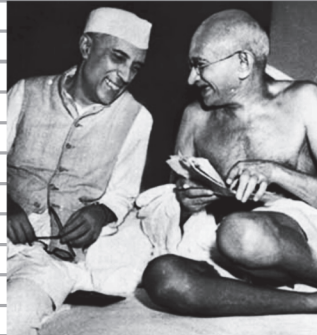




**Teacher's  
Help Book  
(1-5)**

# INTEGRATED Social Studies

**A Complete Book of Social Science**



**Book-1** ..... 2  
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**Book-3** .....27

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# Social Studies-1

## Chapter 1

## Myself

Do yourself.

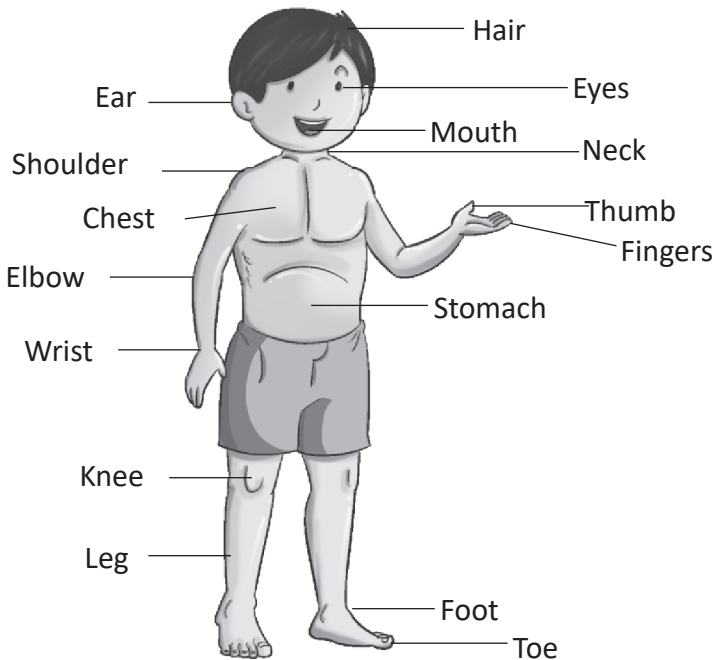
## Chapter 2

## Parts of Our Body

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a)  
B. 1. body parts; 2. hear; 3. Eyes; 4. taste  
C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F  
D. 1. We have two legs.  
2. Nose helps us to smell.  
3. We have five sense organs.  
4. Eat, Play, Dance

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ Which sense organ would you use :  
1. Eyes; 2. Ears; 3. Nose; 4. Tongue; 5. Skin
- ❖ Label the body parts and parts of the face :



- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- B. 1. cousins; 2. parents; 3. grandmother; 4. uncle
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- D. 1. Parents of our parents are called grandparents.  
2. Our father and mother are called our parents.  
3. Children of our uncles and aunts are called cousins.  
4. Our brothers and sisters are called siblings.

**NEP Quiz**

- ❖ **Unscramble the words and write them correctly :**  
1. COUSIN; 2. FAMILY; 3. UNCLE; 4. LARGE

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- B. 1. like; 2. together; 3. share; 4. cleaning
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. We do many things in our families like share work of the family members, plays, celebrate birthday etc.  
2. Do yourself.  
3. Father gets breakfast ready. Father helps the baby sleep.  
4. Yes, we should share our problems and happiness with our family.

**NEP Quiz**

Do yourself.

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (a)
- B. 1. night; 2. fruits; 3. hen; 4. good
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F
- D. 1. Food gives us energy to live and stay healthy. It helps us to grow. We get many nutrients from food which are needed by our body.  
2. We eat 6 types of food.

3. We get some foods from plants such as : grains, pulses, fruits, vegetables, oil, tea, etc.  
We get some foods from animals like meat, eggs, fish and honey.
4. We should eat healthy and fresh food.

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ **Why should we drink clean water?**  
We should drink clean water because dirty water is unhealthy for us.
- ❖ **Which vegetables are categorized as salad?**  
Carrot, Radish, Turnip, Beetroot etc.
- ❖ **Why should we eat only vegetarian food?**  
Do yourself.

## Chapter 6

## Clothes

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. cotton; 2. cold; 3. umbrella, rain coat; 4. uniform
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F
- D. 1. Clothes are needed to cover our body. They protect us from heat, cold, rain and wind.  
2. We wear woollen clothes in winter. These clothes keep our body warm.  
3. When we go to school, we wear a uniform.  
4. We get wool from the hair of sheep.

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ **Write correct season :**



Winter season



Summer season



Rainy season



- ❖ **Is it necessary to wear clothes? Why?**  
Yes, it is necessary to wear clothes because they protect us from heat, cold, rain and wind and they cover our body.

❖ **What do you do with your old clothes?**

We should give them to a needy person.

❖ **Ask your teacher about costumes of different states.**

Do yourself.

**Chapter** **7**

## Houses

A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a)

B. 1. villages; 2. roof; 3. cement, bricks; 4. bathroom

C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T

D. 1. A house gives us protection from thieves, strangers and wild animals.

2. There are two types of houses :

**Pucca House** : Cement, bricks, steel, iron, etc. are used to make a pucca house. These houses are mostly found in cities. These are very strong.

**Kuchcha House** : The house that is made up of mud, thatch, bamboo and straws, is called a kuchcha house.

3. **Flat roofs** : In plain areas, roofs of houses are flat.

**Sloping roofs** : Sloping roofs are found in heavy rainfall or snowy areas.

4. There are six rooms in a house.

### NEP Quiz

❖ **Why is an igloo made up of snow?**

Because it is built in very cold places.

❖ **How do animals protect themselves from rain because they do not have houses?**

Animals have different physical characteristics.

❖ **What is the need of different rooms in a house?**

We do different activities in our house like studying, eating, sleeping, cooking, taking, etc. Hence, we require different rooms to carry these activities.

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a)  
 B. 1. wild; 2. nests; 3. farm; 4. hole  
 C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F  
 D. 1. Wild animals live in jungle.  
 2. A lion lives in a den.  
 3. A monkey lives on a tree.  
 4. Cow, goat

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ **Why do all animals live in different shelters?**  
 Animals have different homes that protect them from predators or enemies and the rain or the heat.
- ❖ **How should we behave with animals?**  
 We should not to cruel to any animals.
- ❖ **Why can wild animals not live with us? Computational Thinking.**  
 Do yourself.
- ❖ **Some animals do not sleep at night. What are they called?**  
 Do yourself.
- ❖ **Make a chart showing the wild and domestic animals.**  
 Do yourself.
- ❖ **List some animals that can live in water.**  
 Dolphin, Whale, Sea horse, Octopus, Crocodile, Crab, etc.
- ❖ **Draw neat and tidy houses of cow and dog:**  
 Do yourself.

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a)  
 B. 1. live; 2. neighbours; 3. ants; 4. surroundings  
 C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T  
 D. 1. The area which we see in our surroundings is called our neighbourhood.

2. We see many things in our neighbourhood :
  - bank
  - park
  - post office
  - dairy
  - hospital
  - school
  - religious places
  - police station
3. The people who live in our neighbourhood are called our neighbours.
4. Yes, it is right to have a taxi stand inside your colony.

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ **What kind of behaviour would you like to follow for your neighbours?**

We should always behave politely with our neighbours.

- ❖ **How is our neighbourhood helpful for us?**

All neighbours should help each other.

- ❖ **Your school also has neighbourhood. What are those places?**

Do yourself.

- ❖ **What neighbourhood places do you see around your house?**

**Paste their pictures here.**

Do yourself.

## Chapter 10

## School

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- B. 1. classroom; 2. library; 3. staffroom; 4. playground
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F
- D. 1. Teacher teaches us in school.  
2. We wear uniform while going to school.  
3. In vacant period, teachers sit in the staff room.  
4. Many other activities are also being taught in schools.  
Such as : Reading, Writing, Drawing, Playing, Sharing, Speaking, Singing and Dancing

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ **What are the things other than study that you learn at school?**

Dancing, sharing, good habits, etc.

## Chapter 11

## Our Helpers

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b)  
B. 1. pipes; 2. catches; 3. grows; 4. waters  
C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. F  
D. 1. We should speak to all our helpers politely.  
2. Barber cuts our hair.  
3. Postman brings letters and parcels for us.  
4. The gardener waters the plants.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 12

## Religious Festivals

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (a)  
B. 1. Diwali; 2. 25; 3. Langar; 4. colours  
C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T  
D. 1. Diwali is called the festival of lights.  
2. Holi is called the festival of colours.  
3. Goddess Durga is worshipped on this occasion.  
4. It is celebrated to remember the birth of Guru Nanak.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 13

## National Festivals

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a)  
B. 1. 15 August, 1947; 2. Republic Day; 3. 2nd October  
C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T  
D. 1. Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanti  
2. Our country became republic on 26 January 1950. We celebrate this day as the Republic Day.  
3. On Independence day, our flag is hoisted at the Red Fort.  
4. Saffron, White, Green



## NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

### Chapter 14

## Good Habits

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (a)
- B. 1. sorry; 2. May I; 3. excuse me; 4. dustbin
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. Thank You; Sorry; Excuse Me; Please, may I...  
2. • Respect elders.  
• Do not waste food.  
3. Good habits and manners help us to make new friends.  
Everybody will like us. Every one feels happy.

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ **Make a chart on good habits with the heading Do's and Dont's.**

Do yourself.

- ❖ **What if you do not follow good habits?**

Do yourself.

- ❖ **If someone behaves badly with you, how should you react?**

Do yourself.

- ❖ **Tick (✓) for good habits and (X) for bad habits :**



Mayank is pushing Anurag.



Aniket is throwing banana peel into the dustbin.



Ayan is helping an old man in crossing the road.



The child is closing the water tap.



- ❖ **What would you say in the given situations?**



Thank you



May I



Thank you

- A.** 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (a)
- B.** 1. mind; 2. healthy; 3. Cut; 4. eight
- C.** 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D.** 1. We must eat healthy food. It keeps us fit and healthy. We should eat fresh food. It helps us to fight germs of various diseases.
2. Exercise keeps our body fit. We should exercise daily. Sports is a good exercise. Playing indoor and outdoor games make our body strong, healthy and our mind active.
3. Healthy food helps us to grow and become strong. A healthy body has a healthy mind.
4. We must also keep our body clean to stay away from diseases. So, we should take bath daily.

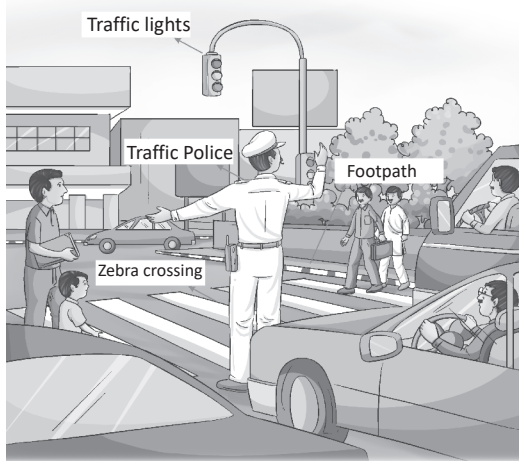
**NEP Quiz**

Do yourself.

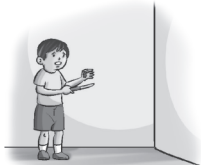
- A.** 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (a)
- B.** 1. left; 2. zebra crossing; 3. sharp; 4. electrical; 5. hot
- C.** 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- D.** 1. • Do not touch electric things and plug points.  
• Do not play with fire.
2. • Do not push each other while getting in or out the school bus.  
• Always stand in a queue to get in the bus.
3. • Do not push other children.  
• Wait for your turn on swing or slide.
4. • Do not play with sharp things like knife, etc.  
• Do not touch hot objects like iron, etc.  
• Do not touch electric things.
5. Zebra crossing is called so because zebra also has black and white lines on its body.

## NEP Quiz

❖ Label different things you found on road :



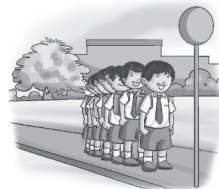
❖ Put a tick (✓) or cross (X) on each picture :



X



X



✓

## Chapter 17

## Our Earth

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- B. 1. earth; 2. river; 3. mountain; 4. lake; 5. the sun
- C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. Our earth is a planet. It revolves around the sun.  
2. Water covers the most part of the earth.  
3. The earth revolves round the sun.  
4. Mountain, Valley, Plain.  
5. When the sun shines during the rain, an arch shaped colourful figure is seen in the sky. It is called a rainbow. It is made up of seven colours.

## NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (a)
- B. 1. hard; 2. caves; 3. skin; 4. raw; 5. fire
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F
- D. 1. They lived in jungles, on trees and in caves.  
2. They also ate meat of animals by hunting them.  
They used to eat raw meat.  
3. They did not wear clothes like us. They used to wear animal skins, leaves and barks of trees, etc. to cover their bodies.  
4. Their weapons were branches of trees, stones only.  
5. They found the way of making a fire by rubbing or striking two stones.

**NEP Quiz**

- ❖ Name these thing which are used to make a fire :



Match box



Lighter

- ❖ Write names of five things that belong to early human :
1. Caves; 2. Stones; 3. Raw meat; 4. Barks; 5. Trees

# Social Studies-2

## Chapter 1

## Family

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (b)
- B. 1. nuclear; 2. joint; 3. siblings; 4. after
- C. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. A family having parents and one or two children is called a nuclear family.
2. A family having grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and cousins is called a joint family.
3. There is a family tree which shows how the members of a family are related.
4. Our brothers and sisters are called our siblings.

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ Unscramble the following words in the column A and then match them with the column B :

Column A	Column B
1. VTIREALES RELATIVES	(a) Parents and children
2. TONJI JOINT	(b) All family members are
3. RUNSAME SURNAME	(c) A large family
4. ULAECNR NUCLEAR	(d) Comes after the first name

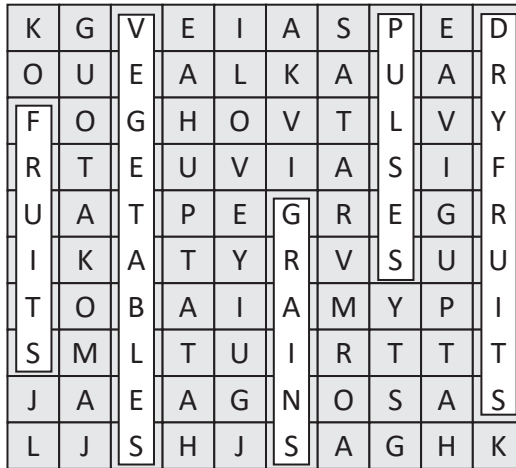
## Chapter 2

## Our Food

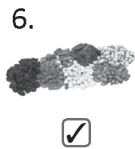
- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (a)
- B. 1. meat; 2. unhealthy; 3. three; 4. strong
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. Food is very necessary for us. We eat food to live and grow. We eat various kinds of foods. Food gives us energy to work and play.
2. Plants and animals are the main sources of our food.
3. Grains or Cereals, Pulses, Vegetables, Spices, Nuts, Oil, Beverages.
4. Water helps in digesting food. We should drink 8-10 glasses of water throughout a day.

## NEP Quiz

- ❖ In the word search grid, spot and circle the names of five food items we get from plants :



- ❖ Put (✓) on the food, you think is healthy for you :



- ❖ Write some healthy food items and some junk food whether Indian or non-Indian.

### Healthy Food

Pulses  
Vegetables  
Fruits  
Chapati  
Salad  
Milk  
Bread  
Paneer

### Junk Food

Tea  
Burger  
Chowmein  
Chilly Potato  
Pasta  
Sandwich

- B.** 1. cool; 2. wool; 3. raincoats; 4. traditional
- C.** 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T
- D.** 1. All of us wear clothes. Clothes cover our body and protect us from heat, cold, wind and rain.
2. We wear light and thin cotton clothes to keep our body cool. These clothes absorb the sweat also and make us feel fresh.
3. In the winter season, we wear woollen clothes to keep us warm. We wear jackets, shawl, caps, socks, gloves, mufflers, etc.
4. People living in different regions of our country have their own costumes. The clothes of different regions are called their traditional costumes.

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ Here are some costumes for different Indian dances. The names of dances are jumbled up. Write their names in the given spaces by rearranging them :



HABRTAMAYTNA

BHARATNATYAM



SIDOSI

ODISI



AHKALITAK

KATHAKALI



IRIUPNAM

MANIPURI



AHKATK

KATHAK

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. foldable; 2. Houseboat; 3. Stilt; 4. Caravan
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- D. 1. A house is a place which we all use to live in. It keeps us safe from heat, cold, rain, wind and other harmful things like thieves, robbers, wild animals etc.
2. It is made of thatch, mud, straw, etc. It is not a very strong house. It is found mainly in villages.
3. (a) **Stilt house** : Stilt houses are found in heavy rainfall areas. These houses are made on long poles of wood, so that rainwater cannot enter the houses.
- (b) **Tent** : Tents are made of canvas. These are foldable houses and can be taken anywhere.
- (c) **Igloo** : Houses made of blocks of ice are called igloos. The people called Inuits live in igloos.

## NEP Quiz

- ❖ **What type of houses are these? Name.**  
 1. Houseboat; 2. Igloo; 3. Stilt House; 4. Flats
- ❖ **Look at the given pictures and identify them :**



Engineer



Mason



Plumber



Electrician

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (a)
- B. 1. postman; 2. shops; 3. doctor
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T
- D. 1. The area around our house is our neighbourhood. Everybody wants a good neighbourhood.
2. Neighbours are the people who live in our neighbourhood.
3. Hospital, School, Post office.



## NEP Quiz

- ❖ Given below are some landmarks in a neighbourhood. Identify and name them.



School



Hospital



Post office

## Chapter 6

## Places of Worship

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Respect; 2. help; 3. Bhajans; 4. gurudwara
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- E. 1. People go to different places of worship to pray to God.
2. If you follow the following acts, you can get God's grace :
- Be honest and always speak the truth.
  - Never hurt anyone, animal or creature.
3. We can worship God in simple ways like :
- Helping the needy.
  - Spreading moral and human values.
  - Reading religious texts.
4. Temple, gurudwara, church and mosque are the places of worship.

## NEP Quiz

- ❖ Look at the given pictures and tell the names of the given places.



