



# Class 5 Social Science

Complete Study Material & Learning Guide

History • Geography • Civics

---

Comprehensive eBook for Students

Full Syllabus 2026

*Created by Shilki Kumari*

*Primary Social Science & EVS Teacher*

*KidsTeacherShilki.in*



# Table of Contents

---



## HISTORY

1. The Stone Age
2. Early Humans
3. Indus Valley Civilization
4. The Vedic Age
5. Great Kings and Kingdoms
6. Freedom Fighters
7. Important Historical Monuments



## GEOGRAPHY

8. Our Earth and Globe
9. Maps and Directions
10. Continents and Oceans
11. Weather and Climate
12. Natural Resources
13. Water Resources
14. Agriculture and Farming
15. Forests and Wildlife



## CIVICS

16. Family and Community
17. Rights and Duties
18. Local Government

19. Cleanliness and Hygiene
20. Equality and Respect
21. Community Helpers
22. Transport and Communication
23. National Symbols and Festivals

# The Stone Age

*Understanding Early Human Life and Tools*

## What is the Stone Age?

The Stone Age is the earliest period of human history, lasting from about 2.6 million years ago to about 3300 BCE. During this time, early humans used stone tools to survive. The name "Stone Age" comes from the fact that stone was the primary material used for making tools, weapons, and other objects.

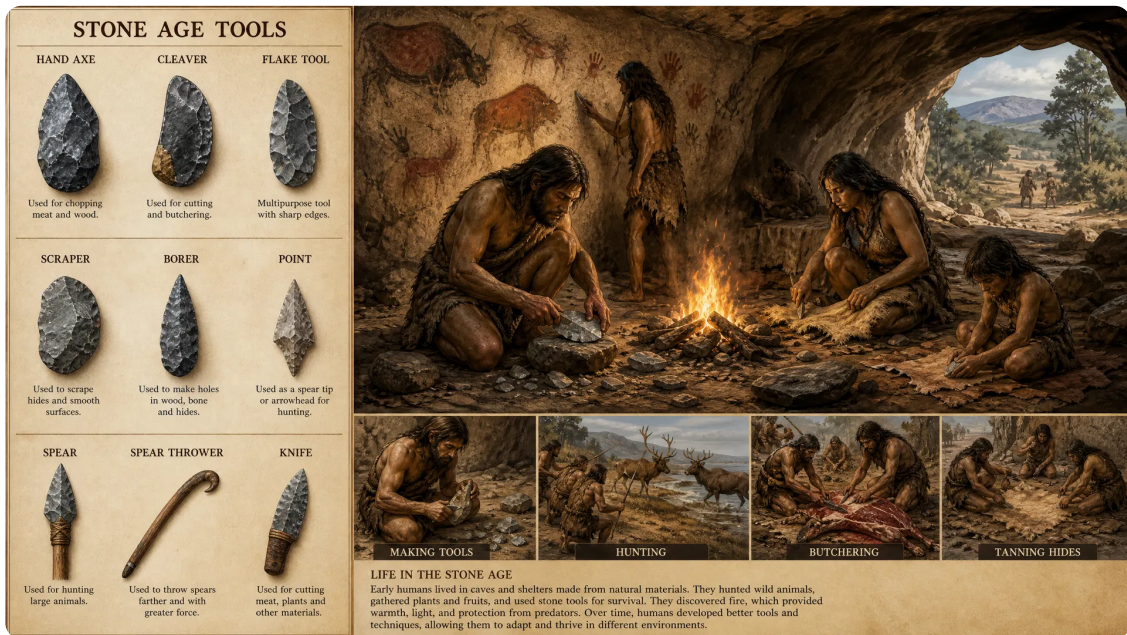


Figure 1.1: Various Stone Age Tools and Early Human Activities

## Periods of the Stone Age

The Stone Age is divided into three main periods:

Period	Duration	Characteristics
Paleolithic (Old Stone Age)	2.6 million - 10,000 BCE	Hunting and gathering, use of simple stone tools, fire discovery
Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age)	10,000 - 5000 BCE	Improved tools, domestication of animals, fishing
Neolithic (New Stone Age)	5000 - 3300 BCE	Agriculture, permanent settlements, pottery

## Stone Age Tools

Early humans created various tools from stone to help them survive. These tools became more sophisticated over time:

- **Hand Axe:** Used for chopping meat and wood
- **Scraper:** Used to scrape animal hides
- **Spear:** Used for hunting large animals
- **Knife:** Used for cutting and butchering
- **Flake Tool:** Multi-purpose cutting tool

### Did You Know?

The discovery of fire was one of the most important developments in the Stone Age. Fire provided warmth, light, protection from predators, and a way to cook food, making it easier to digest and more nutritious.

## Life in the Stone Age

Early humans during the Stone Age lived in small groups called tribes. They were nomadic, meaning they moved from place to place in search of food. They hunted wild animals and gathered fruits, nuts, and roots. They lived in caves, rock shelters, or temporary huts made from branches and animal skins.

### Key Points to Remember

- Stone Age people were hunters and gatherers
- They lived in caves and temporary shelters
- Stone tools were essential for survival
- Fire was discovered and used for cooking and warmth
- They lived in small family groups or tribes
- Cave paintings show their artistic abilities

### Example

**Bhimbetka Caves in India:** Located in Madhya Pradesh, these ancient caves contain some of the oldest rock paintings in the world, dating back to 30,000 years ago. These paintings show hunting scenes, animals, and daily life of Stone Age people.

# Early Humans

*Evolution and Development of Mankind*

---

## What is Human Evolution?

Human evolution is the process by which humans developed from earlier primate species. This process took millions of years and involved many changes in body structure, brain size, and behavior. Scientists study fossils, bones, and DNA to understand how humans evolved.



### Scientific Discovery

The study of human evolution helps us understand our origins and how we became the intelligent beings we are today. Fossils found in Africa show that humans first appeared about 2-3 million years ago.

