

Social Science

Part 1

Standard VI



Government of Kerala
Department of General Education

Prepared by
State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) Kerala
2025

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana-gana-mana adhinayaka, jaya he
Bharatha-bhagya-vidhata
Punjab-Sindh-Gujarat-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
Uchchala-Jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha name jage,
Tava subha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya gatha
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharatha-bhagya-vidhata
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he.

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.

To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion. In their well-being and prosperity alone, lies my happiness.

6

Social Science

Prepared by

State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT)

Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram 695012, Kerala

Website : www.scertkerala.gov.in, e-mail : scertkerala@gmail.com

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Dear Friends,

This is the first part of the Social Science textbook for Class VI, which includes seven units. The textbook has been designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the socio-cultural life humans have been leading since their origin.

The textbook begins by exploring the emergence of human beings on Earth and cultural life that followed. Early states and the various philosophies that have influenced human societies are then discussed. The unit 'State and Government' explains the concept of the state and its elements. The lesson 'From the Globe to the Map' introduces basic concepts related to the globe. Various methods of cartography are also discussed in this unit. The unit 'Culture and Cultural Diversities' discusses how culture is formed and its characteristics. The unit 'From Agriculture to Industry' describes the transition from agricultural production to industrial production. The unit 'Through the Continents' would help in knowing about the continents and their diversity.

Based on the Social Science approach outlined in the Kerala Curriculum Framework 2023, this textbook aims to contribute to the analysis of social phenomena. This book will also help students realise the growth and development of humankind across various fields, construction of knowledge and insight along the way.

Dr. Jayaprakash R. K.

Director
SCERT Kerala

Textbook Development Team

Advisor

Dr. K. N. Ganesh
Chairman,
Kerala Council for Historical Research

Chairperson

Dr. Abhilash Kumar K. G.
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science,
B.J.M. Govt. College Chavara, Kollam

Experts

Dr. Nandakumar B. V.
Assistant Professor
Department of History,
Sree Narayana College, Kollam

Dr. Antony Palakkal
Professor & Head (Retd.)
Department of Sociology,
University of Kerala

Participants

Dr. Anjana V.R. Chandran, Research Officer, SCERT Kerala
Beena S. Nair, UPST, GGHSS, Malayinkeezhu, Thiruvananthapuram
Anil Kumar K., Headmaster, GHS Kandala, Thiruvananthapuram
Priya S. S., P.D. Teacher, UPST.GGHSS Cottonhill, Thiruvananthapuram
Ramdev P. R., HSST Geography, GHSS, Vellathuval, Idukki
Nisha T. S., UPST SNVUPS, Marutamanpally, Kollam
Pushpangadan U, UPST (Retd.) GHSS Anchal (West) Punalur, Kollam
John K., UPST (Retd.) Govt. V & HSS, Parassala, Thiruvananthapuram
Rajan P.P., Trainer, BRC, Malappuram

English Translation

Dr. Deepa Prasad L, Associate Professor of English, University College, Thiruvananthapuram
Smita John, Assistant Professor of English, Government Law College, Thiruvananthapuram
Reshmi Reghunath, HSST, Govt.V&HSS for Girls, Manacadu, Thiruvananthapuram
Ananthi M., HSST English, GHSS, Vilavoorkal, Malayam, Thiruvananthapuram
Aruna J. P., HSST English, GHSS Pullengode, Malappuram
Arun R., Assistant Professor of English, UIT Kallara, Nedumangad, Thiruvananthapuram
Ghanasyam M, Assistant Professor of English, UIT Kallara, Nedumangad, Thiruvananthapuram
Dhanya R., HSST English, GHSS Kuthuparamba, Kannur
Jinju Gomez, HSST English, SMV Govt Model HSS, Thiruvananthapuram

Academic Coordinator

Dr. Manju Sankar K.
Research Officer, SCERT KERALA



State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT)
VidyaBhavan, Poojapura, Thiruvananthapuram 695 012

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**Some symbols are used in this book
for the ease of study**



Extended reading
(not subject to assessment)



Activity



Let's discuss



Role play



Extended activities



Let's make



ICT



Let's write



Placard making

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a ¹**[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

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the ²[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.**

-
1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec. 2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
 2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec. 2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)



Early Humans and Civilizations

Probably the first men were hardly men like we know them today. They must have been half apes, half men, living rather like monkeys. Do you remember going with us to see a professor in Heidelberg in Germany? He showed us a little museum full

of fossils and especially an old skull which he kept carefully locked up in a safe. The skull was supposed to belong to one of these earliest men. We now call him the Heidelberg man, simply because the skull was found buried near Heidelberg.

'Letters from a Father to His Daughter'
by Jawaharlal Nehru

What you have read is a passage from Jawaharlal Nehru's book, "Letters from a Father to His Daughter".

What is the historical remain that Jawaharlal Nehru mentions here?

•

According to him, where was it obtained from?

•

This historical remain of the primitive humans is estimated to be lakhs of years old.

Can you think of people who lived all these years ago or about that period?
Shall we take a look at the history of people at that time?

Let's Trace our Ancestors

Look at the family tree that Sinu prepared including members of his family's previous generations.

In this way, details of how many generations of your family can you find?

If we can go back thousands of generations like this, we can reach the early humans.

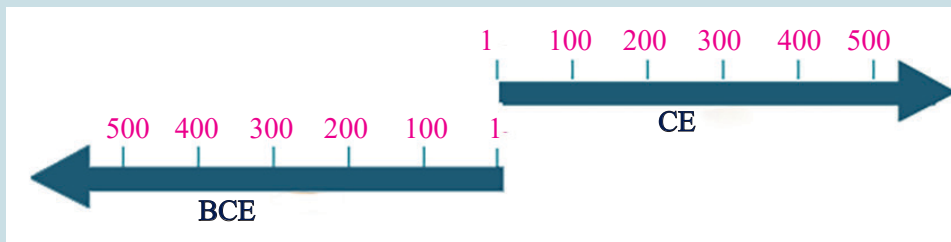


Fig 1.1



BCE and CE

Chronologically, history is divided into two periods - Before Common Era (BCE) and Common Era (CE). Based on the birth of Jesus Christ, earlier it was divided into BC and AD. The period before the birth of Christ was known as BC (Before Christ) and the period after the birth of Christ was known as AD (Anno Domini). These days, it is known as BCE and CE respectively.



A century denotes hundred years. A million years denotes ten lakh years.

Origin and Evolution of Humans

Human fossils are important sources that help us to learn about the history of early humans. It is by scientifically calculating the age of such fossils that the history of the origin and evolution of humans is written.

Human Evolution

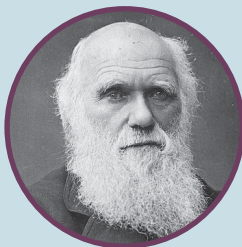
It was Charles Darwin who proposed a scientific view on the origin of human beings. He suggested that humans have originated through organic changes that took place over a long period of time. He called this process 'evolution'. He presented the Theory of Human Evolution in his book 'On the Origin of Species', published in 1859.

Fossils



Fossils are the remains of ancient plants, animals and humans. These are generally embedded in rocks and have been preserved for millions of years.

Charles Darwin



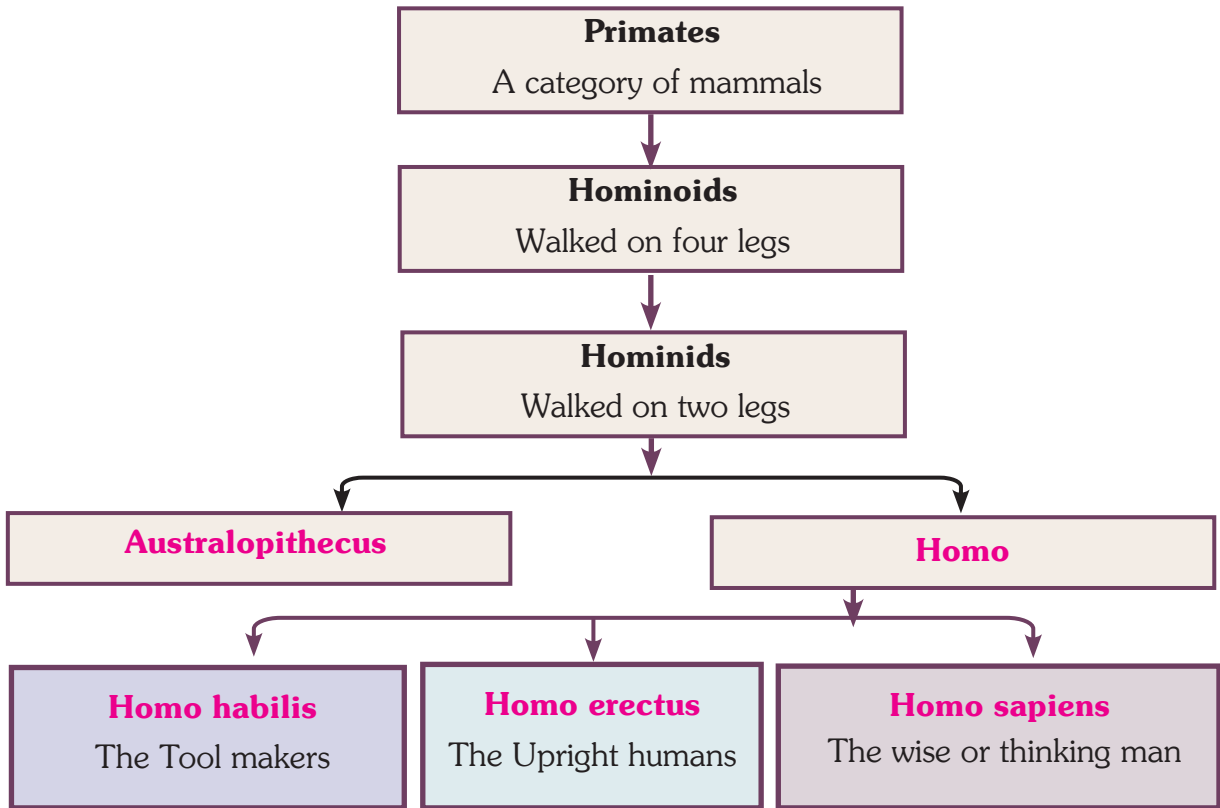
Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin was born in England on February 12, 1809. He is a naturalist who helped in understanding the processes that led to the origin of life on earth and the diversity of living organisms. Charles Darwin explained through his theory of evolution that all living species evolved over a period of time and took millions of years to reach its present form.



