

PLEDGE

“India is my Country. All Indians are my Brothers and sisters.

I love my country, and I am Proud of its rich and varied heritage.

I Shall always strive to be worthy of it.

I Shall give my Parents, teachers and all elders respect,

and treat everyone with courtesy. I shall be Kind to animals

To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion

In their well-being and prosperity alone lies my happiness.”

Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao

PREFACE

"Welcome to the world of social studies!

This textbook is designed to introduce you to the fascinating world of human experiences, cultures, and societies.

Social studies is the exploration of how people live, interact, and shape their world. It's about understanding our shared human experiences, diverse cultures, and the complexities of our global community.

In this book, we will embark on a journey to discover:

- The basics of geography and map skills
- Different cultures and traditions
- Historical events that shaped our world
- Important figures who made a difference
- Civics and government basics

Through engaging stories, images, and activities, we will explore the complexities of our world and inspire curiosity, empathy, and critical thinking.

Our goal is to empower you with knowledge, skills, and perspectives to become active citizens, compassionate individuals, and lifelong learners.

Join us on this exciting journey as we explore the world of social studies!"

NOTE:- The textbook is designed for AICU students to help them grasp the concepts covered in Social Studies in the Foundation and Bridge Course. This book is helpful for students who are away from modern or academic education.

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Basic keywords and Information skills

- 1. Community** - A group of people living in the same area and under the same government.
- 2. Culture** - The beliefs, customs, arts, and way of life of a particular society, group, place, or time.
- 3. Government** - The system or group of people governing an organized community, often a state.
- 4. Economy** - The system of production, consumption, and distribution of goods and services in a society.
- 5. Geography** - The study of the Earth's physical features and how humans interact with them.
- 6. History** - The study of past events, particularly in human affairs.
- 7. Citizenship** - The status of being a member of a country, with associated rights and responsibilities.
- 8. Democracy** - A system of government where the citizens exercise power by voting.
- 9. Rights** - Legal, social, or ethical principles of freedom or entitlement.
- 10. Responsibility** - Duties or tasks that individuals are expected or required to carry out.
- 11. Diversity** - The presence of a wide range of different types of people and cultures in a community or organization.
- 12. Migration** - The movement of people from one place to another for various reasons, such as economic opportunities or safety.
- 13. Map** - A visual representation of an area showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.
- 14. Nation** - A large group of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory.
- 15. Social Studies** - The study of how people live and organize societies, including geography, history, government, and economics.
- 16. Environment** - The natural world, including the land, air, water, plants, and animals.
- 17. Ecosystem** - A community of living organisms and their physical environment interacting as a system.
- 18. Pollution** - The introduction of harmful substances or products into the environment.
- 19. Conservation** - The protection and preservation of natural resources and the environment.
- 20. Natural Resources** - Materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain, such as water, minerals, forests, and fossil fuels.
- 21. Biodiversity** - The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat or the world as a whole.
- 22. Climate Change** - Significant and lasting changes in the Earth's weather patterns, often linked to human activity.
- 23. Sustainability** - Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- 24. Recycling** - The process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects.
- 25. Renewable Energy** - Energy from sources that are naturally replenishing, such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power.
- 26. Deforestation** - The clearing or thinning of forests by humans.

- 27. Habitat** - The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
- 28. Ozone Layer** - A layer in the Earth's stratosphere containing a high concentration of ozone, which absorbs most of the Sun's ultraviolet radiation.
- 29. Greenhouse Gases**- Gases in Earth's atmosphere that trap heat, such as carbon dioxide and methane.
- 30. Waste Management** - The activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal.
- 31. Endangered Species** - Species that are at risk of extinction.
- 32. Ecology**- The branch of biology that deals with the relations of organisms to one another and their physical surroundings.
- 33. Water Cycle** - The continuous movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the Earth.
- 34. Photosynthesis** - The process by which green plants and some other organisms use sunlight to synthesize foods with the help of chlorophyll.
- 35. Carbon Footprint** - The total amount of greenhouse gases produced to directly and indirectly support human activities, usually expressed in equivalent tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂).
- 1. What is the capital of India?**
Answer: New Delhi
- 2. Who is known as the "Father of the Nation" in India?**
Answer: Mahatma Gandhi
- 3. When did India gain independence from British rule?**
Answer: August 15, 1947
- 4. What is the national language of India?**
Answer: Hindi (along with English as an official language)
- 5. Which river is considered the holiest in India?**
Answer: The Ganges (Ganga)
- 6. What is the national animal of India?**
Answer: Bengal Tiger
- 7. Who was the first Prime Minister of India?**
Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru
- 8. Which is the largest state in India by area?**
Answer: Rajasthan
- 9. Which Indian city is known as the "Silicon Valley of India"?**
Answer: Bengaluru (Bangalore)
- 10. What is the national sport of India?**
Answer: Field Hockey (although cricket is the most popular sport)
- 11. Which monument is known as a symbol of love and is one of the Seven Wonders of the World?**
Answer: The Taj Mahal
- 12. What is the name of the highest mountain peak in India?**
Answer: Kangchenjunga
- 13. Which festival is known as the "Festival of Lights"?**
Answer: Diwali
- 14. Who wrote the Indian national anthem "Jana Gana Mana"?**
Answer: Rabindranath Tagore

15. What are the three colours of the Indian national flag?

Answer: Saffron, white, and green

16. Which Indian freedom fighter is known for his slogan "Give me blood and I will give you freedom?"

Answer: Subhas Chandra Bose

17. What is the currency of India?

Answer: Indian Rupee (INR)

18. Which state in India is known as the "Land of Five Rivers"?

Answer: Punjab

19. Who is the author of the famous book "The Discovery of India"?

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru

20. Which Indian dance form is recognized as the oldest classical dance form?

Answer: Bharatanatyam

21. Which state in India has the highest population?

Answer: Uttar Pradesh

22. Who is known as the "Iron Man of India"?

Answer: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

23. Which city is known as the "Financial Capital of India"?

Answer: Mumbai

24. Who is the current President of India?

Answer: Droupadi Murmu.

25. What is the name of India's space agency?

Answer: Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

26. Which state is famous for the classical dance form Kathakali?

Answer: Kerala

27. What is the largest dam in India?

Answer: The Tehri Dam on the Bhagirathi River

28. Which Indian state is known for its backwaters and houseboats?

Answer: Kerala

29. What is the traditional dress for men in India called?

Answer: Dhoti or Kurta

30. Which state is famous for the festival of Bihu?

Answer: Assam

31. Who was the first woman Prime Minister of India?

Answer: Indira Gandhi

32. What is the famous Indian epic that tells the story of the Kurukshetra War?

Answer: Mahabharata

33. Which Indian scientist is known as the "Missile Man of India"?

Answer: Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

34. What is the national flower of India?

Answer: Lotus

35. Which city is known as the "Pink City"?

Answer: Jaipur

States and Capitals

1. Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	15. Manipur	Imphal
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	16. Meghalaya	Shillong
3. Assam	Dispur	17. Mizoram	Aizawl
4. Bihar	Patna	18. Nagaland	Kohima
5. Chattisgarh	Raipur	19. Odisha (Orissa)	Bhubaneswar
6. Goa	Panaji	20. Punjab	Chandigarh
7. Gujarat	Gandhinagar	21. Rajasthan	Jaipur
8. Haryana	Chandigarh	22. Sikkim	Gangtok
9. Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	23. Tamil Nadu	Chennai
10. Jharkhand	Ranchi	24. Telangana	Hyderabad
11. Karnataka	Bengaluru (Bangalore)	25. Tripura	Agartala
12. Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	26. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
13. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	27. Uttarakhand	Dehradun (Winter), Gairsain (Summer)
14. Maharashtra	Mumbai	28. West Bengal	Kolkata

Union Territories and Capitals

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2. Chandigarh	Chandigarh
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Daman
4. Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
5. Delhi (National Capital Territory)	New Delhi
6. Puducherry (Pondicherry)	Puducherry
7. Ladakh	Leh (Summer), Kargil (Winter)
8. Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar (Summer), Jammu (Winter)

PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA

1. Jawaharlal Nehru (1889–1964)

Term: 15 August 1947 to 27 May 1964

Remark: First Prime Minister and longest-serving PM of India.

2. Gulzarilal Nanda (Acting) (1898–1998)

Term: 27 May 1964 to 9 June 1964

Remark: First acting PM of India.

3. Lal Bahadur Shastri (1904–1966)

Term: 9 June 1964 to 11 January 1966

Remark: Known for the slogan "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan".

4. Gulzarilal Nanda (Acting) (1898–1998)

Term: 11 January 1966 to 24 January 1966.

5. Indira Gandhi (1917–1984)

Term: 24 January 1966 to 24 March 1977

Remark: First female Prime Minister of India.

6. Morarji Desai (1896–1995)

Term: 24 March 1977 to 28 July 1979

Remark: The oldest PM at the age of 81 and the first to resign from office.

7. Charan Singh (1902–1987)

Term: 28 July 1979 to 14 January 1980

Remark: Only PM who did not face Parliament.

8. Indira Gandhi (1917–1984)

Term: 14 January 1980 to 31 October 1984

Remark: First to serve as PM for two terms.

9. Rajiv Gandhi (1944–1991)

Term: 31 October 1984 to 2 December 1989

Remark: Youngest PM at age 40.

10. V. P. Singh (1931–2008)

Term: 2 December 1989 to 10 November 1990

Remark: First PM to step down after a vote of no confidence.

11. Chandra Shekhar (1927–2007)

Term: 10 November 1990 to 21 June 1991.

12. P. V. Narasimha Rao (1921–2004)

Term: 21 June 1991 to 16 May 1996

Remark: First PM from South India.

13. Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1924–2018)

Term: 16 May 1996 to 1 June 1996

Remark: PM with the shortest tenure.

14. H. D. Deve Gowda (born 1933)

Term: 1 June 1996 to 21 April 1997.

15. Inder Kumar Gujral (1919–2012)

Term: 21 April 1997 to 19 March 1998.

16. Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1924–2018)

Term: 19 March 1998 to 22 May 2004

Remark: First non-Congress PM to complete a full term.

17. Manmohan Singh (born 1932)

Term: 22 May 2004 to 26 May 2014

Remark: First Sikh PM.

18. Narendra Modi (born 1950)

Term: 26 May 2014 to 2019

Term: 30 May 2019 to Present

Remark: First non-Congress PM to serve two consecutive terms.

TELANGANA DISTRICTS

1. Adilabad	2. Bhadrakali Kothagudem	3. Hyderabad
4. Jagtial	5. Jangaon	6. Jayashankar Bhupalpally
7. Jogulamba Gadwal	8. Kamareddy	9. Karimnagar
10. Khammam	11. Komaram Bheem Asifabad	12. Mahabubabad
13. Mahabubnagar	14. Mancherial	15. Medak
16. Medchal–Malkajgiri	17. Mulugu	18. Nagarkurnool
19. Nalgonda	20. Narayanpet	21. Nirmal
22. Nizamabad	23. Peddapalli	24. Rajanna Sircilla
25. Rangareddy	26. Sangareddy	27. Siddipet
28. Suryapet	29. Vikarabad	30. Wanaparthy
31. Warangal (Rural)	32. Warangal (Urban)	33. Yadadri Bhuvanagiri

Summary of Key Information

Largest District by Area:	Bhadradri Kothagudem (7,483 sq. km)
Smallest District by Area:	Hyderabad (217 sq. km)
Most Populated District:	Hyderabad (3,943,323)
Least Populated District:	Mulugu (257,744)
Highest Literacy Rate:	Hyderabad (83.25%)
Lowest Literacy Rate:	Jogulamba Gadwal (49.87%)
Highest Population Density:	Hyderabad (18,172 people per sq. km)
Lowest Population Density:	Mulugu (66 people per sq. km)

TELANGANA GEOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL INFORMATION

1. Location

Region:- Southern India

Latitude and Longitude:- Between 15° 46' N and 19° 47' N latitude, and 77° 16' E and 81° 43' E longitude.

Borders:- North – Maharashtra, East – Chhattisgarh, South - Andhra Pradesh, West - Karnataka

2. Area

Total Area:- 112,077 square kilometres (43,273 square miles)

Rank:- 11th largest state in India by area

3. Districts

Total Number of Districts: 33

Major Cities: Hyderabad (capital), Warangal, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Khammam

4. Rivers

Major Rivers:- Godavari, Krishna

Other Rivers:- Bhima, Manjira, Musi, and Tungabhadra

5. Climate- Tropical wet and dry climate

Seasons- Summer (March to June): Hot and dry

Monsoon (July to September): Heavy rainfall

Winter (October to February): Mild and pleasant

6. Topography

Eastern Highlands:- Part of the Deccan Plateau

Western Ghats:- Hill ranges and forests

Plains:- Fertile plains along the Godavari and Krishna rivers

7. Terrain

Predominantly plateau region with average elevation ranging from 500 to 600 meters (1,600 to 2,000 feet) Hills and hillocks interspersed with flat terrain rich in natural resources such as coal, limestone, and granite

8. Soils

Major soil types include red sandy soils, black cotton soils, and alluvial soils

The fertile black soil in regions irrigated by the Godavari and Krishna rivers.

9. Vegetation

Deciduous forests (covering about 24% of the state's area)

Notable wildlife sanctuaries:- Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary, Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary

Flora:- Teak, bamboo, rosewood, and other mixed forests

10. Water Bodies

Major reservoirs and lakes: Hussain Sagar, Osman Sagar, Himayat Sagar

Major Dams: Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, Sriram Sagar Dam, Jurala Dam

11. Economy

Agriculture:- Paddy, cotton, maize, pulses, and oilseeds

Industries:- Information technology, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and mineral-based industries

Urban Centers:- Hyderabad is a major IT hub and economic centre

12. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

Current Price:- Telangana's GSDP at current prices for the financial year 2022-2023 was estimated to be approximately ₹13.19 lakh crore (₹13.19 trillion or about USD 180 billion).

13. Per Capita Income

Current Price:- Telangana's per capita income for the financial year 2022-2023 was estimated to be around ₹2.79 lakh (₹2,79,000 or approximately USD 3,800).