---

## Stages of Human Evolution

Species	Time Period	Key Features
Australopithecus	4-2 million years ago	Walked upright, small brain, lived in Africa
Homo Habilis	2.5-1.5 million years ago	Made simple tools, larger brain, first tool makers
Homo Erectus	2-0.4 million years ago	Used fire, migrated to Asia and Europe, larger brain
Homo Sapiens	300,000 years ago - present	Modern humans, complex language, art, culture

## Important Developments

### Major Milestones in Human Development

- **Walking Upright:** Early humans learned to walk on two legs, freeing their hands for other tasks
- **Tool Making:** Humans began making tools from stone, bone, and wood
- **Use of Fire:** Discovery and control of fire changed human life forever
- **Language:** Development of complex language allowed better communication
- **Art and Culture:** Humans created art, music, and developed complex societies
- **Agriculture:** Transition from hunting to farming led to permanent settlements

# Indus Valley Civilization

*One of the World's Earliest Urban Civilizations*

## Introduction to Indus Valley Civilization

The Indus Valley Civilization, also known as the Harappan Civilization, was one of the world's earliest urban civilizations. It flourished in the Indus River valley (in present-day Pakistan and India) from about 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE. This civilization was highly advanced with well-planned cities, sophisticated drainage systems, and a unique writing system.



*Figure 3.1: Aerial View of Mohenjo-daro, a Major Indus Valley City*

## Major Cities

The two largest cities of the Indus Valley Civilization were:

- **Mohenjo-daro:** Located in Sindh, Pakistan. Known for its advanced urban planning and the famous Great Bath.
- **Harappa:** Located in Punjab, Pakistan. Known for its granary and residential areas.

### Example

**Mohenjo-daro's Great Bath:** This is one of the oldest known public baths in the world, measuring 12 meters long, 7 meters wide, and 2.4 meters deep. It shows the importance of cleanliness and hygiene in Indus Valley society.

## Features of Indus Valley Civilization

### Key Characteristics

- **Urban Planning:** Streets were laid out in a grid pattern
- **Drainage System:** Advanced underground drainage systems for sewage
- **Architecture:** Buildings made of baked bricks with standardized sizes
- **Weights and Measures:** Standardized weights and measures for trade
- **Writing System:** Unique script that has not yet been fully deciphered
- **Trade:** Extensive trade with Mesopotamia and other regions
- **Art and Crafts:** Beautiful pottery, seals, and figurines

## Economy and Society

The Indus Valley people were skilled farmers, traders, and craftspeople. They grew wheat, barley, and other crops. They raised cattle, sheep, and goats. They were also skilled in making pottery, jewelry, and other crafts. The society was well-organized with different classes of people including merchants, craftspeople, and laborers.

### Did You Know?

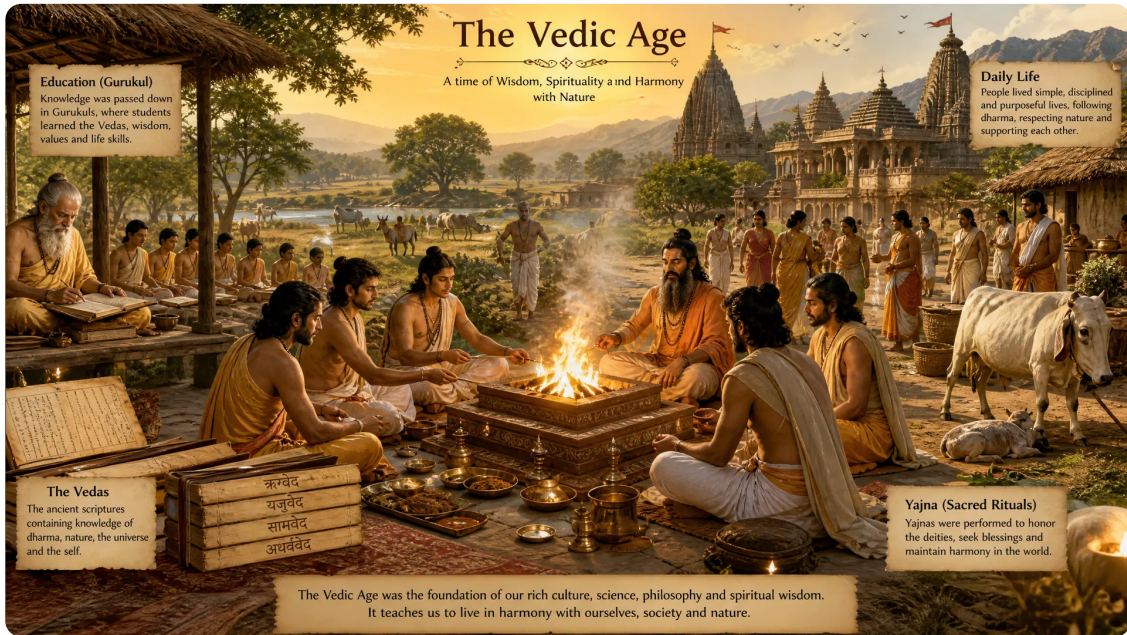
The Indus Valley Civilization had a sophisticated system of weights and measures. Archaeologists have found stone weights that are perfectly calibrated, showing the mathematical knowledge of these ancient people.

# The Vedic Age

*Foundation of Indian Culture and Philosophy*

## What is the Vedic Age?

The Vedic Age is a period in ancient Indian history from about 1500 BCE to 500 BCE. It is called the Vedic Age because of the Vedas, which are the oldest sacred texts of Hinduism. This period saw the composition of the Vedas and the development of many aspects of Indian culture, philosophy, and society that continue to influence India today.



*Figure 4.1: Vedic Age Rituals and Daily Life*

## The Four Vedas

The Vedas are four sacred texts that form the foundation of Hindu philosophy and knowledge:

Veda	Focus	Content
Rigveda	Hymns and Prayers	Hymns to various gods and goddesses
Yajurveda	Rituals and Ceremonies	Mantras for performing sacrifices
Samaveda	Music and Chanting	Melodies and chants for rituals
Atharvaveda	Practical Knowledge	Spells, remedies, and practical wisdom

## Society During the Vedic Age

### 🎯 Key Aspects of Vedic Society

- **Varna System:** Society was divided into four classes - Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaishyas (merchants), and Shudras (laborers)
- **Family Structure:** Patriarchal families with the father as the head
- **Education:** Knowledge was passed from teacher (Guru) to student (Shishya)
- **Religion:** Worship of nature gods and performance of rituals
- **Economy:** Agriculture and cattle rearing were the main occupations
- **Art and Literature:** Development of Sanskrit language and literature

## Important Concepts

### Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha

The Vedic philosophy introduced four main goals of life: Dharma (duty and righteousness), Artha (prosperity and success), Kama (pleasure and happiness), and Moksha (liberation from the cycle of birth and death).