Ancestors of Humans

Early humans evolved millions of years ago. Human evolution began from primates, a category of mammals. Observe the flowchart that includes the various stages of evolution.



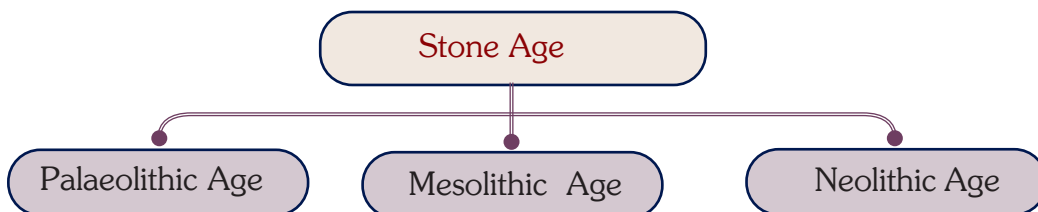
You have seen from the flowchart that Homo habilis, Homo erectus and Homo sapiens were the subgroups of Homo. The human species to which we belong is Homo sapiens.



Prepare a note including the various stages of human evolution and their characteristics.

Various Stages of Human Development

Early humans lived in the forests. They lived by gathering fruits and vegetables and hunting animals to eat their meat. They used rough stones from their surroundings as weapons. Since stones were used as weapons, this period is called the Stone Age. Based on the development achieved over time in weapons and tools made of stones, the Stone Age can be divided into three stages.



Note the characteristics of the various Stone Age periods.

Palaeolithic Age



Fig 1.2

- First phase of stone age
- Used rough stones as tools
- Gathering and hunting as a means of livelihood

Mesolithic Age



Fig 1.3

- Used smaller fine stone tools
- Used edible grasses and fish as food
- Animal skin, bark of trees and leaves used for clothing

Neolithic Age

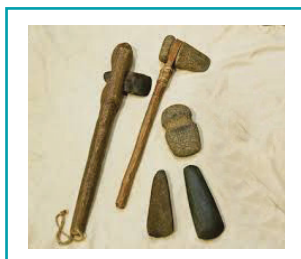


Fig 1.4

- Used more refined and polished stone tools
- Agriculture started
- Invented wheel and started making pottery

Bhimbetka

Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh is an important rock shelter in India which was inhabited by stone age humans. The paintings inside this cave tell us about the varied ways of life of ancient humans. These cave paintings are also a proof of their communication.



Bhimbetka



Cave paintings



Write the characteristics of the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods on strips and place them in a bowl. Arrange the charts with the names of these Stone Age periods in the classroom. The children may pick the strips from the bowl and paste them on the corresponding chart in the correct order.

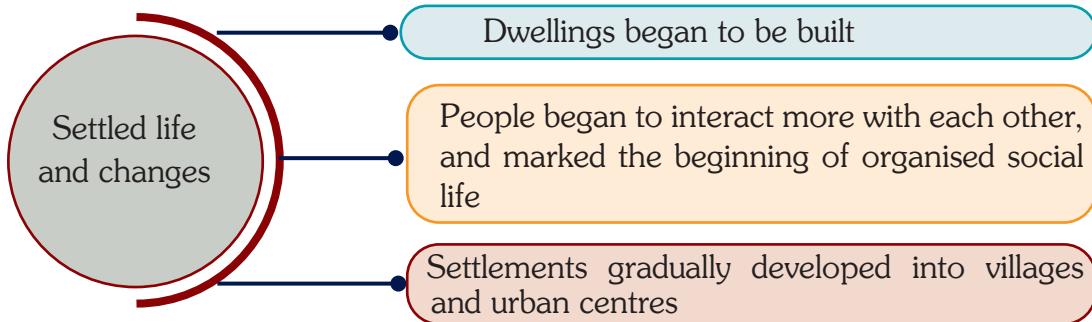
Beginning of Agriculture and Settled Life

You have seen that agriculture began in the Neolithic period. As humans started farming, it became necessary for them to settle near the farmlands. They settled near their farms to maintain the crops, protect the fields from wild animals and to care for their domesticated animals.



Fig 1.5

What all changes might settled life have brought about in humans?



From Stone to Metal



Fig 1.6

Observe the pictures given above. What materials are they made of?

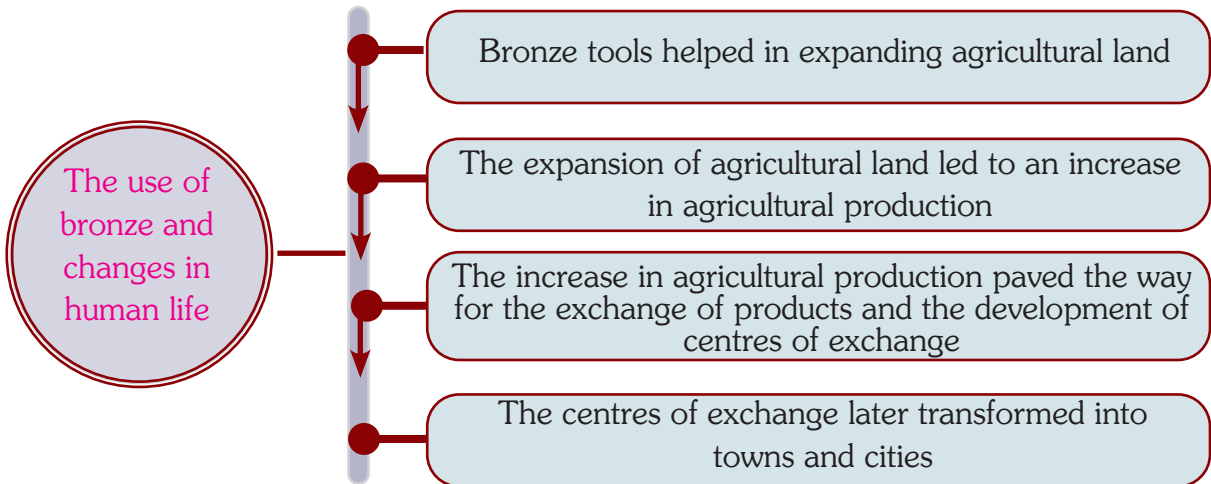
•

•

Do you know which was the first metal used by humans?

Copper was the first metal used by humans. The period when humans used weapons and tools made of metals is called the Metal Age. Since copper was not strong enough for tilling the soil and cutting trees, they mixed copper and tin to make a harder and stronger alloy called bronze. The period when weapons and tools made of bronze were used is known as the Bronze Age.

With the use of bronze tools, there occurred significant changes in human life. Let's see what they were.

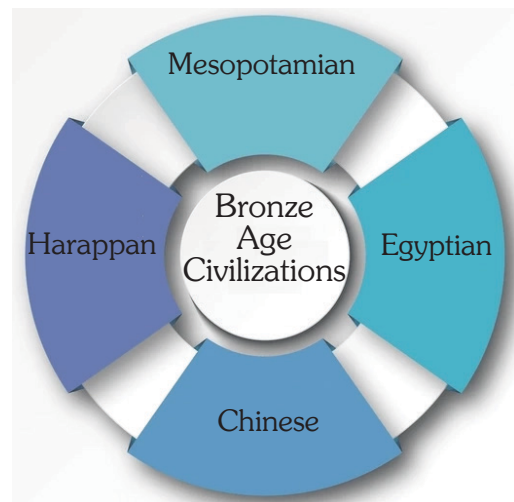


Compare and prepare a note on the features of human life in the Stone Age and the Bronze Age.

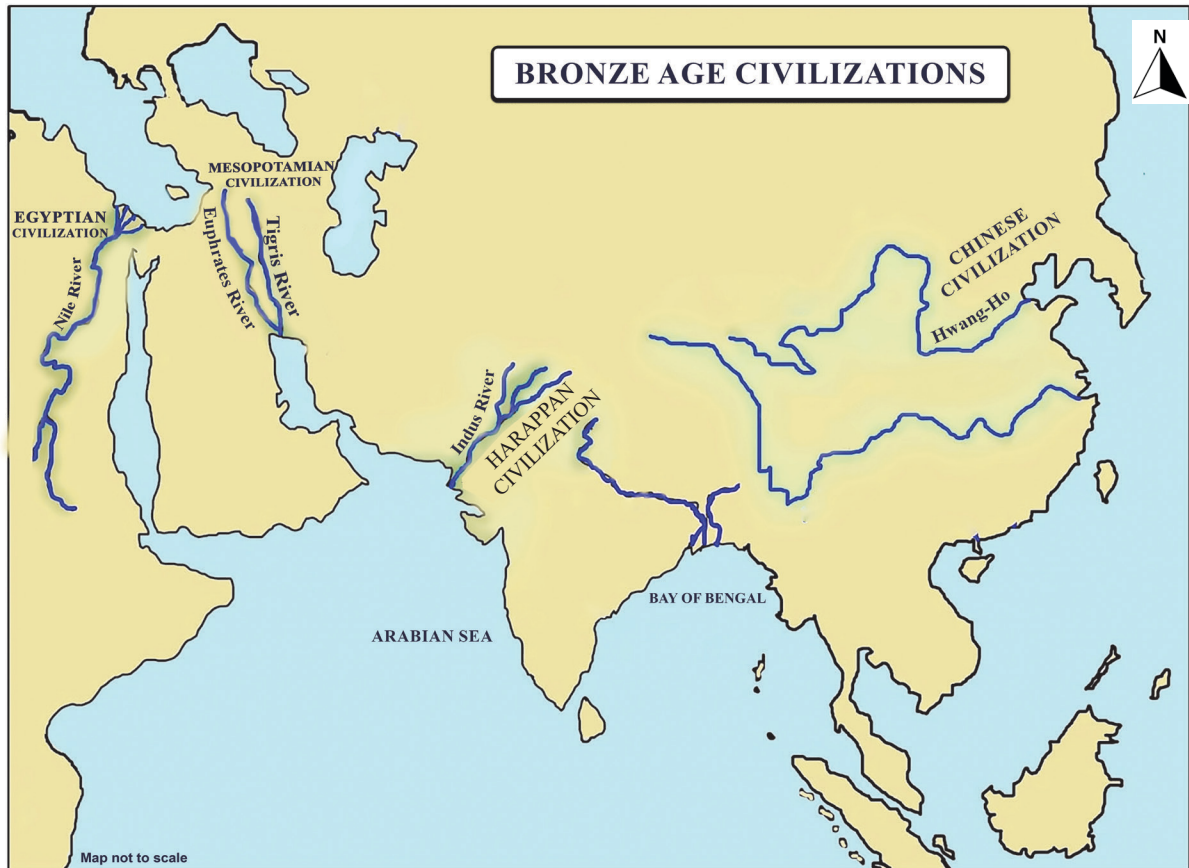


Bronze Age Civilizations

You have seen the changes that have occurred in human life in the Bronze Age. As a result of these changes, in the Bronze Age, civilizations were formed centered around cities. Let us become familiar with the Bronze age civilizations.



