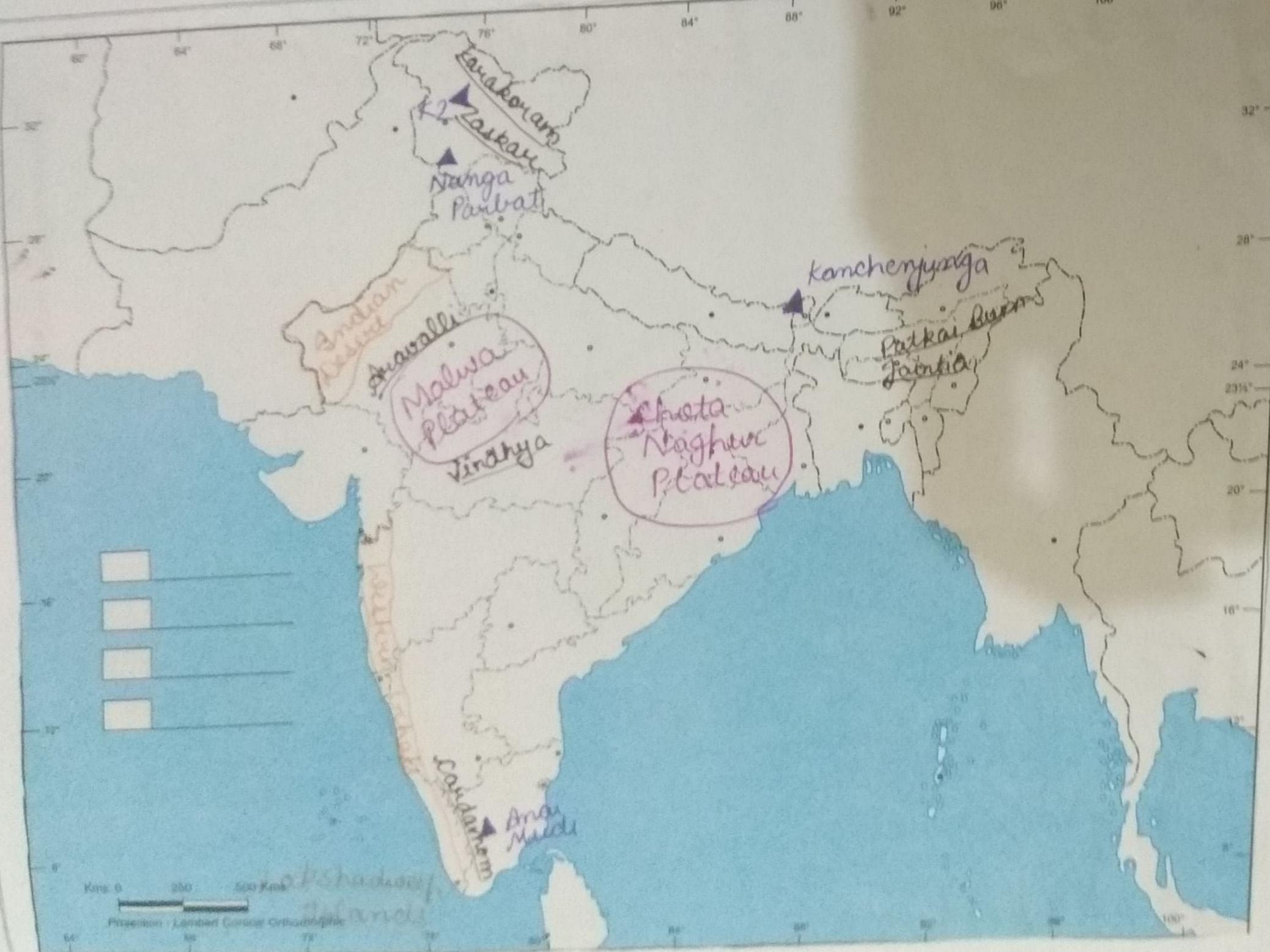


Chapter - 1

India - Size and Location

MAP SKILLS

- i) The island group of India lying in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.
- ii) The countries constituting Indian subcontinent.
- iii) The states through which tropic of cancer passes.
- iv) The northernmost latitude in degrees.
- v) The southernmost latitude in degrees.
- vi) The easternmost and westernmost longitude.
- vii) The place situated on the three seas.
- viii) The strait separating India from Sri Lanka.
- ix) The union territories of India.



Chapter - 2

PHYSICAL FEATURES of India

Map Skills

- i) Mountain and hilly ranges — the Karakoram, the Zaskar, the Patkai Burn, the Jaintia, The Vindhya Range, the Aravalli, the Cardamom range.
- ii) Peaks - K2, Kamchenjunga, Nanga Parbat and the Anai Mudi.
- iii) Plateaus — Chotanagpur and Malwa.
- iv) The Indian Desert, Western Ghats, Lakshadweep Islands.

* Collect the information about the 'Silk Routes'. Also find out the new developments which are improving communications routes in the regions of high altitudes.

