

Our Country

1 Physical Features

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. India is located in the Northern Hemisphere. It is in South Asia. It is located between $8^{\circ}4'$ and $37^{\circ}6'$ north latitudes and $68^{\circ}7'$ and $97^{\circ}25'$ east longitudes.
2. India measures 3,214 km from north to south and 2,933 km from east to west.
3. The area of our country is 32,87,263 sq.km.
4. Pakistan and Afghanistan are the neighbouring countries on the north west of India.
5. Kanya Kumari is the southern most tip of India.
6. South India is surrounded on its three sides by water. So it is called a peninsula.
7. The five major physical regions of India are :
1) The Himalayan Region, 2) The Northern Plains, 3) The Great Indian Desert, 4) The Plateau Region and 5) The Coastal Plains.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. subcontinent
2. Northern
3. seventh
4. India
5. Bay of Bengal

III. Match the following.

1. b 2. c 3. d 4. e 5. a

2 The Himalayan Region Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The Himalayas stretch for about 2,400 km from north-west to south-east.
2. The three parallel ranges in the Himalayas are :
 - 1) The Greater Himalayas or the Himadri
 - 2) The Lesser Himalayas or the Himachal
 - 3) The Outer Himalayas or the Siwaliks
3. Mount Everest and K₂ or Godwin Austin are the important peaks in the Greater Himalayas.
4. Tenzing Norgay of India and Edmund Hillary of New Zealand were the first to conquer Mount Everest.
5. Duns are the narrow longitudinal flat bottomed strike valleys.
6. The Himalayas check the rainbearing clouds coming from Siberia. They are responsible for causing rainfall in the plains during summer. They have been causing a monsoon type of climate in the country.
7. The gaps in mountain ranges providing natural routes across are called Passes (or) Passes are narrow ways through or over a mountain barrier. Khyber, Bolan, Karakoram, Shipki La,

Nathu La and Bomidi La are some of the important passes in the Himalayas.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. the abode of snow
2. Mount Everest
3. Himadri range
4. 1953
5. Bachendri Pal
6. Mishmi Hills

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

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T

3 The Northern Plains

Exercise

1. Answer the following questions.

1. The northern plains lie between the Himalayas in the north and the plateau region in the south.
2. The northern plains extend from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east.
3. The Indus, the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Brahmaputra are the important rivers that drain the northern plains.
4. The different parts of the northern plains are :
 - 1) The Punjab and the Haryana Plain,
 - 2) The Rajasthan Plain,
 - 3) The Ganga Plain and
 - 4) The Brahmaputra Plain.
5. Alakananda and Bhagirathi are the head streams that form the Ganga Plain.
6. A delta is a fan shaped area of land where a river enters a body of standing water.

7. The Ganga Action Plan is an anti-pollution drive to clean the river Ganga, launched by the Government of India.
8. Brahmaputra plain is a rich plain with a good alluvial soil. This plain is suitable for a variety of crops.
9. The northern plains as a geographical factor played an important role in moulding the course of history of India and the life and culture of its people.
 - i) The rivers like the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, which formed the Northern Plains, were the cradles of our civilization.
 - ii) Being the most fertile territory, the plains became a centre of wealth and population.
 - iii) They also witnessed the rise and fall of many empires.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. plateau region | 2. Food Bowl of India | 3. Rajasthan |
| 4. the Himalayas | 5. Allahabad | 6. Padma |
| 7. Sundarban | 8. Brahmaputra | |

III. Match the following.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. c | 4. e | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

④ The Great Indian Desert

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. A desert is a vast stretch of dry wasteland covered by sand.
2. The Thar Desert lies in the State of Rajasthan.
3. The Thar Desert extends up to Punjab and Haryana in the north and Gujarat in the south.
4. The climate of the Thar Desert is very hot and very dry. Relative humidity is extremely low. Rainfall is scanty, occasional and uncertain.
5. In deserts, during or immediately after rainfall water flows into streams or small pockets. They are called oases.
6. The feet of the camel are also so formed that they can move easily in the sand. That is why the camel is known as the 'Ship of the Desert'.
7. The Government of India is laying an irrigation channel from the Pong Dam to provide water to the water-starved areas of the desert. The face of the desert is going for a change with the availability of water.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Thar Desert
2. Thar Desert
3. 2,60,000 sq.km
4. camel
5. Jodhpur/Bikaner/Jaisalmer