Find out the four major civilizations that existed during the Bronze Age on the map given below.



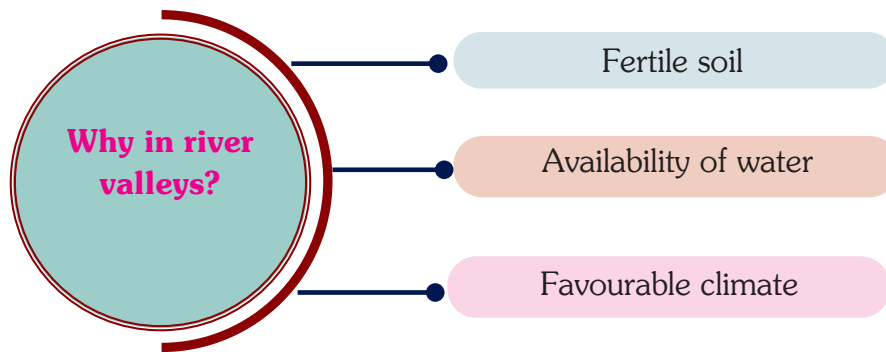
Map 1.1



Observe Map 1.1 and identify the river valleys where the major Bronze Age civilizations developed and complete the table.

Civilization	Rivers
Mesopotamian	
Egyptian	
Harappan	
Chinese	

Why did Bronze Age civilizations form in river valleys?



Mesopotamian Civilization

Observe Map 1.1 and find the location of Mesopotamia.

Between which rivers is Mesopotamia located?

-
-

The word 'Mesopotamia' means 'the land between rivers'. This region lies between the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers. This region is presently a part of Iraq. Mesopotamian civilization consisted of four different civilizations which were Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian, and Chaldean.

Urban Life and Art of Writing

The Sumerians were the first people who contributed to the development of urban life in Mesopotamia. The major cities of Mesopotamian civilization were Ur, Uruk, Lagash, and so on.

The writing system of the Mesopotamians was known as Cuneiform.



Fig 1.7 - Cuneiform Script

→ This script was developed by the Sumerians

→ It was a wedge shaped pictographic script

→ It was written on clay tablets

→ They used a pointed reed stylus to write on clay tablets

Contributions of the Mesopotamians

Science and Mathematics

- Lunar calendar
- Calculated the solar and lunar eclipses
- Division and Multiplication

Law

- Laws were codified for the first time during the reign of Sumerian ruler Dungi
- The Code of Hammurabi is the revised form of these laws

Code of Hammurabi



This is a code of laws that existed during the reign of the Babylonian ruler Hammurabi (1792-1750 BCE). It is considered to be the oldest written code of law in the world. The method of punishment of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" comes from this code.



Ziggurats

Places of worship of the Mesopotamians were known as Ziggurats. These places of worship were mainly built in cities. They were made of bricks. The Ziggurat in the city of Ur is still preserved.



Ziggurat



Prepare a note on the cultural contributions of the Mesopotamians.

Egyptian Civilization

Look at Map 1.1. Find the region where the Egyptian civilization flourished.

You have seen that the Egyptian civilization flourished in the Nile Valley. The main city

of the Egyptian civilization was Cairo. The Egyptian kings were known as 'Pharaohs'. The main feature of the Egyptian civilization is the pyramids.

Agriculture was the main livelihood of the people. Wheat, barley, millet, fruits, flax, cotton, and so on grew abundantly in the Nile river basin. This agricultural prosperity facilitated the development of a civilization in the Nile Valley. Hence, Egypt is called the 'Gift of the Nile'.



Fig 1.8
Egyptian Pharaoh



Pyramids

The pyramids which are the tombs of the Pharaohs, are the main feature of Egyptian civilization. The biggest and the most famous is the Great Pyramid of Giza.



Mummies

The Egyptians had a system of preserving the dead body by embalming it with perfumes. A body preserved in this way is known as a 'mummy'. Among these the most famous is the mummy of Pharaoh Tutankhamen. Such mummies were kept inside the pyramids.



Mummy

Art of Writing

Writing existed in Egypt just as in Mesopotamia. Let us see what are the features of Egyptian writing.



Achievements in Science

Mathematics and Medical Science achieved significant advancement in Egypt. The Egyptians laid the foundation of geometry in Mathematics. Addition and subtraction were their contributions. Their solar calendar consisted of twelve months of thirty days each, and an added five days to complete a year of 365 days.



How many months are there in the calendar we use now? Does each month have thirty days? Look at the calendar at your home and find out how many days are there in each month and write it down.

Chinese Civilization

Chinese civilization originated along the banks of river Hwang-Ho. Agriculture was the foundation of this civilization as well. They were also experts in weaving, pottery, and silk production. They made excellent bronze sculptures.

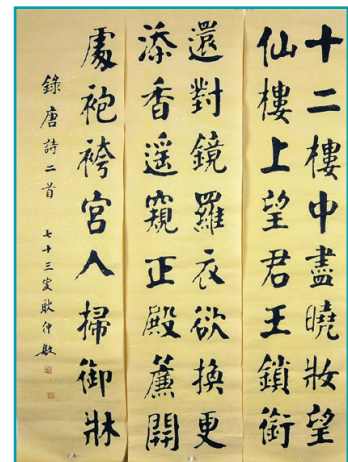


Fig 1.9 Chinese Script

Writing system

The Chinese had a writing system since ancient times. The pictographic script, that used pictures instead of letters, was common. Gradually, they developed symbols to use in place of pictures. That script still exists in China with modifications.



Find out the features of the writing system that existed in Mesopotamia, Egypt and China and complete the table.

Civilization	Scripts	Features
Mesopotamia
Egypt
China

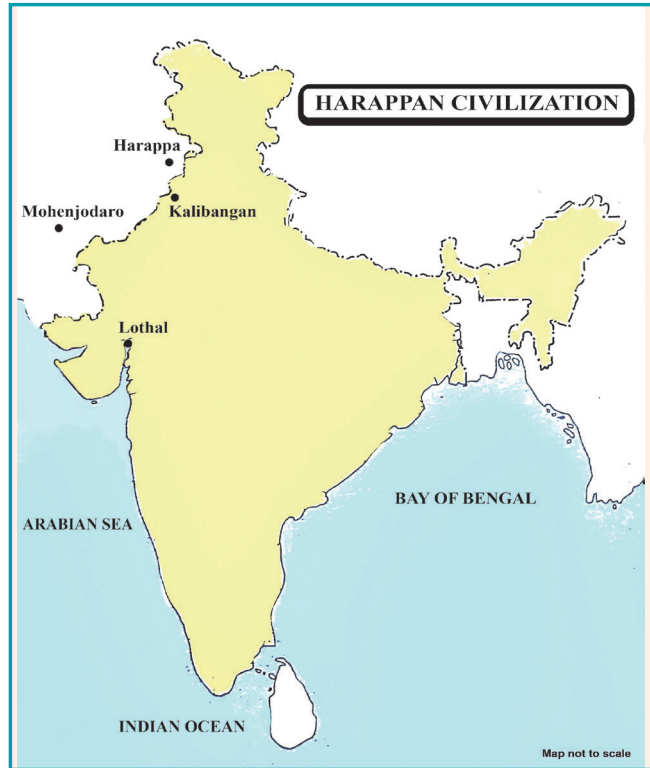
Harappan Civilization

The Harappan Civilization was a civilization that existed in the Indus Valley during the Bronze Age. It is generally considered to have existed from about 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE. Harappa was the first city to be discovered. That is why this civilization is called the Harappan Civilization. Since it emerged in the Indus Valley, it is also known as the

Indus Valley Civilization. This civilization developed around urban centres. Therefore, this civilization is termed as the first urbanization in India.

Sir John Marshall

'Archaeological Survey of India' (ASI) is an organisation formed to carry out excavation and preservation of archaeological materials in India. Sir John Marshall was the Director General of Archaeological Survey of India from 1902 to 1928. It was the research conducted under his leadership that led to the discovery of Harappan civilization.



Map 1.2

Look at Map 1.2, find out and list the major cities of the Harappan civilization.

- Mohenjodaro
-
-
-



Town Planning

The main feature of the Harappan civilization was town planning. They built houses on both sides of the streets. They used burnt bricks for the purpose of construction. The drainage system was another important feature of the Harappan civilization. The cities and drains were planned in such a way that the waste water from the houses was drained out of the city through the drains in the streets.

Great Bath of Mohenjodaro

Mohenjodaro was the major city of the Harappan civilization. The Great Bath is the most distinctive structure of this city. There were flights of steps on both sides to enter this tank and it had bathrooms. There was also



Fig. 1.10 Remains of the Great Bath

arrangement for filling fresh water and draining out waste water.

Granary

Agriculture was the main livelihood of the Harappan people. Evidences of rice cultivation have been found from sites like Rangpur and Lothal in Gujarat. The granary is the most significant historical remain found in Harappa. It was used to store and preserve grains.



Fig 1.11 - Remains of a Granary

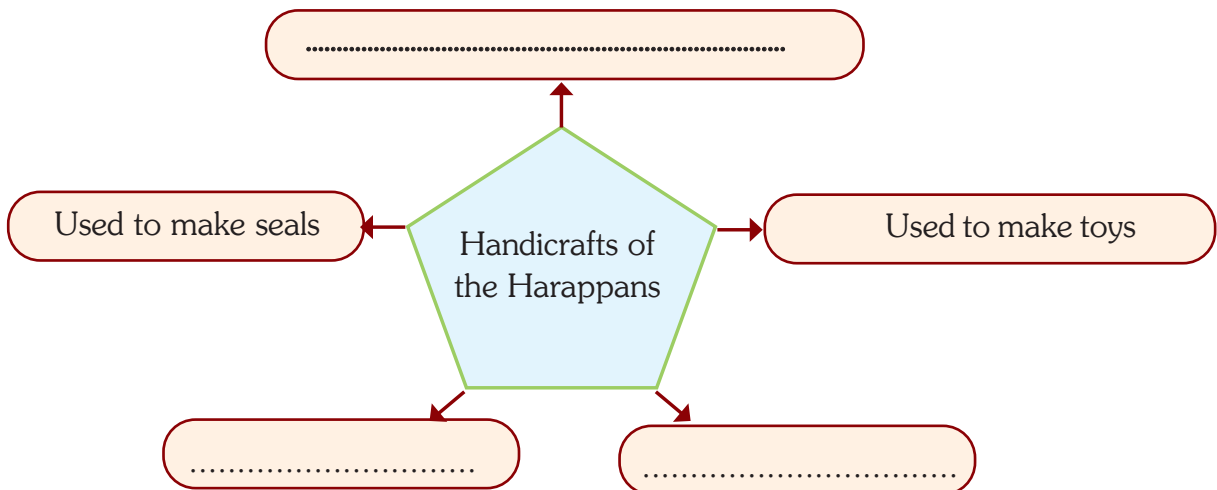
Handicrafts

The Harappans were skilled in handicrafts. Observe the pictures given below.



Fig 1.12

What details about the handicraft of the Harappans can be obtained from these pictures? Find out and complete the concept map.



Necklaces, bracelets and earrings made of gold, silver, beads and shells were widely used. They made seals from clay and stones. The toys, clay pots and bronze statues found in Harappan cities all show the artistic skills of the Harappan people.

Art of Writing

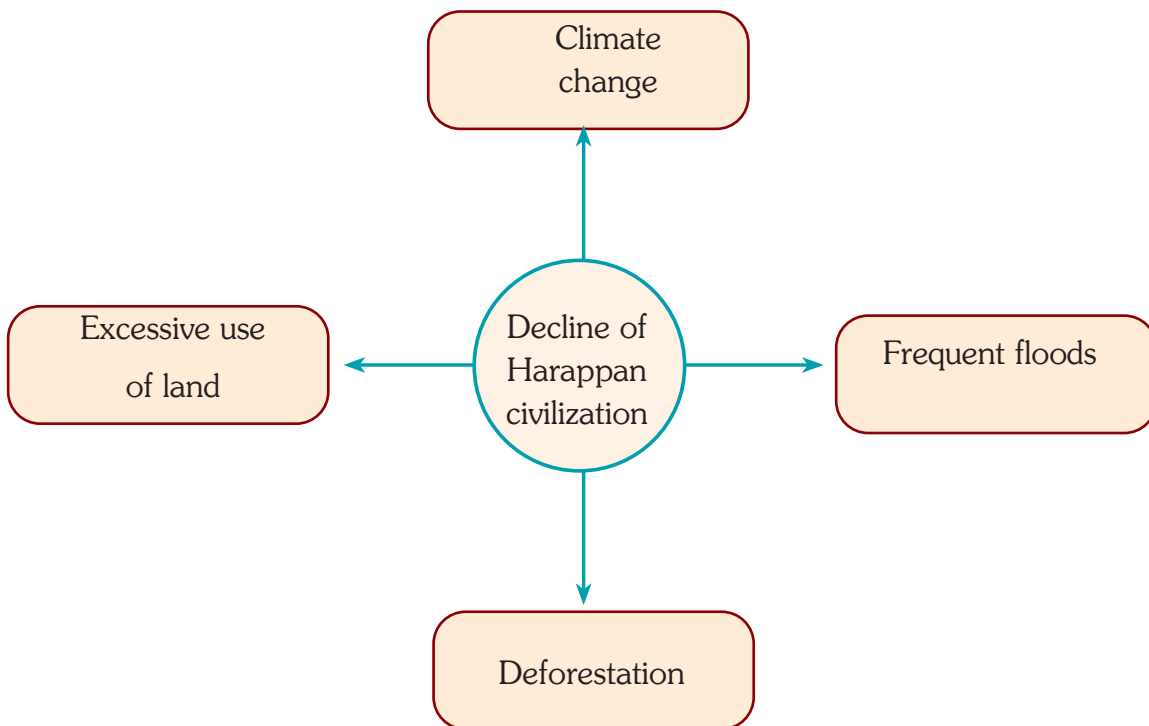
Harappan people had their own writing system. They used symbols instead of letters to write. Their art of writing is mostly found on seals.



Fig 1.13

Decline of Harappan Civilization

Harappan cities faced decline around 1900 BCE. There are different opinions about the decline of Harappan civilization. Let us examine some of them.



Recording human history of ancient period is a very difficult and laborious task. Since no written evidence is available we rely only on archaeological evidence, to learn about humans and their lives in prehistoric times. Historians have recorded the history of humans since the beginning by analyzing such archaeological evidences. While fossil remains provide evidence of humans that evolved millions of years ago, stone weapons, tools, and cave paintings tell us about people in the Stone Age. The beginning of agriculture and the

development of settled life during the Neolithic period were milestones in human history. The civilizations that emerged in different parts of the world during the Bronze Age reveal the history of the achievements of humans during that period. It is the knowledge and practices formed in ancient civilizations that laid the foundation for our culture. We can use such reminders of the past as stepping stones for the future.



Extended Activities

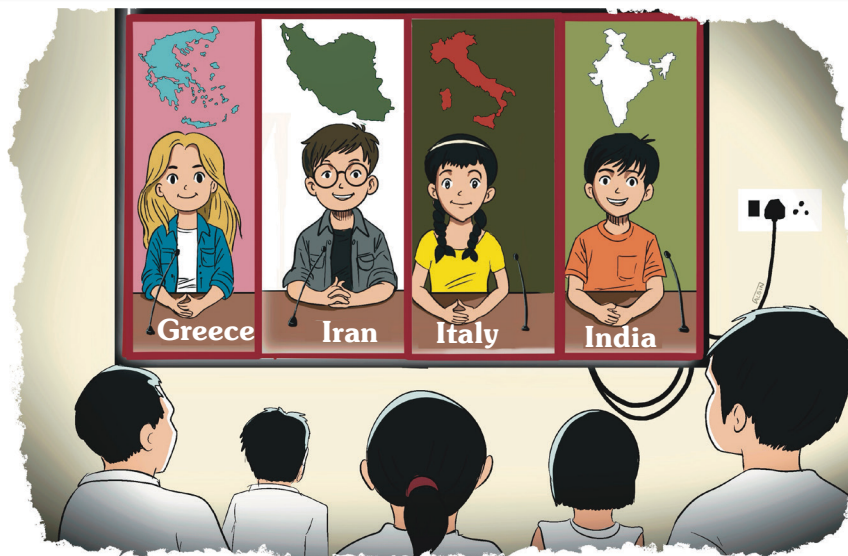
- Prepare a picture album of the tools used by humans in different phases of Stone Age.
- Collect more information on the topic "Bronze Age Civilizations and Human Progress" and prepare a digital presentation.

Indicators

- ◆ Mesopotamian civilization
- ◆ Egyptian civilization
- ◆ Chinese civilization
- ◆ Harappan civilization
- Prepare a digital album by collecting pictures that showcase the features of Bronze Age civilizations.
- Make a clay tablet, inscribe a script you know, allow it to dry and display it in the Social Science Lab.
- Find out and prepare a list of major cities situated in river valleys.



Early States



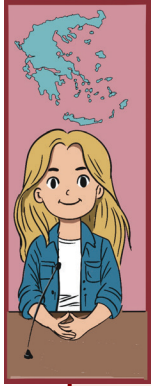
The children of Thingalmedu Government School are very happy. Everyone has reached the conference hall to watch the broadcast of the Cultural Exchange Programme.

The headmaster began to speak.

"Dear children,

Have you heard about Cultural Exchange Programme? These programmes help us understand the history and culture of different countries and regions. Every year, such cultural exchange programmes are organized, bringing together student representatives from various countries. This year, student representatives from Greece, Iran and Italy participated in the programmes organised by India. Each representative shared the history and culture of their respective country. Let's explore them."

Athena from Greece shared the details of her home country by displaying the Olympic symbol.



"Friends, are you familiar with this symbol? The Olympics, in which the whole world enthusiastically participates today, originated in ancient Greece. The democracy that originated in the Greek city-state of Athens is our greatest contribution to the world. Greece is located in southeastern Europe. My country is rich in geographical features such as isolated valleys located high above the sea level, hills, and small mountains.

You have listened to Athena's description. What are the details you have got from it?

- Olympics started in ancient Greece
-
-
-

Let's explore more about ancient Greece.

Greek city-states

In ancient Greece, villages were the main settlements. As agriculture and trade developed, cities were formed. Eventually, a city and a number of surrounding villages came together and began to transform into city-states. These city-states were known as 'Polis'.