Temple



Gurudwara



Mosque



Church

- ❖ Name the following :

1. Ramayana; 2. Guru Granth Sahib; 3. Bible; 4. Quran

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (b)
- B. 1. electrician; 2. meals; 3. patients; 4. farmer
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. We go to school and learn new things and skills. In the same way, people go to their workplaces to earn the money by using their skills.
2. The work that they choose to earn money is called their occupation.
3. He stitches clothes.
4. He constructs buildings such as houses, hospitals, schools, etc.

## NEP Quiz

- ❖ Name the persons who help us to make a house by identifying the work they do:



draws a plan and makes the design of the house.

**Engineer**



lays the bricks and cement for the walls, floor and roof.

**Mason**



makes things made of wood like doors and windows.

**Carpenter**

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- B. 1. prayers; 2. Republic Day; 3. langar; 4. Bihu
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. Festivals are special days when people are happy. India is known as the Land of Festivals. In India, we celebrate many festivals. Different festivals are celebrated in different ways. We celebrate festivals with our friends and family.
2. Diwali is the Festival of Lights. On this day, the Hindus decorate their houses with oil lamps, diyas, candles and rangoli. We pray to Goddess Laxmi and Lord Ganesha on this day.

3. Harvest festivals are celebrated when crops are harvested by the farmers. Pongal and Onam are harvest festivals.

**NEP Quiz**

❖ Look at the given pictures and write 'R' for Religious festivals, 'N' for national festivals and 'H' for harvest festivals.



N



R



R



R



N



H

**Chapter 9**

**Cleanliness**

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (b)
- B. 1. hands; 2. Exercise; 3. meals; 4. germs
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. We should keep our body clean. It is the most important thing.
- 2. Always eat healthy food to stay strong and healthy. Some good habits are given below. They will help you to stay fit and healthy :
  - Eat healthy and fresh food.
  - Do not overeat.
- 3. To stay fit and healthy, we should exercise daily.
- 4. You should take rest and sleep to relax your body.

**NEP Quiz**

❖ Following are the pictures of children doing some exercises. Name the exercises :



Swimming



Running



Skipping

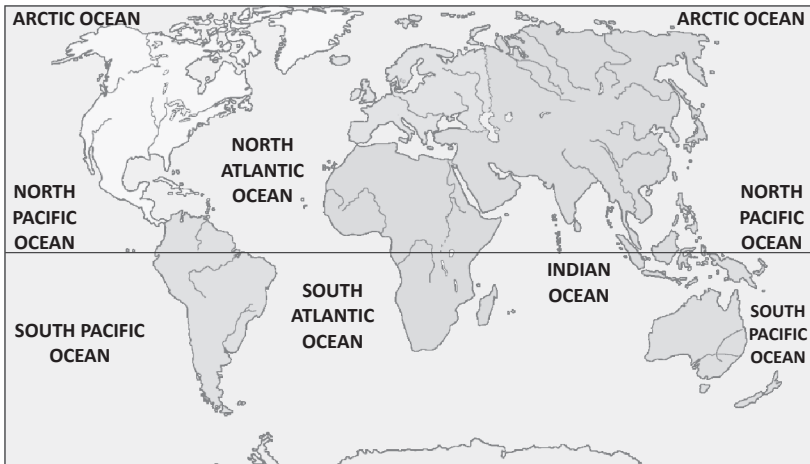


Playing football

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (a)  
 B. 1. valley; 2. plains; 3. Forests; 4. rivers  
 C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T  
 D. 1. We have land, water, air and sunlight to survive on the earth. Animals and plants are our living neighbours on the earth.  
 2. The high lands are called mountains and hills. Mountains are higher than hills.  
 3. Water bodies are generally a free-flowing channel of water. Some water bodies are ponds, rivers, oceans, seas etc.  
 4. A large body of water is called an ocean. Sea is smaller than an ocean.

**NEP Quiz**

❖ Here is the map of world oceans. Mark all the oceans.



- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (b)  
 B. 1. outer space; 2. turn off; 3. Dirty; 4. wind  
 C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F  
 D. 1. Water is useful for us in our everyday life. We need water

for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing clothes and vessels, etc. All living beings like plants, animals and humans need air to breathe.

2. We need clean water to drink.
3. Fresh air is needed for plants, animals and human beings. We should do efforts to keep our air clean.
  - Pool car or scooter while going to office, market, etc.
  - Plant more trees.
  - Don't let poisonous smoke of factories mix with the fresh air.
4. All human beings, plants and animals need water. Some animals live in water too.  
Plants make their food with the help of air.

#### NEP Quiz

❖ **Should we throw garbage into rivers? Computational Thinking**

Throwing waste products in water bodies is a serious health hazard and increases the spread of waterborne and sanitation related diseases such as diarrhea and parasitic infections.

❖ **What are the results of dirty water and air?**

**Water pollution** is defined as the contamination of bodies of water, usually due to human abuse. Affected water bodies can include lakes, rivers, and ocean, as well as groundwater and aquifers. It can negatively impact aquatic ecosystem, which can then impact humans and other organisms that rely on the water body.

**Air Pollution** is defined as the presence of substances in the atmosphere that have a harmful effect on human health as well as on the health of other living organisms. Air pollution also harms the planet's climate, often exacerbating natural calamities such as drought and flood.

- B.** 1. umbrella; 2. cotton clothes; 3. Spring; 4. cool
- C.** 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T
- D.** 1. Weather is the condition of atmosphere at a place at a particular time. It changes from day to day or hour to hour.
2. When the weather remains the same for a long period, it is called a season.
3. Summer, rainy, winter, spring and autumn are five main seasons in India.
4. Winter season is the coldest season of all.

### NEP Quiz

❖ **Name these :**

1. Mango, Watermelon; 2. Orange, Guava; 3. Spiring;  
4. Autumn; 5. Winter season

❖ **Write three sentences about spring season.**

February and March are the months of spring season. This season is neither hot nor cold. It is the most pleasant season.

## Chapter 13

## Different Plants

- A.** 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (a)
- B.** 1. thick; 2. water; 3. snow-covered; 4. leaves
- C.** 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D.** 1. Their roots are fixed in the mud at the bed of the water and their thin leaves float over the surface of water and provide proper sunlight to the plant.
2. There is hardly any rainfall in the desert. Desert plants have fleshy stem to store water. Their leaves are like thorns. Their roots spread far and wide in search of water. They catch even a single drop of water.
3. Trees found in snow-covered areas are conical in shape and they have needle-like leaves so that snow does not accumulate on them.
4. Plants on mountains have needle-like leaves.

## NEP Quiz

❖ Name two plants that are found in :

water	Duck weed	Lotus
desert	Cactus	Khejri
plain	Banyan	Mango
mountain	Pine	Fir

❖ Look at the given pictures and tell what type of plants or trees are they.



Water plant



Tree



Tree



Desert plant



Crops



Flowers

## Chapter 14

## Different Animals

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. swim; 2. forests; 3. Yak; 4. paws
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. Some animals live in water. They breathe through their gills. Gills are feathery organs full of blood vessels. Fish swim with the help of fins.
2. They have long bushy hair all over their body such as yaks.
3. It has a broad beak that helps it to scoop out food from the water. Some water animals are turtle, octopus, seahorse, oysters, etc.
4. Some animals make their holes under the soil. They live underground such as moles and earthworms. Rabbits and snakes dig burrows.

## NEP Quiz

❖ Write two names of animals that :

fly	Duck	Eagle
crawl	Earthworm	Moles
swim	Dolphin	Whale

❖ Here are pictures of some animals, identify them.



Leopard



Yak



Bear



Giraffe



Bull



Rabbit

## Chapter 15

## Directions and Time

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (a)
- B. 1. four; 2. help; 3. afternoon; 4. changes
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. Four cardinal directions are : East, West, North and South.  
2. A compass has a needle. It always points in the north direction.  
3. A clock has three hands—an hour hand, a minute hand and a second hand. They altogether move to tell us time, the entire day.  
4. We can guess the time by watching the position of the sun like ancient people used to do.

When the sun rises, it is morning. Our day begins. We wake up and say "Suprabhat (सुप्रभात)" to all.



## NEP Quiz

❖ Draw the hands of the clock to show the time :



12 o'clock



4 o'clock



5 o'clock



10 o'clock

## Chapter 16

## Means of Transport

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (a)
- B. 1. three; 2. fastest; 3. water; 4. Camel
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F
- D. 1. We take some vehicles to go from one place to another. We use bicycle, scooters, cars, buses, trains and aeroplanes. We also use boats and ships. These are called means of transport.
2. Means of transport that sail on water are called water transport. Boats, ships, steamers, submarines are the means of water transport.
3. Air transport means the vehicles that fly in the air such as aeroplanes, helicopters, air balloons.
4. Carts are pulled by animals like camel and bull.  
In villages, tongas are used. They are pulled by horses.

## NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 17

## Means of Communication

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (a)
- B. 1. know; 2. letter; 3. speaking; 4. written
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- D. 1. Conveying our thoughts, ideas and messages to someone else is called communication.
2. We communicate in two different ways : oral and written.

3. **Television** : It is used to watch news, sports and entertainment programs.
4. We can communicate using different signs and signals.  
Your teacher puts her/his fingers on her/his lips and you all understand to be keep quiet.

**NEP Quiz**

Do yourself.

**Chapter 18**

**Early Humans**

- A. 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (b)
- B. 1. animals; 2. fire; 3. cover; 4. food
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T

**NEP Quiz**

❖ **Observe the wheels and identify the vehicle :**



Bicycle



Bike



Cart



Car

❖ **Make a list of things that early men had or used and compare it with the modern life.**

**Things used by Early man**

- Stones
- Wooden stick
- Firs
- Logs of wood
- Animals
- Fruits and Vegetables

**Things used by Modern man**

- Weapons, Guns, etc.
- Light, torch
- Wheels
- Transports
- Different types of food items.

# Social Studies-3

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## Chapter 1

## Universe and the Earth

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- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. heavenly; 2. eight; 3. earth; 4. orange
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- D. 1. The eight planets of the solar system are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.
2. Our galaxy is known as Milky way.
3. Planets are those heavenly bodies which revolve around the sun and have no light of their own. Eight planets revolve around the sun at a definite distance, in a fixed path.
4. The earth is not a complete sphere, but it is slightly flattened at the top and bottom, just like an orange. Sometimes, it seems that the earth and the sky are meeting at a point. This point is called horizon.
5. There are billions of stars in our solar system.
- E. 1. The third planet from the sun is our earth. It is the only known planet where life exists. It has favourable conditions for human life. Nearly, three-fourths of our earth's surface is covered with water and rest is land. There is a blanket of air around the surface of the earth, it is called atmosphere. Our earth is also called the 'Blue Planet' because it looks blue from outer space due to the presence of water. Our earth has three important things that are necessary for life. These things are land, air and water.
2. When we look up, we see the sky. The sky is limitless. The area which is beyond the sky is the universe. It is everything. It includes space, matter and energy. Stars, planets, satellites, etc. are found in the universe.
3. We can see the moon at night in the sky. It revolves around the earth, a planet. So it is called earth's satellite. A satellite is a such heavenly body which revolves around a planet.

All the planets in the solar system have one or more than one moon, which move around them.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 2

## Landforms of the Earth

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (c)
- B. 1. uniform; 2. India; 3. Ganga; 4. lake
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. A flat and broad land on the earth is called a plain.  
2. The Himalayas is a mountain range and Mt. Everest is the highest mountain peak in the world.  
3. Nile (Africa) is the longest river on the earth.  
4. Waterfalls are used for generating hydro-electric power.
- E. 1. Our earth is flat at some places and at other places, it is high or low. The land on the earth is not uniform.

The natural physical features are known as landforms. The examples of landforms are plateaus, mountains, plains, deserts, valleys, islands, etc.

The main landforms are : 1. Mountains, 2. Plateaus, 3. Plains, 4. Deserts

2. **Plateaus** : A large highland area of fairly high level and separated from the surrounding land by steep slopes is called a plateau. The top of the plateau is flat like a table. So it is also called as tableland. Plateaus are widespread.

**Plains** : A flat and broad land on the earth is called a plain. Most of the population of the world live on these plains. Plains are important for agriculture. We grow most of the crops on plains. The Northern Plain of India is a very fertile plain.

3. A vast area of land that is covered by sand or snow and receive very little or no rainfall is called a desert. There are two types of deserts : hot and dry desert and cold and dry desert. A hot desert is a vast area of land covered with sand. It is an extremely hot and dry area. A cold desert is a

huge part of land covered with snow. It is an extremely cold area.

4. There are five oceans in the world : the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Antarctic or Southern Ocean. Big ships move from country to country through these oceans.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 3

# Environment and Pollution

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (c)
- B. 1. harmful; 2. dirty water; 3. natural thing; 4. the tree
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F
- D. 1. The natural world, i.e. the land, air and water, in which all living beings live is known as the environment.  
2. The main types of pollution are air pollution, water pollution, land pollution and noise pollution.  
3. We should save water to save environment.  
4. By plantation, we can reduce air pollution.
- E. 1. The natural world, i.e. the land, air and water, in which all living beings live is known as the environment.

We breathe air, we drink water, we get the soil to plant new trees, and many other things that we get from the earth are gas, petrol, etc. All of these form our environment.

### 2. Causes of Air Pollution :

- The smoke and other harmful gases from factories and industries mix into air.
- Smoke of crackers, dust and different types of garbage mix into air and make it dirty.

### Causes of Water Pollution :

- Polluted water causes infections.
- The dirty water from cities and towns flow directly into rivers through sewer lines.

3. • Plants keep the air clean, therefore, we should plant more trees.
  - Use litter bins to throw garbage.
  - To save paper is to save the trees.
  - Say no to polythene bags. Use environment friendly cotton and jute bags.
  - Say no to fire crackers. They cause a lot of pollution.
  - Always turn off the tap when you see water running.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 4

# India : Political Division

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. union government; 2. country; 3. Chennai; 4. New Delhi
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. There are 28 states in India.  
2. There are 8 union territories in India.  
3. India is located in Asia.  
4. India is surrounded by water bodies from three sides, east, west and south. Indian Ocean is in the south, Arabian Sea is in the west and Bay of Bengal is in the east.
- E. 1. India is politically divided into 28 states and 8 union territories. The National Capital Territory of Delhi is also included in Union Territories. Each state has its own government, which governs and takes care of the needs of the people living in that particular state.  
2. There are two types of government in India.

1. The Central Government, 2. The State Government

**The Central Government** : The Central Government is based in New Delhi, the capital of India. It is also called Union Government. The Union Territories are governed by the central government.

**The State Government** : India is a vast country. It is very difficult for central government to look after the whole country. So each state also has its own government that is

called state government. The Governor is the head of the state. The Chief Minister and other ministers together run the government.

### NEP Quiz

❖ Mark the following on the political map of India :



## Chapter 5

## India : Physical Division

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. southern part of India; 2. Northern; 3. peninsula; 4. coastal plains
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. A land surrounded with water on all three sides is known as peninsula.

2. The rivers that originate from the Himalayas flow make the soil of these plains fertile.
  3. Glaciers are huge, thick masses of ice. Some major rivers such as the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Satluj and the Brahmaputra flow from these glaciers.
  4. On the eastern side, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal and on the western side, the Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea.
- E. 1. India is a vast country. Different kinds of landforms are found in it. If we travel through its different parts, we will find green and fertile plains with rivers flowing through them, high mountains with snowy peaks, hills covered with thick forests, dry and sandy deserts and beautiful sea coasts. These different types of landforms in a country are known as its physical features.
2. Northern mountains, also known as the Himalayan Mountain Range is located in the northern part of India. It has some of the highest peaks in the world. Some major rivers such as the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Satluj and the Brahmaputra flow from these glaciers.  
The Purvanchal Range lies towards the northeast region of India. It is an extension of the Himalayan Range.  
The Aravalli Range runs across Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan. The central and southern parts of India consist of lower hills. The Vindhya and the Satpura ranges lie in central India. In the Southern part of India, we find the Nilgiri hills.
  3. **Deserts** : A desert is a stretch of dry and sandy land. The biggest desert in India is the Thar Desert that is known as the Great Indian Desert. It covers a large part of Rajasthan. The camel is called the ship of the desert.  
**Islands** : There are two groups of islands in India. On the eastern side, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal and on the western side, the Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea.



## NEP Quiz

❖ Find the names of eight rivers in the following word grid :

B	R	A	H	M	A	P	U	T	R	A
A	E	A	A	A	B	A	N	A	H	A
V	M	Y	N	G	K	N	A	P	T	G
G	T	A	A	A	A	D	C	T	A	O
A	A	M	R	R	V	K	H	I	V	D
N	L	U	M	H	E	I	A	T	I	A
G	O	N	A	A	R	S	N	G	A	V
A	D	A	D	T	I	H	D	U	B	A
A	T	A	A	A	Z	O	H	T	L	R
H	I	R	P	S	A	T	L	U	J	I

## Chapter 6

## Delhi

- A.** 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B.** 1. Yamuna; 2. President; 3. loo; 4. India Gate
- C.** 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T
- D.** 1. High Commissions of different countries are also situated at New Delhi.
2. New Delhi and Old Delhi together constitute the National Capital Territory (NCT). All offices of Government of India are situated in New Delhi.
- E.** 1. The history of Delhi dates back to the days of the Harappan civilization. Delhi was the capital of many empires starting from the ancient times. It is believed that Delhi was the legendary capital of the Pandavas in the epic Mahabharata. It was called Indraprastha then.
2. There are so many means for travelling throughout Delhi. Buses, auto rickshaws and taxis are available easily. Now, all these vehicles run on CNG, a pollution free fuel. Now, the Delhi Metro has become a very convenient and comfortable means of transportation. Indira Gandhi International Airport is the main airport of Delhi.

3. Lotus Temple, Akshardham, Birla mandir
- F. 1. Delhi was rebuilt by Shahjahan in the seventeenth century. He called it Shahjahanabad. This part of Delhi is now called Old Delhi. New Delhi was built by the British as the capital of India.
2. There are so many means for travelling throughout Delhi. Buses, auto rickshaws and taxis are available easily. Now, all these vehicles run on CNG, a pollution free fuel. Now, the Delhi Metro has become a very convenient and comfortable means of transportation. Indira Gandhi International Airport is the main airport of Delhi.
3. Nehru Planetarium, Zoological Park, Humayun's Tomb, India Gate, Lodi Gardens and Jantar Mantar are some places in Delhi to visit.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 7

## Mumbai

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B. 1. Srikhand; 2. local trains; 3. Elephanta; 4. Mumbai
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. Mumbai has a moderate climate. It is warm and humid in summer and moderately cold in winter. The city receives rainfall from June to September.
2. Mumbai High is located in the Arabian Sea.
3. Marine Drive, Elephant cave, Gateway of India.
4. Mumbai Suburban Railway is a very good network of local trains to carry people across the city. A huge number of passengers daily use local trains for travelling across the city.
- E. 1. Mumbai has some beautiful beaches – Juhu, Chaupati and Versova.
2. Mumbai is known for its industries. Textile and petrochemicals are the major industries here.