The Telangana government has announced the following four icons for the new State

The State Bird – **Palapitta** (Indian Roller or Blue Jay).

The State Animal – **Jinka** (Deer).

The State Tree – **Jammi Chettu** (Prosopis Cineraria).

The State Flower – **Tangedu** (Tanner's Cassia).



1. Palapitta

The Palapitta, often known as the Indian Roller, proudly holds the distinction of being designated as Telangana's official State bird. People worship the bird every Dasara since it is considered a path of victory and brings luck to the people of Telangana.



Jinka

Deer is deeply associated with Indian history and is a reference to this graceful animal. It can survive in the smallest forests also.

Reason-

The deer is the state symbol of Telangana as deer have a prominent role in The Ramayana. The Deer is known for its innocence, and likewise, the state also expresses the innocence of the people of the state through this symbol.



Jammi Chettu

Pandavas had vanquished a large army of Kauravas only after performing worshipping the Jammi Chettu. They had hidden their weapons on a Jammi Chettu when they had been forced into exile in the forests. Now, Telangana requires the blessings of the Jammi Chettu.



Tangedu Flower - (Jammi Chettu)

Tangedu flower which is used during the Batukamma festival by women folk is the most appropriate choice as the state flower. It is commonly found in rocky and hilly regions and is also known for its medicinal properties.

World Organizations

- 1. WHO:-**World Health Organization
- 2. WTO:-** World Trade Organization
- 3. UNO:-** United Nations Organization
- 4. IMF:-** International Monetary Fund
- 5. UNESCO:-** United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
- 6. UNICEF:-** United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

1. ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

Introduction

Ancient Indian history is rich in cultures, civilizations, and empires that span thousands of years. It is broadly categorized into several periods.

1. Indus Valley Civilization (2500 BCE - 1500 BCE)-One of the world's earliest urban civilizations, located in present-day Pakistan and northwest India. Known for its advanced urban planning, drainage systems, and trade networks.

Did you know?

Cities in medieval India were few, but they were large and impressive.

Overview

- Flourished in the northwestern region of the Indian subcontinent.
- Cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were prominent.
- Known for advanced urban planning, drainage systems, and pottery.
- Economy based on agriculture and trade.

The Decline of the Towns

Historians have given various explanations for the decline of these towns. Some feel the dried rivers as the reason, and others feel that the changed course of rivers was the reason. The exact reasons are uncertain, but factors like environmental changes, natural disasters, and possibly invasions may have contributed. The Indus Valley Civilization is an evidence of the maturity of the Indian Civilization.

2. Vedic Period (c. 1500 – 600 BCE): Named after the Vedas, ancient sacred texts of Hinduism.

This period saw the composition of the Rigveda, the oldest Vedic text, and the emergence of early Hinduism.

Did you know?

Mohenjo-daro is also called as "City of Dead"

- Characterized by the arrival of the Indo-Aryans into the Indian subcontinent.
- Rigveda, the oldest Vedic text, was composed during this period.
- Society was organized into tribes called Janas.
- Economy based on pastoralism and later agriculture.

3. Maurya Empire (c. 322 – 185 BCE): Founded by Chandragupta Maurya and expanded by his grandson Ashoka, known for his conversion to Buddhism and promoting peace and tolerance.

Overview

- Founded by Chandragupta Maurya, who overthrew the Nanda dynasty.
- His grandson, Ashoka, is one of the most famous rulers known for promoting Buddhism.
- Capital at Pataliputra (modern-day Patna).
- Highly centralized administration with a vast bureaucracy.
- Established the first pan-Indian empire.

4. Gupta Empire (c. 320 – 550 CE): Considered the Golden Age of ancient Indian civilization, marked by advancements in science, mathematics, art, and literature. The Gupta rulers patronized scholars like Aryabhata and Kalidasa.

5. Post-Gupta Period (c. 550 – 1200 CE): Characterized by regional kingdoms, invasions by the Huns and other Central Asian tribes, and the spread of Hinduism and Buddhism to Southeast Asia.

Overview

- Known as the Golden Age of India.
- Chandragupta I founded the empire, but it reached its zenith under Chandragupta II.
- Flourishing of art, literature, science, and trade.
- Universities like Nalanda and Taxila were centers of learning.
- Hinduism reemerged as the dominant religion.

Did you know?

“**Sati**” was worshipped as a Goddess, and temples were built in her honour.

6. Chola Dynasty (c. 9th – 13th century CE)

The Chola dynasty was one of the longest-ruling dynasties in the history of southern India. They ruled from around the 9th century AD to the 13th century AD. The Chola kingdom was located primarily in the southern part of India, (Tamil Nadu). Known for their maritime trade, naval conquests, and patronage of art and architecture in southern India. The Chola period is known for its remarkable achievements in art and architecture, particularly the construction of magnificent temples like the Brihadeeswarar Temple in Thanjavur.

Work Book Activity

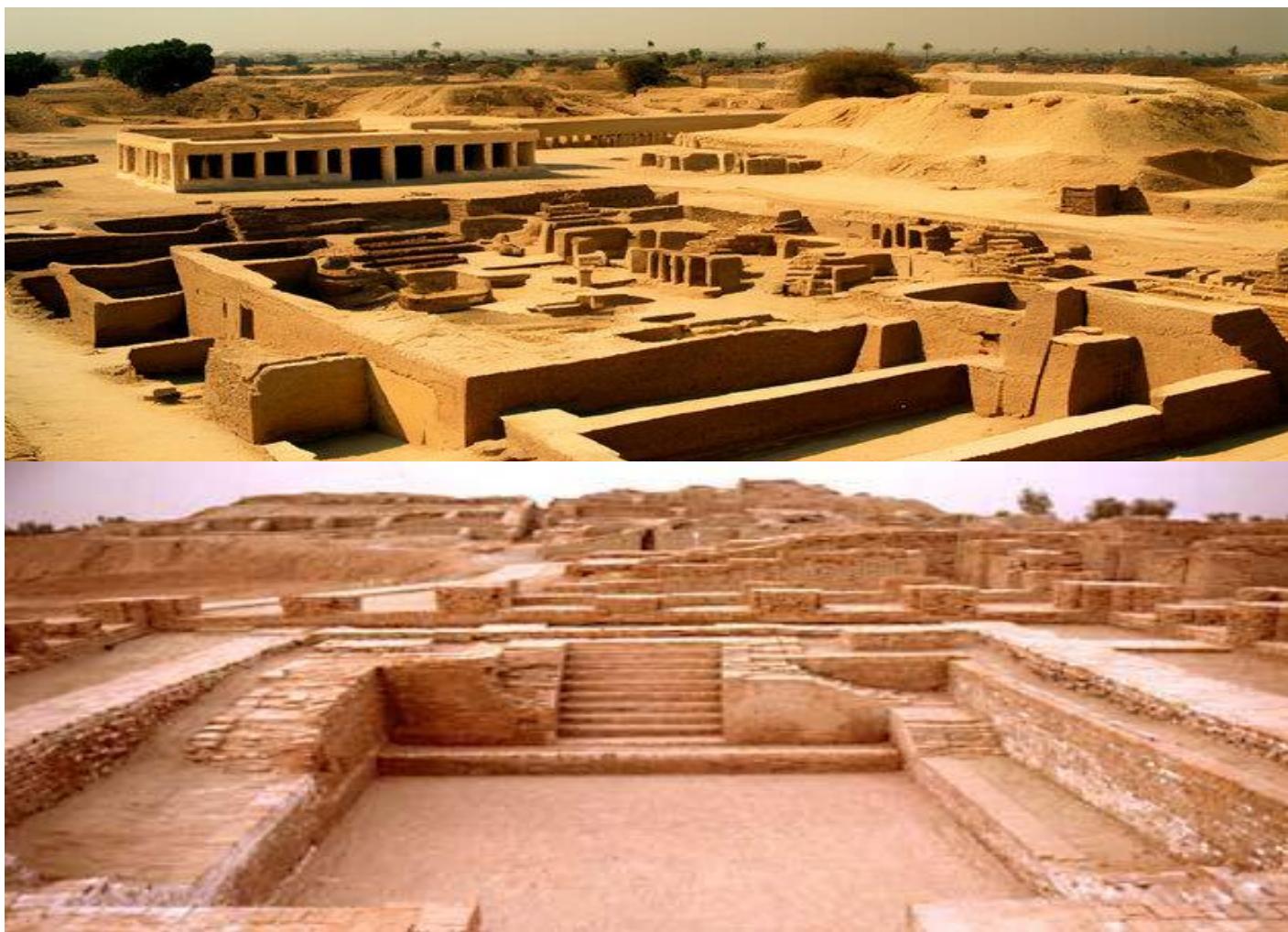
1. What was the significance of the Indus Valley Civilization?
2. Where was the Indus Valley Civilization located?
3. When did the Indus Valley Civilization flourish?
4. What were the major cities of the Indus Valley Civilization?
5. What were the main occupations of the people in the Indus Valley Civilization?
6. How did the Indus Valley Civilization decline?
7. Who were the Aryans and what was their contribution to ancient Indian culture?
8. Who founded the Maurya Empire, and what were its major achievements?
9. What characterized the Gupta Empire's Golden Age?
10. What was Ashoka's role in ancient Indian history?
11. Which dynasty was known for its maritime trade and naval conquests in ancient India?

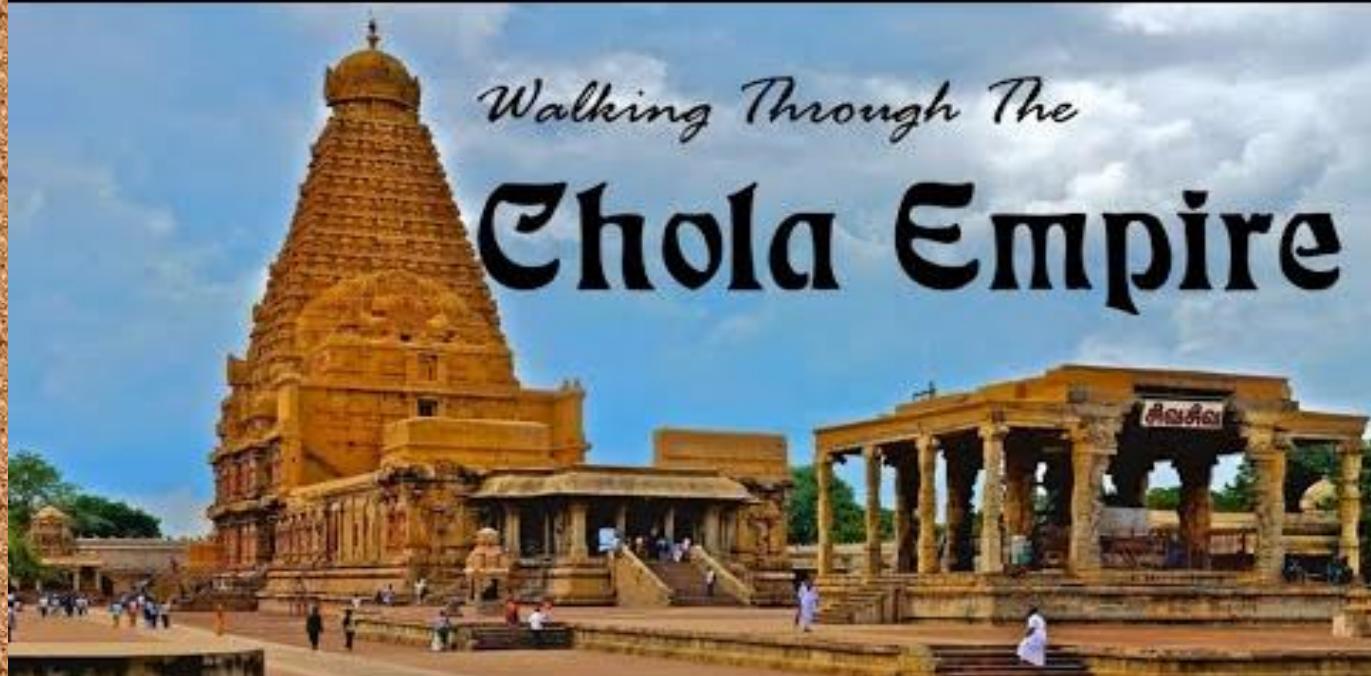
12. Who were the rulers of the Chola dynasty?
13. Where was the Chola kingdom located?
14. What were the Cholas known for trading?
15. What are some famous achievements of the Chola period in art and architecture?

Activity

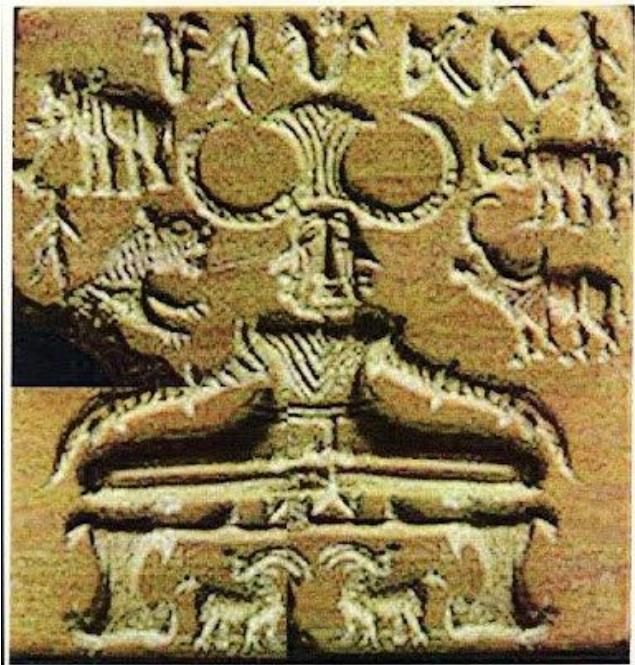
- 1. Create a Timeline:** Have the students work together to create a timeline of ancient Indian history. Provide them with pictures and short descriptions of key events or periods such as the Indus Valley Civilization, the Vedic period, the Maurya Empire, the Gupta Empire, etc. They can arrange these in chronological order on a large piece of paper or a bulletin board.
- 2. Indus Valley Civilization Craft:** Let the kids make models of houses or pottery similar to what was found in the excavations of the Indus Valley Civilization. They can use clay, cardboard, or even paper mache to create these artefacts. This hands-on activity helps them understand the lifestyle and culture of ancient people.
- 5. Map Exploration:** Provide maps of ancient India and highlight important geographical features and civilizations like the Saraswati River, the Ganges River, the Himalayas, and the locations of ancient cities like Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. Let the kids identify these features on the map and discuss their significance.