### Example

**Yajna (Sacrifice):** An important ritual in Vedic times where offerings were made to gods through fire. These rituals were believed to maintain cosmic order and bring blessings to the community.

# Great Kings and Kingdoms

*The Mauryan and Gupta Empires*

## The Mauryan Empire (322-185 BCE)

The Mauryan Empire was one of the largest empires in ancient India. It was founded by Chandragupta Maurya and reached its peak under Emperor Ashoka. The empire covered most of the Indian subcontinent and was known for its advanced administration, military strength, and cultural achievements.



Figure 5.1: The Mauryan and Gupta Empires

## Emperor Ashoka - The Great

Ashoka (304-232 BCE) was one of the greatest emperors of the Mauryan Empire. He was known for his military conquests and later for his conversion to Buddhism. Ashoka spread Buddhism throughout Asia and left behind many stone pillars and edicts that conveyed his messages of peace and righteousness.

### Ashoka's Contributions

- Expanded the Mauryan Empire to its greatest extent
  - Converted to Buddhism after witnessing the horrors of war
  - Spread Buddhism throughout Asia
  - Built stupas and monasteries
  - Created stone pillars with edicts (Ashoka Pillars)
  - Promoted welfare of people and animals
  - Established a system of justice and administration
-

## The Gupta Empire (320-550 CE)

The Gupta Empire is often called the "Golden Age of India" because of its remarkable achievements in science, mathematics, art, and literature. The empire was founded by Chandragupta I and reached its peak under Chandragupta II.

Aspect	Achievement
Mathematics	Invention of zero and the decimal system
Astronomy	Accurate calculations of Earth's diameter
Medicine	Advanced surgical techniques and medicines
Literature	Great works like Kalidasa's plays
Art and Architecture	Beautiful temples and sculptures

## Comparison: Mauryan vs. Gupta Empire

### Key Differences

**Mauryan Empire:** Known for military power, political unity, and the spread of Buddhism.

**Gupta Empire:** Known for cultural and scientific achievements, often called the "Golden Age of India."

# Freedom Fighters

*India's Struggle for Independence*

## India's Independence Movement

India was ruled by the British for nearly 200 years. During this period, many brave men and women fought for India's freedom. These freedom fighters used various methods including non-violent resistance, armed struggle, and civil disobedience to achieve independence. India finally became independent on August 15, 1947.



*Figure 6.1: India's Freedom Struggle and Independence*

## Great Freedom Fighters

Freedom Fighter	Contribution	Method
Mahatma Gandhi	Led non-violent independence movement	Satyagraha, Civil Disobedience
Jawaharlal Nehru	First Prime Minister of India	Political leadership
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	United Indian states after independence	Political negotiation
Subhas Chandra Bose	Armed struggle for independence	Military campaigns
Bhagat Singh	Revolutionary activities	Armed resistance

## Important Events

### Major Events in India's Independence

- 1857: Revolt of 1857 against British rule
- 1885: Formation of Indian National Congress
- 1920: Non-Cooperation Movement led by Gandhi
- 1930: Salt March led by Gandhi
- 1942: Quit India Movement
- August 15, 1947: India becomes independent
- January 26, 1950: India becomes a Republic

## Gandhi's Philosophy

### Satyagraha - Truth and Non-Violence

Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of Satyagraha combined truth (satya) with non-violence (ahimsa). He believed that truth and non-violence could overcome any oppression without causing harm. This philosophy inspired many freedom movements around the world.

### Example

**The Salt March (1930):** Gandhi led a peaceful march to the sea to make salt, breaking the British salt monopoly. This act of civil disobedience sparked widespread protests and became a turning point in India's independence movement.

# Important Historical Monuments

*India's Architectural Heritage*

---

## | What are Historical Monuments?

Historical monuments are buildings, structures, or sites that have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. They tell us about the past and help us understand the achievements, beliefs, and way of life of ancient peoples. India has many important monuments that are recognized as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

---

## Famous Monuments of India

Monument	Location	Built By	Period
Taj Mahal	Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Shah Jahan	1632-1653 CE
Red Fort	Delhi	Shah Jahan	1638-1648 CE
Qutub Minar	Delhi	Qutub-ud-din Aibak	1193 CE onwards
Sanchi Stupa	Madhya Pradesh	Emperor Ashoka	3rd century BCE
Khajuraho Temples	Madhya Pradesh	Chandela Dynasty	10th-11th century CE

## The Taj Mahal - A Monument to Love

The Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. It was built by Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. The monument took 22 years to complete and required the work of thousands of craftsmen. It is made of white marble and is decorated with semi-precious stones.

### Features of Taj Mahal

- Built with white marble from Makrana, Rajasthan
- Decorated with semi-precious stones like jade, crystal, and turquoise
- Has a large dome and four minarets
- Surrounded by beautiful gardens and fountains
- Recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site
- One of the Seven Wonders of the World

## Preservation of Monuments

### Why Preserve Historical Monuments?

Historical monuments are precious links to our past. They help us understand our history, culture, and heritage. Preserving these monuments ensures that future generations can learn from and appreciate the achievements of our ancestors. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is responsible for protecting and maintaining these monuments.

# Our Earth and Globe

*Understanding Our Planet*

## The Shape and Size of Earth

Earth is a sphere (ball-shaped) planet that rotates on its axis and revolves around the Sun. It is the third planet from the Sun in our Solar System. Earth is approximately 12,742 kilometers in diameter and is the only known planet to support life.

