



Orchid



Social Movements

A Book of Social Studies

ANSWER KEY





Our Country : India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (a)



Oral Questions >>

1. Rajasthan 2. 75 district

- (A) 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. a

- (B) 1. Seventh 2. Indian 3. Land 4. Seven sister 5. Telangana

- (C) 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T

- (D) 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c

- (E) 1. Indian is matchless in its incredible diversity, land-forms and varied cultures.

2. India ocean lies on the South of India.

3. Because it has many different types of landforms, including mountains, plateaus, plains and islands.

4. Asia

5. Pygmalion point or Indira Point

- (F) 1. States

Capital

i) Bihar

Patna

ii) Chhattisgarh

Raipur

iii) Uttar Pradesh

Lucknow

iv) West Bengal

Kolkata

v) Haryana

Chandigarh

Union Territories :-

Capital

i) Ladakh

Leh

ii) Andaman and Nicobar island

Sri Vijaya puram

2. China, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Pakistan are neighbouring countries of India.

3. India is one of the world's largest democratic country with 28 states and 8 union territories, including the National capital Territory of Delhi. There are 75 district in uttar pradesh which is highest number of districts with highest population. Rajasthan is the largest state and Goa is the smallest state of India. There are seven states in North east India Known as the seven sisters.

4. India is a land of diverse land forms, such as plains, hills, mountains, deserts, plateaus, forests and island, these are called physical features of land. There are many river flowing such as Ganga, Yamuna, Gomti, Krishna and Mahanadi. India is divided into :-

i) The Northern Mountains

ii) The Great India Dessert

iii) The Northern plain and southern Plateaus.

iv) The Coastal plain and Island groups.

5. India is matchless in its incredible diversity, land forms and varied cultures, highest mountains of the world, vast and fertile plains, snugged plateaus, hot dry desert and long sandy beaches. In India people speak more than twenty two different languages and belong to many religions.

HOTS

Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. India is called a peninsula because it is a landmass surrounded by water on three-sides and connected to a larger landmass on the fourth side.

2. We will cross Bay of Bengal to reach Port Blair.





The Climate in India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (b)



Oral Questions >>

1. Westerlies 2. The Coromandel Coast.

(A) 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. c

(B) 1. Inter-related 2. Climate 3. Summer 4. Loo

(C) 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T

(D) 1. Mauesyhran in Khasi hills in Meghalaya.

2. Summer, winter and Rainy (monsoon) are three main seasons in India.

3. Summer Season

i) It starts from the middle of March or April and continues till June.

ii) The sun is very hot and days are longest than nights.

Winter Season

i) It starts from November onwards and continues till February or March.

ii) The days are shorten and nights are longer during winter

4. Tamil Nadu

(E) 1. The term 'Weather' means to describe the atmospheric condition of a particular day and 'Climate' of a place is the regular pattern of weather conditions for over 25 years or more.

2. Winds or Moisture laden from the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal begin to blow towards the land from June on wards. These winds are called Monsoon winds, which bring rain in India.

3. In south India it begins to hot in March and stays not till the end of May.

4. Winters are very cold in Himalayas. Many places also get heavy snowfall. Where as in coastal plains winter seasons is pleasant.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. We wear woollen clothes to protect our body from cold as wool prevent body heat and a good escape to colder surrounding environment and keep us warm.
2. The monsoon provides water for irrigation, which help farmers to grow crops and increase their yields.
3. Dessert became hot during the day and cold at night because the sand in the desert absorbs neat from the sun rapidly during the day and loses that heat once the sun sets, leading to a dramatic temperature drop at night due to the lack of moisture in the air to retain warmth.

Creative Skills Do Yourself

- Do Yourself
- Map





The Northern Mountains

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c) 2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (a)



Oral Questions >>

1. Mount Everest 2. Shillong

(A) 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. c

(B) 1. Northern part 2. Shivalik 3. Shimla, kullu 4. Bhutia, Nepali 5. Kanchenjunga, Annapurna

(C) 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

(D) 1. c 2. d 3. f 4. e 5. a 6. b

- (E) 1. The Himadri Range or the Greater Himalayas, The Himachal Range or the Middle Himalayas, and The Shivalik Range or the Outer Himalayas.
2. We can identify the tribe of Nagas by Seeing the pattern of their shawls.
3. Mainpur mean's the Land of jewels'.
4. Rice, Maize, barley, fruits and vegetables.
5. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram are calls as the seven sisters.
- (F) 1. Himalayas are important for our country because :-
i) They act as a huge wall and protect our northern borders and save us from the enemies.
ii) They Protect us from the cold winds blowing from central Asia.
iii) Rivers originating from the Himalayas Provide water and make land fertile.
2. Rivers originate in the Himalayas from melting snow and glaciers as well as rainfall. The melted snow and rainwater flow down the mountainsides forming rivers.
3. West Bengal lies in eastern India. On its eastern borders lies Bangladesh to the north - east lies Assam and Sikkim and Bhutan, to the South west lies odisha, to the west of its borders the state of Jharkhand and Bihar and to the north west, Nepal.
4. Tripura is surrounded by Bangladesh on the three sides. Its capital is Agartala. People here make beautiful things from came and bamboo.
5. The 'Seven sisters' states are as follow :-
i) Arunachal Pradesh - Itanagas is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh.
ii) Assam - Dispur is the capital of Assam
iii) Meghalaya - Shillong is the capital.
iv) Nagaland - Kohima is the capital.
v) Manipur - Imphal is the capital
vi) Tripura - Agartala is the capital
vii) Mizoram - Aizawl is the capital

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. The Himachal Range is considered a tourist paradise due to its stunning Himalayan landscapes, lush green valleys, diverse wild life, numerovs adventure activities like trekking, skiing and Paragliding beautiful hills station like shimla. Manali, rich cultural heritage and serene.
2. Uttarakhand is known as the "Land of the Gods" or Devbhumi because of its many Hindu Temples and Pilgrimage sites. Also uttarakhand is name to source of the Ganges and Yamuna rivers.



Name of the rivers	Direction of flow	States it flow through	Ocean/sea where it flow into
i) Ganga	South and East	Uttarakhand	Bay of Bengal
ii) Indus	Southward	Jammu & kashmir	Arabian Sea
iii) Brahmaputra	Eastward	Assam, Arunachal pradesh	Bay of Bengal

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

1. Srinagar, Leh, Shimla, Manali, Darjelling, Dehradun, Gangtok, Mussorrie, Nanital, Mcleod Ganj ; are the cities and towns in Himalayan range.
2. Kangchenjunga is the highest mountain peak in India with an elevation of 8586m (28,169 ft).
3. Map



Do Yourself



The Northern Plains

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (b)
2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c)
2. (a)



Oral Questions >>

1. Agartala, Tripura
 2. Gurugram
- (A) 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b
- (B) 1. Mansarovar 2. The Bhakra Nangal 3. Five rivers 4. Yamuna 5. Bangladesh
- (C) 1. e 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. c
- (D) 1. Assam 2. For growing crops 3. Jharkhand 4. Punjab and Haryana
5. Damodar, koel and Subarnarekha.
- (E) 1. In Himalayas number of rivers originate and flow the plains. These are perennial rivers and have water throughout the year. They bring with them fine soil known as silt or alluvium which is very fertile and good for growing crops and make Northern plains rich and fertile.
2. Important cities that lie within the Ganga basin are : Delhi, uttarpradesh, Bihar, West Bengal.
3. 'Delhi' is an area of flat land shaped like a triangle where a river divides into smaller rivers as it goes into sea or ocean. The delta formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra is the Sundarbans Delta, Bangla Delta or Brahmaputra Delta.
4. Following are the main rivers flow through :
- i) Haryana - Yamuna and satlaj river
 - ii) Bihar - Ganga river
 - iii) Uttar pradesh - Ganga river
5. Tripura is surrounded by Bangladesh on three sides. Agartala is the capital of Tripura Bengali and Kokborok are the two main spoken languages. The main crops are rice, jute and bamboo. Ujjayanta place is tourist attraction of tripura.



1. River basin deltas are densely populated because they offer extremely fertile soil, easy access to the water sources like rivers and oceans and are ideal for agriculture, making them prime locations for human settlement and economic activity throughout history.
2. The northern plains of India are called the food bowl of India 'because of their fertile soil and abundant water supply, which make them ideal for growing a variety of crops, like rice, wheat and oilseeds.

Creative Skills

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Dispur | 4. Chandigarh | 7. Bhopal | 10. Shimla |
| 2. Raipur | 5. Chennai | 8. Dehradun | |
| 3. Srinagar | 6. Agartala | 9. Ranchi | |

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

- Do Yourself
- Map

Life Skills and Values

Following are the measures that we can adopt to keep our rivers clean :

- i) Never throw trash, plastic bottles or food scraps directly into the river.
- ii) Pick up the litter near the river



The Great Indian Desert

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (b)
2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (a)
2. (b)



Oral Questions

1. Ajmer 2. Banjaras
- (A) 1. b 2. a 3. c
- (B) 1. rain 2. Thar 3. Indira Gandhi 4. Bright 5. Annual
- (C) 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T
- (D) 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. e 5. d
- (E) 1. The Thar desert experiences extreme climate. During the summer, the days are hot and dry and at night it becomes cooler. In day sand heats up quickly and in the night it cools down fast. In night it becomes extremely cold. Also it receives little or no rainfall.
2. In desert region soil erosion takes place due to hot and dry wind blowing and carrying large amounts of sand with them and taking the form of mounds or hills. These hills of sand are known as sand dunes.
3. The Thar Desert receives very little or no rainfall due to which many plants cannot grow in this region. The region has sandy soil. We can see scattered bushes and thorny shrubs in this region. Date, Palm, Cactus, Keekar and babool require less water and can grow here easily.
4. Camel is known as the 'ship of the desert' because people living in the Thar desert move on camels or the cart pulled by camel. Camel is the most useful animal in the desert as it can live without water and food for several days. It is still a key means of transport here, used to carry loads, pull carts and plough fields. Camel provides milk and meat as food for the people and hair is used to make clothes and its skin to make tents.
5. Tourists visit Rajasthan to see Jaisalmer and Jaipur during the Desert kite festival. 'Urs' of Ajmer, the



Pushkar Mela and the annual cattle fair are important tourist attractions for tourists. Old forts, historical monuments, big towns and cities like Kota, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Desert areas have less vegetation primarily because they receive very little rainfall, which makes water scarce for plants to grow. Also the extreme temperature and soil quality contribute to limited plant life.
2. The use of camel in the desert regions significantly impact architecture by influencing the design of roads, buildings entrance and ventilation system because of their large size and role as the primary mode of transportation.

Creative Skills

1. Sand dunes

2. Banjaras

3. Camel

4. Jaipur

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

• Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

Do Yourself



The Southern Plateau

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (c)
2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (b)
2. (a)

Oral Questions



1. Karnataka
2. 29th June 2015.

(A) 1. c 2. b 3. c

(B) 1. Trangular 2. Malwa 3. Tamil Nadu 4. Nilgiri Hills

(C) 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

(D) 1. Madurai 2. Puri 3. Karnataka 4. Tamasha 5. 29th June 2015

- (E) 1. The hill ranges that surround the deccan plateau are the western ghats on the west side and the eastern ghat on the east side, these are the two main mountain ranges bordering the Deccan plateau. These ghats meet each other at the Nilgiri Hills.
2. Maharashtra is second largest producer of sugarcane in India and produces fruits such as grapes, oranges and bananas.
 3. Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are the States located in the Southern plateau.
 - i) Tamil Nadu : Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu, and known for software development centre. The kanchipuram silk sare is famous here. The rivers kaveri, vaigai and palar flow here. Also it has rich deposits of sandal wood, pulpwood and bamboo. People speak Tamil here. Pongal is the harvest festival and Bharatnatyam is the most popular dance form here.
 - ii) Karnataka : rich in hydroelectric power and large forests brimmed with teak and sandalwood trees. Bengaluru is capital of karnataka, which is centre of information technology. Karnataka is called silicon valley of India. Kannada is main language spoken here. Dussehra, Vgadi and shivaratri are important festival celebrated here.
 4. Many rivers in the southern plateau dry up during summer because they are primarily dependent on rainfall for their water supply as they are seasonal rivers and when the monsoon season ends and there is little or no rainfall the water level drop significantly often causing them to dry up completely.