Album of Ancient Indian History





Walking Through The **Chola Empire**



2. INDIA FROM 9th to 14th CE



Mahmud Ghazni, also known as Mahmud Ghaznavi, was a prominent ruler of the Ghaznavid Empire in the 11th century. He is often remembered for his military conquests and his patronage of art and culture. Mahmud's reign saw a significant expansion of his empire through numerous military campaigns, particularly in the Indian subcontinent. He is perhaps most renowned for his seventeen raids into the Indian subcontinent, plundering wealthy temples and amassing great riches. Mahmud was a patron of literature and scholarship, and his court at Ghazni was a centre of intellectual activity, attracting scholars, poets, and artists from across the Islamic world.



Mohammed Ghori was a prominent ruler of the Ghurid dynasty in Afghanistan during the 12th century. He is best known for his military campaigns in the Indian subcontinent, where he established a powerful empire that laid the foundation for the Delhi Sultanate.



Qutbuddin Aibak was the founder of the Ghurid Dynasty in India. He was a Turkic slave who rose to power under the Ghaznavid Empire. After the death of his master, Mahmud of Ghazni, Aibak became the ruler of the Delhi Sultanate in 1206 AD. His reign marked the beginning of the Muslim rule in India. He constructed several significant architectural marvels, including the Qutub Minar, the iconic victory tower in Delhi, which stands as a testament to his legacy. Aibak's reign was characterized by military conquests and the consolidation of power in the Indian subcontinent.



Khilji dynasty which ruled over parts of South Asia from 1290 to 1320, marked a significant chapter in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Founded by Jalaluddin Khilji, it reached its zenith under his ambitious and ruthless nephew, Alauddin Khilji. Alauddin's reign was characterized by military conquests, administrative reforms, and economic policies aimed at centralizing power and expanding the empire. His most notable achievements include repelling the Mongol invasions, conquering the Deccan region, and establishing a sophisticated administrative system known as the "dagh" system, which involved branding horses and maintaining a powerful standing army.



Bahlul Lodi was the founder of the Lodi dynasty, ruling over the Delhi Sultanate in the Indian subcontinent from 1451 to 1489. He was known for his military prowess and administrative reforms. Bahlul Lodi successfully expanded the territories of his kingdom and strengthened the central authority. His reign marked a transition from the Sayyid dynasty to the Lodi dynasty, which played a significant role in shaping the political landscape of medieval India.

Work Book Activity

1. Who was Mahmud of Ghazni?
2. What was Mahmud's most famous military achievement?
3. How did Mahmud contribute to the expansion of the Ghaznavid Empire?
4. Who was Mohammed Ghori?
5. What is Mohammed Ghori known for?
6. What empire did Mohammed Ghori establish?
7. Where was Mohammed Ghori from?
8. Who was Qutbuddin Aibak?
9. What was the significance of his reign?
10. How did Qutbuddin Aibak rise to power?
11. Who founded the Khilji dynasty?
12. What was the "dagh" system introduced by Alauddin Khilji?
13. How long did the Khilji dynasty rule over South Asia?
14. When did Bahlul Lodi rule over the Delhi Sultanate?
15. What is Bahlul Lodi best known for?
16. How did Bahlul Lodi contribute to the Delhi Sultanate?

STUDENT ACTIVITY IN THE CLASSROOM.

Historical Storytelling:- Choose a simple historical event or figure relevant to the student's grade level. Read a story or watch a short video about the event/figure, and then have students retell the story in their own words. This helps them understand basic historical concepts and improves their storytelling.

3. MUGHAL EMPERORS

Welcome to the fascinating world of the Mughal Emperors of India. The Mughals were powerful rulers who shaped India's history with their mighty empires, grand palaces, and beautiful gardens.

1. Babur: (1526-1530)



Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire originally from Turkistan. His father, Umarshaik Mirza, was the king of the small kingdom of Ferghana. After the death of his father, Babur ascended the throne at a very tender age. He was a brave warrior and a skilled strategist. In 1526, he defeated the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodhi, in the famous Battle of Panipat, established the Mughal dynasty in India.

Did You Know?

Babur wrote his memories called “**Tuzuk-I-Baburi**” in Turkish.

2. Humayun: (1530-1540)

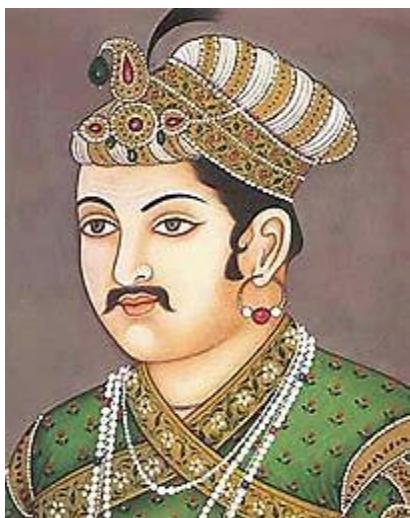


Humayun was Babur's eldest son and the second emperor of the Mughal Empire. He faced many challenges during his reign, including being ousted from his throne by Sher Shah Suri. However, he later regained power and expanded the empire in 1555.

Did You Know?

Akbar's reign was the richest in the Mughal history.

3. Akbar the Great: (1556-1605)

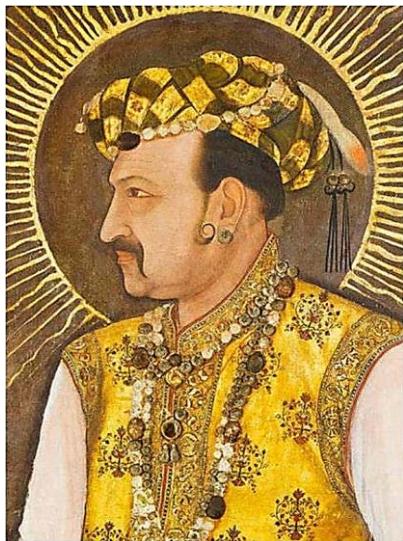


Akbar is often regarded as the greatest Mughal emperor. He was born in Amarkot in Sindh. Humayun was his father when Akbar assumed his power, he was only 14 years of age he was a wise and just ruler who promoted religious tolerance and cultural harmony. Akbar's reign was known as the "Golden Age of the Mughal Empire" due to its prosperity and cultural advancements. His prime minister **Bairam Khan** came to Akbar's assistance during the battle of Panipat in 1556 between Hemu (general of Bengal) and Moghuls.

Did you know?

“**Raja Todar Mal**” was Akbar’s finance ministers

4. Jahangir: (1605-1627)

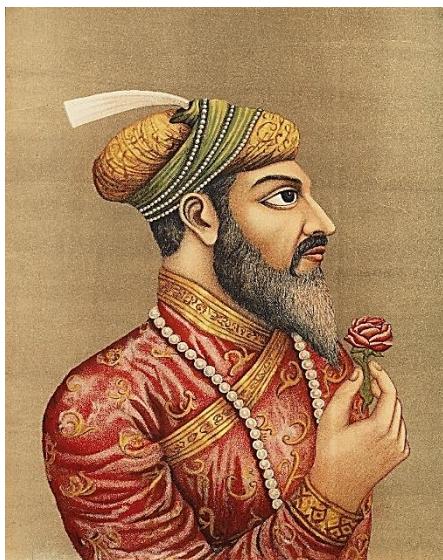


Jahangir was Akbar's son and the fourth Mughal emperor. He was known for his love for art, especially painting. His reign saw the flourishing of Mughal art and culture.

Did you know?

The reign of Shahjahan is called the “**Golden Age**” of the Mughals

5. Shah Jahan: (1628-1658)

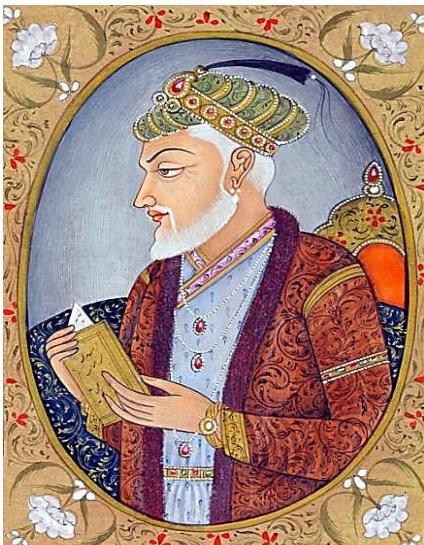


Shah Jahan, also known as Mirza Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Khurram, was the fifth Mughal emperor. He was the eldest son of Jahangir. Shah Jahan is famous for building the stunning Taj Mahal in memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal. He was a patron of architecture and left behind many magnificent buildings.

Did You Know?

The Taj Mahal appears **Pink** in the morning,
White During the day.

6. Aurangzeb : (1659-1707)



He imprisoned his Father Shahjahan and seized power. In memory of this feat, he earned the title Alamgir (World holder) and ascended the throne. He banned the practice of sati, music, gambling, drinking alcohol, and cultivation of ganja in his Kingdom.

Did you know?

“**Sati**” system was banned by Aurangzeb

Did You Know?

The Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb used to play the musical instrument “**VEENA**” perfectly.

Work Book Activity:

1. Who was Babur?
2. Where was Babur originally from?
3. Who defeated Humayun, leading to his temporary exile from India?
4. Who was the eldest son of Babur?
5. Who was Humayun?
6. Where was Akbar born?
7. Who was Akbar's father?
8. Why is Akbar's reign referred to as the "Golden Age of the Mughal Empire"?
9. Who came to Akbar's assistance during the Battle of Panipat in 1556?
10. Who was the opponent in the Battle of Panipat in 1556?
11. What was Jahangir's birth name?**
12. Who was Jahangir's famous wife known for her beauty and intelligence?
13. Who was Jahangir?
14. What was the original name of the Taj Mahal before it was built?
15. Who was Aurangzeb?

STUDENT ACTIVITY:-

1. Collect all the pictures of Mughal Emperors and make an album.

4. MODERN INDIA

Introduction

The Europeans came to India for the trade which was later completed for the establishment of the empire. Eventually the British captured Indian rule, this is also due to the disunity of the Indian kings. Although the revolt of 1857 failed. Many national leaders fought in the country to end the British Raj. Mahatma Gandhi brought a new idea to the people and turned the national movement into a movement. Finally, we achieved freedom from British rule.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA

From ancient times the trade between India and the West took place via Constantinople overland. This land route was closed in 1453 due to the conquer of the city by the Turks. Hence the Europeans had to explore the sea routes. The Portuguese Vasco da Gama came to India after finding a sea route to India. Later the Dutch, the English, and the French came to India for trade.

Battle of Plassey (25th June 1757)



Did you know?
The Battle of Plassey laid the foundation for the British Empire in India.

The Battle of Plassey was a significant event in Indian history. It took place on June 23, 1757, in the region of Bengal, which is now part of modern-day India and Bangladesh. The battle was fought between the British East India Company, led by Robert Clive, and the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj ud-Daulah. Despite being outnumbered, the British won a decisive victory, largely due to political intrigue and betrayal within the Nawab's court. This battle marked the beginning of British rule in India, as it allowed the East India Company to establish control over Bengal and eventually expand its influence throughout the Indian subcontinent. The Battle of Plassey changed the course of Indian history, leading to British dominance in the region for nearly two centuries.

Battle of Buxar (1764)

Once upon a time in India, there was a famous battle called the Battle of Buxar. It happened on October 22, 1764, near the town of Buxar in Bihar. In this battle, the British East India Company faced off against a coalition of Indian rulers, including the Nawab of Oudh, the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, and the Nawab of Bengal.

The British, led by Hector Munro, had fewer soldiers than the Indian coalition, but they had better weapons and strategy.

In the end, the British emerged victorious. The Battle of Buxar was a turning point in Indian history. It paved the way for British control over much of India. This battle changed the lives of many people in India and shaped the country's future.

Revolt of 1857



The revolt of 1857 was a great event in the history of modern India. The British came to India for trade and entered Indian politics. The revolt was confined to northern and central India. Only a handful of princely kings took part in the revolt and some princely kings helped the British. The Indians lacked the military resources and modern combat equipment. so, the English were able to suppress the revolt.

Reasons for Revolt

The reasons for this can be divided into political, economic, socio-religious, and military.

Indian Independence Movement



Dandi March

The Indian independence movement was a movement against British rule in our Country. The Indian Independence movement was a great people movement that took place in all parts of the country with the participation of people of all religions and communities.

Under Gandhiji's leadership, public movements such as the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Civil Obedience Movement, and the Quit India Movement Were Organized.

Did you know?

Our National Flag was designed by “Pingali Venkayya”

Finally, India achieved Independence on August 15th, 1947.

Work Book Activity

1. Why was the land route via Constantinople closed in 1453?
2. Who was Vasco da Gama and what is his significance in the history of Indian trade?
3. What motivated European powers to seek trade routes to India?
4. When did the Battle of Plassey take place?
5. Who were the main parties involved in the Battle of Plassey?
6. Why is the Battle of Plassey significant in Indian history?
8. What region did the Battle of Plassey take place in, which is now part of modern-day countries?
9. When did the Battle of Buxar take place?
10. Who were the main opponents in the Battle of Buxar?
- 11 Who led the British forces in the Battle of Buxar?
- 12 What was the outcome of the Battle of Buxar?
13. How did the Battle of Buxar influence Indian history?
14. How did socio-religious factors play a role in the revolt?
15. Why did only a few princely kings participate in the revolt?
15. Explain the qualities that you like in Mahatma Gandhi.

STUDENT ACTIVITY

1. Collect the pictures of freedom fighters make a chart & hang it in the classroom.
2. Create a Timeline table of the National Independence Movement.

5. TELANGANA HISTORY AND STATE FORMATION

Telangana: The Land of Rich Heritage (Ganga Jamuna Tehzib)

Let me take you on a journey through the colourful history of Telangana, a land of rich culture and heritage

1. The Ancient Times

Long, long ago, Telangana was part of the mighty kingdoms ruled by great kings and queens. The land witnessed dynasties like the Satavahanas, Kakatiyas, and Qutb Shahis of Hyderabad. These rulers built magnificent forts, beautiful mosques, temples, and vibrant cities, leaving behind a legacy that still enchants us today.

2. The Struggle for Freedom

As time marched on, the people of Telangana joined hands with the rest of India in the fight for freedom against British rule. Brave men and women from this land stood tall, contributing to the freedom movement with their courage and determination.

3. The Journey to Statehood

After India gained independence, Telangana remained a part of Andhra Pradesh. But the dreams and aspirations of its people for self-governance never faded. In the 21st century, their voices grew louder, and their hopes soared higher. After years of struggle and perseverance, on June 2, 2014, Telangana emerged as the 29th state of India.

4. Celebrating Telangana

Since its formation, Telangana has been blossoming into a hub of culture, technology, and progress. Its festivals, like Bathukamma and Bonalu, fill the air with joy and vibrant colours. Adhering to the principle of "Progress – Justice for all" the Telangana government was determined to implement many programmes.

5. Physical Features of Telangana

Telangana region is a part of Deccan Plateau. Telangana states lies between the Equator and the Tropic of Cancer. So, it is located in the Tropical Zone. The Rivers of Telangana like Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, and Musi are in Telangana. There are 33 Districts, 590 Mandals, and 10,434 Revenue villages are there.

Hyderabad is the capital of the Telangana state and the fifth-largest city in the country. It is the twelfth largest state in India.

6. Climate of Telangana

The state average maximum temperature is 44 degrees C and 15 degrees C minimum temperature. This region has no sea influence, so there is a difference between low and high temperatures. Telangana receives extreme climate.

7. Population

According to the census of India 2011, the population of Telangana was 3.62 Crores. The density of the population of Telangana is 312. Hyderabad is the most densely populated district 18,172 and the least densely populated is Adilabad 170. The current GDP of Telangana is 14 lakh crores.

Did you know?

Godavari River flows about 600km and is also known as Dakhshin Ganga.



Work Book Activity

1. Which dynasties ruled over Telangana in ancient times?
2. What role did the people of Telangana play in the struggle for India's freedom?
3. When did Telangana become the 29th state of India?
4. What are two festivals celebrated in Telangana?
5. What physical features characterize Telangana?
6. Describe the climate of Telangana.
7. What is the average maximum and minimum temperature in Telangana?
8. What was the population of Telangana according to the census of India in 2011?

Student Activity:-

1. Learn the 33 districts on a Telangana map by practicing.

GEOGRAPHY

6. OUR UNIVERSE

Geography:- Geography is a field of science that is devoted to the study of lands, the features, the inhabitants, and the phenomena of the earth.

The Universe:- is everything that exists, including all matter, energy, planets, stars, galaxies, and the space between them. It encompasses everything we can observe with our telescopes, as well as the unseen elements such as dark matter and dark energy.

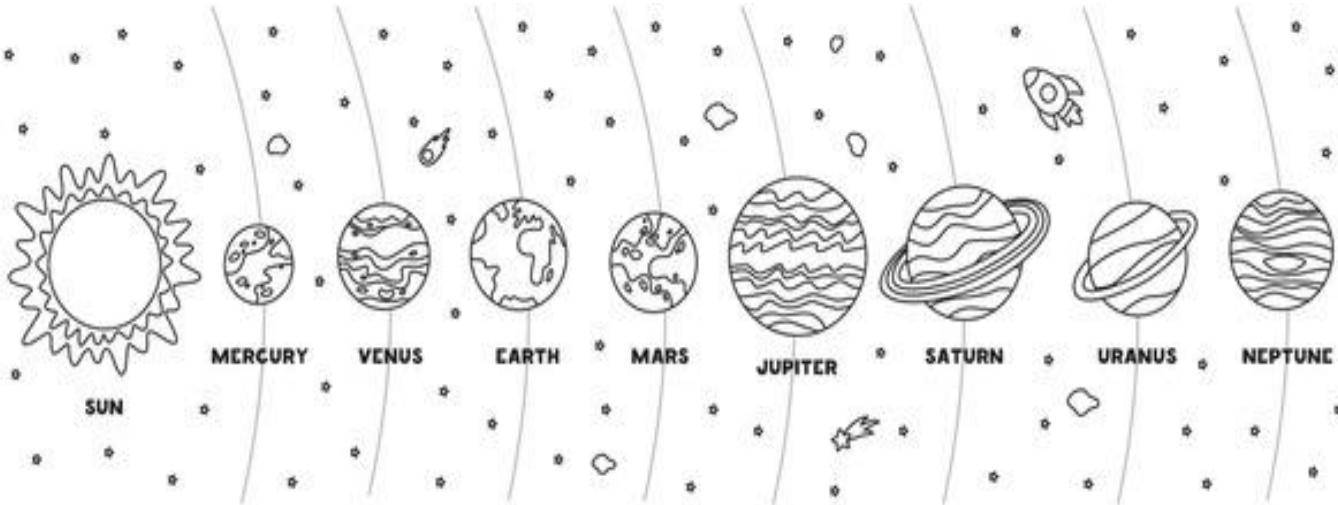
Galaxy:- It is commonly defined as everything that exists in space. It includes all kinds of physical matters and energy, and it's where our solar system, with the Sun and planets, lives. Our galaxy is called the Milky Way.

Stars:- A star is a big ball of hot, glowing gas that shines brightly at night. Our Sun is a star too, and it's the closest one to us. Stars come in different colours and sizes, and they make up the beautiful patterns we see in the night sky.

Solar system:- The solar system is a big group of planets, moons, and other things like comets and asteroids that go around the Sun. The Sun is like a bright star in the middle, and all the planets, including Earth, go around it. It's like a big family of things in space, and Earth is our special home in this family there are eight planets in our solar system they are-

1. Mercury 2. Venus 3. Earth 4. Mars 5. Jupiter 6. Saturn 7. Uranus 8. Neptune.

These Planets get Light from the Sun in which Jupiter is the Largest, Mercury is the smallest, Venus is the hottest planet, mars is the red planet, our earth is a blue planet, Saturn is known for its beautiful ring, Uranus appears blue and green colour, and Neptune is the farthest planet from the sun.



Did you know?

There are no seasons on the planet **Venus**. The reason is that **Venus** axis of rotation is almost vertical.

Did you know?

Water is present on other planets as water vapour or ice, but not in its liquid form.



Shape of the Earth:- The Earth is like a big ball. It's round, but not a perfect circle. It's a little bit squashed at the top and bottom, like a squishy ball you might play with. We call this shape a 'sphere'.

Did you know?

About 10,000 earthquakes occur every year, of which only a few cause damages.

Earth Rotation:- Earth's rotation is the rotation of the planet Earth around its axis. Each rotation completes in 23hrs 56 Minutes and 4 seconds.

Earth Revolution:- The Earth revolution is when our planet travels in a big circle around the Sun in 365 days. It takes one whole year for the Earth to make a complete revolution.

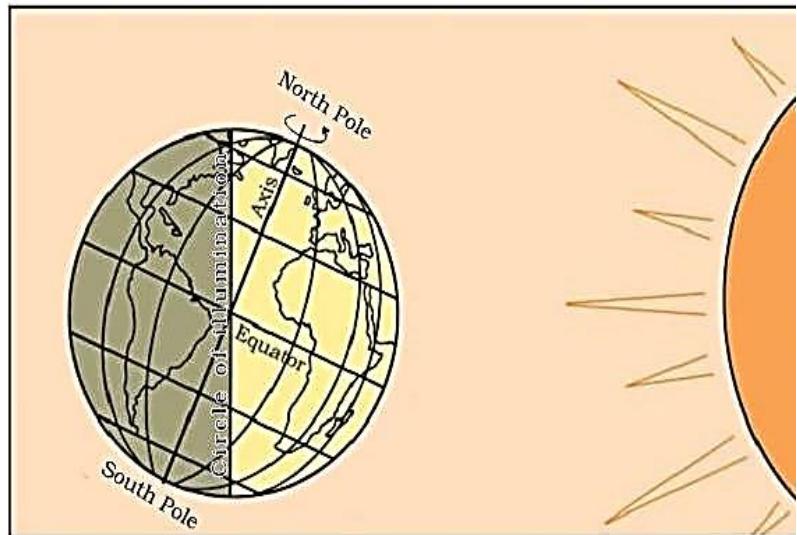
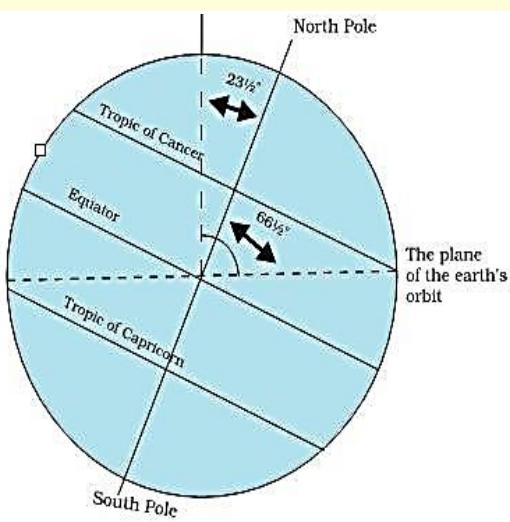
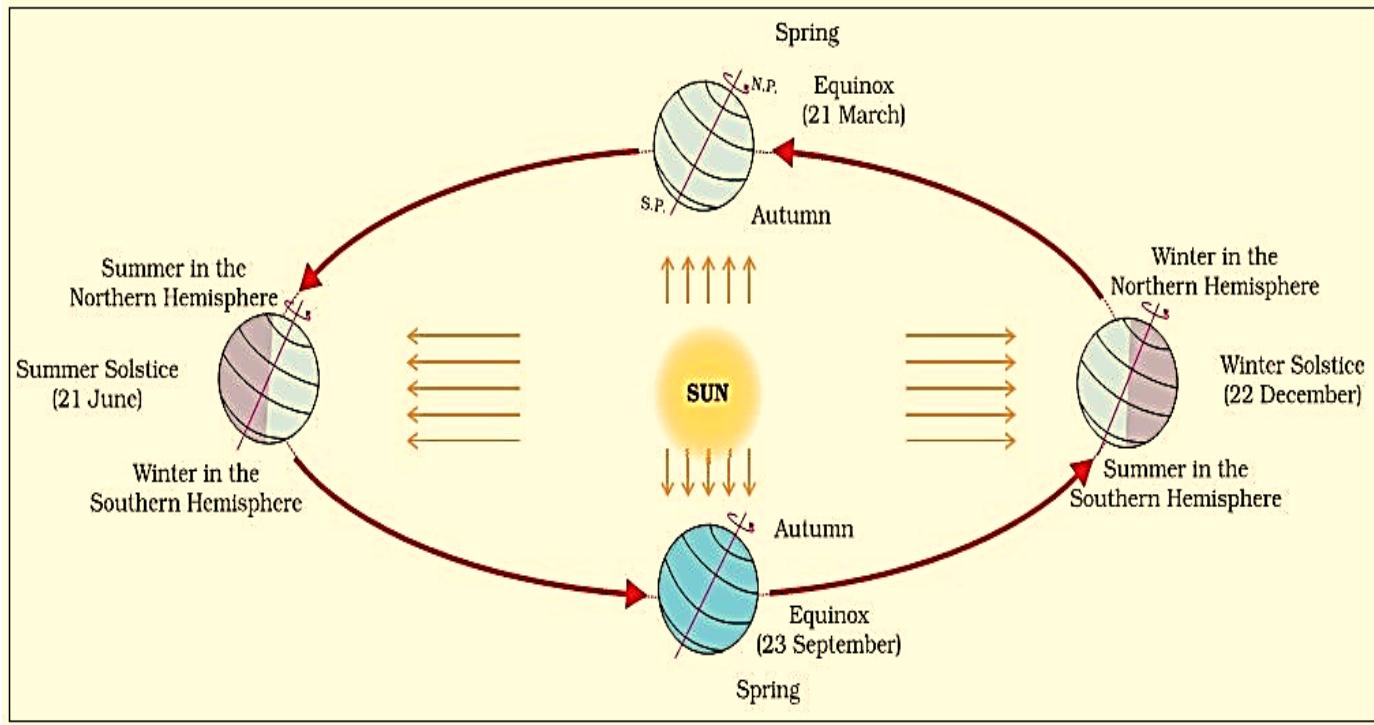
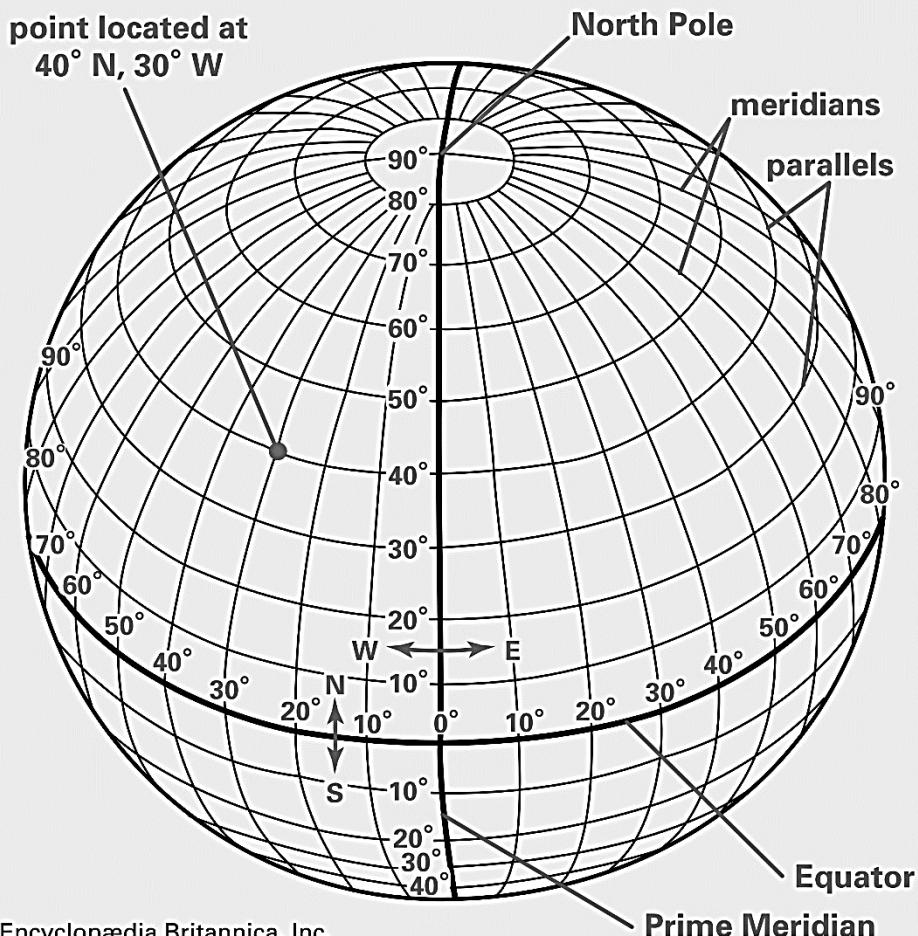


