi Bai became a symbol of resistance against British oppression.
- * Unfortunately, she died in battle at a young age, but her legacy continues to inspire generations, and she is remembered as one of the prominent figures in India's fight for independence.

HOTS

- E. What would have happened if there were no such freedom fighters in India?**

Ans. If there were no freedom fighters in India, the course of the nation's history and its journey to independence would have been drastically different. The impact of the absence of freedom fighters would have been profound on various aspects:

- * **Continued Colonial Rule:** Without the active resistance and movements led by freedom fighters, India might have continued to be under British colonial rule for a more extended period. The absence of organized opposition would have provided the British with a more secure grip on the subcontinent.

- * **Lack of National Identity and Unity:**

Freedom fighters played a crucial role in fostering a sense of national identity and unity among the diverse population of India. Without their efforts, the nation might have struggled to develop a cohesive identity, leading to potential fragmentation along regional and cultural lines.

- * **Impact on Global Movements:** The Indian independence movement had global implications and inspired other anti-colonial movements worldwide. Without Indian freedom fighters setting an example, the momentum of such movements in other colonized regions might have been slower or less impactful.

- * **Delayed Socio-economic Progress:** The struggle for independence was closely

linked to socio-economic reforms and the vision for a self-reliant, just, and equitable society. The absence of freedom fighters might have delayed the implementation of these reforms, affecting the overall development of the nation.

*** Cultural and Linguistic Diversity:**

Freedom fighters played a role in embracing and celebrating India's cultural and linguistic diversity. Without their efforts, there might have been less emphasis on preserving and promoting the rich cultural heritage of the country.

*** Possibly Different Paths to**

Independence: While the efforts of prominent leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, and others played a significant role, the absence of these individuals might have resulted in different strategies and paths to independence. The struggle could have taken alternate forms and leadership.

8

Means of Transport

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Buckingham Canal is in _____.

Ans: (c) Both a and b

2. _____ transport is the fastest means of transport.

Ans: (b) Air

3. _____ port is located on the west coast of India.

Ans: (a) Kandla

4. Indira Gandhi International airport is located in _____.

Ans: (c) Delhi

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

1. India has a wide network of roads. T

2. Ports are not important for shipping. F

3. Air transport is the slowest mode of transport. F

4. Mumbai has a metro train service. T

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the different means of transport?

Ans: Different means of transport include:

Land Transport: Roads, railways, and vehicles.

Water Transport: Ships, boats, and ferries.

Air Transport: Airplanes and helicopters.

2. Name some cities that have metro train services.

Ans: Some cities in India that have metro train services include:

* Delhi

* Mumbai

* Kolkata

* Chennai

* Bengaluru

* Hyderabad

3. Name different types of land transport modes used in India.

Ans: Different types of land transport modes in India include:

Road Transport: Cars, buses, trucks, bicycles, motorcycles.

Rail Transport: Trains and trams.

Metro Rail: Rapid transit systems in metro cities.

Cycles and Pedestrian Pathways: Non-motorized modes.

4. What are metalled roads made of ?

Ans: Metalled roads are made of a base layer of compacted soil or gravel and a top layer of crushed stone or gravel mixed with tar or bitumen. This mixture is known as asphalt or tarmac. Metalled roads provide a smooth and durable surface for vehicular movement.

HOTS

E. How did travel and trade between countries occur before the invention of aeroplanes?

Ans. * **Maritime Trade:** Ocean and Sea Routes: Sea routes played a crucial role in international trade. Merchants and explorers used sailing ships to navigate across oceans and seas, establishing maritime trade routes.

* **Port Cities:** Coastal cities and ports became important hubs for trade, where ships loaded and unloaded goods. Famous historical trade routes include the Silk Road, connecting Asia and Europe, and the Spice Route, linking Europe to Asia.

* **Land Routes and Caravans:** Overland Trade: Land routes were significant for trade between neighboring countries and regions. Caravans, consisting of camels, horses, or mules, transported goods across deserts and overland routes.

* **Silk Road:** The Silk Road, a network of trade routes, facilitated the exchange of goods, culture, and ideas between the East and West.

* **Use of Animals and Human Labor:** Animal-Drawn Vehicles: Animals such as horses, camels, and oxen were used to pull carts and wagons, facilitating the movement of goods over land.

* **Human Porters and Carriers:** In some regions, human labor was employed for transporting goods on foot or using rudimentary vehicles.

* **Development of Transport Infrastructure:** Roads and Bridges: Civilizations developed road networks and bridges to improve connectivity for trade and travel. Well-maintained roads and bridges enabled smoother movement of people and goods over land.

* **Waterway Systems:** Rivers and Canals: Inland waterways, such as rivers and canals, were utilized for the transportation of goods within countries. This was particularly important for regions with navigable water bodies.

* **Development of Trade Centers:** Market

Towns: Trade centers and market towns developed along major trade routes. These locations became hubs for cultural exchange and economic activities.

* **Challenges and Risks:** Weather and Climate: Travelers and traders faced challenges related to weather conditions and seasonal changes, affecting the timing and safety of journeys.

* **Security Concerns:** Piracy and banditry were common concerns for maritime and overland trade, impacting the safety of goods and travelers.

9

Means of Communication

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Which of these is not a means of communication?

