

# SOCIAL Science



Teacher Manual

Class 3



 **WOODS**  
BOOK PUBLISHING

# Class-3

## Chapter-1

### The Universe

#### Test Yourself (Pg-8)

- \* ice, dust                      \* Sun                      \* wanderer

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (b)                      2. (a)                      3. (c)                      4. (a)  
5. (a)
- B.** 1. (d)                      2. (e)                      3. (a)                      4. (b)  
5. (c)
- C.** 1. True                      2. False                      3. True                      4. True  
5. True
- D.** 1. a) Universe is a vast space in the sky.  
b) A galaxy is a group of stars.  
c) The sun and eight planets and their moons make up the solar system.  
d) Asteroids are small rocky objects found between Mars and Jupiter.  
e) A comet is made up of ice and dust. It moves around the sun. It looks like a bright star with a tail.  
f) Satellites are the heavenly bodies that revolve around the planets.
2. Satellites are the heavenly bodies that revolve around the planets.
3. Solar system is formed by the sun, eight planets, their satellites or moons and many other heavenly bodies such as comets, asteroids etc.
4. Most of the scientists believe that the universe was born out of a huge explosion many lakhs of years ago. Things in the universe were hot and tightly packed. After the big-bang explosion, all the things began to cool down. The stars and other heavenly bodies such as our earth were formed. Thus, the universe was born.
5. Asteroids are small rocky objects found between Mars and Jupiter.
6. All planets have two kinds of movements. They revolve around the sun in their fixed orbits. This movement is known as revolution. The second movement takes place when they rotate or spin on an imaginary line called the axis. This movement is called rotation.

#### HOTS

Stars do glow during the day, but we can't see them because of the glare of sunlight and we can not see moon at day because it is at the other side of earth.

#### Let's Discuss

Planet earth is a wonderful place to live on because it is unique among other planets in our solar system for having life, water, everything, men needs to live.

### Let's Do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.

### Skills Development

Do yourself.

## Chapter-2

### The Earth

#### Exercise

- A. 1. (c)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)                      4. (b)
- B. 1. horizon                2. Air                      3. coast  
4. Portuguese            5. Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin
- C. 1. True                    2. False                  3. True  
4. True                    5. False
- D. 1. A portuguese sailor, Ferdinand Magellan and his sailors started a voyage from Spain and sailed around the earth in the same direction. Magellen died on the way but about three years later his fellow sailers reached the very place from where they started their voyage. This voyage across the earth proved that earth is not flat in shape but it is round like a ball.  
2. (a) Horizon:- Place where sky and land appear to meet.  
(b) Coaste:- Place where land and sea meet.  
3. Life on earth is possible because of the presence of air and water.  
4. The earth is surrounded by a layer of air called the atmosphere.  
5. The earth has two poles- North Pole and South Pole.

### HOTS

There will be no life.

### Let's Do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.
- C. Do yourself.

### Skills Development

Do yourself

## Chapter-3

### Continents and Oceans

### Test Yourself (Pg-17)

- 1. Asia                      2. Australia              3. Valley                  4. Thar

#### Exercise

- A. 1. (d)                      2. (a)                      3. (c)                      4. (b)
- B. 1. Asia                    2. smallest                3. peak                    4. Islands
- C. 1. True                    2. False                  3. True                    4. True

- D.**
1. The large land masses are called continents.
  2. Plateaus are areas of high land which are flat on the top.
  3. The sandy areas which are covered by snow throughout the year are called cold deserts.
  4. Island:- A piece of land completely surrounded by water.  
Archipelago:- A group of islands.
  5. Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, and southern Ocean are the five oceans.

### HOTS

Salt

### Let's Do

- A.** Pacific, Indian, Atlantic, Arctic, Southern  
**B.** Do yourself.

