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</table>
LESSON PLAN

You could run the CD to access these resources and incorporate them in your lesson plan.

- 2D Animation
- Concept map
- 2D Animation
- Animated activities
- Dictionary
- Answer key
- eBook
- Apptive Learn
- Game
- Infographic
- Interactive map
- Ebook
- Concept map
- Interactive map
- Test generator
- Slideshow
- Interactive map
- Video
- Lesson plan
- Quiz
- Slideshow
- Worksheets

LESSON OBJECTIVES

The students
- take pride in being Indian and recall the position of India in the world in terms of its size and its population.
- briefly understand the physical features of India such as the mountain ranges to the north, the peninsula to the south and the water bodies on three sides.
- understand the terms such as population, mountain range and mainland.
- distinguish between Kanniyakumari and Indira Point.
- recall the names of countries who are our neighbours.
- understand the meaning of political divisions and recall the names of 29 states, seven Union Territories and their capitals.
- recall the names of the largest, smallest, newest and the Seven Sister states.
- understand the meaning of physical divisions and recall the five physical divisions of India.
- locate and label the states, Union Territories and their capitals on a political map.

TEACHING AIDS

political and physical maps of India, a 1947 political map of India, a pointer

IN THE CLASS

- The teacher will ask the class, ‘When do you feel proud to be an Indian?’ She/He will ask the students to choose an answer from the following. The teacher will also ask the reason for the same.
a. When an Indian is internationally awarded and honoured.
b. When India wins a cricket match.
c. When tales of great people such as Mahatma Gandhi, Swami Vivekananda, Emperor Ashoka and Gautam Buddha are narrated to you.
d. When someone praises India.

Then the teacher will ask the students to do the activity under GET SET!

BASIC FACTS ABOUT INDIA

The teacher will use the board and write down these facts.

- India is in Asia.
- It is the seventh-largest country in the world in area and second largest in population.
- India has mountain ranges in the north and peninsula in the south. The three water bodies surround the peninsula.
- India shares land boundaries with Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh. They are our neighbours.
- Sri Lanka and Maldives are our neighbours across the sea.

The teacher will tell the students that there are two southernmost points.

- The one on mainland India is Kanniyakumari. It is in Tamil Nadu.
- The other is Indira Point. It is in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The teacher will use a political map of India to show both Kanniyakumari and Indira Point.

ACTIVITIES

A. Indira Point is named after Indira Gandhi. Find out who was Indira Gandhi. Share your findings in class.

B. The teacher will divide the class into nine groups. Each group can select a neighbouring country of India. Find out the following about that country.
   a. name of the President/Prime Minister or both
   b. an important city, other than the capital city
   c. two places of tourist attraction
   d. its currency

POLITICAL DIVISIONS

The teacher will tell the class that on 15 August 1947 India gained independence. Briefly it will be told that:

- Before 15 August 1947, India was a colony of the British, i.e. the British ruled India.
- Many people sacrificed their lives to gain freedom.

The teacher will show a 1947 political map of India and a recent map of India for comparison. The teacher will ask the students to identify the differences. For example:

- In the older map, the number of states are less and the states are bigger in size.
- States such as Rajputana, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore no longer feature as states in the recent political map.

After this, the teacher will tell the students that India is a huge country and for the purpose of better governance, the country is divided into states and Union Territories. At present there are 29 states and seven Union Territories in India. Then the teacher will ask the
students to study Table 1.1 on Page 11 in the Main Coursebook.

✦ More information will be given to the class.
  • The largest state in terms of area is Rajasthan.
  • The smallest state in terms of area is Goa.
  • The Seven Sisters of India are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.
  • The newest state of India is Telangana. It is carved out of Andhra Pradesh.

---------- ACTIVITY ----------

C. Then the teacher will ask the students to do the activity under CHECKPOINT.

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

✦ The teacher will show a physical map of India and use a pointer to show the different landforms of our country.
  • The northern mountains
  • The northern and the coastal plains
  • The western desert
  • The southern plateaus
  • The islands

✦ The teacher will then briefly tell the class that these landforms influence the following.
  • clothes
  • occupations
  • food habits
  • crops grown

---------- ACTIVITY ----------

D. Make a chart on the Seven Sisters. You will need a chart paper, a pair of scissors, adhesive, information and pictures about the seven states. On the chart paper, paste pictures of the following from each state and write their names.
  • a popular food item
  • a folk/classical dance
  • an important festival
  • a famous handicraft
  • a famous personality

Display your chart in class.
A Write the names of these states, Union Territories and capitals in the correct columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Union Territory</th>
<th>Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aizawl</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>National Capital Territory of Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bhopal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Panaji</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. In terms of area, India is the ____________-largest country in the world.
   a. third       b. fourth      c. seventh      d. eighth

2. The ____________ lies to the west of India.

3. On ____________, India became independent.
   a. 26 January 1950  b. 16 August 1955  c. 26 January 1947  d. 15 August 1947

4. ____________ is the summer capital of Jammu & Kashmir.