Ans: (c) Car

2. If we want to send a message very quickly, we can use _____.

Ans: (a) Speed post

3. Name the government run radio service.

Ans: (c) Akashvani

4. The _____ code helps the letter to reach the correct place.

Ans: (c) PIN

B. Match the following.

Column I

Column II

1. It has a vast audience.

a. Postal Service

2. It is an audio-visual medium.

b. Internet

3. It is the cheapest means of communication.

c. Radio

4. It is a fast growing form of communication.

d. Television

Ans: (1) (c) Radio

Ans: (2) (d) Television

Ans: (3) (a) Postal Service

Ans: (4) (b) Internet

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False for the following statements..

- Speed post have been discontinued since July, 2013. **F**
- Radio is a means of communication. **T**
- Letter is a fast growing form of communication. **F**
- The radio was invented by G. Marconi. **T**

D. Answer the following questions.

- What is communication?

Ans: Communication is the process of exchanging information, ideas, thoughts, or feelings between individuals or groups. It involves the transmission and reception of messages through various channels such as speech, writing, gestures, or electronic media.

- How are newspapers and magazines useful to us?

Ans: Newspapers and magazines serve various purposes:

Information: They provide news, current affairs, and updates on a wide range of topics.

Education: Articles in newspapers and magazines can offer educational content and insights.

Entertainment: Magazines often include features on entertainment, lifestyle, and leisure.

Advertising: Businesses use newspapers and magazines for advertising products and services.

Opinion and Analysis: Editorial sections offer opinions and analyses on important issues.

- Tabulate the means of personal and mass communication.

Ans:

Means of Communication	Personal Communication	Mass Communication
Written Letters	Personal letters, emails, notes, messages	Printed materials (newspapers, magazines)
Oral Communication	Face-to-face conversations, phone calls	Radio broadcasts, television broadcasts
Visual Communication	Handwritten notes, drawings	Television, films, videos, visual presentations
Electronic Communication	Emails, instant messaging, video calls	Internet, social media, online forums

- What is fax?

Ans: Fax, short for facsimile, is a telecommunication technology that allows the transmission of scanned printed material (text or images) over telephone lines. The fax machine scans the document, converts it into a bitmap, and then transmits it as electrical signals to a receiving fax machine, which reproduces the document. While traditional fax machines are less common today due to digital alternatives, faxing is still used in certain industries for document transmission.

HOTS

- E. Your friend lives in USA. Which mode of communication would you use to talk to him/ her frequently? Why?**

Ans. To communicate frequently with a friend living in the USA, the most suitable mode of communication would likely be digital communication through the Internet, particularly using instant messaging apps or video calls. Here's why:

1. Instantaneous Communication:

Advantage: Digital communication methods, such as messaging apps, allow for real-time communication. Instant messaging enables quick exchanges, making it convenient for regular and spontaneous conversations.

2. Cost-Effective:

Advantage: Digital communication is generally cost-effective, especially when compared to traditional international calls. Many messaging apps and video call services operate over the Internet, minimizing or eliminating the need for international calling charges.

3. Rich Media Sharing:

Advantage: Digital platforms allow the sharing of various media types, including photos, videos, documents, and voice messages. This enhances the communication experience, enabling a more comprehensive exchange of information and experiences.

4. Global Accessibility:

Advantage: Internet-based communication is accessible globally, as long as both parties have an internet connection. This is particularly beneficial for maintaining contact across different time zones and overcoming geographical distances.

5. Video Calls for a Personal Touch:

Advantage: Video calls through platforms like Zoom, Skype, or other video conferencing tools provide a more personal and immersive communication experience. Seeing and hearing each other adds a human touch to the conversation, making it feel more like face-to-face interaction.

6. Availability of Multiple Platforms:

Advantage: There are numerous digital communication platforms available, giving flexibility in choosing the most comfortable and convenient method for both individuals. This includes popular messaging apps, social media platforms, and video conferencing tools.

7. Ease of Use:

Advantage: Many digital communication tools are user-friendly and easy to use. This makes it accessible to individuals of various age groups and technological familiarity levels.

10

Climate in India

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. In which season is Baisakhi celebrated?

Ans: (a) Spring

2. The winds that bring rains are called _____.

Ans: (c) monsoon winds

3. The summer season begins by _____.

Ans: (b) March

4. Which of these is not a season?

Ans: (b) Stormy

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mawsynram in _____ receives the highest rainfall in the world.

Ans: India

2. Many trees shed their leaves during _____ season.

Ans: autumn

3. The hot and dry wind called _____ is common in north India during summer.

Ans: Loo

4. _____ gets heavy rainfall during winter season.

Ans: Chennai

C. Match the following.

Column I

1. The trees have new leaves

2. This season brings rain

3. The days are very cold

4. The trees shed their leaves

Column II

a. Winter season

b. Autumn season

c. Spring season

d. Monsoon season

Ans: (1) (c) Spring season

Ans: (2) (d) Monsoon season

Ans: (3) (a) Winter season

Ans: (4) (b) Autumn season

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you mean by weather?

Ans: Weather refers to the atmospheric conditions in a specific place at a specific time. It includes elements such as temperature, humidity, precipitation, wind speed, and atmospheric pressure. Weather conditions can change from day to day and are often described as sunny, rainy, cloudy, hot, cold, etc.

2. What is loo? In which part of India do people experience it?

Ans: Loo is a hot and dry wind that blows over the northwestern parts of India during the summer months. It is characterized by high temperatures and low humidity. People in regions like North India, especially in states like Rajasthan, Haryana, and parts of Punjab, experience the loo during the summer season.