### Skills Development

Do yourself

## Chapter-4

### Seasons and Climate

- A.**
- |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (b) |        |        |        |
- B.**
- |              |           |             |           |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Mawsynram | 2. Winter | 3. location | 4. Winter |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
- C.**
- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. False | 3. False | 4. False |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
- D.**
1. Factors affecting climate are location, temperature, rainfall, direction of winds blowing in a particular region, and the distance from the Equator.
  2. Weather is the condition of atmosphere of a particular place at a particular times.
  3. Monsoon winds bring rain bearing clouds which causes rainfall in all parts of India, so that water can be stored, crops can be irrigated.
  4. Spring is the short season that comes after winter, just before the start of summer. It is neither too cold nor too hot. Environment becomes full of groom cover, new leaves, beautiful flowers which decorate the nature.
  5. Weather means the condition of the atmosphere of a particular place at a particular time. The word climate refers to the general weather conditions of a place over a long period of time, while weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a certain place and time.

### HOTS

Winter clothes

### Let's Do

- A.** Due to different seasons our clothes change, food like fruits and vegetables are different for every season, festivals and things we do are all different in every season.  
**B.** Winter, Spring, Autumn, Summer.

### Skills Development

Do yourself.

## Chapter-5

### Physical Features of India

#### Test Yourself (Pg-28)

1. Thar Desert                      2. Deccan                      3. Himalayas                      4. west, east

#### Exercise

- A. 1. (a)                      2. (c)                      3. (d)                      4. (a)  
5. (a)

- B. 1. six                      2. Arabian Sea                      3. north  
4. hot in summer

- C. 1. True                      2. True                      3. False                      4. False

- D. 1. (d)                      2. (a)                      3. (b)                      4. (c)  
5. (e)

- E. 1. Physical divisions of India are divided into six division which are:-

- (i) The Northern Mountains
- (ii) The Northern Plains
- (iii) The Great Indian Desert
- (iv) The Deccan Plateau
- (v) The Coastal Plains
- (vi) The Islands

2. The world's highest mountain range, Himalayas are in the north of India. The Himalayan mountains stretch from the north-west to the north-east. These ranges are always covered with snow. The melting snow gives rise to many big rivers such as the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Brahmaputra.
3. The Great Indian Desert is also called the 'Thar Desert'. It lies in the North-Western part of India. It covers a large part of Rajasthan and is dry and hot. There is scarcity of water and sand storms blow to cover everything. It is difficult to grow plants and trees here, and in summers and winters, the nights are very cold.
4. Peninsula: A piece of land surrounded by water from three sides.  
Island:- Island is a piece of land surrounded by water from all sides.
5. Narrow strips of plains are also found along the East and the West coast of India. There are Eastern and Western Coastal Plains.
6. The southern part of India forms a peninsula. It is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Indian Ocean in the south. The southern part of India is also a plateau. Therefore, it is also called the Peninsular Plateau.

#### HOTS

Northern plains are densely populated because it is a flat region, and watered by the Himalayan rivers like Ganga and Yamuna, and brings fine silt with it which makes that area very fertile for growing crops.

### Let's Do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Bachendripal is an Indian mountaineer, who in 1984, became the first woman to climb Mount Everest. She is awarded the third highest Civilian Award Padma Bhushan by government of India in 2019.

### Skills Development

Do yourself.

## Chapter-6

### Political Features of India

#### Test Yourself (Pg-32)

Do yourself.

#### Exercise

- A. 1. (b)                      2. (b)                      3. (d)                      4. (c)
- B. 1. Union territory    2. 28                      3. east                      4. capital  
5. West Bengal        6. President
- C. 1. True                      2. False                      3. True                      4. True  
5. True
- D. 1. India is situated in the southern part of Asia surrounded by Himalayas from north west, Indian Ocean in the south and Bay of Bengal in east and Arabian Sea in the west.
2. Neighbouring countries of India are:  
(i) Bhutan, Nepal and China in the north.  
(ii) Sri Lanka and Maldives are located in the south.  
(iii) Bangladesh and Myanmar lie to the east.  
(iv) Pakistan and Afghanistan are located in the west and north-west.
3. There are 28 states and 9 union territories in India.
4. Lieutenant Governor, governs the union territories.
5. Do yourself.

#### HOTS

India has so many states because India is a diverse country. It is easy to run India to maintain effective administration, maintain law and order, when divided and governed by governors and chief ministers.

### Let's Do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.
- C. 1. BHOPAL                      2. LUCKNOW                      3. SHIMLA

### Skills Development

Do yourself.

