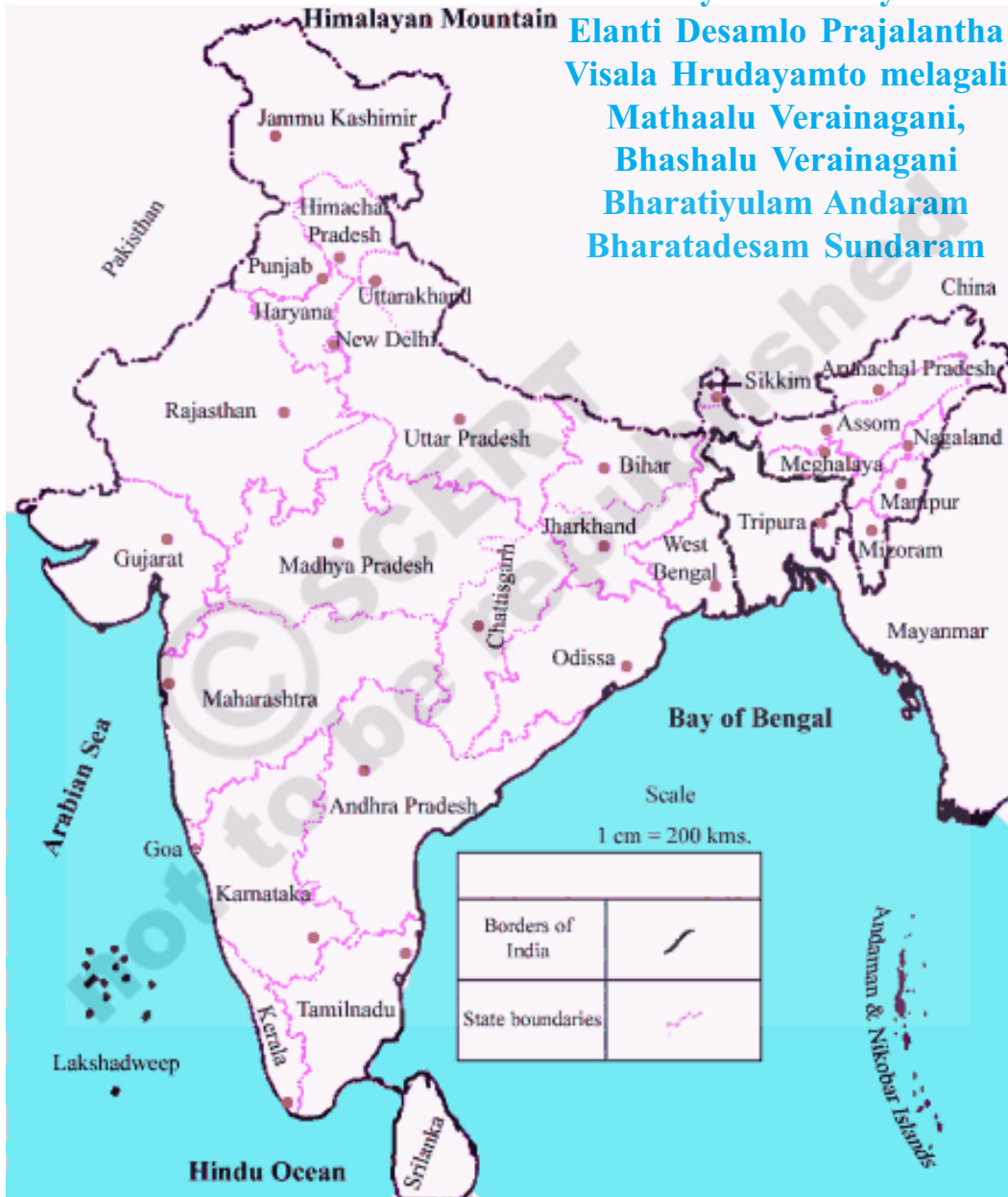




14.1. India

Visala Bharatha desam manadi
Himalayalaku Nilayamidi
Elanti Desamlo Prajаланtha
Visala Hrudayamto melagali
Mathaalu Verainagani,
Bhashalu Verainagani
Bharatiyulam Andaram
Bharatadesam Sundaram



Children! Have you heard this song? What does the song tell you about? Yes, this tells us about our country, that is, India. We all are Indians. You have read about our state in the 4th class. You know the details of our state's map, districts, mandals and their borders etc., Now, let us know more about our country!

Group Work



- ◆ Look at the map of India given in the previous page. Locate our state. Colour it in green.
- ◆ Colour the states which are adjacent to our state with blue colour.
- ◆ Which states are adjacent to the Bay of Bengal.
- ◆ Which states are adjacent to the Arabian Sea?
- ◆ Write the borders (Frontiers) of India.
- ◆ How many states are there in India?

