

Class-10

SOCIAL SCIENCE



GENERAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
SAMAGRA SHIKSHA, KERALA

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REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD

At a glance

- American war of Independence
- French revolution
- Russian revolution

Activity: 1

Focus area: American War of Independence, French revolution

→ The following are the ideas and slogans related to revolutions. Arrange them suitably

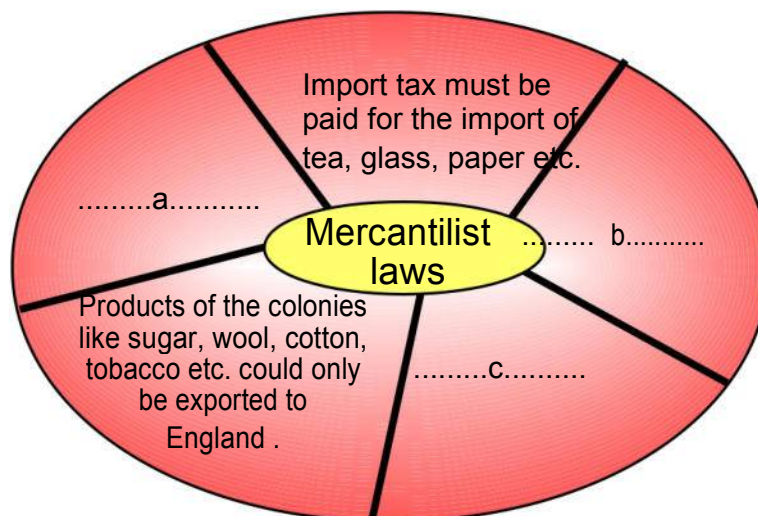
- Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains.
- No taxation without representation.
- Everyone has some fundamental rights. No government has the right to suspend them.
- Liberty, equality and fraternity

American War of Independence	French revolution
•	•
•	•

Activity - 2

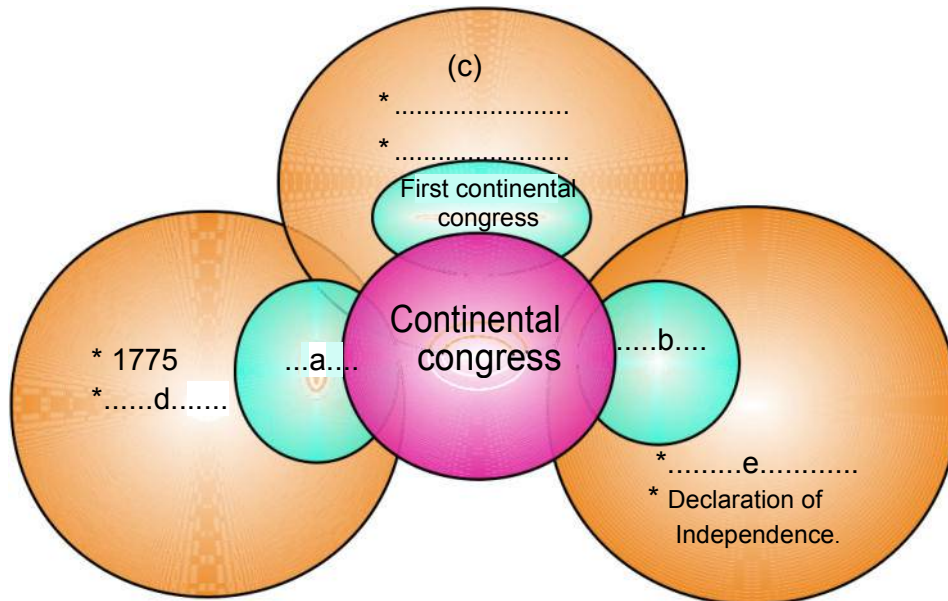
Focus area: American War of Independence

List out the Mercantilist laws



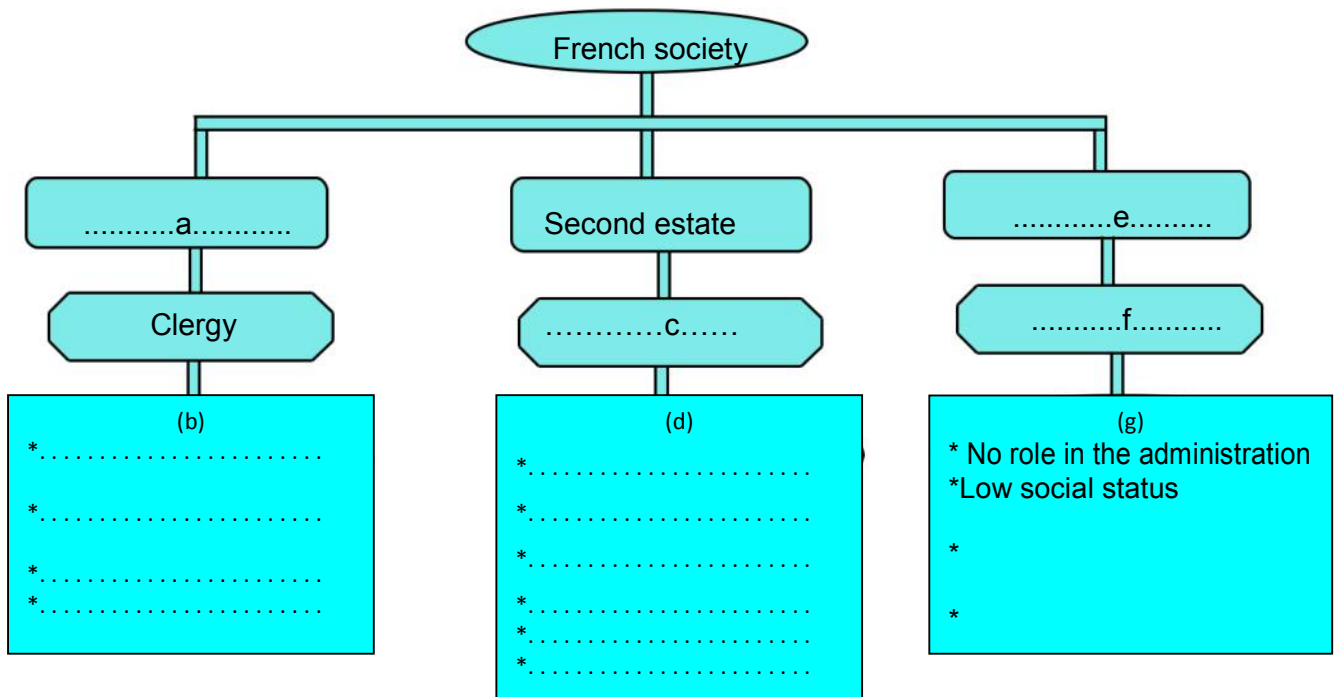
Activity- 3

Focus area: American War of Independence
 Complete the chart of Continental congress.



Activity - 4

Focus area: French revolution
 → Complete the flow chart of French society.



Activity - 5

Focus area: American War of Independence, French revolution

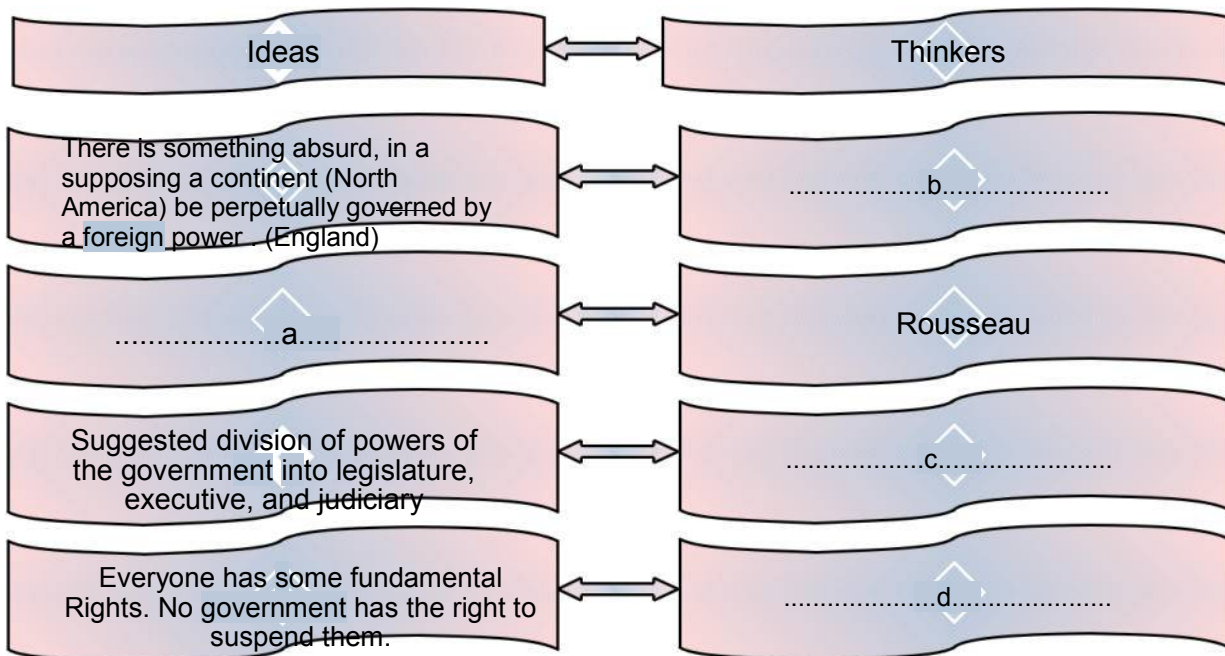
→ List out the impact of the American War of Independence and the French Revolutions in the later history of the world.

American War of Independence	French revolution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and revolutions all over the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread the ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Activity - 6

Focus area : American War of Independence, French revolution

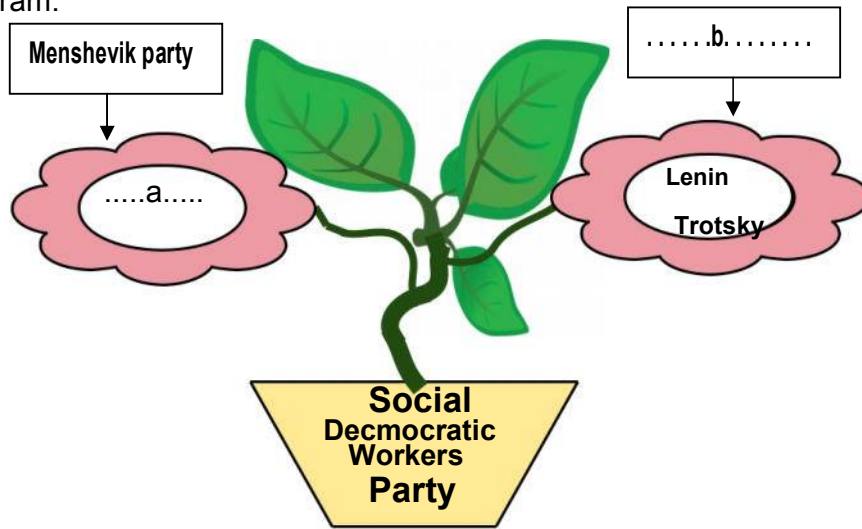
→ Find out the thinkers and ideas related to various revolutions and complete the chart



Activity - 7

Focus area : Russian revolution.