3. Mountains remain cool in the summer. Why?

Ans: Mountains remain cool in the summer due to their higher altitude. As altitude increases, the air pressure decreases, leading to a drop in temperature. The air at higher altitudes is less dense and can hold less heat. Additionally, mountains often have vegetation and snow cover, which reflects sunlight and contributes to a cooler environment.

4. What is the duration of the rainy season?

Ans: The duration of the rainy season varies depending on the region. In India, the rainy season, or monsoon season, typically lasts from June to September. During this period, the southwest monsoon winds bring heavy rainfall to various parts of the country. However, the exact timing and duration can vary in different states and regions within India.

HOTS

- E. How do you realise that the season is changing?**

Ans. Realizing that the season is changing involves observing and experiencing various natural and environmental cues. Here are ways in which one can recognize the changing of seasons:

1. Temperature Shifts:

Observation: Notice changes in daily temperatures. A rise in temperatures may indicate the transition from winter to spring or from autumn to winter, while a decrease signals the onset of colder seasons.

2. Daylight Duration:

Observation: Observe the length of daylight. Days becoming longer or shorter can signal the changing of seasons. Longer days are characteristic of spring and summer, while shorter days are typical in autumn and winter.

3. Flora and Fauna Changes:

Observation: Look for changes in plant and animal behavior. Blossoming flowers, budding trees, migrating birds, or the shedding of leaves are indicators of seasonal shifts.

4. Weather Patterns:

Observation: Notice alterations in weather conditions. For example, a sudden increase in rainfall might mark the onset of the monsoon season, while a period of consistent cold and snow could signal winter.

5. Human Activities:

Observation: Observe changes in human activities and routines. Seasonal festivals, clothing choices, and outdoor activities can provide clues about the prevailing season.

6. Natural Events:

Observation: Pay attention to natural events such as the first snowfall, the blooming of specific flowers, or the arrival of migratory animals. These events are often associated with specific seasons.

7. Celestial Events:

Observation: Note celestial events like solstices and equinoxes. These events mark specific points in Earth's orbit around the sun and are associated with the changing of seasons.

8. Personal Sensations:

Observation: Be aware of personal sensations and experiences. Feeling a chill in the air, experiencing a warmer breeze, or noticing changes in the quality of sunlight can all contribute to the realization that seasons are changing.

11

Soils of India

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Alluvial soil is made up of _____.

Ans: (a) silt

2. In India black soil is mainly found in the _____.

Ans: (c) Deccan plateau

3. Which of the following soil is the best for cotton crop?

Ans: (b) Black soil

4. _____ soil is very fertile.

Ans: (c) Alluvial

B. Read the following clues and write the soil types.

1. Soil very rich in humus : _____

Ans: Humus-rich soil

2. Extremely fertile soil : _____

Ans: Alluvial soil

3. Formed from lava rocks : _____

Ans: Lava soil

4. Soil that is found on the hill slopes in Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh : _____

Ans: Mountain soil

C. Match the following.

Column I

1. Red soil
2. Black soil
3. Mountain soil
4. Alluvial soil

Column II

- a. Hilly areas
- b. Rivers
- c. Lava
- d. Southern Plateau

Ans: (1) (d) Southern Plateau

Ans: (2) (c) Lava

Ans: (3) (a) Hilly areas

Ans: (4) (b) Rivers

D. Answer the following questions.

1. How is soil formed?

Ans: Soil is formed through the process of weathering, which involves the breakdown of rocks into smaller particles over time. Weathering can occur through physical, chemical, and biological processes. The weathered rock particles, along with organic matter from decaying plants and animals, contribute to the formation of soil.

2. Why is desert soil not fertile?

Ans: Desert soil is not fertile mainly due to the lack of organic matter and nutrients. The arid conditions in deserts limit the growth of vegetation, and the sparse plant cover means less organic material is added to the soil. Additionally, the high evaporation rates in deserts lead to the accumulation of salts in the soil, making it unsuitable for most crops.

3. Why is regur soil also called cotton soil?

Ans: Regur soil, commonly known as black soil or black cotton soil, is called cotton soil because of its excellent fertility and moisture-retaining properties. This type of soil is well-suited for cotton cultivation. Its clayey texture and ability to retain moisture make it conducive to the growth of cotton plants.

4. What is soil erosion? Write causes of soil erosion.

Ans: **Soil erosion** is the process by which soil is moved or worn away from its original location by natural forces such as

water, wind, or ice. Causes of soil erosion include:

Water Erosion:

- * **Rainfall Impact:** Heavy rainfall can dislodge soil particles, leading to surface runoff.
- * **Surface Water Flow:** Flowing water in rivers, streams, or overland runoff can carry away soil.
- * **Flooding:** Floodwaters can erode soil from riverbanks and floodplains.

Wind Erosion:

- * **Wind Gusts:** Strong winds can lift and transport loose soil particles.
- * **Lack of Vegetation:** Areas with sparse or no vegetation are more prone to wind erosion.

Human Activities:

- * **Deforestation:** Removing trees reduces the protective cover that prevents soil erosion.
- * **Overgrazing:** Excessive grazing by livestock can lead to soil compaction and erosion.
- * **Improper Agricultural Practices:** Poor farming techniques, such as over-tilling or monoculture, can contribute to erosion.