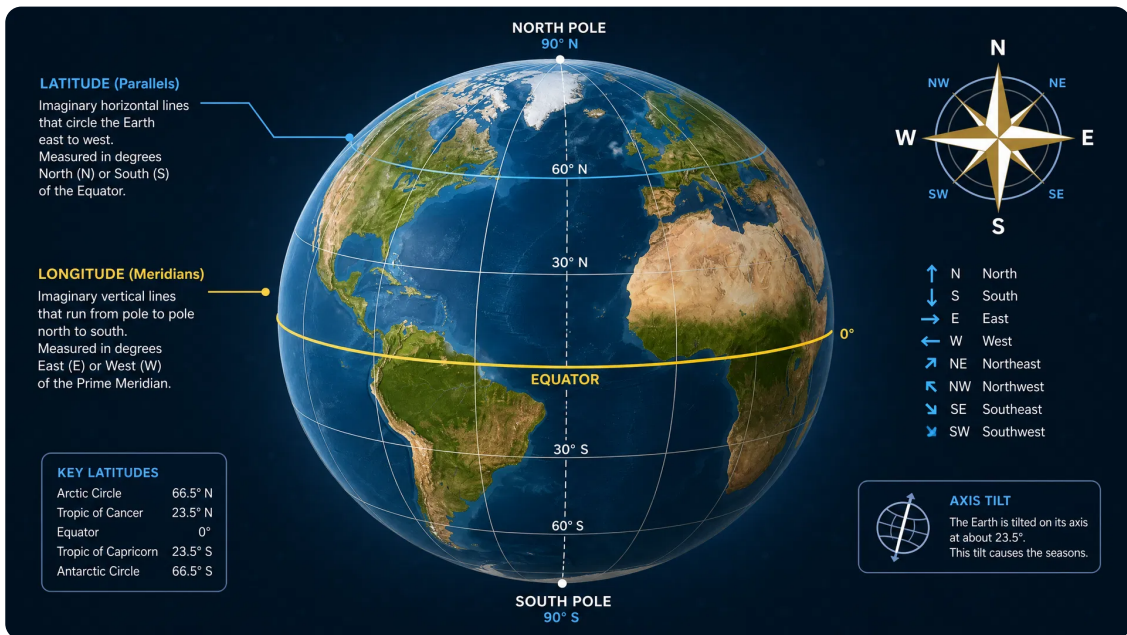


Figure 8.1: Earth's Globe with Latitude and Longitude Lines

## Latitude and Longitude

To locate any place on Earth, we use a system of imaginary lines called latitude and longitude:

- **Latitude:** Horizontal lines that run east-west. They measure distance north or south of the Equator ( $0^\circ$ ).
- **Longitude:** Vertical lines that run north-south. They measure distance east or west of the Prime Meridian ( $0^\circ$ ).
- **Equator:** The largest latitude line that divides Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
- **Prime Meridian:** The longitude line that divides Earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

### Did You Know?

India is located between  $8^\circ 4'$  N and  $35^\circ 6'$  N latitude and  $68^\circ 7'$  E and  $97^\circ 25'$  E longitude. This position makes India a tropical country with diverse climate zones.

## Rotation and Revolution

Motion	Definition	Duration	Effect
Rotation	Earth spins on its axis	24 hours	Day and Night
Revolution	Earth orbits around the Sun	365.25 days	Seasons

# Maps and Directions

*Reading and Understanding Maps*

---

## What is a Map?

A map is a representation of an area of land or sea on a flat surface. Maps help us understand the location of places, distances, and geographical features. Different types of maps show different information such as political boundaries, physical features, climate zones, or population distribution.

### Types of Maps

- **Political Maps:** Show countries, states, and cities with their boundaries
  - **Physical Maps:** Show mountains, rivers, plateaus, and other natural features
  - **Thematic Maps:** Show specific information like climate, vegetation, or population
  - **Road Maps:** Show roads, highways, and routes between places
  - **Weather Maps:** Show weather patterns and climate information
-

## Map Symbols and Directions

Maps use symbols and colors to represent different features. A compass rose shows the cardinal directions: North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W). A scale on the map shows the relationship between distances on the map and actual distances on the ground.

### Important Map Elements

- **Title:** Tells what the map shows
- **Legend/Key:** Explains the symbols used on the map
- **Scale:** Shows the relationship between map distance and actual distance
- **Compass Rose:** Shows directions (North, South, East, West)
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Help locate places precisely

# Continents and Oceans

*Earth's Land and Water Bodies*

## The Seven Continents

A continent is a large area of land surrounded by water. Earth has seven continents, each with its own unique geography, climate, and people.



Figure 10.1: World Map Showing Seven Continents

## Continents of the World

Continent	Area (approx.)	Population	Key Features
Asia	44.5 million km <sup>2</sup>	4.7 billion	Largest continent, home to India, China, Japan
Africa	30.4 million km <sup>2</sup>	1.4 billion	Sahara Desert, Victoria Falls, Mount Kilimanjaro
North America	24.7 million km <sup>2</sup>	0.6 billion	Rocky Mountains, Grand Canyon, Niagara Falls
South America	17.8 million km <sup>2</sup>	0.4 billion	Amazon Rainforest, Andes Mountains
Europe	10.2 million km <sup>2</sup>	0.75 billion	Alps, Mediterranean Sea, cultural diversity
Australia	7.7 million km <sup>2</sup>	0.026 billion	Great Barrier Reef, Outback, unique wildlife
Antarctica	14.2 million km <sup>2</sup>	No permanent population	Coldest place on Earth, ice sheets

## The Five Oceans

Oceans are the largest water bodies on Earth. There are five oceans that cover about 71% of Earth's surface:

- **Pacific Ocean:** The largest and deepest ocean
- **Atlantic Ocean:** The second-largest ocean
- **Indian Ocean:** The third-largest ocean, bordered by Asia, Africa, and Australia
- **Arctic Ocean:** The smallest and coldest ocean
- **Southern Ocean:** Surrounds Antarctica

### Did You Know?

The Pacific Ocean is so large that all the continents could fit inside it! It covers an area of about 165 million square kilometers.

# Weather and Climate

*Understanding Atmospheric Conditions*

## Weather vs. Climate

Weather and climate are often confused, but they are different:

- **Weather:** The day-to-day atmospheric conditions (temperature, rainfall, wind) at a specific place
- **Climate:** The average weather conditions of a place over a long period (usually 30 years or more)