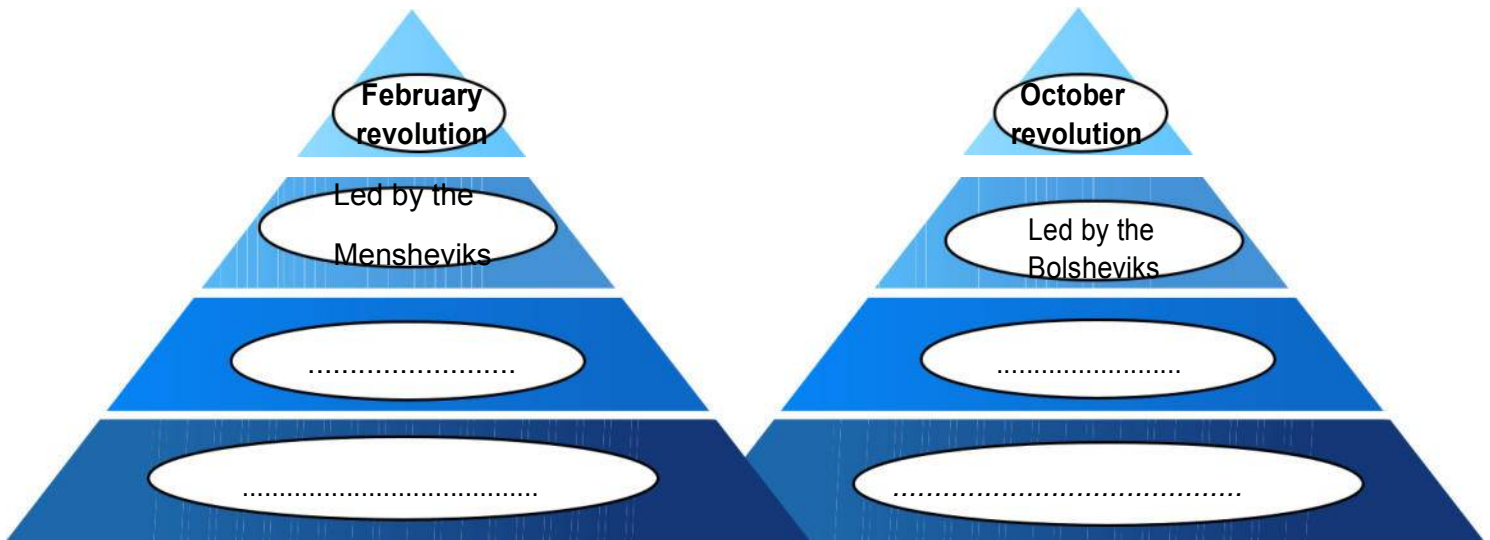
→ Complete the diagram.



Activity - 8

Focus area : Russian revolution.

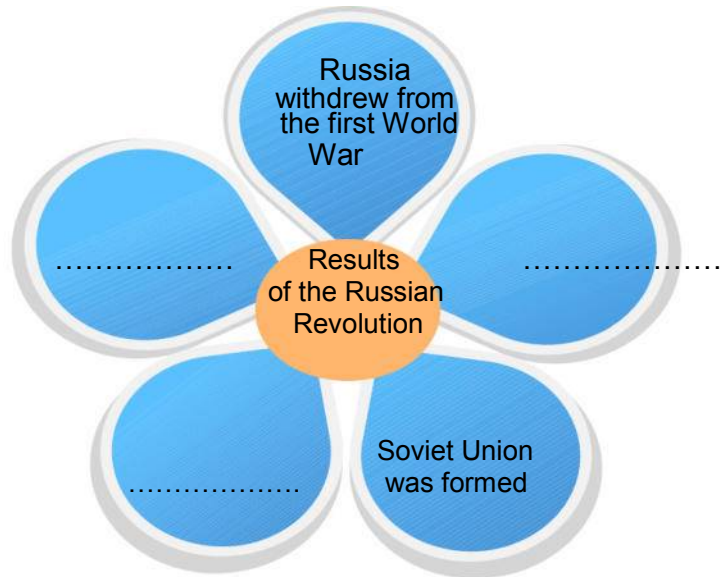
→ Compare February revolution and October revolution.



Activity - 9

Focus area : Russian revolution.

→ List out the results of the Russian Revolution?



Activity - 10

Focus area : Revolutions.

→ Arrange the following table.

a	b
Lenin	American War of Independence
Rousseau	October revolution
Alexander Kerensky	French revolution
George Washington	February revolution

KEY

1.

American War of Independence

- No taxation without representation.
- Everyone has some fundamental rights. No government has the right to suspend them

French revolution

- Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains.
- Liberty, equality and fraternity

2.

- a). The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only in British ships or ships built in the British colonies.
- b). British stamp must be affixed on all the legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, license, etc.
- c). Colonies must provide food and quarters for the British troops which were maintained in the colonies.

3.

- a). Second Continental Congress.
- b). Third Continental Congress.
- c).
 - 1774
 - War broke out between England and the colony.
- d). George Washington became selected as the commander of the Continental Army.
- e). 1776

4.

- a). First estate
- b).
 - Controlled higher positions in administrative and military service.
 - Exempted from all taxes.
 - Held vast land
 - Collected the tax called 'Tithe' from farmers.

c). Nobility

- d).
 - Engaged in military service.
 - Led luxurious life.
 - Collected various taxes from farmers.
 - Made farmers work without wages
 - Held vast lands
 - Exempted from taxes.

e). Third estate

- f).
 - The middle class including traders, writers, lawyers, officials, teachers and bankers.
 - Farmers and Craftsmen.
 - Paid land tax namely 'Taille; to the government.
 - Paid taxes to clergy and nobles.

5.

American War of Independence

- Put forward the concept of republican form of government.
- Prepared the first written constitution.
- Contributed to the concept of federal system that ensured freedom and authority of states in the union.

French Revolution

- Helped the growth of the middle class.
- Ended the feudal system in Europe and threatened the autocratic rulers.
- Proclaimed that nation is not merely a region, but the people.
- Stimulated all the later revolutions in the world.
- Led to the emergence of nationalism.
- Contributed the concept of people's sovereignty.

6.

- a). Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains.
- b). Thomas Paine
- c). Montesquieu
- d). John Locke

7.

- a). Alexander Kerensky
- b). Bolsheviks party

8.

February revolution

- End of Zarist regime.
- A provisional government was formed under the leadership of Alexander Kerensky, the Menshevik leader.

October revolution

- End of the provisional government under the leadership of Alexander Kerensky.
- A government was formed under the leadership of Lenin, the Bolshevik leader.

9.

- Seized out the land and distributed among the peasants.
- Introduced centralized planning.
- Gave importance to public sector.
- Achieved develops in the filed of science, Technology and economy.
- New constitution came to force in 1924.
- Spread the socialist ideas all over the world.

10.

a	b
Lenin	October revolution
Rousseau	French revolution
Alexander Kerensky	February revolution
George Washington	American War of Independence



AT A GLANCE

- Public Administration
- Importance of Public Administration
- Features of Bureaucracy
- Indian Civil Service
- E-Governance

Activity- 1

Focus area : Public Administration

The bureaucrats make the public administration system dynamic. Clarify the role of officials in public administration.

Activity- 2

Focus area : Importance of Public Administration

Explain the role of public administration in making a democratic system efficient.

Activity- 3

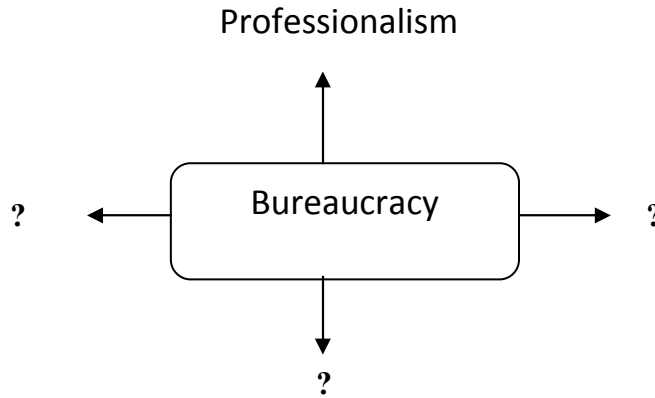
Focus area : Features of Bureaucracy

One of the feature of bureaucracy is hierarchical organization. Let's write other features of bureaucracy.

Activity- 4

Focus area : Features of Bureaucracy

Complete the word web-features of Bureaucracy.



Activity- 5

Focus area : Indian Civil Service

Arrange the columns suitably

A	B	C
•All India Services	•Central Services	• State Services
•	•	•
•	•	•

Activity- 6

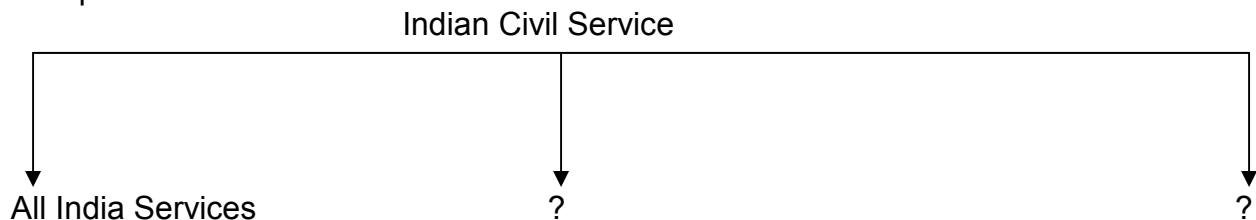
Focus area : E-Governance

- Which facility has been implemented to ensure the efficiency of public administration through electronic technology? Write down the benefits of this facility?

Activity- 7

Focus area : Indian Civil Service

Complete the chart



Activity- 8

Focus area : Indian Civil Service

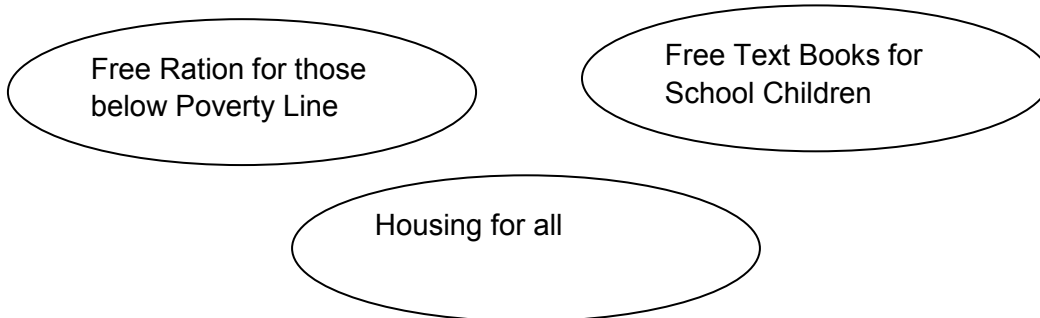
complete the table

•All India Services	•Central Service	•State Service
•Indian Police Service	• Indian railway Service	•Appointed under the State
•.....(a).....	•.....(b).....	•.....(c).....

Activity- 9

Focus area : Importance of Public Administration

Observe the news titles given. Some services that people receive through government institutions are stated in them. On the basis of this news write your opinion about the importance of public administration.