An oilfield named Mumbai High is located in the Arabian Sea. Petroleum is extracted from the seabed. This oilfield was discovered in 1974. It is operated by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC).

- Local trains are the main public transport of Mumbai. Mumbai Suburban Railway is a very good network of local trains to carry people across the city. A huge number of passengers daily use local trains for travelling across the city.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 8

## Kolkata

- (c); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- Calcutta; 2. Belur; 3. Roshogulla, Shondesh; 4. Bengali
- F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- Buses, trains, double decker buses are the main means of transport in Kolkata.
  - The people of Kolkata love to eat rice and fish. These are the staple food of Bengal.
  - Kolkata lies in state West Bengal.
- Bangla or Bengali is the main language of Kolkata.  
There are many forms of paintings and dance, that people of Kolkata are fond of.  
They like singing and dancing. Ranbindra Sangeet is the popular classical music form there. Swami Vivekanand, Ram Krishna Paramhans and many other learned people belong to Kolkata.
  - The Birla Planetarium is the landmark of Kolkata. There are shows on wonderful planets, galaxies and the Solar System. The biggest library in India, the National Library, is situated here. An old cantilever bridge, formerly known as the Howrah Bridge, presently known as the Rabindra Setu is also located on the river Hooghly.
  - Most of the Indian festivals are celebrated here in Kolkata.

Kali Puja and Durga Puja are the most important festivals here. Durga Puja is celebrated to cheer the victory of good over evil. It is a five days celebration. Pandals are organised by different committees. People worship in pandals and have fun.

4. Kolkata was the first Indian city to have a Metro system. Kolkata Metro Railway Station was started in 1984. The main Kolkata Airport for domestic and international flights is named after the freedom fighter Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ In the following word search grid, find the names of six main industries of Kolkata :

J	E	S	H	M	P	U	T	R	A
U	R	A	A	A	A	N	A	U	A
T	E	X	T	I	L	E	P	B	G
E	T	A	A	A	D	C	A	B	O
A	A	M	R	R	I	O	P	E	D
N	R	U	M	H	K	T	E	R	A
G	I	N	A	A	O	T	R	M	W
A	C	A	D	T	R	O	U	K	A
A	E	A	A	A	O	N	T	N	R
H	I	R	H	V	E	A	A	E	I

### Chapter 9

### Chennai

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (c)  
 B. 1. South; 2. hot, humid; 3. rainfall; 4. Pongal  
 C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T  
 D. 1. It is located on south-east coast of India. It faces Bay of Bengal. It is known as the City of Temples. It is also a prominent port town. It is often referred as the Gateway of South India.

2. Marina Beach is the longest beach of India and has second place in the world according to its length.
  3. Pongal is the main festival of Chennai.
  4. Chennai port and Ennore port are also located here.
- E. 1. Chennai is a coastal city. There are many sea beaches in the city. Marina Beach is the longest beach of India and has second place in the world according to its length. Covelong (Kovalam) Beach is famous for its natural beauty. Palm trees with white sand make it a wonderful site to see. Guindy National Park, Sanke Park, Golden Beach are some tourist places of Chennai.
2. Automobile Industry is the prominent industry of Chennai. Tamil film industry is also an important industry. Information Technology, textiles and railways are other industries of Chennai.

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ In following word search grid, find and circle five things that belong to Chennai :

B	H	A	R	A	T	N	A	T	Y	A	M
U	E	A	A	A	A	N	A	U	A	S	A
E	N	N	O	R	E	E	P	B	O	A	D
E	T	A	A	A	D	C	E	B	D	M	G
N	A	R	M	A	R	I	N	A	G	B	D
L	J	U	K	H	I	T	E	R	A	H	A
O	O	N	A	A	S	T	R	I	W	A	W
R	A	S	A	M	H	O	U	C	A	R	A
E	H	A	A	A	O	N	T	E	R	R	R
H	I	R	H	V	R	A	A	E	I	I	I

## Chapter 10

## Some Other Cities

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. Bengaluru; 2. Ganga; 3. Assamese; 4. Bhopal;  
5. Uttar Pradesh

- C. 1. Gujarat; 2. Jaipur; 3. Bengaluru; 4. Patna; 5. Hyderabad
- D. 1. The tourist attractions of Hyderabad are Charminar, Birla Mandir, the Salar Jung Museum, Ramoji Film City, Chowmahalla Palace, etc.
2. Many handicrafts, such as jewellery, puppet, mirror work are done in Jaipur. Famous Tie and Dye work is also done here to dye clothes. Johri Bazar is famous for precious and semi-precious stones.
3. Ahmedabad is famous for Patola Sarees.
4. Charminar is located in Hyderabad.
5. Bada and Chota Imambaras is located in Lucknow.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 11

## Food and Clothes

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (c)
- B. 1. oranges; 2. spices; 3. Mundu; 4. Sari
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- D. 1. Food crops like pulses, grains, vegetables and fruits.
2. The popular food of Kerala and Goa is rice with coconut and fish preparations.
3. We use spices in preparing food. Spices add flavour and aroma to our food.
4. (a) Two cereals : (i) Jowar, (ii) Bajra  
(b) Two pulses : (i) Moong dal, (ii) Urad dal
- E. 1. **Cereals** : Cereals are also known as food grains. It is the most important source of food. Rice, wheat, maize, bajra, jowar, etc. are different kinds of food grains grown and eaten in India.

**Fruits, Vegetables and Pulses** : Along with cereals, a wide variety of fruits is also produced in India. Different states are the producers of different fruits.

Various kinds of pulses like Arhar dal, Moong dal, Urad dal and Chana dal are grown in various parts of India.

Kidney beans (rajma) and Kabuli chana or chickpeas are also favourite beans of the people of India.

- The people living in different areas eat various types of food in their meals. The food grains, pulses, fruits, vegetables, spices, etc. are grown in their favourable conditions by the farmers of different places. They sell their crops to wholesalers.

Then these items are transported by truck, trains, boats and ship to distant places.

- The people of different places wear different kinds of clothes. Clothes depend upon the climate and geographical condition of that area.

In cold regions, where it remains cold throughout the year, people wear woollen clothes to keep them warm. In hot climate regions, people wear light cotton clothes.

Some dresses are common amongst the people throughout the country. Kurtapayjama, sarees, salwar-kameez, trousers, pants-shirts are worn all over the country.

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ Find the names of seven spices in following word search grid :

C	O	R	I	A	N	D	E	R	A
A	E	P	A	A	U	N	A	H	C
R	E	E	N	G	T	A	R	T	I
D	T	P	A	A	M	C	T	U	N
A	A	P	R	M	E	L	I	R	N
M	L	E	M	H	G	O	T	M	A
O	O	R	A	A	S	V	G	E	M
M	D	A	D	T	H	E	U	R	O
A	H	A	A	A	O	H	T	I	N
H	I	R	Z	V	R	A	A	C	I

- ❖ Names of some sweets popular in different states are given in the following table. Find their respective states and complete the table :

Sweet	State
1. Qubani Ka Meetha	Hyderabad

<b>Sweet</b>	<b>State</b>
2. Naricol	Maharashtra
3. Khaja	Bihar
4. Bebinca	Goa
5. Basundi	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka
6. Roshogulla	Bengal
7. Balushahi	Uttar Pradesh
8. Mysore Pak	Karnataka
9. Modak	Maharashtra
10. Pongal	Tamil nadu

## Chapter 12

## ← Festivals

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a)
- B.** 1. national; 2. Diwali; 3. Santa Claus; 4. S. Radhakrishnan
- C.** 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D.** 1. The festivals celebrated in our country can be divided into three types : National Festivals, Religious Festivals and Harvest Festivals.
2. Our Prime Minister hoists the flag on Independence day.
3. People decorate their homes with diyas and candles and make rangolis. Sweets are made at home.
4. Bihu is the harvest festival of Assam. Ladies and girls perform folk Bihu songs and dances. It is celebrated by a huge bonfire lighted and dancing around it.
5. Teacher’s Day is celebrated on 5 September every year. It is the birthday of our second President, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan. He was a great teacher. Children act like teachers on this day.
- E.** 1. India became free from the British rule on 15 August, 1947. We celebrate this day as Independence Day. It is celebrated all over the country with great enthusiasm. Our Prime Minister hoists the National Flag on the Red Fort in



New Delhi. He gives a speech to address the people. A tribute is given to the freedom fighters at the Amar Jawan Jyoti.

2. Farmers grow crops. They work very hard from sowing the seeds to harvesting the crops. When the crops are ready, they celebrate the hard-earned crops in the form of harvest festivals. Some harvest festivals are given below :

**Baisakhi** : Baisakhi is celebrated with joy mainly in Northern India, Punjab and Haryana. People perform folk dances Bhangra and gidda.

**Bihu** : Bihu is the harvest festival of Assam. Ladies and girls perform folk Bihu songs and dances. It is celebrated by a huge bonfire lighted and dancing around it.

**Onam** : Onam is celebrated to give respect to the king Mahabali. It is the harvest festival of Kerala. Snake-boat races are the main attraction of this colourful festival.

3. **Holi** : It is also called the festival of colours. It is celebrated on Phalgun Purnima. It also signifies the end of winter and harvesting of crops. People apply colours on others and throw coloured water on each other.

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ In the given word search grid, find and circle the name of seven festivals :

R	R	A	H	M	P	U	T	R	P	P
E	E	A	A	A	A	N	A	H	T	O
P	G	U	R	U	P	U	R	A	B	N
U	T	A	A	A	D	C	T	A	G	G
B	A	I	S	A	K	H	I	V	R	A
L	L	U	O	H	I	A	T	I	L	L
I	O	N	N	A	S	N	G	A	K	W
C	G	A	A	T	D	I	W	A	L	I
D	H	A	M	A	O	H	T	L	H	R
A	I	R	H	V	R	A	A	E	J	I
Y	B	I	H	U	K	T	Y	U	K	O

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (c)
- B. 1. Kerala and Tamil Nadu; 2. Kathakali; 3. Pattachitra;  
4. Kantha; 5. Hyderabad
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. Designs created with silver, silk, cotton and gold threads with the help of a needle on some cloth are called embroidery.
2. **Kathak** : The word kathak is used for kathakar that means one who narrates a story. It is also a dance form of story telling. It is performed in north, west and central India.
- Kathakali (Kerala)** : The word Kathakali refers to 'story-play'. Mythological stories are performed through dance and music and its attire is very heavy.
- Kuchipudi** is the folk dance of Andhra Pradesh. Mridingam and Veena add music to a performance.
- Bharatnatyam** is very popular dance form from Kerala and Tamil Nadu. It is performed on the carnatic style of music.
3. Some different folk dance forms of our country are :
- Bihu is a folk dance of Assam, performed on the festival Bihu.
- Garba is the famous folk dance of Gujarat.
- Lavani is performed on the beats of dholki.
- E. 1. Kathak, Kathakali  
2. Madhubani  
3. Warli Art  
4. Bhangra, Gidra

NEP Quiz

- ❖ Name the following Indian classical dancers :



Sonal Mansingh



Pandit Birju Maharaj



Shovana Narayan

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B.** 1. metals; 2. tractors; 3. mining; 4. oil
- C.** 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T
- D.** 1. The work we do to earn money is called an occupation.  
2. The people living on the coastal area or on the side of some river mainly adapt fishing as their occupation. Fish is a source of food and oil.  
3. They keep animals such as cow, buffalo and goat to get milk. Bullocks plough the field.  
4. Minerals act as raw materials. Metals are made through minerals.  
5. Honey, rubber, herbs, gum, wood and other things are collected from forests.
- E.** 1. Food grains, pulses, fruits, oilseeds, vegetables, spices, cotton, etc. are some crops that are grown by the farmers of India. Fertile soil and good amount of water is needed to grow crops. The people living in most of villages adopt agriculture as their occupation.  
Providing water to field is called irrigation. Water is taken to fields from canals and tube wells.  
2. Many farmers rear animals on their farms. They keep animals such as cow, buffalo and goat to get milk. Bullocks plough the field. Nowadays, tractors are used to plough the fields. Some farmers also keep hens and ducks to get eggs and meat. Sheep is reared to get wool. This practice is called poultry farming.  
3. People work in mills and factories to make goods from raw materials. Raw materials such as cotton, sugarcane, jute, and many other things, are grown in fields by the farmers. For example, a farmer grows cotton in his field. This cotton is used in factories as a raw material. Threads are spun

from cotton and weaved together to make cloth. These cloths are used to make garments for us.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 15

## Means of Transport




- A.** 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B.** 1. Boats, Ships, Steamers; 2. desert; 3. Helicopters; 4. land, air, water; 5. aeroplane
- C.** 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D.** 1. Rocket; 2. Air transport; 3. Metro train; 4. Airport; 5. Railway station
- E.** 1. The means of transport that move on land are called land transport.  
2. Ships, Boats  
3. Air transport is the most expensive means of transport.  
4. Motorcycle, cars  
5. Water transport is the cheapest means of transport.
- F.** 1. The means of transport that move on land are called land transport. There are many types of land transport. Bullock carts, motor cycles, bicycles are commonly used in villages to cover the distance.  
Taxies, buses and autorickshaws can also be used to travel. Trucks, cargo ships and goods trains are the means of transport that carry goods on land.
2. Boats, ships, steamers are the means of water transports. These water transports carry goods as well as people. It is the cheapest means of transport. It takes time to reach the destination.
3. **Air Transport** : Air transport includes aeroplane, helicopter, rockets and space ships. Aeroplanes carry a lots of people and goods at a time to a long distance. Helicopters are used to cover short distances. They have little space and carry only few people or small amount of goods.

It is fastest but expensive means of transport.

Planes land on and take off from airports. Space ships are used to carry astronauts to space.

### NEP Quiz

❖ Always follow the rules while travelling. Safety is the very first thing. Some basic road signs are given below. Match the signs with their meaning :

- |    |   |                  |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1. |  | (a) School Ahead |
| 2. |  | (b) No Entry     |
| 3. |  | (c) No Parking   |

## Chapter 16

## Means of Communication

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. Letters, aerograms; 2. Internet; 3. Smart phone; 4. pigeons
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. (b); 2. (e); 3. (d); 4. (a); 5. (c)
- E. 1. To send and receive messages or information is called communication.
2. People used to trained pigeons, horse riders riding and people on foot to sent message from one place to another. etc.
3. We can send emails by logging on to the internet on a computer. We can send messages and pictures from one computer to another.
4. A smart phone does the work of both a computer and a phone. We can make calls and send and receive emails.
5. The Moon is the natural satellite. Artificial satellites are also send in the space to revolve around the earth. Satellite helps to receive and send messages and telecast of Television and broadcast of Radio.

## NEP Quiz

- ❖ Write the names of the things in front of them :
  1. Postcard; 2. Stamp; 3. Inland; 4. Aerogram
- ❖ In following word search grid, spot and circle seven means of communication :

T	I	I	T	E	R	U	T	F	S
E	E	N	A	A	A	N	A	A	P
L	E	T	T	E	R	E	P	X	E
E	T	E	A	A	D	C	E	B	E
P	A	R	R	R	K	O	P	E	D
H	L	N	M	H	I	T	E	R	P
O	O	E	M	A	I	L	R	I	O
N	D	T	D	T	H	O	U	C	S
E	H	A	A	A	O	N	T	E	T
S	M	S	H	V	R	A	A	E	H

- ❖ Arrange these means of communication in the increasing order of time taken for delivering message :
  1. Postcard; 2. Courier; 3. Telephone; 4. Fax machine; 5. E-mail

## Chapter 17

## National Symbols

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Anthem; 2. Satyameva Jayate; 3. respect; 4. peacock;  
5. National Animal
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F
- D. 1. We call our National Flag 'Tiranga' because it has three colours.

There are some rules about our National Flag to follow when it is being hoisted :

1. Saffron colour always should be on top.
2. There can be no other flag above it.

3. We should pay respect to our Tiranga when it is being hoisted.
  4. Before the sunset, the Tiranga has to be brought down, folded and kept carefully.
2. Jana Gana Mana is our National Anthem. It was composed by Sri Rabindra Nath Tagore.
- The anthem explains our country as a beautiful land of prosperous and happy people.
- We should learn our National Anthem, recite it in tune and in a certain time. It is sung in 52 seconds.
- Always stand up in attention while singing National Anthem. Do not move or talk.
3. We see this emblem on our currency, coins and every government-related documents.
- It has four lions facing different directions. In a 2-D image, only three can be seen. On its base is a horse, a bull and a wheel is made between them. This wheel is seen on National Flag as blue Chakra. Below it 'Satyameva Jayate' is written which means 'Truth Always Wins'.

- E. 1. Saffron, White, Green
2. National Flower – Lotus  
National Animal – Royal Bengal Tiger  
National Bird – Peacock
3. In centre of white rectangle, there is a blue 'chakra'. It has 24 spokes. This signifies growth, progress and hard work. It is derived from the Ashoka Stambh, a very old pillar built by king Ashoka.
4. 'Satyamev Jayate' is the National Emblem.
5. Tiranga.

#### NEP Quiz

- ❖ **There are some more symbols which are intrinsic to the Indian identity and heritage.**
  - Name the national game of India.  
Hockey

- Name the national fruit of India.  
Mango
- Name our national river.  
Ganga
- Where is Ashoka Stambh situated?  
Sanchi
- Name our currency and with which symbol it is denoted?  
Rupees (₹)

Chapter **18**

## Village Panchayat and Municipal Committees

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (c)
- B.** 1. Municipal committee; 2. Town and cities;  
3. Village Panchayat; 4. taxes
- C.** 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F
- D.** 1. The State Governments govern states and all the 8 union territories are governed by the Central Government.  
2. Municipal Committee is the committee of people responsible to look after the needs of the people.  
3. The state governments govern states.  
4. Drinking water, roads, electricity, schools and hospitals are the necessities of the people of villages. These necessities are called civic amenities.
- E.** 1. The main functions of village panchayat are as follows :
- Maintaining cleanliness and hygiene.
  - Running health centres.
  - Providing clean drinking water.
  - Building roads and maintaining street lights.
  - Taking care of the education of children and adults.
2. The people of cities also need civic amenities. Municipal Committee is the committee of people responsible to look after the needs of the people.