5. Most rivers on the Deccan plateau flow towards the east because the land naturally slopes from west to east, with the western ghats causing rivers to flow towards the Bay of Bengal on the eastern side.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. The western part of the Deccan Plateau is significantly higher in elevation as compared to eastern part. This creates the natural slope towards the east.
2. The Himalayan rivers are primarily dependent on glaciers as their water source, because of which they don't dry up during the scorching summers of India. Whereas the Deccan region rivers are primarily dependent on the monsoon rains as their water source and hence dry up during the summers.

Creative Skills

Length	State	Origin
1. Ganga 2525 km	Uttarakhand, Uttarpradesh, Bihar	Gangotri glacier
2. Kaveri 800 km	Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	Talakaveri (Karnataka)
3. Tapi 724 km	Gujarat, Maharashtra, M.P	Satpura Range
4. Narmada 1312 km	Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat	Amarkantak
5. Mahanadi 900 km	Odisha, Chattisgarh	Sihawa

ACTIVITY/PROJECT • Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

Jog falls are unique as the water does not stream down the rocks in tiered fashion. It is one of the main sources of electricity in Karnataka. Not only it stands out for its impressive height and natural beauty but also for its ecological and cultural significance in the region. Visitors can hike to the base of the falls and take a plunge in the water.



The Coastal Plains and Island

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (a)
2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (a)
2. (b)

EXERCISES

Oral Questions

1. Amaravati
 2. Puducherry
- (A) 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. b
 (B) 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a
 (C) 1. Puducherry
2. Because it has number of beautiful beaches and wild life santuaryat periyar and famous temples.
 3. Kavaratti
 4. Famous for Sri Aurobindo Ashram and the Matrimandir.
 5. Rice is the key crop.
- (D) 1. A coastal plain is flat, low-living area of land next to he ocean, while an island is piece of land completely surrounded by water on all sides. There are two main pairts; the western coastal plain and the eastern coastal plain. The two big groups of islands in the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal-the Andaman and Nicobar islands and Lakshadweep island.



2. The two major island groups in India are the Andaman and Nicobar island on the bay bengal and other one is the Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian sea.
 - i) Andaman and Nicobar Islands :
In this group of island there are around 300 islands. The Northern islands are known as Andaman islands and the southern islands are known as Nicobar islands. They form a union Territory of India.
 - ii) Lakshadweep Islands :
Refers to a group of about 36 islands close to the Malabar coast. They also form union territory of India. These islands are made of deposits of the coral also known as coral islands.
3. Bhubaneswar is capital city of odisha. Puri and cuttack are important cities in odisha. Rice is main crop of this region. Handloom sarees, jewellery and decorative itmes made of silver are very popular. Mining is a key industry. Odia (oriya) and English are the main languages. Odissi is the popular dance form. Ratha Yatra at Puri, temple of Bhubaneswar, bird sanctuary are key tourist attractions.
4. Lakshadweep islands are called 'coral islands' because they were primarily formed from the coral (accumulated skeleton of tiny marine animals) Which our time built up to create the island's structure.
5. Amul dairy plant is located in Gujarat. The famous 'Amul' milk products are from Anand. It was Started by Dr. Verghese kurien.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

Life on a small islands is significantly different from life on a plain due to the limited space, isolation from the mainland, heavy reliance on the ocean for sustenance, food and transportation with limited land for farming while on a plain usually have more access to diverse agriculture due to large flat land, making their lives centered around farming practices and different food sources.

- ACTIVITY/PROJECT**
- Do Yourself
 - Map



Following are the cleanliness habits should you adopt to keep the sea beaches neat and clean :

- i) Stay away from plastic bags, instead of using plastic bags we can use reusable bags and containers.
- ii) If you are walking along the beach and see trash or cans/bottles, safely pick them up and trow them away.
- iii) Bring a trash bag with you to make sure you throw everything away.
- iv) Minimize waste by using reusable items like water bottles and bags avoid using single-use plastics.
- v) Choose Eco-friendly things while traveling to beach.



Our Industries

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (c) 2. (e)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (b) 2. (a)



Oral Questions

1. Andra Pradesh 2. Mumbai
- (A) 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b
- (B) 1. Industries 2. Cottage 3. Jute 4. Ship Building 5. Large-scale
- (C) 1. When natural resources are transformed into more useful products with the help of human labour or machines the process is called industry.
2. In India industries are classified as - cottage industries, small scale industries and large-scale industries.
3. Mysore, Surat 4. Sugarcane



- (D) 1. In small-scale industries worker use small machines and employ more people than cottage industries whereas In cottage industries are very small and our set up by people in their own houses and few workers. There is no use of machine here, only simple tools are used. In small- scale industries electrical, plastic goods, utensils are made and in cottage industries handicraft products are made such as shawls, silk, sarees, baskets, etc....
2. To set up a large-scale industry you need significant capital investment, advanced machinery and equipment, large number of workers, require a big and constant supply of raw materials, also require different sources of power to run the machines and good transport system to send the products to different places.
3. Most of the Jute mills are located in and around the Kolkata because of the soil and climate which is well-suited for the cultivation of jute.
4. Industries play an important role in economic development of any nation. It creates Job for people, helps in Producing useful goods that we need, generate money for nation and allow us to use our natural resources to make new things and at less rates.

HOTS

Higher Order Thinking Skills

The steel and iron industries are called the “backbone of India” because they are important for building almost everything, from building and bridges to machinery and vehicles. Many other industries rely on steel and iron machinery to function.

Creative Skills

Cottage Industry	Small-Scale Industry	Large-Scale industry
Garments Textiles Grinding flour Handicrafts Basket-Making	Utensils Plastic Goods Carpet Weaving	Automobile Parts Iron and Steel Oil refineries

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

• Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

When families cannot afford to meet their basic needs like education, healthcare, clothing, food then they have no choice but to work in factories in small or young age to meet their daily expenses.