Figure 3.1 : Inclination of the Earth's



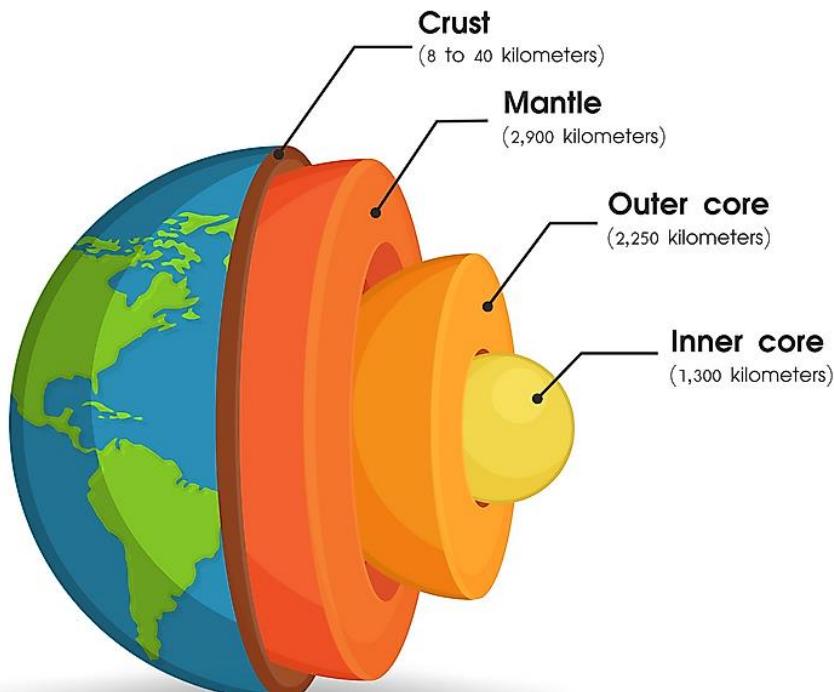
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Latitudes and Longitudes:-

Latitude and longitude are like Earth's address lines. Latitude tells us how far north or south a place is from the middle of the Earth, and longitude tells us how far east or west it is from a special line. Together, they help us find any place on Earth. There are 180 latitudes to the east and 180 to the west. Thus there are the 360 latitudes & longitudes.

Composition of the Earth:- The Earth consists of four Important layers.

1. Crust
2. Mantle
3. Outer Core
4. Inner Core.



1. The Crust:- The crust is the solid layer of the earth known as the Lithosphere. The depth of this layer is 8 to 40km from the surface.

2. The Mantle:- The mantle is the second and middle layer of the earth. The depth layer of the earth is 2900 km from the surface.

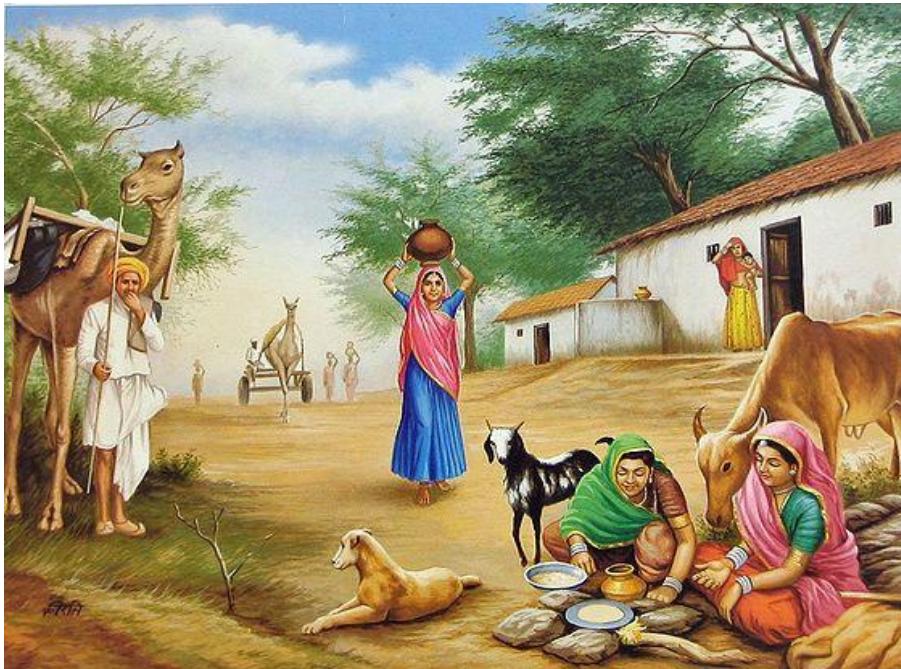
3. The Core:- This is the Inner layer of the earth. It contains the most important minerals. The depth of this layer is up to 3550km total depth area from the surface is 6490km

Work Book Activity:

1. What is meant by Geography?
2. Define Universe.
3. What is a galaxy, and what is the name of our galaxy?
4. Define a star and give an example.
5. Name the eight planets in our solar system and mention a distinctive feature of each.
6. What shape is the Earth, and what term is used to describe this shape?
7. Describe Earth's rotation and revolution.
8. Explain the significance of latitude and longitude.
9. List the four layers of the Earth and briefly describe each.
10. What is the depth of Earth's crust from its surface?

7. ALL ABOUT VILLAGES

India is a land of diverse cultures, traditions, and landscapes. While bustling cities and modern developments often take the spotlight, the heart of India lies in its villages. In this textbook, we will embark on a journey to explore the rich tapestry of Indian village life, learning about their lifestyle, culture, economy, and much more.



1. Village Life

A village is a small group of houses and buildings in a rural area, where people live and work together. Villages are often surrounded by farmland, forests, or other natural environments.

Did you know?

India has the largest irrigated land in the world, 96 Million hectares of Indian land area is irrigated every year.

2. Occupations



Farming: Many villagers work as farmers, growing crops like wheat, rice, pulses, spices, and vegetables. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian villages.

Animal Husbandry: Some villagers raise animals like cows, buffaloes, and chickens for milk, meat, and eggs.

Craftsmanship: Villagers may work as craftsmen, making things like pottery, weaving, and carpentry.

Small Businesses: Some villagers run small shops or businesses, like grocery stores or tea stalls.

Agriculture activities: Mostly paddy cultivation in the village is under the irrigation of tanks and tubewells. Farmers sell their crops through cooperative societies at fixed rates. In a few villages women's self-help groups purchase the crops. For this, the Food Corporation of India pays some commission. The remaining crops are sent to the market.

Non - Agricultural activities: The main production activity of the village is agriculture. Non-agricultural works are also there in the village. Many families in the village sell milk for dairy products. Jowar, and paddy are grown in the rainy season. The grass is used as fodder for the buffaloes.

The production of paddy is high in the village. People of the village are engaged in poultry farms, sheep rearing, while some work as auto drivers and others do mason work. People use the resources of the village and get employment.

Did you know?

Uttar Pradesh is India's top farming state

3. Culture

Traditions: Villages often have strong traditions and customs, passed down through generations.

Festivals: Villagers celebrate festivals like Diwali, Holi, Eid, and Bathukamma with great enthusiasm.

Music and Dance: Traditional music and dance are an important part of village culture.

Food: Villagers enjoy homemade bread, curries, and sweets on the day of festivals.

4. Religion

Hinduism: Many villages in India are predominantly Hindu, with temples and festivals dedicated to Hindu gods and goddesses.

Islam: Some villages have a significant Muslim population, with mosques and Islamic festivals.

Other Religions: Villages may also have Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and people of other religions living together harmoniously.



5. Education and Healthcare

Schools: Villages often have primary schools, and sometimes higher secondary schools.

Healthcare: Villages may have a healthcare center or a hospital, with doctors and nurses providing medical care.

6. Challenges

Limited Resources: Villages often face challenges like limited access to electricity, water, and internet.

Migration: Some villagers may migrate to cities for better job opportunities, leading to a brain drain in the village.

7. Types of soils

1. Black Soil (Regur Soil)

Uses: Ideal for growing cotton, soybeans, and some oilseeds.

2. Red Soil

Uses: Used for cultivating crops like millets, pulses, and groundnuts.

3. Alluvial Soil

Uses: Highly fertile and suitable for growing a wide range of crops, including rice, wheat, sugarcane, and vegetables. Used extensively for agriculture across India.

4. Laterite Soil

Uses: Mainly used for plantation crops like cashew, tea, and rubber.

5. Mountain Soil (Forest Soil)

Uses: Supports the growth of forest vegetation and is important for maintaining ecological balance.

6. Desert Soil

Uses: Limited agriculture and less vegetation due to arid conditions.

Did you know?

Earthworms are the real heroes of healthy soils.

8. Elections and local self-government

Indian villages participate in democratic governance through local self-government bodies such as Gram Panchayats. Villagers elect their representatives who work towards the welfare and development of the community. Elections are held periodically, providing residents with an opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns.

Work Book Activity

1. What is a village?
2. What are the main occupations of villagers?
3. What are some traditional festivals celebrated in villages?
4. What is the importance of culture in village life?
5. What are some challenges faced by villages?
6. What is the significance of religion in village life?
7. What are some common foods eaten in villages?
8. What is the role of education and healthcare in village life?
9. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a village?
10. What are some examples of local self-government bodies in Indian villages?
11. What is the role of elected representatives in Gram Panchayats?
12. How often are elections held for local self-government bodies in Indian villages?
13. Which soil type is best suited for cultivating cash crops like cotton and soybeans?
14. List any three types of soils and their uses.
15. What is meant by the Green Revolution?

ACTIVITY OF THE STUDENT

- 1. Community Map:-** Have students create a map of their community or neighbourhood. They can include important landmarks such as schools, parks, libraries, and local businesses. This activity helps them understand their surroundings and learn about the layout of their community.
- 2. Community Helpers Interview:-** Invite community helpers such as firefighters, police officers, or nurses to visit the classroom or join a virtual session. Have students prepare questions to ask them about their jobs, responsibilities, and how they help the community. This activity fosters an understanding of the roles different people play in society.

8. RELIEF FEATURES OF INDIA.

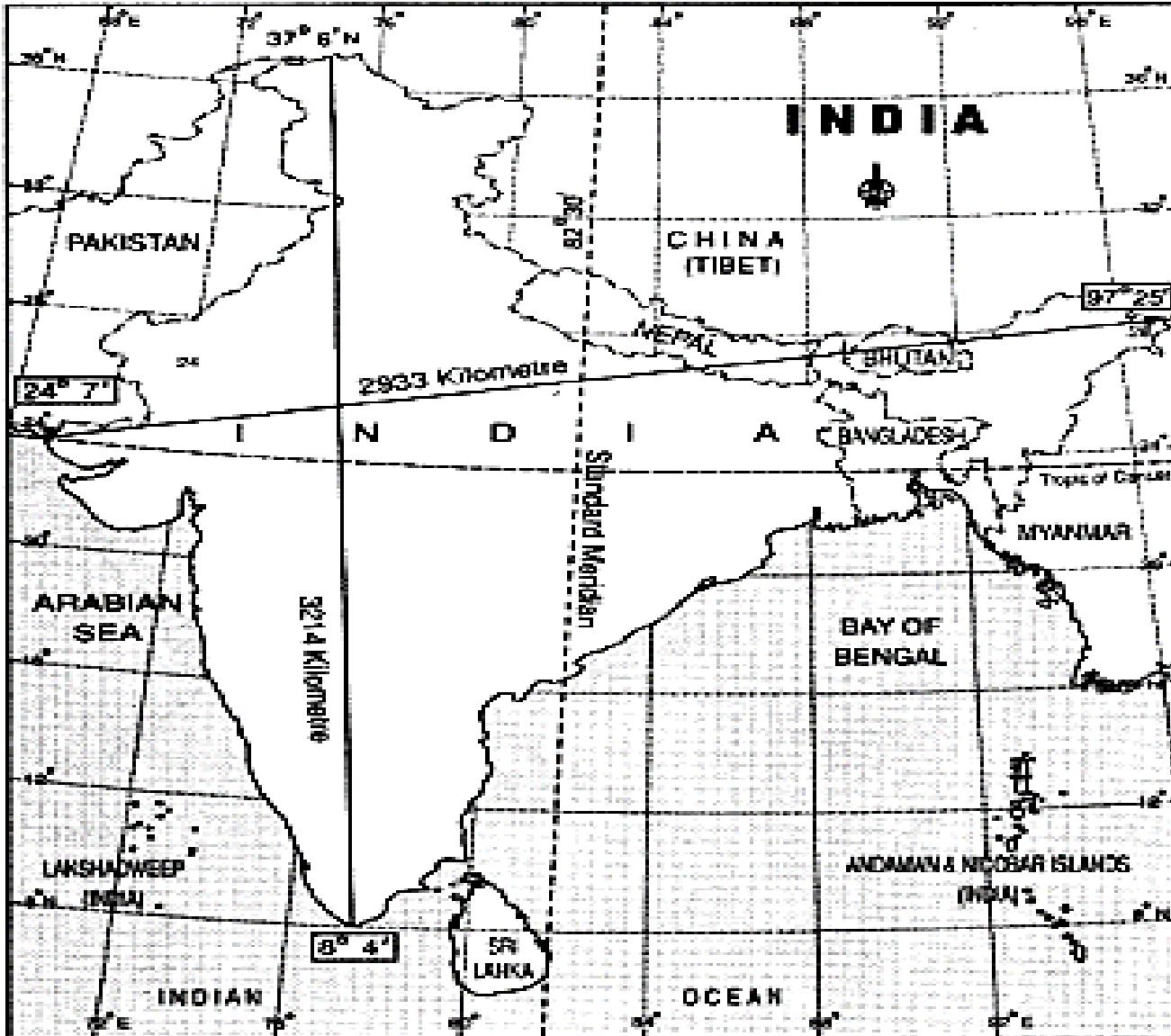
Introduction

The place that we live influences our lifestyle and behaviour. So it is important to know about our place and where it is located. By locating a place we can know about the climate, rainfall, rivers, and relations with other places. In this lesson, we will try to understand about location and geographical features of India.