Activity- 10

Focus area : E-Governance

- ‘Need not to wait in government offices for services’ is one of the benefits of E-governance. Write down the other benefits of E-governance.

KEY

1.

- Assist in administration
- Government services are reached to the people.
- Performs day-to-day functions of the government.
- Advises MP's and ministers.
- Prepares plans that use scientific human resources.

2.

- Importance is given to the interests of the people
- Democratic administration becomes more effective
- Public administration becomes more efficient

3.

- Permanence
- Appointment on the basis of Qualification
- Political Neutrality
- Professionalism

4.

- Bureaucracy
- Permanence
- Appointment on the basis of Qualification
- Political Neutrality

5.

All India Services	Central Services	State Services
central or state service	National level	Selected at the State level
Indian police service	Indian Railway Service	Appoints in State Government departments only
Indian Administrative Service	Indian Foreign Service	Sales Tax Officer

6.

- E-Governance
- Can receive service with the help of information technology.
- Need not to wait in government offices for services.
- Government services offered speedily and with less expense.
- Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.

7.

- Central Services
- State Services

8.

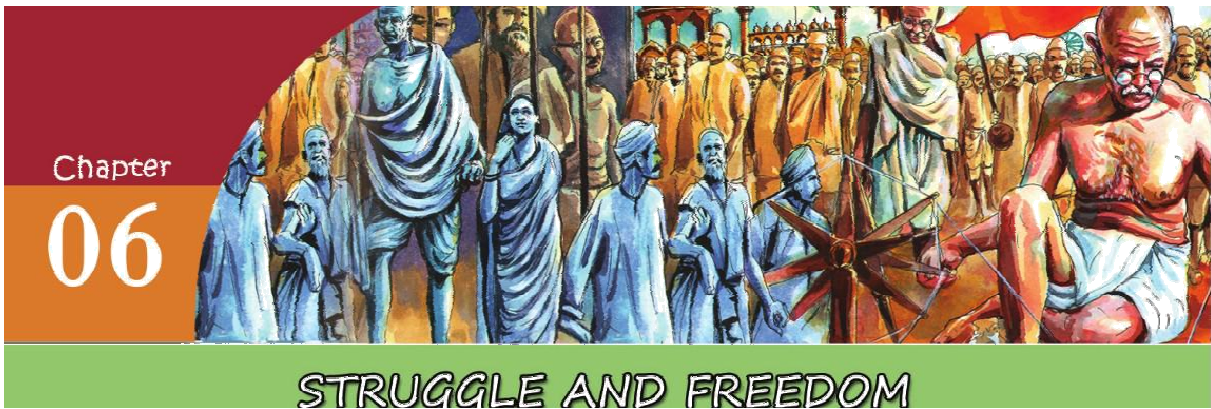
- (a) Indian Administrative Service
- (b) Indian Foreign Service
- (c) Sales Tax Officer.

9.

- Formulate government policies
- Provide goods and services
- Ensure the welfare of the people
- Find out solutions to the public

10

- Can receive service with the help of information technology.
- Government services are offered speedily and with less expense.
- Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.



At a glance:

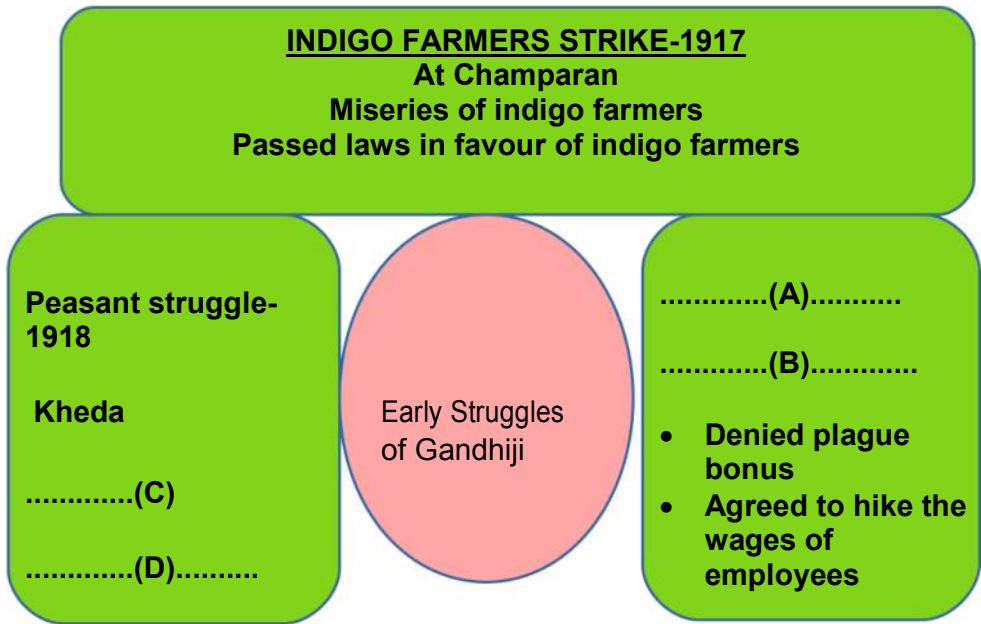
- ➔ Early Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi
- ➔ Non-cooperation and the Khilafat Movements
- ➔ Poorna Swaraj and Civil Disobedience
- ➔ The British Quit India
- ➔ Subhash Chandra Bose

Activity I

Focus Area:

- ➔ Early Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi

Complete the chart based on the early struggles of Gandhiji.



Activity II

Gandhiji became a national leader acceptable to all strata of the society. Complete the chart based on this statement.

The struggles he took up popularised his ideologies and method of protest.

.....(A).....

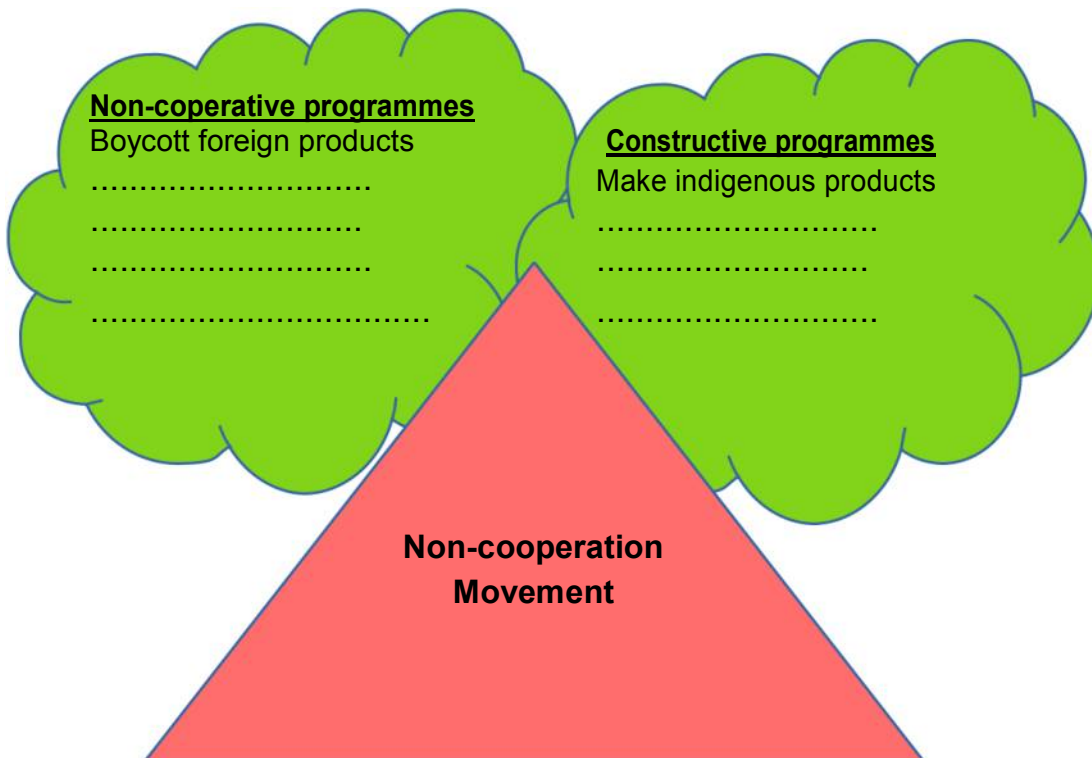
.....(B).....

Gandhiji became a national leader acceptable to all strata of the society

Activity III

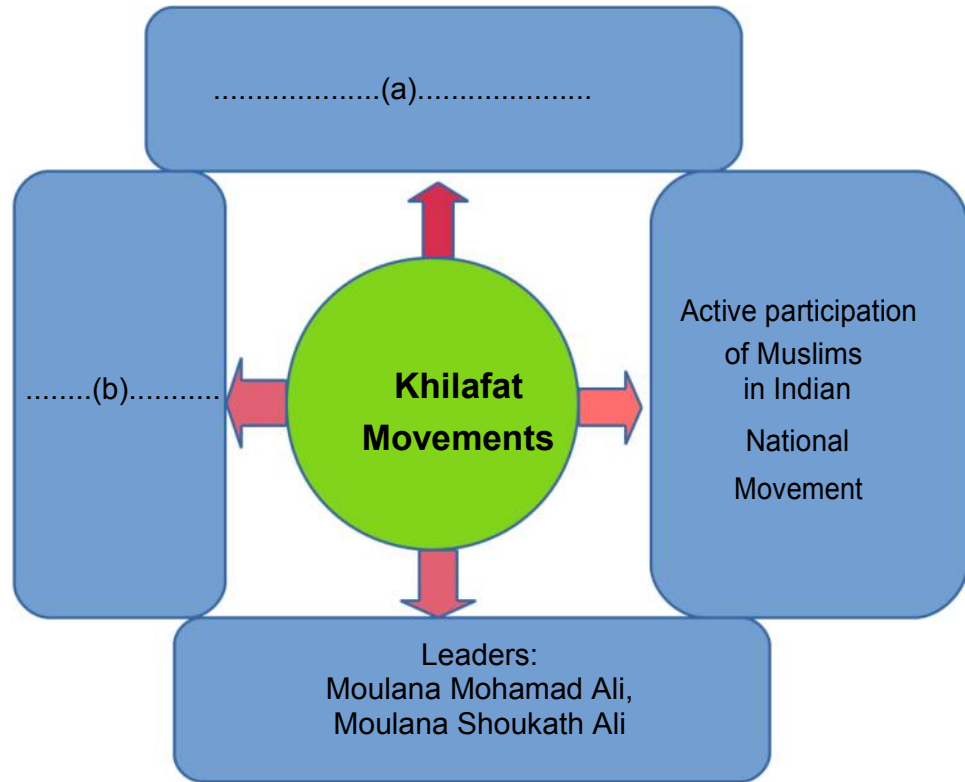
Focus Area:

- ➡ Non-cooperation and the Khilafat Movements complete the diagram.