Examine Map 2.1, identify and write down the major city-states that existed in ancient Greece.



Map 2.1 - Important city- states of ancient Greece

-
-
-
-

Seas or high mountains separated these city-states of ancient Greece from each other. So each city-state was isolated. Because of this, a uniform administrative system was absent in ancient Greece. Athens and Sparta were the major city-states of Greece.

Athens

How do you choose your class leader and school leader?

- Through collective decision or voting.

What is the name of the system by which the people elect their rulers in this way?

-

The initial form of democracy originated in the Greek city-state of Athens. All men having

citizenship in Athens participated in electing rulers and making laws. Women, slaves and foreigners did not have citizenship status.

It was during the time of Pericles that democracy began to expand in Athens. The political body of Athens was known as the 'Assembly'.

Now let's get familiar with other features of Athens.

- A system of education that gave importance to art and culture
- Two years of compulsory military service for boys
- A strong navy and military

Sparta

Unlike Athens, Sparta had an aristocratic rule. The education system that existed in Sparta emphasized traditional values and military training. In Sparta, boys were required to serve in the military for twenty-three years.



The Citizens of Athens

Not everyone was considered a citizen in Athens. To get citizenship, there were conditions such as a person had to be a free man and have both parents as Athenians.



Pericles

It was during the reign of Pericles, one of Athens' most powerful rulers, that Athens achieved a prominent status among the Greek city-states. Pericles maintained the idea that power should be shared among all citizens rather than being concentrated in a single individual.

Present the characteristics of Athens and Sparta in dialogue form.

Our country is known as the birthplace of democracy.

.....

.....

The Persian Empire, which was hostile to the Greek city-states, was invaded and conquered by a combined army of Athens and Sparta. These wars are known as the Greco-Persian Wars.

But later, Sparta, which became hostile to Athens, formed an alliance with certain city-states and waged war against Athens. In this war, known as the Peloponnesian War, Sparta emerged victorious.

Marathon Race

During the Greco-Persian War, the Greeks and the Persians fought at Marathon, located about 26 miles from Athens. The Greeks emerged victorious in this battle. A messenger was sent to Athens to deliver the news of their triumph. After running the entire distance, he joyfully shouted, "Rejoice, we have won!". As he ran a very long distance, he died immediately. In memory of this event, the long-distance race came to be known as the Marathon Race.

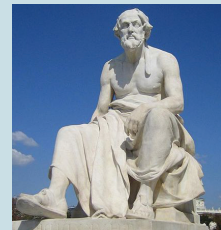


Herodotus and Thucydides



Herodotus

The Histories is a famous work based on the Greco-Persian Wars. It is considered to be the first historical work in the world. It was written by Herodotus, who is known as the Father of History. The Peloponnesian War between Sparta and Athens was recorded by the historian Thucydides. The name of this work is *History of the Peloponnesian War*.

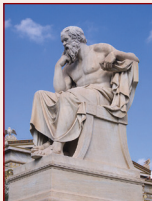


Thucydides

Greek Philosophers

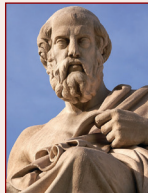
Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were the major Greek philosophers who have influenced the world.

Greek Philosophers



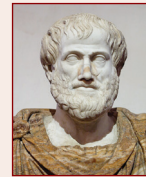
Socrates

- Emphasized that "knowledge is virtue"
- Propagated ideas through the method of logical discussion (Socratic method)



Plato

- Disciple of Socrates
- Founded a study centre called the 'Academy'
- Famous work 'The Republic'.



Aristotle

- A student of Plato at the 'Academy'
- Established the study centre called the 'Lyceum'
- Author of the book 'Politics'.

Details about ancient Greek culture are obtained from Homer's epic poems, the Iliad and the Odyssey.



The Iliad

The Iliad is the story of the War, waged by the Greeks against the city of Troy. The Greek army could not win even after wars that lasted for years. They built a large wooden horse. The best Greek warriors were made to hide inside the horse, and it was left on the way to Troy city. The rest of the army retreated.

The Trojans, believed the wooden horse to be a gift, from the Greek who accepted defeat. High on victory, the Trojans brought the wooden horse inside the city. At night, when all were asleep, the Greek soldiers came out from the horse. The Greek ships which were hiding in the sea, rushed to Troy. The city of Troy was destroyed completely by morning.

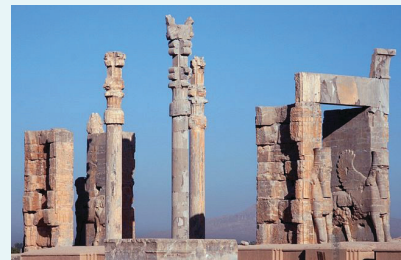


Create a wall magazine with pictures and information about Greeks who contributed to history, philosophy, and literature.

Persian Empire



"Friends... Our country, Iran has Persian cultural heritage. The Persian empire was the most important empire that existed at that time. The Persian empire was a mixture of diverse cultures, languages and traditions as different geographical territories were part of this empire. Persepolis was the capital of this empire".



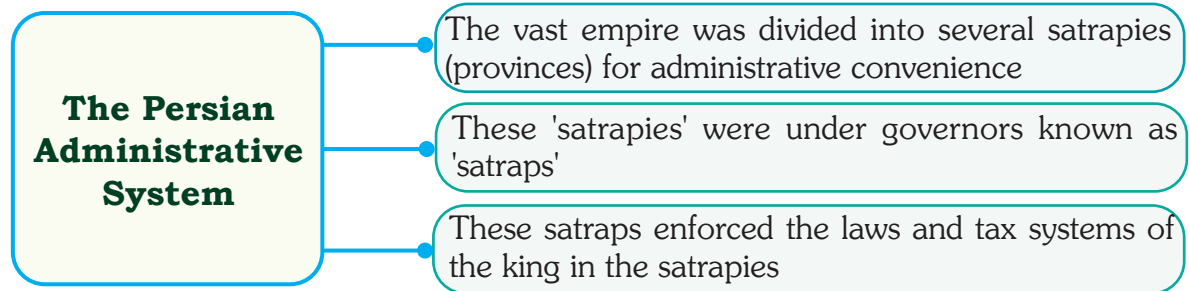
Persepolis

You have listened to Jahan's description who represented Iran in the cultural exchange programme.

What are the ideas that we get from Jahan's description?

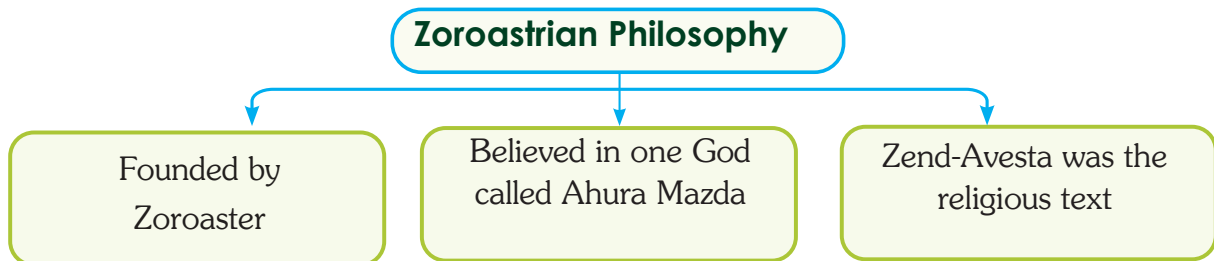
-
-
-

The prominent rulers of the Persian Empire were Cyrus, Darius I and Xerxes.



Zoroastrian Philosophy

The Zoroastrian philosophy originated in Persia.



Prepare questions and answers to organize a quiz on the Persian empire and its culture.



Roman Empire



"Hi friends...my name is Elena. My country Italy was part of the Roman Empire. The city of Rome is considered to be the birthplace of Western civilization. The expression 'all roads lead to Rome' itself indicates the importance of this empire. In the early days, Rome was a monarchy. However, in the course of time, rebellions arose against the rulers who were not concerned about the people and the monarchy ended in the 6th century BCE. Then a new system of government called the 'Republic' came into existence in Rome. The rise of the 'Republic' was a major turning point in the history of ancient Rome".

Note down the information got from Elena’s description of ancient Rome

- Rome is considered the birthplace of western civilization
-
-
-

In the Roman Republic instead of a king, governance was entrusted to elected officials known as consuls. In 1st century BCE, Julius Caesar who held the office of consul, ended the republican system and assumed power as a dictator.

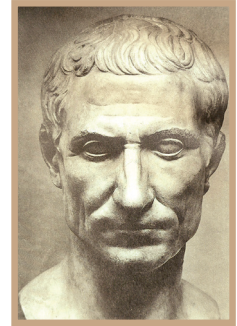
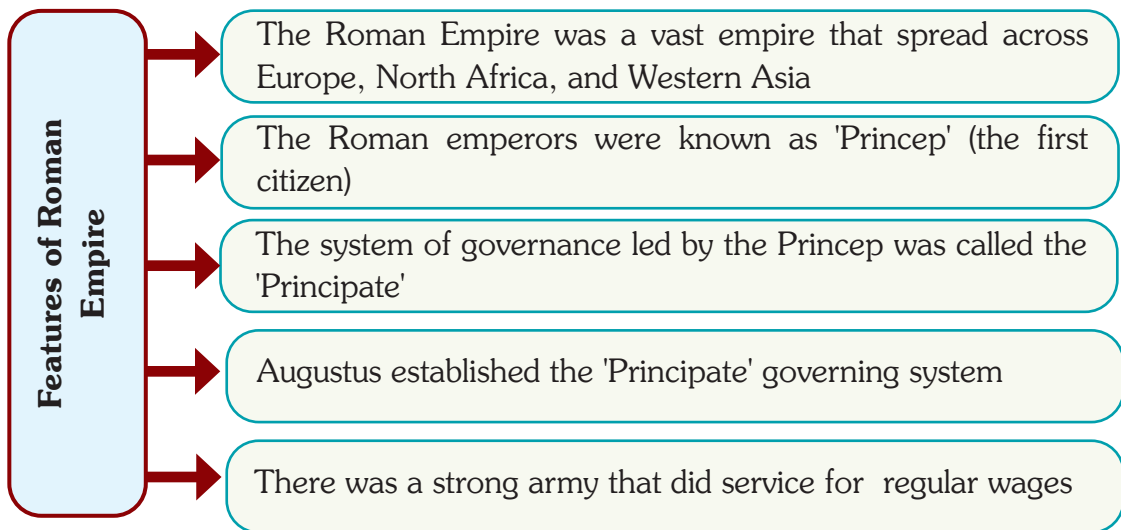


Fig 2.1
Julius Caesar



Fig 2.2 Augustus

It was during the reign of Augustus that the Roman Republic transitioned completely into Roman empire. With this the emperor became the supreme ruler.