Natural Factors:

- * **Slope and Topography:** Steep slopes are more susceptible to erosion.
- * **Climate Changes:** Extreme weather events and climate changes can intensify erosion.

and unsustainable agricultural practices, such as monoculture, overgrazing, and excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, contribute to soil degradation and erosion.

3. Urbanization: Expansion of urban areas often involves soil disturbance and the sealing of surfaces with impermeable materials, leading to increased runoff and erosion.

4. Climate Change: Changes in climate patterns, including increased frequency of extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall and storms, can accelerate soil erosion.

5. Land Mismanagement: Improper land management, including improper irrigation practices and inadequate soil conservation measures, exacerbates soil erosion.

How does this affect us?

The increased soil erosion has significant and wide-ranging impacts on both the environment and human societies:

1. Loss of Fertile Topsoil: Soil erosion leads to the loss of the fertile topsoil, reducing the productivity of agricultural lands and threatening food security.

2. Water Quality: Eroded soil particles, along with associated nutrients and agrochemicals, can contaminate water bodies, affecting water quality and aquatic ecosystems.

3. Increased Flooding: Sedimentation in rivers and water bodies can contribute to increased flooding, disrupting communities and infrastructure.

4. Biodiversity Loss: Soil erosion can result in habitat degradation and loss of biodiversity, affecting ecosystems and the species that depend on them.

5. Climate Change Feedback: Soil erosion contributes to carbon loss from the soil, potentially exacerbating climate change as soil is a significant carbon sink.

6. Economic Impact: The economic implications of soil erosion include reduced agricultural yields, increased costs for sedimentation control measures, and damage to infrastructure.

HOTS

E. Why has soil erosion increased in the last century? How does this affect us?

Ans. Soil erosion has increased in the last century due to a combination of natural and human-induced factors. Some key reasons include:

- 1. Deforestation:** Large-scale clearing of forests for agriculture, logging, and urbanization has removed natural vegetation cover, leaving the soil exposed to erosion.
- 2. Agricultural Practices:** Intensive

7. Social Displacement: In extreme cases, extensive soil erosion can lead to the displacement of communities as the land becomes unsuitable for habitation or agriculture.

12 The Great Indian Desert

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- Indira Gandhi canal takes water from _____ river.
Ans: (b) Sutluj
- Which of the following is a desert tree/plant?
Ans: (a) Cactus
- Which of the following is popular tourist spot in Rajasthan?
Ans: (a) Mount Abu
- The climate in the Thar Desert is
Ans: (c) harsh

B. Fill in the blanks.

- The popular dance form of Rajasthan is _____.
Ans: Ghoomar
- The Thar Desert is located in the _____ part of Rajasthan.
Ans: northwestern
- _____ canal provides water for irrigation.
Ans: Indira Gandhi
- River _____ flows through the Thar Desert.
Ans: Luni

C. Match the following.

Column I

- Pink City
- City of Lakes
- Dilwara Temple
- Temple of Lord Brahma
- Dargah of Sufi Saint

Column II

- Pushkar
- Ajmer
- Jaipur
- Mount Abu
- Udaipur

- Ans:** (1) (c) Jaipur
Ans: (2) (e) Udaipur
Ans: (3) (d) Mount Abu
Ans: (4) (a) Pushkar
Ans: (5) (b) Ajmer

D. Answer the following questions.

- What is a desert?
Ans: A desert is a dry, arid region characterized by low precipitation levels and extreme temperatures. Deserts typically have sparse vegetation and are often known for their sandy landscapes.
- What type of vegetation is found in the desert region?
Ans: Vegetation in desert regions is adapted to arid conditions. Common types of vegetation in deserts include xerophytic plants, succulents, and drought-resistant shrubs. Cacti are a notable example of vegetation found in deserts, known for their ability to store water.
- What is an oasis?
Ans: An oasis is a fertile area in the desert, typically surrounding a water source such as a spring or well. Oases provide a contrast to the arid desert surroundings, supporting lush vegetation and sometimes serving as habitation for human settlements and wildlife.
- Name some important cities of Rajasthan.
Ans: Some important cities of Rajasthan include:
Jaipur (Pink City)
Udaipur (City of Lakes)
Jodhpur (Sun City)
Jaisalmer (Golden City)
Ajmer (City of Unity)
Bikaner (Camel City)
Kota (Industrial City)
Mount Abu (Hill Station)
Pushkar (Holy City)
Alwar (Tiger Gate of Rajasthan)

HOTS

E. How do houses in the desert areas differ from those in the mountains?

Ans. Houses in desert areas and mountains differ significantly due to the distinct environmental conditions and challenges posed by these landscapes. Here are some key differences:

*** Architectural Design:**

Desert Houses: In desert areas, houses are designed to withstand extreme heat and low humidity. They often feature thick walls with insulation to regulate temperature, and flat roofs to minimize exposure to direct sunlight. Ventilation is crucial to allow airflow and cooling.

Mountain Houses: In mountainous regions, houses are designed to withstand cold temperatures. They may have steep roofs to shed snow, and the architecture may focus on capturing and retaining heat. Additionally, mountain houses may have sturdy structures to withstand snow loads.

*** Materials Used:**

Desert Houses: Construction materials for desert houses often include materials that provide insulation and reflect sunlight, such as adobe, rammed earth, or materials with high thermal mass like stone. These materials help in maintaining cooler indoor temperatures.