## Chapter-7

### Sources of History

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (d)                      2. (b)                      3. (b)
- B.** 1. timeline                2. historian                3. sources
- C.** 1. False                    2. True                    3. False
- D.** 1. History is important because it gives valuable information about the past.  
2. A way of putting dates and events in order.  
3. A thing which gives us information about the past is a source like old stone tools, old pots, old seals, cave paintings, old coins, manuscript, weapons of early man and remains of building.  
4. Timeline puts the dates of different events in the correct order or sequence in which they happened from the earliest to the latest is called sequencing.  
5. 1 CE or 1 Common Era is the year in which Jesus Christ was born. We count forward for the years to come, but these years are counted backwards from the birth of Jesus Christ. This is called Before Common Era or BCE.

#### **HOTS**

Do yourself.

#### **Let's Do**

- A.** Do yourself.  
**B.** Do yourself.

#### **Skills Development**

Do yourself.

## Chapter-8

### Early Humans Fire, Farming and Wheels

#### **Test Yourself (Pg-42)**

Do yourself.

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (b)                      3. (b)                      4. (c)
- B.** 1. farmers                2. farm                    3. clay                    4. dog
- C.** 1. (e)                      2. (c)                      3. (d)                      4. (b)  
5. (a)
- D.** 1. False                    2. False                    3. True                    4. False  
5. False
- E.** 1. Early humans noticed spark when two stones struck against each other, sparks fell on dried leaves and caught fire. They saw lightning soon they learnt to make fire by rubbing two stones together. This was the discovery of fire.

2. Fire was useful to early humans to keep themselves warm, to cook, to light dark caves and to keep wild animals away.
3. First farmers lived near the water bodies because of soft soil and lots of water was needed to grow plants, so farmers settled down near rivers and other water sources.
4. The early humans noticed logs of wood floating in rivers. That resulted into an idea of tying logs together to make rafts and soon they noticed logs of wood rolling down the hills, and could roll on the ground easily, then they learnt to fit these logs under their carts. Gradually invention of wheels was done.

### **HOTS**

Do yourself.

### **Let's Do**

Do yourself.

### **Skills Development**

Do yourself.

## Chapter-9

### Transport System

#### **Exercise**

- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (d)                      3. (c)                      4. (a)  
5. (b)
- B.** 1. rail                      2. glider                      3. engines                      4. cheap  
5. loaded, unloaded
- C.** 1. True                      2. False                      3. True                      4. False
- D.** 1. The different types of vehicles used to travel are called means of transport, which carry us and our goods from one place to another.  
2. We choose vehicle according to our needs, distance and time, to go from one place to another.  
3. Some vehicles of water transport are boat, ship, streamer and liner.  
4. Some vehicles of rail transport are train, tram, metro and monorail.  
5. (a) A port is a place where goods are loaded and unloaded.  
(b) Glider is a light aircraft that flies without an engine.

### **HOTS**

We need to travel one place to another for work, to go to school, to have fun etc.

### **Let's Do**

- A.** Do yourself.  
**B.** Do yourself.

### **Skills Development**

Do yourself.



## Chapter-10

### Means of Communication

#### Test Yourself (Pg-53)

1. Postal System                      2. Speed and Courier Post                      3. email

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (b)                      2. (c)                      3. (a)                      4. (.b)
- B.** 1. Aerogramme                      2. newspaper                      3. phone  
4. Telephone                      5. Satellites
- C.** 1. True                      2. True                      3. False                      4. True  
5. True
- D.** 1. In ancient times pigeons were trained to carry messages, notes were tied to their feet and they flew to places, or letters or messages were carried by messengers over long distance on foot or on horseback.  
2. Personal means of communication are postal system, telephones, fax, email mobile etc.  
3. It is the cheapest and the most popular method of communication. Inland letters, post cards and stamped envelopes are used to communicate with others.  
4. An international network of interconnected computers.  
5. Sending of a message to a large number of people through newspapers, magazines, radio and television is called mass communication. News and information reach a large number of people at the same time.  
6. Satellites are used for long distance communication. Communication satellites move around the earth. They relay telephone messages and radio and television signals.  
7. The first newspaper in India was started by James Augustus Hicky.