Natural Resources of India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (a) 2. (a)

Oral Questions

1. Minerals 2. Petrol, diesel and coal
- (A) 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c
- (B) 1. Solar energy is widely used for lightening street lights, solar water and solar cookers.
2. Rocks on the earth are of made up of substances known as minerals.

EXERCISES



3. Petrol and Coal 4. Coal and Petroleum 5. We get Milk, egg from animals

- (C) 1. Resources like soil, water, wood, plants, air, trees, sunlight which we get without any human interference ; found naturally in environment are called natural resources.
2. Natural resources like sunlight, air, water, soil, forest, plants and animals are resources that do not get completely used up or exhausted They are called renewable or in exhaustible resources.

3. Renewable Resources	Non-Renewable Resources
i) There are the resources which can be used again and again through its life.	i) These are the resources which can not be used again and again
ii) These resources are present in unlimited quantity.	ii) These resources are present in limited quantity only.
iii) These are non-exhaustible	iii) They are exhaustible
iv) It does not pollute atmosphere	iv) It causes atmospheric pollution.
v) For example : Sunlight, air, water, soil and plants.	v) For example : Fuels, coal, petroleum, minerals.

4. All living-beings, humans, animals and plants need water to like. We human need water to wash clothes, utensils and bath, Also for irrigation purpose and other purposes. Animal and plants need water to grow and live. Water is precious resource we should save it.
5. Fuel is natural resource which must be used very wisely. As it is once used up, they will not be again available to us. Fuels like coal and petroleum are being rapidly used up to conserve we should depend more on alternative sources of energy for examples solar energy and wind energy.

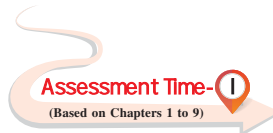
HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Soil is an important resources because it acts as the foundation for plants to grow, provide plants nutrients to grow which in turn provides us with the food we eat. Also soil filters the rain waters and regulates the discharge of excess rain water, Help in preventing flood.
2. Forest cover in India is decreasing mainly because people are cutting down trees to make space for farming, Industries, building houses and roads.

ACTIVITY/PROJECT • Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

Do Yourself



- (A) 1. India
2. India has three main seasons : Summer, rainy monsoon, and winter
3. Handmade toys, shawls, basket, silk sarees, pottery
4. Karigchenjunga 5. 8586m 6. Plateau 7. Amaravati
8. An area of land that is almost surrounded by water.
- (B) 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. b
- (C) 1. d 2. a 3. f 4. e 5. c 6. b
- (D) 1. They are very small and are set up by people in their own homes with few workers. There is no use of machine, all products made are handicrafts.
2. They are small industries that take help of small machines and employ more number of workers and. Produce electrical, plastic goods, furniture.
3. They refer to very big industries. Large number of people work here and large machines are required to produce large amount of goods like iron and steel, automobile, cotton.
- (E) 1. Automobiles 2. Loo 3. Plateau 4. Thar desert 5. Triangular 6. Jute
- (F) 1. b 2. c 3. a



- (G) 1. The Deccan plateau is surrounded by the western ghats to the west and eastern ghats to the east.
 2. The Himalayas have three mountain ranges which run parallel to each other.
- The Himadri Range
 - The Himachal Range
 - The Shivalik Range
3. Soil, metals, plants, fossil fuels, animals and minerals are known as resources.
 4. Air, water, wood, solar energy, wind energy all these resources are obtained naturally with out any human interference, they are called natural resources.
 5. India is our motherland and we are proud of being Indians. India is matchless in its incredible diversity, land forms and varied cultures. Highest mountains of the world, vast and fertile plains, snugged plateaus, hot and dry desert all lies in India.
 6. There are 28 states and 8 union territory's in India.

Cottage Industry	Small-Scale Industry	Large-Scale industry
i) They are very small industries.	i) They are small industries.	i) The are very large industries.
ii) Need only few workers.	ii) Need works	ii) Need hundred or more workers.
iii) Their is no use machines.	iii) Their is need of small machines.	iii) There is need of large machines.
iv) Handicraft products are made like shawls, pottery, basket, toys.	iv) Electrical and plastic goods, furniture, utensils and handloom clothes are made.	iv) Cotton, iron and steel, automobiles are made here.

8. Mawsynram, Meghalaya (the northern-eastern region) get maximum rain because of the monsoon winds rise and condense due to khasi hills as it act as a baroier which cause heavy rainfall.
 9. India has many hill stations, including ones in the north, south and other parts of the country include : Darjelling, shimla, Mussoorie, Ooty, Manali, Leh-Ladaks, Gangtok, Nainital, Gulmarg.
 10. The Great Indian Desert, also known as the Thar desert, is a large region in North west India. Mostly located in the state of Rajasthan, where it recieves very little rain, making it extreamely dry with hot days and cool nights. It has lots of sand dunes, and only a few plants can grow there with animals like camels.



Mineral Resources of India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (b) 2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (a)



Oral Questions >>

1. There are two types of minerals found 2. Aluminium
 (A) 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. a
 (B) 1. Mettalic Minerals 2. Coal 3. Mines 4. India 5. Oil wells
 (C) 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T



- (D) 1. The rocks or minerals from which metals can be extracted like iron, copper, gold and silver are known as ores.
 2. Petroleum
 3. Material or Substances that are found deep under the earth's surface are known as minerals.
 4. Copper tools and utensils.

(E) 1. Metallic Minerals	Non-Metallic Minerals
i) The ones from which can extract metals.	i) The ones from which no metal can be extracted.
ii) Metallic Minerals are good conductor of electricity as well as heat.	ii) Non-metallic minerals are not good conductor of heat and electricity.
iii) Metal such as : iron, copper, gold, silver, manganese.	iii) Metal such as : Mica, limestone, coal, petroleum.