5. ____________ is an Union Territory.

6. Thiruvananthapuram is the capital of ____________

C Write one-word answer for each.

1. India’s rank in terms of its population
   ____________

2. The southernmost tip of India’s mainland
   ____________

3. The seven states in north-east India
   ____________

4. The state whose capital is Bhubaneswar
   ____________

5. The future capital of Andhra Pradesh
   ____________

6. A physical map of India shows these
   ____________
A Mark and label the following.

1. States – Karnataka, Bihar, Nagaland
2. Union Territories – Chandigarh, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3. The capitals of Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu

B Write T for True or F for False.

1. The Himalayas are in the northern part of India. ____
2. India shares common land boundaries with Turkey and Iran. ____
3. Karnataka is the smallest state of India. ____
4. Uttarakhand is one of the Seven Sisters. ____
5. Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have a common capital. ____
6. The southern plateaus is a physical division of India. ____
ANSWERS
MAIN COURSEBOOK

GET SET!
Accept any relevant response.

CHECKPOINT

1. Indian
2. Tamil Nadu
3. seven
4. Shillong
5. Telangana.

READ AND ANSWER

A. 1. b
2. a
3. d
4. c

B. 1. Asia.
2. Himalayas.
3. Chandigarh
4. Rajasthan
5. Hyderabad.

C. 1. The water bodies that surround India are the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean.
2. Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives (Accept any five of these.)
3. The state of Jammu & Kashmir has two capitals.
The capitals are Srinagar and Jammu.
4. The ‘Seven Sisters’ are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.
They are located in the north-eastern part of India.
5. The five physical divisions of India are:
   - the northern mountains,
   - the northern and coastal plains,
   - the western desert,
   - the southern plateaus, and
   - the islands.

D. During winter Srinagar is very cold with occasional snowfall. This prevents the government from functioning efficiently. On the other hand, Jammu is not as cold as Srinagar in winter. Hence to enable the smooth working of the state government, the capital of Jammu & Kashmir shifts from Srinagar to Jammu in winter.

DO AND LEARN

E. ACROSS 4 RANCHI 5 RAIPUR 6 PORT BLAIR
   DOWN 1 SILVASSA 2 BENGALURU 3 DISPUR

WORKSHEET 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Union Territory</th>
<th>Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>Port Blair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>National Capital Territory of Delhi</td>
<td>Bhopal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>Panaji</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. 1. c  
2. a  
3. d  
4. b  
5. b  
6. d  

C. 1. second  
2. Kanniyakumari  
3. Seven Sisters  
4. Odisha  
5. Amaravati  
6. landforms  

WORKSHEET 2
LESSON PLAN

You could run the CD to access these resources and incorporate them in your lesson plan.

- 2D Animation
- Concept map
- Quiz
- Worksheets
- Animated activities
- Dictionary
- Slideshow
- Answer key
- eBook
- Test generator
- Apptive Learn
- Lesson plan
- Video

LESSON OBJECTIVES

The students

✦ learn about the extent of the mountains and the hill ranges in India.
✦ recall the names of the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas.
✦ comprehend the fact that many rivers originate from the glaciers in the Greater Himalaya.
✦ recall that Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world and Mount Godwin Austen is the highest peak in India and the second-highest peak in the world.
✦ understand that the life of the people in a region is influenced by the landforms and the climate of that region.
✦ recall the names of states that are part of the Himalayas.

✦ identify the main occupations of the people living in the Himalayas.
✦ learn about the lifestyle of the people living in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim.
✦ recall the names of states that are part of the Purvachal Hill Ranges.
✦ identify the main occupations of the people living in the Purvachal Hill Ranges.
✦ learn about the lifestyle of the people living in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya.
✦ locate and label the states that are part of the northern mountains.
TEACHING AIDS

excerpts from *Amar Chitra Katha* on ‘Tenzing Norgay’, physical and political maps of India, a pointer

IN THE CLASS

✦ The teacher will start the lesson by telling the story of Tenzing Norgay from *Amar Chitra Katha*.
✦ After narrating the story, the teacher will ask the students to do the activity under GET SET!
✦ The teacher will tell the students that the northern mountains include the following.
  • the Himalayas and the Karakoram mountains
  • the Purvachal Hill Ranges