1. Location of India

The Indian mainland extends between 8 degrees 4 minutes North and 37 degrees 6 minutes North latitude and 68 degrees 7 minutes East and 97 degrees 25 minutes East longitude. Thus, the North-South extent is 3214 Km and the East-West extent is 2933 KM.

India lies entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and Eastern Hemisphere. The Tropic of Cancer $23^{\circ} 30'$ North latitude passes through the centre of the country. It divides the country into almost two equal parts. Similarly, $82^{\circ} 30'$ East longitude passes from the middle of the country. It is treated as the Standard Meridian of India.



Did you Know?

India accounts 2.42% of the total world land area

Did you Know?

There is time difference of 2 Hrs between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat

Did you Know?

India is the seventh largest and the most populated country in the world.

2. Neighbouring Countries

India is a peninsula that has three sides seas and water bodies and it is located in southeast Asia.

West- Arabian Sea

East – Bay of Bengal

South – Indian Ocean

North-West –Pakistan & Afghanistan

North – China, Bhutan, Nepal

East – Bangladesh, Myanmar

South – Srilanka, Maldives.

3. Physical features of India

India is a country of physical diversity. Based on physical features, India can be divided into 6 divisions.

1. The Himalayas

2.The Indo Ganges (Northern plains)

3.The Peninsular Plateau

4.The Thar Desert

5. The Coastal Plain

6. The Islands.

➤ **The Himalayas:-** The Himalayas are young fold Mountains. This is the highest mountain range in the world. They run from West Pamir Knot (Indus) and extend up to East Arunachal Pradesh. The Himalayas are divided into three parallel ranges

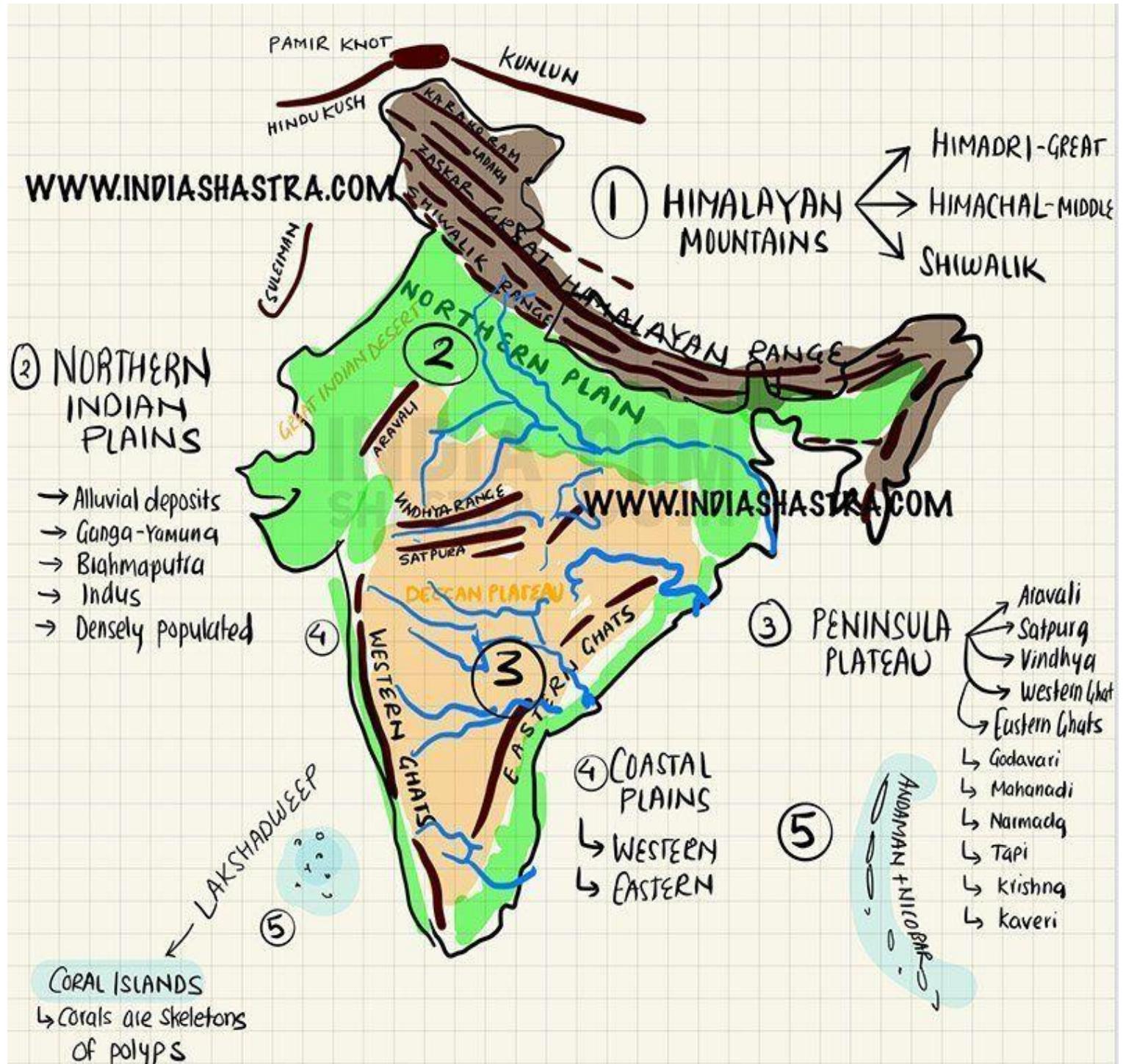
- 1. The Great Himalayas or Himadri.**
- 2. The Lesser Himalayas or Himachal.**
- 3. Outer Himalayas or Siwaliks.**

Did you Know?

The Ganga and Yamuna rivers originates from the Himalayas



Mount Everest (8848mt) is the highest peak in the world in Nepal and Tibet and K2(8611mt) which is the highest peak in the Himalayas in India lies in the Ladakh Plateau. Other famous hill stations are Shimla, Darjeeling, Mussoorie, Nainital etc....



- **The Indo-Ganges Plains:-** The Northern plains are located between the south of the Himalayas and North of the Peninsular Plateau. The Northern Plains are divided into two parts
 1. Sindhu Plain (The Western Plain)
 2. The Ganga – Brahmaputra plain.
- **The Peninsular Plateau:-** The peninsular plateau is triangular shaped. It is spread over the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana. River Narmada divides the peninsular plateau into two parts:
 1. The Malwa Plateau and chota Nagpur plateau and
 2. The Deccan plateau.

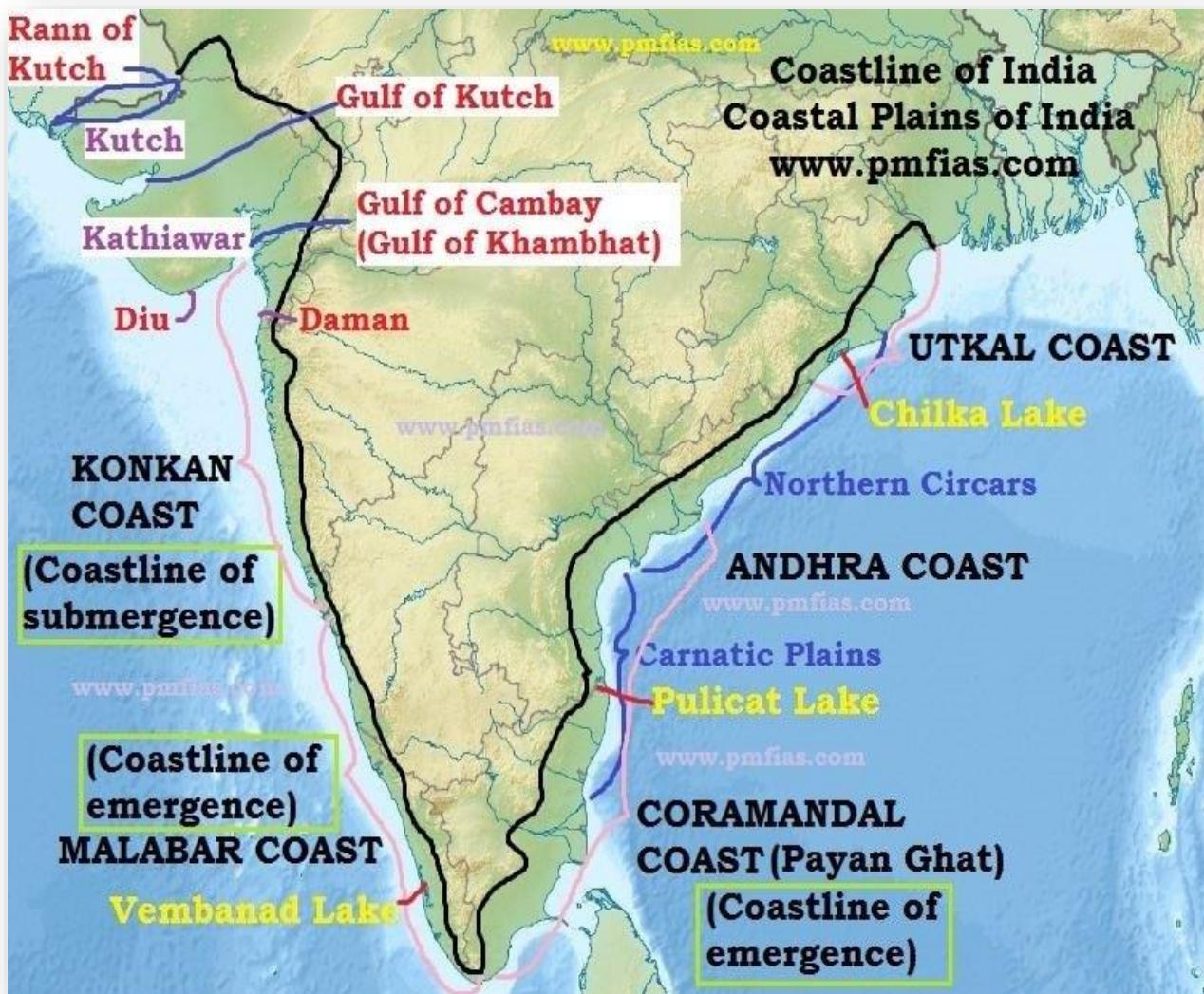
- **The Thar Desert**:- The Thar Desert is located in Rajasthan and receives very little rainfall. It has an arid climate with very low vegetation cover. streams appear during the rainy season and disappear soon after. ‘Luni’ is the only river in this area.

➤ The Coastal Plain

The western coast starts from the Rann of Kutch and ends at Kanyakumari. It can be divided into three parts

1. Konkan coast- Maharashtra and Goa.
2. Canara Coast – Karnataka
3. Malabar coast – Kerala.

- The Eastern Coast extends from Kanyakumari in the south to the Odisha delta. It is divided into
 1. Utkal Coast – Odisha
 2. Circar Coast – Andhra Pradesh
 3. Coromandel Coast- Tamil Nadu.



- **The Islands**:- There are two groups of Islands

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands stretched into the Bay of Bengal and
2. Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea.