3. Manganese reserves are located in Karnataka, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Goa.
 4. Aluminium is extracted from one known as bauxite. It is very light in nature and are used for making aeroplanes, utensils and other household goods. Mainly found in Odisha, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand.
 5. Mining is the process of extracting valuable materials from the ground such as minerals and methods.
 6. Petroleum known as 'Black Gold' found in deep inside the earth and under sea bed. Deep wells are dug to reach petroleum also known as oil wells. Petroleum is refined and made pure by removing other substances present in it. This process is done in refineries. We obtain different products such as petrol, diesel, kerosene, cooking gas, etc... Car, trucks run on petrol and diesel. Kerosene is used for cooking and other purposes, products such as plastic and cosmetics are made from petroleum.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. If there would be no minerals left on the earth then we will not be able to get different methods and fuels. Due to lack of fuels there would be energy crisis and transportation and industries will come to an end.

ACTIVITY/PROJECT • Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

Following are the ways we can follow to save electricity at home and school.

- i) Turn off lights when leaving a room. ii) In day time try to utilize natural light.
 iii) Replace traditional bulbs with energy-efficient ones.
 iv) Unplug unused electronics.
 v) At the end of school day turn off fans, screens and computers daily.



Agriculture and Livestock in India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (c) 2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (c) 2. (b)

Oral Questions

1. Wool 2. Fish

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

- (B) 1. Agriculture 2. Soil 3. Alluvial 4. October 5. Soil

- (C) 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T



- (D) 1. Gram and Wheat 2. India 3. Rice
4. Gunny bags, carpets and handicrafts.
5. Increasing fish production is encouraged through a movements known as the 'silver revolution'.
- (E) 1. In India nearly 70 % of people do agriculture. Basically agriculture refers to keeping animals and growing crops for getting food. India soil is very fertile and we have good irrigation facilities. In India there are two major season for growing crops : Khar if season and Rabi season. In our country due to warm climate and heavy monsoon rain give suitable climate for agriculture.
2. 'National Dairy Development Board' was set up with an aim to bring out a variety of milk products like butter, ghee, cheese efforts are being made to provide quality food to cows and buffaloes to improve the quality of the milk production.
3. Animals that are domesticated by us for our use are known as livestock. They help the farmers in various ways. Farmers use oxen to plough the fields and bullock-carts are key means of transport, used to carry food grains from the farms to the markets. Manure is obtain from the waste of animals, cow dung is used as fuel in rural areas. It is used to produce bio-gas for looking and lighting the houses. We obtain milk from cows, buffaloes, goat, and camels. Many people eat meat of animals as food camels are used in desert areas, elephants are useful in the forests, mules and yaks are very useful in the hilly areas.

Rabi Crops	Kharif Crops
i) It starts at the onset of monsoon and ends in the October when monsoon ends.	i) It starts in October and continues till April.
ii) For example : Rice, millets, jute, cotton, Maize	ii) For example : Wheat, gram, barely and oilseeds.

5. Our government took several steps to help the farmers by increasing the agricultural output in India :
- Trained farmers with modern methods of agriculture.
 - Using better quality seeds such as (Hyv) High Yielding Variety seeds.
 - Use of Modern tools and machines like tractors and harvesters
 - Use of insecticides and pesticides.
 - Use of manures and fertilizers to improve the fertility of soil.
 - Increasing the area of land under irrigation.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

- India grows a wide variety of crops because of its climate, soil and land availability. India soil and land support the growth of many different crops like wheat, Rice, Maize, Jute, Pulses, coffee, Tea, etc...
- Livestock is important to us because they provide food, income and other resources. We get milk products, Natural fertilizers (Manure), Bio-gas, Fish food, Meat, used in transportation, we obtain wool from animals like sheep, goat.

Creative Skills

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

- Rice
- Sugarcane
- Jute
- Cotton
- Sheep



- Do Yourself
- Following are the names of crop that are exported by India :
Spices, tea, pulses, sugar, cotton, castor oil, basmati rice, non-basmati rice, coshew, and vegetables.

Map



Following are the measures to save food :-

- Plan your meal and grocery list to avoid our buying.
- Store food properly.
- Freeze food like bread, sliced fruit, meat and leftouers.
- Donate extra food to local food pantry.
- Consider buying 'Ugly' produce that might be discounted but still edible.



Knowing About Indian Forests

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (a)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (b)



Oral Questions >>

- Forests 2. Sunderbans
- (A) 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. c
- (B) 1. Forests 2. Sundarbans 3. Chipko 4. Reserved 5. Evergreen
- (C) 1. Give us many things such as fresh air, rubber, fruits, wood, medicinal plants and they are shelter for wild animals too.
 - Deciduous forest
 - Jim Corbett national park and Kaziranga national park.
 - Amrita Devi
 - Evergreen forest
- (D) 1. Forest is a natural thing provide to us by nature, which is vital for all living beings. It is impossible for us to survive without them. Forest provide us many things.
 - Forests are called the 'lungs' of our planet earth, because they provide us with oxygen which every living being required for their survival.
 - Forest provide us rubber, fruits, wood, medicinal plant and shelter for wild animals.
 - They check floods and soil erosion by holding the soil from the roots to stop them carried away.
 - Forests are home to many communities and tribes which completely depend on forest for food and fuel.
2. Following are the National Park and wild life sanctuaries in India :-
 - Jim Corbett National park in Uttrakhand.
 - Kaziranga National park in Assam.
 - Bandipur National park in Karnataka.
 - Depending upon the kind of climate and soil there are five main types of forests found in different parts of India :-
3. Depending upon the kind of climate and soil there are five main types of forests found in different parts of India :-



- i) Evergreen Forests : are seen in not and wet region in India and retain their leaves throughout the year. They have very hard wood and grow close to each other. Mostly found in western Ghats and in the north eastern states of India.
 - ii) Deciduous Forests : also called monsoon forests and they grow in areas which get moderate rainfall. The leaves of these trees shed their leaves every year during summer. Found in Himalayan foothills of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.
 - iii) Mountain Forests : some of these forests are also known as coniferous forests. They have tall trees with needle-shaped leaves and come shaped fruit and contain a wide range of vegetation seen in the himalayan mountain in mountain ranges of Nilgiris.
 - iv) Thorn Forests : Seen in desert region of Rajasthan and in some parts of southern plateau and spread in areas that receive very low rainfall. The trees and shrubs have long roots, thick barks, sharp thorn and small leaves.
 - v) Marshy and Tidal Forests : seen in the river deltas and the areas which are flooded by sea water. Tidal forest are found in Gang and Brahmaputra delta regions.
4. In 1947, the villagers in the hills of uttarakhand adopted a unique way to prevent the cutting down of trees. They hold the tree till the loggers leave. This movement come to be known as chipko Movement Sunderlal Bahguna, Chandi Prasad Bhatt and Gaurav Devi were the leaders of this movement.

5. Thorn Forest	Mountain Forests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) They are seen in desert regions of Rajasthan and in some part of southern plateau. ii) The trees and shrubs have long roots, thick barks sharp thorns and small leaves. iii) For example : Cactus plants, wild palms, Babool and Keekar. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) They are seen in the Himalayan mountain and in some mountain ranges of Nilgiris. ii) They have tall trees with needle-shaped leaves and cone-shaped fruits. iii) For example : Pine, deodar, fir, chir and spruce.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Because they typically grow in arid or dry environment where water is scarce, so their roots need to penetrate deep into the soil to reach available moisture or water.
2. Forests are important for wild life because they provide food, shelter and habitat, forests are home to 80% of the world's land - based plant and animals species.

Creative Skills

Name of the sanctuary and National Park	State where it is located	Name of the animal/bird which is protected here
1. Kanha National Park	Madhya Pradesh	Royal Bengal tiger
2. Sariska wildlife sanctuary	Rajastha	Golden backed wood peckers
3. Raja ji National Park	Uttarakhand	Elephant, Peacocks

ACTIVITY/PROJECT • Do Yourself



Do Yourself



Knowing About Means of Transport

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (c)
2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a)
2. (a)



Oral Questions

1. Air India 2. Vande Bharat Express
- (A) 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. b
- (B) 1. Transport 2. State 3. Domestic 4. Mumbai, Thane 5. Metro Railway
- (C) 1. e 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. b
- (D) 1. Vivek Express and Vande Bharat
2. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai
3. Aeroplane, Helicopter
4. Domestic airlines transport people and goods to different cities of India.
5. Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road)
- (E) 1. Railway are known as lifeline of our country. The first train in India ran between Mumbai and Thane in 1853.

National Highways	State Highways
i) Connect the state capitals with other important cities of India. ii) They are built and maintained by the central government.	i) They link key cities within a state. ii) They are build and maintain by state government.

3. International airports are located in big cities such as Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Amritsar, Hyderabad, Varanasi, Sri Nagar and Bengaluru.
4. There are four modes of transport and following are the advantages of them :-
 - I) Roadway :
 - a) Roads are essential for the fast movement of goods people, industries and over all development of a nation.
 - b) Road transport can go to those place where trains cannot go, like mountains.
 - ii) Water ways :
 - a) Water transport has connected all the continents together.
 - b) The cheapest means of transport.
 - iii) Railways :
 - a) Electric trains have reduced the use of coal and run fast.
 - b) Train run at very fast speed and can carry large number of people from one place to another.
 - iv) Air ways :
 - a) Fastest means of transport in modern time.
 - b) Connect all key cities in India and is used for long distance travel to another countries as well.
5. Helicopters are used to drop food, medicines and to save people in the affected areas during droughts, floods, earthquakes and wars. Helicopter can easily reach to affected areas in short time.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

The Indian Railway is often called the 'lifeline' of India because it play a important role in connecting people and goods across the India. Railway provide affordable transportation to large population, generating employment, can carry large number of people and goods from one place to another and connect almost all parts of the country.

- Creative Skills** 1. NATIONAL HIGHWAYS 2. KOLKATA 3. AEROPLANE 4. CARGO SHIP

ACTIVITY/PROJECT

1. National Highway 44 (Nh44) : India's longest highway, connect from srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.
2. National Highway 19 (Nh19) : Connects Agra to Kolkata.

3. National Highway 48 (Nh48) : Connects Gujarat to Maharashtra.
 4. National Highway 66 (Nh66) : Connect ponvel in Maharashtra to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.
- Do Yourself



Carpooling is important because it significantly reduce the number of vehicle on the road, leading to less traffic congestion and lower the fuel consumption by sharing rides with others, also saves money. One car is used to transport multiple people instead of each person driving separately. Also it can contribute to a reduced carbon footprint by lowering emission from vehicles.



Knowing About Means of Communication

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a)
2. (b)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (b)
2. (a)



Oral Questions >>

1. FM Channels
 2. Star plus
- (A) 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c
- (B) 1. 1.55 2. Postal 3. E-mail 4. Fastest
- (C) 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
- (D) 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. b
- (E) 1. Money orders, Istant money orders (IMOs).
2. Films are useful to us as they spread social messages and entertain people too.
 3. Television and Newspaper
 4. All India Radio or Akashwani
 5. Star plus, Zee, colors telecast movies, sport and educational programmes.
- (F) 1. Today, communication has changes a lot. Now a days it is very easy to keep in touch with our near and dear ones. We like to talk to each other and share our thoughts and feelings all this can be possible with various means of communication like telephone, Radio, Smartphone, Letters, computer, etc... All these different methods of sharing and receiving messages is known as means of communication.
2. We depend on man-made satellites which orbit the earth or remain stationery high up in space. Sound and pictures are sent from the earth by transmitters. These are received by satellites and sent back to other parts of the world.
 3. We can send E-mails through computer using internet. E-mail is the fastest way of communication and can work with the internet using a modem.
 4. Post office provide speed post service. It is very fast service than postal letters. It is more reliable way to send letters and packages than ordinary postal delivery. Letters sent through speed post reach their destination very quickly.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

Communication is vital in our lives because it allow us to connect with others, express our needs and feeling, build relationship, share information, resdue conflicts and act as a foundation for healthy personal and professional interactions.

ACTIVITY/PROJECT Do Yourself



1. She can either make invitation and advertise in newspaper or she can send digital invitation and advertise in newspaper or she can send digital invitation card to her friends and family through various social networking sites.
2. Watching T.V is good for students as it keep the student up to date in the knowledge. But watching it for a long time can lead student to avoid the studies and become addict to it. It can affect both our mental and physical health.



15

Knowing About Various Municipal Committee

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (b)
2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a)
2. (c)



Oral Questions >>

1. 8 union territories
 2. Gram Sabha
- (A) 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c
- (B) 1. India 2. Mayor 3. Councillor 4. health
- (C) 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T
- (D) 1. 130 crore people 2. Municipal Committee 3. Sarpanch 4. Mayor
- (E) 1. We all need to pay taxes for roads, houses, land, electricity and water collected by Municipal Committee.
2. Functions of the Municipal Committee are :
 - i) To maintain birth and death records.
 - ii) To take care of public transportation and roads.
 - iii) To provide free education to children from poor families.
 - iv) To issue ration cards and open fair price service.
 - v) To open dispensaries and health care centres.
 3. We can help out our local agencies as good citizens by helping in cleaning the city, following traffic rules. We must pay our taxes on house, roads, land, electricity, water regularly on time.
 4. Functions of Gram Panchayat are :-
 - i) To build and maintain village roads.
 - ii) To set up health centers for sick people.
 - iii) To improve agriculture and breeding of cattle.
 - iv) Women and child development.
 5. There are three levels of government in India :-
 - i) Central Government : based in New Delhi. It deals with key subjects of country such as defence and finance.
 - ii) State Government : deals with law and orders transport and health services within the state.
 - iii) Local self Government : government at the local level in villages and cities is called self government looks after basic needs of the people.

HOTS

Higher Order Thinking Skills

A Gram Panchayat is important for a village because it acts like a local government, taking care of basic needs like clean water, education of children, roads, managing village affairs, women and child development and making of sure their village is well looked after.



1. MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS 2. SARPANCH 3. MAYOR 4. CIVIC AMENITIES

ACTIVITY/PROJECT | Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

1. Proper waste Management : Regularly dispose of trash in bins and recycling programs.
2. Educate and raise awareness : Spread in formation about the importance of keeping neighbourhood clean, through social media, campaigns or meetings.
3. Maintain Greenery : Plant more trees and flowers in public areas.
4. Pet waste management : Ensure resident properly dispose of pet waste in designated area.
5. Promote responsible behaviour : Encourage neighbors to pick up litter they see while walking around the neighborhood.



Goals, Rights and Duties of Citizens

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) >>

1. (a) 2. (a)



Oral Questions >>

1. Stands for rule 2. Constitution
- (A) 1. c 2. c 3. b
- (B) 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
- (C) 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c
- (D) 1. On 26 January 1950. 2. Right to Freedom
3. We Must help to keep the country united.
4. A System of government where the people have power to elect their representatives.
5. This means that the head of the state is elected by the people.
- (E) 1. Constitution of India came into force on 26 January 1950 and India became a sovereign democratic, secular and republic. Constitution acts as the rule book for our country, defining how government should working or functioning, protecting the basic lights of citizens and ensuring that everyone is treated equally.
2. 'Secularism' means that every citizen is free to follow any religion of his/her choice. There is no discrimination between religions, government treat a like people of all religions. India is a secular country because there is no specific religion of the country.
3. 'India is a republic country' means that the head of the state, the president is elected by the people of India, hot inherited through a family line like a king or queen. The state in which few powers are in the hand of the people like to elect their representative.
4. There are six fundamental rights of people in our constitution :-
 - i) Right to equality
 - ii) Right to freedom
 - iii) Right Against exploitation
 - iv) Right to freedom to religion
 - v) Cultural and educational Rights.
 - vi) Right to constitutional remedies.



5. Some of the fundamental duties mentioned in our constitution are :-
- We must obey the law of the country.
 - We should avoid acts of violence.
 - We must defend our country in times of need.
 - All citizens must respect the national flag and National anthem.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

India is a republic country because its head is an elected one. In India the representatives are elected by the people of the country, not inherited through a family line like a king or queen. The power to govern comes from the citizens who choose their leaders through voting.

ACTIVITY/PROJECT Do Yourself



Students have Rights and duties in school :-

- Rights :**
- The right to a safe environment.
 - The right to guidance.
 - The right to express themselves.
 - Students have the right to receive regular feedback on their academic progress.

- DUTIES :**
- Students have the duty to meet academic expectations.
 - Students should be punctual and respectful.
 - To behave well and maintain discipline in the class and school.
 - To follow rules and regulations of the school.



National Symbols of India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- (c)
- (b)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- (a)
- (a)



Oral Questions

- Tiger
 - Peacock
- (A) 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b
- (B) 1. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee 2. Lions, horse and bull 3. Tricolour 4. energy and speed
- (C) 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T
- (D) 1. National flag, national anthem, national emblem and national flower.
 2. Ashoka pillar at Sarnath near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.
 3. Rabindranath Tagore
 4. Symbolise divinity, purity, wealth, grace and beauty.
 5. The spokes stand for the number of hours in a day
- (E) 1. The Ashoka Chakra in the center of the Indian flag represents the 'Dharmachakra' having 24 spokes. The wheel shows the motion and progress and the spokes stand for the number of hours in a day.
 2. Our national emblem has been taken from the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. The emblem was adopted by the government on 26 January, 1950. It consists of four lions facing four different directions. Below the lions is a wheel - the Chakra. The horse on the left of the Chakra and a bull to the right. The word 'Satyameva Jayate' are written on the emblem in Sanskrit which means 'Truth alone Triumphs'. We can see the National emblem on all government documents, coins, currency notes, postcards and government vehicles.



3. Our National Flag is also called 'Tricolour' and is rectangular in shape. The saffron colour on top shows the strength and courage. White middle band shows peace and truth with the Dharma Chakra having 24 spokes, the wheel shows motion and spokes stand for number of hours in a day the green band shows fertility, growth, and prosperity.

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

We can show our respect to our national flag and national anthem by following ways :-

1. Our National flag : i) When the national flag is hoisted, we must stand in attention and salute it.
 - ii) It can be flown only from sunrise to sunset.
 - iii) We should not hoist a torn or dirty flag.
2. Our National Anthem : I) Stand at attention when the national anthem is played or sung.
 - ii) Learn the national anthem and sing it properly.
 - iii) Avoid talking or moving around while the national anthem is playing.