THE HIMALAYAS

✦ The teacher will show the extent of the Himalayas on a physical map of India. The students will be told that
  • Mount Everest, the highest peak of the world, is located in these mountains. It lies on Nepal-China border.
  • there are three parallel ranges in the Himalayas – the Greater Himalaya (Himadri), the Middle Himalaya (Himachal) and the Outer Himalaya (Shiwalik).
✦ Information about each of these ranges will be written on the board.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Greater Himalaya or Himadri</th>
<th>The Middle Himalaya or Himachal</th>
<th>The Outer Himalaya or Shiwalik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>highest of the three ranges</td>
<td>lower in height than the Greater Himalaya</td>
<td>lowest of the three ranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>located in the extreme north</td>
<td>located towards the south of the Greater Himalaya</td>
<td>located towards the south of the Middle Himalaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remains snow-covered throughout the year</td>
<td>mountain slopes covered with thick forests of pine, fir and deodar</td>
<td>mountain slopes covered with forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rivers such as Indus, Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra originate here from glaciers</td>
<td>Shimla, Darjeeling and Nainital are popular hill stations in this range</td>
<td>many wild animals are found in these forests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KARAKORAM MOUNTAINS

✦ The teacher will show the extent of the Karakoram mountains on a physical map of India. The students will be told that
  • these mountains are located to the north-west of the Himalayas.
  • Mount Godwin Austen, the highest peak of India and the second-highest peak of the world, is located in these mountains.
  • these mountains are located in Jammu & Kashmir.

ACTIVITY

A. River Indus flows through China, India and Pakistan while River Brahmaputra flows through China, India and Bangladesh. Using an atlas, find out the names of five rivers
that flow through more than one country. Also find out the names of the countries through which they flow.

LIFE IN THE REGION

- The teacher will write on the board the names of states that lie in these mountain ranges.
  - Himalayas – Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Darjeeling in West Bengal and some parts of Arunachal Pradesh
  - Karakoram mountains – Jammu & Kashmir

- The teacher will then use a political map of India to show the states that lie in the northern mountains.

- The teacher will discuss about the main occupations of the people living in the Himalayas and the Karakoram mountains.
  - Farming, particularly terrace farming
  - Sheep rearing
  - Wood carving

- With that, the teacher will discuss the lifestyle of the people living in each of these states.

- Jammu & Kashmir
  - It is famous for apple orchards and saffron cultivation.
  - People wear phiran and salwar.
  - They use kangri to keep themselves warm in winter.
  - They drink kahwa, a special tea.
  - Srinagar, Gulmarg, Amarnath and Ladakh are some places of tourist attraction.

- Himachal Pradesh
  - It is famous for apple orchards.
  - Men wear Kullu caps and women wear scarves called dhazu.
  - Kullu Dussehra is the most popular festival.
  - Shimla, Dalhousie and Manali are some places of tourist attraction.

- Uttarakhand
  - It is famous for basmati rice, lychees and plums.
  - People weave woollen shawls, scarves and rugs.
  - Mussoorie, Nainital and Haridwar are some places of tourist attraction.

- Sikkim
  - It is famous for oranges, cardamom and orchids.
  - Men and women wear a special gown called bakhu. They also wear colourful jewellery made of beads.
  - Gangtok and Pelling are some places of tourist attraction.

ACTIVITIES

B. The teacher will ask the students to do the activity under CHECKPOINT.
C. Saffron is the world’s most expensive spice. Find out the food items in which saffron is used. Share your findings in class.

PURVACHAL HILL RANGES

- The teacher will show the extent of the Purvachal Hill Ranges on a physical map of India. The students will be told that
• these ranges are also known as the North-Eastern Hills.
• Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya lie in these ranges.
  ✦ The teacher will use a political map of India to show the states that lie in these ranges.

LIFE IN THE REGION
  ✦ The teacher will discuss about the main occupations of the people – farming and weaving.
  ✦ With that, the teacher will discuss the lifestyle of the people living in each of these states.
  ✦ Arunachal Pradesh
    • It is famous for fruit orchards and orchids.
    • Carpet weaving, wood carving, and making bamboo and cane products are other occupations.
    • Itanagar, Ziro and Tawang are some places of tourist attraction.
  ✦ Nagaland
    • Wood carving and pottery are other important occupations.
    • Naga shawls are famous for their designs.
    • Kohima and Dimapur are some places of tourist attraction.
  ✦ Manipur
    • Lychee, chestnut, walnut, papaya and passion fruit are cultivated here.
    • It is famous for bamboo, cane and leather goods.
    • Manipuri dance is very popular.
    • Imphal and Ukhrul are some places of tourist attraction.
  ✦ Mizoram
    • It is famous for fruit and rose cultivation, and silkworm rearing.
    • Chapchar Kut is an important festival.
  ✦ Tripura
    • It is famous for jute, rubber and bamboo cultivation.
    • Bangla and Kokborok are spoken here.
    • Agartala and Unakoti are some places of tourist attraction.
  ✦ Meghalaya
    • Garo, Khasi and Jaintia tribes live here.
    • Khasi and Garo languages are widely spoken.
    • It is famous for Strawberry Festival.
    • Shillong and Cherrapunji are some places of tourist attraction.