Mountain Houses: Mountain houses may use materials that provide insulation against cold temperatures, such as wood or stone. The construction materials are chosen to withstand the challenges of snow, wind, and potential avalanches.

*** Roof Design:**

Desert Houses: Flat or slightly inclined roofs are common in desert areas to minimize direct exposure to the intense sunlight. These roofs may also facilitate rainwater harvesting during occasional rainfall.

Mountain Houses: Steeply pitched roofs are common in mountainous regions to shed snow quickly and prevent accumulation. This design helps prevent the structural damage caused by the

weight of snow.

*** Orientation:**

Desert Houses: Orientation is critical to maximize shade and minimize direct exposure to the sun. Houses may be positioned to capture prevailing winds for natural ventilation.

Mountain Houses: Orientation may focus on maximizing exposure to sunlight for warmth. Windows may be strategically placed to capture views and sunlight while minimizing heat loss.

*** Water Management:**

Desert Houses: Water conservation is crucial in desert areas. Houses may incorporate rainwater harvesting systems, and landscaping may feature drought-resistant plants.

Mountain Houses: Water management may involve strategies to deal with melting snow, preventing flooding or erosion. Drainage systems are designed to handle the seasonal influx of water.

13

The Coastal Plains and The Islands

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. People living in Lakshadweep Islands speak _____.

Ans: (c) Malayalam

2. Name the most important port on the Malabar Coast.

Ans: (a) Kochi

3. In Kerala, snakeboat races are held during _____.

Ans: (b) Onam.

4. The main occupation of Goa is _____.

Ans: (a) fishing

B. Fill in the blanks with the help of given hints.

1. _____ is the capital of Kerala.

Ans: Thiruvananthapuram

2. The Eastern Coastal Plains stretch from _____ to _____.

Ans: Tamil Nadu to West Bengal.

3. _____ are coral islands.

Ans: Lakshadweep Islands

4. A piece of land surrounded by water on all the sides is called an _____.

Ans: island

C. Match the following.

Column I

1. Marina Beach
2. Kovalam Beach
3. Ugadi
4. Chilika Lake

Column II

- a. Karnataka
- b. Odisha
- c. Tamil Nadu
- d. Kerala

Ans: (1) (c) Tamil Nadu

Ans: (2) (d) Kerala

Ans: (3) (a) Karnataka

Ans: (4) (b) Odisha

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is an Island?

Ans: An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides. It can be found in oceans, seas, lakes, or rivers.

2. What are Kayals?

Ans: Kayals are backwaters or lagoons, often found in the coastal regions of Kerala. These are brackish water ecosystems formed by the merging of rivers with the sea.

3. Which is the main crop grown in Lakshadweep islands?

Ans: Coconut is the main crop grown in Lakshadweep islands. It is a significant part of the economy and lifestyle in these islands.

4. Where is Goa located?

Ans: Goa is located on the western coast of India, along the Arabian Sea. It is a state known for its beautiful beaches, vibrant culture, and historical architecture.

HOTS

F. Can you travel to Lakshadweep or to Andaman and Nicobar Islands? Why not?

Ans. Travel to Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands is restricted and subject to certain regulations due to their unique geographical and strategic significance. Here are some reasons why travel to these regions is restricted:

*** Restricted Access:**

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are considered sensitive areas, and access to these regions is restricted to protect the ecological balance and the interests of the indigenous communities.

*** Security Concerns:**

Both regions have strategic importance, and there are security concerns related to their geographical location. The government imposes restrictions to ensure the safety and security of the islands.

*** Protection of Indigenous Tribes:**

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are home to some indigenous tribes that have had limited contact with the outside world. Restricted access helps protect these tribes from potential threats, including diseases for which they may have low immunity.

*** Preservation of Ecosystems:**

The unique ecosystems and biodiversity of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands need protection. Uncontrolled tourism can lead to environmental degradation, disturbance to wildlife, and damage to coral reefs.

*** Special Permits:**

Travelers to both Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands usually require special permits. These permits are issued by the respective Union Territories and are subject to certain conditions and restrictions.

*** Environmental Conservation:**

Both regions are ecologically fragile, with diverse marine life and coral reefs. Strict regulations help in preserving the pristine natural beauty and preventing over-exploitation of resources.

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- The Gir forest is located in the state of _____.
Ans: (c) Gujarat
- The forests provide _____.
Ans: (c) all of these
- _____ tree is found in Thorny Forest.
Ans: (a) Keekar
- _____ forests always look green.
Ans: (c) Evergreen

B. Fill in the blanks.

- _____ are found in the Gir forests.
Ans: Lions
- The wood of _____ is used to make paper.
Ans: Eucalyptus
- Chipko Movement was started in Garhwal region in _____.
Ans: 1973
- India has a rich variety of _____.
Ans: Wildlife

C. Match the following.

Column I

- Deodar
- Ebony
- Sundarbans
- Acacia

Column II

- Tidal Forest
- Thorny Forest
- Mountain Forest
- Evergreen Forest

Ans: (1) (c) Mountain Forest**Ans:** (2) (d) Evergreen Forest**Ans:** (3) (a) Tidal Forest**Ans:** (4) (b) Thorny Forest

D. Answer the following questions.

- How are forests important to us?