The main functions of these governing bodies are :

- Arranging medicine and providing hospitals.
  - Providing free education for children up to 14 years.
  - Arranging clean drinking water.
  - Arranging disposal of garbage and keeping hygiene.
  - Building and maintaining roads.
  - Maintaining street lights.
3. Drinking water, roads, electricity, schools and hospitals are the necessities of the people of villages. These necessities are called civic amenities. Village Panchayat being the governing body of village, provides the village people these amenities. Village Panchayat has the members who are the inhabitants of the village. So the Village Panchayat looks into the needs and problems of the village.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 19

## Early Humans

- A. 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (c)
- B. 1. grow; 2. sharp; 3. meat; 4. sharp stones
- C. 1. (e); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (d)
- D. 1. Early humans used to live in caves to protect themselves from heat, cold air, rain and wild animals. They also used the thick branches of trees to sleep on.
2. Leaves and bark of trees they used to cover their bodies.
3. They used to hunt the animals by sharp stones.
- E. 1. Early human used to live in jungles. They used to wander from one place to another in search of food. They led a hard life. They did not know the ways of farming. They even did not know how to cook food.
2. Early humans used to live in caves to protect themselves from heat, cold air, rain and wild animals. They also used the thick branches of trees to sleep on.

3. To hunt the animals, early man used stones as their weapons. They used heavy and sharp stones to kill animals. It is believed that they learnt to tie sharp stones on the wooden log and used to hit animals from a distance. They also used tools made of animal horns and bones.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 20

## Fire, Agriculture and Wheel

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (c)
1. fire; 2. light; 3. wheel; 4. early human
1. (c); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (d); 5. (b)
1. May be he observed it when fire caused in jungle due to lightning.  
2. Early humans used to wander here and there in search of food and water.  
3. Early human realised to use the fire to keep them warm in cold and light the dark caves.  
4. Early humans began to use animals to carry their loads from one place to another.
1. In the beginning, they must be scared of fire, but then they might have noticed animals getting scared too. May be he thought it to use to keep animals away.

It has taken much time to learn about different uses of fire. It might be a very slow process that how early human realised to use the fire to keep them warm in cold and light the dark caves.

2. Early humans used to wander here and there in search of food and water. It is believed that early human possibly observed the plants growing from the seeds they had thrown away. They noticed that these plants give fruits again. This is how the early humans must have learnt the

skill of growing crops. This great discovery completely changed their life. They began to grow their food by staying at one place. They did not need to roam for food anymore.

3. Early man thought that round piece of logs could easily move on land. They tied some logs together and fitted small round logs beneath it. Now, it became easy to pull and push this cart. Thus, the wheel was invented. It made the life of early human easier and faster to move on land.

### NEP Quiz

❖ **Suppose, you are an early human. Answer the following questions :**

1. For food and survive;
2. Fruits;
3. Making sound;
4. Yes;
5. In forest

# Social Studies-4

## Chapter 1

## India

- A. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (c)
- B. 1. second; 2. 15,200; 3. Rajasthan; 4. physical division
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F
- D. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (e); 4. (a); 5. (b)
- E. 1. Pakistan (west), China, Nepal and Bhutan (north) and Bangladesh and Myanmar (east), Sri Lanka and Maldives.
2. On the basis of physical features, India has six main divisions : The Northern Mountains, The Northern Plains, The Great Indian Desert, The Peninsular Plateau, The Coastal Plains and The Islands.
3. India is called the land of diversity in unity.  
This diversity can be witnessed in languages, landforms, cultures, clothing and food. The great Himalayas are snow-covered while north-eastern states and Kerala remain green throughout the year.  
There is a great diversity found in the citizens of India. They have different customs and cultures, they speak differently, they dress differently, they celebrate different festivals and their food habits are different.
4. India is divided into 28 states and 8 union territories.
- F. 1. India is located in the southern central part of Asia. It stretches for 2900 kilometres from east to west while from north to south, it stretches for 3200 kilometres. Its southern part is a peninsula, a land surrounded by water on three sides [the Indian Ocean (south), the Arabian Sea (west) and the Bay of Bengal (east)] and connected to mainland on one side. India shares its mainland boundary with Pakistan (west), China, Nepal and Bhutan (north) and Bangladesh and Myanmar (east). Sri Lanka and Maldives lie to the south.
2. Various kinds of landforms are found in India. These are plains, deserts, mountains, hills, forests, plateaus, islands

and coastlines. We can divide India into six main divisions.

- The Northern Mountains
- The Northern Plain
- The Great Indian Desert
- The Peninsular Plateau
- The Coastal Plains
- The Island Groups

Physical map shows various kinds of landforms.

3. The country is divided into smaller units to govern it efficiently. There are two sets of governments in India for fair administration : Central Government in Delhi and the State Governments in each state. The Central Government directly governs the Union Territories. These governments are elected by the people of the country.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 2

## The Northern Mountains

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. valley; 2. shivaliks; 3. yamunotri; 4. Himalayas
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. (e); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (a); 5. (b)
- E. 1. 'Himalaya' is a Sanskrit word that means 'the Abode of Snow'. It is the world's highest mountain range. A large part of the Himalayan mountain range remains covered with snow throughout the year.
2. The Himalayan Mountain Range is divided into three parallel mountain ranges :
- The Himadri or The Greater Himalayas
  - The Himachal or the Middle Himalayas
  - The Shiwaliks or the Lower Himalayas
3. The River Ganga emerges from the Gangotri glacier and the River Yamuna emerges from the Yamunotri glacier.
4. Kangra, Kullu and Kashmir are the three prominent valleys of the Himachal region.
- F. 1. 'Himalaya' is a Sanskrit word that means 'the Abode of Snow'. It is the world's highest mountain range. A large part of the Himalayan mountain range remains covered

with snow throughout the year. It lies in Asia and separates the Indian sub-continent from the Tibetan Plateau.

This mountain range extends across the northern and the north-eastern parts of the country. They extend from Jammu and Kashmir in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east for about 2500 km.

## 2. Importance of the Himalayas :

- Many vast rivers emerge from the Himalayas. These rivers provide drinking water and make the land fertile.
- The Himalayas protect India from foreign invaders, it acts as a natural boundary for the country.
- The Himalayas ensure heavy rainfall in the northern plains of India as it stops the monsoon winds from going further.
- The Himalayas act as a shield for India from the cold winds that blow from central Asia.
- Several wild animals live in the dense forests of the Himalayan region. A large variety of trees, shrubs and herbs is also found in these forests.

## 3. The Northernmost range of the Himalayas is the Himadri. It is the highest of the three parts of the whole mountain range. Mount Everest, Kanchenjunga, Annapurna, some of the highest peaks in the world, are a part of this range.

The Himadri Range remains snow-covered throughout the year. Glaciers, the thick moving layers of ice, originate in this range. As glaciers move down to warmer region, the ice begins to melt and fills the vast Himalayan rivers such as the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Sutlej.

The River Ganga emerges from the Gangotri glacier and the River Yamuna emerges from the Yamunotri glacier.

## NEP Quiz

- ❖ **Write the names of five animals and trees that are found in the Shiwalik range.**

**Animals :** 1. Snow leopard; 2. Himalayan wild yak;

3. Himalayan thar; 4. Himalayan black deer; 5. Giant panda

**Trees :** 1. Chir; 2. Oak; 3. Rhododendron; 4. Pine; 5. Sandal

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (c)
- B. 1. south; 2. tributaries; 3. Arabian; 4. Bangladesh
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (b)
- E. 1. The Northern Plains comprise three fertile Basins— The Sutlej Basin, The Ganga Basin and the Brahmaputra Basin.
2. Alluvium is a loose soil or sediments which are formed due to erosion by rainwater.
3. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, some parts of Assam and National Capital Territory of Delhi.
4. The Bhakra Nangal Dam is built on the Sutlej.
- F. 1. The Northern Plains are located to the south of Himalayas. These plains are among the most densely populated regions of the world. The Northern Plains are also known as the Indo-Gangetic Plains or the North Indian River Plain. These are very fertile and encompass most of the northern and eastern India, the most populous parts of Pakistan, parts of southern Nepal and virtually all of Bangladesh. The region is named after the Indus and the Ganges rivers. It extends from Punjab in the west to the Assam in the East. The southern edge of the plain is marked by the Vindhyas and Satpura Ranges and the Chota Nagpur plateau.
2. Several tributaries join these main rivers of the Northern plains. A river basin is an area of land drained by a river and its tributaries. Northern plains are divided into three river basins : (i) The Sutlej Basin, (ii) The Ganga Basin and (iii) The Brahmaputra Basin.

### **The Sutlej Basin**

The Sutlej river flows towards the south-west through Punjab and joins the Indus river in Pakistan. The Indus river flows into the Arabian Sea. The basin is approximately 2900 km long and its primary tributaries are the Sutlej, the

Beas, the Ravi, the Chenab and the Jhelum. The Sutlej river basin is very fertile, many crops are grown here.

### **The Ganga Basin**

The Ganga, the most sacred river of India, gets its source from the Gangotri glacier. It has two origins in the Himalayas : the Bhagirathi river and the Alaknanda river. Both of them merge in Dev Prayag and from here it is known as the Ganga. It flows through Haryana, South east Rajasthan, Bihar, northern Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and most parts of West Bengal.

### **The Brahmaputra Basin**

The River Brahmaputra emerges from Tibet. It is called Tsangpo there. It flows through Arunachal Pradesh (where it is called Dihang) and Assam before flowing into Bangladesh.

3. • Northern plains has fertile soil due to the vast rivers that flow through it. It supports a large scale cultivation of all major crops.
- The people of Northern Plains lead a comfortable life because it has a favourable weather in all seasons.
  - Plain landform supports construction of buildings, a good network of railways, roadways, transportation of crops and other goods.

### **NEP Quiz**

Do yourself.

## **Chapter 4**

## **The Indian Desert**

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B. 1. River Luni; 2. Sand dunes; 3. camel; 4. nomadic
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. (e); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (b)
- E. 1. An oasis is a small area in desert that has a supply of water and supports vegetation.
2. Vegetation in Thar desert is scarce where thorny bushes and cacti grow due to dry land.



3. It covers the area of 2,59,000 square kilometres. It occupies a major part of Rajasthan. It lies mostly in the Indian state of Rajasthan, and extends into the southern portions of Haryana, Punjab and into the northern part of Gujarat.
  4. Hot winds blow here and dust storms are very common.
- F.**
1. The Great Indian Desert, or the Thar Desert, is about 800 km long and 500 km wide. It covers the area of 2,59,000 square kilometres. It occupies a major part of Rajasthan. It lies mostly in the Indian state of Rajasthan, and extends into the southern portions of Haryana, Punjab and into the northern part of Gujarat.
    - Sutlej River Basin lies to the northeast of the Thar Desert.
    - Great Rann of Kutch, a salt marsh, lies to the south.
    - Aravalli range lies to the southeast.
    - The desert stretched up to the neighbouring country Pakistan in the west.
  2. This area is less populated due to lack of water and infertile soil.

Many people living in the Thar desert lead a nomadic life. They go from one place to another in search of living. These people are called Banjaras.

The camel is the most important animal in desert. It is also known as the Ship of the Desert. It is the most important means of transport and helps the people living in deserts in ploughing their fields and drawing water from wells.
  3. Hot winds blow here and dust storms are very common. Small hills called sand dunes are found here. These dunes do not stay at one place. They are taken by strong winds from one place to another. River Luni flows through this region but it has very little water all over the year.

Vegetation in Thar desert is scarce where thorny bushes and cacti grow due to dry land.

Date palms and babul trees grow in the oasis. An oasis is a

small area in desert that has a supply of water and supports vegetation.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 5

## The Southern Plateau

- A.** 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B.** 1. Southern tip; 2. Nilgiri hills; 3. Black soil; 4. deltas
- C.** 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- D.** 1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (e); 4. (c); 5. (b)
- E.** 1. A plateau is a landform that is flat and higher than the land around it. It is called tableland also. Plateaus are made of rocks.
2. Southern plateau is divided into two parts by the Narmada Valley : Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.
3. The North-estern parts of the plateau have dense forests and provide wood and several plantation crops like spices, rubber, coffee, etc.
4. The people of the plateau depend upon cultivation for their livelihood. The black soil of the region is good for the cultivation of millets, cotton and oilseeds.
- F.** 1. The Southern Plateaus of India spread from the south of the Northern Plains to the southern tip of India. On the western and eastern side, these plateaus are bordered by hilly areas. These hilly regions are known as the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats respectively.
- The river Narmada divides the Southern Plateau into two parts. The northern part is called the Central Highlands and the southern part is called the Deccan Plateau.
2. • The North-estern parts of the plateau have dense forests and provide wood and several plantation crops like spices, rubber, coffee, etc.
- The people of the plateau depend upon cultivation for their livelihood. The black soil of the region is good for the cultivation of millets, cotton and oilseeds.

- Several mineral deposits such as iron, gold, mica and copper are found in plateaus. It is rich in coal too. Due to this wealth, several industries have been set-up here.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 6

# The Coastal Plains and Islands

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B.** 1. Kanyakumari; 2. Maharashtra; 3. Kanyakumari; 4. corals
- C.** 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D.** 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (c)
- E.** 1. A lagoon is a shallow body of water protected from a larger body of water by sandbars, barrier islands or coral reefs.
2. The Eastern Coastal Plains consists of the Northern circars in the North and the Coromandel coast in the South.
3. It is divided into three main parts : (i) the Gujarat Coast in the north, (ii) the Konkan Coast in the middle and (iii) the Malabar Coast in the south.
4. Port Blair is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands group.
- F.** 1. The coastal plains are the narrow stretches of the plains running along the coasts of India. India has 7500 km long coastline. The coastal plains are divided into two : (i) the Western coastal plains and (ii) the Eastern coastal plains. They meet at Kanyakumari in the south. The coastline extends from the state of West Bengal to the east covering the Indian peninsula up to the state of Gujarat in the west.
- The Eastern Coastal Plains extends from Bay of Bengal to the Eastern Ghats while the Western Coastal Plains extends from the Arabian Sea to the Western Ghats.
  - This long coastline is enormously beneficial for India.
2. A piece of land that is surrounded by water on all sides is called an island. The Andaman and Nicobar islands group is located in the Bay of Bengal and the Lakshdweep islands are in the Arabian Sea.

### The Andaman and Nicobar Islands

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands group is one of the union territories of India. Its capital is Port Blair. This islands group consists of 300 islands. These islands are thickly covered with dense forests. Only some islands have inhabitants in it. Indira Point in the Nicobar islands is the southernmost point of India.

### The Lakshadweep Islands

The Lakshadweep Islands group is the smallest union territory in India. Its capital is Kavaratti. It is a group of 36 islands in the Arabian Sea. These islands are made of deposits of skeletons of marine animals called corals.

3. • Fishing and shipping are important economic activities. People living in coastal areas depend on these activities for their livelihood.
- Sea beaches are popular tourist destinations in coastal states such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Goa.
- Large scale trading, both inland trade and foreign trade is done from these coasts by setting up ports and harbours.
- The Kaveri Delta is known as the Rice Bowl of India due to its fertile soil that is very good for plantation of the crops.

### NEP Quiz

#### ❖ Quiz

1. Gujarat; 2. Iron and Manganese; 3. Tamil nadu; 4. Anjuna Beach, For Aguada, Basilica of Bom Jesus, Dr Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary; 5. Kathakali

## Chapter 7

## Climate of India

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. monsoon; 2. coastal plains; 3. cool; 4. climate
- C. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (b)

- E. 1. The atmospheric conditions of a place at a particular time is known to be the weather of a place.
2. The factors hot, cold, winds, rain, etc. describe the weather of a place.
3. The average weather conditions of a place for a longer period of time is called climate.
4. Location, height above the sea level, distance from the sea, direction of the wind and rainfall pattern are various factors that affect climate.

- F. 1. The climate of a place is determined by the following factors :

**Altitude** : Height or altitude influences the climate. As one goes up the mountain, it begins to get colder and colder.

**Distance from the Equator** : The distance from the equator affects the climate. The farther a place is from the equator, the colder it is. The southern parts of India are hotter than the northern parts as they are closer to the equator.

**Distance from Sea** : Places located near the sea have cooler climate as compared to the places that are away from it. The cold winds from the sea in the evening affect the climate of a place. Most places in the coastal plains have moderate climate. They are neither too hot nor too cold due to the breeze coming from sea.

**Direction of Wind** : Rainfall and the direction of the wind also affect the climate of a place.

2. The average weather conditions of a place observed for a long period of time is referred to as climate. The atmospheric conditions of a place at a particular time is known to be the weather of a place.
3. Summer, monsoon and winter are three main seasons that are mostly experienced in India. India also experience, two more distinct seasons—Spring and Autumn.

**Summer Season** : It is the hot season. In northern India, the temperature starts rising by April. April, May and June are generally the hottest months of the year. In southern India, summer starts in March and it stays hot till May.

**Monsoon Season** : June, July, August and September are the months of rainy season in India.

**Winter Season** : It is the cold season. November, December, January, February are the months of winter season. December and January are the coldest months.

**Spring Season** : Spring is the most pleasant season as it is neither too hot nor too cold. Spring comes just before summer after winter. During spring season, trees and plants bear new leaves and flowers. It is known as the queen of the seasons.

**Autumn Season** : Autumn comes after rainy season just before winter. It begins to get cold and trees shed their leaves.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 8

## Soil

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (c)
- B. 1. natural; 2. alluvial; 3. The topmost layer of the earth's surface; 4. home
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T
- D. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (e); 5. (a)
- E. 1. The soil consists of 45% minerals, 50% empty spaces or voids and 5% organic matter.
  - 2. It may take more than a thousand years in forming soil.
  - 3. It is good for growing fruits, tea, coffee, cashewnuts and rubber.
  - 4. Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir.
- F. 1. It is a crucial and inseparable part of our life. It supplies nutrients and water to plants and holds them in a firm grip. It is vital for agriculture and is home to many living beings.
  - 2. ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) has divided Indian Soils as following :

**Alluvial Soil** : It is rich in humus. It is found in the Northern Plains, the Coastal Plains and the delta region of West Bengal.

**Black Soil** : It is found in the North-western and the Central Deccan Plateau region. This soil is ideal for growing cotton. It is also good for growing cereals, oilseeds and several types of vegetables and citrus fruits.