There are 28 states and 7 union territories in India. New Delhi is the capital of India. India occupies 7th place in the world on the basis of area. There are Vindhya and Satpura mountains in the central part of India. The land to the north of Vindhya mountains is called north India and the land to the south is called south India.

Do you know?

Russia, Canada, China, United States of America, Brazil, Australia are greater in area compared to India.

According to the historians, India is the oldest of all countries in the world. Our country has thousands of years of history. It is popularly known as 'Gyana Bhoomi' (Land of wisdom). It has different religions, castes, 1652 languages, various land forms different cultures and traditions, India has, one government and shows unity in diversity and should become an ideal country in the world. By building peaceful society and practising non-violence, India is extending its helping hand to all people of the world.

14.2. India and its regions

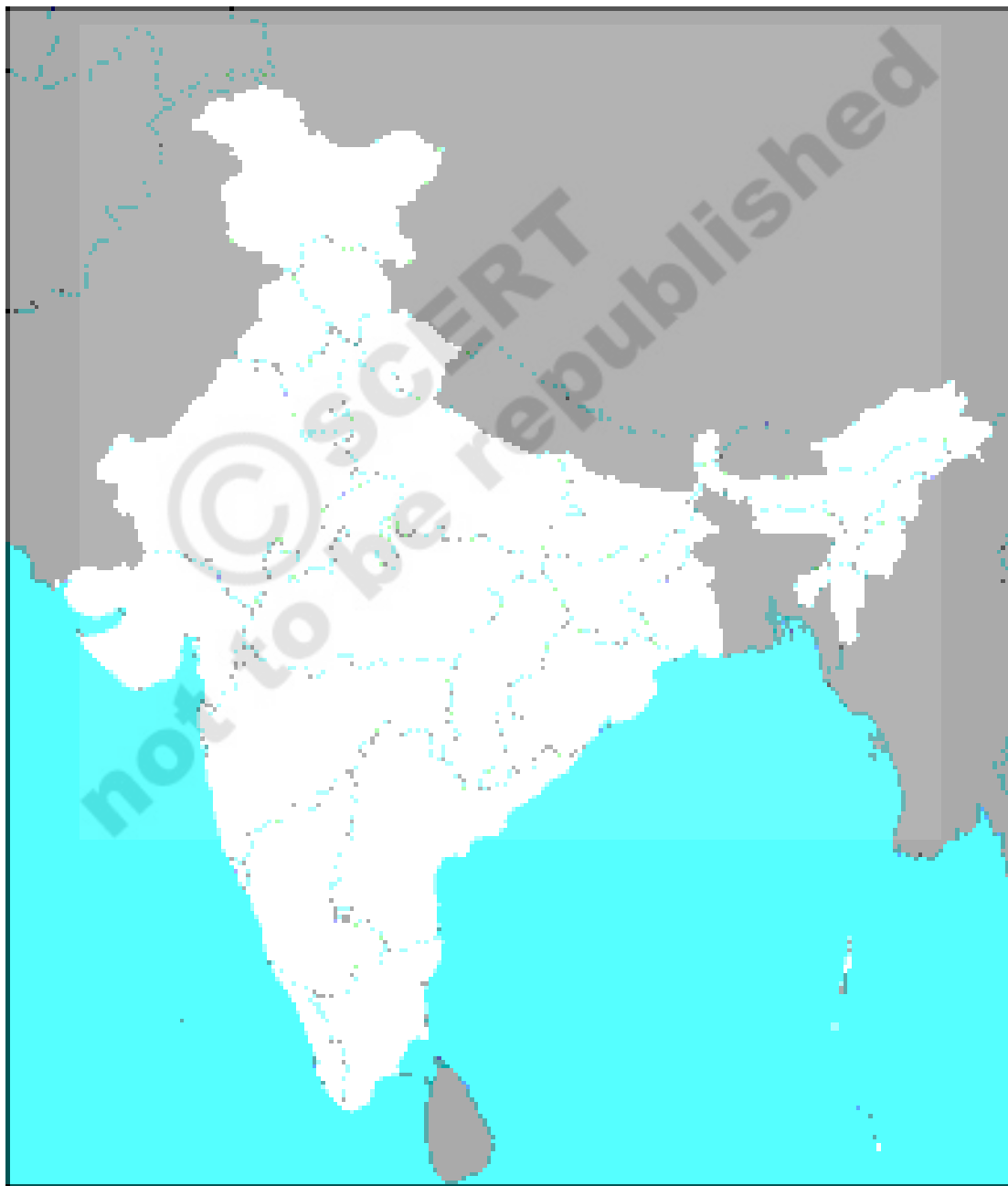
There are six physical regions in India. They are:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1 Eastern India | Bihar, Jarkhand, Odissa and West Bengal |
| 2 Western India | Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra and Rajasthan |
| 3 Northern India | Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and New Delhi (India's Capital and a Union Territory) |
| 4 Southern India | Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Kerala. |
| 5 North-Eastern States | Arunachal Pradesh, Assom, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim. |
| 6 Central India | Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh. |