ACTIVITY
D. Fill in this table with the names of states where these occupations are practised.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farming</th>
<th>Sheep rearing</th>
<th>Wood carving</th>
<th>Fruit farming</th>
<th>Making of bamboo and cane products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
WORKSHEET 1

A  Tick (√) the correct answers.
1. The Middle Himalaya is also known as
2. Which of these is not a peak?
3. Which of these festivals is celebrated in Himachal Pradesh?
4. Haridwar is a place of tourist attraction in
5. Which of these flowers grow in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh?
   a. orchids       b. daisies       c. tulips       d. sunflowers
6. Jaintia tribe lives in

B  Name these.
1. I am the first Indian woman to climb the highest peak in the world. _____________
2. I am the second-highest peak in the world. _____________
3. I am a pot with burning coal used by the people of Jammu & Kashmir to keep themselves warm in winter. _____________
4. I am a state famous for the cultivation of cardamom. _____________
5. I am a tribe whom you can identify from the design on my shawl. _____________
6. I am a plant used to make handicrafts in Tripura. _____________

C  Fill in the blanks.
1. Mount Everest lies on the border between Nepal and _____________
2. _____________ farming is carried out on the hill slopes.
3. The embroidered caps worn by the men of Himachal Pradesh are called _____________ caps.
4. Ukhrul is a place of tourist interest in _____________
5. The Cheraw is a popular dance of _____________
6. Khasi is spoken in _____________
WORKSHEET 2

A Mark and label the following.
1. The states that are a part of the Purvachal Hill Ranges
2. The states that have the Himalayas

B The underlined word in each sentence is incorrect. Write the correct words.
1. The Mount Everest is in the Karakoram Range.  
2. A slow-moving river of ice and snow is called a peak.  
3. The Karakoram mountains are found in Arunachal Pradesh.  
4. Kahwa is a special kind of coffee.  
5. Dalhousie is located in Uttarakhand.  
6. Unakoti is a place of tourist interest in Manipur.
ANSWERS
MAIN COURSEBOOK

GET SET!
height, valley, peak, slope, range, snow

CHECKPOINT
1. Mount Everest
2. Shiwalik
3. phiran
4. Uttarakhand
5. Pelling

READ AND ANSWER
A. 1. b 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. c
B. 1. Indus, Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra (Accept any two of these.)
2. woollen shawls, scarves, rugs (Accept any two of these.)
3. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura (Accept any two of these.)
4. lychee, chestnut, walnut, papaya, passion fruit (Accept any two of these.)
5. Shillong, Cherrapunji
C. 1. The three parallel ranges of the Himalayas are the Greater Himalaya or the Himadri, the Middle Himalaya or the Himachal and the Outer Himalaya or the Shiwalik.
2. In the mountains, farmers cut steps or terraces along the hill slopes to grow crops. This type of farming is called terrace farming. It is popular in the mountains as the nature of the land is sloping.
3. Sikkim is famous for its oranges, cardamom and orchids.
4. The main occupations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh are farming, wood carving, carpet weaving, and making bamboo and cane products.
5. We can tell the tribe a Naga belongs to from the design on her/his shawl. This is because different tribes wear shawls of different designs.
D. No, we cannot grow crops on Mount Everest. This is because Mount Everest is 8,848 m high and remains snow-covered throughout the year. Therefore, it is too cold for crops to be grown. Also no soil is available to sow the seeds.

DO AND LEARN
E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the dress</th>
<th>State where it is worn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. puan</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. vatchi</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. rikutu</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. sarong</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. jainsem</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORKSHEET 1

A. 1. a  2. c
B. 1. Bachendri Pal
   4. Sikkim
   4. Manipur.

3. b  4. d
5. a  6. b

B. 1. Mount Godwin Austen
   4. Sikkim
5. Naga

3. kangri
6. bamboo

4. d
5. Mizoram.

3. Terrance

WORKSHEET 2

NOTE: Arunachal Pradesh has both the Himalayas and the Purvachal Hill Ranges.

   2. glacier.
   4. tea.
   5. Himachal Pradesh.
   6. Tripura.
LESSON PLAN

You could run the CD to access these resources and incorporate them in your lesson plan.

- 2D Animation
- Animated activities
- Answer key
- Apptive Learn
- Concept map
- Dictionary
- eBook
- Game
- Lesson plan
- Quiz
- Slideshow
- Test generator
- Video
- Worksheets

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- The students
  - define terms such as plain, alluvium, basin, tributary, delta, lagoon and harvester.
  - understand that the plains of India include the northern plains and the coastal plains.
  - comprehend the formation of plains and its fertility.
  - recall and locate the Satluj, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers that have formed the northern plains.
  - recall the names of states that are part of the northern plains.

- learn about the lifestyle of the people who live in the northern plains.
- compare between the Eastern Coastal Plain and the Western Coastal Plain.
- recall the names of states that are part of the coastal plains.
- learn about the lifestyle of the people who live in the coastal plains.
- locate and label the states that are part of the northern plains and the coastal plains.