**Red Soil** : It is red in colour as it contains components of iron compounds. It is mainly found in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and in Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and the northeastern states.

**Laterite Soil** : It is rusty red in colour because of the presence of iron oxides. It is found in parts of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Odisha, Karnataka, Bihar and Meghalaya.

**Desert or Sandy Soil** : It is not very fertile but irrigation can make it fit for growing crops. It is found in desert areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat and scanty rainfall areas.

**Mountain Soil** : This is very coarse. It is found on the slopes of the hills in Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

3. Soil is one of the most crucial life affecting factors on the earth. Soil gets carried away easily by wind, water or rain. This is known as soil erosion. Trees are being cut for constructing roads and buildings. Cutting down of trees in large numbers is called deforestation. Roots of trees hold the soil in place but the soil becomes loose and gets removed in the absence of trees.

Some important measures that should be taken to check soil erosion are as follows :

- Afforestation or planting of trees is the initial step towards preventing soil erosion.
- Soil should not be exposed to the elements of nature. For this, the bare farmlands should be covered with grass.

- Terrace farming in hills and building embankments along the river banks are some other methods of preventing soil erosion.
- Organic fertiliser should be used in agriculture to improve the fertility of the soil.
- Crop rotation system should be practiced by the farmers to maintain fertility of the soil.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 9

## Water

- A.** 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B.** 1. rainfall; 2. salty; 3. Canals, wells; 4. harvesting
- C.** 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F
- D.** 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (c)
- E.**
1. The water in the seas and oceans is salty and cannot be used for drinking and irrigation.
  2. Canals, wells, tube wells, dams are used to provide water for irrigation.
  3. Due to low rainfall, the underground water level is very deep. It is difficult to dig wells in plateaus because of rocks underneath. There may be little or no water in the wells when they are dug up.
  4. Life without water is impossible. We should not pollute the natural sources of water such as rivers, ponds and lakes. Polluted water may cause diseases. It also destroys aquatic life. We should make our best efforts to keep the water bodies clean. We must stop wasting water at home and other places.
- F.**
1. Life without water is impossible. We should not pollute the natural sources of water such as rivers, ponds and lakes. Polluted water may cause diseases. It also destroys aquatic life.



Agriculture is one of the major occupations in our country. Water is essential for growing crops. The process of supplying water to the crops is called irrigation.

Rainfall is the main source of water. However, farming needs a lot of water and so other methods of irrigation are also required. Let's learn about other means of irrigation here.

**Canals** : Canal is an artificial waterway or channel constructed to allow and carry water for irrigation. Some prominent canals in India are Indira Gandhi Canal, Upper Ganga Canal and Buckingham Canal.

**Wells and Tube Wells** : In the areas where underground water is sufficient, wells are dug to bring it to the surface. Tube wells are wells in which pumps are installed.

2. Wall-like huge structures built across a river to control and restrain the flow of water are called dams. A big man-made lake made behind the dam is called a reservoir. The river water is stored in this reservoir. There are gates in the walls called slice gates which are operated to control the outflow of water. Dams are built to serve more than one purpose. Hence, we refer to them as multipurpose projects.

Dams act as reservoirs of water. Dams also help to generate hydroelectricity. Breeding fish and controlling floods are the other uses of a dam.

The construction of dams is being discouraged all over the world despite their obvious advantages and functions.

Severe environmental problems are caused by dams that disturb animal and plant life.

A large number of people get displaced from the area where the reservoirs of dams are built. This affects their lives enormously.

The blasting done deep inside the earth to build dams may lead to earthquakes in the region.

## NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (b)
- B. 1. One-fifth; 2. wood; 3. Deforestation; 4. mangrove
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (e); 4. (c); 5. (a)
- E. 1. The forests are one of the most essential and beneficial natural resources. Forests cause rain and prevent the land becoming dry and barren. Various types of trees and plants that provide oxygen for human beings and animals to breathe are found in forests. The forests improve the quality of the soil and make it more fertile. Forests are home to numerous animals and birds.
2. We can categorize forests into five main types :
- Evergreen forests
  - Deciduous forests
  - Coniferous forests
  - Thorny and scrub forests
  - Tidal forests
3. Monsoon forests
4. Sunderban Delta is home to the famous Sundari tree.
- F. 1. The large area of land that is densely covered with trees and home to natural flora and fauna is called forest. One-fifth of the landmass in India is covered with forests. The forests are one of the most essential and beneficial natural resources.
2. We can categorize forests into five main types :
- Evergreen forests
  - Deciduous forests
  - Coniferous forests
  - Thorny and scrub forests
  - Tidal forests

**Evergreen Forests** : The trees do not shed their leaves at the same time, therefore these forests remain green throughout the year. Rosewood, mahogany and ebony are

the various types of trees found in these evergreen forests.

**Deciduous Forests** : In deciduous forests or monsoon forests, some trees shed their leaves in the dry season and some in the winter season.

**Coniferous Forests** : Coniferous forests are tall and cone-shaped with needle-like leaves. They are found in the Himalayan region and in some parts of the Nilgiri hills. Trees such as pine, chir, deodar and spruce are commonly found in these forests.

**Thorny and Scrub Forests** : These kind of forests are generally found in the desert areas of Rajasthan and in the dry areas of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Date palm, keekar and babul are some trees that are found here.

**Tidal Forests** : Tidal forests or mangroves are found in the deltas of the Brahmaputra, Ganga, Mahanadi and Godavari. The roots of these trees are found above the ground to get oxygen from air.

3. Deforestation is happening due to an increasing demand for wood and other valuable forest products in our country. Trees are being cut to fulfill this growing demand. Gradually, the forest cover is reducing. This may lead to several problems like :

- Reduction in the oxygen content in the air.
- Floods, landslides and soil erosion.
- Destruction of the natural habitat of birds and animals.
- Less or even no rainfall in many regions, leaving the lands dry.

We should plant more and more trees in every part of the country. The government has made efforts to conserve forests. Van Mahotsav, social forestry programmes, and various other awareness projects are implemented to make people aware and sensitive about saving the environment by keeping it green.

## NEP Quiz

- ❖ In following word search grid, spot and circle seven names of states that have sanctuaries and national parks.

B	F	G	Y	T	R	M	T	K	R
P	M	H	C	H	I	A	A	A	A
K	E	R	A	L	A	D	M	R	J
A	V	N	G	V	E	H	I	G	A
R	B	E	U	J	P	Y	L	U	S
N	A	Z	I	R	A	A	N	J	T
A	S	T	N	U	X	P	A	A	H
T	S	A	D	G	B	R	D	R	A
A	A	J	Y	R	K	A	U	A	N
K	M	E	R	I	Y	D	R	T	D
A	U	C	W	F	U	E	K	E	G
O	D	I	S	H	A	S	I	C	H
A	Q	W	R	K	J	H	S	J	J

## Chapter 11

## Mineral Resources

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (c)
- B. 1. ores; 2. mining; 3. Irons; 4. Copper
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T
- D. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (e); 4. (a); 5. (c)
- E. 1. The ore of a mineral is a rock that contains large quantities of that mineral.
2. Pits or tunnels dug into the earth to extract minerals are called mines.
3. Granite and dolerite
4. **Metallic Minerals** : Metallic minerals are the ones which have metal content in them. Metals such as iron, copper, gold, silver and aluminium can be extracted from them.
- Non-metallic Minerals** : Non-metallic minerals have no metal content in them. They are not hard and shiny like

metallic minerals. Non-metallic minerals include salt, mica, limestone, etc.

**F. 1. (A) Metallic Minerals :**

Metallic minerals are the ones which have metal content in them. Metals such as iron, copper, gold, silver and aluminium can be extracted from them. Some information about important metals, their uses and the places where they are found are given here :

**Iron :** It is used to make bridges, machines, railway engines and railway coaches. Pure iron is soft, it is used to make steel.

**Copper :** It is used to make electrical wires, utensils and pipes. It is the first metal to be discovered by humans to make tools and utensils. It is mainly found in Rajasthan and Jharkhand.

**Aluminium :** It is used to make bodies of aircrafts and cars because it does not rust. It is a light metal. It is extracted from bauxite.

**Gold :** It is a rare and expensive metal. It is used to make jewellery and electronic devices. Gold mines are located in Karnataka.

**Manganese :** This metal resembles iron in appearance. It is used to make steel and glass.

**(B) Non-metallic Minerals :**

Non-metallic minerals have no metal content in them. They are not hard and shiny like metallic minerals. Non-metallic minerals include salt, mica, limestone, etc.

**Coal :** It is also known as fossil fuel and is used to produce energy. It is used to generate electricity, to run factories and as a domestic fuel.

**Petroleum :** It is a fossil fuel formed over millions of years from the dead remains of sea animals. We get fuels like petrol, diesel, kerosene and cooking gas from petroleum.

**Natural Gas :** Natural gas is found along with petroleum in some oil wells. It is used for domestic and industrial purposes.

**Mica** : India has the biggest deposits of mica in the world. It is used in electrical goods.

**Limestone** : It is used for making cement. Its deposits are found in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya and Karnataka.

- 2. Petroleum** : It is a fossil fuel formed over millions of years from the dead remains of sea animals. We get fuels like petrol, diesel, kerosene and cooking gas from petroleum. We also get lubricants, plastics and cosmetics. It is found mainly in Assam, Gujarat and under the sea in Bombay High, near Mumbai. New areas are being explored in Rajasthan and the Krishna-Godavari Basin in the Bay of Bengal. Petroleum is found deep under the earth and under the floor of the sea. Deep wells, called oil wells, are drilled to pump out petroleum. Petroleum is refined into different products in petroleum refineries. This process is called refining of petroleum. There are many refineries in Mumbai, Cochin, Mathura, Barauni and Haldia.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 12

## Agriculture

- A. 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Rabi, Kharif; 2. farming; 3. Maize; 4. sugarcane
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (c); 4. (b); 5. (a)
- E. 1. Cultivation of land is agriculture. More than two-thirds of India's population is engaged in agriculture and activities related to agriculture.
2. Cash crops are usually grown in large farms called plantations. Tea, coffee and rubber are grown as plantation crops in India.
3. A large variety of fruits and vegetables are also produced in India. Besides, different varieties of flowers and

ornamental plants are also grown here. This kind of farming is known as horticulture.

4. Along with farming, farmers often rear cows, buffaloes and bullocks, to supplement their income. Cows, buffaloes and bullocks are collectively called cattle.

- F. 1. In India, two types of crops are produced : food crops and cash crops.

### **Food Crops**

Food crops include those crops that are staple food of the people. They are used to feed the entire country. Some of them are :

**Rice** : Needs hot and wet climate to grow. It is mainly produced in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Telangana.

Regions of Consumption : Eastern and Southern States :

**Wheat** : Needs cool and dry climate to grow. It is mainly produced in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

**Maize** : Needs dry and warm climate to grow. It is grown in almost all states of India.

Millets or coarse grains, such as jowar, bajra and ragi need dry climate with scanty rainfall to grow. It is produced in Karnataka, Gujarat, Bihar, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

2. **Sugarcane** : Needs hot and humid climate to grow. It is used to make sugar and jaggery. It is mainly produced in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Bihar.

**Cotton** : Needs warm and sunny climate to grow. It is used to make clothes and textiles. It is mainly produced in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

**Tea** : Needs hot, humid and wet climate to grow. It is used as a beverage. It is mainly grown in Assam, West Bengal and the Nilgiri Hills.

**Coffee** : Needs cool climate with heavy rainfall to grow. It is also a beverage. It is grown mainly in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

**Jute** : Needs hot and wet climate to grow. It is used to make carpets, bags and ropes. It is mainly produced in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Odisha.

**Oilseeds** : Needs warm climate with moderate rainfall to grow. They are used to extract oil for making cooking oil.

**Spices** : Needs warm climate with heavy rainfall to grow. They are used to add flavour and aroma to food.

3. There are two main cropping seasons in our country. They are :

- The Rabi season
- The Kharif season

Wheat and pulses are Rabi crops. These are sown in winters and harvested in the summers. Rice, maize, jute and cotton are some Kharif crops. These are sown in summers and harvested in winters.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 13

## Industries

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- B. 1. a large; 2. handcraft items; 3. raw material; 4. Ships
- C. 1. F; 2. T 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. (e); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (c); 5. (b)
- E. 1. Industry is the activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods in factories.
2. The cottage industries make products such as carpets, rugs, shawls, cane furniture, toys and various handcraft items.
3. Large-scale Industries.
4. Gurugram, Pune
- F. 1. (a) **Large-scale Industries** : The finished goods are produced in huge quantities and of high value. Raw



materials are used in huge quantities. These industries employ a large number of skilled labours. Examples of these industries are the iron and steel industry, shipbuilding industry and automobile industry.

**(b) Small-scale Industries :** The finished goods are produced in small quantity. These industries employ lesser number of people. Smaller machines are used as compared to those used in a largescale industry. Examples of some products from these industries are readymade clothes, footwear, utensils, plastic goods and small electrical goods such as ovens and toasters.

2. Depending upon the scale of operation, different types of industries are as follows :

**(a) Large-scale Industries :** The finished goods are produced in huge quantities and of high value. Raw materials are used in huge quantities. These industries employ a large number of skilled labours. Examples of these industries are the iron and steel industry, ship building industry and automobile industry.

**(b) Small-scale Industries :** The finished goods are produced in small quantity. These industries employ lesser number of people. Smaller machines are used as compared to those used in a largescale industry. Examples of some products from these industries are readymade clothes, footwear, utensils, plastic goods and small electrical goods such as ovens and toasters.

**(c) Cottage Industries :** These are small industries usually set up by a family. Most of the work is done by hands. These industries make the least possible use of machines. The cottage industries make products such as carpets, rugs, shawls, cane furniture, toys and various handicraft items.

3. Industry that converts raw materials into finished goods, requires things that are called factors of production. The various factors discussed are as follows :

**Raw material** : Metals and minerals extracted from the earth. Cotton, jute, sugarcane, wood, wool, leather, etc. are used as raw materials. Raw materials are purchased from their producers or farmers.

**Labour** : Workers, engineers, managers and owners working in factories, offices and industries provide the necessary labour. The labour is either salaried or paid on daily wage basis.

**Machinery** : Each industry requires equipment, tools and machines to convert the raw materials into finished products.

**Transport** : To carry the raw materials to the factory and the finished products to the market, transportation is required. Apart from hiring or buying vehicles, operational expenses such as fuel cost is need to be paid.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 14

## Art and Architecture

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. murals, miniatures; 2. embroidery; 3. tradition; 4. Hindustani, Carnatic
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (c)
- E. 1. The Sun Temple, the Meenakshi Temple, the Lingraj Temple, the Brihadeswara Temple, etc.  
2. Hindustani and Carnatic music.  
3. Indian paintings can be further classified as murals and miniatures.  
4. • Garba and Dandia (Gujarat) • Bihu (Assam)
- F. 1. India is an ancient land with a rich history. It has a prosperous treasure of art and culture that have been passed over from one generation to the next or have been inherited from our ancestors. Folk and classical dance

forms, various painting styles, traditional food and clothes and literature are included in our heritage.

The historical monuments, literature, inscriptions, music and languages, paintings, dance, etc. altogether make up the cultural heritage of the country.

2. Paintings as an art form has flourished in India from very early periods as is proved by valuable remains that have been discovered. Indian paintings can be further classified as murals and miniatures. Murals are huge works done on the walls of huge old buildings, for example: the Ajanta and Ellora paintings. Miniature paintings are those done on a small-scale on paper and cloth-like material.

### NEP Quiz

❖ Write a famous monument or some tradition of the state :

State	Monument/Tradition
1. Punjab	Bhangra Dance
2. Uttar Pradesh	Taj Mahal
3. Gujarat	Dwarkadish Temple
4. Haryana	Shah Ibrahim Tomb
5. Assam	Bihu folk dance
6. Karnataka	Yakshagana

## Chapter 15 Transport and Communication

- A. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- B. 1. central government; 2. Internet; 3. Bridges, tunnels;  
4. Domestic, international
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F
- D. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (d)
- E. 1. Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai.  
2. Revolution of transport.  
3. Both helicopters and aeroplanes are used to carry passengers. They are also used to deliver mail and relief items during the time of a natural disaster.  
4. The means of communication can be categorised into personal and mass communication.

- F. 1. To share thoughts and feelings with someone is known as communication. There are different modes of communication available in India.

**The Means of Personal Communication**

**Postal System** : One of the oldest and cheapest means of communication in India is the Postal System. Sending letters, postcards and parcels are included in it.

**Telephones and Mobile Phones** : Telephones and mobile phones are among the fastest modes of communication. We can speak to anybody from within the country and even outside, in an instant.

**Internet** : Nowadays an international computer network, called World Wide Web, enables people to stay connected and send messages through e-mail or electronic mail in a short while.

**Means of Mass Communication**

Mediums such as newspapers, television, magazines and radio are used when one has to communicate with a large number of people. As such means of communication reach a large number of people, they are called mass media. The government also uses it to create awareness on the issues of public welfare. They are also source of entertainment.

2. Roads are one of the most important means of transport for carrying goods and passengers. Roads help in connecting places. Sometimes, bridges over rivers and tunnels through mountains have to be built to connect places. One of the largest network of roads in the world is in India. The roads in the villages are usually unmetalled, called kuchcha roads. The roads in towns and cities are metalled, called pucca roads.
3. Airways are the most expensive and the fastest mode of transport. All major cities have an airport and they are connected to each other by the airways. Both helicopters and aeroplanes are used to carry passengers. They are also used to deliver mail and relief items during the time of a natural disaster.

There are two types of airlines: domestic and international. The domestic airlines carry passengers and cargo within the country while the international airlines carry people and cargo from one country to another.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 16

## Government

- A.** 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (b)
- B.** 1. Democracy; 2. Election; 3. two; 4. candidates;  
5. Election Commission
- C.** 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (c)
- D.** 1. Electronic Voting Machine  
2. After elections, the party that wins majority of the seats chooses a leader from among themselves. He becomes the Prime Minister.  
3. Our country has a democratic form of government. Where, people elect their representatives through elections, they form the government. Democracy is defined as a government of the people, by the people and for the people.  
4. The State Government consists of the Governor.
- E.** 1. Every citizen of the country must cast his/her vote. We should vote for responsible candidates. Every voter has to carry his/her voter's identity card while going to a polling booth to cast his/her vote. Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) are used for voting. Elections in India take place after every five years.  
2. The Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. The Governor is the highest authority in the state and is appointed by the President. The elections are held in each state to elect the State Government. The state elections are held once in every five years.  
3. **The Central Government**  
The President, the Vice-President and the Council of

Ministers headed by the Prime Minister make up the Union or Central government. The laws of our country are made at the Parliament.