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

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F

5 The Plateau Region

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. A plateau is a large level area of land above the surrounding land.
2. The plateau region lies to the south of the northern plains in our country.
3. The plateau region extends upto the Bundelkhand upland on the north, the Aravalis on the north west and the Rajmahal Hills on the north east. In the south, it extends upto Cape Comorin.
4. The four parts of the plateau region are :
 - 1) The North Western plateau, 2) The North Eastern plateau, 3) The Central plateau and 4) The Southern plateau.
5. The Chota Nagpur plateau is famous for its large concentration of mineral deposits in our country.
6. The Narmada and the Krishna rivers are the important rivers of the central plateau region.
7. Udagamandalam and Kodaikanal are the two important hill stations in the southern plateau.

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in brackets.

1. triangular 2. north western 3. Chhattisgarh 4. Cauveri

III. Match the following.

1. e 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d

6 The Coastal Plains and the Islands

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. A plain is a broad, flat area of land with less height and a gentle slope.
2. In India, the coastal plains are situated on the eastern and western margins of the Deccan plateau between the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea.
3. The western coastal plain lies between the Deccan plateau and the Arabian sea. It stretches from the Rann of Kutch to Kanya Kumari.
4. The eastern coastal plain lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. It extends from West Bengal to Kanya Kumari.
5. The eastern coastal plain is wider than the western coastal plain. The eastern coastal plain receives rainfall not only from the south west monsoon but also from the north east monsoon. But the western coastal plain receives most of its rainfall from the south west monsoon only.

6. The two groups of Islands in India are : Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. plain 2. Cochin 3. Konkan 4. Orissa 5. coral

III. Match the following.

1. e 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. a

7 Our Climate

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Climate is the average condition of the weather in an area for a period of time.
2. Weather is the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and at a particular time.
3. Latitude, altitude, winds, large bodies of water and ocean currents and mountains and rainfall are the factors which influence the climate.
4. The type of climate prevailing in India is Tropical Monsoon type.
5. The four important seasons in India are : The summer season, the rainy season, the winter season and the spring season.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. vertically 2. Hilly 3. Meghalaya
4. Mawsynram 5. short

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

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

Our Resources

8 Our Soils

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The top layer of the earth's land surface is called soil.
2. Alluvial soils, Black soils, Red soils and Laterite soils are found in India.
3. The alluvial soils are concentrated in the northern plains from Punjab to Assam. They are also found in the coastal plains and river valleys of the plateau region.
4. Cotton is the most important crop grown in the black soils. Hence, the black soils are known as the Black Cotton Soils.
5. Sometimes, the running water and winds carry away the fertile topmost layer of the soil cover. This process is known as soil erosion.
6. Growing forests, controlling grazing, constructing check dams and levelling of uneven land are the steps to be taken for the conservation of soils.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. coastal plains 2. potash 3. cotton 4. Desert 5. soil erosion

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

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

9 Our Forests and Wildlife

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Forests are large areas of land covered with trees.
2. In our country, forests occupy about 20% of the total geographical area.
3. Forests help in the occurrence of rainfall. They promote soil conservation. They provide us timber and fuel. They control floods. They make climate cool and pleasant.
4. Charcoal, wood pulp, matchwood, canes, rosewood, sandalwood, lac, rubber, resins, honey, herbs and fruits are the important forest products.
5. 1) Evergreen Forests, 2) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests, 3) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests, 4) Thorn Forests, 5) Tidal Forests and 6) Himalayan Forests are the different types of forests found in India.
6. The evergreen forests are found in the hilly regions and at higher altitudes.
7. The importance of the tropical moist deciduous forests is that they are the homes of economically viable products such as sal, sandalwood, shisham, bamboo, teak etc.
8. People take up planting of trees every year when the rainy season begins. This is known as Vanamahotsav.

9. The Chipko Movement is a movement to prevent the cutting of trees.
10. Clean and Green programme means to keep the environment clean, plant trees and maintain their upkeep.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Monsoon forests
2. Tidal
3. Himalayan
4. Sunderlal Bahuguna
5. Tiger

III. Match the Following:

1. e
2. d
3. c
4. b
5. a

10 Our Water Resources

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Water is necessary for drinking, bathing, cleaning, washing and cooking. It is also necessary for growing plants and trees.
2. Rains, rivers, streams, tanks, canals, wells and tube wells are the important sources of water.
3. Water is supplied from canals, tanks, wells and tube wells for irrigation.
4. Dams are constructed across rivers for various purposes. They are known as multipurpose projects.