Cultural Contributions of Rome

Contributions of Rome remain in areas, such as language, literature, art and urban planning. The Aqueducts which are arched canals built to supply water and vast and open venue called Colosseum are the cultural contributions of Rome.



Fig 2.3 Aqueduct



Fig 2.4 Colosseum

Make a note on the different administrative systems that existed in Rome.



State Formation in India

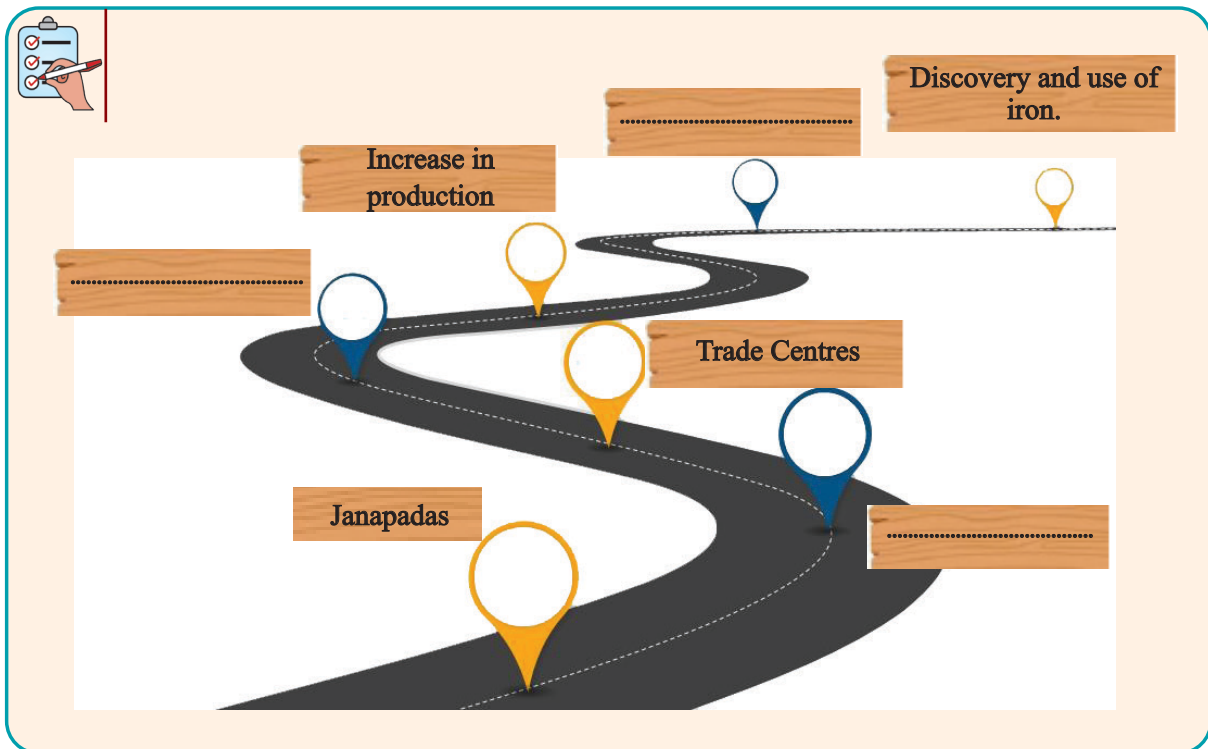
Vivan represented India in the cultural exchange programme. Let's listen to Vivan's description.



"Hello, I'm Vivan, representing India in this programme. You might have heard about the Harappan civilization that flourished along the Indus River and its tributaries. After the decline of the Harappan civilization, the Aryans settled in the Sapta Sindhu region, the north-western part of Indian subcontinent around 1500 BCE. We get the information about them from the Vedas written during that period. The period when Vedas were written is referred to as the Vedic Age. Later, the Aryans migrated from the "Sapta Sindhu" region to the banks of the Ganges and its tributaries. The discovery and use of iron led to the expansion of agriculture and increased production. Surplus production led to the development of trade centres. These trade centres later evolved into urban centres. Janapadas formed centred around these urban centres".

Based on Vivan's description identify the historical pathways that indicate the growth of "Janapadas" and complete the worksheet given below.

Worksheet



From "Janapadas" to "Mahajanapadas"

You have seen that in ancient India, "Janapadas" emerged around urban centres. Fertile river banks and abundant forests made certain "Janapadas" more powerful. The stronger Janapadas which conquered neighbouring Janapadas evolved into "Mahajanapadas". This period of Mahajanapadas is known as the 'Second Urbanization' in India.

Magadha Rose to Prominence

In the 6th century BCE, among the sixteen Mahajanapadas, Magadha became a prominent force.

Observe Map 2.2 and find out Magadha's location.

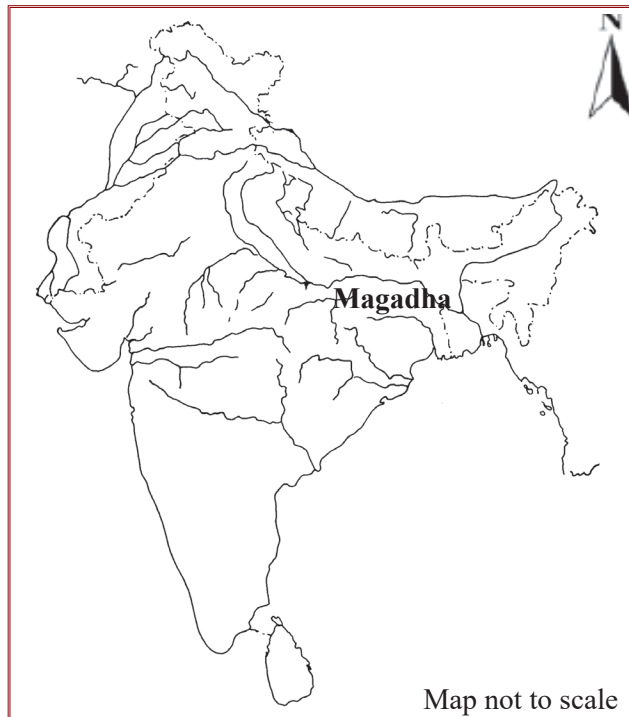
Janapadas



'Janapada' means 'the land where people reside.' People who established agricultural field and residential zones in resource rich areas started to settle there. This is how "Janapadas" were formed.

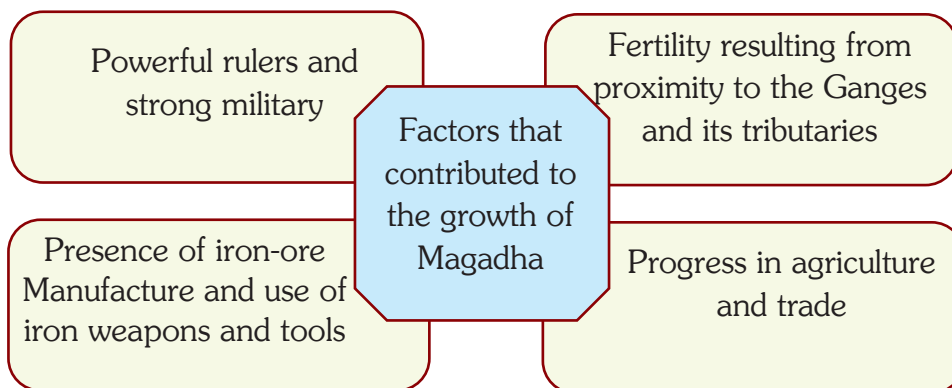
The Sixteen "Mahajanapadas"

Kamboja, Gandhara, Magadha, Anga, Vajji, Malla, Kashi, Vatsa, Koshala, Chedi, Panchala, Ashmaka, Avanti, Shurasena, Kuru, and Matsya were the sixteen Mahajanapadas.



Map 2.2 : Magadha- Prominent Power among the Mahajanapadas

Let's examine the factors that helped Magadha's emergence as a prominent Mahajanapada:



Initially, Rajagriha (Rajgir in Bihar) and later Pataliputra (Patna) served as the capitals of Magadha.

The Maurya Kingdom

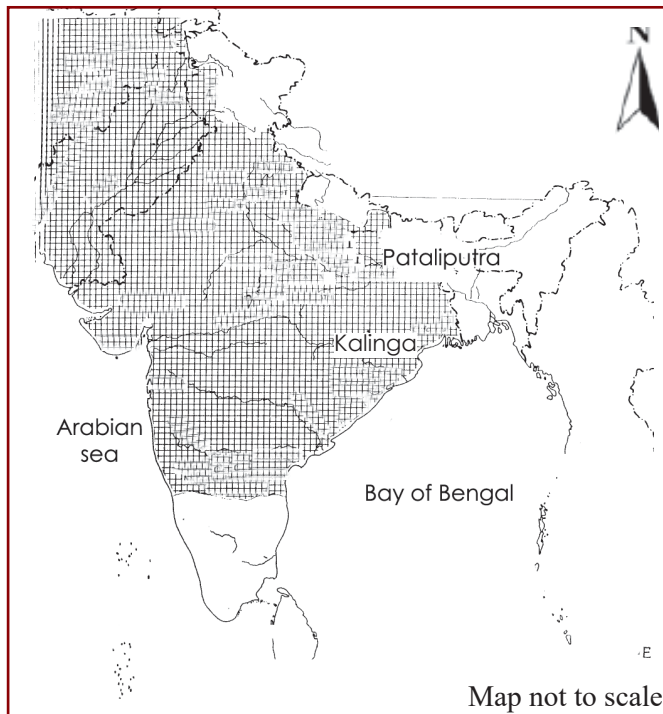
In 321 BCE, Chandragupta Maurya defeated Dhana nanda, the ruler of Magadha and captured power. It was Chandragupta Maurya who established the Maurya kingdom by annexing nearby regions to Magadha. It was

Prominent Rulers of Magadha:

- Bimbisara
- Ajatasatru
- Mahapadma Nanda
- Dhanananda

Kautilya, also known as Chanakya, his minister who helped Chandragupta Maurya to transform Magadha into an expansive kingdom and in establishing an efficient administrative system.