INDIA POLITICAL MAP

INDIA

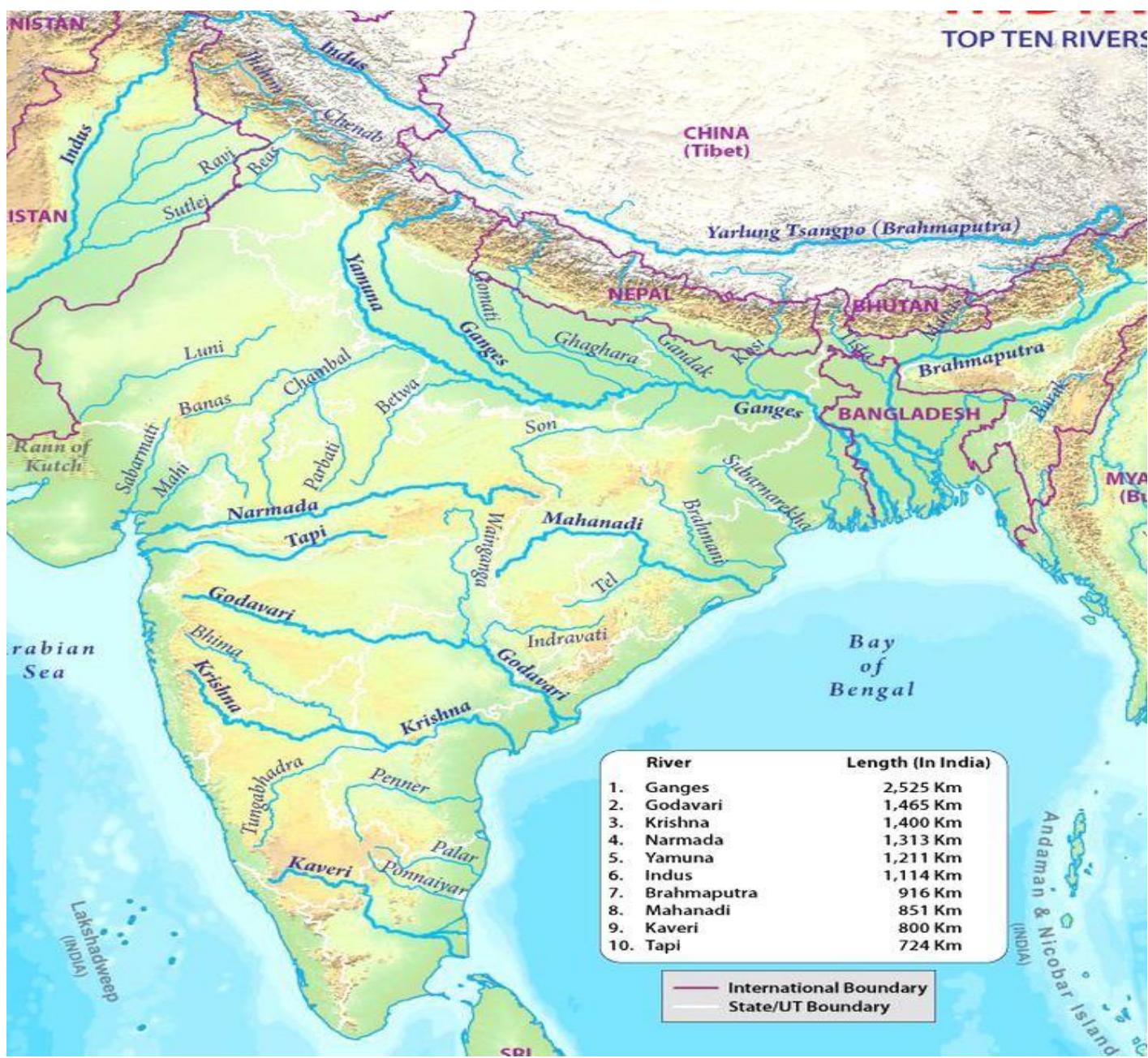
States and Union Territories



Map not to Scale

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INDIAN RIVERS

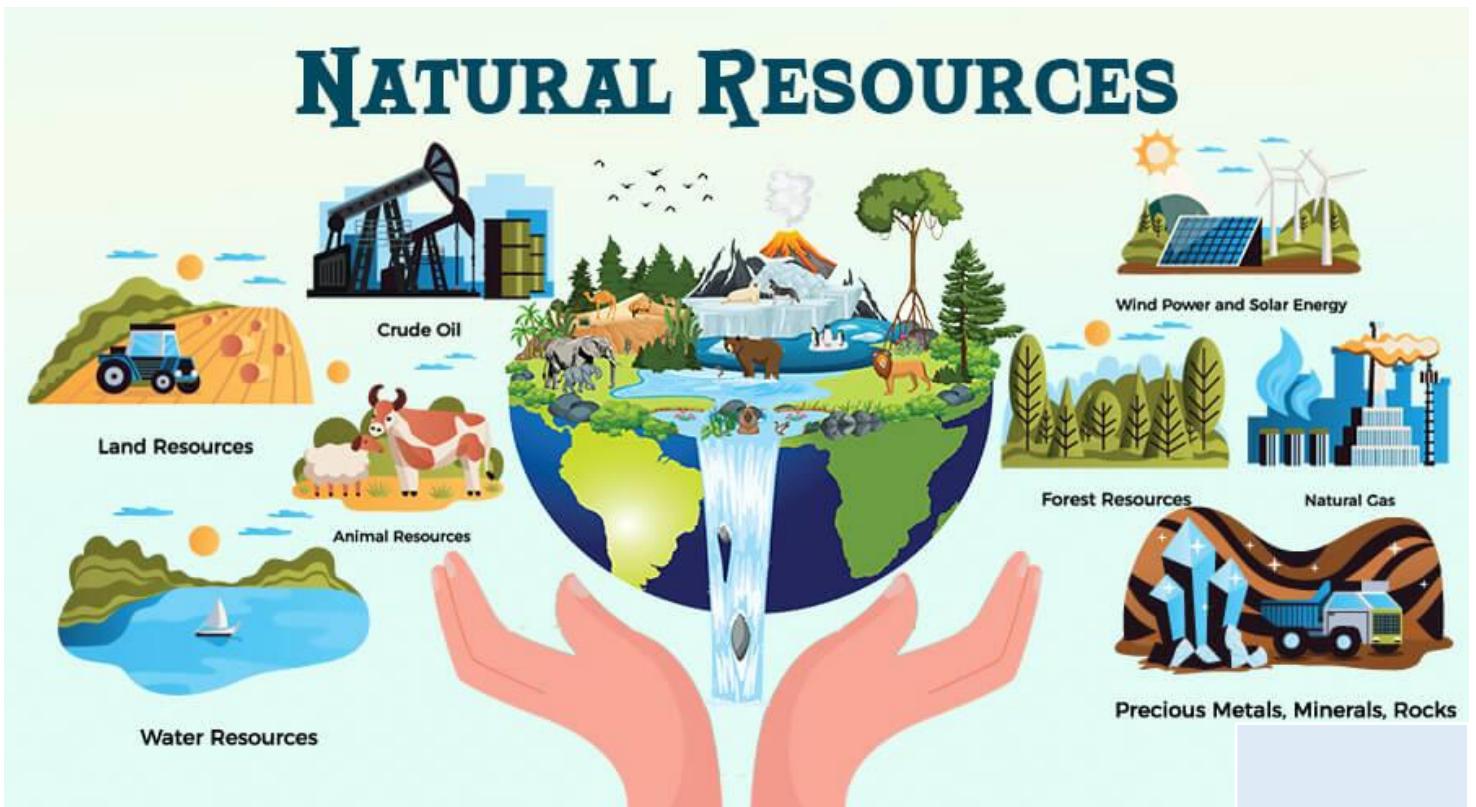


Work Book Activity

1. What are the geographic coordinates that define the mainland of India?
2. Explain the significance of the Tropic of Cancer and $82^{\circ} 30'$ East longitude about India's location.
3. Describe the geological formation of the Himalayas and their significance.
4. How is India divided based on its physical features?
5. What are the three main ranges of mountains within the Himalayas?
6. Where is Mount Everest located, and why is it significant?
7. Can you name two popular destinations in the Himalayas known for tourism?
8. What are the Northern Plains, and how are they divided?
9. Which river splits the Peninsular Plateau into two parts?
10. Describe the climate and vegetation of the Thar Desert.
11. Name three regions along India's Western Coast and the states they cover.
12. What are the divisions of the Eastern Coast, and which states are associated with them?
13. Identify the two main groups of islands that belong to India.

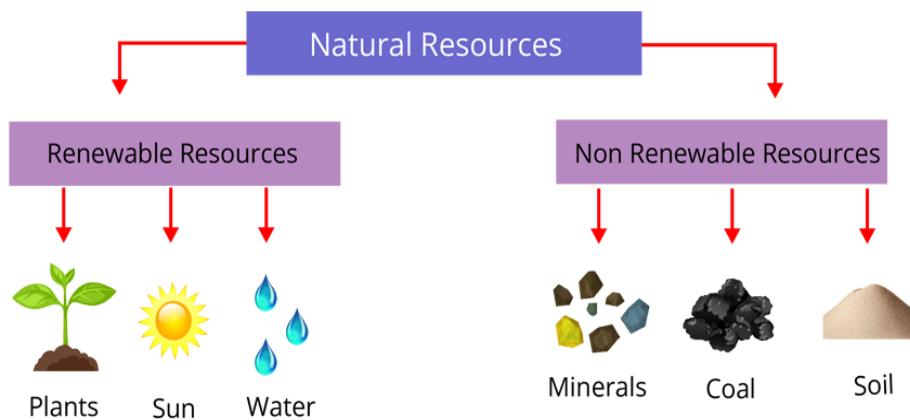
9. NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Natural Resources:- A thing or a source that is needed to satisfy a requirement is called a resource. The resources that are formed in nature without any human intervention are called natural resources. These resources are a part of our planet. They are formed around us. These resources are used as inputs to produce other goods. There are many resources around us but few of them are considered valuable. Why is it so? It is because of the importance that human beings give to these resources over the other. All these resources are the source to create health, wealth, and well-being of mankind.



Classification of Natural Resources

Are all the natural resources the same? Are there any differences between them? Natural Resources can be classified as given below



Renewable Resources:- The resources that can be recharged or refilled are considered renewable resources. Ex:- Tides, Winds, Plants etc...

Non-Renewable Resources:- The resources that are very difficult to be recharged or refilled are called Non-Renewable Resources.

Ex:- Fossil Fuels, Minerals (Coal, Iron, Mica, Gold etc...)

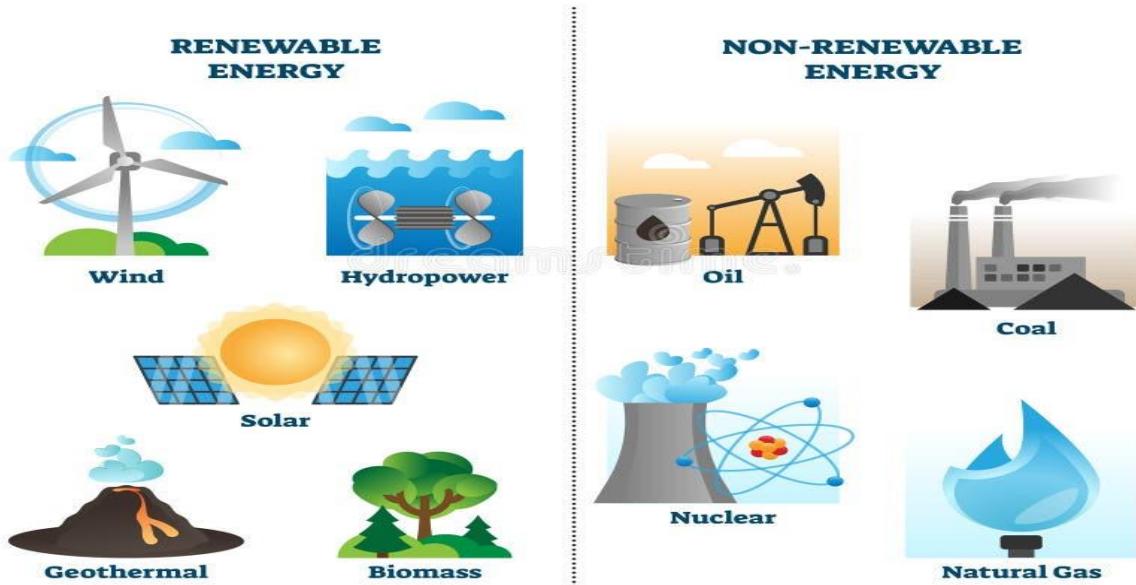
Activity

S.No	Natural Resources	Type of Resources	Use of the Resources

Sources of Energy

- Biomass Energy**:- Organic material obtained from plants and animals is used to generate energy.
- Hydro Energy**:- Water is the resource through which electricity is generated.
- Geothermal Energy**:- The heat released from the interiors of the earth is used to produce the energy.
- Wind Energy**:- Using wind turbines, electricity is generated when the winds blow.
- Solar Energy**:- The radiation from the sun is used to generate the energy.

ENERGY SOURCES



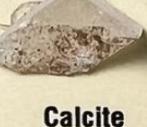
Importance of Natural Resources

Land, air, water, forest, soils, minerals, etc... are very helpful to our daily lives. Generally, poor people depend on natural resources to satisfy their wants. Especially when they don't have money to spend they also use medicinal herbs to heal small injuries. Natural resources provide employment, particularly to the rural people. without natural resources, there can be no production and distribution of goods and services. They are used in all three sectors of the economy, i.e. agriculture, Industrial, and service sectors. Hence it can be said that the value of natural resources would be more than the value of goods produced.

Conservation of Natural Resources

The following activities need to be taken up immediately to conserve natural resources. They are:-

1. Extraction of Non-renewable resources should be gradually reduced.
2. Alternate means of using raw materials should be encouraged.
3. Promoted 4R's a) Reduce – consume less resources.
b) Reuse – Reuse the resources many times.
c) Recycle – Recycle the resources for further use.
d) Refuse – If you don't need to refuse to use the resources.

USEFUL MINERALS AND ROCKS				
 Olivine (Metal Casting)	 Quartz (Glass)	 Garnet (Abrasives)	 Gypsum (Plaster)	 Granite (Buildings)
 Feldspar (Porcelain)	 Limestone (Fertilizer)	 Mica (Insulation)	 Fluorite (Flux & Acid)	 Talc (Talcum Powder)
 Shale (Ceramics)	 Calcite (Lime)	 SoftCoal (Fuel & Products)	 Sulfur (Chemicals)	 Sandstone (Buildings)

Work Book Activity

1. Define natural resources in your own words.
2. How do natural resources contribute to the livelihood of people, especially in rural areas?
3. What are the three sectors of the economy where natural resources are utilized?
4. List four activities suggested for conserving natural resources.
5. Explain the concept of the 4Rs for conservation.
6. What are natural resources, and why are they important?
7. How are natural resources classified?
8. Can you give examples of renewable and non-renewable resources
9. What are some sources of energy derived from natural resources?
10. Why do people, especially those in rural areas, rely on natural resources?

ACTIVITY FOR THE STUDENT

1. Collect some Minerals near your places and paste them into the chart
2. Give some slogans to preserve natural resources using your knowledge.