Activity IV

complete the word web

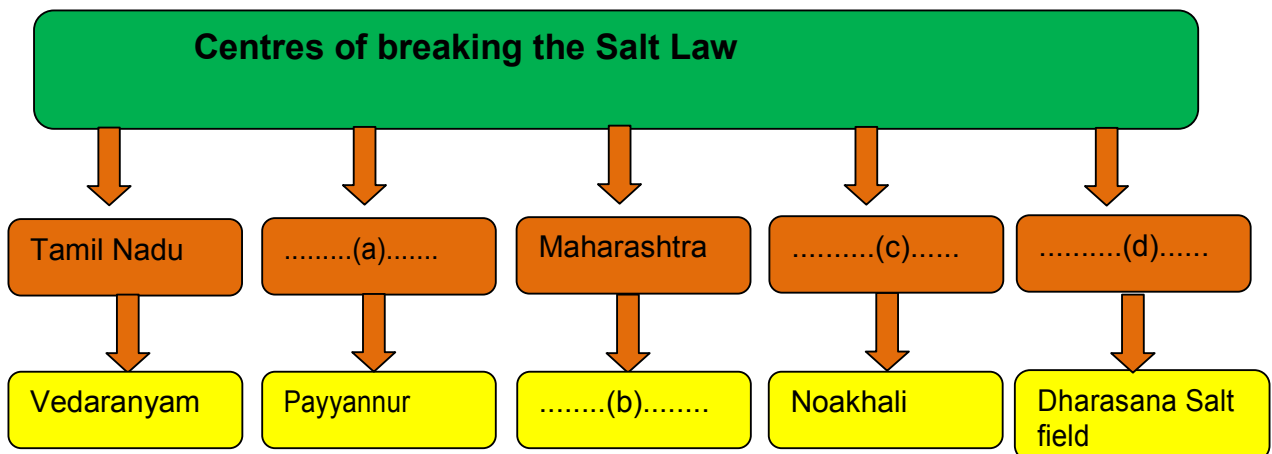


Activity V

Focus Area:

- ➔ Civil Disobedience movement

Complete the flowchart.



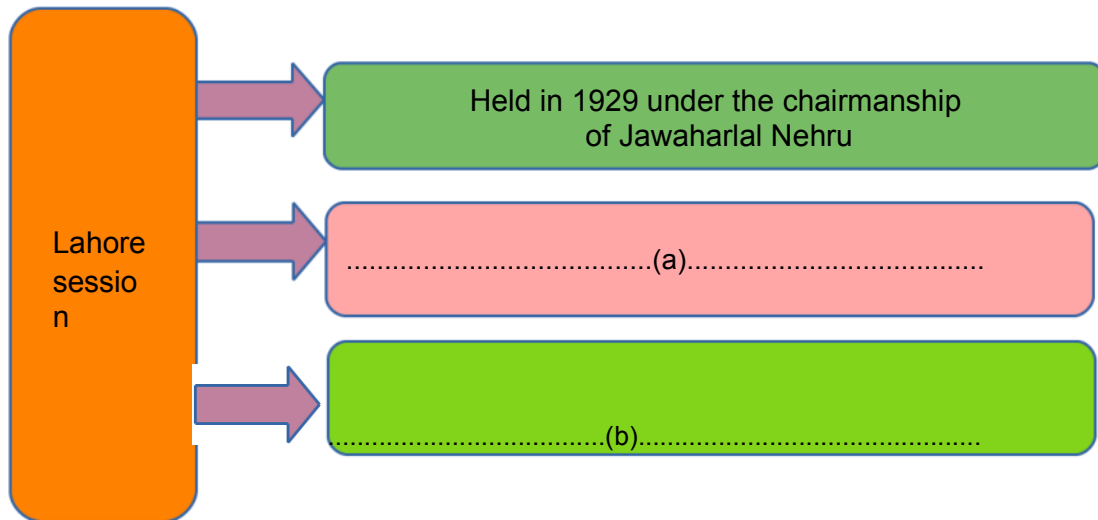
Activity VI

List out the reasons why Gandhiji selected salt as a powerful weapon against the British.

- This tax was a heavy burden for the poor people.
-
-
-
-

Activity VII

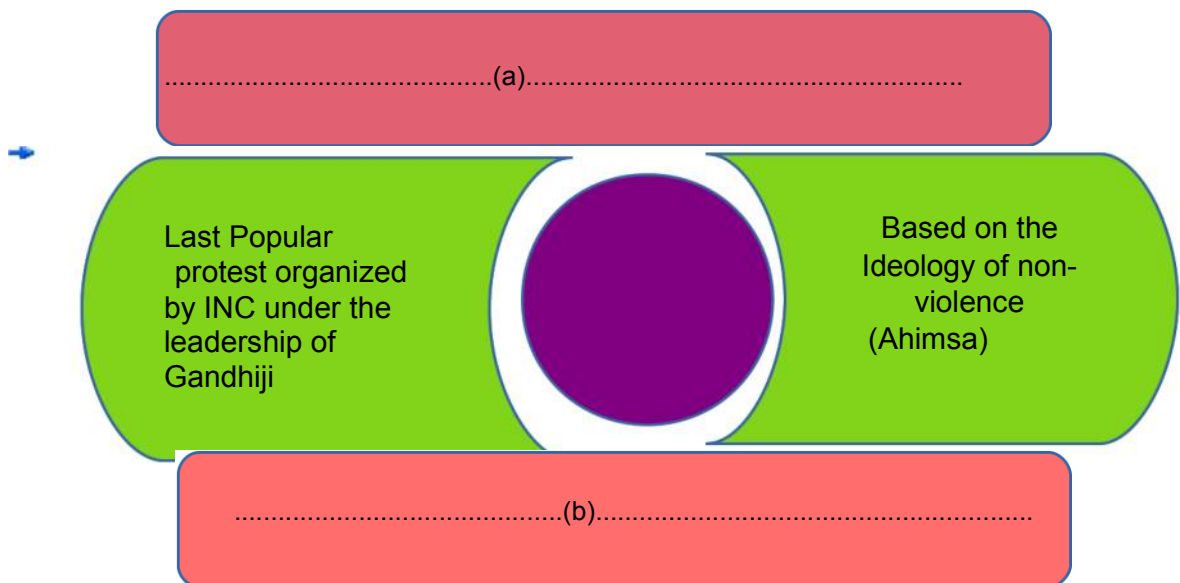
Complete the chart related to the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress held in 1929.



Activity VIII

Focus Area:

- The British Quit India
- Complete the diagram



Activity IX

Focus Area : Early struggles of Mahatma Gandhi
 Complete the table - Struggles of Gandhiji

Early struggles	National struggles
Champaran strike	Non-cooperation Movement

Activity X

Focus Area: Subhash Chandra Bose
 Subhash Chandra Bose expressed his difference of opinion on Gandhian ideas of Struggle. Substantiate the statement.

- Opposing the Gandhian methods of struggle , he left the congress and formed the political party named Forward Bloc.
-
-
-

Activity XI

Complete the Word Puzzle

					1														
			5				A												2
			4								14								
	6		H															3	
					13						A								
			7	A				N											
8																			
							12	K											
							11											A	
10								I											

Down

1. Who was the in-charge of Jhansi Regiment.
2. Salt law violating centre in Tamil Nadu.
3. The last popular protest organized by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji.
4. Movement intensified Maulana Mohamad Ali and Maulana Shoukath Ali.
14. Organisation formed by Rash Bihari Bose.

Across

5. Which conference of INC planned to organise Quit India Movement
6. Which session of INC declared the ultimate aim of Indian Freedom Struggle was to attain 'Poorna swaraj'
7. Salt law violating centre in Kerala
8. Ahammadabad cotton mill strike was held at..
9. Salt law violating centre in Bombay..
10. The Quit India movement was held under the leadership of...
11. Indigo farmer's strike took place at....
12. Peasant Struggle in Gujarat took place at....
13. Salt law violating centre in Bengal.

KEY

1.
 - (A) Cotton mill strike
 - (B) Ahmedabad
 - (C) Misery due to drought
 - (D) Permitted tax reduction
2.
 - (a) His methods of protest attracted the laymen to the movement. Earlier national movement was confined to the educated section of the society.
 - (b) The city centric national movement spread to rural areas.

3. Non-cooperative Programmes

- * Lawyers boycotted courts.
- * Boycott Elections
- * Returning the British awards and prizes.
- * Students shall boycott English schools.
- * Denial of tax

Constructive programmes

- ★ People began to make indigenous products, spin khadi cloth using charka
- ★ Establish national schools
- ★ Popularise Hindi.
- ★ Students were attracted to national educational institutions.

4.
 - (a) Hindu-Muslim unity was intensified.
 - (b) Anti-British feeling spread to the nook and corner of the nation.
5.
 - (a) Kerala
 - (b) Bombay
 - (c) Bengal
 - (d) Gujarat
6.
 - Salt tax constituted two fifth portion of the income collected by the British through taxes
 - The demand for lifting salt tax was a slogan suitable to inspire all segments of the society.
 - The British government banned small scale indigenous salt production.
 - Three fold hike on salt price
7.
 - (a) The ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom (Poorna Swaraj) for the country.
 - (b) Resolved to start the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

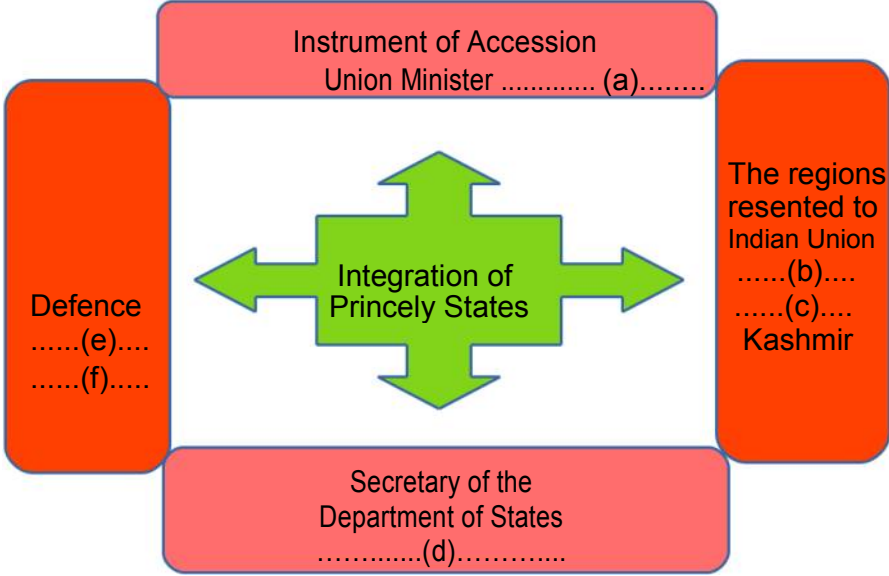


INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

- Integration of princely states
- Achievements in Science and Technology
- Education
- Foreign Policy

Focus point
Integration of Princely States

Activity 1
Complete the chart



Activity -2

- ★ Focus point: Integration of princely states

Complete the Chart

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V.P Menon prepared an Instrument of Accession
.....(a).....
.....(b).....
.....(c).....



Activity – 3

Let's collect details

Independent India's achievements in Science and Technology:

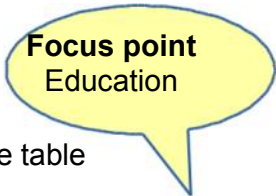
- ★ India made great achievements in science and technology and established several research institutions for the development of science and technology
- ★
- ★
- ★
- ★

Activity – 4

Match the following

A	B
Integration of Princely States	Homi Jahangir Bhabha
Scientific and Industrial Research	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V.P.Menon
Three language formula	Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou En-lai
Panchsheel Principles	National Education Policy 1986
Operation Blackboard Programme	Kothari Commission
10+2+3 pattern of education	Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission

A	B



Activity - 5

Complete the table

COMMISSIONS - EDUCATION

Year	Commissions	Objectives	Recommendations
1948	.....A.....	To study university education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start professional educational institutions •(B)..... •
.....C.....	Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission	.....D.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three language formula • Form Secondary Education commission •E.....
1964	.....F.....	To propose a national pattern of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10+2+3 pattern •G..... • value education.