Asoka, the eminent Mauryan ruler, expanded the kingdom further by conquering regions like Kashmir and Kalinga (present-day coastal Odisha). Observe the vastness of the Maurya kingdom from Map 2.3.



Map 2.3 - The Maurya kingdom during Asoka's rule



Kautilya's Arthashastra

We get information about the Maurya kingdom from "Arthashastra" written by Kautilya. This work describes how a king should govern and expand his kingdom. It offers detailed descriptions on protecting the state from invasions, collecting taxes, and so on.



Discuss and prepare a note on how Magadha which was a Mahajanapada, grew into powerful Maurya kingdom.

Philosophies of Ancient India

We have seen the state formation in ancient India. Now, let us become familiar with some philosophies that emerged during this period.

Jainism

Jainism was a philosophy that emerged in India during the 6th century BCE. It was propagated by Vardhamana Mahavira. He was the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism. He is also known as 'Jina,' meaning "the conqueror of worldly desires."

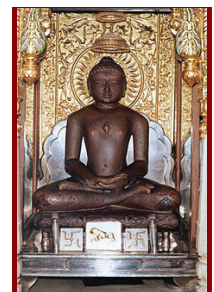
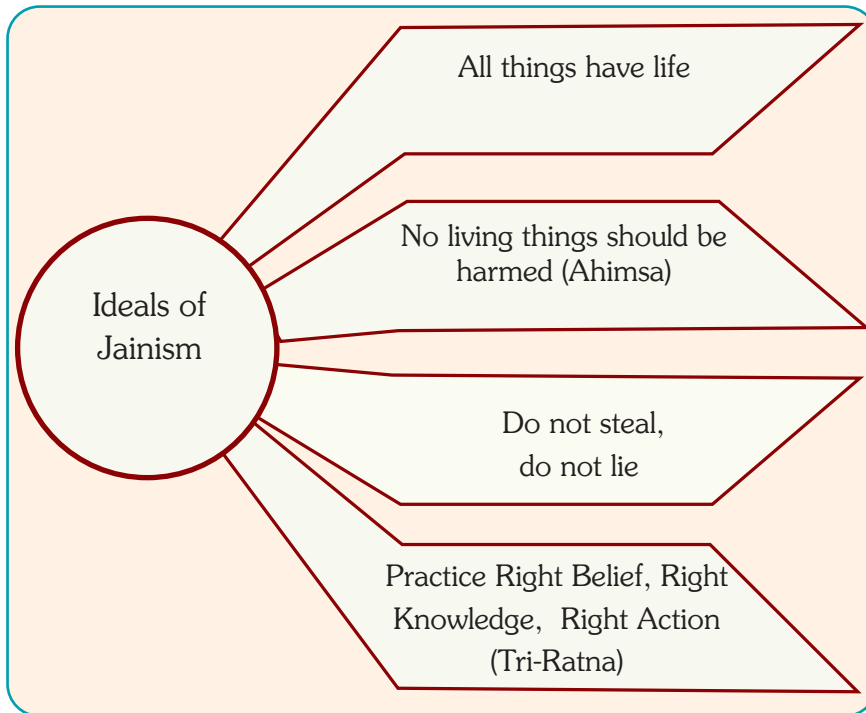


Fig - 2.5
Vardhamana Mahavira



Tirthankaras

The term "Tirthankara" means one who has attained wisdom through asceticism. According to Jain beliefs, there were twenty-four Tirthankaras.

Buddhism

Buddhism was another major philosophy that emerged in ancient India. It was founded by Gautama Buddha. His original name was Siddhartha. After attaining enlightenment at Bodh Gaya in Bihar, he came to be known as Gautama Buddha.



Fig - 2.6
Gautama Buddha

Ideals of Buddhism

- Do not harm others
- Do not lie
- Be honest
- Do not covet others' wealth

Analyse the common characteristics in the ideals of Jainism and Buddhism.





Charvaka Philosophy

Another philosophy that existed in ancient India was Charvaka Philosophy. It was also known as Lokayata. Charvaka philosophy gave importance to the principle of enquiry rather than that of belief.

From the 6th century BCE onwards new perspectives began to form in all domains of human life across the world. In this lesson, we discussed the political and philosophical developments that took place in different parts of the world during this period. We have also become familiar with the changes that happened in the fields such as state formation, administrative systems, and cultural advancements. In the following lessons, we will further explore the characteristics and unique features of different states and their administrative systems.



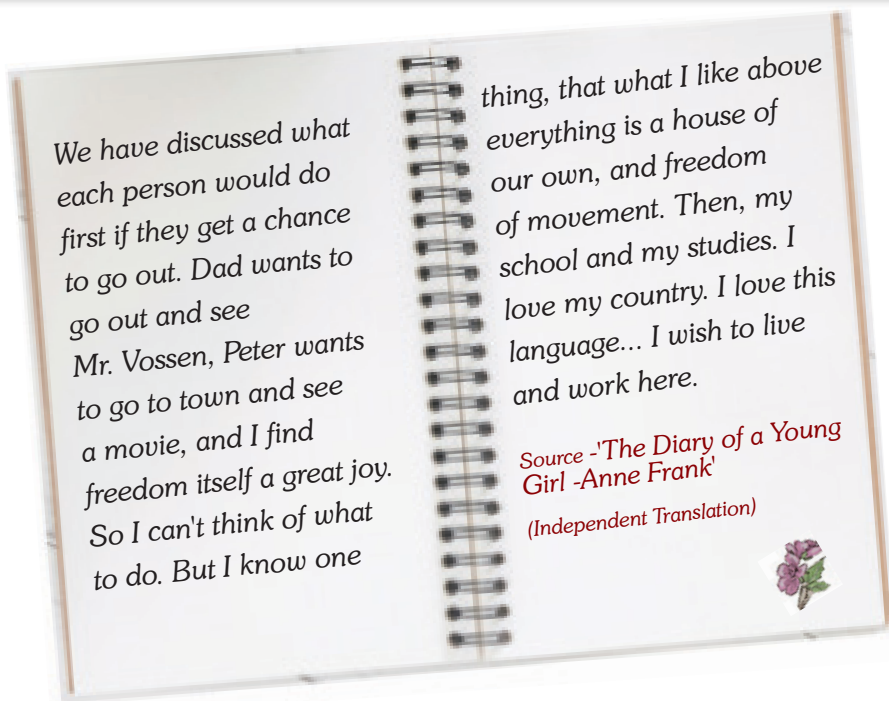
Extended Activities

- Mark the countries—Greece, Italy, Iran, and India—on a world map and include it in your Social Science Observation Book.
- Collect more information about the state formation in the ancient world and prepare either a magazine or a digital album on the topic.
- Collect stories related to Vardhamana Mahavira and Gautama Buddha and present it in your Social Science Club.
- Observe an atlas and locate Rajgir and Patna in modern India. Mark them on a map of India, and add it to your Social Science Observation Book.



3

State and Government



We have discussed what each person would do first if they get a chance to go out. Dad wants to go out and see Mr. Vossen, Peter wants to go to town and see a movie, and I find freedom itself a great joy. So I can't think of what to do. But I know one

thing, that what I like about everything is a house of our own, and freedom of movement. Then, my school and my studies. I love my country. I love this language... I wish to live and work here.

Source - 'The Diary of a Young Girl - Anne Frank'
(Independent Translation)



The above lines were written by Anne Frank in her beloved diary named 'Kitty'. She had to lead a life hiding in a small, confined room in her own country, because of Hitler's military attack.

Here, what all does Anne Frank wish for?

- To lead a life of freedom
-
-
-

What all does our native land guarantee us? Discuss.

State and People



Look at the collage given above. Here, who fulfills the demands of the people and ensures their security?

What are the services provided by the state to the people?

- Protection to life and property of the people
-
-
-

It is the state that enables an environment for the people to live with liberty, dignity and without fear. Let's get familiarised with more features of state.

What is State?

State is the highest socio-political institution formed by the people. A group of people living permanently within a definite territory with a sovereign government is a State. Population, territory, government and sovereignty are the factors that form a state. It is the responsibility of the state to make laws and to ensure the welfare of its people. The state protects the rights of the people. Moreover, it defines the responsibilities of the people towards the state.



The State and Political Science

Political Science is the scientific study of the state. It was in ancient Greece where the study of the state started first. The City-States were the basis for the study of the state. Greek thinkers like Socrates, Plato and Aristotle initiated the thoughts related to state. It was Aristotle, the Father of Political Science who used the term 'politics' for the first time. 'Politics' is a well-known work authored by him.

State



Niccolo Machiavelli

The Greeks referred to city-states as 'polis' whereas the Romans used the term 'civitas'. It was the Italian philosopher Niccolo Machiavelli who used the term 'state' in its modern sense, for the first time. The English word 'state' came into existence from the term 'status' which was popular among Teutons, the ancient tribes in Germany.



Let us examine each component of the state in detail.

Population



Fig 3.1 (A)



Fig 3.1 (B)

Look at the pictures given above.

Which one of these can be considered a 'school' in the complete sense of the term?

For a school to become a 'school' in the real sense, there should be children, teachers, and staff, along with other facilities. The concept of school becomes complete when they work together harmoniously and actively.