5. The important multipurpose projects in India are :
The Bhakra Nangal Project, the Damodar Valley Project, the Nagarjunasagar Project and the Hirakud Project.
6. Dams are useful to us in many ways. They store water and provide assured water supply to our fields. They control floods. They generate electricity.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Bhakra Nangal
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Sorrow of Bengal
4. Mahanadi

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

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T

11 Our Mineral Resources

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Mineral is a natural substance got from the earth by mining.
2. The place where minerals are available is known as a mine.
3. Minerals are valuable natural resources. They are used in making many things. They lay the foundation for industrial development. They are the wealth of a nation.
4. Iron, coal, crude oil, mica, manganese, bauxite, gold and silver are the important minerals found in our country.
5. In our country, iron ore deposits are found in Bihar,

Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

6. Aluminium is made out of bauxite. Aluminium is used in aircraft, automobiles, utensils, railways, electrical goods etc.
7. Mica, gypsum, barytes, graphite and diamonds are some of the non metallic minerals.
8. In our country, petroleum reserves are located at Digboi in Assam, Mumbai High in Maharashtra, Ankaleswar in Gujarat and Krishna and Godavari basin in Andhra Pradesh.
9. In India, the oil refineries are located at Digboi, Mumbai (Two Plants), Visakhapatnam, Nunmati, Barauni, Koyali, Chennai, Cochin, Haldia, Bongaigaon and Mathura.
10. The minerals which could be processed to generate atomic energy are called atomic minerals. Uranium, thorium, radium and monazite are atomic minerals.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Iron 2. iron 3. steel plant 4. gold mines 5. Digboi

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes 6. Yes 7. Yes 8. Yes

12 Our Animal Wealth

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The animals which are useful to us and which contribute to the wealth of the country are called livestock.
2. We tame some animals or domesticate them for our use. These animals are called domestic animals.
3. Operation Flood is a programme to increase the milk production in our country.
4. The increase in the production of milk is known as White Revolution.
5. Blue Revolution is a programme to increase fish production in the country.
6. Animals are used for ploughing the fields. The animal dung is used for the generation of biogas. Animals are also used to carry the farm produce to markets in towns and cities.
7. Camel is useful in transporting goods as well as people in deserts. Elephants and horses are useful in carrying loads.
8. Sheep and yak are the animals which give us wool.
9. We get medical treatment for animals at veterinary hospitals.
10. We should not be cruel towards animals. We should love them.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. dog 2. camel 3. Operation Flood
4. White Revolution 5. Blue Revolution 6. veterinary hospitals

III. Match the following.

1. c 2. e 3. d 4. b 5. a

13 Human Resources

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The use of other resources depends upon the human resources. So, they are more important than other resources.
2. We are far behind in the development of our human resources. Many of our people are living below the poverty line. Nearly half of our people are illiterates. Medical and health facilities are not adequately available to all our people.
3. We should provide the people with educational facilities. We should take steps to remove poverty of the people. We should establish more hospitals for the health care of our people.
4. Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Sarojini Naidu, C.V. Raman are the few Indians who have brought glory to our country.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. 84.3 crores 2. illiterates 3. India 4. Good character

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

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F

14 Our Agriculture and Industries

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Raising of crops and rearing of cattle is known as agriculture.
2. Many irrigation projects were constructed for the supply of water to the crops on a regular basis. Fertiliser plants are established to supply fertilisers to farmers. Farmers are given information on modern and scientific methods of agriculture.
3. Paddy, wheat, barley and oats are some cereal crops.
4. Red gram, black gram, green gram, horse gram and bengal gram are the various pulses grown in India.
5. The commercial crops are called cash crops because they are grown particularly for earning profits. Many of these crops are described as industrial crops because their products are used as raw materials in various industries.
6. Cotton and jute are called fibre crops.
7. Tea, coffee, sugar cane, rubber etc., are plantation crops.
8. An industry is the place where the raw materials are processed to make finished goods.
9. The industry organised by a few people or by the members

of a family in the house is called a cottage industry.