Activity -6

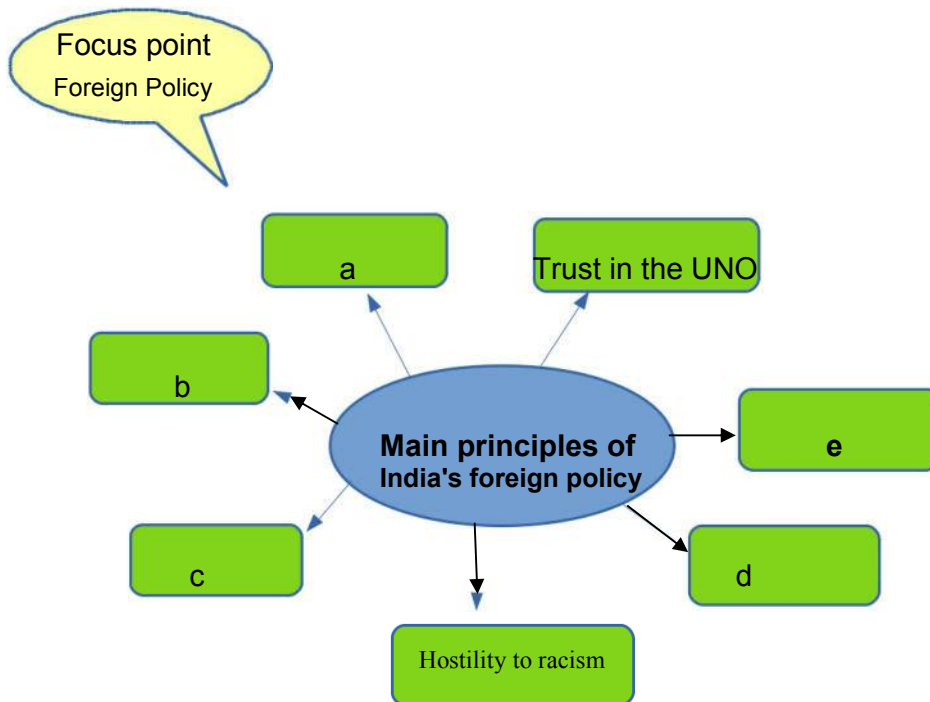
Focus point :Education

'Launching Operation Blackboard Programme' is one of the major recommendation of the National Policy on Education (1986).What are the other recommendations?

-
-
-
-

Activity 7

Complete the word web.



Activity 8

Focus Point : Foreign Policy

The Panchsheel Principles are the agreement signed by India and China in 1954.

- i. Mention the persons who signed this agreement.
 - (a)
 - (b)

- ii. What are the main principles?
 - * Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
 - *
 - *
 - *
 - *
 - *

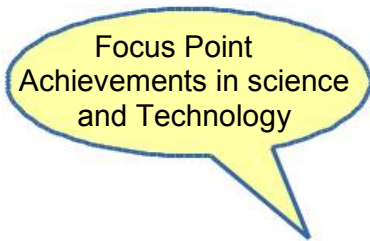
Activity 9



Complete the Table

Commissions	Objectives
• Radhakrishnan Commission (1948)	.....(a).....
• Mudaliar Commission (1952)	.....(b).....
•(b)..... .. (1964) .	To propose a national pattern of education

Activity 10

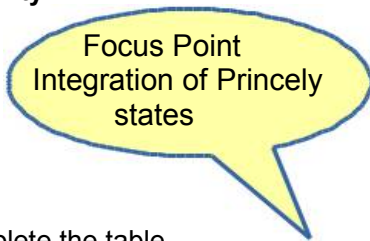


- India made great achievements in science and technology and established several research institutions for the development of science and technology

Let's write some of them:

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

Activity 11



Complete the table

Country	Suzerainties	Year of Accession
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• France	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pondicherry• Karaikkal • .....(a).....• (b).....	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1954
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•(c).....• (d).....• Diu	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•(e).....

KEY

Activity 1

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Junagarh
- (d) V.P. Menon
- (e) Karaikkal
- (f) External affairs
- (g) Information and communication

Activity -2

- (a) Instrument of Accession, which stipulated that the princely states had to transfer their control over defence, external affairs, and information and communications to the Government of India.
- (b) Majority of the princely states signed the Instrument of Accession and joined Indian Union.
- (c) Some states such as Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh resented. Finally they were also integrated into the Indian Union through conciliation talks and military interventions.

Activity -3

- World-class engineering institutes were established in the country.
- Homi Jahangir Bhabha and S.N. Bhatnagar, helmed the projects of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.
- H. J. Bhabha was the head of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and Indian Atomic Energy Commission.
- Five IITs were started between 1954 and 1964.
- India made tremendous progress in medical science, biomedical engineering, genetics, biotechnology, health science, marine technology, information technology, atomic energy and transportation.

Activity -4

A	B
Integration of Princely States	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V.P.Menon
Scientific and Industrial Research	Homi Jahangir Bhabha
Three language formula	Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission
Panchsheel Principles	Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou En-lai
Operation Blackboard Programme	National Education Policy 1986
10+2+3 pattern of education	Kothari Commission

Activity 5

- A. Radhakrishnan Commission
- B.
 - Form the UGC
 - Give emphasis to women education
- C. 1952
- D. To study secondary education
- E. Form a council for teacher training
- F. Kothari Commission
- G. Start Vocational education

Activity 6

- Focusing on primary and continuing education
- To improve infrastructure facilities in schools.
- Starting Navodaya Vidyalayas.
- Encouraging girls' education

Activity - 7

- a. Resistance to colonialism and imperialism
- b. Peaceful co-existence
- c. Panchsheel principles
- d. Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance
- e. Policy of Non – alignment

Activity - 8

- (i)
 - (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) Chou En-lai
- (ii) ...
 - Mutual non-aggression.
 - Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
 - Equality and co-operation for mutual benefits.
 - Peaceful co-existence.

Activity - 9

- (a) To study university education.
- (b) To study secondary education.
- (c) Kothari commission

Activity - 10

- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)

Activity - 11

- (a) Mahi
- (b) Yanam
- (c) Goa
- (d) Daman
- (e) 1961



Seasons and Time

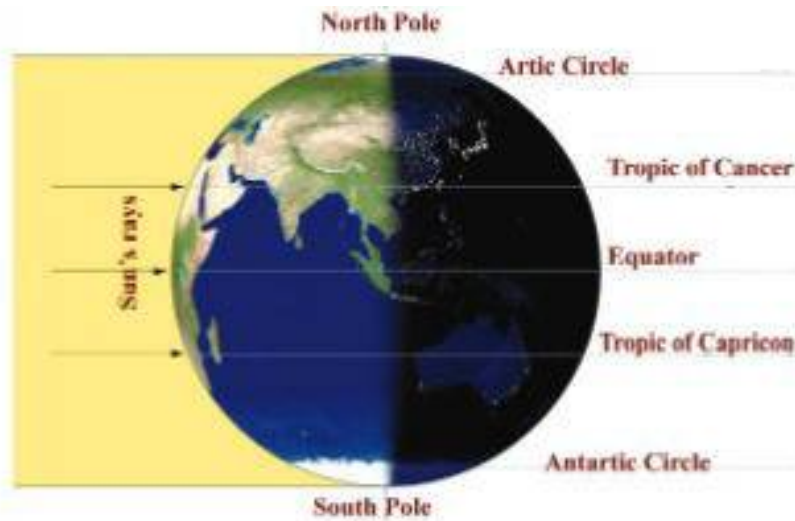
At a glance.

- Seasons and apparent movement of the sun.
- Rotation and calculation of time.
- Greenwich time (GMT) and time zones.
- Standard time.
- Indian Standard Time.
- International Date Line.

Activity- 1

Focus Area: Apparent Movement of the Sun

Observe the picture and answer the following questions



a). At which latitude the sun's rays fall vertically on March 21?

b). At which latitude the sun's rays fall vertically on June 21?

c). At which latitude the sun's rays fall vertically on December 22?

.....

.....

.....

Activity -2

Focus Area: Apparent Movement of the Sun.

Complete the table.

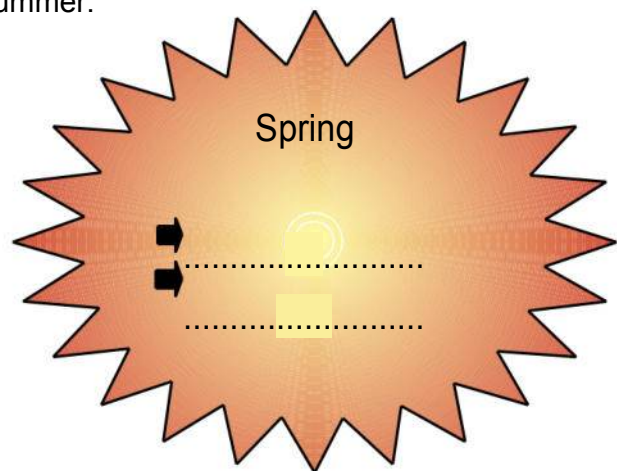
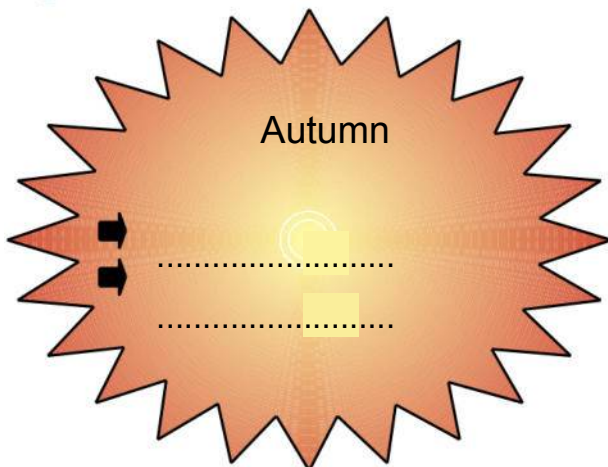
Day	Apparent Movement of the Sun	Speciality of the day
March 21	Equator	.....a.....
June 21	.....b.....	Summer Solstice
.....c.....	Equator	Equinox
December 22	Tropic of Capricorn	.....d.....

Activity- 3

Focus Area: Seasons

The following hints are related to seasons. Arrange them suitably.

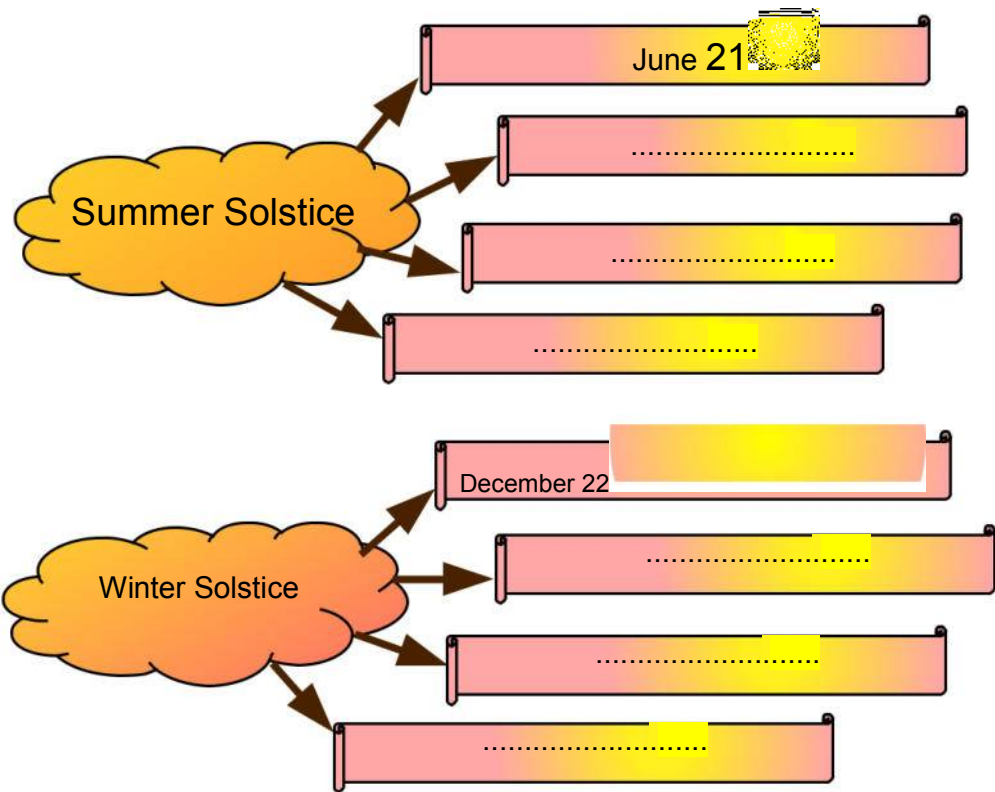
- The transition season between summer and winter.
- Plants sprouting.
- Mango trees blooming.
- Trees shed their leaves.
- Atmospheric temperature decreases considerably.
- The transition season between winter and summer.



Activity- 4

Focus Area: Apparent Movement of the Sun

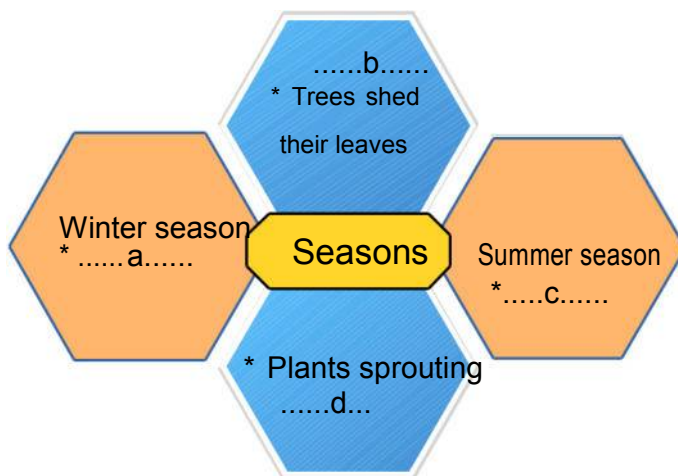
Distinguish between Summer Solstice and Winter Solstice



Activity - 5

Focus Area: Seasons

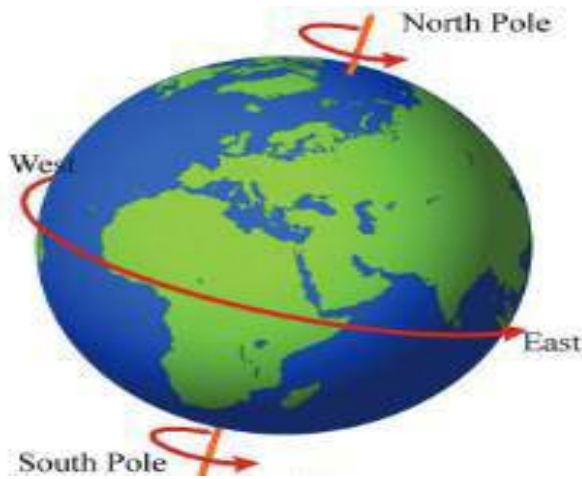
Complete the diagram.



Activity- 6

Focus Area: Rotation and calculation of time

Observe the picture and answer the following questions



a) The time required for the Earth to complete the rotation of 1° Longitude:

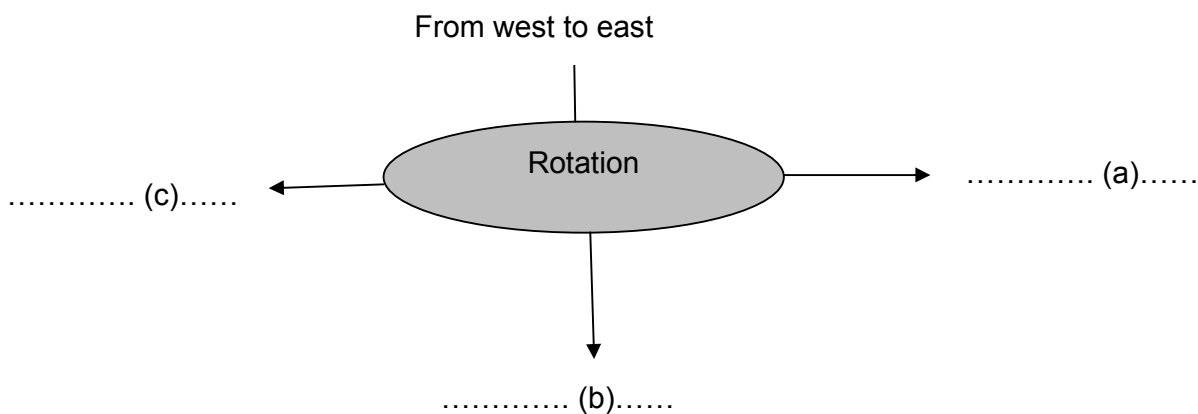
b) The time required for the Earth to complete the rotation of 15° longitudinal area is:

c) The time required for the completion of one rotation:

Activity 7

Focus Area : Rotation and calculation of time

The earth rotates its axis while it revolves. Let's find some of the facts associated with rotation.



Activity 8

Focus Area : Standard Time

We calculating the time at different countries based on standard meridian :

- The local time at the standard meridian is the standard time of that country
-
-

Activity 9

Focus Area : Greenwich time, Indian Standard time

Complete the table

Greenwich Time	Indian Standard Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Zero degree longitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•(a).....	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•(d).....
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•(b).....	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•(e).....
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•(c).....	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•(f).....

KEY

1.
a) Equator
b) Tropic of Cancer
c) Tropic of Capricorn

2.
a) Equinox.
b) Tropic of Cancer
c) September 23
d) Winter Solstice

3.
Autumn
> The transition season between summer and winter.
> Atmospheric temperature decrease considerably.

- Spring
> Plants sprouting.
> The transition season between winter and summer.

4.
Summer Solstice
• Sun reaches vertically over the Tropic of Cancer.
• The longest day in the Northern Hemisphere.
• The shortest night in the Northern Hemisphere.

- Winter Solstice
• Sun reaches vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn.
• The shortest day in the Northern Hemisphere.
• The longest night in the Northern Hemisphere.

5.
a) Snow fall
b) Autumn season
c) Increases atmospheric temperature.
d) Spring

6.
a) 4minutes
b) 1 hour
c) 24hours

7.
a) Sun rises in the East
b) 24 hours to complete one rotation
c) Day and night occur

8.

- Longitude that passes through the middle of a country is selected as the common time for the whole country.
- Each country in the world considers the longitude that passes almost through its middle as the standard meridian

9.

- a) The Greenwich Meridian passes through the Royal British observatory.
- b) Based on this line world wide time calculated.
- c) The local time of Greenwich meridian is called Greenwich time.
- d) Standard meridian of India.
- e) The Indian Standard time is calculated based on the standard meridian of India.
- f) Difference between Indian time and Greenwich time is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.



Human Resource Development in India

- Human Resource
- Qualitative aspects of human resource
- Education and human resource development
- Human resource development and healthcare

Focus area:- Human resource
Activity-1

Complete the table

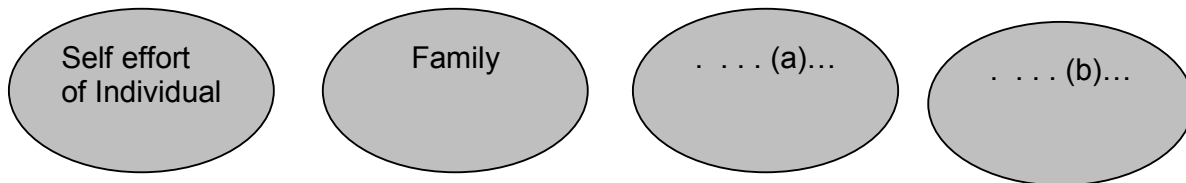
Taxi driver	Arranges transportation
Farmer	Produces agricultural crops
Teacher	
Doctor	

Focus area:- Human resource

Activity-2

Human resource development is the development of man's physical and mental abilities through education,healthcare,and training

What are the different levels of human resource development. Let's find and write.



Focus area:-Qualitative aspects of human resource

Activity-3

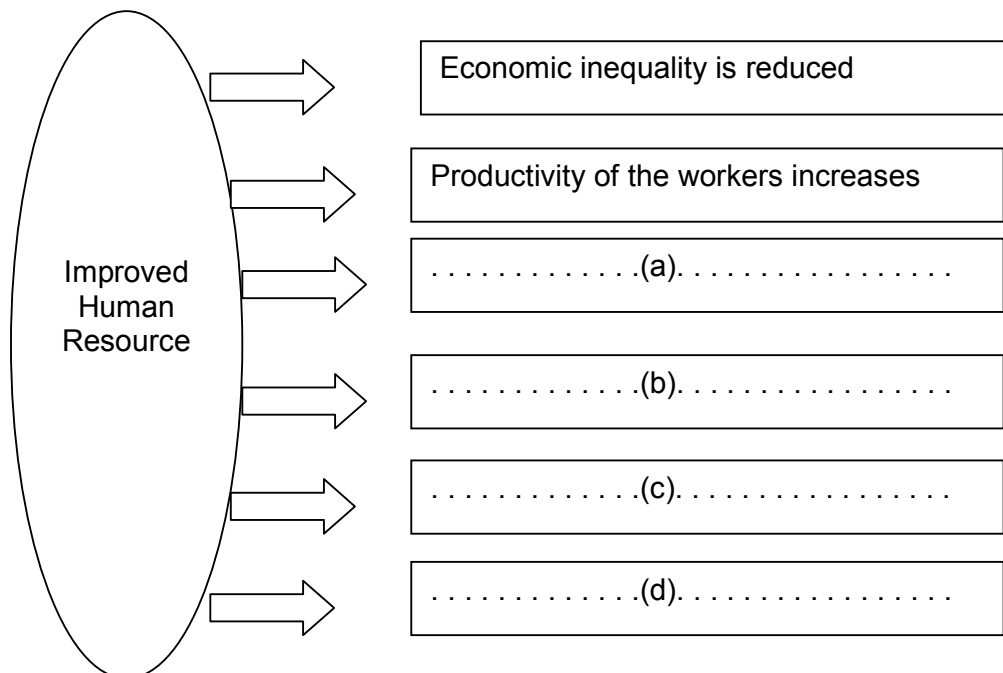
The qualitative factors that improve the labour potential. Complete the table based on the



Focus area:-Qualitative aspects of human resource

Activity-4

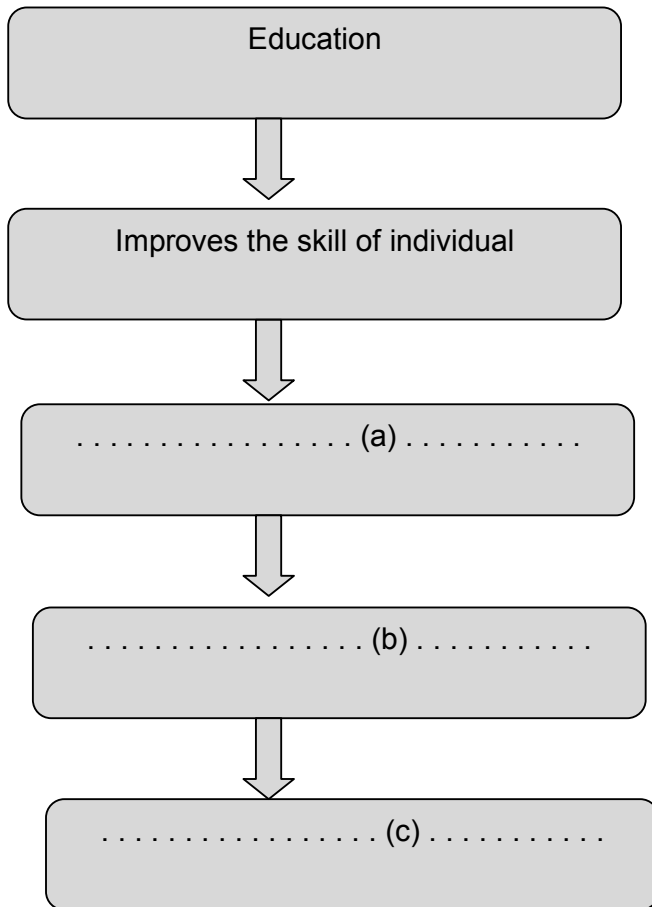
Let's write the advantages in developing human resource?



Focus area:-Education and human resource development

Activity-5

Education helps in the development of a country. Based on this complete.



Focus area:-Education and human resource development

Activity-6

Different projects implimented in india to develop education and skills. Complete the table on the basis of this statement

Projects	Goals
Integrated child development scheme(ICDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure integrated development of children upto 6 years • (c).....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a)..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure universal education to all up to higher secondary level • To ensure quality and equity • (d)..... • (e).....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b)..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the access to higher education • To improve the quality of higher education
National skill Development and Monetary Reward Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (f)..... • (g).....

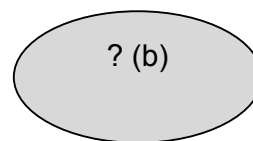
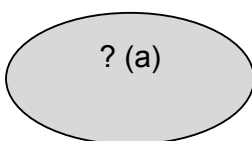
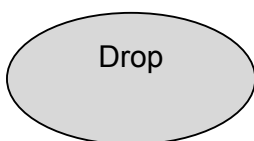
Focus area:-Education and human resource development

Activity-7

/

Problems still exist in the education sector of India. What are they?

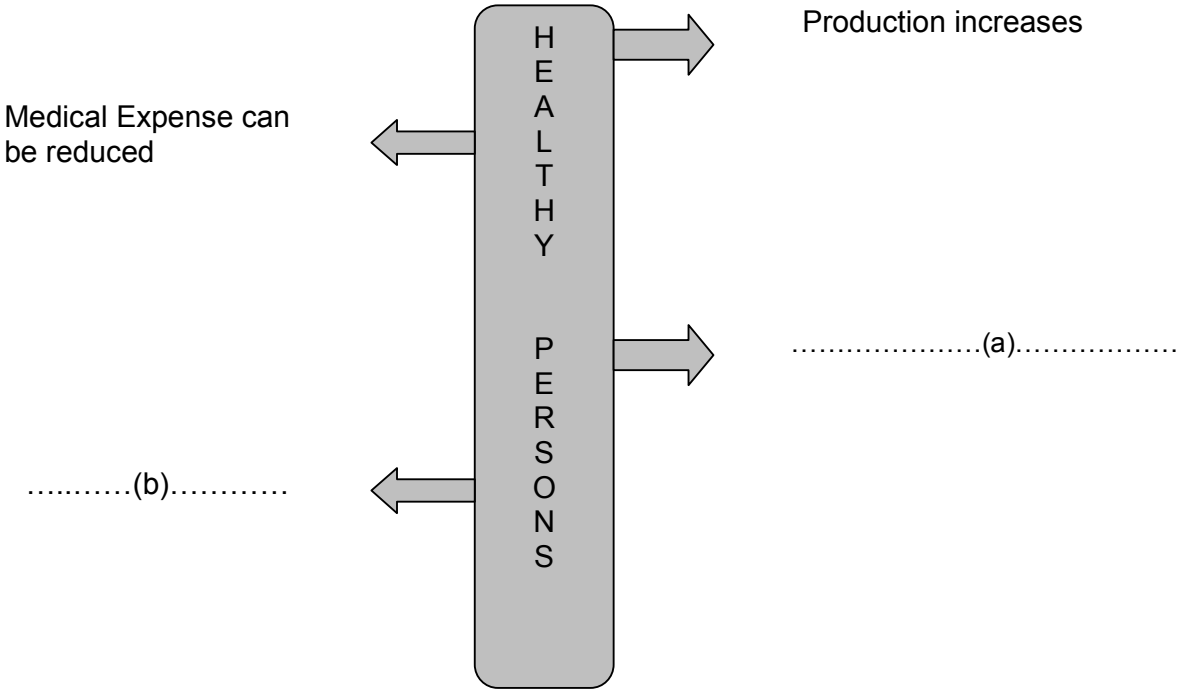
Let's find and write



Focus area:- Human resource development and Health Care

Activity-8

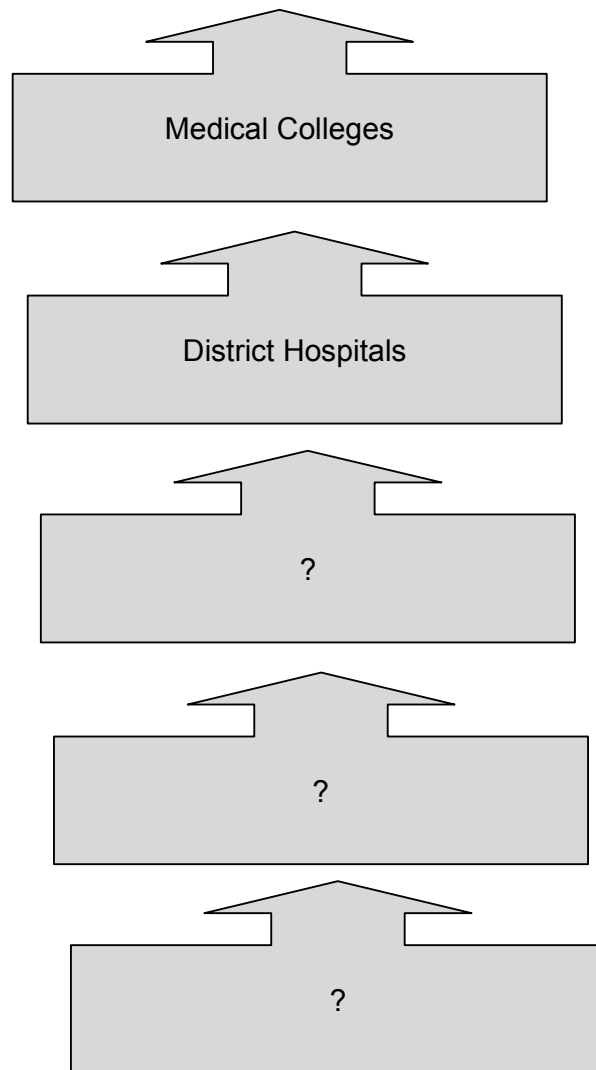
Healthy persons can participate in the progress of a country



Focus area:- Human resource development and health care

Activity-9

The government has set up institutions that work at different levels in the medical sector. What are they? Complete the chart.

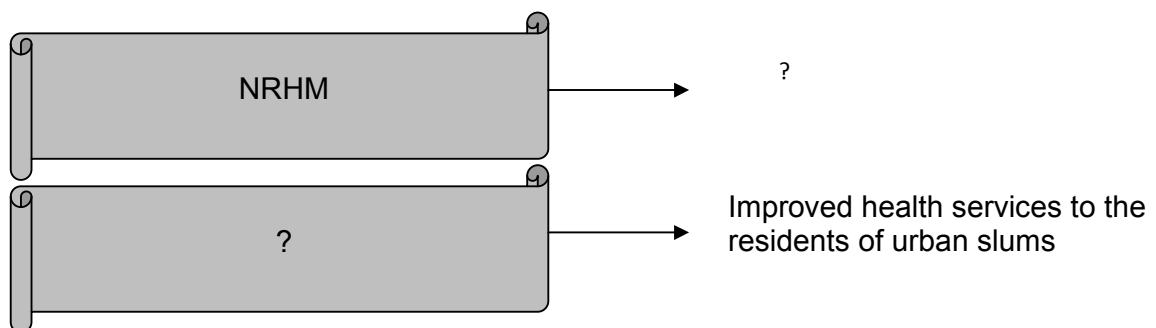


Focus area:- Human resource development and health care

Activity-10

Two governmental agencies which provide the quality health services to all.

Complete the following.



Focus area:- Human resource development and health care

Activity-11

List the facilities to be ensured for healthcare.

Let's find and write

- Availability of nutritious food.
- Availability of clean water
-
-
-
-
-

KEY

Activity 1

- Teacher-To provides education
- Doctor -Treating patients

Activity 2

- (a) Various institutions and agencies
- (b) Nation

Activity 3

- (a) Training
- (b) Social Capital

Activity 4

- Entrepreneurship improves
- Natural resource are utilised effectively
- Social welfare is ensured
- Makes possible the development and use of advanced technology.

Activity 5

- (a) Better the technological know how
- (b) Helps to secure better job and income
- (c) Improves the standard of living

Activity 6

Projects

- a) SSA
- b) RUSA

Goals

- c) To provide healthcare for pregnant and lactating women
- d) To promote the vocational education strengthen
- e) To the teacher training institutes like SCERT/DIET
- b) f) To improve the working skill of the youth
- g) To ensure the availability of people with employable skills.