#### HOTS

Do yourself.

#### Let's Do

**A.** Do yourself.

**B.** Sending information to an individual.

1. Letter                      2. Mobile Phone                      3. Fax  
4. Post Card                      5. Aerogramme

Sending information to a large number of people .

1. Newspaper                      2. Magazine                      3. Television  
4. Radio                      5. Internet

#### Skills Development

Do yourself.

## Chapter-11

### India-Food and Dresses

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (d)                      2. (c)                      3. (d)                      4. (c)  
5. (a)                      6. (c)
- B.** 1. Spices                      2. Kheer                      3. coconut oil  
4. different and unique                      5. pyjama                      6. Ghagra
- C.** 1. True                      2. True                      3. True                      4. False  
5. True
- D.** 1. (d)                      2. (e)                      3. (a)                      4. (b)  
5. (c)
- E.** 1. North India's two main dishes are paratha, roti, rice.  
2. Sea food is common in India because Southern India is called peninsula and, we have vast cost lines.  
3. Kashmiri women wear a thick loose overcoat called phiran to keep themselves warm.  
4. Women in India wear different types of clothes, like sarees, salwar kameez, skirt, blouse, lehenga-choli etc.  
5. Indian men in villages wear dhoti, kurta and turban or pagri on their heads.  
6. Phiran is a long woollen thick loose overcoat worn in Kashmir.

#### HOTS

- A.** People wear different dresses in different places due to different cultures and weather.
- B.** The dresses carry traditions of any place and community.

#### Let's Do

- A.** Do yourself.
- B.** Do yourself.

#### Skills Development

Do yourself.

## Chapter- 12

### Indian Festivals and Dances

#### Exercise

- A.** 1. (b)                      2. (b)                      3. (a)                      4. (c)
- B.** 1. Dusshera                      2. Kerala                      3. Laxmi                      4. Magh Bihu  
5. Lavni
- C.** 1. (c)                      2. (a)                      3. (e)                      4. (b)  
5. (d)

- D. 1. True                      2. True                      3. True                      4. True
- E. 1. Religious festivals of India are Diwali, Holi, Dusshera, Eid, Gurpurab, Christmas etc.
2. It is a harvest festival of Tamil Nadu. It marks the end of rice harvesting. It is celebrated on the first day of the Tamil month of Thai. On this occasion, people worship Sun God. A rice dish in pongal is made and offered to the Sun God.
3. Dussehra marks Lord Rama's victory over Ravana. It signifies the victory of good over evil. At many places all over the country, effigies of Ravana, the King of Lanka and his brother Kumbhakarna and son Meghnad are burnt.
4. Some Indian dance forms are Kathak, Manipuri, Bharatanatyam, Garba and Ghoomer.
5. Various musical instruments of India are flute, shehnai, sitar & tabla.

### HOTS

People celebrate festival to enjoy and respect their culture and customs.

### Let's Do

Do yourself.

### Skills Development

Do yourself.

## Chapter- 13

### Our National Symbols

#### Exercise

- A. 1. (b)                      2. (c)                      3. (a)                      4. (b)
- B. 1. banyan                      2. peacock                      3. Rabindra Nath Tagore
4. song
- C. 2. wheel of dharma                      3. truth & Peace
4. prosperity
- D. 1. True                      2. True                      3. True                      4. True
- E. 1. The national flag of our country is called Tiranga. It is the symbol of our freedom and unity. It is a rectangular panel, consisting of three horizontal bands of three colours-saffron at the top. Saffron color symbolises courage and sacrifice, white colour stands for truth and peace and green colour signifies prosperity. In the middle of the white band, there is Ashoka Chakra. The Ashoka Chakra is the Dharmachakra or the Wheel of Dharma. It stands for constant growth.
2. The national emblem of India is the model of the entire top portion of the Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath. It is called the lion capital.
3. Our national anthem is 'Jan Gana Mana'. It is sung on national festivals and at important functions.

4. The national pledge of India:  
India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters. I love my country. I am proud of its rich and varied culture. I shall always strive to be worthy of it. I shall love and respect my parents, teachers and elders. To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion.
5. Our national currency symbol is ₹. It is based on Devanagari letter ₹ (ra). There are two parallel horizontal stripes at the top. Symbol (₹) was designed by Udaya Kumar. It was present to the public by government of India on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2010.

### HOTS

National symbols give us a glimpse of the culture of our country.

### Let's Do

- A. Do yourself.
- B. Do yourself.

### Skills Development

Do yourself.

## Chapter-14

### Our Government

#### Exercise

- A. 1. (b)                      2. (d)                      3. (b)
- B. 1. Block                      2. State Government  
3. Municipal bodies
- C. 1. False                      2. False                      3. False                      4. True
- D. 1. Government have three levels which are central government, the state government and the local self government.  
2. In villages, there is a three tier system of government called Panchayati Raj. It works at three levels:  
(i) Gram Panchayat at the village level.  
(ii) The Panchayat Samiti at the block level.  
(iii) The Zila Parishad at the district level.  
3. The central government take care of things which are important for the whole country. These include- building railways and important roads, protecting the country from foreign attacks etc.  
4. The municipal bodies collect taxes from people to do welfare work. The welfare work of local governments are:  
(i) To arrange for the proper supply of clean drinking water.  
(ii) To take care of roads to keep them clean and good.  
(iii) To manage schools and hospitals.  
(iv) To look after public sanitation.  
(v) To maintain parks and libraries.

### HOTS

Role of government is to do welfare of people, develop economy, giving stable structure to country, constructing transportation, infrastructure, education which are necessary parts of development.

### Let's Do

- A. 1. GRAM PANCHAYAT  
3. ZILA PARISHAD
2. PANCHAYAT SAMITI
- B. Do yourself.

### Skills Development

Do yourself.

## Chapter-15

### Delhi - The Capital of India

#### Exercise

- A. 1. (d)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)
- B. 1. dry                      2. Red Fort                      3. Jama Masjid
- C. 1. True                      2. True                      3. True
- D. 1. Delhi is a historical city. It was first built by pandavas, thousands of years ago. At that time it was called Indraprastha. Then, Emperor Shah Jaha rebuild the city and called it as Shahjahanabad. Many other rulers such as the Tughlaqs and the Lodhis also ruled from Delhi. They built many forts, monuments and other buildings here.
2. The climate of Delhi is one of extremes. Delhi has hot and dry climate in summer. Dry winds called "loo" blow across the city in the summer months of May and June. Dust storms are also common. In the months of July and August, rain brings some relief from heat. September onwards the weather starts to get cooler. The climate of Delhi is cold in winter. December and January are the coldest months.
3. Five important monuments of Delhi are Lotus Temple, Jama Masjid, Jantar Mantar, Humayun Tomb, Red Fort and Qutub Minar.
4. Delhi has two sets of governments the Delhi Government and Central Government. The president, the Prime Minister and other important government officials work from Delhi.

### HOTS

Because Delhi is the national capital and center for governing the country.

### Let's Do

1. Arvind Kejriwal                      2. Mahatma Gandhi
3. Ram Nath Kovind                      4. Shantivan

### Skills Development

Do yourself

## Chapter-16

### Mumbai

#### Test Yourself (Pg-89)

1. Maharashtra
2. 1995
3. 8<sup>th</sup> June, 2014
4. J.N. Port

#### Exercise

- A.**
1. (c)
  2. (c)
  3. (b)
  4. (d)
  5. (b)
- B.**
1. True
  2. False
  3. True
  4. True
  5. True
- C.**
1. (d)
  2. (c)
  3. (b)
  4. (a)
- D.**
1. Gateway of India, Hanging Gardens, Elephanta Caves, Art Galleries, Nehru Planetarium, Prince of Wales Museum are some important to tourist attractions in Mumbai.
  2. The Gateway of India is the most popular landmark of Mumbai. It has four towers and stone carvings. It was built to mark visit of King George V and Queen Mary to Bombay in 1911. It is one of the important tourists attractions of India.
  3. Many languages like Marathi, Hindi, Konkani, Sindhi and English are some languages spoken in Mumbai.
  4. Popular beaches of Mumbai are Marine Drive, Juhu Beach, Nariman Point, Versova and Chowpatti are some wonderful beaches.
  5. Due to seaside location, Mumbai has moderate climate throughout the year. The sea makes the weather very humid most of the year. From June to September, Mumbai receives heavy rainfall. The city streets become water logged for a number of days. It remains cool and pleasant between November and February.

#### HOTS

Do yourself.

#### Let's Do

- A.** Do yourself.  
**B.** Do yourself.

#### Skills Development

Do yourself.

#### Model Test Paper-I

- A.**
1. (a)
  2. (b)
  3. (b)
  4. (b)
  5. (a)
  6. (b)
- B.**
1. (d)
  2. (f)
  3. (a)
  4. (e)
  5. (c)
  6. (b)

- C.** 1. land horizon      2. Asian      3. winter      4. six  
5. 28      6. timeline
- D.** 1. True      2. True      3. False      4. False  
5. False      6. False
- E.** 1. Most of the scientists believe that the universe was born out of huge explosion many lakhs of years ago. Earlier, the things in the universe were hot and tightly packed. After things began to cool down. The stars and other heavenly bodies such as our earth was formed. Thus, the universe was born.
2. Life on earth is possible because of the presence of air and water.
3. A piece of land completely surrounded by water is called an island. A group of islands is called Archipelago.
4. Climate of a place is determined by the temperature, rainfall and the direction of winds blowings in that region, and also distance from equator is an important factor.
5. The southern part of India forms a peninsular. It is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the East, the Arabian Sea in the west and the Indian Ocean in the south. The Southern part of India is called a plateau. Therefore, it is called the Peninsula Plateau.
6. Neighbouring countries of India are:  
(i) Bhutan  
(ii) Nepal  
(iii) China  
(iv) Sri Lanka  
(v) Maldives  
(vi) Bangladesh  
(vii) Myanmar  
(viii) Pakistan  
(ix) Afghanistan
7. Because history gives us valuable information about the past.
8. Early men noticed that when two stones struck against each other and sparks, fell on dried leaves they caught fire. Another thing they saw was lighting by rubbing two stones, thus, the discovery of fire was done.

#### Model Test Paper-II

- A.** 1. (b)      2. (a)      3. (c)      4. (b)  
5. (b)      6. (b)
- B.** 1. (b)      2. (e)      3. (f)      4. (a)  
5. (d)      6. (c)
- C.** 1. Satellites      2. ghagra      3. Laxmi      4. song  
5. State Government      6. Jama Masjid

- D. 1. False                      2. True                      3. True                      4. True
- E. 1. Courage and Sacrifice                      2. Wheel of Dharma  
3. Truth and Peace                      4. Prosperity
- F. 1. The national flag of our country is called Tiranga (Tricolour). It is the symbol of our freedom and unity. It is a rectangular panel, consisting of three horizontal bands of three colours. Saffron at the top, white in the middle and green at the bottom. Saffron colour symbolises courage and sacrifice, white colour stands for truth and peace, and green colour signifies prosperity. In the middle of the white, there is Ashoka Chakra. The Ashoka Chakra is the Dharamchakra or the Wheel of Dharma. It stands for the constant growth.
2. Due to seaside location, Mumbai has moderate climate throughout the year. The sea makes the weather very humid most of the year. From June to September, Mumbai receives heavy rainfall. The city streets become water logged for a number of days. It remains cool and pleasant between November and February.
3. Delhi is a historical city. It was first built by Pandavas, thousands of years ago. At that time it was called Indraprastha. Then Emperor Shah Jahan rebuilt the city of Delhi, named it as Shahjahanabad. Many other rulers like Tughlaqs and Lodhis also ruled Delhi. They built many forts, movements and other buildings here.
4. Works of Municipal Corporation are:
- (i) to collect taxes from people to do welfare work.
  - (ii) to arrange for the proper supply of clean drinking water.
  - (iii) to take care of roads to keep them clean and good.
  - (iv) to manage schools and hospitals.
  - (v) to look after public sanitation.
  - (vi) to maintain parks and libraries.
  - (vii) to run centres for adult education.
  - (viii) to run centres for child welfare.
  - (ix) to arrange for street lighting.