TEACHING AIDS

political and physical maps of India, flash cards/photographs of famous places

IN THE CLASS

- The teacher will start the lesson by asking the students to do the activity under GET SET!
- The teacher will then define a plain and discuss how it is formed.
- Then she/he will write on the board.
The plains of India
- the northern plains
- the coastal plains

THE NORTHERN PLAINS

- The teacher will show the extent of the northern plains on a physical map of India.
- The students will be told that
  - the northern plains are located towards the south of the Himalayas.
  - it stretches from Punjab to Assam.
  - the Satluj, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers and their tributaries have formed these plains.
- The teacher will tell the students how these plains were formed and why are they so fertile.
  She/He will tell the students that rocks, sand and silt deposited by the rivers have made the plains fertile. The fertile soil is called the alluvial soil.
- After this, the teacher will explain the three river basins using this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin of the river</th>
<th>Satluj river basin</th>
<th>Ganga river basin</th>
<th>Brahmaputra river basin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tibet</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas</td>
<td>Tibet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main tributary</td>
<td>Beas</td>
<td>Yamuna</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States which are part of the river basin</td>
<td>Punjab, Haryana</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh, Assam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The teacher will provide the following information.
  - The Bhakra Dam is built on the Satluj river.
  - The Brahmaputra is called Tsangpo in Tibet.
  - The Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers flow through Bangladesh and form the largest delta in the world called the Sundarban delta.

ACTIVITIES

A. Why do you think the northern plains are often called the ‘food basket of India’?
B. List five uses of river.

LIFE IN THE REGION

- The teacher will tell the names of states that are part of the northern plains and show them on a political map of India.
- It will be told to the students that farming is the main occupation of the people here as the plains are very fertile.
- Punjab
  - Farmers use tractors and harvesters.
  - People celebrate Baisakhi and Lohri.
  - Bhangra and Gidda are popular folk dances.
  - The Golden Temple in Amritsar is a major tourist attraction.
- Haryana
  - Farmers use modern machines to increase agricultural production.
- Cattle rearing and dairy farming are other occupations.
- Faridabad and Gurgaon are famous for industries.

National Capital Territory of Delhi
- The city is located on the banks of River Yamuna.
- Most people work in offices or have business.
- Red Fort, Qutb Minar, India Gate, Humayun's Tomb, Jama Masjid, Lotus Temple and Akshardham Temple are visited by tourists.
- At this point, the teacher will use flash cards/photographs and show some popular places in Delhi.

Uttar Pradesh
- It is famous for guavas, mangoes, chikankari embroidery, silk sarees and brassware.
- Sugar, textile, leather and chemical industries are located here.
- Allahabad is famous for Kumbh Mela.
- Agra, Varanasi and Lucknow are some places of tourist attraction.

Bihar
- It is famous for lychees and Bhagalpur silk.
- Litti-chokha and sattu parantha are popular dishes.
- People celebrate Chhath.
- They speak Maithili and Bhojpuri.
- Patna, Gaya and Rajgir are some places of tourist attraction.

West Bengal
- Rice, jute and tea are the main crops grown here.
- It is famous for Darjeeling tea.
- People speak Bangla.
- Durga Puja is the main festival.

Assam
- It is famous for tea and silk, natural gas and petroleum.
- People speak Assamese.
- They celebrate Bihu.

ACTIVITIES

C. The teacher will ask the students to do the activity under CHECKPOINT.
D. Find out the following about the state you live in. You can include the following:
- famous dishes, festivals and handicrafts
- historical monuments
- industries
- places of tourist attraction
  Share your findings in class.

THE COASTAL PLAINS
- The teacher will write on the board the names of states that are part of the coastal plains and show them on a political map of India. The students will be told that
  - the coastal plains are divided into Western Coastal Plain and Eastern Coastal Plain.
  - these plains meet at Kanniyakumari.
  - the Western Coastal Plain is divided into three parts – Gujarat Coast, Konkan Coast and Malabar Coast.
• the Eastern Coastal Plain is divided into two parts – Northern Circars and Coromandel Coast.