Do This



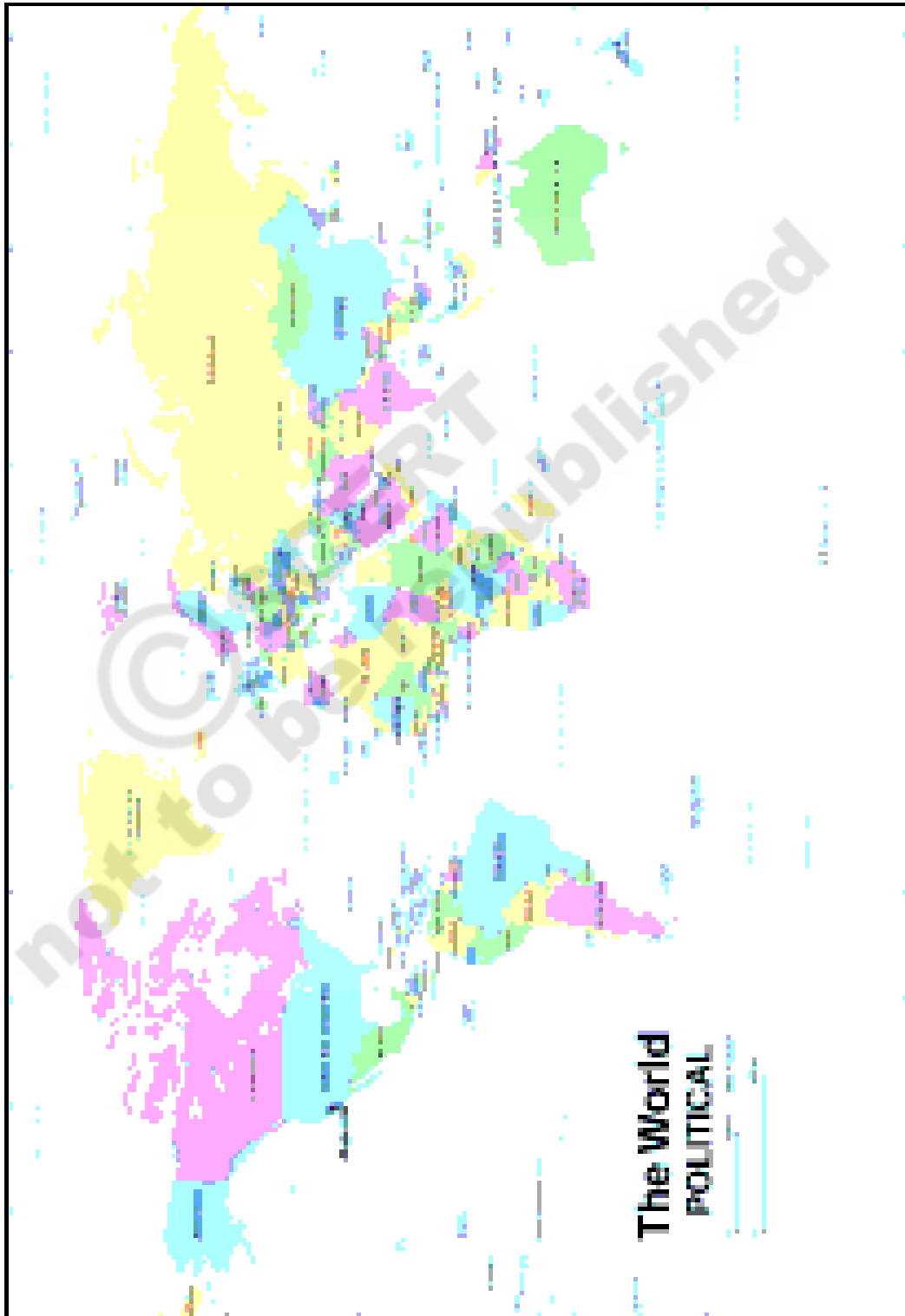
- ◆ You know the six regions of India. Colour the regions in the map of India gives below.
Eastern India - Blue; Western India - Yellow;
Northern India - Pink; Southern India - Green;
North-Eastern States - Red; Central India - Violet.
- ◆ What is there on the four sides of our country? Point out on the map.