The President of India is the head of the Country but it is the Prime Minister who has the actual powers. After elections, the party that wins majority of the seats chooses a leader from among themselves. He becomes the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister then choose some other members as ministers. These ministers together form the Council of Ministers.

#### **4. State Government**

The State Government consists of the Governor and the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. The Governor is the highest authority in the state and is appointed by the President. The elections are held in each state to elect the State Government. The state elections are held once in every five years.

The legislature in the states is called the State Legislative Assembly. The party getting majority of seats forms the government after the elections. A member of the State Legislative Assembly is known as MLA (Member of the Legislative Assembly).

The party members choose a leader from among themselves who becomes the chief minister. While some states only have a State Legislative Assembly, some states also have a Legislative Council.

5. Election is the process of electing the representatives. Indian citizens above the age of 18 years are allowed to cast their vote in an election. Casting of votes is called voting and citizens who cast their votes are called voters. Political parties are formed by the groups of people with common goals and ideals. There are several political parties in India. Representatives of these political parties contest in the election. At the time of elections, the representatives of the political parties are known as

candidates. The candidate who gets the maximum number of votes wins the election and the political party which wins the maximum number of seats forms the government. Elections are conducted by the Election Commission in a free and fair manner.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 17

## Rights and Duties

- A. 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. National flag, National anthem; 2. equal; 3. Preamble; 4. April 2010
- C. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (e); 5. (c)
- D. 1. The Constitution of India came into existence on 26 January 1950.
2. The set of rules according to which a government governs a country is known as the Constitution.
3. If any right is denied, the person can appeal in a court of law.
4. **The Preamble** : Its basic ideals are specified in an introduction in the beginning of the Constitution. It is called the Preamble to the Constitution. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution declares India to be Sovereign, Socialist, Secular and Democratic Republic. We will understand the meaning of these terms in higher classes
- F. 1. The important Fundamental Rights are:
- Right to Freedom (of speech, assembly, movement, residence and profession, etc.)
  - Right to Equality.
  - Right to Freedom of Religion.
  - Right against Exploitation.
  - Cultural and Educational Rights
  - Right to Constitutional Remedies

2. Some of these duties are :
  - We must respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.
  - Every citizen of the country must follow the guidelines given in the Constitution.
  - We must treat each and every citizen as equal.
  - We must help to keep our country united.
  - We must defend our country in times of danger.
  - We must take care of the environment.
  - We must protect the public property.
3. The guidelines laid down by the Constitution, to be followed by the state governments, for the welfare of the people is known as the Directive Principles of State Policy. Some of the important guidelines are described below.
  - To organise local self-government in villages.
  - To provide means of earning livelihood for all people.
  - To provide equal pay for equal work for men and women.
  - To provide free and compulsory education for children.

#### NEP Quiz

❖ **Write R if the following is Fundamental Right and write D if it is Fundamental Duty.**

1. R; 2. D; 3. D; 4. R; 5. D



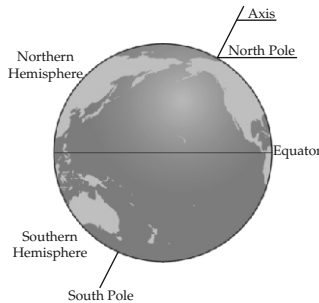
# Social Studies-5

## Chapter 1

## Globe

- A. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- B. 1. Equator; 2. northern hemisphere; 3. longitude; 4. grid
- C. 1. T; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F
- D. 1. (d); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a); 5. (e)
- E. 1. It is very difficult to see or study the entire earth at one time. So to perform a deep study of outer surface of the earth, we use its spherical model, which is called a globe.
2. North Pole is represented as  $90^{\circ}\text{N}$  while South Pole is represented as  $90^{\circ}\text{S}$ .
3. Northern and Southern Hemisphere.
4. Greenwich, a city near London.
- F. 1. **Locating Reference Points on a Globe**

If you want to locate any place on the globe, you must be aware with the axis, the two poles, the equator and the two hemispheres. Other than these, you must be aware of the two types of imaginary lines-latitudes and longitudes.



### Important Points of Reference on a Globe

Latitudes and longitudes are the imaginary lines that are considered to be there for the measurement of exact location of a place.

#### Lines of Latitude

Latitudes are the lines that run parallel to the equator. They have equal distance at every place. These lines of latitude are labelled in degree as ( $^{\circ}$ ). The equator is

positioned at  $0^\circ$ . The equator is also known as the Great Circle. These lines keep on getting shorter and shorter as they move towards the pole. Finally, there would be 90 lines at the above of the equator and 90 lines at the below of the equator.

### Lines of Longitude

Longitudes are imaginary half circles running from the North Pole to the South Pole. They are also known as the Lines of Meridian. Unlike latitudes, these are non-parallel lines labelled from  $0^\circ$  to  $180^\circ$  on both the sides of the  $0^\circ$  meridian.

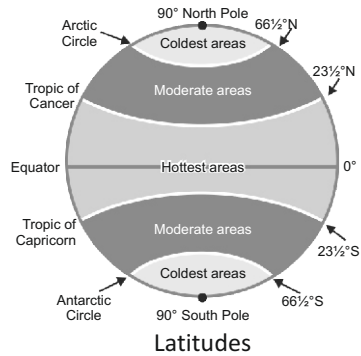
- Latitudes are the lines that run parallel to the equator. They have equal distance at every place. These lines of latitude are labelled in degree as ( $^\circ$ ). The equator is positioned at  $0^\circ$ . The equator is also known as the Great Circle.

These lines keep on getting shorter and shorter as they move towards the pole. Finally, there would be 90 lines at the above of the equator and 90 lines at the below of the equator. In all, there are 181 lines of Latitude. They are also known as the Parallels of Latitude.

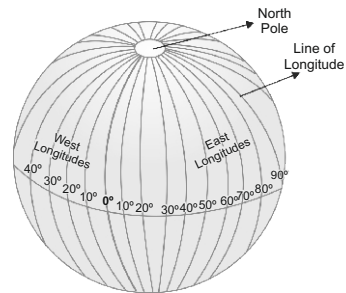
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### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.



Latitudes



Longitude

- A. 1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (a)
- B. 1. Gerardus Mercator; 2. Cartographers; 3. countries and states with boundaries; 4. Direction, roads
- C. 1. They display contour lines and shape and elevation of an area.
2. These are used to understand the climatic conditions in areas and precipitation in regions.
3. **Cross Staff** : The navigators used it to make the calculation of latitudes easy. So it was very popular among the sailors.
4. In ancient time, when the means were limited, people constantly tried to look for ways to find out details and determine the length and breadth of the earth. It was a start with these resources that have brought us to the present knowledge.
- F. 1. We can classify maps as follows :
- Physical Maps** : They show the earth's natural features like surface, mountains, rivers, forests, elevation, relief, etc.
- Political Maps** : They show countries and states with boundaries, political boundaries, names of cities and capitals.
- Climate Maps** : These are used to understand the climatic conditions in areas and precipitation in regions.
2. Maps are divided into two categories on the basis of scale :
- Large Scale Maps** : When maps represent a very large part of the earth's surface, they are called large scale maps. Example, a distance of 1000 cm on the earth's surface is represented by 1 cm. Building maps, local street maps, etc. are represented on large scale maps.
- Small Scale Maps** : When maps represent a very small part of the earth's surface to show a specific feature, they are called small scale maps. Example, 50,00,000 cm is represented by 1 cm. Countries and their borders, national highways, etc. are represented on small scale maps.

**3. Magnetic Compass :** The magnetic compass works on the principle of the earth's magnetic field and it is very accurate in telling the directions. It is still among the important items in the kit of adventurers.

**4.** Every map has five Ds. They are :

**Description :** Every map has a name or title, scale, legends and symbols.

**Detail :** All the specific features of an area are represented by various symbols. The symbols used in the map is the language of the map. They explain the layout of the land.

**Directions :** Maps always show North first so that other directions can be identified easily if not already mentioned. All maps show relative directions from one point to another.

**Distance :** The maps are relatively very small as compared to the area they represent. So the maps are always made by using a scale. It is the relation between a physical object and the feature that it represents on the map.

**Designation :** For the ease of understanding, various features on maps are written in different style for proper representation and saving space. For example : features related to plains are represented by green colour, water bodies are always represented by blue colour, and highlands are marked by brown colour.

### NEP Quiz

❖ **Look at the political map of India and answer the following :**

**1.** 1 cm = 1 km; **2.** East; **3.** 28; **4.** Pakistan, Nepal, China, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh; **5.** Jammu and Kashmir

## Chapter 3

## Movement

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (d); 5. (a)  
**B.** 1. 21 June; 2. equinox; 3. south pole;  
4. July, August, September; 5. four, February  
**C.** 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (e); 4. (b); 5. (a)

- D. 1. The orbit of the Earth is elliptical.
2. A solstice is an event which occurs when the sun appears to reach its most northern or southern expedition, relative to the celestial equator on the celestial sphere.
3. The term 'equinox' literally means 'equal day and night'. This phenomenon occurs twice a year when days and nights are exactly equal everywhere on Earth.
4. The earth rotates counter clockwise due to which we see the sun rising in the east and setting in the west.
5. The Earth constantly moves around the Sun in a definite path that is known as the orbit like all other planets.
- E. 1. The Earth constantly moves around the Sun in a definite path that is known as the orbit like all other planets. The moving around the sun is known as the Revolution. The orbit of the Earth is elliptical.

The earth takes  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days to complete one revolution around the Sun. That is the reason we have 365 days in our calendar year. The  $\frac{1}{4}$  leftover day is accumulated and added as an extra day in the calendar year as 29th February after every four years. This year is known as the leap year.

**The Effects of Revolution :** The change of seasons on our planet occur due to the earth's revolution around the sun. The seasons on earth are affected by the following factors :

- The angle of the sun's rays.
- The length of the days.

The part of the earth that is tilted towards the sun, receives more sunlight and observes summer. On the other hand, the part of the earth that is tilted away from the sun, receives less sunlight and hence, observes winter.

2. During the months of January, February and March, the Southern Hemisphere faces the sun directly and the Northern Hemisphere gets indirect rays of the sun due to the tilt of the earth's axis. This makes the nights longer and days shorter in the Northern Hemisphere. Hence, the

Northern Hemisphere observes colder temperature while the Southern Hemisphere receives warmer temperature during this period. The shortest day of the earth is 21 December. It is called the Winter Solstice. It marks the beginning of winter in the Northern Hemisphere. During this period, the South Pole gets 24 hours of daylight while the North Pole has no daylight at all.

Due to the tilt of the earth during the months of July, August and September, the Northern Hemisphere is pointed towards the sun. The longest day of the year is 21 June. This is called the Summer Solstice. During this period, the North Pole has 24 hours of daylight whereas the South Pole is completely deprived of daylight. Hence, it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere and winter in the Southern Hemisphere at the same time.

- 3. Equinox :** The term 'equinox' literally means 'equal day and night'. This phenomenon occurs twice a year when days and nights are exactly equal everywhere on Earth. This occurs on 21 September in Autumn and 21 March in Spring. We call these Autumn Equinox and Spring Equinox respectively.
- 4.** As the Earth rotates, each area of its surface gets a turn to face and be warmed by the sun. This is important to all life on Earth. The sun affects everything from the weather we experience to the food we eat, and even our health.
- 5.** The earth takes  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days to complete one revolution around the Sun. That is the reason we have 365 days in our calendar year. The  $\frac{1}{4}$  leftover day is accumulated and added as an extra day in the calendar year as 29th February after every four years. This year is known as the leap year.

## NEP Quiz

### ❖ Quiz

1. 27 days, 7 hours and 43 minutes
2. Mon, Jan 1, 2024 – Tue, Dec 31, 2024

3. The first day of winter in the Northern Hemisphere is marked by the winter solstice, which occurs on Wednesday, December 21, 2022 at 4 : 48 p.m.
4. The seasons are caused by the tilt of the earth's axis and revolution of the earth around the sun. If the earth's axis had not been tilted to the plane of its orbit then there would have been no seasons and humanity would have suffered.
5. Planets, dwarf planets, asteroids and comets orbit the sun.

Chapter **4**

## The Earth : Surface and Its Realms

- A. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (b); 5. (d)
- B. 1. earth; 2. Mariana Trench; 3. Asia; 4. 1.6 million; 5. ultraviolet radiations; 6. dynamic
- C. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (e); 5. (a)
- D. 1. An island is a body of land surrounded by water.  
2. 29%  
3. Water bodies are known as oceans. The largest oceans in the world is Pacific ocean.  
4. Living-thing is the basic component of biosphere.
- E. 1. The landmasses as continents.  
**Continents** : Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Europe, North America and South America are the seven continents on our earth. All the continents have a vast variety of physical features like plains, rivers, lakes, forests, mountains and deserts.  
2. An island is a body of land surrounded by water. Continents are also surrounded by water, but because they are so big, they are not considered islands.  
3. The Pacific Ring of Fire is a horse-shoe shaped area in the Pacific basin, which is home to almost 75 percent of the world's active and dormant volcanoes. This is also one of the most earthquake sensitive zones in the world. The

Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean is the deepest point of the Earth.

- 4. Atmosphere :** Atmosphere is the outer covering of the earth that makes our earth the planet to support life. Our atmosphere absorbs harmful ultra-violet radiations of the sun and protects life on the earth. By keeping the earth warm, it retains the sun's heat and saves us from extreme variations between day and night temperatures.

Our atmosphere is a composition of several kinds of gases like nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, argon, and water vapours and dust.

At the time of the dawn of the planet, oxygen was absent from our atmosphere. As soon as the microorganisms such as viruses and bacteria evolved, they started converting carbon dioxide into oxygen giving the present composition to our atmosphere.

- 5. Biosphere :** From micro-organisms to the giant whale, all living things are part of the biosphere. It comprises all the living things on our planet. This is the life sphere which interacts with all the other spheres and depends on them for survival. The life forms in an area form an ecological community based on the physical surroundings reacting with any change in the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere.

Scientists believe that between 3 million to 30 million species might exist on this earth but we have been able to identify only 1.6 million species till date. It is a remarkable part of the earth's ecology as exactly nothing is known about its diversity.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.



## Weather

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- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (a)**  
**B. 1. less than 250 mm; 2. Humid; 3. Tropical wet; 4. 40° to 50°**



- C. 1. (e); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (c)
- D. 1. The humidity in the air is a great contributor to the amount of rainfall received by a region.
2. Both weather and climate signify the atmospheric conditions of a region or place that are determined by some major factors such as temperature, humidity, precipitation, cloud, sunshine, air pressure, speed and direction of wind.
3. **Humid Subtropical Zone** : This region experiences hot and humid summer and mild to cooler winter. Long periods of heat and humidity are experienced by this region. The winter becomes cooler in this region with increase in the altitude.
4. **Tropical Wet Zone** : This region remains very hot and humid. Rainfall is a daily affair for this region and it receives an average of around 80 inches of annual rainfall, making it very humid. This region is found on and around the equator.
- E. 1. The atmosphere keeps on changing constantly. It may be sunny in the morning which can be cloudy in the evening. This atmospheric change may be hour-to-hour or day-to-day. This changing condition of the atmosphere is known as weather. When this change remains the same for a long period of time, it is called as climate.
- The climate is a long term estimation of the atmospheric conditions dominant in a particular region.
- Weather can be defined as the present situation of the atmospheric conditions expressing cold, heat, rain, humidity, dryness, storm or cloud, clarity of sky or cloudiness. Climate is the average weather conditions dominant in a particular region over a long period of time.
2. **Altitude or Height from the Sea Level** : At high altitudes, the water heats or cools slowly in comparison to the land. In summer, when the land is heated by sunlight, water takes more time to get heated and hence the air

movement from water bodies to the land keeps the earth cool. Similarly, in winter, when land cools down fast, water cools at a relatively slower speed and the air movement from land to sea keeps the temperature moderate. Hence, the areas near the large water bodies experience a more moderate temperature than the inlands.

3. The highest amount of sunlight throughout the year is gained at the equator. It remains hot because the sun's rays directly fall on it. As we move up or down the equator to the poles, the amount of direct sunlight lessens and so, these areas observe slanting rays of the sun. Hence, they remain relatively colder.
4. The earth can be divided into seven major climatic regions depending upon their altitude, amount of sunlight, precipitation received and their proximity to large water bodies.

**Tropical Wet Zone** : This region remains very hot and humid. Rainfall is a daily affair for this region and it receives an average of around 80 inches of annual rainfall, making it very humid.

**Desert Zone** : This is the dry climatic zone with a scanty rainfall. In the day, the temperature records extreme rise because of sunlight. However, due to lack of moisture, temperature dips down rapidly at night.

**Semi-Arid Zone** : The semi-arid zone has the same features as the deserts. These regions fall around the desert zones in the interior of the continents and receive around 16 inches of rainfall annually.

**Mediterranean Zone** : This climatic zone is centered around the Mediterranean Sea. Dense human settlement and excellent agricultural production is the speciality of this region.

**Humid Subtropical Zone** : This region experiences hot and humid summer and mild to cooler winter. Long periods of heat and humidity are experienced by this region. The

winter becomes cooler in this region with increase in the altitude.

**Marine West Coast Zone** : This climatic zone has a moderate temperature because it is regulated by warm oceanic currents. It remains almost constant throughout the year. It remains cloudy, foggy and damp throughout the year due to its proximity to the oceans.

**Humid Continental Zone** : This zone is placed between 40° to 50° latitude in the Northern hemisphere; it experiences variation in temperature and precipitation. This Continental Climatic Zone is home to four distinct seasons with hot summer and cold winter.

**Tundra Zone** : This is the freezing treeless zone of the earth. Summer is very short here lasting only for a few weeks with the temperature not very warm but winter is very harsh. This region receives very little precipitation or less than 15 inches every year

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 6

## The Land of Dense Forests

- A. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (d); 4. (b)
- B. 1. autumn; 2. very hot and humid weather; 3. humid;  
4. Ecuador, Brazil
- C. 1. (e); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (b)
- D. 1. The rain falls daily and the climate is very hot and humid in this region.  
2. Shifted agriculture is practised in the equatorial forests. They clear pieces of forest and do cultivation there for a few harvesting seasons. After the land loses its fertility, they move to newer regions.  
3. The evergreen forests due to their climatic conditions, receive heavy rains on daily basis and their denseness does not provide a very favourable condition for human life to thrive.