LIFE IN THE REGION
• The teacher will tell the students that fishing and farming are the main occupations.
• Rice and coconut are important crops grown in this region.
• Gujarat
  • People are engaged in trading, farming, dairy farming, salt making, textile and oil production, and diamond cutting.
  • Most people speak Gujarati.
  • Ras-Garba is a popular folk dance.
• Goa
  • It is famous for cashewnuts and mangoes.
  • Vindaloo and xacuti are famous dishes.
  • Large deposits of iron ore and manganese are found in the state.
  • People speak Konkani.
  • St Xavier’s Church, Fort Aguada and Dudhsagar Falls are some places of tourist attraction.
• Kerala
  • It is famous for rice, coconut, rubber, tea, coffee and spices.
  • Coir making from coconut fibre is an important industry.
  • Kathakali and Mohiniattam are popular classical dances.
  • People speak Malayalam. They celebrate Onam and Vishu.
• Tamil Nadu
  • It is famous for tea, coffee and silk weaving.
  • Tamil is the main language.
  • Pongal is an important festival.
  • Bharatanatyam is a popular dance form.
• Andhra Pradesh
  • It is famous for mica, limestone, kalamkari work and Kondapalli toys.
  • Kuchipudi is a famous dance.
  • Visakhapatnam is an important port.
• Odisha
  • It is famous for textiles, silver work and handicrafts.
  • Coal, iron ore and manganese deposits are found here.
  • Cuttack and Raurkela are important industrial centres.
  • Odissi is a famous dance of this state.
  • Ratha Yatra is a popular festival.
  • Chilika Lake is a place of tourist attraction.

ACTIVITY

E. Mark and label the following.
• The Western and the Eastern Coastal Plains
• States that grow tea and coffee
• States where iron ore and manganese deposits are found
A Tick (√) the correct answers.

1. Which of these rivers has not formed the northern plains?

2. River Brahmaputra flows through

3. Which of these places has tea gardens?

4. Which of these states is not a part of the coastal plains?

5. Which of these is a popular food in Tamil Nadu?
   a. lassi      b. vindaloo      c. dosa      d. litti-chokha

6. A popular festival in Odisha is

B Fill in the blanks with words from the brackets.

1. Yamuna is the main tributary of River _____________ (Brahmaputra/Ganga).

2. _____________ (Gurgaon/Amritsar) is an industrial city in Haryana.

3. _____________ (Durga Puja/Chhath) is celebrated in West Bengal.

4. Backwaters are found along the _____________ (Konkan/Malabar) Coast.

5. Most people in Kerala speak _____________ (Konkani/Malayalam).

6. _____________ (Andhra Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh) is famous for kalamkari work.

C Write short answers.

1. What is a river basin?

2. Write the names of rivers that form the Sundarban delta.

3. What are the people of Punjab fond of eating?

4. Into how many parts is the Eastern Coastal Plain divided? Write their names.

5. Write the names of places that tourists visit when they are in Goa.
WorkSheet 2

A Mark and label the following.
1. The northern plains
2. The Eastern Coastal Plain and the Western Coastal Plain
3. Rivers – Satluj, Ganga, Brahmaputra

B Write two examples of each.
1. Festivals of Punjab
2. Places of tourist interest in Uttar Pradesh
3. Centres of silk weaving in Tamil Nadu
4. Crops grown in West Bengal
5. Classical dances of Kerala
6. Minerals found in Odisha
### ANSWERS

**MAIN COURSEBOOK**

**GET SET!**

A. 1. MUMBAI  
   2. GUWAHATI  
   4. CHENNAI  
   5. PATNA  
   6. KOLKATA  

B. Mumbai and Chennai

**CHECKPOINT**

1. plain  
2. Beas.  
3. Tsangpo  
4. Golden  
5. Chhath.

**READ AND ANSWER**

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

B. 1. alluvium  
2. Padma  
3. Bihar  
4. Arabian Sea  
5. Onam, Vishu (Accept any one of these.)

C. 1. The rivers which flow through the northern plains have their origins in the Himalayas. They carry with them broken pieces of rocks, sand and silt. They deposit this fine silt, called alluvium, along the banks which makes the land fertile.

2. Red Fort, Qutb Minar, India Gate, Humayun’s Tomb, Jama Masjid, Lotus Temple, Akshardham Temple (Accept any four of these.)

3. The Western Coastal Plain is divided into three parts. They are the Gujarat Coast, the Konkan Coast and the Malabar Coast.

4. Fishing and farming are the main occupations of the people living in coastal areas.

5. The crops grown in Kerala are rice, coconut, rubber, tea, coffee and spices.

D. Seawater is an important source of salt. Seawater is collected in salt pans along the coast. When the seawater evaporates from the salt pans, salt is left behind. Thus salt-making is restricted to the coastal areas.

**DO AND LEARN**

E.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Festival</th>
<th>Dance</th>
<th>Main language</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Onam, Vishu</td>
<td>Kathakali, Mohiniattam</td>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Pongal</td>
<td>Bharatanatyam</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Durga Puja</td>
<td>Gaudiba nritya</td>
<td>Bangla</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Navaratri</td>
<td>Ras-Garba</td>
<td>Gujarati</td>
<td>Ahmadabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Bihu</td>
<td>Bihu dance</td>
<td>Assamese</td>
<td>Guwahati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Baisakhi, Lohri</td>
<td>Bhangra, Gidda</td>
<td>Punjabi</td>
<td>Amritsar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Accept these or any other relevant response.)
WORKSHEET 1

A. 1. d  2. a  3. b  4. b  5. c  6. b
C. 1. A river basin is an area watered by a river and its tributaries.
   2. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers form the Sundarban delta.
   3. The people of Punjab are fond of eating makke ki roti, sarson ka saag and lassi.
   4. The Eastern Coastal Plain is divided into two parts.
      They are the Northern Circars and the Coromandel Coast.
   5. The tourists visit the beaches, St Xavier’s Church, Fort Aguada and Dudhsagar Falls in Goa.