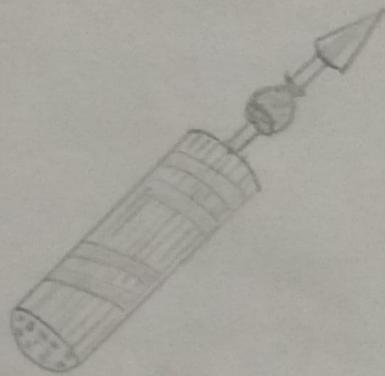
⇒ The Silk route has its historical significance. It was an important international trade route. The route was between China and Mediterranean Sea. China was the trading producer of silk in large quantities. This route was used to export silk to western countries. This route developed as a link between East and West. It was an exchange of cultural heritage. There have been general new developments which have helped in the improvement of communication routes in region of high altitudes. Now, motorable roads have been developed in hilly regions by cutting rocks. There are bridges, tunnels and caves to connect from one place to the other. There are bridges, tunnels. They have railway lines and high speed trains have also started functioning.

Political Symbols

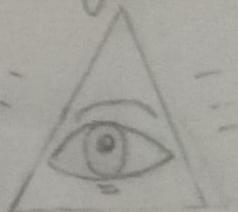
The Broken Chain



The Bundle of Rods & Fasces



The Eye within a triangle radiating light



Ch 1 French Revolution

Political Symbols

The Broken chain

Chains were used to fetter slaves. A broken chain stands for the act of becoming free

The bundle of rods or fasces

One rod can be easily broken, but not an entire bundle. Strength lies in unity

The eye within a triangle radiating light

The all-seeing eye stands for knowledge. The rays of the sun will drive away the clouds of ignorance.

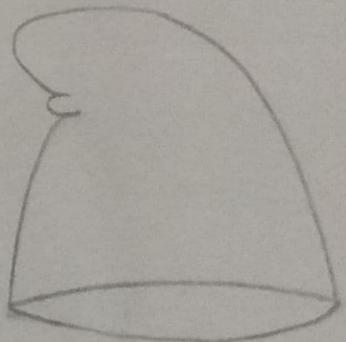
Sceptre



Snake Biting its tail
to form a ring.



Red Phrygian Cap.



Sceptre

Symbol of royal power

Snake biting its tail to form a ring

Symbol of eternity. A ring has neither beginning nor end.

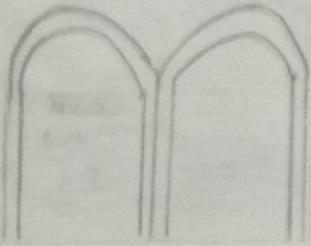
Red Phrygian cap

Cap worn by slave upon becoming free

The winged
woman



law Tablet



The winged woman

Personification of the law

law Tablet

The law is same for all, and all are equal before it.

Ch-1

French Revolution

Maximilien Robespierre

Maximilien Robespierre was a French lawyer and statesman who was one of the best known and most influential figures of the French Revolution. As a member of the Constituent Assembly and the Jacobin Club, he campaigned for the abolition of both clergy and slavery. In 1791, Robespierre became an outspoken advocate for male citizens without a political voice, for their unrestricted admission to the National Guard, to public offices, and for the right to carry arms in self defence. Robespierre played an important part in the agitation which brought about the fall of the French monarchy on 10 August 1792 and summoning of a National Convention. His goal was to create a one and indivisible France, equality before the law, to abolish prerogatives and to defend the principles of direct democracy.

Democracy

Democracy is mainly a Greek word which means people and their rules, here people are having rights to select their own government as per their choice. Greece was the first democratic country in the world. India is a democratic country where people select their government on their own choice, also people have the right to do work on their choice. There are two types of democracy

— Direct & Representative Democracy. There are many decisions which are made under democracies. After the independence, India has adopted democracy where the people vote those who are above 18 years of age, but these votes do not vary by caste all caste people have equal rights to select their government. India is the largest democratic country where a lot of problems faces which do not follow efficiently function.

The Constituent assembly in India was adopted by Dr B.R. Ambedkar on 26th November 1949 and became sovereign democratic after its constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950.

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having
solemnly resolved to constitute India
into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST,
SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.
and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief,
faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
and to promote among them all

FRIEDRICH assuring the dignity of the
individual and the unity and integrity
of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
this twenty sixth day of November, 1949,
do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO
OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION

We, The People of India

The constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the people through their representatives, and not handed down to them by a King

Sovereign

People have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India.

Socialist

Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities.

Secular

Citizen have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practises with equal respect.

Democratic

A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable. The government is run according to basic rules.

Republic

The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position

Justice

Citizens cannot be discriminated on the grounds of caste, religion and gender. Social inequalities have to be reduced. Government should work for the welfare of all, especially of the disadvantaged groups.

Liberty

There are no unreasonable restrictions on the citizen in what they think, how they wish to express their thoughts and the way they wish to follow up their thoughts in action.

Equality

All are equal before the law. The traditional social inequalities have to be ended. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all.

Fraternity

All of us should behave as if we are members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior.