

Contents

1. The Earth in the Universe	1
2. Earth—The Living Planet	7
3. Continents and Oceans	13
4. Our Country India	19
5. Our States	26
6. The Food We Eat	32
7. The Clothes We Wear	39
8. Our Festivals	46
9. Our Occupations	54
10. Means of Transport	60
11. Means of Communication	66
12. People in Our Lives	72
13. Local Government Agencies	77
14. Delhi	83
15. Mumbai	89
16. Kolkata	95
17. Chennai	101
18. Some More Cities	106
19. Our Environment	114
20. Early Humans	120

1

The Earth in the Universe

Mind opener

Have you ever looked up at the sky at night? What have you seen? Describe what you saw to the class.

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about:

- *The Earth in the universe*
- *The stars*
- *The Sun in the Solar System*
- *The planets and the Moon*

To us, our Earth appears to be huge. But scientists say that our Earth is just a tiny speck in the vast **universe**. Let us try and understand more about the Earth's place in the universe.

The Universe

The universe is a vast expanse of space. This space contains various heavenly bodies like stars, planets and moons. It also contains dust, gases and pieces of



The universe: the Earth is like a grain of salt in the vast space of the universe

rock. The Earth is like a grain of salt in the vast universe.

Stars

If you look up at the sky at night you will see thousands of twinkling lights. These twinkling lights are **stars**.

A star is a huge ball of hot, burning gases. It gives out heat and light. There are millions and millions of stars in the universe. These stars are very far away from us. That is why, even though they are much bigger than the Earth, they look so small.

Constellations

Some groups of stars appear to make patterns in the sky. These groups of stars are called **constellations**. The constellations are named after animals and people from myths or legends. Some of the well known constellations are Leo, Ursa Major (also called the Great Bear) and



Stars in the night sky

Orion. The Great Bear is known as the Saptarishi in India.

The Sun and the Solar System

The **Sun** is a star. It is a huge ball of very hot gases. It is the star closest to the Earth. The Earth gets its light and heat from the Sun. Without the Sun, there would be no life on Earth.

The Sun has eight **planets** circling it. They are **Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus** and **Neptune**. The Sun and the planets together form the **Solar System**.



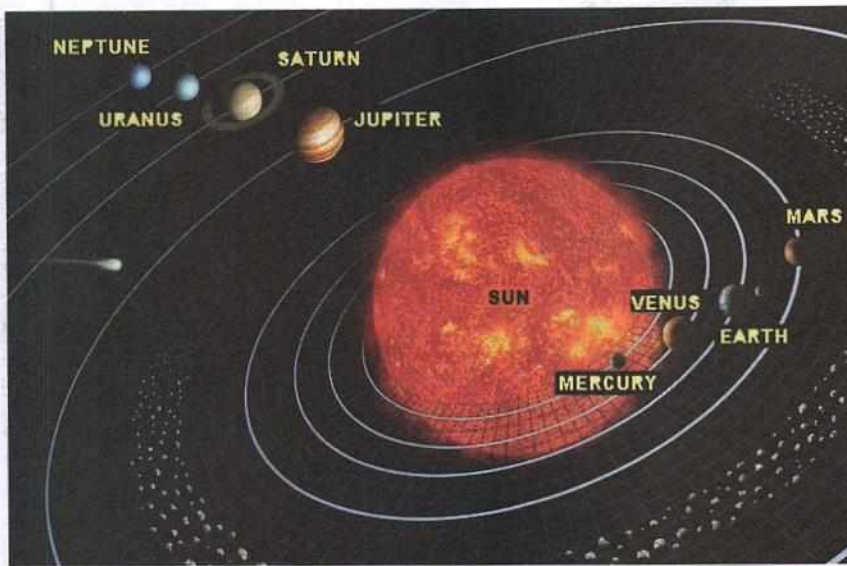
Leo the lion



The Great Bear, or the Saptarishi



Orion the hunter



The Solar System: the Sun and the planets

Did you know?

Until 2006, Pluto was considered the ninth planet of the solar system. However, on 24 August 2006, Pluto was reclassified as a dwarf planet.



The Moon

The Planets

Planets are heavenly bodies that travel around a star. They are usually round in shape. Some of them are made of rocks, while some are made of gases. Planets do not have heat or light of their own. They get their heat and light from the star they move around.

Unlike the stars, planets do not twinkle when seen from the Earth. They shine with a steady light.

The Moon

The **Moon** is the brightest object in the sky at night. It is our nearest neighbour in space. The Moon is a ball of rock that travels around the

Earth. It has no light of its own and reflects the light of the Sun. It is much smaller than the Sun. But it appears to be of the same size because it is much closer to the Earth than the Sun.



The Earth and the Moon

The Earth

The **Earth** is the third planet from the Sun. It is the only known planet to have life. The surface of the Earth is made up of **land** and **water**. You will read more about the Earth in the next lesson.

Did you know?

For a long time, the Moon was thought to be a dry, cold and dead place. But in November 2008, India's spacecraft Chandrayaan-1 discovered the presence of tiny amounts of water all over the Moon's surface.

Questions

- How can we say whether the shining object we are watching in the night sky is a planet or a star?
- Find out the names of the following in your mother tongue: Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Mercury, Saturn, and Venus.

I now know

1. The universe is a vast expanse of space, containing various heavenly bodies like stars, planets and moons.
2. The Earth is a tiny speck in the vast universe.
3. Stars are huge balls of very hot, glowing gases.
4. Constellations are groups of stars that appear to make patterns in the night sky.
5. The Sun is a star. The Sun and the eight planets together form the Solar System.
6. The Moon is the brightest object in the sky at night. It travels around the Earth.
7. We live on the planet Earth.

Words to remember

universe: everything that exists including the Earth, the planets, the stars and space

star: a huge ball of hot gases that produces light

planet: heavenly bodies that are round and travel around a star

constellation: groups of stars that appear to make patterns in the night sky

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The universe is a vast expanse of _____.
2. The _____ is our nearest neighbour in space.
3. The Earth gets its heat and light from the _____.

- _____ do not have heat or light of their own.
- The Sun and the planets together form the _____.

B. Circle the odd one out.

- Mercury Mars Jupiter Pluto
- Uranus Leo Orion the Great Bear
- Water Atmosphere Earth Venus

C. Answer the following questions.

- Describe the universe.
- What are stars?
- What are constellations? Name a few well known constellations.
- What is the Solar System? Name the different planets of the Solar System.
- What are planets?

 **Multiple choice questions**

- The universe is a vast expanse of
a. space b. light c. water
- The twinkling lights in the dark sky are called
a. stars b. bulbs c. planets
- The Sun is a
a. planet b. moon c. star
- The number of planets in the Solar System is
a. ten b. eight c. nine
- The only known planet with life on it is
a. Earth b. Venus c. Mars

 **Enrichment Activities**

- Speak out:** Describe the night sky to your classmates in a few sentences. Speak out loudly and clearly.
- Art Work:** Draw and colour a picture of the Solar System.
- Write right:** Find out who the first astronaut to land on the moon was. Write a few sentences about him.
- Find out:** Find out about festivals related to the Sun or Moon. (For example, Makar Sankranti.) Share your information in class.
- Project work:** Form groups and make a chart on the Solar System.



HOTS: Think and Answer

Is the Moon a star? Give reasons for your answer.



Hands on!

1. Collect pictures of the eight planets and stick them in your scrapbook.
2. Take some old greeting cards. Paste silver paper on them. Make cut-outs of the Moon and stars. Hang them as mobiles in your classroom.



Life Skills and Values

Understanding through observation

Do you know the word 'Solar' comes from the word *Sol* that means "Sun"?

Find out from an adult at home if there are any solar appliances in your house or neighbourhood; for example, solar cookers or solar street lights. Find out how these work. Why do you think it is good to use solar appliances?

Weblinks

www.nasa.gov/vision/universe/solarsystem/sun_for_kids_main.html

www.esa.int/esaKIDSen/SEMBTSWJDIE_ouruniverser_0.html

2

Earth–The Living Planet

Mind opener

What do you think is the shape of the Earth—is it flat like a circle or round like a ball? If you were to keep walking in a straight line, do you think you could reach the edge of the Earth and peep over it?

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about:

- The Earth as a unique planet
- The Earth as a living planet
- The shape of the Earth
- The horizon, coast and sky

The Earth is home to all living things. Many different kinds of plants and animals live here. As far as we know, there is no other place in the universe where there is life. No wonder we say our Earth is a **unique** planet!

The Earth

The Earth is a living planet. All living things need air, water and the right



The Earth is made up of land and water

amount of warmth to live. We find all these things on the Earth.

- The Earth gets heat and light from the Sun.
- A layer of air, called the **atmosphere**, surrounds the Earth.
- The surface of the Earth is made up of land and water. About three-fourths of the Earth is covered with water and one-fourths by land.

Did you know?

The abundant water on the Earth's surface makes it appear blue when seen from space. Hence, it is also called the Blue Planet.

The Shape of the Earth

Have you ever stood in an open field or on the seashore? If you do so, you will see that the Earth appears flat. No wonder people long ago were afraid to travel far. They feared they would fall off the edge!



People used to think that the Earth was flat and that they could fall off the edge of the Earth



Magellan

But is the Earth really flat?

About 500 years ago, Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese sailor, set out with a fleet of ships on a long voyage from Spain. He kept sailing in one direction. After three years, his ships reached the same place from where they had started. The sailors had really sailed around the Earth!

Magellan proved that the Earth is round like a ball, not flat as people earlier thought. The **astronauts** further proved this. Astronauts are people who have been trained to travel in space in rockets and spaceships. When the astronauts looked at the Earth from outer space, they found that it looked like a huge ball.

Did you know?

Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma, an Indian Air Force pilot, was the first Indian astronaut to go to space. Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian-born woman to travel to space.



The Earth as it appears from the outer space; note the thin blue layer of air surrounding it

The Horizon

Looking from a distance the land and sky seem to meet. But in reality they do not meet. The place at which the land and sky appear to meet is called the **horizon**. Every time we come closer to the horizon it seems to move further away.

The Coast

Land and sea meet at the **coast**. If we stand on the coast and face the sea, it will seem as if the water and the sky are meeting at a distance. This does not happen in reality.

The Sky

Above the Earth is the **sky**. It looks



The land and sky appear to meet at the horizon.



The land and sea meet at the coast.



Birds flying in the sky

blue though it is really not so. It is just a vast space surrounding the Earth. The Sun, the stars and the Moon are heavenly bodies in this space.

I now know

1. The Earth is a living planet, and is home to humans, plants and animals.
2. All living things need air, water and the right amount of warmth to live.
3. The Earth is made up of land and water.
4. A layer of air called the atmosphere surrounds the Earth.
5. The Earth is round like a ball.
6. The land and sky appear to meet at the horizon.
7. The sea and land meet at the coast.

Words to remember

atmosphere: the layer of air surrounding the Earth

coast: a place where the sea and land meet

horizon: a place where the land and sky appear to meet

astronaut: a person who travels in space in a spacecraft

Exercises

A. Write T for true and F for false sentences.

1. An astronaut is a person who travels around the world.
2. The Earth is a huge ball of burning gases.
3. Magellan sailed in one direction and finally, his ship reached the place from where it had started.
4. There is more land on the surface of the Earth than water.
5. The sky is a vast space in the universe.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we say that the planet Earth is unique?
2. Who was Ferdinand Magellan?
3. What is the shape of the Earth? Give two ways in which we can prove this.
4. What is the horizon?
5. Describe the sky.

HOTS: Think and Answer

What do you think would happen if the Earth was flat and not round?

Multiple choice questions

1. The land and sky appear to meet at the
a. coast b. horizon c. sea
2. All living things need this in order to live:
a. books b. toys c. air
3. A person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft is called an
a. acrobat b. actor c. astronaut
4. Magellan was a sailor from
a. France b. Portugal c. Britain
5. The Earth is shaped like a
a. ball b. plate c. burger

Enrichment Activities

- **Puzzle time:** Solve the Word Search with the help of the clues.

1. There are millions of these in the night sky
2. A vast water body
3. Where land and water meet
4. A Portuguese sailor who helped prove that the Earth is round
5. People who travel to space
6. The planet on which we live
7. Three-fourths of the Earth is covered with this
8. The layer of air that surrounds the Earth

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

- **Speak out:** The Earth is a unique planet. Do you agree? Tell your class why you think so. Speak out loudly and clearly for five to ten minutes.
- **Write right:** What would happen if the Sun stopped shining one day? Write a short paragraph describing the situation.
- **Art Work:** Draw and colour a picture of the Earth, as seen from space.
- **Project Work:** Find out from the Internet, or the library, the different ways in which people have proved that the Earth is round in shape. Prepare a report.



Hands on!

The living Earth—watch plants grow from seeds

Take soil in a pot. Wet the soil. Ask an adult to give you some coriander seeds or the seeds of any other plant. Plant the seeds carefully in the soil. Place the pot in a sunny spot. Water the soil every day.

After around a week or two, you will see baby plants growing out of the soil. Watch over the plants well. You will soon be able to use the coriander leaves for cooking. Isn't it wonderful to see new life spring from the dry brown seeds?



Life Skills and Values

Understanding that our Earth is unique

Our Earth is unique. We should learn to take care of it. We observe Earth Day on 22 April every year. A number of events take place on this day throughout the world. You can find out about it from the Internet. Ask your teacher to help you celebrate Earth Day in your class.

In what ways can you look after the Earth? Give your answer in the form of a drawing or poster.

Weblinks

www.kidsgeo.com/geography_for_kids

www.kidsites.com/sites_edu/screening/html

3

Continents and Oceans

Mind opener

Raj and his family are going to Australia for a holiday. Which of these would help Raj find the location of Australia: a dictionary, an atlas, a globe, a cookery book?

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about:

- Globes and maps
- The four main directions
- Oceans and continents

As we learnt in the earlier chapters, the Earth resembles a very huge ball. It is so huge that we can only see a very small part of it at one time. So how do we study it?

Globes and Maps

A model of the Earth, called a **globe**, shows us the whole Earth. We can rotate it to see different places. However, a globe is not big enough to show all the places in detail.

To solve this problem we have drawings of a part of the Earth, or the whole of it. Such drawings are called **maps**. A map can be big or small. We can hang a big map on a wall. We call this a **wall map**.



A globe



A wall map

A book of small maps is called an **atlas**. Maps and atlases are now also available in the digital form.



An atlas

Directions on a Map

There are four main directions. They are **north**, **south**, **east** and **west**. If you stand facing a map, the top part of the map is north, the bottom is south, to your right is east and to your left is west. You will see the direction north marked in most maps. These directions help us to locate places on a map.

Oceans and Continents

Look carefully at the world map on this page. You will find that some areas in the map are in blue while others are in brown.

Did you know?

A compass is used to find directions. Sailors use a compass to find their way while sailing. A compass looks like a watch. The needle of a compass always points to the north.



The blue areas show water bodies and the brown areas show landmasses.

A very large landmass is called a **continent**. A very large body of water is called an **ocean**.

There are seven continents in all.

They are **Asia**, **Africa**, **North America**, **South America**, **Europe**, **Australia**



A map of the world

and **Antarctica**. The smallest continent is Australia. The largest continent is Asia. Continents are further divided into smaller parts called **countries**. India is a country within Asia.

There are five oceans. They are the **Pacific Ocean**, the **Atlantic Ocean**, the **Indian Ocean**, the **Southern Ocean** and the **Arctic Ocean**. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and the Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean. Oceans are very deep. The ocean floors are not plain or flat. There are long mountain ranges and trenches on the ocean floors. A **sea** is also a large water body but is smaller than an ocean.

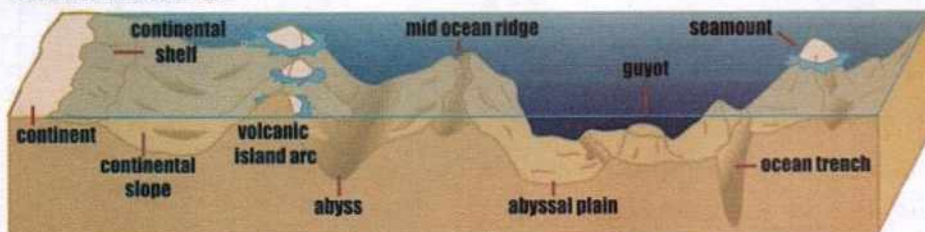


A map of Asia

Did you know?

For a long time, there were only four recognised oceans—the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian and the Arctic. Then in 2000, the International Hydrographic Organisation declared the Southern Ocean as the fifth ocean. This ocean stretches south of the continents of South America and Australia.

Features of the Ocean Floor



An ocean bed

I now know

1. A globe is a model of the Earth.
2. A map is a drawing of a part or the whole of the Earth.
3. There are four main directions—north, south, east and west.
4. A continent is a huge landmass on the Earth. There are seven continents.
5. An ocean is a very large water body. There are five oceans.

Words to remember

continent: a very large landmass on the surface of the Earth

ocean: a very large body of water

map: a drawing of the whole Earth or a part of it

globe: a model of the Earth

atlas: a book of maps

compass: an instrument used to find directions

Exercises

A. Match the columns.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Largest continent | a. model of the Earth |
| 2. Atlas | b. Pacific |
| 3. North | c. book of small maps |
| 4. Largest ocean | d. Asia |
| 5. Globe | e. top part of a map |

B. Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

Australia west map seas Indian

1. A _____ is a drawing of a part of the Earth.
2. Areas of water smaller than oceans are called _____.
3. The _____ Ocean is to the east of Africa.
4. _____ is the smallest continent.
5. North America is to the _____ of Europe.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a continent?
2. What is an ocean?
3. Why is a map more useful than a globe?
4. How do we find directions on a map?
5. Draw a compass and describe it.

Multiple choice questions

1. The smallest ocean in the world is
a. the Pacific Ocean b. the Arctic Ocean c. the Atlantic Ocean
2. A book of maps is called a/an
a. wall map b. atlas c. globe
3. The needle of a compass always points to the
a. north b. south c. east
4. Very large landmasses are called
a. continents b. seas c. countries
5. On maps water bodies are shown in
a. green b. blue c. yellow

HOTS: Think and Answer

You want to find out the shortest route from your house to the railway station. Would you use a map or a globe? Give reasons for your answer.

Enrichment Activities

- **Write right:** You have gone trekking with your friends and have lost your way. Your parent gave you a compass before you left home. You use it and manage to find your way home. Write a short story describing the adventure.
- **Speak out:** Instead of writing about the adventure, you could speak about it in class.
- **Map work:** Take an outline map of the world. Colour the seven continents in seven different colours according to the colour key given below. Colour the water bodies in blue. Label the continents and oceans.

Australia: orange, Europe: pink, Asia: yellow, Africa: brown, North America: green, Antarctica: white, South America: red

- **Project work:** Let us make a globe.

To make a globe, you need:

- A balloon, a jar of glue, blue paint, a sheet of white chart paper, paste, string, lots of strips of newspaper.
- Get a round balloon. Blow it up and tie its mouth carefully.
- Add a little water to the glue.
- Dip the strips of newspaper in the glue and stick them all over the balloon. Wait for one day.

- Paint the balloon with the blue paint. Let the paint dry and then label the oceans.
- Use the chart paper to make cutouts of the continents. Write their names with a black pen.
- Tie the string around the middle of the globe. That is the Equator.
- Apply glue on the continents and stick them in place on the globe. There, your globe is done!



Hands on!

Group work: Do a project on the continent of Asia. Include information about:

- its location
- the important countries
- the oceans surrounding it
- the important mountain ranges
- main rivers

Paste pictures and maps to make your project interesting.

Experiment: In a darkened room, shine a torch on a globe. Then rotate the globe slowly from left (west) to right (east). What do you notice? The torch light is like the light of the Sun. This activity shows you how day and night occur because of the turning of the Earth.

Life Skills and Values

Developing your sense of direction: locating places

Try to get a map of your city/ town/locality/colony and locate your place of residence on it. Now try and locate your school on the map. Which route do you take to school? Mark it on the map.

Weblinks

www.kidsgeo.com/geography_for_kids

http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/World_Continents.htm

4

Our Country India

Mind opener

India is called a 'land of diversity'.
Why do you think India is called so?
[Hint: Diversity means a lot of variety.]

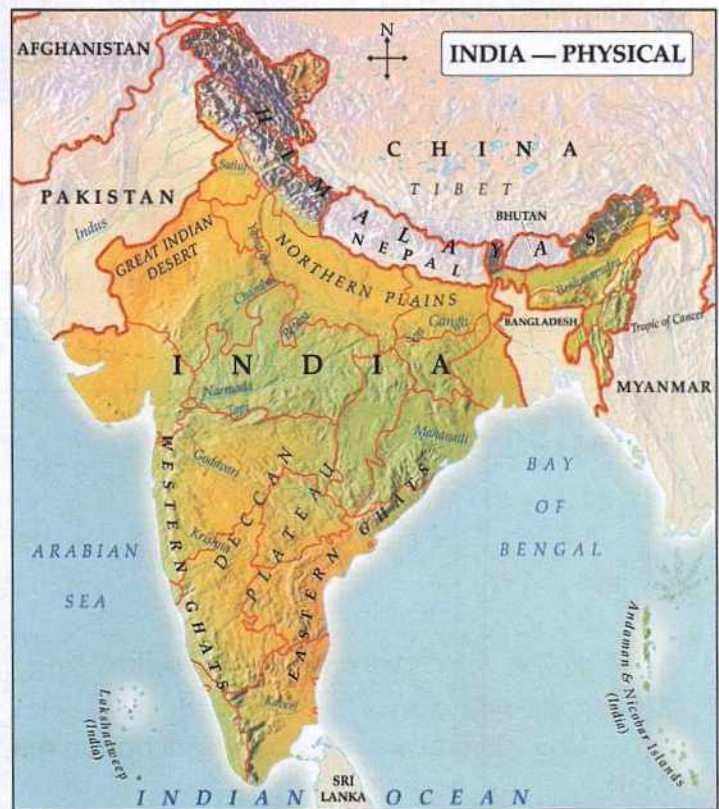
Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about the different landforms of our country:

- The Himalayan Mountains
- The Northern Plains
- The Deccan Plateau
- The Thar Desert and the Islands

India is a part of Asia. It is the seventh largest country in the world. With more than one hundred crore people living here, India is the most populated country in the world after China. It is also one of the most beautiful countries in the world.

Our country is not the same everywhere. It has many landforms. We have mountains, plains, plateaus, deserts and islands. Very few countries in the world can boast of so much variety. This is what makes India so beautiful.



The Himalayan Mountain Ranges

Mountains are portions of the Earth that rise steeply from the surrounding area. A chain of mountains form a **range**.

All along the north of our country lie the mighty Himalayan mountain ranges.

These ranges have some of the highest peaks in the world, such as **Mount Everest** (the highest peak in the world), Kanchenjunga and Nanda Devi. The high peaks are covered with snow throughout the year.

Many of our main rivers like the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Brahmaputra start from the Himalayas. As they flow down to the plains, several smaller rivers join the main rivers. The melting snow from the mountains keep these rivers fed through the hot and dry summer months. As we move down to the lower slopes we find thick forests. This is called the **terai region**.

Did you know?

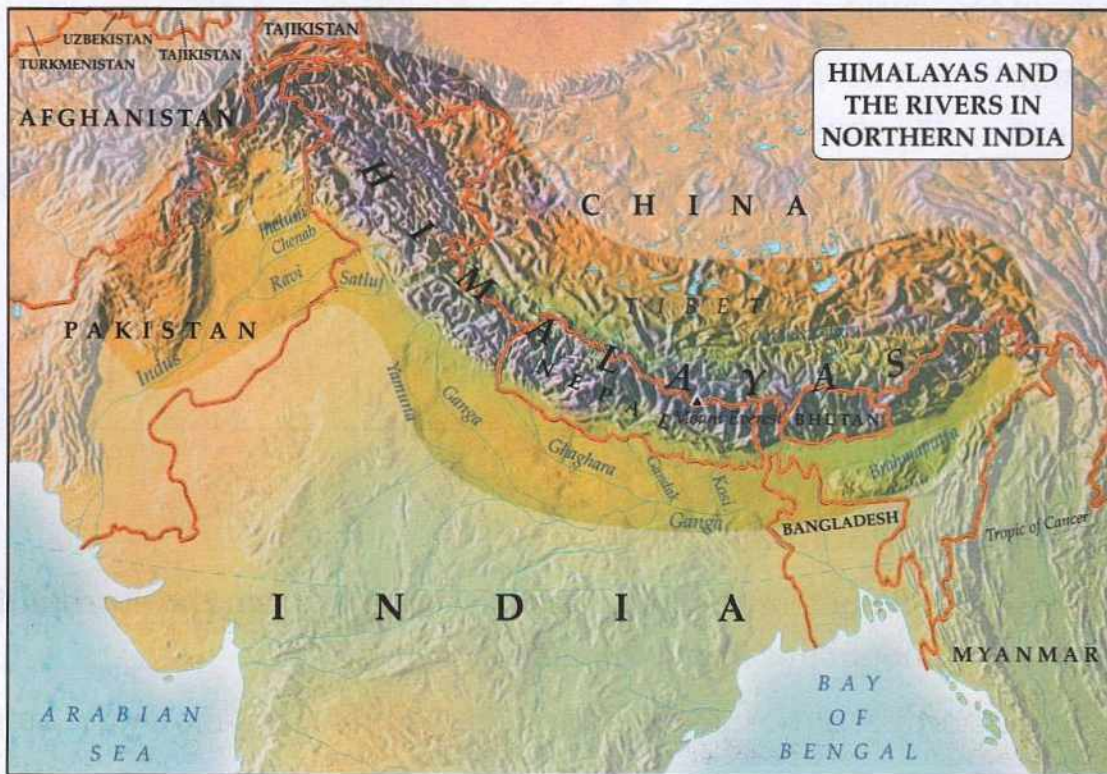
Several million years ago, the land where the Himalayas now stand was covered by a vast ocean called the Tethys Sea.

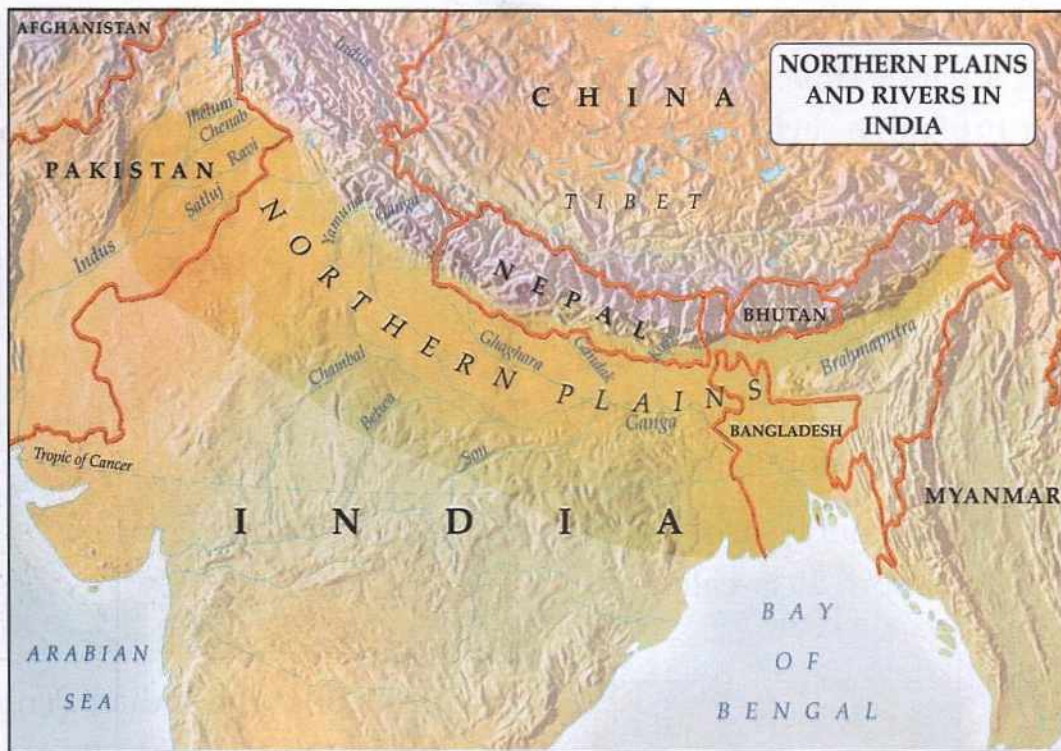


Mount Everest lies in Nepal.

The Northern Plains

Plains are vast expanses of flat or gently rolling land.





As we go down to the south of the Himalayas, we come to the **Northern Plains** of India. This is also called the **Gangetic Plain**. Many rivers, like the Ganga and Yamuna, flow through these plains. This makes the land very fertile and most suited for cultivation. The region is thickly populated. Many well-known cities and towns

are located along the banks of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna. In the plains, it is very hot in summer and cold in winter.

The Thar Desert

A large area of land covered with sand is called a **desert**. As we travel to the north-western part of our country the



Wheat is the main crop of the Northern Plains

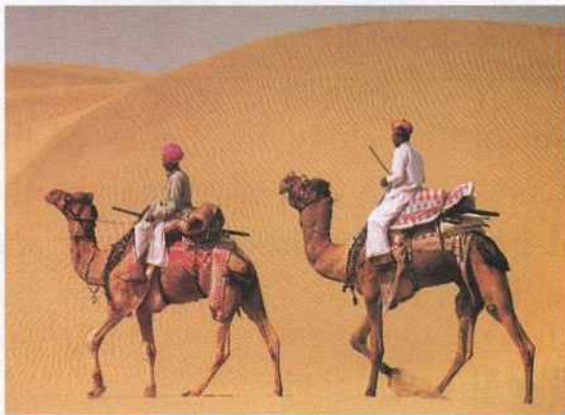


The Ganga in Varanasi

landscape changes. We can see miles and miles of sand. This area is called the **Great Indian Desert** or the **Thar Desert**.

This region gets very little rainfall. The climate here is dry and hot in summer, and cold in winter. Life in the desert is difficult. The desert region is not thickly populated.

The camel is commonly used in the desert for transport. It is called the **ship of the desert**.



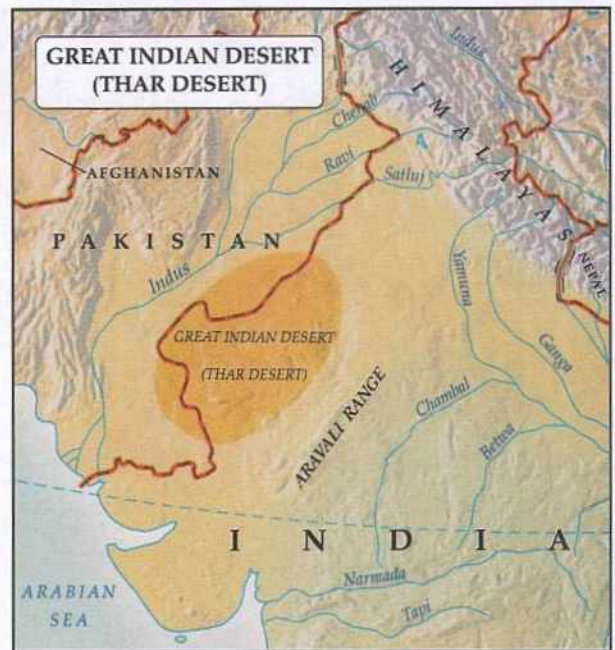
Camels in the Thar Desert, Rajasthan

Did you know?

The Indian camel has a single hump but the Bactrian camel has a double hump.

The Deccan Plateau and the Ghats

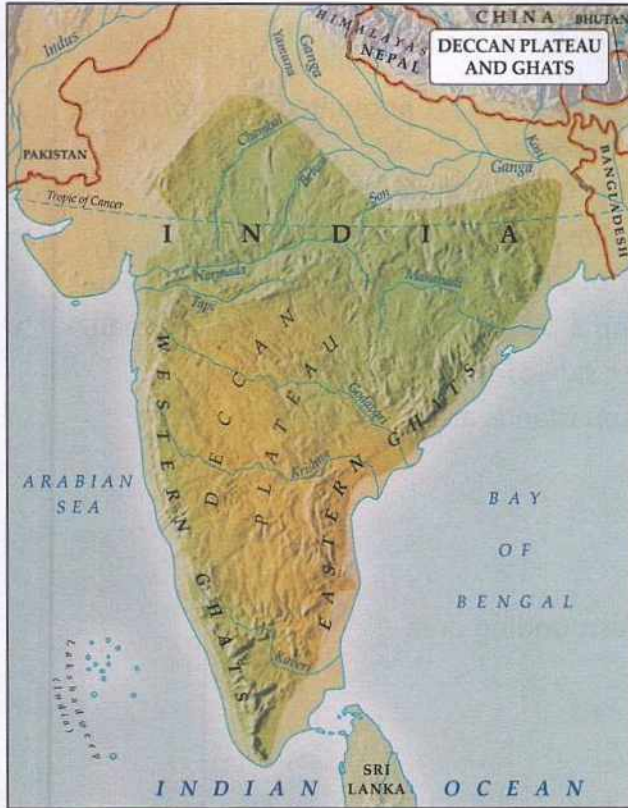
The southern part of India is a **peninsula**. A peninsula is a piece of land jutting into the sea and surrounded by large water bodies on



its three sides. The Indian Peninsula has the Bay of Bengal to its east, the Arabian Sea to its west, and the Indian Ocean to its south.

This part of India is called the **Southern Plateau**, and most of it is made up of the **Deccan Plateau**. A plateau is a flat-topped region that is raised above the surrounding land.

The Deccan Plateau region has many rivers like the Krishna, Kaveri, Godavari and Mahanadi. These rivers are rain-fed. They often become dry during the summer, unlike the snow-fed rivers of the north. This region is very rich in minerals. Some parts of the plateau are covered with thick forests. This region has a moderate climate that is neither too hot nor too cold.



The grasslands and forests that make up large parts of the Western Ghats

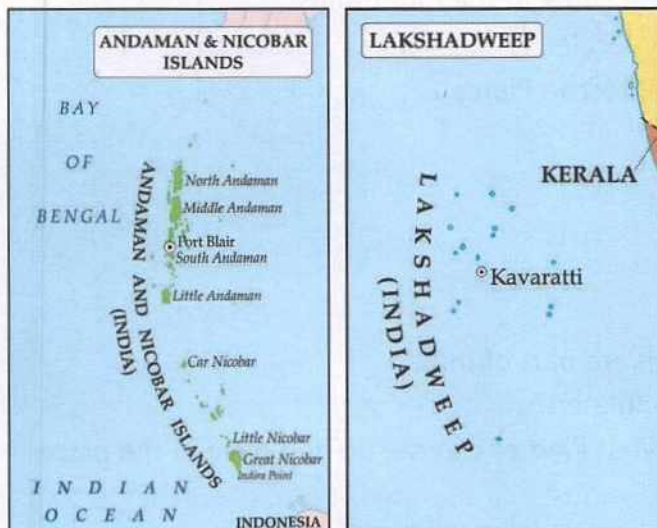
To the west of the Deccan Plateau are mountains called the **Western Ghats**. To the east of the Deccan Plateau are mountains called the **Eastern Ghats**. These mountains are not as high as those in the Himalayan Range.

There are narrow strips of plain land

along the east and west coasts of India. They are called the **Coastal Plains**.

The Islands

An island is a piece of land surrounded by water. If you look closely at the map of India, you will find several small **islands** in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. In the Bay of Bengal, there is a group of islands called the **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**. In the Arabian Sea there is another group of islands called the **Lakshadweep Islands**. These islands are part of our country.



One of the islands of Lakshadweep

I now know

1. India is the seventh largest country, and the second most populated country, of the world.
2. The Himalayan mountain ranges lie along the north of India.
3. The Northern Plains lie to the south of the Himalayas. They are very fertile.
4. The Thar Desert is in the northwestern part of India.
5. The southern part of India is a peninsula and a plateau, called the Deccan Plateau.
6. The Western and Eastern Ghats lie on either side of the Deccan Plateau.
7. The Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands are a part of India.

Words to remember

landforms: natural features of the Earth

mountain: land which rises steeply from the surrounding area

plains: flat and level land

fertile: land in which plants grow well

desert: large area of land covered with sand

plateau: a large area of fairly level land that is raised above the surrounding area

peninsula: a piece of land jutting into the sea and surrounded by water on three sides

island: a piece of land surrounded by water

Exercises

A. Write T for true and F for false sentences.

1. India is the third most populated country in the world.
2. The Himalayas is the highest mountain range in the world.
3. It is very cold at night in a desert.
4. All rivers in India get water from melting snow in the mountains.
5. The rivers make the Gangetic Plain very fertile.
6. It is neither too hot nor too cold in the Deccan Plateau.

B. Define in a sentence.

Desert, Peninsula, Island, Plateau, Plain

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Name any five rivers of India.
2. Name any two groups of islands, which are part of India.
3. Why are the Northern Plains thickly populated?
4. In which region of India do you live? What kind of climate do you have in the place that you live in ?

Multiple choice questions

1. The _____ lies to the south of India.
a. Pacific Ocean b. Indian Ocean c. Atlantic Ocean
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the _____.
a. Arabian Sea b. Bay of Bengal c. Indian Ocean
3. India is the _____ largest country in the world.
a. third b. fifth c. seventh
4. The Himalayas lie to the _____ of India.
a. north b. south c. east
5. The rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra start from the _____.
a. Western Ghats b. Bay of Bengal c. Himalayas

HOTS: Think and Answer

Why is the Himalayan region not as thickly populated as the Gangetic Plains?

Enrichment Activities

- **Speak out:** Which region of India do you think is most beautiful: the Himalayas, the Northern Plains, the Desert, the Deccan Plateau and the Ghats, the coastal areas or the Islands? Tell your classmates about it.
- **Find out:** Colonel Avtar Singh Cheema was the first Indian to climb Mount Everest. Find out and write 5 sentences about him.
- **Get creative:** Collect pictures of different landforms of India and paste these on a chart paper to make a collage on India. Give your poster a suitable title, for example, 'Incredible India'.

Hands on!

Use plasticine or clay to make a model of a desert or mountain region. Cut out pictures of animals and birds that could be found in the desert or mountains and stick them in the model.

Life Skills and Values

Developing interpersonal skills

Interview any five families in your neighbourhood. Find out as much as you can about the region they belong to. Compare and contrast with your own region. Share your findings with the class.

5

Our States

Mind opener

In which town or city do you live? In which state is it located? Which are your neighbouring states?

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about:

- *The role of government*
- *Role of the central and state governments*
- *Names of the states and union territories of India*

Just as your parents look after your needs at home, the **government** looks after the needs, welfare and safety of the people of a country. The government frames laws or rules to run the country. It is the government which decides where to build schools, roads, hospitals, parks, stadiums, stations and airports. The government also provides services like electricity, water, telephones and communications.

There are two types of governments in India. These are the **Central Government** and the **State Government**.

Central Government

The Central Government looks after the safety and welfare of the whole country. It is based in New Delhi, the capital of India.

We, the people of India, choose the members of the Central Government. The President, Prime Minister and other ministers form the Central Government. They live and work in New Delhi.



The Parliament House in New Delhi is the seat of the Central Government.

The States and Union Territories of India

India is a very big country, with a population of more than 138 crore. It is difficult for the Central Government to look after the needs of such a big population all by itself.

The country is therefore divided into smaller parts or **states**. Each state has its own government, which looks after the welfare of the people of that state. There are 28 states in our country. Every state has its own capital. In a state there is a Governor, a Chief

Minister, other ministers and senior government officers, who together run the government.

The Governor and the Chief Minister live in the state capital.

Besides the states, there are eight smaller areas directly under the



Central Government. They are known as **union territories**. Among the union territories, Ladakh is the largest, and Lakshadweep the smallest.

Delhi is a union territory with the status of the **National Capital Territory**.

Did you know?

In 1956, India had only 14 states and six union territories. The states were further divided on the basis of the language spoken, and we now have 28 states and 8 union territories.

Here is a list of all the states and union territories, along with their capitals, in alphabetical order.