WORKSHEET 2

A.

B. 1. Baisakhi, Lohri  2. Agra, Varanasi, Lucknow (Accept any two of these.)
   3. Kanchipuram, Madurai  4. rice, jute, tea (Accept any two of these.)
   5. Kathakali, Mohiniattam  6. coal, iron ore, manganese (Accept any two of these.)
The Western Desert

LESSON PLAN

You could run the CD to access these resources and incorporate them in your lesson plan.

- 2D Animation
- Animated activities
- Answer key
- Apptive Learn
- Concept map
- Dictionary
- eBook
- Interactive map
- Lesson plan
- Quiz
- Slideshow
- Test generator
- Video
- Worksheets

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- The students understand the term desert and recall the name of the Indian desert.
- recall the extent of the Thar Desert.
- define terms such as Rann of Kachchh, sand dune, oasis, banjara and taanka.
- comprehend why most villages in the desert are situated around oases.
- correlate between the climate of the desert and other factors such as natural vegetation, water supply and lifestyle of the people.
- reason out why banjaras lead a nomadic life.
- discuss why houses in the desert region have thick walls, flat roofs and small windows.
- recall the names of important cities of Rajasthan and why they are famous.
- locate and label the Great Indian Desert on a map of India.

TEACHING AIDS

physical and political maps of India, photograph of banjaras, a pointer, video clip of Kalbeliya/Ghoomar dance

IN THE CLASS

- The teacher will begin the class by asking the students to do the activity under GET SET!
- Following this, the teacher will show the extent of the Great Indian Desert on a physical map of India. The students will be told that
  - the desert lies to the west of the Aravalli Hills in Rajasthan.
  - it is also known as the Thar Desert.
it stretches from the Rann of Kachchh to the border of Haryana.

After this, the teacher will write the definition of ‘desert’ on the board. ‘An area that receives very little or no rainfall and often covered with rocks or loose sand is called a desert.’

The students will be told that because the sand is loose, winds can blow them away from one place to another. At some places the winds form small hills of sand called sand dunes.

The students will be told that there are very few streams in the desert. They too remain dry. Luni is the most important river that flows through this desert.

Then the teacher will tell students about oasis. It will be told that at some places, groundwater comes to the surface. A lush green area surrounding such water source is called an oasis. The students will be shown the photograph of an oasis given on page 33 in the Main Coursebook.

ACTIVITY

A. The Sahara Desert is the largest desert in the world. Using library books and the Internet find out about this desert. You can include the following.
   - location and extent
   - names of countries the desert spreads across
   - important river/s
   - some famous oases
   - animals found
   - two nomadic groups who live here

The students will write their findings in their notebook.

CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION

- Hot and dry weather is found throughout the year, with very little rainfall.
- In summer, days are very hot and nights are cool while in winter, days and warm and nights are very cold.
- Bushes and thorny shrubs grow here as they require very little water.
- Animals such as camels, blackbucks, chinkaras and the Great Indian bustards are found here.

ACTIVITY

B. Why is camel called the ‘ship of the desert’?

WATER SUPPLY

- Next, the teacher will tell the students that very little water is available in the desert. Thus,
  - women travel long distances to fetch water.
  - water from River Satluj is brought to the desert through a canal called the Indira Gandhi Canal.
  - rainwater is stored in underground tanks called taanka for use during dry periods.

ACTIVITY

C. The teacher will ask the students to do the activity under CHECKPOINT.

LIFE IN THE REGION

- The main occupations are
  - rearing sheep, goat, camel and cattle.
• cultivating bajra, jowar, maize, sesame, groundnut, wheat, mustard and cotton.

♦ The teacher will talk about banjaras. They travel from one place to another, along with animals, in search of food and fodder.
♦ The teacher will show photographs of the banjaras.
♦ The teacher will then discuss the types of houses. It will be told that houses have flat roofs, low windows and thick walls to keep the heat out.
♦ Then the clothes worn by men and women in Rajasthan will be discussed. The students will be told that while men wear dhoti, kurta and turban, women wear ghaghra, choli and odhni.
♦ People love to eat dal-baati-choorma.
♦ Gangaur and Teej are important festivals.
♦ Kalbeliya and Ghoomar are popular folk dances. At this point the video of Kalbeliya/Ghoomar dance will be shown.
♦ The teacher will tell the students that the major cities of Rajasthan are Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Ajmer.
♦ Then the teacher will tell the students about Jaipur. It is called the Pink City as most of the houses in the old city are built of pink stones. This city is also famous for its blue pottery.