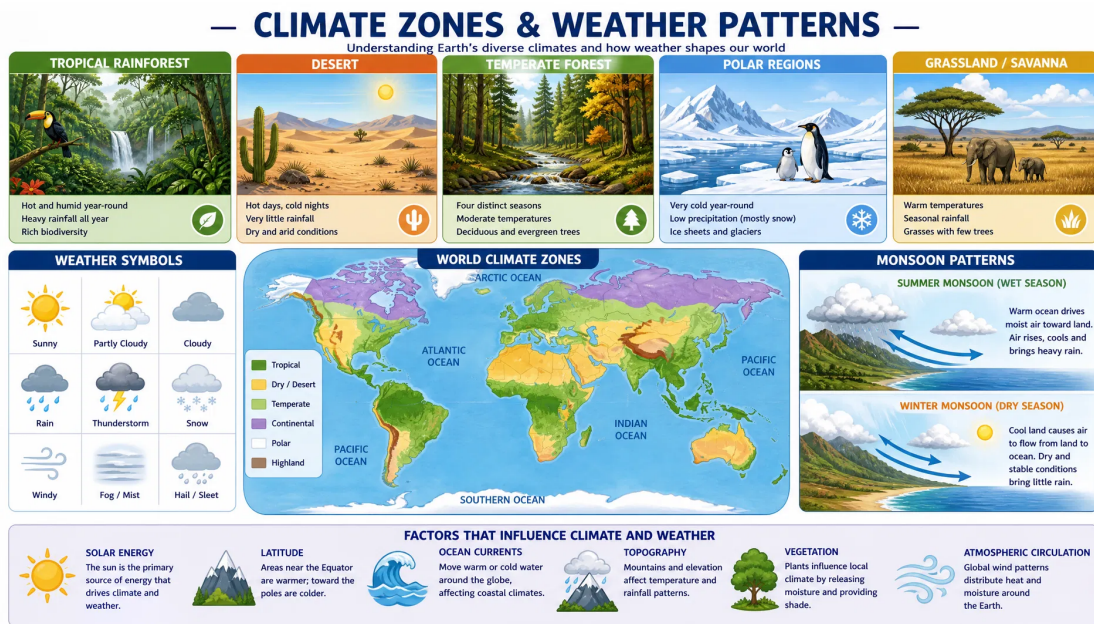


Figure 11.1: Climate Zones and Weather Patterns

## Climate Zones of the World

Climate Zone	Temperature	Rainfall	Vegetation
Tropical	Hot all year	Heavy rainfall	Dense forests, rainforests
Temperate	Moderate, four seasons	Moderate rainfall	Deciduous forests, grasslands
Arid/Desert	Very hot days, cold nights	Very little rainfall	Desert plants, cacti
Polar	Extremely cold	Little precipitation	Tundra, ice sheets

## Monsoons in India

### Indian Monsoons

- **Southwest Monsoon (June-September):** Brings heavy rainfall to most of India
- **Northeast Monsoon (October-December):** Brings rainfall to southern and eastern parts
- **Summer (March-May):** Hot and dry season
- **Winter (December-February):** Cool and dry season

# Natural Resources

*Earth's Precious Gifts*

## What are Natural Resources?

Natural resources are materials and substances that occur naturally on Earth and are useful to humans. These include minerals, fossil fuels, forests, water, soil, and sunlight. Natural resources can be renewable (can be replenished) or non-renewable (cannot be replenished once used).

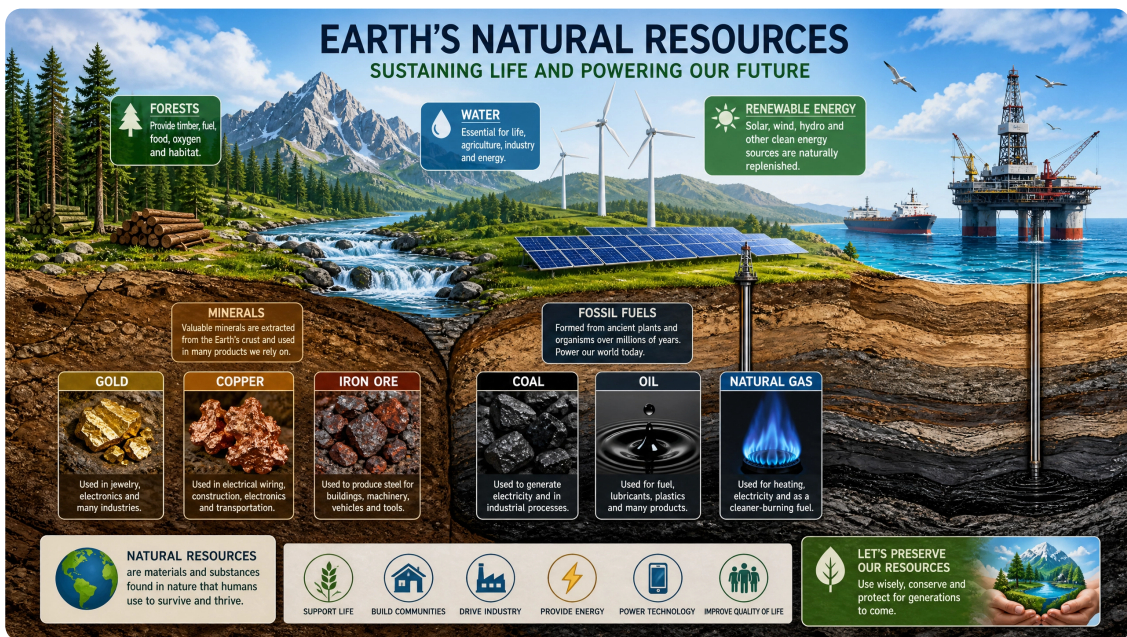


Figure 12.1: Earth's Natural Resources

## Types of Natural Resources

Resource Type	Examples	Renewable/Non-renewable	Uses
Minerals	Gold, copper, iron, coal	Non-renewable	Jewelry, construction, industry
Fossil Fuels	Coal, oil, natural gas	Non-renewable	Energy, electricity, transportation
Forests	Trees, plants, wildlife	Renewable	Timber, medicines, oxygen
Water	Rivers, lakes, groundwater	Renewable	Drinking, agriculture, industry
Soil	Agricultural land	Renewable (slowly)	Farming, gardening

# Conservation of Natural Resources

## Why Conserve Natural Resources?

Many natural resources are limited. If we use them wastefully, they will run out. Conservation helps ensure that these resources are available for future generations. We must use natural resources wisely and sustainably.

## Ways to Conserve Natural Resources

- Use renewable energy sources like solar and wind power
- Reduce, reuse, and recycle materials
- Protect forests and wildlife
- Use water wisely and prevent pollution
- Practice sustainable agriculture
- Support environmental protection policies

# Water Resources

*Rivers, Lakes, and Water Management*

## Importance of Water

Water is essential for all life on Earth. It covers about 71% of Earth's surface, but only about 3% is fresh water. The rest is salt water in oceans and seas. Fresh water is found in rivers, lakes, groundwater, and ice caps. Water is used for drinking, agriculture, industry, and hydroelectric power generation.