4. Only a few nomadic tribes like the Pygmies of Zaire, Semangs of Malaysia and Kubus of Sumatra live in these forests. They are dependent on food gathering, hunting and shifting agriculture.
- E.
1. The torrid or tropic zone of the earth has very hot and humid weather throughout the year. It increases the evaporation in rivers, lakes and other water bodies in this area. This causes humidity to increase and considerably helps in the formation of clouds very quickly. The humidity in the equatorial regions increases to such an extent every day that within a few hours of sunlight, it reaches the saturation point. This causes precipitation daily. The equatorial region does not experience variation in seasons.
  2. Evergreen trees do not drop their leaves when the season changes therefore, they are forever green. It called seasonless forests because they shed their leaves at different times of the year.
  3. Approximately 50 percent of the world's plants are in this area. These forests are also called evergreen forests because the trees in these forests bear fruits and shed leaves but at different times of the year. Due to this, autumn never comes in these forests. The trees in these forests grow to make several layers and the taller trees spread their branches forming a canopy at the top. The lower strata of the forest remains almost dark due to low penetration of sunlight within the canopy. Shrubs, smaller trees, creepers, etc. cover the lower stratum of the forests. Different types of ferns are also found in abundance in the evergreen forests. Lianas, kapok, bamboos, coconut, ferns, philodendrons, bromeliads, etc. are the trees that are commonly found in these forests.
  4. Daily precipitation and maximum sunlight make this region favourable for vegetation. Even though this region

occupies only 6 percent of the total land area on the earth. Approximately 50 percent of the world's plants are in this area. These forests are also called evergreen forests because the trees in these forests bear fruits and shed leaves but at different times of the year. Due to this, autumn never comes in these forests.

The trees in these forests grow to make several layers and the taller trees spread their branches forming a canopy at the top. The lower strata of the forest remains almost dark due to low penetration of sunlight within the canopy.

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ In following word search grid, spot and circle eight names of animals that are found in equatorial rainforest :

C	H	I	M	P	A	N	Z	E	E	L
A	G	I	A	N	T	E	L	O	P	E
N	J	K	R	K	F	A	R	X	S	M
A	N	X	M	A	C	A	W	N	L	U
C	V	G	O	R	I	L	L	A	O	R
O	B	I	S	O	N	S	J	R	T	W
N	O	Q	E	H	K	E	U	X	H	K
D	A	Z	T	U	R	T	L	E	J	U
A	L	L	I	G	A	T	O	R	E	I

### Chapter 7

## The Desert

- A. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (a)
- B. 1. tropic of Cancer, tropic of Capricorn; 2. Antarctica, Arctic;  
3. roots, thorns; 4. oasis
- C. 1. (e); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (d)
- D. 1. A desert has extremely harsh conditions for living. Severe shortage of water, scanty rainfall, lack of diverse life forms and an expansion of arid landscape are the characteristics of a desert. They are located mostly near the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, i.e. they cover a large

part of the earth between 15° to 30° North and 15° to 30° South of the equator.

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 2. Sahara Desert      | Northern Africa   |
| Arabian Desert        | Arabian Peninsula |
| Great Victoria Desert | Australia         |

### 3. Cold Deserts

**Name :** Gobi Desert, Patagonian Desert, Iranian Desert, Great Basin Desert, Takla Makan, Atacama Desert, Namib Desert.

4. They are located mostly near the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, i.e. they cover a large part of the earth between 15° to 30° North and 15° to 30° South of the equator.
- E.
1. It has not been easy to survive in the intense hot and arid climatic conditions. Human population in the deserts is very less. Mostly, the nomadic tribes like the Bedouins of North Africa and the Tuaregs of Western Sahara have been living the intense desert life. Animal rearing, trading, farming, hunting, etc. are their main occupations. These tribes move in search of oasis where they can get freshwater. The oasis provides the opportunity of farming too.
  2. The camel can store a massive amount of water in its body and hence it can survive for several days without water. It can moderate its body temperature to protect water loss. It can store food in the form of fat stored in its hump. Its bushy eyelashes prevent desert sand from entering its eyes and protect it from sunlight too. It can close its nostrils to prevent sand from getting inside the nose.
  3. The desert plants have very few or no leaves at all to avoid loss of water during the day. These plants have thorns instead of leaves. The plants mostly have very long roots that allow them to catch the moisture from deep within the earth. They can collect the water available from the scanty rainfall and store them for longer durations. Cactus, acacia, baobab, etc. are some of the plants found

in the deserts. They have thick stems with wax-like coating which also prevents water loss from evaporation.

4. One-fifth of the total land area of the earth is covered by the desert. Arid climatic conditions are found in a desert. The deserts have extreme variation in the temperatures of day and night. The region get heated very fast by the sunlight, making the days unbearably hot but the sand in the desert has the tendency to cool down very quickly after sunset. So the nights can be chilling cold. In the day, the temperature could be as high as 50°C whereas during the night, it can fall to as low as 10°C.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 8

## The Temperate Grasslands

- A. 1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (b)
- B. 1. 20%; 2. moderate; 3. Gauchos, Estancias; 4. grassland
- C. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- D. 1. The temperate grasslands are located roughly between 40°N and 55°N in the Northern Hemisphere and 40°S and 55°S in the Southern Hemisphere. The grasslands cover very big part of the earth; they occupy near about 20 percent of the total landmass cover on the earth.
2. The grasslands are known by different names in different parts of the world such as Prairies in North America, Velds in South Africa, Puszta in Hungary, Steppes in Russia Pampas in Argentina and Outbacks or Downs in Australia.
3. North America, South Africa, Hungary, Russia, Argentina, Australia.
4. A large variety of grazing animals are found in the grasslands which survive on the lush green field of grass. Animals and birds like gazelles, zebras, bison, rhinoceroses, wild horses, lions, wolves, deer, mice, coyotes, prairie dogs, jack rabbits, foxes, skunks, badgers,

blackbirds, grouses, meadowlarks, sparrows, hawks, quails, owls, etc. have been the old residents of the grasslands.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 9

## The Tundra Region

- A.** 1. (d); 2. (d); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- B.** 1. winter, summer; 2. -28, -18; 3. dwarf willow tree; 4. 10,000
- C.** 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T
- D.** 1. The polar bears have thick layer of fat under their skin that saves them from the intense cold. They have adapted to cold so well that now they get overheated on heavy physical activity. Their webbed feet help them in swimming in the sea for longer duration at a stretch. They feed primarily on seals. Other animals too have adapted to the conditions and have a thick coat of fur to guard against the freezing cold.
2. North America, Scandinavia, Siberia, Koryaks and the former USSR.
3. The word 'tundra' means 'treeless mountain tracts' indicating that these regions do not have much vegetation growth or vegetation is not very probable round the year. The soil in these regions is mostly covered with permanently frozen soil called permafrost. The only tree found in the tundra is called the dwarf willow tree.
4. Some such animals are reindeer, caribou, polar bear, ermine, etc.
- E.** 1. Earlier they lead a nomadic life hunting for food and lived in igloos. Hunting of polar bears, fishing of seals and walruses; earlier done for fulfillment of hunger, have now taken the shape of an industry.
- They live in a very simplistic environment. However, with the advent of modern technology and communication mediums, things have changed for the inhabitants of the tundra regions.



2. The tundra region is the frigid zone of the earth. This region lacks biodiversity as we have seen elsewhere on earth due to its extremely cold weather and high windy condition. These regions are covered with ice throughout the year. This region has only two seasons, viz. winter and summer. The freezing temperature averages around  $-28^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-18^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) but sometimes can go as low as  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-58^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). Winter in this region is long, intense and dark. These regions are completely dark during this season. Summer is not very warm and very short too. The tundra regions are called cold deserts due to very scanty rainfall.
3. The regions between the Arctic Circle ( $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ ) and the North Pole ( $90^{\circ}\text{N}$ ) and Antarctic Circle ( $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ ) and the South Pole ( $90^{\circ}\text{S}$ ) are the two tundra regions of the earth. The tundra region is the frigid zone of the earth. This region lacks biodiversity as we have seen elsewhere on earth due to its extremely cold weather and high windy condition. These regions are covered with ice throughout the year. This region has only two seasons, viz. winter and summer. The freezing temperature averages around  $-28^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-18^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) but sometimes can go as low as  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-58^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). Winter in this region is long, intense and dark. These regions are completely dark during this season. Summer is not very warm and very short too. The tundra regions are called cold deserts due to very scanty rainfall.
4. They have adapted to cold so well that now they get overheated on heavy physical activity. Their webbed feet help them in swimming in the sea for longer duration at a stretch. They feed primarily on seals. Other animals too have adapted to the conditions and have a thick coat of fur to guard against the freezing cold. However, huge population of migratory birds visit the tundra region. Many varieties of fish, whales, seals and walrus form the aquatic life of the tundra region.

## NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

### Chapter 10

## Pollution

- A.** 1. (d); 2. (d); 3. (d); 4. (c)
- B.** 1. Noise Pollution; 2. jaundice, typhoid, gastroenteritis;  
3. CFC; 4. 70%
- C.** 1. Any substance that causes the degradation of an element from its natural conditions is called a pollutant. Any agent that cause pollution is called a polluter. Due to the insensible activities of human, mankind is the bigger polluter of the environment today.
2. Air pollution is increasing due to the excessive use of fossil fuels like coal and petroleum. Polluting gases such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide and other particulate matter are released as by products of burning fossil fuels and they are very harmful to our health. Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release fresh oxygen into the environment, therefore, they are the natural purifiers provided by our environment. But, unrestricted deforestation has obstructed the process of purification of air in an unsafe manner.
3. Dumping of sewage waste from cities and chemical waste from industries have caused an irreversible damage to our freshwater sources. 71% of our earth's is covered with water.  
Both aquatic and non-aquatic animals depend on water for survival. Polluted water is harmful for living organisms. The polluted water can cause many diseases like jaundice, gastroenteritis, typhoid, etc. Therefore immediate measures are required to stop water pollution.
4. We hear various kinds of sounds everyday. Some of these are above our bearable limits and not seem pleasant. Aeroplanes, blaring horns of vehicles, etc. are such sounds. The excessive noise pollution is also a potential threat not

only to the peace and tranquility of our mind but also for our health. It may cause hearing troubles, stress-related diseases, heart diseases, blood pressure, anxiety and many others.

- D. 1.** The harmful rays of the sun can cause many harmful diseases, skin problems and even cancer. Ozone layer is an important factor for stopping it. Due to the overuse of CFCs (Chlorofluorocarbons) and many other pollutant gases, the ozone layer is depleting very fast and big holes have been observed in the ozone layer.
- 2.** We can prevent human activities that cause degradation of environment :
- By planting more trees
  - Rainwater harvesting
  - Reduce, reuse and recycle
  - Reduce fuel consumption
  - Reducing the use of fertilizers
- 3.** Few important measures need to be adapted immediately.
- More and more trees should be planted to minimise soil erosion and reduce pollution.
  - There should be a proper waste disposal system.
  - The plastic and polythene items should not be buried under the ground. Recycling of these products should be promoted as much as possible.
  - In place of chemical fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides, other organic products should be used that do not pollute the soil or do not contaminate the food chain.
- 4.** Due to the insensible activities of human, mankind is the bigger polluter of the environment today.  
We all are consciously or unconsciously causing pollution in some manner or the other.  
We are, at present, the greatest threat to our environment.  
At this moment, degrading our environment at this fast rate is like marching on a suicide mission. Contamination of

our water bodies, pollution of the air and excessive noise pollution, global warming, ozone layer degradation, etc.,

5. Nuclear pollution is very dangerous and has dire consequences as it cause pollution. In the past few decades, the use of nuclear power and nuclear weapons has also been an issue of debate and concern.

Chernobyl mishap in Russia (1986) or the Fukushima reactor incident in Japan (2011) are major nuclear disasters and reason of concern because they are inevitable and hence highly risky for the people living nearby.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 11

## Means of Transport

- A. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d)
- B. 1. sledges; 2. Wright Brothers; 3. Diesel-driven
- C. 1. Wheel, the simple circular object, when added to carts, made them move easily and much faster. Its invention opened a new phase in the development of new means of transportation.

Around 3500 BCE, humans started making the earliest known roads by packing material and compacting soil on the way.

2. Roads are essential not only for transportation of goods from one place to another for boosting business and industries but also for the movement of people. Without good roads, travelling could be a nightmare.
3. Indian railways is very important for inland transportation. India runs more than 10,000 trains that carry more than 24 million passengers and 3 million tons of freight daily.
4. **Passport** : It is issued by an individual's country stating his/her identity and nationality. It also certifies the passport holder's name, date of birth, gender and address for international travel.

**Visa** : It is an official document authorising an individual to enter into a country's territory and stay for a specified period. It has to be authorised by an immigration official who usually endorses it with a stamp on the passport.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 12

## Means of Communication

- A. 1. (d); 2. (b); 3. (d); 4. (c)
- B. 1. John L Baird; 2. postal system; 3. dots, dashes; 4. sign
- C. 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- D. 1. Communication has always been the passion for humans. Heading from the primitive man to the modern man, communication has gone through lots of change. In early age, man was dependent only on gestures and some grunting noises to express himself. Now, there are around 6,700 known languages that are spoken around the world. However, conveying things by writing took a much longer time than something saying.

We now can communicate with anyone, anywhere and anytime in just a blink of an eye. We even can see the person sitting in the other part of the world. Sending written texts, pictures and documents to people sitting across the globe is as easy as doing it sitting in front of someone with the help of the information technology today.

- 2. We need to have a greater medium of communication to connect with the larger group of people. This should have a wider acceptance which reaches the public fast. The medium of mass communication came into existence as the artists and the politicians needed it. The various mediums of mass communication in practice are newspapers, magazines, radio, television, cinema and advertisement. Recently, the Internet has emerged as not

only a strong medium of personal communication but also as an effective tool of mass communication.

### 3. Personal Communication

Earlier, sending messages to people living far was very difficult as it took a lot of time for the messages to reach their destination. So messengers had to be sent for this purpose. Trained pigeons were used to send messages in some parts of the world. But only a few resourceful people could afford it. Other people had to travel personally to the people with whom they wanted to communicate.

We need to have a greater medium of communication to connect with the larger group of people. This should have a wider acceptance which reaches the public fast. The medium of mass communication came into existence as the artists and the politicians needed it. The various mediums of mass communication in practice are newspapers, magazines, radio, television, cinema and advertisement.

4. Communication is important to express oneself. It also satisfies one's needs. one should have effective communication for advancement is the career. In your personal life, effective communication skills can smooth your way and your relationships with others by helping you to understand others, and to be understood.

### NEP Quiz

- ❖ Recognize the given means used for communication, and name them.



Fax-machine



Telephone



Teleprinter



Mobile phone



Pager



Telegraph machine

- A. 1. (a); 2. (d); 3. (d); 4. (b)
- B. 1. ideas; 2. 5th century BCE; 3. logographs, alphabet; 4. 3500 BCE
- C. 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (c)
- E. 1. Symbols were the first form of writing known to the humankind.
2. Logograms were the symbols representing the whole world. This marked the initial stage of scripting as a language. Like the Chinese script is still in use that is based on this form of writing.
3. In 1443, Johannes Gutenberg of Germany made the mechanised printing press. Moulds of letters were made that used to leave an impression on paper with the help of ink. These moulds could be arranged differently to print various things and hence they were reusable and economical. Gutenberg's first publication was the Bible. The printing press consumed very less time. It made books, newspapers, magazines which were full of information and easily accessible to everyone. Today, the printing technology has developed considerably and it is easier even for us that we can print anything with a very little effort and time.
4. Numbers came into practice with the desire of man to record time and for many other reasons such as cultivation, hunting, etc. He needed to know how many days passed and months elapsed. He started recording them by marking lines for counting the passing days and months. This marked the dawn of writing numbers. Later on, it gained a wider role in trade and commerce. The number system developed concurrently all around. India made a great contribution to the number system by giving 'zero' to the world. It is called 'shunya' in Sanskrit. Aryabhata, an Indian astronomer, gave this concept.

5. We know that 'writing' plays an important role in our life. We record or document almost every important thing in our life. All this has been possible because of the continuous efforts of mankind to be wiser, learned and skillful.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 14

## Natural Disasters

- A.** 1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (c)
- B.** 1. Active, Dormant, Extinct; 2. Flood; 3. Cyclones; 4. Seismograph
- C.** 1. (c); 2. (e); 3. (d); 4. (a); 5. (b)
- D.** 1. **Precautions**
- To make people aware of safety measures, regular drills to make people aware of the Do's and Don'ts must be carried out in schools and offices.
  - While constructing buildings, proper techniques of construction should be followed. Structural safety of the building and earthquake resistant measures should always be adopted.
  - Do not stand near the outer walls or windows during an earthquake.
  - Take cover under heavy furniture if it is not possible to get out of the building.
  - There can be equally destructive after shocks of an earthquake. So one should not enter the building immediately after an earthquake.
2. Volcanic eruptions take place when the magma under the earth's crust spills over on its surface. Under the pressure of heat, the molten magma keeps forcing the crust. The magma that comes out of the earth is called lava. Huge amount of ash and molten rocks in the form of lava and gases erupt from a volcano through an opening called a



vent. When a volcanic eruption cools off, it takes the shape of a mountain; the bowl shaped hollow formed at the top is called a crater.

They can be divided on the basis of their erupting histories and frequencies into the following :

**1. Active Volcanoes :** The volcanoes that might erupt in the near future or have erupted in recorded history are called active volcanoes. The example of this type of volcano is Mt Etna in Europe.

**2. Dormant Volcanoes :** The volcanoes which have become active in the recent past but have not erupted for a long time are called dormant volcanoes. The example of such volcano is Mauna Kea in Hawaii.

**3. Extinct Volcanoes :** These are the volcanoes that have shown no sign of any kind of activity at all and not erupted since long. Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa is an example of this type of volcano.

3. Floods have been the most commonly known natural calamity for mankind. Floods happen when the water in the rivers overflows and moves into the dry lands and submerges them.

When there is heavy rainfall during monsoons, or mountain glaciers melt on a large scale, floods generally happen.

When there is a cloudburst and large amount of water is precipitated in a small area, flash flood situations occur causing extensive damage.

Breaking of dams and barrages that release massive quantity of water at once are another reason for flash floods.

Floods, along with the loss of life and property, also lead to many water-borne diseases. Shortage of clean drinking water, accumulation of street refuse in water, destructed materials and floating remains of humans and livestock create a risk for a great health hazard in the flood-hit area.