10. In our country, the steel plants are located at Rourkela in Orissa, Bhilai in Chhattisgarh, Durgapur in West Bengal, Bokaro in Jharkhand and Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Green Revolution 2. June 3. November
4. commercial 5. paper mills
6. Hindustan Machine Tools
7. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

III. Match the following.

1. b 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. c

Transport and Communications

15 Travel and Transport

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Movement of passengers and goods from one place to another is called transport.
2. Sending or receiving messages is known as communications.
3. We travel to meet our relatives and friends living in other places. We travel to attend marriages and other social functions. We travel to visit places of interest.

4. Travel is a fun. It gives us knowledge and enjoyment. It makes us familiar with other people in our country and abroad. It promotes unity and integrity of our country.
5. The different means of transport are : 1) Roadways, 2) Railways, 3) Waterways and 4) Airways.
6. Some roads connect the important cities and State capitals in the country. They are called National Highways.
7. In our country, the Metro Railway is in Kolkata.
8. Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi, Chatrapathi Shivaji International Airport in Mumbai, Netaji Subhash Chandrabose Airport in Kolkata, Meenambakam in Chennai, Begumpet in Hyderabad and Rajasansi in Amritsar are the important airports in India.
9. We can transport anything to other places through the transport system.

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

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

III. Match the following.

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

16 Communications

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. In ancient times, the means of communication were only a few and were also slow. The modern means of communication are many and fast.
2. The different types of communications are : 1) Postal communications, 2) Telecommunications and 3) Mass communications.
3. We send money by post through money order.
4. STD : Subscribers' Trunk Dialling
ISD : International Subscriber Dialling
5. Telegram, Telephone, Telex, E-Mail and Fax are the means of telecommunication.
6. Radio, Television, Newspaper and Films are the means of mass communication.
7. Through satellites, we are able to see events live while sitting in our homes. They are also useful in telecommunications, remote sensing and weather forecasting.

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. postcard 2. parcels 3. Telephone 4. orbit

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

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

Different Ways of Living

17 Life in the Himalayan Region

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Urdu, Kashmiri, Dogri, Ladakhi, Pahari and Punjabi are the languages spoken by the people of Jammu and Kashmir.
2. Agriculture and horticulture are the main occupations of the people of Himachal Pradesh.
3. Gangotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath are the famous pilgrim centres of Garhwal and Kumaon region.
4. Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Assam and Tripura.
5. Bhutia, Nepali, Lepcha and Limbu are the principal languages of Sikkim.
6. Holi, Durgashtami, Saraswati Pooja and Radhashaptami are the important festivals celebrated in Manipur.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Kashmir
2. Srinagar
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Shillong
5. Meghalaya
6. Kohima
7. Jhumming

III. Match the following.

1. h 2. g 3. f 4. e 5. d 6. c 7. b 8. a

18 Life in the Northern Plains

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Delhi.
2. Bhangra and Gidda are the two important dance forms of Punjab.
3. Haryana is known as the Milk Pail of India. Because the dairy industry is highly developed in the State.
4. India Gate, Qutb Minar, Red Fort, Jumma Masjid, Lodhi Tombs are the historical monuments to be seen in Delhi.
5. Birhors, Gonds, Mundas, Oarons or Karukhs and Santhals are the important tribals of Bihar.
6. In our country jute is largely grown in the State of West Bengal.
7. The Kaziranga National Park and Manas, a wildlife sanctuary are the important tourist places in Assam.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Haryana 2. pilgrim 3. Bihar 4. Bengali 5. Agra

III. Match the following.

1. c 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. b

19 Life in the Desert and the Central Plateau

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The life is hard in the desert area because of scarcity of water. The difficulty in transport in the desert area also makes life hard.
2. The life in the western part of Rajasthan is very hard. It is the desert area. Scarcity of water and the difficulty in transport make the life hard here.

On the other hand, life in the eastern part of Rajasthan is not so hard. This area receives a good amount of rainfall.

3. Gangaur and Teej are the important festivals of Rajasthan.
4. Jaipur, the capital city of Rajasthan, Mount Abu, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Udaipur are the important tourist places in Rajasthan.
5. Bhopal, Indore and Gwalior are the important cities in the Malwa Plateau.
6. The Chota Nagpur Plateau region is very rich in mineral resources and industries. The soil of this region is very fertile.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Aravalis
2. Jaipur
3. Gaudilyi Luhar
4. Rajasthan

5. Jaipur 6. Panna 7. Chota Nagpur

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes

IV. Match the following.

1. d 2. c 3. b 4. e 5. a

20 Life in the Southern Plateau

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The southern plateau is to the south of the river Krishna. Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Western Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra are the States covered by it.
2. Eastern Madhya Pradesh is known as Chhattisgarh.
3. The Bidiri, art of making fine engravings on brass and copper wares, the Kalankari paintings, the toys of Nirmal and Kondapalli and the silk sarees of Dharmavaram, Pochampalli and Venkatagiri are the famous handicrafts of Andhra Pradesh.
4. Tamil Nadu is famous for temples.
5. Mountains, backwaters, the coconut trees and banana plantations make Kerala beautiful.
6. Bangalore, Mysore, Krishnaraja Sagar Dam, the Brindavan Gardens, the Gomateswara statue at Sravanabelagola, the Gersoppa or Jog Falls are the worth seeing places in Karnataka.

7. Mangoes, Oranges, Grapes and Bananas are the important varieties of fruits grown in Maharashtra.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Chhattisgarh 2. Andhra Pradesh 3. Cochin
4. Onam 5. Karnataka 6. bananas

III. Write 'Yes' or 'No'.

1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes

21 Life in the coastal Region and the islands

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The coastal region lies on the eastern and western margins of the plateau region.
2. Fishing, farming and trade are the main occupations of the people of the western coastal region.
3. Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagoa, Mangalore and Cochin are the important parts on the west-coast.
4. Gandhinagar, Surat, Ahmedabad, Panaji and Mumbai are the important cities on the west-coast.
5. Idli, vada, dosa, upma, sambar and rasam are the important food items in the diet of the people of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
6. Bhubaneswar, Visakhapatnam, Chennai and Madurai are the important cities in the eastern coastal region.

7. Bhubaneswar is famous for Lingaraja Swamy temple and the Nandal Kanan zoo park.
8. Oriya, Telugu and Tamil are the important languages spoken by the people of the eastern coastal region.
9. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian sea are the Islands of our country.
10. Rice, coconut and areca nut are the important crops grown in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
11. Farming and fishing are the important occupations of the people of Lakshadweep.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Ahmedabad
2. Garbha
3. western
4. Port Blair
5. Kavaratti

III. Match the following.

1. e
2. c
3. a
4. d
5. b

Things that make us Great

22 Our Culture and Heritage

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Our Constitution recognised 18 languages as our official languages. Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada,

- Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali.
2. Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Kathak, Manipuri, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Yakshagana and Mohini Attam are the important classical dances of our country.
 3. Ghumar, Garbha, Bhangra, Gidda, Kolattam, Kaikottikali, Chhow and Rouf are a few folk dances of India.
 4. The Hindustani Music and the Carnatic Music are the two types of Indian classical music.
 5. Sitar, sarod, gottuvadyam and tanpura are the musical instruments that usually accompany vocalists in classical music.
 6. The Bhairavi raga is performed at dawn, Megha in the morning, Dipaka and Sriraga in the afternoon and Kousika and Hindola at night are the ragas performed at different times.
 7. Amir Khusro, Swami Haridas, Tansen, Baiju Bawra, Sarangdar and Mohammad Shah Rangila were the great composers of Hindustani music.
 8. Purandaradasa, Tyagaraja, Muttuswamy Dikshitar, Shyamasastri, Annamacharya, Kshetrappa and Swati Tirunal were the famous exponents of Carnatic music.
 9. Mahabalipuram, Tanjavur, Srirangam, Madurai and Puri are the important places where great temples are found in our country.

10. Sir Edward Lutyens designed New Delhi and Le Corbusier designed Chandigarh.
11. The famous paintings in India are at Ajanta.
12. Pongal, Sankranti, Bhogi, Bhogali Bihu, Onam, Baisakhi and Basant Panchami are the seasonal festivals.
13. Diwali, Dussehra, Holi, Shivaratri, Sri Ramanavami, Ganesh Chaturthi, Sri Krishna Janmashtami, Christmas, Easter, Id-i-Milad, Id-ul-Juha, Id-ul-Fitr, Guruparva, Buddha Jayanthi and Mahavira Jayanthi are some of our religious festivals.
14. Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanthi are our national festivals.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Hindi | 2. raga, tala | 3. Rajasthan |
| 4. Ellora | 5. Kumbakonam | |

23 Our Noble Thoughts and Souls

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Gautama Buddha, Mahavira, Adi Sankaracharya, Ramanuja, Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Vivekananda are the great thinkers of Hinduism.
2. Buddhism was founded by Gautama Buddha. He lived about 2500 years ago. He laid emphasis on truth and non violence.