Activity 7

- Lack of basic facilities
- Lack of quality of education

Activity 8

- Natural resources can be utilised properly
- Economic development

Activity 9

- Community health centres
- Primary health centres
- Health sub centres

Activity 10

- Operates in the rural sector
- NUHM – National Urban Health Mission

Activity 11

- Preventive measures
- Cleanliness
- Medical Facilities
- Ensuring of leisure and entertainment
- Healthy environment



India: The Land of Diversities

Focus point
In the Himalayas – Trans Himalayas,
Himalayas, Eastern Highlands

At a glance
In the Himalayas – Trans Himalayas,
Himalayas, Eastern Highlands

Significance of the Northern Mountains
Himalayan rivers
Peninsular rivers
The Peninsular Plateau
Western coastal plain
Eastern coastal plain
Maps : Mountain ranges, rivers, plateau

Activity -1
Complete the chart.

NORTHERN MOUNTAIN REGION

Trans Himalaya
(a) Karakoram
(b)
(c)

(a).....
(b) Himachal
(c)

Eastern Highlands
(a) Patkai Bum
(b)
(c) Garo, Khasi
.....
(d)

Focus Point
In the Himalayas

Activity -2

Trans Himalayas and Eastern Highlands are the divisions of the Northern Mountain Region. Find out the features of these divisions and complete the chart.

*It include Karakoram, Ladakh, and Zaskar

*

*

Trans Himalayas

*It is also known as Purvachal

*

*

*

Eastern Highlands

Focus Point
In the Himalayas

Activity -3

Classify the following statements related to the characteristic features of mountain ranges in Himalayas.

- Highest mountain range.
- Situated to the south of the Himachal.
- Situated to the south of Himadri
- Average altitude is 6000 metres.
- Many hill stations – Shimla, Darjeeling etc
- Average altitude is 1220 metres.
- Broad flat valleys - Dehradun
- Many peaks – Kanchenjunga, Nandadevi etc
- Average altitude is 3000 metres.
- Many rivers origin from here – Ganga, Brahmaputra etc

Mountain ranges in Himalayas		
Himadri	Himachal.	Siwaliks
➤	➤ Average altitude is 3000 metres.	➤ Situated to the south of the Himachal.
➤	➤	➤
➤	➤	➤
➤ Many peaks Kanchenjunga, Nandadevi etc		

Focus point
Significance of the Northern Mountains

Activity -4

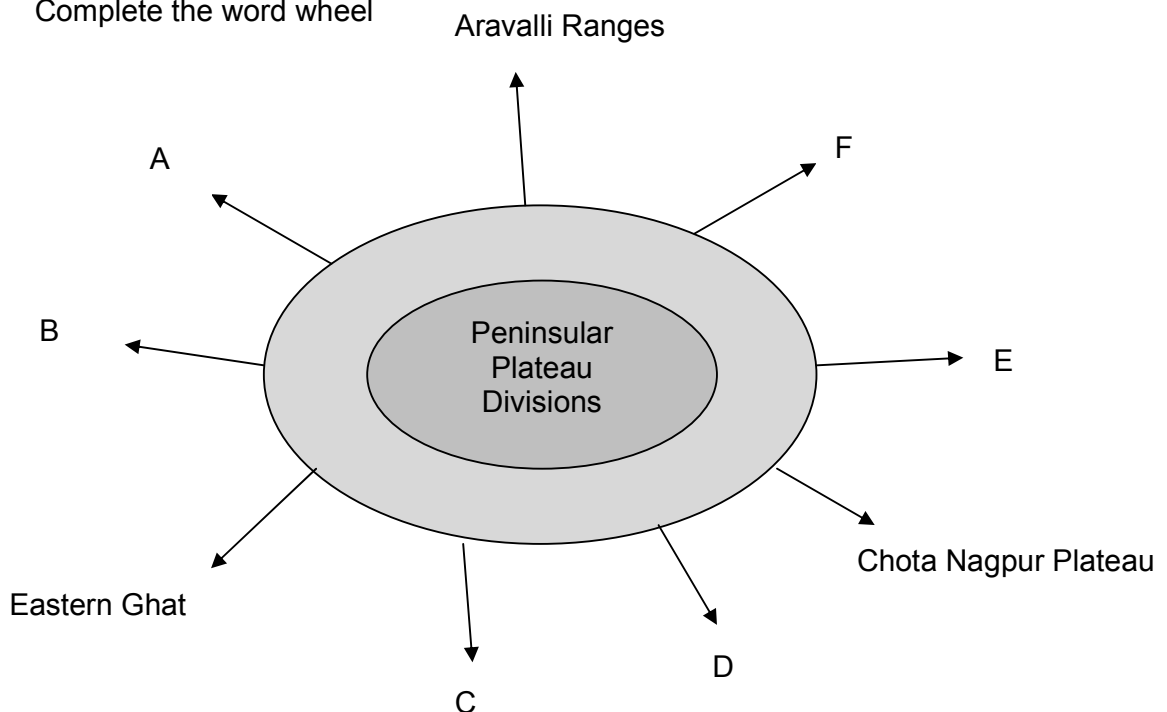
Complete the list related to the significance of the Northern Mountains.

- Have been protecting us from foreign invasions from the north.
-
-
-
-
-

Focus point
The Peninsular plateau

Activity -5

Complete the word wheel



Activity -6

Let's list out the features of Peninsular Plateau from the following indicators.

- Extensive alluvial plain.
- The oldest physical division
- Source region of many rivers
- Known as the Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra plain.
- Area is about 15 lakh square kilometres.
- It includes varied topography
- Granary of India
- Highest peak in this region is the Anamudi
- Store house of minerals.
- Alluvial soil and desert soil
- Laterite soil, Red soil, Black soil

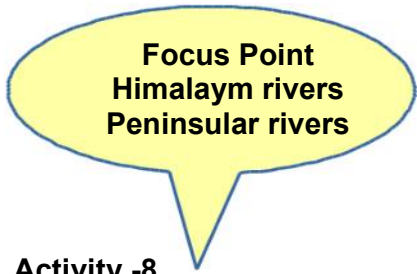
Features of Peninsular Plateau	
*	
*	
*	
*	
*	
*	

Focus point
Himalayan rivers
Peninsular rivers

Activity -7

Match the following.

A	B	C
Indus	Gaumugh caves	Tista
Ganga	Chema-yung-dung glaciars	Jhelum
Bramaputra	Manasarover	Yamuna



Activity -8

Complete the table related to the characteristics of the Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.

Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers.
• Originate from the Himalayan mountain ranges	•
•	•
•	• Erosion is less
• Create gorges	•
•	•
•	• Navigation is low

Activity -9

Select the correct answer and complete the following table.(Godavari, Anamudi, Jog falls, Thar desert, Cherrapunji, Mount K2)

Highest rainfall region	(1)
Highest peak in Peninsular plateau	(2)
Longest Peninsular river	(3)
Highest peak in India	(4)
Highest waterfall in Sharavathi River	(5)
This desert is situated in Rajasthan	(6)

**Focus Point
Peninsular rivers**

Activity 10

Complete the table.

River	Origin	Tributaries	Sea which it join
Mahanadi	.....	lb, Tel	Bay of Bengal
.....	Western Ghats (Nasik district of Maharashtra)	.....	.....
Krishna	.....	Bhima, Thungabhadra	Bay of Bengal
.....	Brahmagiri Ranges in Western Ghats (Karnataka)	.....	.....
Narmada	.....	Hiran, Banjan	Arabian Sea
.....	Muntai Plateau (Baitul distruct)	.....	.....

Focus point

Western coastal plain
Eastern coastal plain

Activity 11

Classify the following information suitably.

- Delta formation
- From the Sunderban delta to Kanyakumari
- Comparatively narrow
- Between the Arabian sea and the Western Ghats
- Backwaters and Estuaries
- Comparatively Wide
- From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari.
- Gujarat coast, Konkan coast, and Malabar coast.
- Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats.
- North Zircar plain and Coramandal coast.

Western coastal plain	Eastern coastal plain
➤ Between the Arabian sea and the Western Ghats
.....
.....
.....	➤ North Zircar plain and Coramandal coast.
.....

KEY

Activity- 1

Trans Himalaya

- (b) Ladakh
- (c) Zaskar

Himalayas

- (a) Himadri
- (c) Siwaliks

Eastern Highlands

- (b) Naga hills
- (c) Jaintia hills
- (d) Mizo hills

Activity-2

Trans Himalayas

- * Mount K2 (Godwin Austin) is the highest peak.
- * Average height 6000 metres.

Eastern Highlands

- * Cherrapunji is the highest rainfall region.
- * Covered by dense tropical rainforests.
- * Altitude 500 -3000 metres.

Activity -3

Himadri:

- Average altitude is 6000 metres.
- Highest mountain range.
- Many rivers are origin here – Ganga, Brahmaputra etc
- Many peaks – Kanchenjunga, Nadadevi etc

Himachal

- Situated to the south of Himadri.
- Average altitude is 3000 metres.
- Many hill stations – Shimla, Darjeeling etc

Siwaliks

- Average altitude is 1220 metres.
- Situated to the south of the Himachal.
- Broad flat valleys - Dehradun

Activity -4

- Block the monsoon winds
- Prevent the dry cold winds blowing from the north.
- Caused the emergence of diverse flora and fauna.
- Source of origin of rivers

Activity -5

- A. Malwa Plateau
- B. Vindhya Ranges
- C. Satpura Ranges
- D. Deccan Plateau
- E. Western Ghats
- F. Kachchh ,Kathiawar Peninsula

Activity -6

Features of Peninsular Plateau

- The oldest physical division
- Source of origin of many rivers
- Area is about 15 lakh square kilometres.
- It includes varied topography
- Highest peak in this region is the Anamudi
- Store house of minerals.
- Laterite soil, Red soil, Black soil

Activity -7

A	B	C
Indus	Manasarover	Jhelum
Ganga	Gaumugh caves	Yamuna
Bramaputra	Chema-yung-dung glacier	Tista

Activity -8

Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Originate from the Himalayan mountain ranges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Originate from the mountain ranges in the Peninsular plateau
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extensive catchment area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Smaller catchment area
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Erosion is more	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Erosion is less
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create gorges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not create deep valleys
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High irrigation potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Less irrigation potential
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Navigation is low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Navigation is low

Activity 9

1. Cherrapunji, 2. Anamudi, 3. Godavari, 4. Mount K2 5. Jog falls 6. Thar desert

Activity 10

River	Origin	Tributaries	Sea which it join
Mahanadi	Maikala Ranges (Madhya Pradesh)	Ib, Tel	Bay of Bengal
Godavari	Western Ghats (Nasik district of Maharashtra)	Indravathi, Sabari	Bay of Bengal
Krishna	Western Ghats (Mahabaleswar in Maharashtra)	Bhima, Thungabhadra	Bay of Bengal
Kaveri	Brahmagiri Ranges in Western Ghats (Karnataka)	Kabani, Amaravathi	Bay of Bengal
Narmada	Maikala Ranges (Chhattisgarh)	Hiran, Banjar	Arabian Sea
Tapti	Muntai Plateau (Baitul district)	Anar, Girna	Arabian Sea

Activity 11

Western coastal plain	Eastern coastal plain
➤ Between the Arabian sea and the Western Ghats	➤ Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats.
➤ From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari.	➤ From the Sunderban delta to Kanyakumari
➤ Comparatively Narrow	➤ Comparatively Wider
➤ Gujarat coast, Konkan coast, and Malabar coast.	➤ North Zircar plain and Coramandal coast.
➤ Backwaters and Esturies	➤ Delta formation

GENERAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

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