14.3. Continents - oceans

There are many countries in the world. The surface of earth is made up of extended on the land and water. For our convinience, we have divided the whole world into continents and oceans. Look at the world map given below:

World Map



Think and say

- ◆ How many countries are there in Asia? Name them.
- ◆ Which country is located on the western side of India?
- ◆ Which latitude passes through India?
- ◆ Name a few countries in the continent of Europe.
- ◆ Which oceans are located beside India? Which countries and continents are adjacent to the Pacific ocean?
- ◆ To reach Brazil from India through which Oceans do we have to pass?
- ◆ Write the names of some of the eastern and the western countries by observing the World map.
- ◆ Look at the map and name the continents.
- ◆ Observe the World map and write down the names of the oceans.
- ◆ The equator passes through which countries? Name some of them.
- ◆ Point out Australia. Which side of India is it located?

The whole world is divided into seven continents. They are : Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica. Asia is the largest of all continents. The smallest continent is Australia.

All the continents have mountains. There are plateaus and plains at some places. Some mountains have a great height (Eg: Himalayas of India, Andes mountains of South America) the others are with less in height (Eg: Alps mountains of Europe). Usually, the upper part of the mountains would be very cool and with more slopes. That is why the population will be very less there. Plateaus will be shorter than mountains almost with flat surfaces and sloping edges. The population in plateaus is more than that of mountain regions. Plains are flat. Population will be more in plains. As the atmosphere on the mountains is cool, fog forms.

Group Work



- ◆ Why does ice form on Himalayas?
- ◆ Point out India, Srilanka, England, Brazil, Canada, Russia and Australia on the out line map of the world. Colour them.

14.4. Water region

Large salty water regions on the earth are called oceans and the smaller ones are called seas. These will be in different shapes and sizes. All oceans are joined with one another around the continents. There are four oceans. They are Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and Arctic Ocean. Pacific is the largest and Arctic is the smallest Oceans. The lands surrounded by water on all four sides are called Islands. Eg: Green Land, Great Britain. The land surrounded by water on three sides and land on one side is called a Peninsula. Ex: India.



Group Work



- ◆ What are the advantages of seas?
- ◆ Locate oceans on the world map. Colour them in blue.
- ◆ Which seas are adjacent to India?
- ◆ Is India an Island or a Peninsula? Why?

Do you know?

When we go upwards from the sea level, for every ascent of 1000 mtrs. temperature reduces by 6^o centigrade.

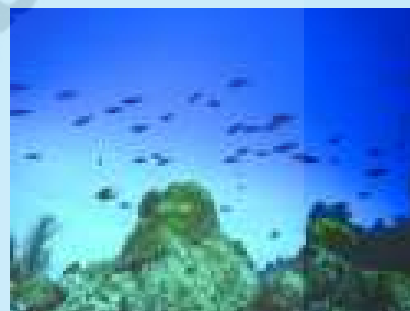
Water occupies more area than land on earth. Nearly, 75% of the surface of the Earth is covered by water. Most of the underground water is formed due to this water regions.

The water in the Oceans evaporates due to the heat of the sun. This water vapour goes up and forms clouds. When the temperature reduces the clouds get cooled and it rains. This continuous process is called 'Water cycle'. In this process water becomes water vapour and the water vapour changes back into water.



Do you know?

The surface of the oceans sinks at some places. Due to this deep pits form. These pits are the deepest parts in the oceans. Some of these are deeper than 10,000 mtrs. Some pits are so deep that the Himalayas also will submerge in them. High mountains are also present in the oceans. The mountain ranges extended in the waters of the pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans. The total length of these mountain ranges is about 65,000 kms, and they form the longest mountain ranges on the earth. The crests of some of these mountains extend above the water level of the seas and form Islands.



The ocean water is a mixture of various salts. Sodium chloride (Common salt) is a major component of the ocean waters. The ocean water contains 96 percent water and 4 percent salts and other insoluble solids. Ocean water is denser than pure water.

Keywords

Nation, world	North India	Central India
Location	South India	West India
Continents	East India	Water Part
Oceans	North-East India	Land Part



What have we learnt?



1. Conceptual understanding

- Define the borders of India?
- Write the names of all the continents and the oceans.
- Differentiate between an Island and a Peninsula. Give examples.
- Which continents are adjoining to the Atlantic Ocean?
- Name all the South Indian states.

2. Questioning and hypothesis

- Look at the World map or India map and frame 5 questions.

3. Experiments - field observations

- Observe and write a note about the different cultures and traditions followed in your village.

4. Information skills, projects

- Different languages are spoken by the people in different states of our country. Collect information on the languages spoken in different states.

5. Communication through mapping skills, drawing pictures and making models

- Draw a suitable diagram and explain the water cycle.
- Point out all the southern states on the map of India and mark the borders of our state.

6. Appreciation, values and creating awareness towards bio-diversity

- What do you do to live together harmoniously with everyone?
- On what occasions do you use maps (state/country)?

Can I do this?

- I can explain the important geographical features of our country. Yes / No
- I can collect and tabulate the information of states and their languages. Yes / No
- I can draw and explain the essential features of the water cycle. Yes / No
- I can point out different states on the map of India. Yes / No