3. Mohammad, the prophet preached peace, love, equality and brotherhood.
4. Guru Nanak founded Sikhism. He preached the equality of men. He also preached that God was one.
5. Kabir, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swamy Vivekananda, Pandita Rama Bai, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan are the reformers who tried to reform the society and religion.
6. Raja Ram Mohan Roy criticised evils like sati, child marriages and female infanticide. He advocated female education.
7. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan worked for removing the evils prevailing among Muslims at that time. He urged Muslims to learn English. He founded the famous Aligarh Muslim University.
8. The concept of zero, the numerical system from 1 to 10 and decimal system were invented by the Indians. Aryabhata discovered that the earth rotates on its axis. He also calculated the duration of the day.
9. Jadish Chandra Bose, C.V. Raman, Ramanujan, Homi Bhabha are the modern scientists who brought laurels to India.
10. Ashoka fought a war against Kalinga and won it. After winning the war, he decided not to wage wars thereafter. He was the only king in the history to follow the policy of peace after winning a great war.
11. Srikrishnadevaraya won many battles and expanded his empire.

The people of his kingdom enjoyed prosperity under his rule. He introduced a benevolent administration for his people. That is why he became great.

12. During Akbar's time, India witnessed political unity, economic prosperity, social integrity and cultural synthesis.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Quran 2. Jesus Christ 3. Zoroastrianism
4. Kabir 5. Swami Vivekananda 6. Srikrishnadevaraya

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

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

IV. Match the following.

1. e 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. d

We and Our Government

24 Our Goals, Rights and Duties

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. A Constitution is a set of principles which helps a country to be governed.
2. Our Constitution was adopted on 26th November, 1949. It came into force on 26th January, 1950.
3. Democracy, Socialism and Secularism are the important goals set before us by our Constitution.

4. a) **Socialism** : The government tries to reduce economic inequalities among people and promote their economic development. This is what socialism means.

b) **Democracy** : Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

5. **Fundamental Rights** : The rights given to us for leading a better life are called Fundamental Rights. They are : Right to Equality, Right to Freedom and Right to Freedom of Religion.

Fundamental Duties : Our Constitution lays down certain duties. They are called Fundamental Duties. They are :

1) We should respect the Constitution, the National Flag and the National Anthem.

2) We should cherish the noble ideals of our freedom struggle.

3) We should defend our country and render national service whenever necessary.

4) We should uphold and protect the sovereignty, the unity and the integrity of our country.

5) We should promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood among all the people.

6) We should preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

7) We should protect our environment.

8) We should safeguard the public property.

6. Our Constitution lays down certain guidelines to be followed by our governments. They are known as Directive Principles of State Policy.

- 1) Steps should be taken to improve the standard of living of our people.
- 2) Cottage industries should be encouraged.
- 3) Steps should be taken to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife.

II. Fill in the blanks.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1. Republic | 2. Constituent Assembly | |
| 3. Socialism | 4. duties | 5. 14 |

III. Match the following.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. e | 3. d | 4. b | 5. a |
|------|------|------|------|------|

25 Central and State Governments

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister and the other ministers together constitute the Union Government.
2. The President of India is elected by members of Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies.
3. The Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the President.

4. The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.
5. The Supreme Court is the highest court in our country.
6. The Governor, the Chief Minister and the other ministers constitute the State Government.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. 5
2. Delhi
3. Union Government
4. Governor
5. President of India

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

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. F

IV. Match the following.

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

26 Our National Symbols

Exercise

I. Answer the following questions.

1. The National Flag, the National Anthem, the National Song and the National Emblem are our National Symbols.
2. Saffron, white and green are the three colours in our flag.
3. Jana gana mana is our National Anthem. Rabindranath Tagore composed it.
4. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee Composed our National Song. It is Vande Mataram.

5. Our National Emblem consists of three lions with open mouths. There is a Chakra below these lions. It is called the Dharma Chakra or the Wheel of Law. There is a figure of bull on its right and that of a horse on its left. Below the emblem there are the words Satyameva Jayate engraved in Devanagari script.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Ashoka Chakra

2. Rabindranath Tagore

3. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

4. Truth alone triumphs

5. Ashoka

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

1. F

2. F

3. T

4. T