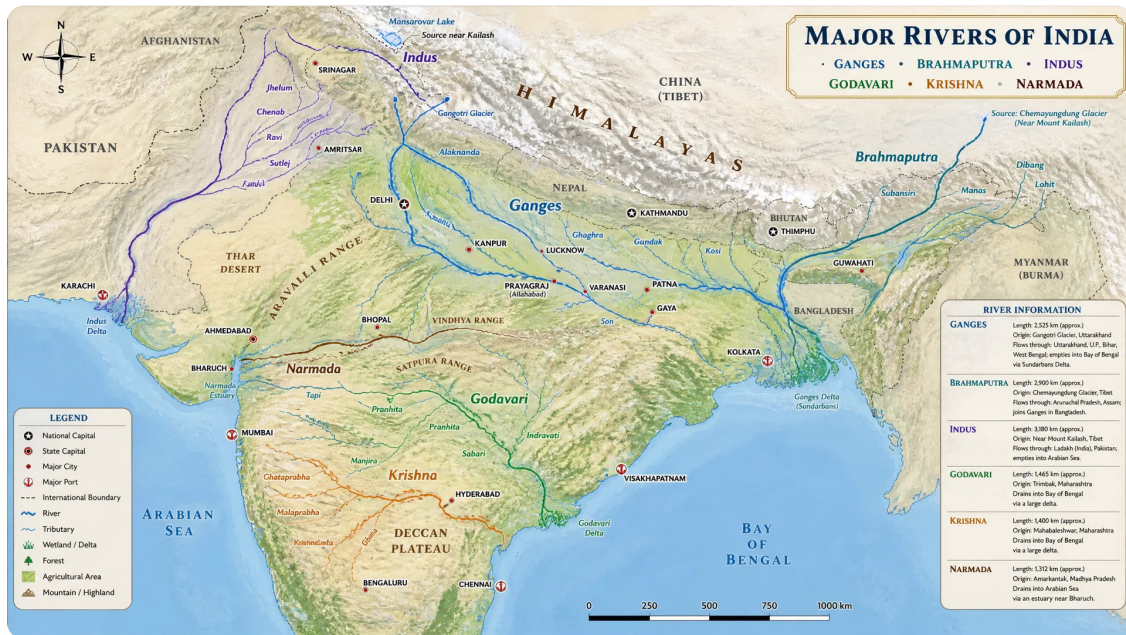


Figure 13.1: Major Rivers of India

## Major Rivers of India

River	Length	Source	Significance
Ganges	2,525 km	Himalayas	Sacred river, supports millions
Brahmaputra	2,900 km	Himalayas (Tibet)	Flows through Assam, important for irrigation
Indus	3,180 km	Himalayas	Flows through Pakistan, ancient civilization
Godavari	1,465 km	Western Ghats	Second-longest river, important for agriculture
Krishna	1,400 km	Western Ghats	Important for irrigation and hydropower

## Water Conservation

### Tips for Water Conservation

- Fix leaking taps and pipes
- Take shorter showers
- Use water-efficient appliances
- Water plants in the early morning or evening
- Collect rainwater for gardening
- Don't waste water while brushing teeth or washing
- Support water-saving policies



# Agriculture and Farming

*Growing Food for Our Nation*

---

## What is Agriculture?

Agriculture is the practice of cultivating plants and raising animals for food, fiber, and other products. It is one of the most important economic activities in India. Agriculture provides food for the population and raw materials for industries.

### India's Agricultural Importance

India is an agricultural country where about 50% of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. India is the world's largest producer of rice, wheat, and many other crops.

---

## Major Crops of India

Crop	Season	Region	Uses
Rice	Kharif (Monsoon)	Eastern and Southern India	Staple food
Wheat	Rabi (Winter)	Northern India	Staple food, flour
Cotton	Kharif	Central and Western India	Textile industry
Sugarcane	Year-round	Western and Northern India	Sugar, jaggery
Tea	Year-round	Himalayan regions	Beverage

## Agricultural Seasons

- **Kharif (Monsoon Crops):** June to October. Crops like rice, cotton, and sugarcane are grown.
- **Rabi (Winter Crops):** October to March. Crops like wheat, barley, and pulses are grown.
- **Zaid (Summer Crops):** March to June. Crops like melons, cucumbers, and vegetables are grown.

# Forests and Wildlife

*India's Natural Biodiversity*

## Importance of Forests

Forests are vital ecosystems that support diverse plant and animal life. They provide oxygen, absorb carbon dioxide, prevent soil erosion, regulate water cycles, and provide timber and other forest products. Forests are home to millions of species of plants and animals.

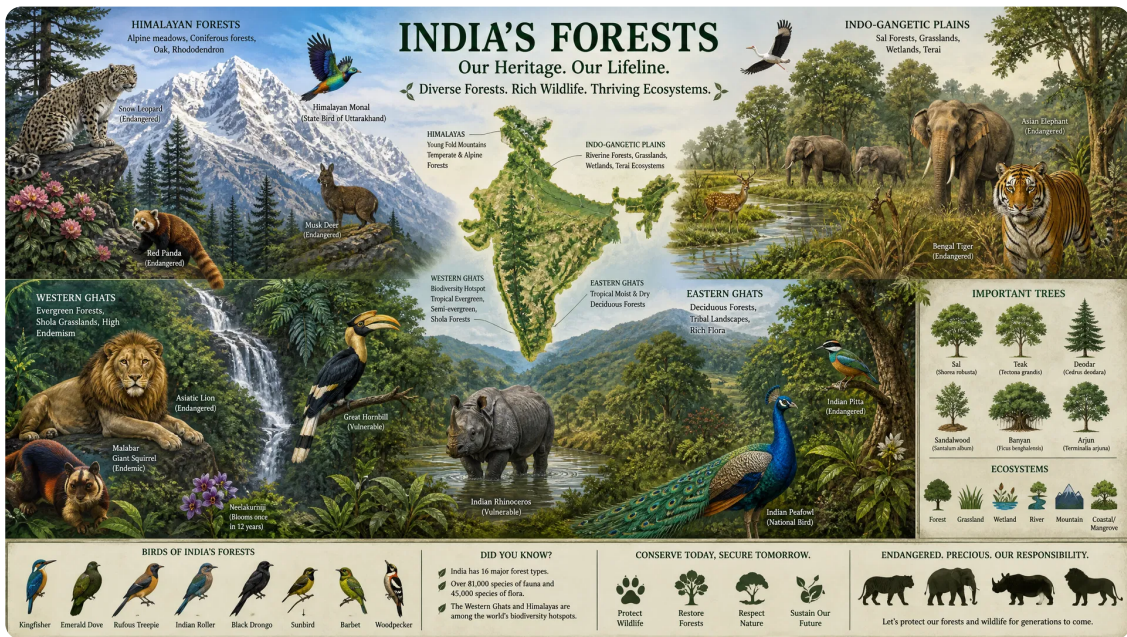


Figure 15.1: India's Forests and Wildlife

## Types of Forests in India

Forest Type	Location	Climate	Vegetation
<b>Tropical Rainforests</b>	Western Ghats, Northeast India	Hot and humid	Dense vegetation, evergreen trees
<b>Deciduous Forests</b>	Central India, Deccan Plateau	Hot with dry season	Trees that shed leaves seasonally
<b>Coniferous Forests</b>	Himalayan region	Cool and temperate	Pine, fir, and spruce trees
<b>Mangrove Forests</b>	Coastal regions	Saline and waterlogged	Mangrove trees adapted to salt water

## Wildlife of India

### 🎯 Endangered Animals of India

- **Bengal Tiger:** Found in forests, critically endangered
- **Indian Rhinoceros:** Found in Assam, vulnerable species
- **Asian Elephant:** Found in forests, endangered
- **Indian Peacock:** National bird, found throughout India
- **Snow Leopard:** Found in Himalayas, endangered
- **Red Panda:** Found in Eastern Himalayas, endangered

## Wildlife Conservation

### Project Tiger

Project Tiger is a conservation program launched in 1973 to protect tigers and their habitats in India. It has established tiger reserves across the country to ensure the survival of this magnificent species.

# Family and Community

*Building Strong Bonds*

## What is Family?

A family is a group of people related by blood, marriage, or adoption who live together and share responsibilities. Families are the basic unit of society. They provide love, support, education, and care to their members.



*Figure 16.1: Indian Family and Community Life*

## Types of Families

- **Nuclear Family:** Consists of parents and their children
- **Extended Family:** Includes grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins living together
- **Joint Family:** Multiple generations living under one roof and sharing resources
- **Single-Parent Family:** One parent and children

## Community

A community is a group of people living in the same area who share common interests and values. Communities provide social support, cultural identity, and collective strength. A strong community helps its members in times of need and celebrates together during festivals and special occasions.

### Community Values

- Cooperation and mutual help
- Respect for diversity
- Sharing of resources and knowledge
- Collective responsibility
- Celebration of common culture and traditions
- Support during difficulties

# Rights and Duties

*Our Constitution and Responsibilities*

## What are Rights?

Rights are freedoms and privileges that every person is entitled to. The Indian Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to all citizens. These rights protect our freedom and ensure that we are treated fairly and with dignity.

**INDIAN CONSTITUTION**  
 ★ OUR RIGHTS, OUR DUTIES, OUR NATION ★  
 JUSTICE • LIBERTY • EQUALITY • FRATERNITY

**FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

- 1. RIGHT TO EQUALITY**  
Equality before law and equal protection of the laws.
- 2. RIGHT TO FREEDOM**  
Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.
- 3. RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION**  
Prohibition of trafficking, forced labour and child labour.
- 4. RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION**  
Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- 5. CULTURAL & EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS**  
Right to conserve language, script and culture. Right to education.
- 6. RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES**  
Right to move the courts for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

**FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES**

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
5. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood transcending religious, linguistic and regional diversities.
6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
7. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.
8. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
9. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.

**EQUALITY BEFORE LAW**

**A JUST SOCIETY. A STRONG NATION. A BETTER TOMORROW.**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT PROTECTS RIGHTS UPHOLDS JUSTICE**

**VOTE YOUR VOICE YOUR FUTURE**

**KNOW YOUR RIGHTS | FULFILL YOUR DUTIES | BUILD A BETTER INDIA**

Figure 17.1: Indian Constitution and Fundamental Rights

## Fundamental Rights

Right	Description
Right to Equality	All citizens are equal before law regardless of caste, religion, or gender
Right to Freedom	Freedom of speech, expression, assembly, and movement
Right Against Exploitation	Protection from slavery, forced labor, and child labor
Right to Freedom of Religion	Freedom to practice any religion of choice
Cultural and Educational Rights	Right to preserve culture and access to education

---

## Fundamental Duties

Along with rights, we also have duties and responsibilities towards our nation and society. These duties help maintain order and harmony in society.

### Our Fundamental Duties

- Respect the Constitution and national symbols
- Follow the laws of the country
- Defend the country when called upon
- Promote harmony and brotherhood among all citizens
- Preserve and protect the environment
- Respect the rights of others
- Work towards the development of the nation
- Develop scientific temperament and spirit of inquiry

# Local Government

*Governance at the Grassroots Level*

---

## What is Local Government?

Local government is the system of administration at the village and city level. It is responsible for providing basic services and solving local problems. Local government brings governance closer to the people and allows them to participate in decision-making.

### Importance of Local Government

Local government ensures that the needs of local communities are addressed. It helps in maintaining cleanliness, providing water, managing waste, and organizing community development projects.

---

## Types of Local Government

Type	Area	Head	Responsibilities
Gram Panchayat	Village	Sarpanch	Village development, agriculture, water supply
Block Panchayat	Multiple villages	Block Development Officer	Coordination between villages, development projects
District Panchayat	District	District Panchayat President	Overall district development, coordination
Municipal Corporation	City	Mayor	Urban services, sanitation, roads, water

## Functions of Panchayat

### Key Responsibilities

- Maintain roads and public spaces
- Provide water supply and sanitation
- Manage waste disposal
- Organize community development projects
- Maintain schools and health centers
- Settle local disputes
- Organize community events and festivals
- Promote education and health awareness

# Cleanliness and Hygiene

*Health and Sanitation*

---

## Importance of Cleanliness

Cleanliness is essential for good health and a healthy society. A clean environment prevents the spread of diseases and improves the quality of life. Cleanliness includes personal hygiene, home cleanliness, and community sanitation.

### Personal Hygiene Practices

- Wash hands regularly, especially before eating and after using the toilet
  - Brush teeth twice daily
  - Take regular baths
  - Keep nails clean and trimmed
  - Wear clean clothes
  - Cover mouth while coughing or sneezing
  - Eat clean and hygienic food
  - Drink clean water
-

## Community Sanitation

Community sanitation refers to maintaining cleanliness in public spaces and ensuring proper waste management. A clean community reduces disease transmission and improves public health.