10. INDIAN CONSTITUTION

I. Constitution of India

Let us begin with a discussion on the constitution of India. But even before that, the questions that need to be answered are: What is the meaning of the term “**Constitution**”?

- What is constitution?
- Constitution of India Draft
- Constituent Assembly
- Fundamental Rights

Did you Know?

The Indian Constitution is the world's longest written constitution.

1. Constitution:- A constitution is a set of rules and regulations guiding the administration of a state. A constitution may be written or unwritten, but it contains fundamental laws of the land.

2. Constituent of India Draft:- The Constitution came into effect on 26th January 1950 and since then we have celebrated this day as the Republic Day every year.

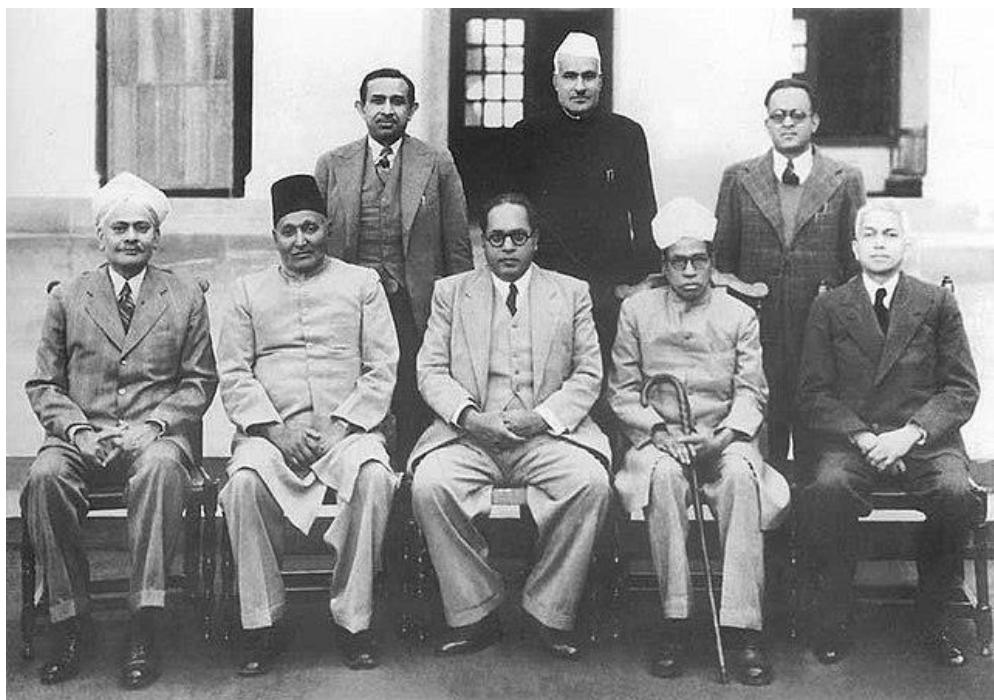
Objectives of the Indian Draft

- The Territories that India will comprise.
- Citizenship
- Fundamental Rights
- Directive principles of State policy and Fundamental Duties
- Functioning of Government at Union, State, and Local self Government
- Preamble

3. Constituent Assembly:- The First meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on December 9th, 1946 in the Central Hall of Parliament, Delhi. The first meeting was attended by 211 Members (Including 9 women). On 11th December 1946, Dr. R. Rajendra Prasad was unanimously elected as the permanent president of the Constituent Assembly by its Members.

Drafting committee members: The drafting committee was set up on August 29th 1947. It consists of Seven members they were:-

1. Dr.Br Ambedkar (Chairman)
2. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
3. Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
4. Dr. K.M Munshi
5. Syed Mohammed Saadullah
6. N. Madhava Rao
7. T.T. Krishnamachari.



Did you Know?

Lord Mountbatten was the last British Governor General of India.

Fundamental Rights:-The constitution Guarantees six fundamental rights to Indian citizens as follows

- 1. Right to Equality**
- 2. Right to Freedom**
- 3. Right against Exploitation**
- 4. Right to Freedom of Religion**
- 5. Cultural and Educational Rights**
- 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies.**

Did you Know?

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar is known as the father of the Indian constitution.

Work Book Activity

1. What is a constitution, and what purpose does it serve?
2. When did the Constitution of India come into effect, and why is January 26th celebrated as Republic Day?
3. What are the main objectives of the Indian Constitution draft?
4. When and where was the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held, and who was elected as its permanent president?
5. Who were the members of the Drafting Committee, and what was their role?
6. How many fundamental rights are guaranteed to Indian citizens by the Constitution? what are they?
7. Can you name at least three fundamental rights provided by the Indian Constitution?
8. Why are fundamental rights important in a democracy?

ACTIVITY OF THE STUDENT

Citizenship Pledge:- Teach students about citizenship and the responsibilities of being a good citizen. Have them brainstorm and create a pledge or list of promises they can make to be responsible members of their community.

11. UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENT

1. Introduction

The working system of the government influences the development of a country. The government's role is very crucial in developing the various service sectors. For this, it is essential to make laws at different levels which apply to the whole nation. In this chapter, we are going to read who will make laws related to defence, foreign affairs, etc....

Central Government

At present, there are 28 states and 8 UTs in India. These are under the control of the Central government. The government at the Central Level Works out with the three main organs.

➤ Union Executive

The union Executive consists of the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, and Union Council of Ministers.

President:- The president of India is the Constitutional Head of the State and the first citizen of the country. The president of India has only nominal powers. whereas the prime minister and cabinet form the actual Executive.

Qualification for the post of President

- He/She shall be a citizen of India.
- He/She shall have completed 35 years of age.
- He/She shall be qualified for election as a member of Lok Sabha.

Powers and Functions

The president of India has General Powers and Emergency Powers.

Powers

General powers	Emergency powers
Legislative powers	National Emergency Powers
Executive powers	Constitutional Emergency powers
Financial powers	Financial Emergency powers
Judicial powers	

Prime Minister:- The prime minister is the real executive Head of the Union Government. He is the leader of the house. He presents the resolution of the cabinet in the house. discuss the main issues with the opposition parties.

➤ Legislative – Parliament

The parliament is the supreme law-making body of India. In the Union legislature, the president of India and both the Houses-Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha of parliament are the Internal Bodies.

- **Lok Sabha**:- The Lok Sabha of the parliament is called the Lower House. The total strength in Lok Sabha is 545. 543 members are elected directly from states and UT. 2 are Anglo Indians nominated by the President of India. The tenure of the Lok Sabha is 5 years.
- **Qualification of Lok Sabha**:-
 1. Must be a citizen of India.
 2. Must have completed 25 years of age.
 3. Shouldn't be in earning post
 4. Must pose Graduation
- **Rajya Sabha**:- The Upper House of parliament is Rajya Sabha. It is also called Elders House. The maximum number of members in Rajya Sabha is 250. The vice president of India presides over the Rajya Sabha Sessions. 238 Members are elected directly from the states and UT. 12 Members are nominated who served their best in different fields such as literature, Science, arts, and Social service.
- **Qualification of Rajya Sabha**:-
 1. Shall be a citizen of India.
 2. Shall have Completed at least 30 years of age.
 3. Shall not be in any post which earns income.
 4. Shall be a Graduate.

➤ Central Judiciary

The Central Judiciary is an important organ in the Central government.

- **Supreme Court**:- Supreme court of India was started on 26th Jan 1950. There are one Chief Justice and 30 Justices in the Supreme Court of India. **The Head Office of the Supreme Court is situated in Delhi.**
- **Qualification of Justices**:- To be a Justice of the Supreme Court
 1. Has been a judge of a high court at least for 5 years or
 2. Has been an advocate of the high court for at least 10 years.
 3. should be citizens of India.

State Government

- **Governor**:- The governor is the Constitution Head of the state executive. The president of India appoints the governor. The term of the Governor is normally 5 years.
- **Qualification of the Governor**:-
 1. He/she should be a citizen of India.
 2. He /she should have completed 35 years of age.
 3. He/she should not be a member of the parliament or any State assembly
 4. He/she should not be in any income-earning post.
- **Chief Minister**:- The Chief Minister has a prominent role in the state government. He/she is the head of the state council of Ministers which takes care of the government affairs. He is the leader of the majority party in the House. The chief minister is the Chief person of the state government.

- **Vidhan Sabha:-** Every state has a Legislative Assembly. The members of a legislative assembly called MLAs. There are 119 seats in the Telangana Assembly. All the members are elected by the voters of the state through direct elections.
- **Qualification of the MLA's:-**
 1. Should be citizens of India.
 2. Should have completed the age of 25 years.
 3. Should not be in any post which earns income.
 4. should be a Graduate
- **Vidhan Parishath:-** There are 40 members of the Telangana Legislative Council. Among these members, 35 members are elected whereas 5 members are nominated by the governor.
- **Qualification of the MLA's:-**
 1. Should be a citizen of India.
 2. Should have completed the age of 30 years.
 3. Should not hold any post that earns income.
 4. should be a Graduate.

Activity

Role-Playing Government:- Divide the class into groups and assign each group a role in a mock government, such as president, senator, mayor, etc. Then, have them discuss and make decisions on simple issues relevant to their classroom or school community. This activity introduces students to the concept of government and decision-making.

Work Book Activity

1. Who are the members of the Union Executive?
2. What are the qualifications required to become the President of India?
3. What are the main powers and functions of the President of India?
4. Who is considered the real executive head of the Union Government?
5. What is the composition of Lok Sabha?
6. What are the eligibility criteria for members of the Lok Sabha?
7. How is the Rajya Sabha different from the Lok Sabha?
8. What qualifications are required to be a member of Rajya Sabha?
9. What is the highest judicial body in India?
10. How are the justices of the Supreme Court appointed?
11. Who is the constitutional head of the state executive in India?
12. What are the qualifications for becoming a Governor?
13. What is the role of the Chief Minister in a state government?
14. What are the qualifications for becoming an MLA (Member of Legislative Assembly)?
15. How is the Vidhan Parishath constituted?

12. ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Introduction

After gaining Independence, India experienced several structural changes and a gradual transformation in the economy. Modern and advanced techniques of production are used in all sectors of the economy. Today India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world despite its large population. But still majority of the population depends on agriculture. How are the sectors of the economy classified? Which sector's contribution to the national output is growing? In this unit, we will discuss the importance of the sectors of the economy.

Meaning & Definition of Economics

The word Economics originates from the two Greek root words '**Okos**' and '**Nomos**' Okos means a house and Nomos means '**Management**' All the activities that man engages in to earn money and utilize money are called economics activities. Economics is a subject that studies the daily economic activities of man. It helps us to understand poverty, unemployment, economic inequality, and other problems that we get to see around us and to find solutions for those problems.

The Father of Economics, "**Adam Smith**" who lived in the 18th Century has said that economics is the "**Study of wealth**".

When a producer wants to create goods and services they are faced with such questions, What to produce? How to Produce? Whom to produce for? At what price to produce? Knowledge of economics guides them on such occasions.

Three main sectors in Indian Economy

Indian economy can be divided into three main sectors, They are- **Primary sectors, Secondary Sectors, and Tertiary sectors.**

- 1. Primary Sectors:-** Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forests, Fisheries Etc...are called basic Occupations.
- 2. Secondary Sectors:-** Professions in small, medium and large-scale industries are called secondary occupations.
- 3. Tertiary Sectors:-** Consisting of education, transport, storage, communication, tourism, hotel and restaurant, insurance, real estate, business services, public administration and other services.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

A country's economic growth is measured by Gross Domestic Product. The GDP is the total monetary value of all goods and services produced by a country over a specific period, usually one year.

National Income:- The total income of all persons in a country over one year is called National Income.

Per-Capita Income:- Per-Capita income is the average of a country's national income divided by its total population.

Sustainable Development:- Sustainable development is the process by which the current generation makes proper use of the resources available for their development and makes them available for future generations.

Trade and Commerce

India can be called a mixed economy where the public and private sectors are performing economic activities. In 1991 the Central Government introduced economic reform to get out of the financial crisis. part of this was the implementation of Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization.

Did you Know?

In India, the fiscal year starts on April 1st and ends on March 31st every year.

1. Privatization: Privatization is when the government sells or transfers ownership and control of businesses or services to private individuals or companies. It's like handing over a government-run business, like a power company or a postal service, to private owners.

1. **Liberalization:** Liberalization means reducing government rules and restrictions in the economy. It's like making rules less strict or allowing more freedom for businesses and people to buy, sell, and trade goods and services. For example, reducing taxes or removing limits on imports from other countries.
2. **Globalization:** Globalization is when countries and people around the world become more connected and interdependent. It's like the world becoming smaller because of advances in technology and communication, making it easier to trade goods, share ideas, and travel between countries.
3. **WTO:-** The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international organization that deals with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible. Established in 1995, the WTO is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and currently has 164 member countries. Its goal is to promote economic growth, raise living standards, and create employment opportunities around the world.
4. **Multinational Corporation (MNC):** A multinational corporation, often abbreviated as MNC, is a large company that operates in multiple countries. These companies have headquarters in one country (usually where they were founded) but have subsidiaries, branches, or operations in other countries around the world. MNCs engage in various business activities such as manufacturing, sales, and services on a global scale. They often benefit from economies of scale, global market presence, and access to resources and talent from different parts of the world. Examples of MNCs include companies like Coca-Cola, Toyota, Google Samsung etc...

Work Book Activity

1. What are the three main sectors of the Indian economy?
2. What does GDP stand for and what does it measure?
3. How is National Income defined?
4. What is Per Capita Income?
5. What is Sustainable Development?
6. What major economic changes did the Indian government introduce in 1991?
7. Define Privatization.
8. What is Liberalization?
9. Explain Globalization.
10. What is the role of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
11. What is a Multinational Corporation (MNC)?

ACTIVITY OF THE STUDENT

1. **Economic Exchange:-** Set up a classroom "market" where students can trade items or pay money. Assign them different roles such as buyers, sellers, and producers. They can exchange goods or services using the pay money, helping them understand basic economic concepts like supply and demand.

World Map Activity

Mark the continents and oceans in the map given below.