States of India and their capital cities

State	Capital
1. Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3. Assam	Dispur
4. Bihar	Patna
5. Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6. Goa	Panaji
7. Gujarat	Gandhinagar
8. Haryana	Chandigarh
9. Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
10. Jharkhand	Ranchi
11. Karnataka	Bengaluru
12. Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
13. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
14. Maharashtra	Mumbai
15. Manipur	Imphal
16. Meghalaya	Shillong
17. Mizoram	Aizawl
18. Nagaland	Kohima
19. Odisha	Bhubaneswar

20. Punjab	Chandigarh
21. Rajasthan	Jaipur
22. Sikkim	Gangtok
23. Tamil Nadu	Chennai
24. Telangana	Hyderabad
25. Tripura	Agartala
26. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
27. Uttarakhand	Dehra Dun
28. West Bengal	Kolkata

Union Territories of India

Union Territory	Capital
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2. Chandigarh	Chandigarh
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Daman
4. Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
5. Puducherry	Puducherry
6. National Capital Territory (Delhi is known as the National Capital Territory)	New Delhi
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar (s)/ Jammu (w)
8. Ladakh	Leh

Though we may live in different states, there is one bond we all share— we are all **Indians**. We should be proud of our country and our state.



I now know

1. India has a population of more than 138 crore.
2. The Central Government looks after the whole country.
3. India has 28 states and 8 union territories.
4. Each state has its own government, which looks after the welfare of the people of that state.
5. Delhi is known as the National Capital Territory.



Words to remember

government: a group of people governing or administering a country or state

State Government: government elected to administer a state

Central Government: government elected to govern a whole country

welfare: well-being of a person or group

union territory: area looked after by the Central Government



Exercises

A. Match the columns.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Rajasthan | a. capital of Manipur |
| 2. Central Government offices | b. Union Territory |
| 3. It is the capital of two states | c. largest state |
| 4. Andaman and Nicobar | d. Delhi |
| 5. Imphal | e. Chandigarh |

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The _____ frames rules and laws that help run the country.
2. The Governor of a state lives in the _____ of the state.
3. _____ is the smallest union territory of India.
4. Delhi is also known as the _____.
5. The capital of Assam is _____.
6. Chennai is the capital of _____.

C. Write the names of the capitals of the following states.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Rajasthan: _____ | 2. Himachal Pradesh: _____ |
| 3. Madhya Pradesh: _____ | 4. Tripura: _____ |

5. Karnataka: _____


6. Maharashtra: _____

7. Goa: _____

8. Odisha: _____

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the role of a government? How many governments are there in India?
2. Why has India been divided into states and union territories?
3. How many states and union territories are there in India?
4. What is the function of the Central Government?
5. Where are the State Governments located?

 **Multiple choice questions**

1. Kerala is in the _____ of India.
a. north b. south c. east
2. Puducherry is a _____.
a. state b. union territory c. country
3. At present, India is divided into _____ states.
a. 25 b. 27 c. 28
4. _____ is the capital of Punjab.
a. Chandigarh b. Mohali c. Amritsar
5. Every state of India has a _____.
a. Prime Minister b. President c. Chief Minister

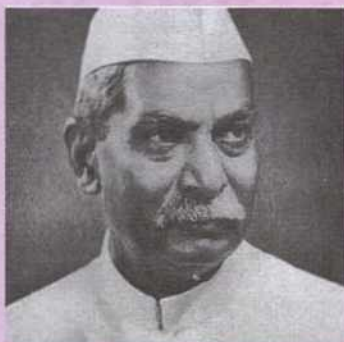
 **HOTS: Think and Answer**

Which are the states of India that have a common capital?

 **Enrichment Activities**

- **Speak out:** Tell your class something about your state. Speak out loudly and clearly so that everyone can hear you.
- **Map work:** Take a political map of India. Colour the states in different colours and label them. Also label the water bodies around our country.
- **Find out:** What are the names of the following in your state?
 - The Chief Minister • The Governor • The capital
 - Two important cities • Two important tourist destinations

- Identify the person in the picture below and write a few sentences about him.



Hint: He was the first President of India.

- **Project work:** Working in groups do a project on any state of India. You can make your project look interesting and different by making charts and cut-outs of the state using thermocol. You can also make models of the main features of the state, like the mountains, hills, rivers, forests, traditional clothes and festivals.



Hands on!

1. Do a project on your state. Write about the districts, climate, landforms, industries, festivals, dance, music and famous people and places of your state. Talk to elderly people who can tell you about the history of the state. Present your findings in class.
2. Find a large map of India and trace the outline of your state. On this map mark the capital city, the neighbouring states and the rivers. Paste the map in your scrapbook. You could make similar maps to show the districts, tourist places, physical features, etc., of the state.



Life Skills and Values

Awareness

- A. Find out from an elder the names of famous people from your state. They could be sports persons, artists, writers, doctors, freedom fighters, educationists, actors or politicians.

If you were the Chief Minister of the state how would you award them for their achievements and contribution?

- B. Suppose you are the Education Minister of your state. What are the things you will do to improve the state of education in your state?

6

The Food We Eat

Mind opener

You eat different kinds of food. Think! Which food do you eat almost every day? Is it chapattis made from wheat or is it rice; or is it something else? Discuss with your friends. Do you find any difference in the food habits of children from different regions of India?

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about:

- The food eaten by people from different regions of India
- The common spices, food grains, pulses, vegetables and fruits grown in our country
- Transportation of foodstuff

The food that people in a region eat most often is their **staple food**. India is a vast country with varied landforms and climate. The food eaten in different regions of the country depends on the climate and soil of the place. For example, rice grows best in areas where it rains a lot, like West Bengal and Assam. The people of east and south India mainly eat rice. Rice cannot be properly grown in Rajasthan where it rains very little, and the soil is sandy.

Wheat, jowar and bajra grow well in the climate and soil of Rajasthan. So the people of Rajasthan eat more of these grains rather than rice. In the coastal areas, fish is a staple, as it is available in plenty in the sea.

Let us take a look at the different kinds of food eaten in India.



Different kinds of food eaten in India

Food grains

In the northern states of India, people generally eat wheat and rice. As you go west to Rajasthan, it is a desert area where wheat, jowar, corn and bajra are



Wheat



Rice



Jowar



Corn

commonly eaten. In the southern and eastern states, rice is the staple food.

Pulses

Pulses are popular in all parts of the country. Rajma, chickpeas or kabuli channa, arhar dal and moong dal are pulses that are eaten in many parts of India, though they are called by different names.



Rajma



Chickpea or Kabuli channa



Arhar dal



Moong dal

Fruits and vegetables

Along with food grains, fruits and vegetables also form a part of the Indian meal.

Different fruits grow best in different states of our country. Kashmir is famous for its apples, cherries and strawberries. Himachal Pradesh is famous for its apples and Ladakh for apricots. Nagpur in Maharashtra is famous for its oranges. The world famous Alphonso mangoes are grown in Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, and the Dushehri mangoes come from Uttar Pradesh. The pineapples grown in Assam, Goa and Kerala are really sweet. Coconut grows in the coastal states such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu.



Fruits on display: which of them can you name?

Did you know?

Mango is called the "King of Fruits". More than a thousand varieties of mangoes are grown in India.



An apple tree laden with fruits,
Himachal Pradesh



Fresh vegetables on sale



Mangoes

But wherever you may be living in India, you can get to eat all these fruits. This is because fruits and vegetables are easily transported by boats, trucks, trains and even aeroplanes to far off areas.

Some fruits and vegetables like onions,

potatoes and bananas are available throughout the year. Carrots, peas and grapes grow in winter. Mangoes are only available in summer. Such fruits and vegetables that are available only in a particular season are called **seasonal fruits** and **vegetables**.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS AVAILABLE IN INDIA DURING SUMMER



Bottle gourd



Ladies' fingers



Mango



Litchee



Watermelon

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS AVAILABLE IN INDIA DURING WINTER



Runner beans



Cauliflower



Capsicum



Green peas

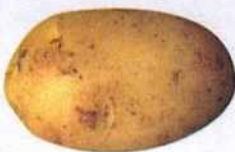


Apple



Grapes

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS AVAILABLE IN INDIA THROUGHOUT THE YEAR



Potato



Onion



Plantain



Papaya



Banana

Spices

Indian food has become popular worldwide. This is mainly because of the special spices we use in our food. Some of the common spices are chillies, cloves (laung), turmeric (haldi), pepper (kali mirch), cardamom (elaichi), coriander (dhania). The spices add flavour, colour and taste to our food.

What do you call these spices in your mother tongue?



Some common spices (from top left): bayleaves, mace (javitri), pepper, cardamom (elaichi), badi elaichi, cloves and cinnamon

Sweets

Indian sweets are famous too. Rasgullas, laddoos, barfis, gulab



Laddoo



Gulab Jamun

jamuns, mysore pak are some popular Indian sweets. You must have eaten and enjoyed sweets in weddings and festivals.

The way we cook our food

Indian food is usually cooked in ghee, mustard oil, groundnut oil, sunflower oil, coconut oil or sesame (til) oil.

Food in India is cooked in a variety of ways. It is sometimes boiled, fried, steamed, baked or roasted.

Did you know?

People who eat egg, fish or meat are called **non-vegetarians**. People who do not eat fish or meat are called **vegetarians**. People who do not eat any animal product, including milk, are called **vegans**.

Transporting food

Have you ever wondered how food reaches us? The farmers grow crops in their field or farm. The farmers then take their produce to the wholesale markets or mandi. Shopkeepers and vendors buy fruits, vegetables, pulses and grains from here. We buy food from shops and vendors in the market.

No country in the world can boast of the variety in food that India offers.

I now know

1. People mostly eat food that grows in their region.
2. Our country produces a variety of food grains, fruits, vegetables, pulses and spices.
3. Some fruits and vegetables are seasonal.
4. Food in India is cooked in a variety of ways.
5. Indian food is popular worldwide.

Words to remember

pulses: dried seeds of food plants such as beans or peas that are used as food

grain: the small hard seeds of food plants such as wheat, rice etc.

region: an area that is distinct or different from the surrounding area

produce: (as used in this chapter) things that have been produced specially by farming

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The food that people eat most in a region is called their _____ food.
2. Vegetables that grow in a particular season only are called _____ vegetables.
3. Nagpur is famous for _____.
4. A food grain that can grow well in the climate of Rajasthan is _____.
5. _____ mangoes are a speciality of Ratnagiri in Maharashtra.

B. Give three examples of the following, commonly found in India. Try to give at least one name for each case not mentioned in the chapter.

1. spices: _____
2. vegetables: _____
3. food grains: _____
4. sweets: _____
5. dishes made from rice: _____

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do people in different regions of India eat different kinds of foods?
2. Why has Indian food become popular worldwide?
3. What are the different kinds of fruits found in India?
4. Which are the different types of oils used in our cooking?
5. How does the crop grown by the farmers reach us?

Multiple choice questions

1. Fish is a staple diet of the people living in the
a. coastal areas b. desert regions c. mountains
2. Rice is a
a. vegetable b. food grain c. pulse
3. Coconuts grow best in the
a. deserts b. coastal areas c. mountains
4. Mango is a
a. summer fruit b. winter fruit c. monsoon fruit
5. Himachal Pradesh is famous for
a. coconuts b. apples c. oranges

HOTS: Think and Answer

- These days frozen non-seasonal vegetables, such as peas, are available in the market. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of freezing the vegetables?
- Delhi is thousands of kilometres away from Kerala. But coconuts grown in Kerala are available in Delhi. How is that possible?

Enrichment Activities

- **Speak out:** Speak about your favourite fruit or vegetable. Explain to your class why you like it.
- **Art work:** Draw two of your favourite fruits and vegetables in your scrapbook.
- **Group work:** Make groups of five. Each group should ask at least 30 people about their staple food and record it in a chart. You can give them a choice between rice, wheat, bajra, ragi and corn. Try to see which is the most common food grain eaten in your region. Make a chart and present it to the rest of your class.
- **Find out:** Which of these vessels and appliances are used in your kitchen for cooking? Circle them and discuss what they are used for. Ask your grandparents what kind of appliances and vessels were used to cook food when they were young.



Pressure cooker



Kadahi/wok



Frying pan



Idli cooker

- **Puzzle time:** Find in the word grid the names of ten fruits grown in India and encircle them.

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



Hands on!

1. Work in groups. Each group should choose a different state. Find out a few special dishes eaten by the people of that state. For what occasions are these dishes made? Put up your findings, along with some interesting pictures, on a chart paper. With the help of an adult, write down the recipe of one of the dishes.
2. In your scrapbook stick a variety of food grains like rice, dal, wheat, corn and bajra. Label them.



Life Skills and Values

Learning through observation; inculcating good habits

1. Visit a fruit and vegetable market with an elder. List at least five fruits and vegetables you see there and note down their prices. Visit the market again after a month. Find out the cost of the same fruits and vegetables. Is there a difference? Discuss your findings in class.
2. Do you waste food? Every time you waste food remember there are many people in this world who do not get food to eat.

7

The Clothes We Wear

Mind opener

What are your favourite clothes? Is it a pair of shorts or jeans, and T-shirt? Or is it a traditional Indian costume? Explain to your class why you like those clothes more than any other.

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about:

- *The clothes worn by people from different regions of India*
- *The different clothes worn by men and women in India*
- *The clothes worn on special occasions like festivals, weddings*

India is a land of variety. This can be seen in its landforms, climate, food, as well as in the clothes that people wear. People dress differently in different regions of India. The clothes that people wear is largely influenced by the climate of the place they live in. The clothes that people wear also changes according to the seasons.

It is cold in Kashmir and hot in Tamil Nadu throughout the year. So the clothes that people wear in Kashmir are very different from the clothes that people wear in Tamil Nadu.

Some clothes are common throughout our country. **Saris, salwar-kameez, trousers, shirts, kurtas** and **pyjamas** are clothes worn all over the country. However, some clothes are typical to a region. We can often tell which region of our country a person belongs to, by looking at the clothes she or he is wearing.



Indians wear a variety of clothes.



A man wearing dhoti and kurta



A man in Kashmir wearing a phiran



A man wearing kurta and pyjama



A boy in lungi and kurta



A man in mundu and shirt

What Our Men Wear

Men wear different clothes in different states. Shirts and trousers are the most commonly worn clothes in cities and towns all over the country. Kurtas are worn in different combinations in different parts of India. Kurtas worn with **dhotis**, **pyjamas**, **churidars** or **lungis** are popular in most of the northern and eastern states, as well as in the states of Central India.

A **lungi** is a cloth tied around the waist. Lungi-kurta or lungi with a shirt is commonly worn in the southern states. The lungi is called **mundu** in Kerala and **veshti** in Tamil Nadu.

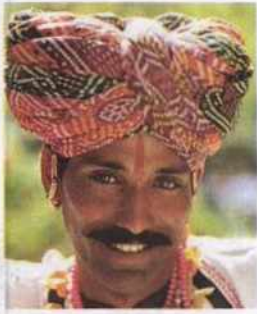
In Rajasthan, a pyjama or dhoti is worn as the lower garment and **angrakha** as upper garment. In Gujarat, men wear a short frilled white angrakha

over white pyjamas or dhoti and a jacket.

In several states, men wear turbans or caps to cover their heads. The style of tying the turban differs from state to state.



In Rajasthan men wear angrakha and dhoti.



Different style of turbans worn in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana respectively

A cap worn in Himachal Pradesh

What Our Women Wear

Women in India wear a variety of colourful clothes. Sari is the most common piece of clothing but it is worn in different ways in different

states. In fact, from the way the sari is draped or tied we can tell which state the woman belongs to. The weave and design of the cloth also varies from state to state.



Maharashtra



Bengal



Gujarat



The most common way of wearing the sari these days

Let us look at some of the traditional clothes worn in different states of India.



Women from Rajasthan in their traditional dress ghagra-kanchli and odhni



Mekhla-chadar is the traditional dress of the women of Assam



People from Nagaland in their traditional clothes



Mundu-blouse of Kerala



Ghagra-kurta of Haryana



Salwar-pheran of Kashmir



Salwar-kameez and dupatta of Punjab



Traditional dress of the women of Kutch, Gujarat (picture credit: Ilanosom)



Indians wear a variety of clothes these days



An Indian wedding with the bride and groom wearing special clothes

Salwar-kameez or churidar-kameez have become popular in many parts of the country.

The people of India like wearing their traditional clothes. Western clothes such as trousers, shirts, jeans, T-shirts, skirts and jackets have also become popular among both men and women.

Did you know?

In Nagaland, there are many tribes who can be recognised by the designs, stripes and colours of their shawls.

On weddings and other special occasions, many people wear traditional clothes and jewellery. Each state has a special wedding wear.

To the teacher: You can do this activity in class. Get a few dupattas to class. Tell the children to wear it in different ways—as a lungi, dhoti, turban, sari, etc.

I now know

1. People in different states of India wear different clothes.
2. The clothes that people wear are influenced by the climate of the place they live in and their tradition.
3. Trousers and shirts are the most common clothes worn by men living in cities.
4. Sari is the most common piece of clothing worn by Indian women.

Words to remember

lungi/dhoti/mundu: a cloth worn around the waist by men

angrakha: short jacket like shirt worn over dhoti by men of Gujarat and Rajasthan

turban: a head dress for men made by winding a length of cloth tightly around the head

ghaghra/lehenga/pavada: long skirts worn by women

kanchli/kurta/choli/kameez: blouse or shirt worn by women

salwar/pyjama/churidar: trouser-like garment worn by women and men

odhni/dupatta: cloth draped over the chest or head by women

Exercises for summative assessment

A. Circle the odd one out in each row.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. turban | dhoti | lungi | pyjama |
| 2. sari | lungi | dhoti | trousers |
| 3. salwar | angrakha | mundu | veshti |
| 4. mekhla | lehenga | ghagra | kanchli |
| 5. pyjama | kameez | churidar | trousers |

B. Match the columns.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. Salwar-phiran | a. Haryana |
| 2. Ghagra-kurta | b. Kerala |
| 3. Mundu-blouse | c. Assam |
| 4. Mekhla-chadar | d. Kashmir |

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do people in different parts of our country wear different types of clothes?
2. Which is the most common piece of clothing for women in India?
3. What is the traditional dress worn by the men of Rajasthan and Gujarat?
4. In what ways do the saris worn by women in different states of India differ?
5. What are the clothes commonly worn by men and women in cities these days?

Multiple choice questions

1. The clothes that people wear is influenced by the _____ of the place.
a. climate b. food c. wind
2. Men's _____ in Tamil Nadu is called veshti.
a. lungi b. pyjama c. churidar
3. The _____ is the most common piece of clothing for women in India.
a. ghagra b. churidar c. sari
4. In several states of India, men cover their heads with a _____.
a. hat b. hanky c. turban
5. A phiran is a long _____.
a. kurta b. blouse c. skirt

HOTS: Think and Answer

Why do you think Western dresses are becoming popular in our country?

Enrichment Activities

- **Speak out:** What do you enjoy wearing more— Indian or Western clothes? Speak for a minute or two, telling your class about which kind of clothes you prefer to wear and why.
- **Art work:** Draw this kurta in your scrapbook. Colour it or make designs on it to make it look nice. You could also create designs by sticking pieces of cloth and sequins on it.
- **Find out:**
 - The names of five types of saris from five different states
 - The clothes commonly worn in the state you belong to
 - The names of countries where people wear clothes similar to ours
- **Project work:** Prepare a poster or collage on the topic 'clothes of India'. You could use actual pieces of cloth to make the poster/collage come alive.





Hands on!

1. **Do your own vegetable printing.**
 - a. Cut a ladies' finger, or any other vegetable.
 - b. Take the colours you will need on a plate. Dip the cut vegetable in a colour.
 - c. Now take a blank sheet of paper and print a border along its edges.
2. **Learning to do 'Tie-and-Dye'.**
 - a. Take a square cloth of white cotton.
 - b. Take a string and rub it well with a wax candle. Tie the string firmly in five places of the cloth.
 - c. Take some dye in a vessel. Place the cloth in the dye and leave it for 15 minutes.
 - d. Use a pair of tongs to take the cloth out of the dye and rinse it in cold water.
 - e. Leave the cloth to dry.
 - f. Open the strings.
 - g. Iron the cloth out to smoothen it.
 - h. Your cloth printed in the 'tie-and-dye' design is ready!



Life Skills and Values

Learning through observation

Observe carefully how silk and woollen clothes are stored at home. Share the information with your classmates. What do you think will happen to silk and woollen clothes if we do not store them properly?

Help your parents the next time you find them storing away their woollen or silk clothing.

8

Our Festivals

Mind opener

Do you like celebrating festivals? Which is your favourite festival? How do you celebrate it? Do all your classmates celebrate this festival or do they celebrate different festivals?

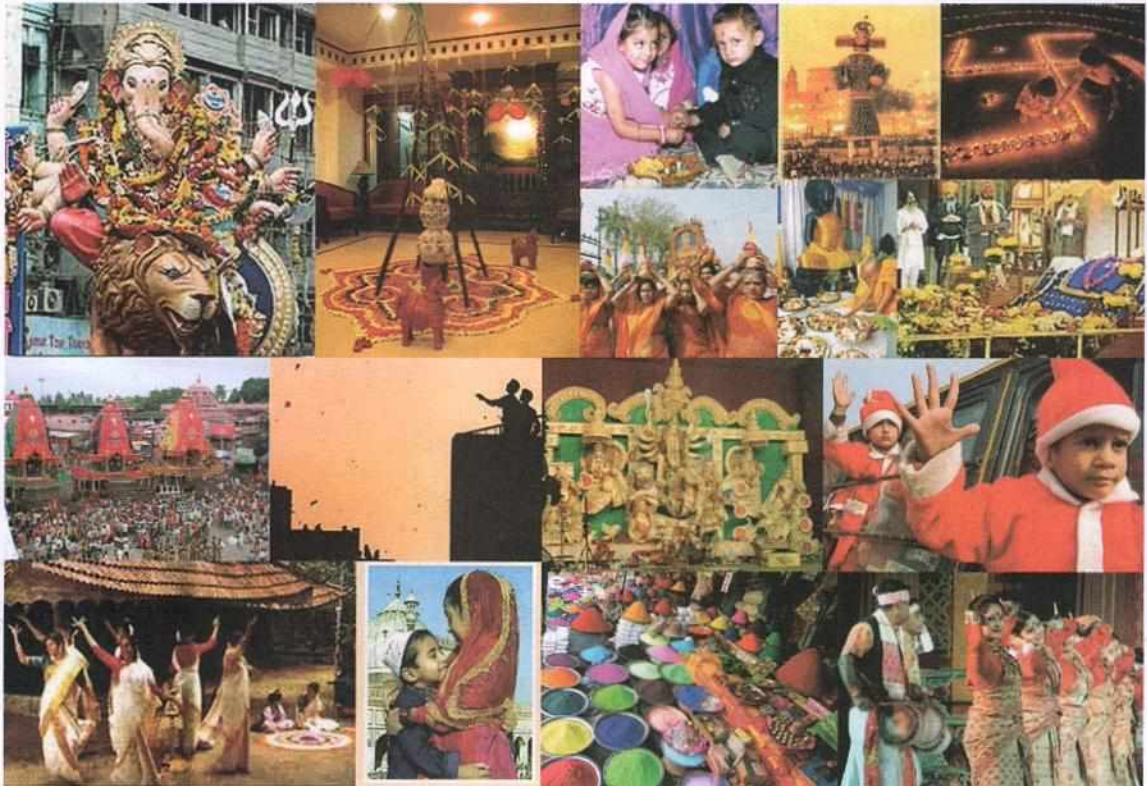
Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about:

- The different kinds of festivals celebrated in India
- National festivals
- Religious festivals
- Harvest festivals
- The birthdays of great people

A **festival** is a time for fun, joy and celebration. India is a land of festivals. Not a single month goes by without a festival. Some festivals are common to the whole country while others are celebrated only in some states.

Festivals are mainly of three kinds. These are **national days**, **religious** festivals and **harvest** festivals.



National Days

National days are celebrated throughout the country, as these days are important to all Indians. The three national days we celebrate are **Independence Day**, **Republic Day** and **Gandhi Jayanti**.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

On **15 August**, we celebrate our Independence Day. It was on this day, in the year 1947, that India won its independence from British rule. Every year a function is held at the Red Fort in New Delhi. The Prime Minister hoists the National Flag and gives a speech. On this day, we remember the freedom fighters who gave their lives for the freedom of our country.

REPUBLIC DAY

On **26 January**, we celebrate our

Republic Day. A grand parade is held at Rajpath in New Delhi. The armed forces, police, folk dancers and school children are some of those who take part in it. Children who win awards for bravery are part of the parade. Tableaux from different states make the parade lively. Parades take place in state capitals too.

GANDHI JAYANTI

Who hasn't heard of **Bapu**? That is how we lovingly call **Mahatma Gandhi**. He led the Indians in their fight for freedom from the British. So we also call him the 'Father of the Nation'.

Mahatma Gandhi was born on **2 October**. We celebrate this day as Gandhi Jayanti. A function is held at his **samadhi** at Raj Ghat in New Delhi. The President, Prime Minister and others offer prayers at the samadhi.



Independence Day celebrations at Red Fort, New Delhi



Republic Day celebrations on Rajpath in New Delhi



Gandhiji's Samadhi at Raj Ghat, New Delhi

Prayer meetings are held all over the country. On this day, we pledge to follow Gandhiji's teachings of non-violence and truth.

Religious Festivals

Religious festivals are celebrated throughout the country. People belonging to different religions have their own special festivals.

DIWALI

Diwali is called the 'festival of lights'. On this day people decorate their houses with diyas, lights and candles.



Lighting diyas on Diwali



Children celebrating Holi



Celebrating Dussehra by burning effigies of Ravana and his brothers

Some people burst firecrackers. Floor patterns called **rangoli** are made. Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, is worshipped.

People wear new clothes and eat special food and sweets. They visit friends and relatives to greet them and give gifts. Diwali signals the onset of winter in North India.

HOLI

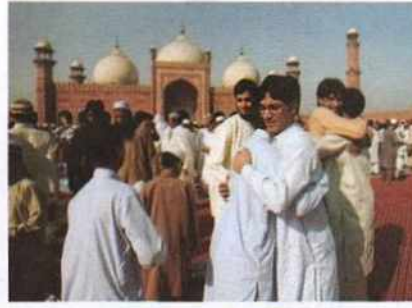
Holi is called the 'festival of colours'. It is celebrated mainly in North India. People throw coloured powder called **gulal** on each other. Holi signals the end of winter and is the time when the wheat crop is ready for harvesting.

DUSSEHRA

Dussehra celebrates the victory of good over evil. It is believed that on this day the god Rama killed Ravana, the ten-headed demon king. Ramlila, a dance-drama depicting the story of Rama's life is staged. In



Reading the Guru Granth Sahib on Gurburb



Eid-ul-Fitr



Children dressed up as Santa Claus celebrating Christmas

West Bengal and some other states, Dussehra is celebrated as **Durga Puja**.

GURPURB

Gurburb means the festival of the guru. Huge processions are taken out in towns and cities. The Sikhs go to gurudwaras to offer prayers. Langars are held, where free meals are given to all. The holy book of the Sikhs called **Guru Granth Sahib** is read on this day. There is a big celebration in the **Golden Temple** at Amritsar.

EID-UL-FITR

Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated to mark the end of a month long period of fasting called **Ramzan**. Prayers or **namaz** is offered at mosques. People wear new clothes. They embrace and wish each other 'Eid Mubarak'. A special sweet dish called '**sewain**' is prepared.

Money and clothes are donated to the poor.

CHRISTMAS

Christmas is celebrated on **25 December** every year as the birthday of Jesus Christ. At midnight, on Christmas, special prayers take place in churches. Christmas trees are decorated and plum cakes are specially baked. Children love to receive gifts from **Santa Claus**.

NAVROZ

Navroz celebrates the Parsi New Year. It is celebrated on **March 21**, marking the end of winter and the beginning of spring.



Navroz

Harvest Festivals

Harvest is the time when crops are ready for cutting and gathering. Farmers are happy that they have got the fruits of their hard work. It is a time for celebration. Harvest festivals are celebrated in all the states. Everyone participates in them.

BIHU

Bihu is the harvest festival of Assam. Bihu is celebrated thrice a year. Buffalo fights, big bonfires, singing, dancing and feasting are part of the festival. Young girls wearing traditional Assamese clothes are seen performing special Bihu songs and dances.



Bihu



Celebrating Pongal
(picture credit: Nirupama Sridhar)



Onam Sadya

PONGAL

Pongal is the harvest festival of Tamil Nadu. It is celebrated for four days. 'Pongal', is prepared by cooking rice in milk and jaggery. People draw **kolams** to decorate their houses. Cattle are washed, painted, decorated with garlands, fed and worshipped. In Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka, the festival is called **Sankranti**.

ONAM

Onam is the harvest festival of Kerala. It is called the 'festival of flowers'. People wear new clothes and eat a special meal, which is served on banana leaves. This is called '**onam sadya**'. **Boat races** are held at a

Did you know?

The Vallamkali (boat race) competition is held each year on Onam.



number of places in Kerala. This is one of the main attractions of Onam.

BAISAKHI

Baisakhi is the harvest festival of North India. It is celebrated with great enthusiasm in Punjab. The men perform the **bhangra** to the beat of the **dhols** while the women do the **gidda**.



Bhangra

On many of these festivals, huge fairs are held. Shops, stalls, rides, puppet shows and circuses form part of these fairs.

Birthdays

Birthdays of great people are also celebrated as festivals.

The birthday of Gautama Buddha is celebrated as **Buddha Purnima**.

We celebrate the birthday of **Mahavira** as **Mahavir Jayanti**.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's birthday on **14 November** is celebrated as **Children's Day**.

The birthday of **Dr S Radhakrishnan**, on **5 September**, is celebrated as **Teachers' Day**. Dr Radhakrishnan, the second President of India, was a highly respected and much loved teacher.

Though we may belong to different religions and celebrate different festivals, we share a common bond. We are all Indians. We must respect each other's religion. We must take part in each other's festivities and celebrations.



Buddha



People celebrating Mahavir Jayanti



Children celebrating Children's Day



Dr S Radhakrishnan

I now know

1. There are three kinds of celebrations and festivals in India—national days, religious festivals and harvest festivals.
2. The national days are Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti.
3. Some religious festivals are Diwali, Holi, Dussehra, Eid, Gurburb, Christmas and Navroz.
4. Some harvest festivals are Bihu, Pongal, Onam and Baisakhi.
5. We celebrate the birthdays of some great people too.

Words to remember

festival: a day or period of religious or other celebration

independence: being free; not being controlled by other people

samadhi: a monument to the memory of a dead person, erected over their ashes

diya: a small oil lamp

langar: common kitchen in a gurudwara where food is served to all the visitors for free

kolam: a traditional decorative pattern made on the floor using rice powder

Exercises

A. With whose birthday do you associate the following?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Christmas | 4. Mahavir Jayanti |
| 2. Children's Day | 5. Gandhi Jayanti |
| 3. Buddha Purnima | 6. Teachers' Day |

B. On which date do we celebrate the following?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Independence Day | 4. Children's Day |
| 2. Republic Day | 5. Navroz |
| 3. Teachers' Day | 6. Christmas |

C. Write T for true and F for false sentences.

1. Navroz is celebrated by the Parsi community.
2. Bihu is the harvest festival of Assam.
3. We got our independence from the British rule in 1957.
4. In Andhra Pradesh the harvest festival is called Pongal.
5. The Golden Temple is at Ambala.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we call India 'a land of festivals'?
2. Why do we celebrate Independence Day?
3. How do we celebrate Republic Day?
4. What were the teachings of Gandhiji?
5. Name the main festivals of your state.

Multiple choice questions

- _____ is prepared on Eid-ul-Fitr.
a. Srikhand b. Kheer c. Sewain
- _____ is called the festival of colours.
a. Holi b. Diwali c. Bihu
- Mahatma Gandhi is called the _____ of the nation.
a. son b. father c. brother
- During _____ people draw kolams to decorate their houses.
a. Pongal b. Holi c. Bihu
- Teachers' Day is celebrated on the birthday of _____.
a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Jawaharlal Nehru c. Dr Radhakrishnan

HOTS: Think and Answer

These days many children do not burst crackers or fireworks on Diwali and other festivals. Why do you think this is so? (Hint: dirties the air, too much noise, child-labour used in its manufacture.)

Enrichment Activities

- Speak out:** Tell your class about your favourite festival. What do you like about it? Speak out clearly so that everyone in your class can hear and understand you.
- Art Work:** Make greeting cards for each festival.
- Write Right:** Write ten sentences about the festival you like the most.
- Find out:** Which are the festivals celebrated in your region during the year?

Hands on!

Make a 'festival calendar' for your class. Collect pictures of the festivals celebrated in each of the 12 months in a year. Take an unused desk calendar. On one part of the page, write the name of the month and draw up a calendar of the month. On the other half of the page, stick pictures of the festivals that fall in that month.

Life Skills and Values

Learning to care, helping others

Festivals are a time for celebrations. We wear new clothes, eat tasty things, and burst crackers. But there are many people who may not be able to afford such celebrations. Visit an orphanage in your city on any festival. Celebrate the festival with the children there.

9

Our Occupations

Mind opener

Do your parents go out to work? Where do they work? What work do they do? Why do you think it is necessary for them to work?

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about:

- The meaning of occupation
- Some of the main occupations of the people of our country, namely, farming, rearing animals, mining, industry and services

We have learnt in the earlier lessons that we all need food to eat, clothes to wear and a shelter to live in. We can get all these things only if we have the **money** to buy them. To earn money we have to do some **work**.

Your parents work to earn money. Any work that helps a person earn a livelihood is called an **occupation**. People follow different occupations according to their needs, interests and ability. People work as teachers, scientists, doctors, engineers, nurses, carpenters, barbers, tailors, farmers, labourers, miners and soldiers. People work out of different places, like offices, homes, hospitals, clinics, schools, farms, factories, and so on.

Let us read about some of the main occupations of the people of our country.



Farming

Farming or **agriculture** is the main occupation of the people in villages. Indian farmers grow crops, which include food grains, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, jute, cotton, spices, tea, fruits and vegetables.

The climate, the type of soil and the amount of water available determine the crops that can grow best in a region.

The crops grown also depend on the season. A farmer may grow wheat in winter and rice in summer on the same farm.

Rearing Animals

Different animals are reared for different purposes. **Cattle farming** consists of rearing cattle like cows, buffaloes and bullocks.

We get milk from cows, buffaloes and goats. **Dairy farming** or rearing animals for milk is an important occupation because milk and milk products are consumed in great quantity in our country. We also get meat from goats. Bullocks are used to plough fields and draw carts.

Poultry farming involves rearing hens, ducks and geese for their meat and eggs.



A farmer checking his crop



Dairy farming



Poultry farming
(Picture credit: Mahesh Kumar)

In the coastal areas, **fishing** is an important occupation. Fish is a staple food of many people. We also get oil and other products from fish. Fishes are sometimes also reared in big tanks. This is known as **fish farming**.

Working in Forests

Large parts of our country are covered with thick **forests**. Many people work in these forests. Some cut wood, which is used to make furniture, packing boxes, matchboxes, matchsticks, paper and cardboard. Wood is used to build homes. It is also used as a fuel. Trees are also cut down to make paper.

Mining

Mining involves digging out minerals such as iron, coal, manganese and petroleum from the Earth's surface. In some states of India that are rich in minerals, mining is an important occupation. Some of these minerals

Did you know?

The states of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are rich in mineral deposits.



A factory where cotton is being made into yarn



Women working in a coal mine

are processed to get **metals**. Metals are used to make utensils, pipes, machines, railway engines, automobiles and many other items. **Petroleum** gives us petrol, diesel, plastics and medicines. Petrol and diesel are used to run cars and buses.

Making Goods in Factories

Farmers grow cotton in their farms. This cotton has to be converted into clothes for us to wear. This is done in factories. Similarly, oilseeds, sugarcane, jute, tea leaves or coffee beans grown by farmers are taken to factories and processed to get useful goods such as sugar, rope, tea and coffee powder.

Materials like metals and plastics are made into useful goods such as utensils, buckets, toys, machines or bodies of cars, buses and aeroplanes in factories.

Selling Goods and Services

Once these goods are made, they have to reach us. A number of people work as shopkeepers or traders, to sell the goods to us.

Goods have to be transported from one place to another. People working in the transport services help to do this.

Besides goods, we also need certain services. Postal, telecommunications,



Fish being taken to the market for sale



A neighbourhood shop selling goods



A postal worker collecting letters from a letter box

medical, travel and entertainment are some of them. A number of people work to provide us with these services.

You have seen how people do different kinds of work to earn a livelihood. All these people are important to us as they provide us with the goods and services we need.

I now know

1. Work done by people to earn a livelihood is called occupation.
2. Farming and rearing animals are the main occupations of people living in villages.
3. Fishing is the main occupation of people living in the coastal areas.
4. Mining is an important occupation of people living in states that are rich in minerals.
5. A number of people work in factories to make the goods we use. Other people work to make these goods available to us.
6. Many people work to provide useful services to us.

Words to remember

occupation: any work which helps us to earn a livelihood or money to satisfy our basic needs

livelihood: means of satisfying the basic needs of life like water, food, shelter, clothing and medicines

poultry: animals like hens, ducks and geese kept on farms for their eggs and meat

cattle: animals like cows and buffaloes kept on farms for their milk or meat

mining: digging up of minerals from inside the Earth

factory: a building where goods are made

forest: a large area of land thickly covered with trees

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Metals are used to make _____.
2. Besides eating fish, we also get _____ from fish.
3. People working in _____ take out minerals from the earth.
4. The occupation of dairy farming provides us with _____.

B. Pair these.

Main occupation	Dependent occupation
Dairy farming	selling eggs
Mining	making sugar
Poultry farming	making matchboxes
Crop farming	making milk products
Wood cutting	making cars

C. Give one word for:

1. Work done to earn a livelihood
2. Digging out minerals from the Earth
3. Animals like hens kept on farms for their eggs
4. A building where goods are made
5. A large area of land thickly covered with trees

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do people need to have an occupation?
2. What is dairy farming?
3. Name four ways in which wood is used.
4. Why do so many occupations depend on mining?
5. In what way do people working in transport services help us?
6. Why should we not waste paper?

 **Multiple choice questions**

1. Poultry farming deals with the rearing of
a. hens b. crops c. cows
2. Mining is the main occupation in states which are rich in
a. forests b. minerals c. wildlife
3. Shopkeepers help us by
a. making the goods we use b. buying things from us c. selling goods to us
4. In the coastal areas the main occupation is
a. fishing b. farming c. rearing animals
5. Trees are cut down for
a. petrol b. plastics c. paper

 **HOTS: Think and Answer**

- What qualities do you think people in the following occupations would need?
a. a pilot b. a farmer c. a fisherman
d. a soldier e. an engineer f. a librarian
- Reshma wants to be a nurse when she grows up. What qualities must she have in her to be a good nurse? Think and discuss.



Enrichment Activities

- **Speak out:** Talk to a local shopkeeper, tailor, plumber or carpenter. Ask about their work timings, the tools they use, the skills they need to have. Note down what they say. Speak in class about what you learnt.
- **Art work:** Collect pictures of people in different occupations. Stick them on a chart paper to make a collage.
- **Write right:** What would you like to be when you grow up? Write a paragraph about it giving reasons for your particular choice.
- **Find out:** Find out from ten of your friends the occupations of their parents. Find out the occupation of your parents. Also find out in what way their occupation helps other people.
- **Group project:** Choose one of the following: a bank, a post office, a cloth shop, or a doctor. Talk to the people there and find out about their work. Prepare a short report.



Life Skills and Values

Lending a helping hand

Many things your parents do, like buying vegetables, cooking and cleaning, are hard work. They are also boring at times. But they just have to be done, however hard or boring they might be. Do these little things to help them.

- Accompany your parents when they go to the market. Help them carry the packets or basket.
- Help your parents by keeping your room neat and tidy. Make your bed each morning, put your toys away after playing, keep your study table neat, and keep your clothes neatly in the cupboard.
- Clean your bicycle, or help your parents clean their car or scooter.
- Lay the table for dinner. After dinner, help clear the table.

10

Means of Transport

Mind opener

How do you go to school every day? If you have to go to another city to meet your cousin, how will you go? If you have to go to another country to meet your friend, how will you travel?

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about the different means of transport

- Land transport
- Air transport
- Water transport
- The use of animals for transport

We need to travel from one place to another all the time. We can walk to places which are very close. But to go to places far, we have to use a bicycle, rickshaw, scooter, car, bus, train, ship or aeroplane. These are all different **means of transport**.

Means of transport can carry both people and goods from one place to another. The kind of transport we choose will depend on the distance to be travelled, the money we can spend and the time available.



Did you know?

The first motor car was built by Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot in 1769. It had three wheels and went only 6 km in an hour.



Land Transport

Some means of transport move only on land. Trains, buses, cars, tractors, trucks, scooters, tongas, bicycles, bullock- and camel-carts, are all means of **land transport**. Land transport is the most common means of transporting people and goods from one place to another.



The Vande Bharat Express

Did you know?

- India has one of the largest railway networks in the world.
- The Vande Bharat Express and the Gatimaan Express are two of the fastest trains in India. Find out the speed at which they travel. Which is the fastest train in the world?



A bus



A tonga, or a horse-drawn cart



A family on a scooter



A train



An autorickshaw



School children on bicycles

Question

- Have you ever been in a traffic jam? How do you think we can put an end to traffic jams on our roads? Think and answer.

Air Transport

Some means of transport move only in the air. Aeroplanes and helicopters are means of **air transport**. Aeroplanes take off from airports. Air travel is expensive but very fast. Our country



A helicopter

has a large network of airways. Most big cities have airports.



An aeroplane

Water Transport

Some means of transport move only on water. Ships, boats and steamers are examples of **water transport**. Water travel is slow as compared to land and air travel. But it is also the cheapest mode of transport. Ships are used to transport huge quantities of goods to other countries.



Boat



Steamer



Ship

Did you know?

The catamaran is a boat made of two logs tied together. The Parava people, a fishing community from Tamil Nadu, are credited with its invention.

Fishermen in a catamaran



Animals used for transport

For thousands of years, humans have used animals as a means of transport. In hilly areas, ponies and mules are used to carry goods and people. In deserts, camels are used to carry people and pull carts. Elephants

are used to move logs and people in thick forests.

In our villages, bullock carts, bicycles, and tractors are some of the common



Bullock cart transporting sugarcane



Camel cart

means of transport. However, in our towns and cities one can see tongas, bicycles, buses, cars, rickshaws, scooters and trucks.

Faster means of transport have brought us closer to our near and dear ones.

I now know

1. Means of transport are used to carry people and goods from one place to another.
2. Trains, buses, trucks, cars, scooters and bullock carts are means of land transport.
3. Aeroplanes and helicopters are means of air transport.
4. Ships, boats and steamers are means of water transport.
5. In India, we have a large network of roadways, railways and airways.
6. Animals are used as means of transport in hills, deserts and forests.

Exercises

A. Arrange from the slowest to the fastest.

tractor aeroplane bullock cart train scooter rickshaw

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Camels are used as means of transport mainly in _____.
2. Aeroplanes take off from _____.
3. India has one of the largest _____ networks in the world.
4. _____ is the fastest means of transport.

C. Circle the odd one out in each row.

1. cycle scooter motorcycle car
2. boat train ship steamer
3. train truck bus van
4. rocket aeroplane tractor helicopter
5. rickshaw bullock cart camel cart tonga

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you understand by the term 'means of transport'?
2. How do we choose a means of transport when we want to travel?
3. Water transport is slow. Then why do people use it?
4. Name five means of land transport.
5. What are the common means of transport in our villages?

Multiple choice questions

- The most common means of transporting people and goods from one place to another is
a. water transport b. air transport c. land transport
- If you had to move huge amounts of grain to another country, you would use a
a. car b. ship c. helicopter
- To move logs in thick forests, we use
a. elephants b. camels c. bullock carts
- Aeroplanes land and take-off from
a. airways b. airlines c. airports

HOTS: Think and Answer

- Your grandmother is seriously ill. Your parents want to reach her as soon as possible. What means of transport would they use? Explain.
- Animals used for riding, carrying goods or pulling vehicles are called 'beasts of burden'. Why do you think they are called so? How should animals which are used as means of transport, be treated?

Enrichment Activities

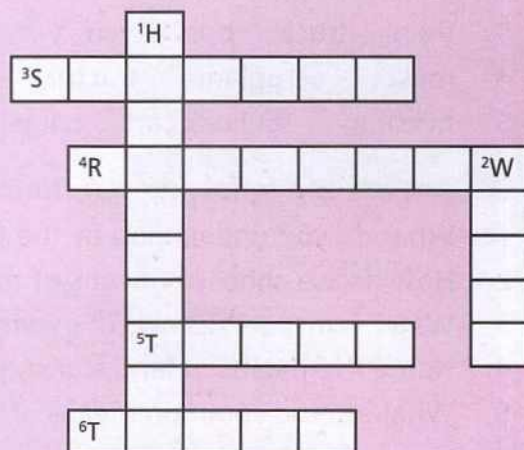
- Speak out:** 'Means of transport are both a blessing and a curse.' Have a debate on this topic in class.
- Art work:** Draw and colour any five means of transport you see around you.
- Puzzle time:** Complete the puzzle using the given clues.

Down

- An aircraft with rotating blades on top
- A ship is a means of _____ transport

Across

- A boat which runs on steam
- A cycle with three wheels used to carry people
- A horse-drawn carriage
- A land transport that moves on rails



- **Write right:** Visit the nearest railway station, bus stand or airport in your town/city and write five sentences about it. Or, write a paragraph describing a train, ship or aeroplane journey you have made recently.
- **Project work:** Find out from your classmates how they travel to school. Make a chart to show which means of transport is most commonly used by your classmates.

Hands on!

Make a model of any means of transport. You could use materials like cardboard boxes, Thermocole, Play Dough, waste materials or clay. Paint the model to make it look colourful.



Life Skills and Values

Being aware

Study the train ticket given below. Try and find out the following information from the ticket:

- the date of travel
- the time and place of departure and arrival
- the cost of the ticket
- the name and number of the train
- the number of passengers travelling by that ticket
- the age of the passenger/ passengers
- the seat and coach number allotted to the passenger/ passengers

पं. सं. अर्थ. नं.	गाडी नं.	दिनांक	किलो	वय	वय	वय	30329443
PER NO.	TRAIN NO.	DATE	KM	ADULT	CHILD		
243-7095958	1078	04-03-2007	195	1	0		/30029443
JOURNEY CUM RESERVATION TICKET				RS-NLS			
अगरा नयी दिल्ली				अगरा खवनी			
3A NEW DELHI				AGRA CANTT			
कोच	सीट/बर्थ	सिंग	वय	वय	वय	वय	वय
COACH	SEAT/BIRTH	SEX	AGE	AGE	AGE	AGE	AGE
AS2	25 LB		M	24			
Rs. THREE ZERO SIX ONLY				306			
JHELUM EXPRESS BOARDING NEW DELHI				04-03-2007 SCHEDULED DEP 10:40			
930 02-05-2007 17142 178 5 VIA TKD							

Paste a used bus, train or plane ticket in your scrapbook. Collect all possible information from it and note it down below the ticket.

11

Means of Communication

Mind opener

How will you send the following messages?

- A message to your classmate, who was absent today, telling him that there is a test tomorrow.
- A long and detailed message to your friend describing your summer vacation.
- Will you use the same or different methods? Why?

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about:

- The meaning of communication
- The different means of communication

We all keep in touch with our friends and relatives by meeting them as often as possible. But it is not always possible to visit them. So, how do we stay in touch with our loved ones? We can write letters, make phone calls, or send e-mails.

Sending and receiving information or messages is called **communication**. Long ago, trained pigeons carried messages from one place to another. People went on foot or on animals to deliver messages. But these means were slow and not so reliable. Today, we have several faster and more reliable means of communication.



Speaking on the mobile

Postal System

Till recently, a letter used to be one of the cheapest and most popular means of communication.

Letters can be sent by writing messages on an inland letter, a postcard, or even on a sheet of paper and putting it in a stamped envelope. We can buy stamps, inland letters, postcards and stamped envelopes from the post

Did you know?

The postal system in India was started by the British in the year 1766. The first post office was established in Kolkata in 1774. Today the Indian postal system is the largest in the world.



A postman clearing the letter box



A postman delivering letters



A man posting a letter



Inside a modern post office, Delhi

office. We post our letter in a letter box in our town or city. These letters are then carried by road, rail, air or water transport to different cities and countries. For the letter to reach safely, we must write the complete address along with the PIN code.

Urgent letters or parcels can be sent to any city of our country through **Speed Post** or by **courier**. The items reach the person within a day or two.

Did you know?

The invention of the telegraph in the year 1837 enabled messages to be sent instantly over great distances. These messages were called telegrams. Telegrams were usually used to send urgent messages. With the invention of the telephone, the importance of the telegraph reduced. In India, the last telegram was sent in July 2013.

Telephone

One of the fastest means of communication is the **telephone**. On the telephone, we can easily talk to

Did you know?

PIN stands for Postal Index Number. An address has a six-digit PIN code. Post offices in India are numbered to make distribution of mail easier and faster.



a person in our own city, in another city or even in another country. Written messages can be sent instantly through a **fax machine**—a machine attached to a telephone.

Mobile or **cellular phones** are wireless. Hence, they can be carried along wherever we go. We can also send instant messages or **SMS** (Short Message Service) through our mobile phones.



A fax machine



A man using a mobile-phone

Mass Communication

Companies often need to advertise their products to a large number of people at the same time. Similarly, news about what is happening around the world has to reach a large number of people at the same time. For this purpose, newspapers, magazines, radio and television are used. These are called **means of mass communication** or **mass media** as they help to communicate with a large number of people at the same time.

A **newspaper** gives us detailed news of events taking place in our country as well as in the world.

Radio and **television** provide the latest information on important events. Besides, we can listen to or watch a variety of programmes. Some programmes are for entertainment, while others are for information.



One man reads out the newspaper as the others listen

The television has become the most popular means of communication in our country—be it cities, towns or villages.

Satellites

Today, **satellites** placed high above the Earth help to send TV, Internet and radio signals, and telephone calls around the world instantly. It is



A satellite over Earth

because of satellites that we are able to see sports and other events taking place in any part of the world 'live' (pronounced rhyming with 'hive') from the comfort of our homes.

Question

- Name a few events that you have seen 'live' on the television.

Internet and E-mail

Computers and the **Internet** have made communication faster and more efficient. If you have a computer you can log on to the Internet and send **e-mails** (electronic mails) instantly. You can send pictures and messages



A computer

from one computer to another on the Internet. You can also get information about the weather, latest happenings around the world and anything you want to know through the Internet.

Question

- What are Google and Yahoo? Find out.

Smartphones and e-readers

Smartphones and **e-readers** have made communication easier and more convenient.

I now know

1. Sending and receiving messages is called communication.
2. Letters and parcels are sent through the postal system.
3. The telephone is one of the fastest means of communication.
4. Newspapers, radio and television help to communicate with a large number of people at the same time.
5. Computers, satellites, the Internet and smartphones have made communication faster and more efficient.

Words to remember

communication: sending or receiving messages

satellite: an electronic device sent into space to collect information and to send TV, Internet and radio signals, and phone calls around the world

Internet: a communications network that links computers all over the world



A smartphone



An e-book reader

A smartphone combines the features of a phone and a computer. So it can be used to make telephone calls, send and receive e-mails and check office documents. It also allows you to play music and take photographs.

An e-book reader, also called an e-reader, can be used for downloading and reading digital books and periodicals.

All these advances in the different means of communication have brought the world closer and helped to connect people better.

Exercises

A. Write T for true and F for false sentences.

1. Long ago, trained pigeons delivered letters.
2. Letters reach faster than e-mails.
3. Television is the most popular means of mass communication in our country.
4. A fax machine is not connected to a telephone line.
5. India has the largest postal service in Asia.

B. Correct these jumbled words to get 'communication words'.

n w s p r e p e a s t l i t e l e a t e s l n v e i o i e i l m a

C. Arrange these in increasing order of time taken for messages to be delivered.

telephone postcard e-mail courier mail

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the meaning of communication?
2. How do post offices help us communicate?
3. How were messages sent in the olden days?
4. What is the meaning of mass media?
5. What is the advantage of a telephone?
6. What has made communicating through computers possible?
7. Mention a few modern means of communication.

Multiple choice questions

1. Urgent written messages can be sent through
a. pigeons b. speed post c. magazines
2. The fastest means of communication is the
a. Speed Post b. newspaper c. telephone
3. We can send a written document instantly through a
a. fax machine b. courier c. newspaper
4. We can see 'live' telecast of events because of
a. computers b. satellites c. mobile phones

HOTS: Think and Answer

- Which means of communication would each of these people use?
 1. Salim's father is ill. He wants to call for an ambulance.
 2. Anu wants to send a birthday card to her mother.

- Lakshmi wants to know about the weather in Delhi.
 - Roy wants to see the Republic Day Parade.
- Can animals communicate with each other? Give examples to support your answer.

Enrichment Activities

- Find out:** Visit a post office and find out the cost of an inland letter, a postcard and an envelope. Also find out the cost of sending a letter by courier.
- Write right:** Write a letter to a classmate describing your summer holidays. Write the address clearly on an envelope and post it. Don't forget the PIN code. See how much time it takes for the letter to reach.
- Project work:** Choose any one of the means of communication, old or new, and do a project on it. You could prepare charts, models or make a presentation.
- Role Play:** Imagine you are a person who cannot speak. How will you communicate with your friends and family? Demonstrate.

Hands on!

- Collect postage stamps of different countries and make your own stamp album.
- Make an envelope with waste paper. To make your own envelope:
 - Take an old envelope, and open it out fully.
 - Place the old envelope on a sheet of waste paper and trace around it.
 - Cut out the paper in the shape of the envelope
 - Fold the new envelope in the same shape as the old one.
 - Stick the side and bottom flaps together
 - Paint the cover in colourful colours. Stick a small piece of white paper on the front of the envelope for writing the address.



Life Skills and Values

Learning to communicate, developing sensitivity towards the differently abled

- How much time do you spend with your grandparents? Make it a point to spend time with them every day. If you do not have grandparents living with you, spend time with any elderly person you know. Ask them to tell you how they spent their leisure time when they were young. Tell them how you spent your day.
- With the help of an adult, use the Internet to learn some basic words in the Indian Sign Language. You can watch videos of people communicating in sign language, or watch news channels with signing anchors.

12

People in Our Lives

Mind opener

Think about all the things you did yesterday, from morning to evening. Make a list of the people who helped you during the day.

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about people who help us, like

- Teachers
- Doctors
- Police
- Postal workers

There are some people who play an important role in our lives. Without the help of these people, life would be really difficult.

Our Teachers

After our parents, it is our teachers who are very important to us. They teach us how to read and write, to paint, sing and dance. They also teach us good habits, manners and values. Teachers take us on trips, picnics and nature walks, where we learn through fun. No wonder, we celebrate **5 September** as Teachers' Day every year to show our love and respect for our teachers.



A teacher

The Doctor

We go to a doctor when we are ill. When we have fever or any other illness, our doctor prescribes medicines and tells us what to eat and how long to rest. We also go to a doctor for vaccination against some diseases like polio, typhoid and cholera.

When we are very ill, our doctor advises us to go to a hospital. The doctors and nurses working there look after us. Every city has one or more hospitals. Many villages have **dispensaries** or **clinics** to treat the sick.



A doctor in a village dispensary



A vet in Jharkhand



A mobile dispensary, Chennai

Where there are no dispensaries, the government sends **mobile dispensaries**. A mobile dispensary is a van with a doctor, nurse and some medicines. The van goes from village to village treating the sick.

An animal doctor is called a **veterinary doctor** or a **vet** in short. This doctor treats sick and injured animals.

The Police

The most important duty of the police is to maintain law and order. They help to catch people who do not follow the law. They also help to protect our life and property. You must have seen a police post or a **police station**

in your neighbourhood. It is from here that the police work. Whenever we have a problem, we can call the police station for help.

In big cities, **mobile police vans** patrol all the time. We can seek help from them. These vans also attend to accidents on the road. The police help to find people who have gone missing.

At traffic crossings you will find the **traffic police** on duty. These special policemen and policewomen control traffic on busy roads. They help the traffic to move smoothly so that there are no traffic jams or accidents. We must respect the traffic police and follow their instructions.



A traffic policeman



The police maintain law and order



A mobile police van

The Postal Worker

We read in an earlier lesson that we can send and receive messages through the postal services. But how does it all happen?

The main link between the post office and us is the **postal worker**. The postal worker collects letters from the post boxes and takes them to the local post office. Here all the letters are sorted out according to their addresses. They are then sent to post offices in those places. The postal workers in those post offices deliver these letters. They also deliver parcels and money orders.

In villages, there may be just one



The postal worker delivering a letter

postal worker. Big towns and cities have many post offices with many postal workers. Each postal worker delivers in a fixed area. Heat, cold or rain, nothing stops the postal workers from doing their duty. So the next time you see a postal worker greet her or him with a smile!

I now know

1. Teachers teach us to read, write and do many other things.
2. Doctors look after our health.
3. The police protect our life and property.
4. Postal workers deliver letters, postcards and money orders.

Words to remember

law: rules made by the government

traffic: vehicles on the road

dispensary: a room where sick people are treated

veterinary doctor: a person who treats animals

Exercises for summative assessment

A. To whom will the following go for help?

1. Konika wants to get her uniform stitched.
2. The tap in John's bathroom is leaking.
3. Apokla has suffered a serious burn.
4. Ali's car has broken down.
5. Gurpreet needs to get her shoe repaired.

B. Write T for true and F for false sentences.

1. Big towns and cities have only one post office.
2. A mobile dispensary moves from village to village.
3. A doctor for animals is called a vet.
4. Postal workers help to find missing people.
5. Our teachers teach us to read and write.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. When do we go to a doctor?
2. What does the traffic police do?
3. What is the duty of a postal worker?
4. Describe the journey of a letter in your own words.

Multiple choice questions

1. In India, Teachers' Day is celebrated on:
a. 5 June b. 5 April c. 5 September
2. After collecting the letters from the letter box, the postal worker
a. delivers the letters to the people b. takes the letters to the post office
c. takes the letters to the railway station
3. People who control traffic are called
a. traffic police b. signals c. vets
4. A doctor who treats sick and injured animals is a
a. veterinary doctor b. dentist c. paediatrician

HOTS: Think and Answer

- Suppose there was no police in your town or city, what difficulties would you face?
- Name some other people who help you in your daily life—other than those mentioned in the lesson.



Enrichment Activities

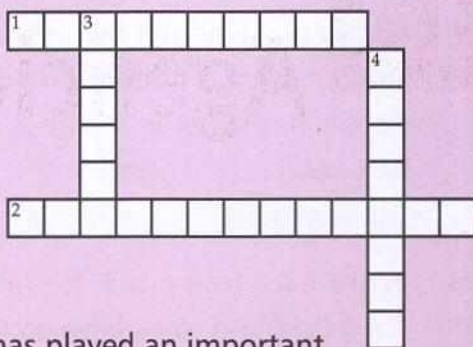
- **Puzzle time:** Solve the puzzle.

Across

1. A postal worker works here
2. A policeman works here

Down

3. A teacher works here
4. A doctor works here



- **Speak out:** Tell your class about any person who has played an important role in your life. It could be your teacher, your parents, your grandparents, your doctor or your games coach.
- **Write right:** Imagine a day when no one helped you. Write a paragraph describing the problems you faced and how you tried to solve them.
- **Project:** Collect pictures of the different people who help us. Stick them in your scrapbook. Below each, write a sentence or two about how they help you.
- **Art work:** Draw and colour the picture of a postal worker, a doctor or a teacher.
- **Role Play:** Without speaking try to enact the role of a postal worker or a policeman or any other helper. Ask your classmate to guess who you are.



Hands on!

Getting to know the people who help us

Form groups of three or four. Each group can spend time interviewing one of them—the school watchman, the school cleaner, the school bus driver, or a local doctor/police/postal worker. You can ask them questions like what is your name, what are the timings of your duty, what kind of work do you do, and what do you like about your work. Note down their replies. Share your findings with your classmates.



Life Skills and Values

Appreciating the people who help us

Make a list of the people who help you in school and at home. Make 'Thank You' cards for each of them.

Being aware

- Find out the names of hospitals in your neighbourhood. Write down their numbers in the telephone book.
- Maintain a diary with the telephone numbers of your local police station, hospital, doctor, fire station, post office, ambulance service.

13

Local Government Agencies

Mind opener

We all get water and electricity in our homes. Who do you think provides us with these amenities?

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about:

- The meaning of civic amenities and the role of local agencies in providing these
- Gram Panchayats and the way they help to govern our villages
- Municipal Council and Corporations and how they help to govern our towns and cities.