D. Fill in this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Thar Desert – a dry place</th>
<th>Mawsynram – the wettest place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State where located</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual rainfall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals found</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials used to construct houses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops grown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popular food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes worn by women and men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Write T for True or F for False.
1. Strong winds that blow in the desert can shift the sand dunes.  
2. The streams in the Thar Desert carry water throughout the year.  
3. In the desert, crops are grown around a sand dune.  
4. In some houses in Rajasthan rainwater is stored in a taanka.  
5. Ghoomar is a folk dance of Rajasthan.  
6. Varanasi is a city in Rajasthan.  

B Circle the odd one.
1. sand dune glacier oasis thorny shrub  
2. blackbuck camel chinkara lion  
3. bajra jowar sesame rice  
4. ghaghra choli phiran odhni  
5. vindaloo choorma baati dal  
6. Visakhapatnam Jaipur Jaisalmer Bikaner  

C Complete these sentences.
1. The climate of the Thar Desert is ________________________________  
2. The trees that grow in the eastern part of the Thar Desert are ________________________________  
3. The main occupations of the people of Rajasthan are ________________________________  
4. The walls of the houses in Rajasthan are thick to ________________________________  
5. Jaipur is called the Pink City because ________________________________  

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Bhartiya Vidhya Bhawan
WORKSHEET 2

A Write one-word answer for each.
1. The state where the Great Indian Desert lies  
2. A popular dish in Rajasthan  
3. A river that flows through the Thar Desert  
4. The most useful animal in the desert  
5. The canal that brings water to the Thar Desert  
6. An item that is famous in Jaipur

B Circle the correct words.
1. The Thar Desert stretches from Madhya Pradesh/Gujarat to the borders of Haryana.
2. The land around an oasis is infertile/fertile.
3. In the desert, the days are very hot and the nights are cool during summer/winter.
4. The Indira Gandhi Canal brings water to the desert from River Satluj/Luni.
5. Rajasthani men wear turban/dhazu.
6. The people of Rajasthan celebrate Vishu/Teej.

C Define these terms.
1. Rann of Kachchh
2. sand dune
3. oasis
4. banjaras
5. taanka
ANSWERS
MAIN COURSEBOOK

GET SET!
1. ✓
4. ✓

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

READ AND ANSWER
A. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. a
C. 1. The Thar Desert experiences hot and dry climate throughout the year. There is very little or no rainfall. During summer, the days are very hot and nights are cool. In winter the days are warm and nights are very cold.
2. Oases have water and fertile land suitable for farming. Hence, villages in the desert region grow up around oases.
3. The Indira Gandhi Canal is important for the people of the region because it carries water from River Satluj to the Thar Desert for domestic use and irrigation.
4. The banjaras are people who travel from one place to another in search of food for themselves and their animals.
5. The houses in Rajasthan have thick walls to keep the heat out so that the houses remain cool.
D. Rice plants require plenty of water to grow. Water is scarce in the desert. Thus rice is not grown in this region.

DO AND LEARN

WORKSHEET 1
B. 1. glacier 2. lion 3. rice
4. phiran 5. vindaloo 6. Visakhapatnam
C. 1. The climate of the Thar Desert is hot and dry.
2. The trees that grow in the eastern part of the Thar Desert are khejri, kikar and babul.
3. The main occupations of the people of Rajasthan are animal rearing and farming.
4. The walls of the houses in Rajasthan are thick to keep the heat out.
5. Jaipur is called the Pink City because all buildings in the old city are built of pink stones.

WORKSHEET 2
A. 1. Rajasthan 2. dal-bati-choorma 3. Luni
4. camel 5. Indira Gandhi Canal 6. blue pottery
C. 1. Rann of Kachchh is a part of the Thar Desert that gets flooded during the monsoon season. However, it leaves behind salt when the water dries up in winter. Thereby a salt desert is formed.
2. A sand dune is a small hill of sand found in the desert.
3. An oasis is a lush green area surrounding a water source in a desert.
4. The banjaras are people in Rajasthan who travel from one place to another in search of food for themselves and their animals.
5. A taanka is an underground tank used to store rainwater in some houses in Rajasthan.

MORE TO LEARN

Read the clues and solve the word puzzle.

ACROSS

4 An underground tank to store rainwater in Rajasthani houses
6 This city is called the Pink City
7 A small hill of sand in a desert
8 A popular folk dance of Rajasthan

DOWN

1 An important river flowing through the western desert
2 People who travel from one place to another in search of food for themselves and their animals
3 This crop is mostly grown in Rajasthan
5 The other name of the Great Indian Desert

Answer

ACROSS 4 TAANKA 6 JAIPUR 7 SAND DUNE 8 GHOOMAR
DOWN 1 LUNI 2 BANJARA 3 BAJRA 5 THAR DESERT