#### 4. Precautions

- Afforestation is a mandatory precaution for the flood-prone areas.
  - The inflow of water during floods should be taken into consideration in flooded areas.
  - For easy drainage of water, drainage system of such areas must be made more adaptive to floods.
  - In case of emergencies, evacuation measures should be made adequate for such areas.
  - For emergencies, adequate quantities of food, water, medicines and other necessary items should always be stocked.
  - Drinking water must be boiled before use.
5. Natural disasters are usually uncontrollable. We cannot win over them. We can only be saved by being prepared to avoid or counter them. Our alertness can diminish the damage to be caused manifolds.

Disaster management stands for a wide scope of activities initiated to maintain control over disasters or emergency situations. Right from creating consciousness among people and preparing them before a disaster to the post-disaster activities such as relief and rehabilitation are included in disaster management.

**Advance Awareness :** If proper early warning systems are installed in areas prone to a natural disaster and people are adequately trained, the risks of damage could be lessened.

**Insertion in Elementary Education :** Children should be taught and trained in life skills during natural disasters, from the very beginning through mock drills and exercises, so that in case of emergencies, the situation is less vulnerable.

**Establishment of Emergency Response Teams :** Emergency response teams would be better prepared and specialised

in quick response for emergencies like earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, cyclones, etc. than other civic agencies.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 15

# The British Rule and Beyond

- A. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- B. 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (c)
- C. 1. Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese explorer, reached India by the sea route. He was the first European explorer to travel for a long time and discovered a new sea route to India through the Cape of Good Hope.
2. Its purpose was to win trade opportunities with India. Surat was the first trade centre for the British and they expanded it to the rest of India with the permission of Mughal emperor, Jahangir. In India, this company gained high profits very fast and soon became impatient to gain more profits.
3. The Revolt of 1857 erupted at the military camp at Meerut. The British had introduced a new cartridge for the rifles called Enfield. The foils needed to be torn by mouth to load the rifles. Rumours spread that these bullets were wrapped in foils greased with cow fat and pig fat. Tearing foils of cow fat and pig fat by mouth amounted to an attack on the religious sentiments of both the Hindus and the Muslims. The Indian soldiers refused to use these bullets and on being harrassed, soldiers revolted and started a mutiny. That is why the revolt is also known as the 'Sepoy Rebellion'.
4. The British merchants established the British East India Company with the permission of the Queen of England to trade with India. Its purpose was to win trade opportunities with India. Surat was the first trade centre for the British and they expanded it to the rest of India

with the permission of Mughal emperor, Jahangir. In India, this company gained high profits very fast and soon became impatient to gain more profits.

- D. 1. They were having a cut-throat competition for control over trade in India. The Portuguese, British, French and Dutch all wanted to establish trade links with India.

The spices and cotton traded from India were very valuable items in Europe. Earlier, they fought frantically among themselves for control over trade with India. Later, the British either entered into an agreement for doing business at different places or defeated most of the other competitors.

2. The British formulated many tricky policies to gain control over the Indian princely states which were small territories and due to their constant fights with their neighbours, they had not remained strong.

The Subsidiary Alliance, introduced in 1798, by the then governor-general of East India Company, Marquis Wellesley forbade the princely states to keep any army of its own and all the control of its foreign trade went into British hands that would give military protection to the princely states coming under it.

This policy promised the princely states complete protection from neighbouring states but immersed all the states coming under it.

The Doctrine of Lapse devised by Lord Dalhousie, the then governor-general of East India Company in 1834. It empowered the East India Company to take control of a state, whose ruler had died without leaving a son behind. Adoption was forbidden for the rulers who did not have their own sons.

3. The main reasons for the revolt are as follows :

**(i) Discontent Among the Indian People :** The Indian traders and industrialists were intentionally destroyed by the British by imposing heavy taxes on industrial

production and exports. Indians were allowed to trade only in unprofitable items. The British monopolised the Indian market completely.

The farmers were greatly subdued by the British. They levied heavy taxes on the farmers and even in the case of floods or droughts, no relief was granted. The British forced the farmers to sell their crops at very low prices and it left them poorer than ever. The farmers were forced to grow industrial crops such as cotton and indigo ultimately leading to serve famines due to lack of staple crops.

**(ii) Religious Causes :** Under their so-called civilising mission, the British were trying to convert the majority of Hindu and Muslim population of India to Christianity. This was seen by the Indians as extreme humiliation and an insult to their religious sentiments. It started generating anger among the common people.

**(iii) Military Causes :** The Indian men in the British army were not treated well by the British. They were paid less and discriminated against in every way. This sowed the seeds of resentment in them. Some Indian rulers like Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope, Rani Laxmi Bai and Begum Hazrat Mahal, united under the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader.

**(iv) The Sudden Cause of Revolt :** The Revolt of 1857 erupted at the military camp at Meerut. The British had introduced a new cartridge for the rifles called Enfield. The foils needed to be torn by mouth to load the rifles. Rumours spread that these bullets were wrapped in foils greased with cow fat and pig fat. Tearing foils of cow fat and pig fat by mouth amounted to an attack on the religious sentiments of both the Hindus and the Muslims. The Indian soldiers refused to use these bullets and on being harrassed, soldiers revolted and started a mutiny. That is why the revolt is also known as the 'Sepoy Rebellion'.

4. The main reason for the failure of the revolt was lack of unity among the rebel force. People were fighting for their individual profits and did not relate completely to the independence of India as a whole.

The last Mughal emperor was not able to unite all the rebels under one flag and could not inspire them to fight for the independence of India from the British rule. So the weak leadership of Bahadur Shah Zafar was another reason for the failure of the revolt.

Lack of discipline, military training and advanced equipment was an important reason for the revolt's failure. The Indian rebels were not well-trained and well-equipped against the trained British army and so they were subdued easily.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 16

## Gaining Freedom

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (a); 5. (c)
- B. 1. Amritsar; 2. The Rowlatt Act; 3. Vande Mataram;  
4. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Vipin Chandra Pal;  
5. 1885
- C. 1. **The Rowlatt Act** : This Act was termed as a 'Black Act' as it authorised the government to arrest anyone suspicious of working against the government. All the top ranking leaders were arrested on the ground of causing mass demonstrations.
2. Unfortunately, a violent incident in Chauri-Chaura (in Uttar Pradesh) took place in 1922. In this incident, villagers angered by the killing of some people, set a police station on fire, in which 22 policemen were killed. Mahatma Gandhi was so upset that he withdrew the movement thinking that it had drifted from the path of non-violence.
3. Bengal which comprised of Hindus and Muslims was

divided in 1905. Bengal was a strategic choice for such a step due to many reasons. First, it was the centre of business, industries and education in India. Second, it was dominated by the people of these two religions.

4. This movement aimed at throwing out the British government of India. It was started by Mahatma Gandhi in August 1942. He gave the slogan of 'Do or Die' to the people. Most of the prominent political leaders were jailed during this movement but it did not die and the British were compelled to realise that their time in India was over now. Eventually, the government had to agree to return home and hand over the power to the Indians. The British government agreed to free Indians in 1945 after World War II.
  5. To pacify the people, the government set up the Simon Commission who would hear the problems of the people and make suitable improvements. This commission got a negative response from the Indians. Though the commission had been set up to address the problems and needs of the people of India, did not have a single Indian as member. Nationwide protests were held wherever the commission went. It was greeted with the slogan—'Simon Go Back'. Lala Lajpat Rai was killed in one such protest and G B Pant was badly wounded among others.
- D. 1.** During the twentieth century, India's struggle for freedom from foreign rule has been a milestone for all the countries which fought against the colonial powers. India's struggle for independence was unique in many ways, some of these are briefly described below.

First, it tested the ways of 'non-violence' or ahimsa to protest against the injustice of the ruling colonial power and became successful.

Second, it showed that bloodshed is always not necessary for expressing one's dissatisfaction.

Peaceful disobedience to the unjust demands and

practices of the government could also force the government to step back.

Third, it showed that peaceful non-cooperation was the right of the people to protest wrong policies of the government.

## **2. The Rise of Swadeshi and Boycott Movements**

By the partition of Bengal, people of India were greatly angered. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal along with Aurobindo Ghosh and other political leaders started protesting against the government. Indian leaders attacked their interests by appealing to the Indian masses to boycott foreign clothes and products and use only clothes made in India. Several extremist groups also emerged to protest against the partition. So, the Swadeshi and Boycott Movements aimed to make the people active towards using the goods and services of their own country and boycotting all the foreign goods and services. There were strong protests against the government everywhere and the partition of Bengal was publicly condemned.

Vande Mataram, presently the national song of India was composed in 1882 and translated into English in 1909. It inspired and whirled up the feeling of nationalism among the Indian masses. The partition was meant to dilute the national unity but it worked the other way around for the government.

- 3. The Khilafat Movement** : The Muslims in India were angered by the treatment given to the Sultan of Turkey, the Caliph or the religious leader of the Muslims from the British after the First World War. To agitate against this, various Indian leaders such as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, M A Ansari, Saifuddin Kitchlew and the Ali Brothers formed the Khilafat Movement.

**The Non-cooperation Movement** : Mahatma Gandhi started this movement to agitate against the Jallianwala



Bagh Massacre and the injustice done by the British government after the First World War by resisting the government. People boycotted foreign clothes, picketed liquor shops, left government schools, colleges and abandoned government factories and government jobs.

4. Most of the prominent political leaders were jailed during this movement but it did not die and the British were compelled to realise that their time in India was over now. Eventually, the government had to agree to return home and hand over the power to the Indians. The British government agreed to free Indians in 1945 after World War II.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 17

## The Great Reformers

- A.** 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (c)
- B.** 1. 1829; 2. Arya Mahila Samaj; 3. Dayanand Saraswati;  
4. Arya Samaj; 5. 1817
- C.** 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 to educate people about the malpractices and propagate the ideas of education of women, right to property for women, etc. and raised his voice against child marriage. Using the Vedas and Upanishads, he tried to convince people that the deformed traditions were never a part of Hindu religion but were formed out of the ill practices of society.
2. Dayanand Saraswati was a social reformer and great religious leader of India. Born in 1824 in Gujarat, he openly challenged the religious and superstitious practices in India at his time.
- Dayanand Saraswati vehemently criticised idol worship, animal sacrifice, holy baths and pilgrimages, etc. He educated people about the evils of society such as child marriage, sati pratha, caste system, etc. He strongly

advocated widow remarriage and improvement in the position of the people of lower castes in society. He founded the Arya Samaj in 1875 to educate people about the real teachings of the Vedas.

3. She not only tried to shelter and protect the women but also taught them to live with dignity in the society. For this purpose, she founded the Poona Seva Sadan which trained women as nurses and made them capable of doing other jobs too. For the cause of women's education and eradication of the oppression of women, Arya Mahila Samaj in Pune was set up by her. She also set up Mukti Mission, Sharda Sadan and Krupa Sadan for the shelter and protection of the women who had been forsaken by their family and society.
4. He firmly believed that the orthodox rigidity of the Muslim people was a great obstacle in the path of their development. He was also a great supporter of women's education and advocated the abolition of the purdah system and child marriage. He opened various schools for the education of boys and girls. For this purpose, Sir Syed founded the Muhammedan Anglo Oriental College, currently known as Aligarh Muslim University in 1875.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 18

## United Nations

- A. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- B. 1. 1939; 2. Nations; 3. 30 October; 4. 51, UN charter
- C. 1. On 24 October 1945, 51 countries came forward to sign the UN Charter giving birth to the UNO in San Francisco, USA.  
2. The main organs of the UN are as follows :  
The General Assembly, The Security Council,  
The International Court of Justice, The Secretariat,  
The Economic and Social Council, The Trusteeship Council

3. To help the countries which were not free at the time of the formation of the UN, this council was established in 1945. Presently, this council is not active as the last colonial country, Palau, became independent in 1994.
  4. The UN carries out these functions through some of its specialised agencies.
    - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
    - United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
    - World Health Organization (WHO)
    - Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
    - International Labour Organization (ILO)
  5. India has a very old association with the UN. It has been among the founding members of the UN. The country has always cooperated fully to all the activities of the UN and has bestowed its complete faith in the organisation and its good works.
    - Whenever required by the UN for peacekeeping missions, India has sent in Peace Cops.
    - India has always extended its full support to the UN agencies like UNESCO, FAO, ILO, WHO, etc. whenever it was required.
    - India has been a staunch supporter of the use of nuclear energy only for peaceful motives.
- D. 1. Developed European countries like Britain, Germany, France, Italy, etc. started a race to procure more and more colonies. Their greed and their hunger for gaining more and more markets led to a cut-throat competition between them.

The world saw utmost destruction in the form of the First World War with more than 9 million people dead. The world had not even fully got back on from the destruction of the First World War when the Second World War broke out two decades later. It claimed more than 45-60 million

dead. This war made the world observe the destruction of atom bombs that left the whole world shocked. Two flourishing cities of Japan namely Hiroshima and Nagasaki were completely wiped out by the atom bombs.

2. It is the most powerful organ of the UN and is responsible for peacekeeping and peace enforcement mission all around the world. It has 15 members out of which 5 members are permanent with veto powers and the remaining 10 are elected members for a terms of two years. The five permanent members of the Security Council are Britain, France, China, USA and Russia. The decisions of the Security Council are binding on all the member nations. It can also put trade sanctions on member countries for violating its decisions.
3. Protect civilians and UN personal; Monitor a disputed border; Monitor and observe peace processes in post-conflict areas.
4. The UN is a premier organisation functioning for maintaining the world peace. It aims to promote friendly relation between various nations and resolve disputes concerning the international laws. The UN tries to solve problems and discords between nations through dialogues and discussions. It works for the improvement of civil rights and freedom of all citizens of the world. It plays a very crucial role in reinstalling the world order. It promotes principles of human rights and fundamental rights of all the individuals. It works towards solving the economic, social and humanitarian problems in various countries.
5. **The International Court of Justice** : The International Court of Justice is the official judicial organ of the UN. Its main function is to settle disputes involving two or more countries. It also has an advisory function to give advice to the UN and its specialised agencies. The ICJ has 15 judges who are elected by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council for the duration of nine years. It is located

at the Hague, Netherlands. Dr Nagendra Singh was the first Indian President of the ICJ from 1985-88.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 19

## Our Government

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (b)
- B.** 1. President; 2. 250; 3. 550; 4. bicameral; 5. Rajya Sabha
- C.** 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (e); 5. (b)
- D.** 1. The Indian Constitution provides for an independent and powerful judiciary. The judicial system in India tries to safeguard the basic structure of the Constitution. In times of contradictions, it has the right to interpret the Constitution.

The judiciary also ensures that the laws formed by the parliament or the legislative assemblies do not deviate from the spirit of the Constitution of India. The Supreme Court of India is the final court of appeal in India. The chief judge of the Supreme Court of India is called the Chief Justice of India. It is situated in New Delhi.

2. Indian democracy runs through a multi-party system. It means there are many political parties at the state and at the national level which contest in the elections. This gives a wide variety of choices to the public to choose their representative. After the elections, whichever party gets the highest number of seats is invited to form the government by proving its majority in the house. The elected leader of the majority party is appointed as Prime Minister by the President of India. The Prime Minister forms a Council of Ministers known as the cabinet. The members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha deemed fit by the Prime Minister are appointed as ministers. The effective power of the government is vested in the Prime Minister of India. If a single party is not able to get sufficient

number of seats to form the government, it may make alliance with another political parties of some common principles to form a government. This type of government is called a coalition government.

- 3. Lok Sabha :** Lok Sabha, also known as the 'House of the People' or the 'Lower House', is the supreme law making body in India. The members of Lok Sabha are the direct representatives of the people elected through Universal Adult Franchise for a time period of five years. The happenings of the Lok Sabha are supervised by the Speaker who is elected by the members from among themselves.

**Rajya Sabha :** The Rajya Sabha is also known as the 'Council of States' or the 'Upper House'. The members of the Rajya Sabha are not directly elected. They are elected by members of the State Legislative Assemblies. The members are elected for a term of six years. It cannot have more than 250 members, out of which 12 members are nominated by the President of India. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is never dissolved. Onethird members of the Rajya Sabha are replaced every second year by new members. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is the Vice-President of India.

- 4.** The states in India are governed by the elected Legislative Assemblies. The legislative assemblies make laws for their states. The election for state legislative assemblies is done in the same way as Lok Sabha elections. Compared to the Lok Sabha constituencies, the constituencies of legislative assemblies are, however very small.

The leader of the majority party is invited by the Governor to form the government in the state. The leader of the majority party or a coalition of parties in the state becomes the Chief Minister of the state.

The formal political structure of the states is almost parallel to the Central Government. The Governor is the

head of the state. Appointment of the Governor is made by the President of India for a tenure of five years.

### NEP Quiz

Do yourself.

## Chapter 20

## Local Self-Government

- A.** 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (c); 5. (a)
- B.** 1. three; 2. municipality; 3. one-third; 4. Sarpanch; 5. 18
- C.** 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (c)
- D.** 1. There are three levels of the Indian Government—the Central Government, the State Government and the local self-government.
2. The local self-government body in the rural areas is the Gram Panchayat.
3. Delhi and Mumbai.
4. The members of these local bodies are elected by the people of that area who are above the age of 18 years.
5. The members of the Municipalities are known as the Municipal Councillors and they are elected for a period of five years.
- E.** 1. The various functions performed by the Village Panchayat are listed below :
- To look after sanitation and cleanliness in the village.
  - To provide drinking water and supply of electricity.
  - To settle minor disputes between people and families.
  - To run schools, medical centre and health care centres.
2. Municipality is the local self-government at the urban level in small towns and Municipal Corporation is in big cities. So towns such as Mysore, Burdwan and Puri have Municipalities while the four metropolitan cities—Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai have Municipal Corporations. The members of these local bodies are elected by the people of that area who are above the age of 18 years. The members of the Municipalities are known

as the Municipal Councillors and they are elected for a period of five years. The head of the Municipality is called the Chairperson and that of the Municipal Corporation is Mayor.

3. It is the local self-governemnt bodies at the village level and at the town or city level which make our living comfortable by providing various services and facilities.

### **NEP Quiz**

#### **❖ Quiz**

1. The word Panchayat means as assembly of villages.
2. 18
3. Nagar Palika or Nagar Panchayat.
4. Thus conduct of election to the rural and urban local bodies at a five-years interval is mandatory.
5. In India, one third of the seats in Panchayats and municipalities are reserved for women.