India is a vast country with many villages, towns and cities. A large number of people live in each of these places. They need drinking water, electricity, roads, schools and hospitals. These are called **civic amenities**. Who do you think provides people with these amenities? This is the job of the **Gram Panchayat** in villages, and the **Municipal Council** and **Municipal Corporation** in towns and cities.



Local civic agencies look after the needs of people living in our villages, towns and cities

Gram Panchayat

Most people in India live in villages. The people of the village, who are 18 years and above and who have a right to vote, make up the **Gram Sabha**. The Gram Sabha chooses the members of the **Gram Panchayat**. Almost every village in our country has a Gram Panchayat.

One of the members of the Gram Panchayat is elected to work as its head. This person is called the **Pradhan** or **Sarpanch**. In every Panchayat, from one-third to 50% of the total number of seats are reserved for women.



A meeting of the Gram Panchayat

Did you know?

The Government of India gives an award called the Nirmal Gram Puraskar to Panchayats that have achieved full sanitation coverage, that is, where no one defecates in the open.

Did you know?

At the age of 21, Asruni Khan, the sarpanch of Bharatpur, is one of the youngest women sarpanchs of India.

The members of the Gram Panchayat meet regularly. They sit together to look into the needs and problems of the villagers. The main functions of a Gram Panchayat are as follows:

- To provide safe drinking water to villagers
- To keep the village clean
- To build and maintain the village roads and street lights
- To look after the education of the children and adults of the village
- To set up and run health centres in the village to look after the sick



- To improve the condition of agriculture and small scale industry in the village



- To help settle minor disputes between villagers



The Gram Panchayat gets money from the Government. Most of our villages now have schools, health centres, roads and electricity.

Municipal Council

The members of the **Municipal Council** in a town are also elected by the people of that area, who are 18 years of age or above. These members are called **Municipal Councillors**. The Municipal Council elects a head called the **Chairman** or **Chairperson**.



A meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Jalandhar

In big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and some others, the Municipal Council is known as Municipal Corporation. The head of the **Municipal Corporation** is the **Mayor**.



The former mayor of the Chennai Municipal Corporation listening to the complaints of the people

The main functions of a Municipal Council are as follows:

- To keep the town or city clean by organising collection and

disposal of wastes and setting up public toilets

(Picture credit: Nita Jatar Kulkarni)



- To arrange for the supply of safe drinking water



- To maintain street lights and roads



- To open and run primary health centres and hospitals



- To provide free and compulsory education for children up to 14 years of age



- To construct and maintain roads and parks



- To organise literacy programmes for adults



To carry out the above functions, the Municipal Council needs a large amount of money. Where does this money come from?

The money comes from the Government, and from the taxes that people pay for the use of roads, houses, land, electricity and water.

Tax is also charged on the goods that people buy in the market, and on the money they earn.

As good citizens, we must help to keep our village, town or city clean. We must pay our taxes regularly too.

I now know

1. The people in the villages, towns and cities need civic amenities.
2. The Gram Panchayat provides civic amenities in villages.
3. The Municipal Council and Corporation provide civic amenities in towns and cities.

Words to remember

amenities: services that make life in a place easy and comfortable

citizen: a person who has the right to live permanently in a particular country

govern: to control or direct the public affairs of a city or country

Exercises

A. Write T for true and F for false sentences.

1. The members of the Gram Panchayat are chosen by people who are 12 years and above.
2. All the money for the Municipal Corporation comes from the taxes we pay.
3. All villages have a Municipal Corporation.
4. Every Gram Panchayat must have at least one-third of its seats reserved for women.
5. The head of the Municipal Corporation is called the Sarpanch.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Civic amenities in villages are provided by the _____.
2. The _____ is the head of the Gram Panchayat.
3. The Panchayat runs _____ centres to look after the sick.
4. Members of the Municipal Council are called Municipal _____.
5. The _____ is the head of the Municipal Corporation.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What are civic amenities?
2. Who chooses members of the Gram Panchayat?
3. List four important functions of the Gram Panchayat.
4. Write three sentences about the Municipal Council.
5. How can we help our local agencies as good citizens?

Multiple choice questions

1. Civic amenities in a village are provided by the
a. Gram Sabha b. Gram Panchayat c. Sarpanch
2. Most people in our country live in the
a. cities b. villages c. towns
3. The head of the Municipal Council is called the
a. Chairman b. Pradhan c. Mayor
4. Big cities like Delhi are looked after by local government agencies called
a. Municipal Council b. Municipal Corporation c. Gram Sabha

HOTS: Think and Answer

How can the Municipal office or Gram Panchayat help in each of these cases:

- The road is dark at night and people are afraid of being attacked by thieves.
- The children of the neighbourhood play on the streets, as they have no place to play.
- The women have to walk a long way to fetch drinking water.
- The cattle have fallen sick after drinking the dirty water from the stream.
- There have been too many accidents at the crossroads.

Enrichment Activities

- **Speak out:** What can you do to improve your neighbourhood and keep it clean? Share your ideas with your classmates.
- **Find out:** Find out why the village committee came to be called the Gram Panchayat. Find out the name of the head of the Panchayat or Municipal Council or Municipal Corporation in your village/town/city.
- **Let's discuss:** "Life in a city is better than life in a village". Have a debate on this topic in class.
- **Field trip:** Visit your local water and electricity supply centres. Interact with the people working there. Find out their names, timings of work, job description. Write a report about the trip when you return.



Hands on!

Hold an election in your class.

The class will be divided into four teams. Each team will elect its team-leader.

To do this:

- a. Place four boxes on the teacher's table.
- b. Write the names of the teams on the boxes.
- c. Ask three children from each team to come forward. They are the candidates who are standing for election to the post of team-leader.
- d. Each child should take a piece of blank paper and write the name of the child they want as team-leader. They should choose a name from the three children who are standing for election from their team.
- e. Each child should fold the paper and put it in his or her team-box. You have now voted for your leader.
- f. The teacher will count the votes.
- g. The child who gets the maximum number of votes in each team is chosen as the team-leader.

Now ask each team leader to tell the class about the changes they want to bring in the school to improve it, for example, place more dustbins in the playground or charge a fine if children dirty the toilet, etc.



Life Skills and Values

Being aware of your rights and duties

1. Write a letter to your local water supply office. Tell them that there has been no supply of water in your area for the past two days.
2. Find out from an adult at home when and how often garbage gets collected in your area. Compare your findings with that of your other classmates.
3. Are you a "Good Citizen"? How many of the rules do you follow?
 - a. Switch off the lights and fans when you leave the room.
 - b. Turn off the taps soon after use.
 - c. Throw garbage in dustbins.
 - d. Look after school property.

14

Delhi

Mind opener

In which part of India is Delhi located? Which are its neighbouring states? Try and locate Delhi on a map of India.

Looking Ahead

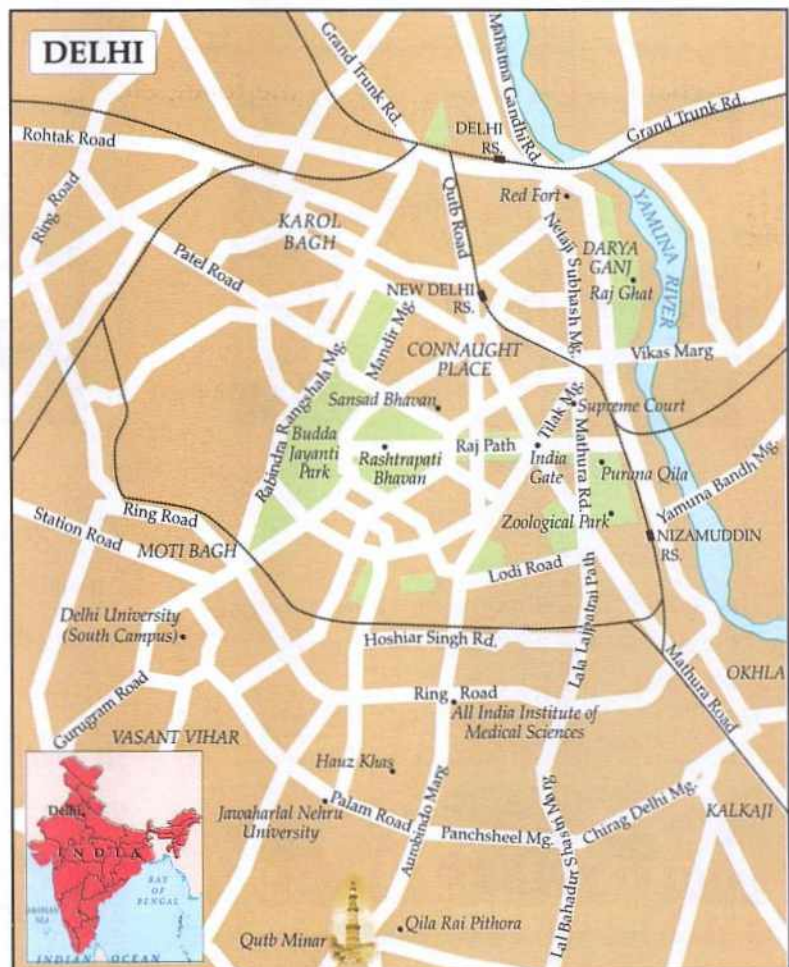
In this lesson you will learn about:

- The city of Delhi, the capital of India
- Its history and its government
- Its tourist attractions and its climate
- The clothes worn by the people here
- The festivals celebrated

Delhi is the capital of India. It is known as the **National Capital Territory**. It is bordered by Uttar Pradesh in the east and Haryana on the other three sides. It is situated on the banks of the River **Yamuna**. Delhi consists of two parts—**New Delhi** and **Old Delhi**.

History

The city of Delhi is more than a thousand years old. In fact, it is one of the oldest living cities in the world. It was ruled, in turn, by the Rajputs, the Delhi Sultans, the Tughlaqs and the Mughals. Many of these rulers built their capitals at Delhi. For example, Emperor Shahjahan built his capital here and called it **Shahjahanabad**. This part of Delhi is now





The Red Fort

called Old Delhi. New Delhi was built by the British when they shifted their capital from Kolkata to Delhi.

Did you know?

According to the Indian epic Mahabharata, Indraprastha, the capital of the Pandavas, was located where Delhi now stands.



Rashtrapati Bhavan

Did you know?

The seat of the Delhi Government and the Delhi Assembly was, till recently, the Old Secretariat.

The Old Secretariat Building was built in 1912. It was designed by E. Montague Thomas.



The Government of India and Delhi

All the main offices of the government of India are located in New Delhi. The President of India lives in **Rashtrapati Bhavan**. It has one of the most beautiful gardens called the **Mughal Gardens**.

The Prime Minister's office is in the **South Block**. Other departments of the Indian Government work from buildings around the **South Block**. The sessions of the **Lok Sabha** and the **Rajya Sabha** are held in the **Parliament House**.



Parliament House

The governments of other countries have offices in Delhi. They are known as **High Commissions** and **Embassies**.

In 1991, the Union Territory of Delhi came to be known as the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It now has a Legislative Assembly, like the other

states of India, headed by a Chief Minister.

Tourist Attractions

Tourists from all over the world visit Delhi. It has many ancient monuments. The **Red Fort** and **Jama Masjid** are made of red sandstone. They were built by the great emperor **Shahjahan**.

On 15 August every year, the Prime Minister of India hoists the **National Flag** at Red Fort.

The **Qutb Minar**, a majestic tower, was built by Qutb-ud-din Aibak. **Jantar Mantar**, **Lodhi Garden**, **India Gate**, **Humayun's Tomb**, **Nehru Planetarium**, **Dolls' Museum**, the **National Zoological Park**, **Appu Ghar**, **Raj Ghat** and **Shanti Van** are the other interesting places to visit in Delhi.

People pay homage to Mahatma

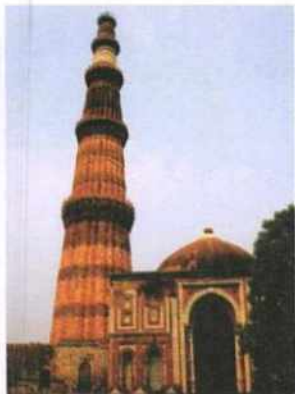
Gandhi at his samadhi in Raj Ghat. Shanti Van is the samadhi of our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The **Amar Jawan Jyoti** at India Gate burns all the time in memory of the soldiers who sacrificed their lives for our country.

There are several places of worship for people belonging to all religions in Delhi. Some of them are **Gurudwara Bangla Sahib**, **Jama Masjid**, **Birla Mandir**, **Akshardham Temple**, **Lotus Temple** and **St James Church**.



St James Church



Qutb Minar



India Gate



Lotus Temple



Gurudwara Bangla Sahib



Delhi in winter
(picture credit: Sue Schubert)

Did you know?

Delhi now has a highly efficient metro rail. It is one of the busiest metro rails in the world. It transports around 2 million commuters in a day.



Delhi boasts of broad roads, world class hotels, flyovers, modern sports complexes and shopping malls. It is well connected by air, rail and road to the rest of the country.

Climate

Delhi has an extreme climate. It is very hot in summer and very cold in winter. A hot, dry wind, called 'loo', blows during the summer months. It rains during the monsoon months of July, August and September.

I now know

1. Delhi is the capital of India.
2. The main offices of the Government of India are located in New Delhi.
3. Delhi has many ancient monuments that attract tourists from all over the world.
4. Delhi is very hot in summers and cold in winters.
5. People of all religions and regions of India live and work in Delhi.

Words to remember

monument: a building, statue or column built to remind people of a famous person or event

metro rail: a railway system in a city that is built either underground or raised

hoist: pull up a flag on a flagpole

samadhi: structure built in memory of a person

Exercises

A. Write T for true and F for false sentences.

1. Delhi is the capital of India.
2. Delhi is situated on the banks of the River Hooghly.
3. Raj Ghat is the samadhi of Gandhiji.
4. Haryana is a neighbouring state of Delhi.
5. Delhi has a moderate climate.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. At the time of Emperor Shahjahan, Delhi was called _____.
2. The beautiful gardens of the Rashtrapati Bhavan are called _____.
3. The Amar Jawan Jyoti burns in memory of _____.
4. The loo is a hot and dry wind that blows during _____.
5. On Independence Day, the Prime Minister of India hoists the National Flag from _____.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Delhi located?
2. Which are the two parts that make up Delhi? How are they different?
3. Where does the President of India live?
4. Mention some of the tourist attractions of Delhi.
5. What kind of climate does Delhi have?
6. What kinds of clothes do the people of Delhi wear?

Multiple choice questions

1. New Delhi was built by the
a. Mughals b. Pandavas c. British
2. The Prime Minister's office is in the
a. Parliament House b. South Block c. Red Fort
3. The governments of other countries have their offices in Delhi that are known as
a. Embassies b. Ambassadors c. Commissioners
4. Shanti Van is the samadhi of
a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Jawaharlal Nehru c. Indira Gandhi

HOTS: Think and Answer

- Why is Delhi called 'Mini-India'?



Enrichment Activities

- **Speak out:** Imagine you are the Prime Minister of India. You have to address the nation on the occasion of Independence Day. Prepare a 5-minute speech and say it in front of your class.
- **Get creative:** Design and create a poster titled 'Delhi—Mini India'.
- **Find out:** Find out more about Delhi from the Internet.
- **Project work:** Research and then write ten sentences in your scrapbook about your own town or city focusing on the following aspects.
 - a. The location
 - b. The language spoken
 - c. The climate
 - d. The main festivals
 - e. The food
 - f. The places of interest



Hands on!

Working in groups, do a project on the Delhi Metro. Focus on the following points:

- Why it was needed
- Process of growth
- Benefits and challenges
- Future plans



Life Skills and Values

Civic awareness: protecting our monuments

Many people write their names and draw pictures on the walls of our old and beautiful monuments. Have you seen people doing this? Writing on monuments is an offence against society. We should take pride in our monuments. It is our duty to maintain them. Which of these will you do to preserve your monuments?

1. Scribble on the walls of the monuments
2. Pick up litter from around the monument
3. Touch the engravings on the walls of the monuments
4. Run around and play inside the monument
5. Ask people not to spit inside the monument
6. Ask people not to stick posters on the walls of the monument

15

Mumbai

Mind opener

Where are most of the Hindi films made? What is the Hindi film industry commonly known as?

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about the city of Mumbai:

- Its location and climate
- Its food and festivals
- Its industries and institutions
- The languages spoken
- The places of tourist interest
- Transport in the city

Mumbai is the capital of **Maharashtra**. Till some time ago, it was known as **Bombay**. It is situated on the west coast of India facing the Arabian Sea. Mumbai has the largest port in India.

All the important offices of the Government of Maharashtra are located in Mumbai. The Governor, the Chief Minister and other ministers live and work here.

Climate

The climate of Mumbai is moderate. It is **warm** and **humid** in summer and **pleasant** in winter. June, July and August are the monsoon months with very heavy rainfall.





Street food of Mumbai

Food

Bhelpuri, **vada pav** and **pav bhaji** are popular street foods. **Shrikhand** is a popular sweet dish of Mumbai.

Did you know?

Mumbai originally consisted of seven islands. Around 400 years ago, these islands passed into the hands of the British. The British joined the islands with the help of embankments and bridges, to form the island of Bombay.

Festivals

Though **Ganesh Chaturthi** is the most popular festival, all the important



Ganesh Chaturthi



Monsoon rains in Mumbai

Indian festivals are celebrated in Mumbai.

Languages spoken

If you visit Mumbai, you can see people from different parts of India living and working here. Most people living here speak **Marathi** and **Hindi**. **Gujarati**, **Urdu**, **English** and many other Indian languages are also spoken.

Tourist Attractions

A large number of tourists visit Mumbai every year. An important



The Gateway of India

landmark is the **Gateway of India**. Close to it are statues of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Swami Vivekananda.

Some of the other places of tourist interest are **Marine Drive, Kanheri Caves, Essel World, Hanging Gardens, Kamala Nehru Park, Jehangir Art Gallery, Taraporevala Aquarium, Haji Ali Dargah, Siddhivinayak Temple and Mount Mary Church**.

There are many beaches in Mumbai like **Chowpatty, Versova, Marve and Juhu**.

Did you know?

Marine Drive is also known as the Queen's Necklace. This is because, when seen from a height at night, the street lights along Marine Drive look like a shining necklace.



Ten kilometres from Mumbai are the **Elephanta Caves**. There are four rock-cut temples in these caves.



Trimurti, one of the sculptures in the Elephanta Caves, showing the three faces of Shiva

Transport

The city has one of the best public transport systems in India. Most of the people commute by bus and local trains (also called suburban trains). The **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport** is the busiest airport in the country.

Industries and Institutions

Mumbai has many factories. These



BEST buses are a popular means of transport in Mumbai



Suburban trains are the lifeline of Mumbai



Bombay High

Did you know?

The Rajiv Gandhi Sea Link, also known as the Bandra-Worli Sea link, was opened to traffic in March 2010. This bridge across the sea, cuts the travel time from Bandra to Worli by almost an hour.

Locate Bandra and Worli on the map of Mumbai on page 89.



factories make textile, medicines, oils, chemicals and electronic goods.

In **Bombay High**, off the Mumbai coast, lies one of India's most important **oilfields**. Here, crude oil is extracted from the seabed. Petrol and diesel are produced from this crude oil.

Important institutions in Mumbai are the **Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)**, **Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR)** and **Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)**.

Mumbai also has a thriving film industry, commonly called **Bollywood**.

I now know

1. Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra.
2. It is an important port.
3. It has a moderate climate.
4. It has many industries and important institutions.
5. There are many places of tourist interest in Mumbai.

Words to remember

port: a place on the coast where ships can load and unload goods

humid: a high amount of water vapour in the air

local: belonging or relating to a particular place

seabed: floor of the sea

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mumbai is the new name for _____.
2. Mumbai is the capital of _____.
3. The film industry in Mumbai is referred to as _____.
4. _____ and _____ are two popular snacks of Mumbai.
5. Crude oil has been found in _____ off the Mumbai coast.

B. Match the columns.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Shrikhand | a. beach |
| 2. Juhu | b. language |
| 3. Ganesh Chaturthi | c. sweet dish |
| 4. Marathi | d. park |
| 5. Kamala Nehru | e. festival |

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Describe the climate of Mumbai.
2. What are the languages spoken by the people of Mumbai?
3. Which are the industries based in Mumbai?
4. Write two sentences about the Elephanta Caves.
5. Name four places of interest in Mumbai.