Ans: Forests are crucial for various reasons:**Biodiversity:** They harbor a diverse range of plant and animal species.**Oxygen Production:** Trees release oxygen through photosynthesis, vital for human and animal life.**Climate Regulation:** Forests help regulate climate by absorbing and releasing water vapor and influencing temperature.**Economic Resources:** Forests provide wood, timber, medicinal plants, and various other resources.**Water Conservation:** They play a role in maintaining water cycles and preventing soil erosion.**Recreation and Tourism:** Forests offer recreational opportunities and contribute to the tourism industry.

- What is 'Van Mahotsava'?

Ans: 'Van Mahotsava' is an annual tree-plantation festival in India. It was started in 1950 with the aim of promoting afforestation, conservation of forests, and creating awareness about the importance of trees. During this event, individuals and organizations plant trees to contribute to environmental sustainability.

- Name three evergreen trees.

Ans: Three examples of evergreen trees are:

Pine

Eucalyptus

Teak

- Describe the 'Chipko Movement'.

Ans: The Chipko Movement was a nonviolent environmental movement that originated in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand, India, in the 1970s. The term "Chipko" means "to hug" or "to cling" in Hindi. The movement involved local communities, mainly women, hugging or embracing trees to prevent them from being felled by logging companies. The

protest aimed to protect forests, conserve biodiversity, and safeguard the livelihoods of the local population. The Chipko Movement gained international attention and contributed to the development of environmental awareness and conservation strategies.

HOTS

E. How can we reduce our dependence on forest products, so that trees can be saved?

Ans. Reducing dependence on forest products is crucial for sustainable environmental practices and the preservation of forests. Here are some ways to achieve this:

Recycle and Reuse: Promote the recycling and reuse of paper, wood, and other forest-based products. This reduces the demand for new resources and minimizes the environmental impact.

Paper Conservation: Opt for digital documentation and communication to reduce the consumption of paper. When paper is necessary, use recycled paper or paper from sustainable sources.

Plantation of Alternatives: Encourage the planting of fast-growing and renewable trees as alternatives to traditional forest species. This helps meet the demand for wood products without depleting natural forests.

Promote Sustainable Practices: Support and promote sustainable forestry practices that involve responsible harvesting, reforestation, and conservation of biodiversity. Look for certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) when purchasing wood products.

Reduced Meat Consumption: The livestock industry is a major driver of deforestation. Reducing meat consumption or opting for sustainably sourced meat can indirectly contribute to forest conservation.

Energy Efficiency: Support and adopt energy-efficient practices to reduce the demand for wood-based fuel. Use alternative energy sources and promote

energy conservation.

Community-Based Conservation:

Encourage and participate in community-based conservation initiatives that empower local communities to protect and sustainably manage their forests.

Awareness and Education: Raise awareness about the importance of forests and the impact of overconsumption. Educate communities about the benefits of sustainable practices and the role they can play in conservation.

Advocate for Policies: Advocate for and support policies that promote sustainable forest management, discourage illegal logging, and incentivize conservation efforts.

Support Eco-friendly Products: Choose and support products that are eco-friendly and have minimal impact on the environment. This includes items made from recycled materials or sustainable alternatives.

Forest Restoration: Participate in or support programs that focus on reforestation and forest restoration. These efforts help replenish the tree cover and restore ecosystems.

15

Our Rights and Duties

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The constitution was adopted on _____.

Ans: (a) 26th January, 1950

2. The _____ is the introduction to our constitution.

Ans: (b) Preamble

3. In a Republic, _____ is the head of the government.

Ans: (c) President

4. Which country has the longest written constitution?

Ans: (c) India

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. India is not a secular country. **F**
2. The fundamental rights are protected by our courts. **T**
3. A republic is headed by the King/Queen. **F**
4. We should follow the ideas given in the constitution. **T**

C. Explain the following terms.

1. Democratic: _____.

Ans: Democratic refers to a system of government in which power and authority are derived from the people. In a democratic country, citizens typically have the right to participate in decision-making processes through voting in elections. It emphasizes the principles of equality, individual rights, and the rule of law.

2. Sovereign: _____.

Ans: Sovereign means having supreme authority and independence. In the context of a sovereign nation, it implies that the country is self-governing and not subject to the control or rule of any external power. A sovereign nation has the authority to make its own laws, conduct its own foreign affairs, and determine its internal policies without interference.

3. Socialist: _____.

Ans: Socialism is an economic and political ideology that advocates for collective or government ownership and control of the means of production and distribution of goods and services. In a socialist system, there is an emphasis on reducing economic inequality and ensuring that the benefits of production are shared more equitably among the population. However, the extent and nature of socialism can vary, and countries may adopt mixed economic systems with elements of both socialism and capitalism.

4. Republic: _____.

Ans: A republic is a form of government in which the country is considered a

"public matter," and political power is derived from the people through elected representatives. In a republic, there is typically an elected head of state, such as a president, who serves for a defined term. The head of state is separate from the head of government, and the political leaders are accountable to the citizens. The term "republic" is often associated with the absence of a hereditary monarchy.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What does secular mean?

Ans: Secular means the separation of religion from the affairs of the state. In a secular state, the government does not favor any particular religion and treats all religions equally. Citizens have the freedom to practice their religions, and there is no official state religion.

2. What is a constitution?

Ans: A constitution is a set of fundamental principles or established precedents that govern a state or organization. It serves as the supreme law of the land, outlining the structure of the government, the rights and responsibilities of citizens, and the powers of various branches and officials. A constitution provides the framework for how a country is organized and how political power is exercised.