### Swachh Bharat Mission

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Clean India Mission) is a national campaign launched by the Government of India to promote cleanliness and sanitation. It aims to make India clean and open defecation-free.

## Waste Management

Waste Type	Examples	Management
Organic Waste	Food scraps, leaves, paper	Composting, landfill
Inorganic Waste	Plastic, metal, glass	Recycling, landfill
Hazardous Waste	Chemicals, batteries, medical waste	Special treatment and disposal

# Equality and Respect

*Diversity and Unity in India*

---

## What is Equality?

Equality means treating everyone fairly and without discrimination. In India, all citizens are equal before the law regardless of their caste, religion, gender, or economic status. Equality is a fundamental principle of our Constitution.

### India's Diversity

India is a land of great diversity with people of different religions, languages, castes, and cultures living together. This diversity is our strength, and we must respect and celebrate it.

## Fighting Discrimination

### Types of Discrimination to Avoid

- **Caste Discrimination:** Treating people differently based on their caste
  - **Religious Discrimination:** Treating people differently based on their religion
  - **Gender Discrimination:** Treating people differently based on their gender
  - **Economic Discrimination:** Treating people differently based on their wealth
  - **Disability Discrimination:** Treating people differently based on their abilities
-

## Promoting Respect and Harmony

Action	Impact
Respect people of all religions and beliefs	Creates harmony and understanding
Treat girls and boys equally	Promotes gender equality
Include people with disabilities	Builds an inclusive society
Learn about different cultures	Promotes cultural understanding
Speak against discrimination	Creates awareness and change

# Community Helpers

*People Who Serve Our Society*

## Who are Community Helpers?

Community helpers are people who work to serve and support their communities. They provide essential services that help society function smoothly. These professionals deserve our respect and gratitude for their contributions.



Figure 21.1: Various Community Helpers

## Important Community Helpers

Helper	Role	Importance
Teacher	Educates children and imparts knowledge	Shapes future generation
Doctor	Provides medical care and treatment	Maintains public health
Police Officer	Maintains law and order	Ensures community safety
Firefighter	Fights fires and rescues people	Protects lives and property
Farmer	Grows food for the community	Provides nutrition and livelihood
Sanitation Worker	Maintains cleanliness and hygiene	Prevents disease and illness
Engineer	Designs and builds infrastructure	Develops community facilities
Shopkeeper	Provides daily necessities	Meets community needs

## Respecting Community Helpers

### How to Show Respect

We should respect and appreciate all community helpers for their hard work and dedication. We can show respect by thanking them, following their guidance, and recognizing their contributions to society.

# Transport and Communication

*Connecting People and Places*

## Importance of Transport

Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another. It is essential for trade, commerce, and daily life. Different modes of transport serve different purposes and connect communities.

Transport and Communication

*Figure 22.1: Transport and Communication Systems*

## Modes of Transport

Mode	Examples	Uses
Road Transport	Bus, car, truck, motorcycle	Local and long-distance travel
Rail Transport	Train, metro, tram	Mass transportation, cargo
Air Transport	Airplane, helicopter	Long-distance travel, cargo
Water Transport	Ship, boat, ferry	Sea and river transport, cargo

## Communication Systems

Communication is the exchange of information between people. Modern communication systems allow people to connect instantly across distances.

### Modern Communication Tools

- Telephone and Mobile Phones
- Internet and Email
- Social Media (Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram)
- Television and Radio
- Video Calling and Conferencing
- Postal Services

## Road Safety

### Important Traffic Rules

- Follow traffic signals and road signs
- Use designated pedestrian crossings
- Wear seatbelts in vehicles
- Wear helmets while riding motorcycles
- Don't use mobile phones while driving
- Follow speed limits
- Park vehicles in designated areas

# National Symbols and Festivals

*Pride and Celebration of India*

---

## National Symbols of India

National symbols represent the identity, values, and pride of a nation. India has several important national symbols that are respected and honored by all citizens.

### Important National Symbols

- **National Flag:** Tricolor (Saffron, White, Green) with Ashoka Chakra
  - **National Emblem:** Lion Capital of Ashoka with "Satyamev Jayate"
  - **National Anthem:** "Jana Gana Mana" composed by Rabindranath Tagore
  - **National Song:** "Vande Mataram"
  - **National Bird:** Indian Peacock
  - **National Animal:** Bengal Tiger
  - **National Flower:** Lotus
  - **National Tree:** Banyan Tree
-

## National Holidays

Holiday	Date	Significance
Republic Day	January 26	Celebrates adoption of Indian Constitution
Independence Day	August 15	Celebrates India's independence from British rule
Gandhi Jayanti	October 2	Birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi

## Major Festivals of India

Festival	Religion/ Culture	Significance	Celebration
Diwali	Hindu	Victory of light over darkness	Lights, fireworks, sweets
Holi	Hindu	Festival of colors and spring	Colors, water, celebrations
Eid	Muslim	End of Ramadan fasting	Prayers, feasts, gifts
Christmas	Christian	Birth of Jesus Christ	Decorations, gifts, celebrations
Pongal	Hindu (Tamil)	Harvest festival	Cooking, family gatherings
Onam	Hindu (Kerala)	Harvest and new year	Boat races, flowers, feasts

## Unity in Diversity

### India's Strength

India's diversity is its greatest strength. People of different religions, languages, and cultures celebrate together and respect each other's beliefs. This unity in diversity makes India unique and special.

# Congratulations!

You have completed this comprehensive Class 5 Social Science eBook.

This eBook covered 23 chapters across three main subjects: History, Geography, and Civics. We explored the fascinating journey of human civilization, the wonders of our planet, and the principles of good citizenship. We hope this eBook has enriched your knowledge and understanding of Social Science.

## Key Takeaways:

- ✓ History teaches us about our past and heritage
- ✓ Geography helps us understand our planet and its resources
- ✓ Civics guides us to be responsible and respectful citizens
- ✓ Knowledge is power - continue learning and growing
- ✓ Respect diversity and celebrate unity
- ✓ Contribute positively to your community and nation

Created by: Shilki Kumari

Primary Social Science & EVS Teacher

KidsTeacherShilki.in

*"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world." - Nelson Mandela*