Multiple choice questions

1. Mumbai faces the
a. Bay of Bengal b. Indian Ocean c. Arabian Sea
2. Bombay High is
a. a high mountain b. an important oilfield c. a college in Mumbai
3. One of the most popular street foods in Mumbai is:
a. Vada pav b. Sambar vada c. Chana bhatura
4. A place along the coast where ships load and unload goods is called
a. an airport b. a port c. a factory

HOTS: Think and Answer

- Kavya lives in Mumbai. What kind of clothes do you think she wears in summer and winter?

Enrichment Activities

- **Speak out:** Imagine that you were in Mumbai during the Ganesh Chaturthi festival. Describe what you saw to your classmates. Speak for around 5-10 minutes.
- **Quiz:** Prepare ten questions for a General Knowledge Quiz on the city of Mumbai. Quiz your classmates on these questions.

• **Puzzle time:**

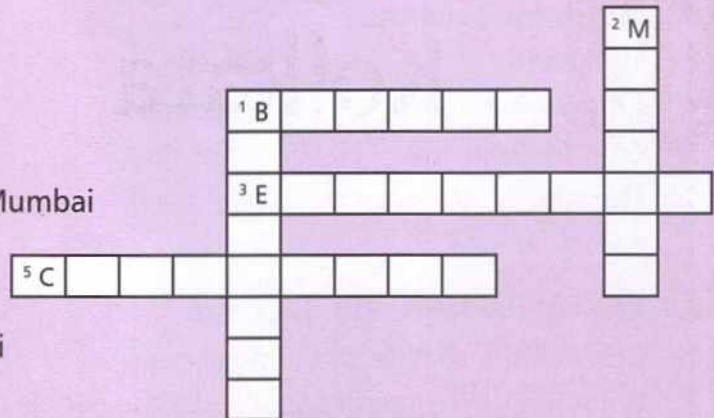
Clues:

Down:

1. Street food of Mumbai
2. Main language spoken in Mumbai

Across:

1. Old name of Mumbai
3. Famous caves near Mumbai
5. Mumbai's famous beach



- **Write right:** You are visiting your aunt and cousins in Mumbai. They show you the city and feed you different kinds of street food. Write a letter to your friends back home describing what all you saw and ate.

• **Find out:**

- Who built the Gateway of India and when?
- After whom is the Atomic Energy Plant in Mumbai named?
- Who were Chhatrapati Shivaji and Dr B R Ambedkar?



Hands on!

Work in groups and create a presentation on the city of Mumbai. Each group could deal with a different topic. Here are some suggestions. You could:

- make a chart to show the history of the city
- create models of the famous tourist attractions of Mumbai using clay or Play Dough
- make a poster on the Mumbai film industry
- collect information about the famous freedom fighters from Mumbai like Lokmanya Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Dadabhai Naoroji and prepare a report



Life Skills and Values

Learning to read a map

Look at the map of Mumbai on page 89. Name a few roads of Mumbai shown on the map. Try to get a map of your city or town. Try to locate your area on the map. Are there any landmarks, which help you locate your area, like a park, bus stand, water tank, school, market or a roundabout?

16

Kolkata

Mind opener

Is Kolkata in the north, south, east or west of India? What is the first thing you think about when you hear the name Kolkata? Rasgulla? Metro? Durga Puja? Or is it something else? Share your thoughts with your classmates.

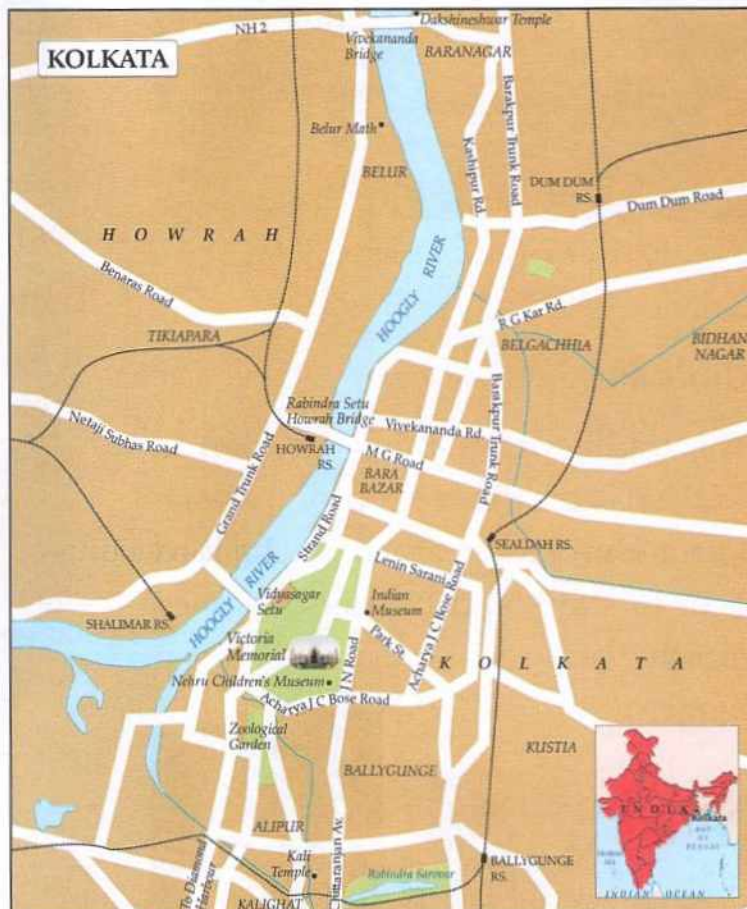
Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about the city of Kolkata:

- Its location and climate
- The dress, food and language of the people
- The festivals celebrated and the games played
- The places of tourist interest and the industries

Kolkata is the capital of **West Bengal**. Kolkata was earlier known as **Calcutta**. It is situated on the east bank of the **River Hooghly**. Kolkata is located a little away from the seacoast. It has an important port called **Diamond Harbour**. Ships bring goods from other countries, and take goods to other countries from here.

All the important offices of the Government of West Bengal are in the city. The Chief Minister and Governor of the state work and live here.



Did you know?

Kolkata was the capital of the British Empire in India till 1911. After that the capital was moved to New Delhi.

Climate

Being near the seacoast, Kolkata has a moderate climate. It is neither very hot in summer, nor very cold in winter. It rains heavily during the monsoon months of June to September, often leading to water logging in the city.



Monsoon in Kolkata

Clothes

The traditional clothing for men in Kolkata is the **dhoti kurta** or **pyjama-kurta**. However, many have changed over to shirts and trousers. Women mostly wear **sari-blouse** and **salwar kameez**.



Many men in Kolkata now wear shirts and trousers



Women in sarees

Food

Rice and fish are the staple food of the Bengalis. They are very fond of sweets. **Sandesh** and **rasgulla** are two of their most popular sweets.



A typical Bengali meal

Festivals

Though all the festivals are celebrated in Kolkata, the most important ones are **Kali Puja** and **Durga Puja**.



Durga Puja (picture credit: Bijoy Chowdhury)

Culture

The main language spoken in Kolkata is **Bengali**. The people here are fond of art and music. The most popular

games in Kolkata are football and cricket.

The great poet **Rabindranath Tagore**, who wrote our National Anthem, belonged to Kolkata. He was the first Indian to get the Nobel Prize.



Rabindranath Tagore

Transport

Kolkata's main railway stations are **Howrah** and **Sealdah**. **Howrah Station** is located on the west bank of the river Hooghly. Howrah and Kolkata are twin cities. The Howrah Bridge (**Rabindra Setu**) and the **Vidyasagar Setu** connect the twin cities.

Kolkata was the first city in India to have an underground railway system called the **metro rail**. The metro rail



Howrah Bridge

is an important means of transport in the city. You can still see trams and double-decker buses in the city.

The airport in Kolkata is named after **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose**.

Industries

There are several industries in Kolkata. Jute, textile, rice, rubber, paper and chemical are some of the important industries.

Tourist Attractions

In the heart of the city are **Fort William** and the **Victoria Memorial**. The **Birla Planetarium**, **Science City**, **Kalighat**, **Indian Botanic Garden**, **Alipur Zoo**, **Rabindra Sarovar** and **Belur Math** are some other places, which attract tourists to Kolkata.

The **National Library**, the biggest library in India, is in Kolkata.



Kolkata Metro



Victoria Memorial




Belur Math

Did you know?

The Howrah Bridge is a cantilever bridge with supports only at the two ends.

 **I now know**

1. Kolkata is the capital of West Bengal.
2. Kolkata has a moderate climate.
3. Kolkata has a major port called Diamond Harbour.
4. Kolkata has an underground railway system called the Metro.
5. The main language spoken in Kolkata is Bengali.

 **Words to remember**

metro rail: a railway system in a city that is built either underground or raised

botanical garden: a park where trees and plants are grown for scientific study

tradition: a custom being followed for a very long time

 **Exercises**

A. Match the columns.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. airport | a. Sandesh |
| 2. bridge | b. Hooghly |
| 3. railway station | c. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose |
| 4. river | d. Howrah |
| 5. sweet | e. Rabindra Setu |

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Describe the climate of Kolkata.
2. Name three places of tourist interest in Kolkata.
3. What clothes do the men and women of Kolkata usually wear?
4. Write a few sentences about the transport facilities in Kolkata.
5. What are the major industries found in Kolkata?

Multiple choice questions

1. Kolkata was earlier known as
a. Calcutta b. Kalikata c. Kalighat
2. The people of Kolkata speak
a. Punjabi b. Bengali c. Marathi
3. The main festival of Kolkata is
a. Holi b. Diwali c. Durga Puja
4. A popular sweet of Bengal is
a. Rasgulla b. petha c. ladoo
5. Bengalis love to play
a. tennis b. football c. badminton

HOTS: Think and Answer

- Why do you think Kolkata is the only city in India where trams run? Why do you think this means of transport cannot be seen in Hyderabad or Bengaluru? (Hint: Kolkata was the capital of the British in India for a long time.)

Enrichment Activities

- **Speak out:** Rabindranath Tagore wrote a number of poems and stories for children. Recite one of the poems, or read and then share one of the stories with your class.
- **Write right:** Write a short story describing an incident that happened to your friend during Durga Puja. (Hint: He/she gets separated from his/her parents in the Puja crowd.)
- **Find out:** Find out about the other Indians who have received the Nobel Prize.
- **Art and craft work:** Draw and colour a picture of goddess Durga; or create a model of Howrah Bridge; or draw a picture of Howrah station.
- **Situational thinking:** Imagine you are in Kolkata. You meet the famous ex-cricket player, Sourav Ganguly. What would you like to know from him?
- **Role play:** Ask your teacher to tell you the story or show you the film "Kabuliwallah" written by Tagore. Working in a group, and with the help of your teacher, write a small play on it. The play must have many characters. Act out the play with your classmates.

Hands on!

Make a poster on the places of tourist interest in Kolkata.

Life Skills and Values

Caring for the needy

Mother Teresa is known the world over for her charity work. She started an organisation called the 'Missionaries of Charity' in Kolkata, which provides a home for children who are homeless. Read more about her from the Internet.

You can do a good deed too. Do you know of any child or person who does not know how to read or write? You can help her or him to read and write. Spend some time each day in this task.



Football is a popular sport in Kolkata.



Kolkata is the only city in India which still has trams.

17

Chennai

Mind opener

A huge wave had devastated parts of Chennai and the nearby areas in the year 2004. What was this wave called?

Looking Ahead

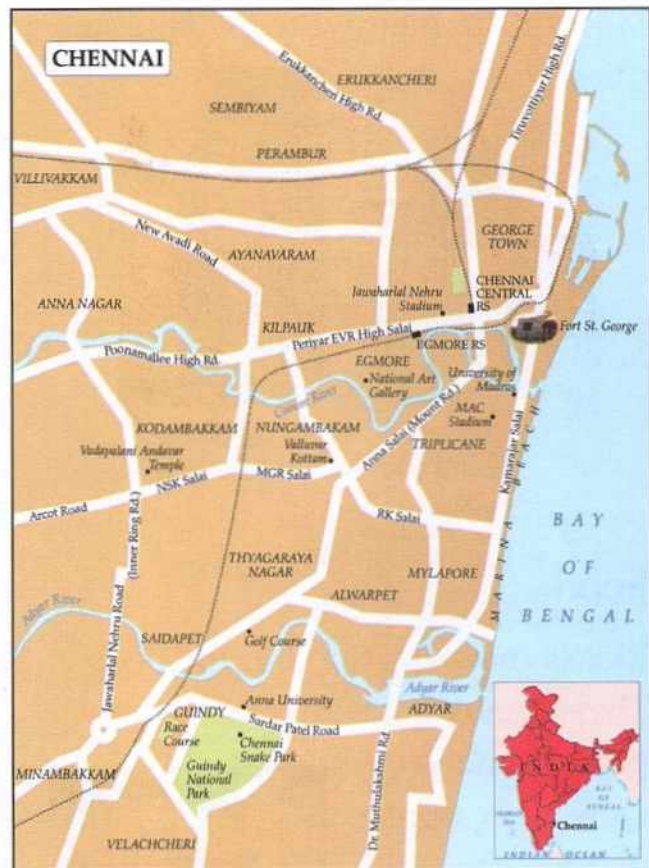
In this lesson you will learn about the city of Chennai:

- Its location and climate
- The people, their clothes, food, festivals, language and culture
- Its industries, institutions, and system of transport

Chennai is the capital of **Tamil Nadu**. It was earlier known as **Madras**. It is located along the south-eastern coast of India, facing the Bay of Bengal. It is a port city. Important offices of the Government of Tamil Nadu are located here. The Governor, Chief Minister and other ministers live and work in the city.

Climate

Chennai is hot and humid throughout the year. The sea breeze during the day, and the land breeze at night, give people some relief from the hot weather. Chennai gets rain mainly in the months of October to December.



Did you know?

You have read in an earlier lesson about Municipal Corporations. Chennai has the oldest Municipal Corporation in India.

Clothes

Since the weather is hot and humid, people mostly wear cotton clothes throughout the year. Woollen clothes are not needed here.

The traditional dress of the men is the **veshti** and shirt. Women wear sarees and blouses. Girls wear **pavadai** and blouse. However, these days many of the women and girls in Chennai wear salwar kameez or jeans and T-shirts. Most of the men wear trousers and shirts.



A man in veshti and shirt



Girl in pavadai and blouse

Food

Rice is the staple food of the people. They like to eat it with **rasam**, **sambar**, **poriyal** and **curd**. Other popular dishes are **idli**, **dosa**, **vada** and **upma**. **Kesari** is a popular sweet dish.



Idli, dosa and vada



Fishermen in lungis



Women in saree drawing kolam (photo credit: Mc Kay Savage)

Festivals

All the important Indian festivals are celebrated in Chennai. The harvest festival called **Pongal** is the most popular. It is celebrated for four days in January. **Karthigai deepam** is another important festival celebrated here.



Pongal

Language and culture

Most people in Chennai speak **Tamil**. English is commonly spoken too. The people of Tamil Nadu are proud of their traditional dance and music.

Bharatanatyam is a well-known classical dance form of Tamil Nadu. **Carnatic** music is the traditional music of the state.



Bharatanatyam

All kinds of sports are played in the city. The people enjoy playing cricket, football, tennis and chess.

Did you know?

The famous chess player Vishwanathan Anand and AR Rahman, the music composer, are from Chennai. MS Subbalakshmi, the famous Carnatic singer, was also from Chennai.

Industry

Chennai has important industries like information technology (IT), cotton textiles and leather. There is an oil refinery too. It has factories, which make cycles, cars, trucks and



The Marina Beach is one of the longest beaches in the world.

railway coaches. Chennai has a well known film industry.

Tourist Attractions

Several Indian and foreign tourists visit Chennai every year. Some places of tourist interest in the city are **Fort St George, Marina Beach, Golden Beach, Chennai Museum, St Thomas Church** and the **Snake Park**.

Chennai is a city of temples. You will find a temple in almost every street. The **Kapaleeshwara Temple** in Mylapore is a famous landmark of Chennai.



Kapaleeshwara Temple



Chennai Central, the railway station



St Thomas Church

I now know

1. Chennai, earlier called Madras, is the capital of Tamil Nadu.
2. Chennai is a port on the south-eastern coast of India.
3. Chennai is hot and humid throughout the year.
4. Rice is the staple food of the people of Chennai.
5. Most people in Chennai speak Tamil.

Words to remember

pavadai: long skirts generally worn by young girls

kolam: a traditional decorative pattern made on the floor with rice powder

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Chennai is the capital of _____.
2. The staple food of the people of Chennai is _____.
3. The sea which Chennai faces is the _____.
4. Most people in Chennai speak _____.
5. Chennai has a _____ and _____ climate.

B. Name the following with reference to Chennai.

1. A beach : _____
2. The traditional music : _____
3. A well-known dance form : _____
4. A church : _____
5. A fort : _____

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of clothes do people wear in Chennai?
2. Which is the most important festival celebrated in Chennai?
3. Name three important industries in Chennai.
4. List four dishes eaten by the people of Chennai.
5. Name three places of tourist interest in Chennai.

HOTS: Think and Answer

- Suppose your parents live in Chennai. In the month of December, they suddenly come to know that they have to shift to Delhi. What kind of clothes will they need to buy immediately?

Multiple choice questions

1. The old name for Chennai was
a. Madurai b. Madras c. Mahabalipuram
2. Chennai gets rain mainly in the months of
a. June to August b. February to March c. October to December
3. The harvest festival of Chennai is called
a. Pongal b. Holi c. Bihu
4. A famous tourist attraction of Chennai is
a. the Lotus Temple b. the Gateway of India c. the Kapaleeshwara Temple

Enrichment Activities

- **Speak out:** Speak for a few minutes on the topic 'My favourite city.'
- **Art work:** Draw and paint a picture of people having fun on a beach.
- **Write right:** Find out more about Pongal from the Internet. Write a paragraph about this festival. Make sure you write it in your own words.
- **Project:** Work in groups. Each group will do a project on any one of the classical dance forms of India, like Bharatanatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathak, Mohiniattam and Odissi. You need to find out about the history of the dance form, its famous dancers, to which part of India it belongs, etc. Collect pictures of the famous dancers and the dance poses.

Hands on!

Make a collage titled 'Chennai'. To make a collage, cut out several pictures related to the city of Chennai and paste them on a chart paper. The pictures can be cut in different shapes. You can also add newspaper clippings, bits of cloth (to make the dresses of the people), and sand to show the beach.



Life Skills and Values

Appreciating the arts

Do you learn classical music or dance? How long have you been learning it? Perform a short piece for your classmates. Tell them why you enjoy learning that style of dance or music. Scientists say that learning music makes your mind and memory sharper.

18

Some More Cities

Mind opener

A city is a large and important town. You have read in the earlier lessons that Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai are four of the major cities of India. Are these the only cities in India? If not, can you name some other cities in India?

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about some more cities of India:

- Bengaluru, the Garden City of Karnataka
- Hyderabad, the capital of Telangana
- Ahmedabad, the largest city of Gujarat
- Jaipur, the Pink City of Rajasthan
- Lucknow, City of the Nawabs
- Guwahati, the biggest city of Assam

You have just read about our four metros, or big cities, namely Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. At one time, India only had these four metros. But today, there are other cities some of which are bigger than these four metros. These cities were small towns a few decades ago. But since then there has been a sharp increase in their population. They have also developed better facilities, services and infrastructure. Let us read about some of them.

Bengaluru

Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka. It was earlier known as Bangalore. It has grown rapidly to become the third largest city of India, larger even than Chennai and Kolkata. Bengaluru is known as the **Garden City** with its many trees and beautiful parks, such as Lal Bagh and Cubbon Park.

Bengaluru enjoys a moderate climate throughout the year. The places of tourist interest include the Vidhan Soudha, Lal Bagh, the Government Museum and Tipu Sultan's Palace.

Bengaluru is also called the **Silicon Valley of India**, as it is the biggest



Bengaluru: Greenery in the midst of buildings



Lal Bagh Botanical Park



Bangalore Karaga



The Vidhan Soudha

software development centre of India. The other industries in Bengaluru include the aircraft, textile and electronic goods industry.