3. What are Directive Principles? Write any three.

Ans: Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines and principles in the constitution that the state is expected to follow while formulating policies and making laws. Three examples of Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution are:

Equal pay for equal work (Article 39(d)): Ensures that men and women receive equal pay for similar work.

Right to work, education, and public assistance in certain cases (Article 41): Promotes opportunities for work, education, and public assistance to ensure citizens' well-being.

Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (Article 42): Advocates for humane working conditions and maternity benefits for workers.

4. Write any four fundamental rights

Ans: Fundamental rights are basic rights and freedoms guaranteed to citizens in a constitution. Four fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution are:

Right to Equality (Articles 14-18): Ensures equality before the law and prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22): Includes freedoms of speech and expression, assembly, association, and movement, among others.

Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24): Prohibits trafficking, forced labor, and employment of children in hazardous occupations.

Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32): Provides the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

HOTS

1. **Democracy is the best form of government. How?**

Ans. The statement "Democracy is the best form of government" is a subjective assertion and reflects a perspective that supports the democratic system. Here are some arguments in favor of democracy being considered the best form of government:

Representation of Will: Democracy allows citizens to participate in decision-making through the electoral process. Elected representatives reflect the will and preferences of the people, ensuring that policies and laws align with the majority's choices.

Protection of Rights: Democratic governments often include a bill of rights or a constitution that protects the fundamental rights of individuals. This safeguards citizens from potential abuses

of power and guarantees their civil liberties.

Peaceful Transfer of Power: In a democratic system, power is typically transferred peacefully through elections. This reduces the likelihood of political instability, coups, or violent transitions of power, contributing to the overall stability of the government.

Accountability and Transparency: Democratic governments are accountable to the people. Regular elections and mechanisms such as checks and balances ensure transparency and accountability, as leaders are answerable for their actions and policies.

Inclusive Decision-Making: Democracy encourages inclusivity by allowing diverse groups and individuals to participate in the political process. Different perspectives and interests are considered, leading to more comprehensive and representative decision-making.

Promotion of Human Rights: Democracies often prioritize human rights and individual freedoms. The protection of minority rights is emphasized, preventing the potential tyranny of the majority.

Innovation and Adaptability: Democratic societies tend to be more adaptable to change and open to innovation. The flexibility of democratic systems allows for the evolution of policies in response to societal needs and progress.

Economic Prosperity: Some argue that democratic nations, with their emphasis on individual freedoms and the rule of law, create environments conducive to economic growth and prosperity.

16

Our Mineral Resources

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Which of these is a metallic mineral?

Ans: (b) Copper

- It is an example of a non-metallic mineral.
Ans: (a) Coal
- Jamshedpur and Bhilai have _____ plants.
Ans: (c) iron and steel
- Coal is used to generate _____.
Ans: (a) electricity

B. Give one name for each of the following:

- A state that has bauxite mines.
Ans: Odisha
- A place that has a big oil refinery.
Ans: Jamnagar (in Gujarat, India)
- A mineral that is a source of energy.
Ans: Coal
- A state that has gold mines.
Ans: Karnataka

C. Match the following.

Column I	Column II
1. Black Diamond	a. Gold
2. Aluminium	b. Manganese
3. Kolar mines	c. Coal
4. Steel	d. Bauxite

- Ans:** (1) (c) Coal
Ans: (2) (d) Bauxite
Ans: (3) (a) Gold
Ans: (4) (b) Manganese

D. Answer the following questions.

- What is an ore?
Ans: An ore is a naturally occurring material or rock from which a valuable or useful mineral can be extracted. Ores typically contain minerals in concentrations high enough to make extraction economically viable.
- Where are the iron mills of our country located?
Ans: The iron mills of India are located in various regions, with significant concentrations in states like Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and West Bengal,

where substantial iron ore reserves are found.

- Why are coal and petroleum called mineral fuels?
Ans: Coal and petroleum are called mineral fuels because they are derived from the Earth's crust and are composed of organic remains (plants and animals) that have undergone geological processes over millions of years. They are considered minerals due to their natural occurrence and extraction from the Earth.
- Name some alternate sources of energy.
Ans: Some alternate sources of energy include:
Solar energy
Wind energy
Hydropower (energy from water)
Geothermal energy
Biomass energy

HOTS

E. Environmental organisations often protest against mining operations. Why?

Ans. Environmental organizations protest against mining operations for several reasons, including:

Ecological Impact: Mining can lead to habitat destruction, loss of biodiversity, and disruption of ecosystems.

Water Pollution: Mining activities can contaminate water bodies with hazardous chemicals, affecting aquatic life and communities downstream.

Air Pollution: Dust and emissions from mining operations contribute to air pollution, impacting air quality and human health.

Deforestation: Clearing land for mining can result in deforestation, with adverse effects on the environment and climate.

Land Degradation: Mining often leads to soil erosion, land subsidence, and changes in topography, causing long-term damage to the land.

Community Displacement: Mining

projects may necessitate the displacement of local communities, leading to social and economic challenges.