ACTIVITY/PROJECT Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

Do Yourself



Great India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (b) 2. (c)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (a) 2. (a)



Oral Questions

1. He abolished Zajiya-a pilgrimage tax. 2. Guru Nanak Dev ji
 (A) 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. c
 (B) 1. Zarathustra 2. Jesus Christ 3. Lord Gautam Buddha 4. Prophet Mohammad
 5. Lord Mahavira
 (C) 1. taught people to love God and the importance of forgiveness.
 2. To laid stress on right faith, right conduct, right knowledge and non-violence.
 3. Taught people that our duty is to be good and fight the evil.
 4. Told people to follow right thinking, speech, knowledge, living, action, effort, observation and meditation.
 (D) 1. Ashoka 2. Guru Granth Sahib 3. Sir Ramanujan and Aryabhata.
 4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy 5. APJ Abdul Kalam and Sir C.V. Raman
 (E) 1. Lord Mahiva was the founder of Jainism. He renounced every thing to get true knowledge. He laid stress on right faith, right conduct, right knowledge and non-vidence.
 2. Ashoka was a Mauryan king who gave up war after winning the war of Kalinga. He was first ruler who took his message to the people through inscription. He gave up fighting and violence forever and become Buddhist. Devoted his rest of life for welfare of the people, planted trees, opened hospital for both human beings and animals.
 3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was social reformer from Bengal (1772-1833). He was against the practice of 'Sati' pratha', early marriage and illiteracy. He also founded Brahma Samaj to remove the evils in our society.
 4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a prominent reformer who tried to reform the Muslim society. He strongly



opposed the Pardah System and other type of injustice come to the field of education and started a college at Aligarh.

5. Adi Shan Karacharya and Swami Vivekananda was the religious leader who helped people to understand the Hindu religion better through their teachings

HOTS Higher Order Thinking Skills

- i) Venka traman Ramakrishnan (Chemistry) - 2009
- ii) Kailash satyarthi (Peace) - 2014
- iii) Abhijit Banerjee (Economics) -2019

Creative Skills

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

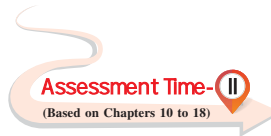
- 1. HINDUISM
- 2. BUDDH
- 3. BIBLE
- 4. KABIR
- 5. BIRBAL
- 6. ARYABHATTA

ACTIVITY/PROJECT | Do Yourself

Life Skills and Values

Several factors contribute to the high rates of school dropout like child labour, poor facilities, child marriages, Gender disparities, health, issues. We need to understand these factors, our teacher spread awareness through following ways :

- i) Enhancing the educational quality.
- ii) Enhancing Infrastructure and facilities.
- iii) Providing health facilities.
- iv) Treating all students equally, avoiding gender inequality.



- (A) 1. Forests 2. Six 3. The Process of digging out minerals form the earth is known as mining.
- 4. Air transport 5. Use the pigeons or horsemen to send their messages.
- 6. Wheat, gram, oilseed. 7. Ashoka, Akbar, APJ Abdul Kalam and Sir C.V. Raman
- 8. Rabindranath Tagore
- (B) 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. a
- (C) Do Yourself
- (D) 1. Nationa flag, National Emblem, Lotus (National Flower)
- 2. APJ Abdul Kalam, Rabindranath Tagore, C.V. Raman
- 3. Air, Water, Railway
- 4. Hindi, English, Gujarati
- 5. Smartphone, Telephone, Computers
- (E) 1. Drinking 2. Watering Plants 3. Washing Clothes 4. Bathing 5. Washing utensils
- 6. Factory use
- (F) 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. T

(G) 1. As Indian Citizens, the main goals are to live in a equitable society with primary rights guranted by the constitution that is fundamental Rights.

2. Agriculture refers to keeping animals and growing crops for getting food.

3. Sending and receiving of messages through any medium or made is called communication.

4. Rabi Crops	Kharif Crop
i) Starts in on set of monsoon till October. ii) Rice, Jute, Cotton	i) Starts in October and continues till April. ii) Oilseed, Gram, Wheat

5. India is a land of varied culture and traditions. People from different castes, religions live together in our country. India is a secular country and given liberty to its citizens to follow any religions of their choice.

6. India is blessed to have produced several scientists who have made contribution in Mathematics, Science and Astronomy. In the field of Mathematics, India gave the concept of zero, number one to ten and decimal system. Sir C.V. Raman for his discovery of a phenomenon known as the 'Raman Effect'

7. Evergreen Forests	Thorn Forests
i) Seen in hot and wet region in India. ii) Trees of this forest retain their leaves through out year and have very hard wood. iii) Rose wood, ebony, mahogany.	I) Seen in the desert regions of Rajasthan and some part of southern plateau. ii) Frees have long roots, thick barks, sharpthorns and small leaves. iii) Cactus, Palm, Babool.

8. National Highway	State Highway
i) Connects the state capitals with other important cities in India. ii) Built and maintained by the central government.	i) Link Key cities within a state. ii) Built and maintained by the state government.

9. Functions of Gram Panchayat :-

- i) To keep village neat and clean.
- ii) To build and maintain village roads.
- iii) To settle major disputes.
- iv) Women and child development.

10. i) Bus, Car, Truck - Land/Road Transport
ii) Train, Metro Train, Tram - Railway Transport.
iii) Aeroplane, Helicopter - Air Transport.
iv) Boat, Submarine, ship - Water Transport.

11. Six Fundamentals rights :-

- i) Right to Equality.
- ii) Right to Freedom.
- iii) Right Against Exploitation.
- iv) Right to freedom of Religion
- v) Cultural and educational Rights.
- vi) Right to constitutional Remedies.

12. Benefits of air transport are :-

- i) It is the fastest mode of transport.
- ii) Usually used for long distance travel.
- iii) Aeroplane can carry people, goods, mail, letters and parcels from far away to far off places.
- iv) During flood, earthquakes and wars helicopter (air transport) are used to drop food and medicines and to save people in affected areas.