Bengaluru is famous for its silk saris, rosewood, and sandalwood items.

Most of the people here speak Kannada. Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Hindi and English are also spoken.

The major festivals celebrated are Dasara, Ugadi, and Makar Sankranti. Bangalore Karaga is one of the oldest festivals celebrated in Bengaluru. Ganesh Chaturthi, Eid and Christmas are also celebrated.



The Hussain Sagar Lake with the massive statue of Buddha

Hyderabad

Hyderabad is an old city. The Qutb Shahi rulers founded it around 400 years ago. Today it is the fourth most populated city of India. It is also the capital of Telangana. It includes the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The **Hussain Sagar Lake** connects them.

Hyderabad has hot summers and cool winters. It has grown into an important centre for the computer industry. It is famous for pearl jewellery, its textiles, especially Pochampally sarees, and Hyderabad biryani.



The Charminar

Hyderabad has many places of tourist interest. The Charminar, the Mecca Masjid (one of the largest mosques in the world), Salarjung Museum, the Qutb Shahi tombs, Birla Mandir and Hussain Sagar Lake with the huge statue of Buddha in the middle, are a few of the tourist attractions. Hyderabad is also famous for its Bidri work.



Hyderabad biryani



A vase in bidri work

The people of Hyderabad mostly speak Telugu, Urdu, Hindi and English. The festivals celebrated include Bathukamma, Sankranti, Eid, Ganesh Chaturthi, Dussehra, Bonalu, Christmas, Ugadi and Navaratri.



Gandhiji's Sabarmati Ashram

Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad is the largest city of Gujarat, though it is not its capital. It is located along the banks of the River Sabarmati. The Sabarmati Ashram, built by Gandhiji, lies in this city. The city is famous for its textile industry.



Aerial view of Ahmedabad city

Besides the Sabarmati Ashram, the other places of tourist interest are the Walled City, Akshardham Temple, Siddhi Bashir Mosque, Kankaria Lake and the Kite Museum.

The main festivals celebrated are Uttarayan (the annual kite-flying



The Raas Garba during Navaratri

festival), Navaratri, Diwali, Ganesh Chaturthi, Holi, Eid and Christmas. The people perform Raas Garba during the nine day Navaratri celebrations. The main languages spoken here include Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu.

Jaipur

Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan. Jaipur is commonly known as the **Pink City** because of its old palaces and buildings built with pink sandstone. Maharaja Jai Singh II founded the city nearly 300 years ago. It is one of India's first planned cities.

Jaipur is known for its handicrafts made of marble, ivory, metal and stone. It is also known for tie-and-dye cloth and jewellery made out of precious and semi-precious stones.

The City Palace, Hawa Mahal, Rambagh Palace and the remarkable



Hawa Mahal

Did you know?

Hawa Mahal, or the Palace of Wind, has 953 small windows called jharokhas. These windows allow the wind to blow through and keep the rooms cool. The top three floors of the palace are only one room wide.

observatory Jantar Mantar are the places of tourist interest in the city.

People here mainly speak Rajasthani and Hindi. Urdu, Punjabi and

Sindhi are also spoken.

The main festivals

celebrated here are Teej,

Gangaur, K i t e

Festival,

Diwali, Holi,

Dussehra and the Elephant Festival.



The kite festival is celebrated on Makar Sankranti

Lucknow

Popularly known as the **City of Nawabs**, Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh.

Lucknow is situated on the banks of the River Gomti. It is a city full of history. Places of interest are



The Bada Imambara



A kurta in chikankari



A typical Lucknowi meal

Did you know?

Chikankari is the traditional embroidery of Lucknow. It is delicate work done by hand. It is done on a variety of materials like cotton, silk and chiffon.

the Residency, Bada and Chota Imambaras, Rumi Darwaza, Clock Tower and Shaheed Smarak.

Diwali, Dussehra, Ram Navami, Holi, Eid and Christmas are the some important festivals celebrated here. Lucknow is famous for its food. It is also famous for its clothes embroidered in **chikankari**, fragrances called **Ittar**, and handicrafts such as pottery, earthen toys, silver and gold foil work.

The people mainly speak Hindi and Urdu. English is also spoken.

Guwahati

Situated along the banks of the River Brahmaputra, Guwahati is the biggest city of Assam. It is also the biggest city of north-eastern India.

Guwahati is famous for its bamboo crafts and wickerwork. Shops here specialise in Assam's famous golden coloured silk (*muga*) and Assam tea.



The city of Guwahati on the banks of the Brahmaputra River



Bamboo craft



Kamakhya Temple, Guwahati

The places of tourist interest are the Kamakhya Temple, Assam State Museum, Forest Museum, Srimanta Shankardev Kalakshetra and Guwahati Planetarium. The important festivals are Rangoli Utsav, Durga Puja, Diwali and the Ambubachi Mela held at the Kamakhya Temple. Bohag Bihu is one of the most widely celebrated festivals in Guwahati.

People here mainly speak Assamese, Bengali and Hindi.

I now know

1. Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka. It is called the Silicon Valley of India, as it is the biggest software development centre of India.
2. Hyderabad is the capital of Telangana. It is famous for its textiles and pearl jewellery.
3. Ahmedabad is the largest city of Gujarat. It is famous for Gandhiji's Sabarmati Ashram.
4. Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan. It is known for its palaces, jewellery and handicrafts.
5. Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh. It is famous for its chikankari embroidery.
6. Guwahati is the largest city of North-Eastern India. It is famous for its handicrafts, silk and tea.

Words to remember

moderate: mild, neither too hot nor too cold

populous: having a large population

infrastructure: the basic facilities needed for a place to function efficiently

observatory: a special building from where the stars, planets and other heavenly bodies are studied

sandstone: a type of rock

Exercises

A. Complete the table in your notebook.

Name of city	Places of tourist interest	Industry	Festivals	Languages spoken
1. Ahmedabad				
2. Hyderabad				
3. Bengaluru				
4. Guwahati				
5. Lucknow				
6. Jaipur				

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Bengaluru is also known as the '_____ City'.
2. The Charminar is in _____.
3. Guwahati is located on the banks of the River _____.
4. Maharaja Jai Singh II built the planned city of _____.
5. The traditional embroidery of Lucknow is called _____.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is Bengaluru known as the 'Silicon Valley of India'?
2. What are the places of tourist interest in Hyderabad?
3. Write three sentences describing the city of Ahmedabad.
4. What is Lucknow famous for?
5. Which are the festivals celebrated in Guwahati?
6. Why is Jaipur called the 'Pink City'?

Multiple choice questions

1. The city that is known as the Silicon Valley of India is
a. Bengaluru b. Chennai c. Hyderabad
2. The Sabarmati Ashram is in
a. Lucknow b. Hyderabad c. Ahmedabad
3. Ahmedabad is located on the banks of the river
a. Ganga b. Yamuna c. Sabarmati
4. Bohag Bihu is celebrated in
a. Guwahati b. Chandigarh c. Bengaluru
5. Most of the people in Jaipur speak
a. Kannada b. Rajasthani c. Assamese



HOTS: Think and Answer

- All the cities we discussed in this chapter have different kinds of climate. Some have a moderate climate (Bengaluru) while some have extreme summer and winter (Lucknow and Jaipur). Some enjoy heavy rain (Guwahati), while some have hardly any (Jaipur). Why do you think this is so?



Enrichment Activities

- **Puzzle time:** Prepare a Word Search with clues and ask your classmates to find the answers. You could give clues like these: a famous temple of Ahmedabad, a festival of Jaipur, a city known for its chikankari, etc.
- **Speak out:** You have read about six cities in this chapter. Which of these cities would you like to live in? Tell your class why you would like to live there.
- **Write right:** Write a letter to your cousin telling her or him about the main attractions of your city or town.
- **Project work:** Working in groups, do a project on any place of interest in your state. Find out about its history, climate, art and culture, languages spoken, festivals celebrated, industries. Also paste relevant pictures.
- **Find out:** Find out the name of the dance that Lucknow is famous for. (Hint: Birju Maharaj is a famous exponent of this dance.)



Hands on!

Imagine you are a tourist guide. Out of the cities discussed in this chapter, which place would you like to take your tourists to? Make a presentation in class about what all you would show them and what all you would tell them about the place.



Life Skills and Values

Understanding diversity

'India is a land of unity in diversity'. Do you agree? How would you explain this sentence? Have a discussion in class. Give examples to support your arguments.

19

Our Environment

Mind opener

Name ten things that you see around you. How many of these are living, and how many are non-living? What is the difference between a living thing and a non-living thing?

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about:

- The meaning of the word 'environment'
- Living and non-living things
- Difference between needs and wants
- Environmental pollution
- Saving our environment from pollution and destruction

Everything that surrounds us forms our **environment**.

Look around you. There are people, plants, animals, buildings, cars, roads and so many other things. People, plants and animals are **living** things. Roads, buildings, cars, chairs and tables are **non-living** things. Both living and non-living things together make up our environment.



Our environment includes everything around us—both the living and the non-living things
(picture credit: Todd Anthony)

SOME DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LIVING AND NON-LIVING THINGS

Living things grow.

Non-living things do not grow.

Living things can move.

Non-living things cannot move on their own.

Living things need food.

Non-living things do not need food.

Natural and human-made environment

Our **natural environment** includes all those things made by nature, like soil, water, air, plants and animals. Buildings, roads, cars, computers and clothes are part of the **human-made environment**.



Natural environment



Human-made environment

Did you know?

There are some living things, like yeast, that can live without air or sunlight. Yeast has been used for thousands of years to make bread and wine.

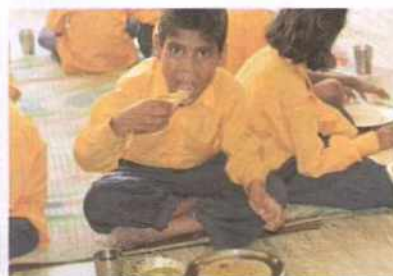
Our Needs and Wants

We need air to breathe, water to drink, food to eat, a house to live in and clothes to wear. Air, water, food and shelter are our basic **needs**. We cannot stay alive without these.

But do we need a computer, a television, a mobile or a car to stay alive? No, because these are not our needs. These are our **wants**, and we can stay alive without them.

Our wants are unending and far exceed our needs. But from where and how do we satisfy our wants? We can do it only from our natural environment.

With the increasing population and these increasing wants, our natural resources are getting used up very fast. Forests are being cut down to create more farmlands, housing colonies and factories. Trees are cut



Air, water, food and shelter—the four basic needs of humans



Television, computers, cars and mobiles are all wants that we can live without

down to make furniture and paper. Animals are killed for their fur, which is used to make clothes. More cars mean more petrol is used.

Pollution

Pollution happens when something harmful enters the environment and spoils it. Things that do not decay, like plastics, pollute the environment.



Land pollution

As we consume more and more things we end up polluting the environment. We want more cars; but smoke from cars is polluting the air. We want more clothes and computers, but waste from the



Smoke from cars polluting the air

factories producing these goods is polluting our rivers and seas. Farmers are polluting the soil by using chemical fertilisers to grow more crops.

Gandhiji has said, 'This world contains enough for everyone's needs, but not for everyone's greed.' So we need to control our wants and our greedy demands for MORE.

Saving our Environment

We need to save our environment. But how can we do that? Here are some ways we can do so:

- We can stop wasting paper, as many types of paper are made from trees. So the more paper we use, the more trees have to be cut. In fact, we should plant more trees.
- We can stop buying things that are made by killing animals



Waste polluting the water



A bird covered in oil from an oil spill

illegally, like things made from fur and ivory.

- We can cycle or walk to nearby places instead of taking a car or a bus, to save on fuel and control air pollution.
- We can switch off lights and fans when they are not needed to save electricity.

- We can shut taps when not in use to save water.
- We can refuse to use polythene bags. Instead we can take a cloth bag every time we go shopping.

The World Environment Day is celebrated every year on 5 June. On this day, let us pledge to save the environment from pollution and destruction.

Did you know?

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan or the Clean India Mission was launched by the Government of India in 2014. The main aim of this campaign is to put an end to open defecation (the practice of people defecating in the open) in India through the construction of personal and public toilets. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan also aims to ensure that the streets, roads, water bodies, railway stations and other public spaces in the cities and towns of India are kept clean. It is the largest ever cleanliness drive launched in India.

Words to remember

environment: everything in our surroundings

needs: basic necessities or requirements for life

wants: a desire for something

pollute: make something dirty by adding harmful substances

destruction: to damage something so badly that it no longer exists

I now know

1. Anything that surrounds us forms our environment.
2. Our natural environment includes all those things made by nature, like soil, water, air, plants and animals.
3. Our environment consists of living and non-living things.
4. We can save our environment by growing more trees, walking wherever possible and using water carefully.

Exercises

A. Match the columns.


- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1. pollution | a. paper |
| 2. animals | b. petrol |
| 3. trees | c. need |
| 4. cars | d. natural environment |
| 5. air | e. harming the environment |

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the things that make up your environment?
2. List three of your needs and three of your wants.
3. Mention three differences between living and non-living things. Give examples.
4. What is pollution? Give three examples of pollution.
5. How can we take care of the environment?

C. 'What do you need? What do you want? Mark 'N' for what you think is a need, and 'W' for what you think is a want.



 **Multiple choice questions**

1. The environment consists of _____ around us.
a. living things b. non-living things c. living and non-living things
2. Farmers pollute the soil by using harmful _____.
a. fertilisers b. waste c. gases
3. For human beings, air is a _____.
a. want b. luxury c. need
4. A building is part of the _____ environment.
a. natural b. human-made c. living
5. We can save the environment by _____.
a. using more plastic bags b. throwing away unused paper c. planting more trees

HOTS: Think and Answer

- What do you think would happen if all the plants on the Earth started to die? Would it affect us? After all, we could always live by eating animals!

Enrichment Activities

- **Write right:** Write a story on the topic 'The day the tap ran dry'.
- **Speak out:** Have a debate or discussion on Gandhiji's saying, 'The world contains enough for everyone's needs but not for everyone's greed.'
- **Art work:** Make a card like the one shown here.
- **Project:** Working in groups, make a poster or collage on the topic 'Saving the Environment'. Think of a catchy slogan and write it on the poster.



Hands on!

1. Spread a layer of petroleum jelly on a sheet of white paper and hang it outside your house. Observe the sheet after a week. What do you find? Share your observations in class, and explain them.
2. Adopt a tree in your neighbourhood. Give it a name. Look after the tree by giving it water every day.

Life Skills and Values

Developing environmental sensitivity

Shiela is careful not to waste water. She

- takes only as much water as she needs to drink
- uses a bucket for her bath and not the shower
- calls a plumber if any tap is leaking in the house and gets it repaired
- turns off the tap while brushing her teeth

What do you do to save water and electricity? Tell your classmates.

Mind opener

- *What would our lives have been like if there had been no fire?*
- *Imagine a world without wheels. What would our vehicles have been like?*

Looking Ahead

In this lesson you will learn about:

- *The shelter, clothing, food and tools of Early Humans*
- *The discovery of fire*
- *The beginning of farming*
- *The domestication of animals*
- *Invention of the wheel*

It is believed that early humans lived in jungles. They spent most of their time looking for food. They did not know farming. So they roamed in the jungle for food. They ate wild fruits and roots, and hunted small animals. They hunted animals with stones for meat, which they ate raw.



Early humans ate wild fruits and nuts



They wore the skin of animals

Shelter and Clothing

Early humans lived in natural caves or under large trees to protect themselves from the Sun, wind and rain. They covered themselves with the skins of animals or leaves of trees. Slowly, early humans realised that it was easier to dig out roots and hunt animals if they had sharp pieces of stone that could be used as tools.

Tools

Early humans searched for stones with sharp edges and used these for digging and for hunting animals. They made tools from animal horns and bones. They also used sharp wooden sticks as tools.

Early humans learnt to tie a sharp stone to a wooden stick and used it like a spear to hunt wild animals without going near them.

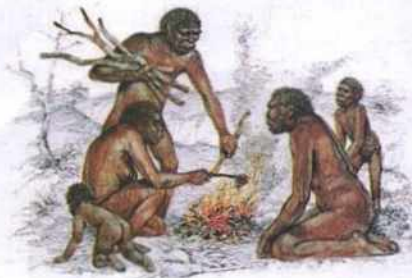
Early Humans Discover Fire

Early humans must have seen natural fires breaking out in the jungle.

At first, they must have been afraid of fire. Then they must have realised that fire helped to keep away wild animals and the cold. They also discovered that fire made meat tastier and easier to eat. They could keep the fire burning by adding dry leaves and twigs to it.



Making tools out of stone



Discovery of fire



Fire kept away the animals
(Picture credit: Doug L Hoffman)

Early humans wanted to make fire themselves, and use it to their advantage. They discovered that rubbing two stones or two bamboo sticks together could make fire. This great discovery is said to have changed the life of the human race.

The Beginning of Farming

Early humans kept moving from place to place in search of food. They soon found that whenever they threw the seeds of the fruits they ate, new plants grew from them. They noticed that when these plants became big, fruits grew on them. Early humans had discovered **farming**. They now knew that they could plant seeds and grow their food, rather than go searching for it from place to place. They could now settle down in one place.

Settling in villages

Early humans must have learnt that the plants needed water and fertile soil to grow well. Such places were mostly near rivers. So they started settling down in small villages near rivers.

Taming of animals

After settling down in villages, early humans also started taming animals. They learnt that some animals such as horses, donkeys, cows, bullocks or dogs could be tamed more easily than others. They used these animals for ploughing their farmlands. They also got food such as milk and meat from these animals.



Then they started using animals to plough the land

How Transport Developed

Early humans still had to walk long distances and carry heavy loads.



In the beginning early humans carried their own load

They had to carry the animals that they hunted. They also had to carry wood used for making fire and for constructing houses.



Then they started using animals to carry their load

The animals that they had tamed were used for carrying loads. This made the work of transporting loads a little easier.

Experts believe that someone must have noticed logs of wood floating in the river. An idea must have struck! A number of straight logs were tied together to make a **raft**. This helped early humans

to travel and also carry heavy loads by river.



A raft

But travelling and transporting heavy loads by land was still difficult and slow. At first, they made carts that could be pulled along the ground. They were called **sledges**. The people pushed and pulled the sledges themselves. They also used animals to pull the sledges. But sledges could move only on smooth ground.



Sledges

Invention of The Wheel

Sometime later, early humans must have seen round logs of wood rolling down a hill. They realised that round things could move much more easily on land.



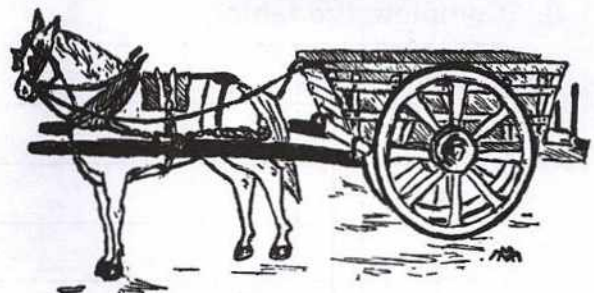
A log rolling down a slope

So they fitted small pieces of tree trunks below their carts. The cart could now move easily on uneven ground. Thus, the wheel was invented. Land travel now became easier and faster. It was now possible to transport heavy stones to build better houses.

The invention of the wheel is considered to be a landmark in the history of humankind.



A stone wheel



Wheels of a horse-cart

Discovery of metal

The early humans discovered that metals, such as copper and iron, could be produced by melting some

rocks. These metals could be used to make better tools. Using these metal tools humans could now clear forests to get land for growing crops.

I now know

1. It is believed that early humans lived in caves and under large trees.
2. They used sharp stones and wooden sticks as weapons.
3. The discovery of fire is said to have changed the lives of the early humans.
4. Early humans started settling down in villages after they began farming.
5. They tamed animals for carrying loads, ploughing and for food.
6. The invention of the wheel further changed the lives of humankind.

Words to remember

weapons: things used to attack or defend

tame: make easy to control

plough: a tool, usually drawn by animals, used to turn the soil

discover: to find or learn about something for the first time

invent: to make something that did not exist before

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Early humans spent most of their time looking for _____.
2. Rubbing two stones together can make _____.
3. Early humans needed tools to dig out and hunt _____.
4. Early humans made _____ using sticks and sharp stones.

B. Complete the table.

	Early humans	Humans today
Clothes		
Shelter		
Tools		
Food		