17

Our Industries

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- Ships are built at _____.
Ans: (b) Mumbai
- Sugarcane is grown in the state of _____.
Ans: (a) Uttar Pradesh
- Toy making comes under _____ industry.
Ans: (a) cottage industry
- India is the _____ largest producer of sugar.
Ans: (b) second

B. Fill in the blanks

- _____ scale industries are mainly located near big cities.
Ans: Large
- Major jute mills are located on the banks of river _____ in West Bengal.
Ans: Hooghly
- _____ and _____ are very famous for producing cotton.
Ans: Maharashtra and Gujarat
- Limestone is the raw material for _____ production.
Ans: cement

C. Name the following

- Two cottage industries:
Ans: 1. Handloom Weaving
2. Pottery
- Two small-scale industries:
Ans: 1. Food Processing
2. Leather Goods Manufacturing
- Two centres of jute industries
Ans: 1. Kolkata (West Bengal)

- Dhaka (Bangladesh)
- Two cities famous for
Ans: 1. Bengaluru
2. Noida

D. Answer the following questions.

- Where are iron and steel plants located?
Ans: Iron and steel plants are typically located near iron ore mines and coal fields. Some major steel-producing regions in India include Jamshedpur, Bokaro, Rourkela, and Bhilai.
- Name the raw materials for the cement industry.
Ans: The raw materials for the cement industry are limestone, silica, alumina, and gypsum.
- Write a short note on cottage industries.
Ans: Cottage industries refer to small-scale manufacturing businesses that are often operated from homes or small workshops. These industries usually involve manual labor and are characterized by the use of traditional skills and techniques. Cottage industries play a crucial role in rural areas, providing employment opportunities and preserving traditional crafts.
- What kind of machines do small scale industries use?
Ans: * Small-scale industries often use machines that are suitable for limited production capacity. These machines may include simple tools, hand-operated equipment, and small-scale machinery. Examples include handloom weaving machines, food processing equipment, and manual or semi-automatic machines used in manufacturing.

HOTS

E. Industries are usually located close to sources of raw materials. Why?

Ans. Industries are often located close to sources of raw materials for several reasons:

Cost Efficiency: Proximity to raw material

sources reduces transportation costs, making production more economically viable.

Supply Chain Management: Being near raw material suppliers facilitates efficient supply chain management, reducing lead times and ensuring a steady supply of inputs.

Reduced Transportation Risks: Being close to raw material sources reduces the risks associated with long-distance transportation, such as damage, delays, and increased costs.

Environmental Considerations: Locating industries near raw material sources can reduce the environmental impact associated with transporting materials over long distances.

Strategic Advantage: Access to nearby raw materials provides a strategic advantage, especially in industries where the quality and availability of inputs are critical to the manufacturing process.

18

Our Water Resources

Exercise

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- Which of these is the main source of freshwater?
Ans: (b) Rain.
- The highest dam in India is the _____.
Ans: (a) Tehri Dam
- Which one of these is not a source of freshwater?
Ans: (c) Seas
- Hirakud Dam is located in _____.
Ans: (a) Odisha

B. Fill in the blanks

- A process of storing rainwater is called _____.
Ans: rainwater harvesting.

- A lake created behind a dam is called a _____.
Ans: reservoir
- Electricity produced from water is called _____.
Ans: hydropower
- Channels which carry water from a river to the fields are called _____.
Ans: irrigation canals

C. Match the following.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Longest dam of the world | a. Tehri dam |
| 2. Largest man-made dam | b. Narmada dam |
| 3. Highest dam of India | c. Hirakud dam |
| 4. Sardar Sarover dam | d. Nagarjuna Sagar dam |

Ans: (1) (b) Hirakud dam

Ans: (2) (d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam

Ans: (3) (a) Tehri dam

Ans: (4) (c) Narmada dam

D. Answer the following questions.

- Why is water essential for life?
Ans: Water is essential for life because it is a crucial component for various biological and physiological processes. It is needed for hydration, digestion, transportation of nutrients, and regulation of body temperature. Additionally, water plays a vital role in supporting ecosystems and biodiversity.
- How are wells and ponds useful?
Ans: Wells and ponds are useful for providing a local and accessible source of freshwater. Wells tap into underground aquifers, allowing communities to access groundwater. Ponds collect and store rainwater, providing a source of water for agricultural activities, livestock, and domestic use.

3. How are dams useful to us?

Ans: Dams are useful for several purposes:

Hydropower Generation: Dams harness the energy of flowing water to generate electricity through hydropower.

Water Storage: Dams store water, ensuring a consistent supply for irrigation, drinking water, and industrial purposes.

Flood Control: Dams help in controlling and regulating river flows, reducing the risk of flooding during heavy rainfall.

Recreation: Reservoirs created by dams often provide recreational opportunities such as boating, fishing, and tourism.

4. What is a multipurpose project?

Ans: A multipurpose project is a large-scale infrastructure project that serves multiple purposes, addressing various needs such as water supply, irrigation, hydropower generation, flood control, and recreational activities. Dams and reservoirs are often components of multipurpose projects designed to cater to diverse requirements.

HOTS

E. The wall of a dam needs to be very strong. What would happen if this wall is weak?

Ans. If the wall of a dam is weak, it could lead to serious consequences, including:

Structural Failure: A weak dam wall may result in structural failure, causing the dam to breach or collapse.

Flooding: A breach in the dam could lead to uncontrolled release of water downstream, causing severe flooding in the surrounding areas.

Property Damage: Flooding can result in significant damage to infrastructure, homes, and agricultural land.

Loss of Life: Weak dam structures pose a threat to human lives, as flooding can lead to loss of life and displacement of communities.

Environmental Impact: Flooding can have adverse effects on the local

ecosystem, affecting flora and fauna in the downstream areas.