The state is also like this.

Without people, a state cannot exist. But, the number of people required to form a state, has not been fixed. The population of a state can include people belonging to different religion, class and colour. People become a part of a state when they stay together with mutual dependence, common interests and collective consciousness.

Can you find out?

The country with the highest population :

The country with the lowest population :





Complete the worksheet.

Draw 😊 against the True statement and 😞 against the False statement.	😊	😞
The required population for the formation of state has been fixed as one lakh.		
People belonging to different religion and class can be part of the population of a state.		
The state is the highest political institution established by people.		
A state can exist without people.		

Territory



Map 3.1



Map 3.2

The map of South Sudan that was formed in 2011 is given above.

In which continent is South Sudan situated?

Which river enriches this country with water?

Identify and note down the countries that borders South Sudan.

North

East

South

West

South Sudan is a country that was formed from ten southern states liberated from Sudan, the biggest country in Africa. From this, haven't you realised that a specific geographic territory is necessary for the formation of any state, like South Sudan?

For the existence of a state, a permanent and well-defined territory is essential. But, the

area of territory for the formation of a state has not been specified. The land area, the water bodies, the air space and the coastal areas of a country come under the jurisdiction of that territory. Modern states are generally larger in territorial size.

Examine the map in your Social Science Lab, identify the biggest country and the smallest country in the world.



Prepare a note on the role played by the territory in the formation of a state.



Government

LIVE
NEWS
LIVE

- Covid 19: Government declares free ration for all card holders
- Government slashes price for life-saving medicines
- Government maintains vigil: Price hike under control
- Daahaneer: New project for drinking water distribution by Government

BREAKING NEWS

Look at the news given above.

The government plays a significant role in ensuring the welfare of the people in a state. It is the government which helps to keep the relationship between the state and the people active. A particular territory need not become a state just because it is inhabited by people. A system called 'government' is essential to coordinate the resources and the people there. The state is a permanent institution whereas the government keeps changing. Government

is an agency to form the policies of the state, express and execute them. The government handles law and order, rule of law, defence, foreign relations, roads, bridges, drinking water, electricity, education and the like.



Complete the concept map, which includes the major responsibilities of the government.



Sovereignty



Look at the news headlines above.

Each headline gives the decisions made by the states in different fields using their power. The supreme power of the state to take decisions without being subjected to external interventions or pressure in any form is termed sovereignty. This is a unique characteristic of the state. The state makes laws and takes political decisions as part of its sovereign power. The state executes and protects its sovereign power through the government. Even

if there are people, territory and the government, state cannot exist without sovereignty.

Democracy being toppled in Myanmar: America warns of intervention

Nuclear policy country's internal affair: No need of interference from other countries, says India.

Which of these given news the sovereignty of the state is maintained? Explain why. Prepare a note.



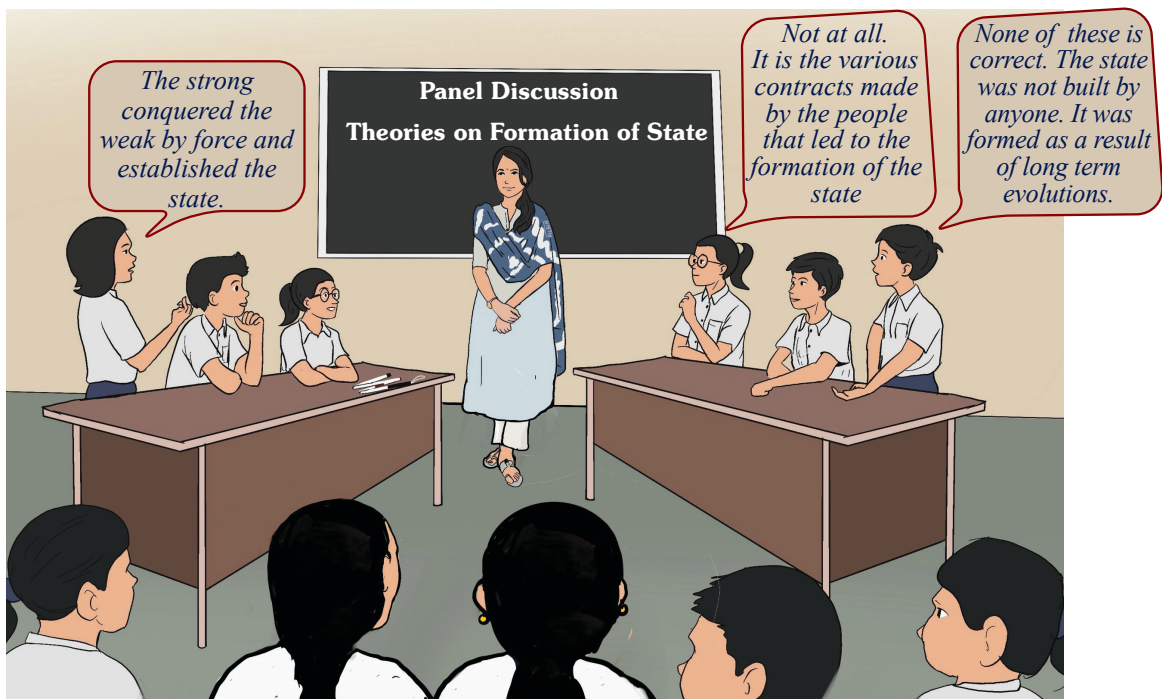
Write the basic components of state on strips and keep them in the bowl on the table. Each one should take a strip. Those who got the same topic, form groups. Each group discuss the topic they got. Present them in different ways (posters, notes, speeches, panel discussion, role play etc.)



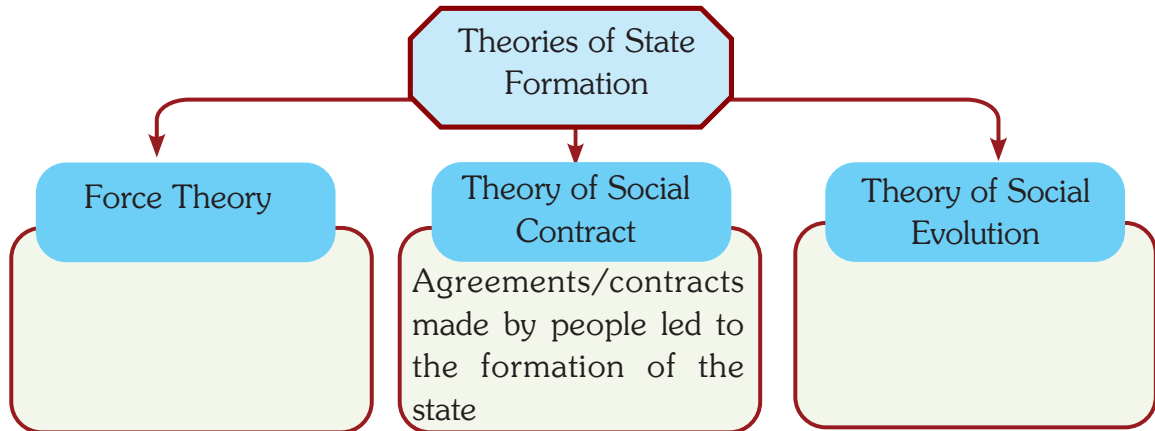
Formation of State: Various Theories

We have discussed the different components of state. Now, let us examine how the state was formed.

A panel discussion has been organised in the class on the formation of state. Look at the way how the children expressed their opinions.



You have noticed the opinions expressed by the children related to the formation of the state. They referred to the various theories that led to the formation of state. Shall we complete the concept map given below?



The theory of Social Evolution is the most popular and the most widely accepted among the theories of state formation. According to this, the state is not a construct by anyone, but a result of the interaction of various components over a long period of time.

From Tribal State to Nation State

The nature of modern state is entirely different from that of the earlier states. Let us examine the changes in the nature of states.

Tribal States	In ancient times it was the tribal groups who showed, to a small extent, some characteristics of political institutions. The formation of tribal state was due to the influence of being born into the same clan, having same interests and same economic activities.
Oriental Administrative Systems	Some of the characteristics of modern states were exhibited by oriental administrative systems. The centres of river valley civilizations such as Mesopotamia, Egypt and China are examples. People led an urban lifestyle in these Bronze Age civilization centres.
Greek City - States	It is the Greek city-states that exhibit the most similarity with modern states. Athens, Sparta, etc. are examples.
The Roman Empire	The administrative system, law and basic infrastructure that existed in the Roman Empire showed similarities to that of modern states.

Feudal States

Feudal states were formed after the decline of the Roman Empire. The major characteristic of these states was feudalism. In these states, the power hierarchy was divided into the King- the Lords and the Farmers. The power of the king was limited. Administrative powers were vested with the Lords.

Nation states

Modern nation states originated in Europe. Logical thinking, scientific temper and so on brought about changes in the social structure during the Renaissance period. Industrial revolution, colonisation and national consciousness also contributed to the growth of nation states. Gradually, nation states came into existence based on factors like population, territory, government and sovereignty.

Feudalism

Feudalism is a social administrative system in which the lords exploited the workers in their agricultural fields like slaves. The term 'feudalism' originated from the German word 'feud' which means 'a piece of land'. Feudalism existed in Europe during the Middle Ages.



Renaissance

Renaissance is the new awakening in the artistic and intellectual fields during the 14th and 15th centuries in Italy and other European countries. The main feature of this age is that humans were given more importance than religious doctrines. Petrarch, Dante, Da Vinci and so on influenced the Renaissance in various fields.

Complete the worksheet about the origin and development of states.

In the hierarchical system of king-lords-farmers, the power of the king is limited.	Feudal state
Logical thinking, scientific temper, Industrial Revolution and national consciousness led to the formation of these states	
Bronze Age Civilization centres belong to this administrative system	
People being born into same clan, having common interests and similar economic activities are the features of this type of state	

State and Government: Mutual Relationship

We have already recognized that in a state it is the government that carries out the administration. Let us examine more features of it, shall we?

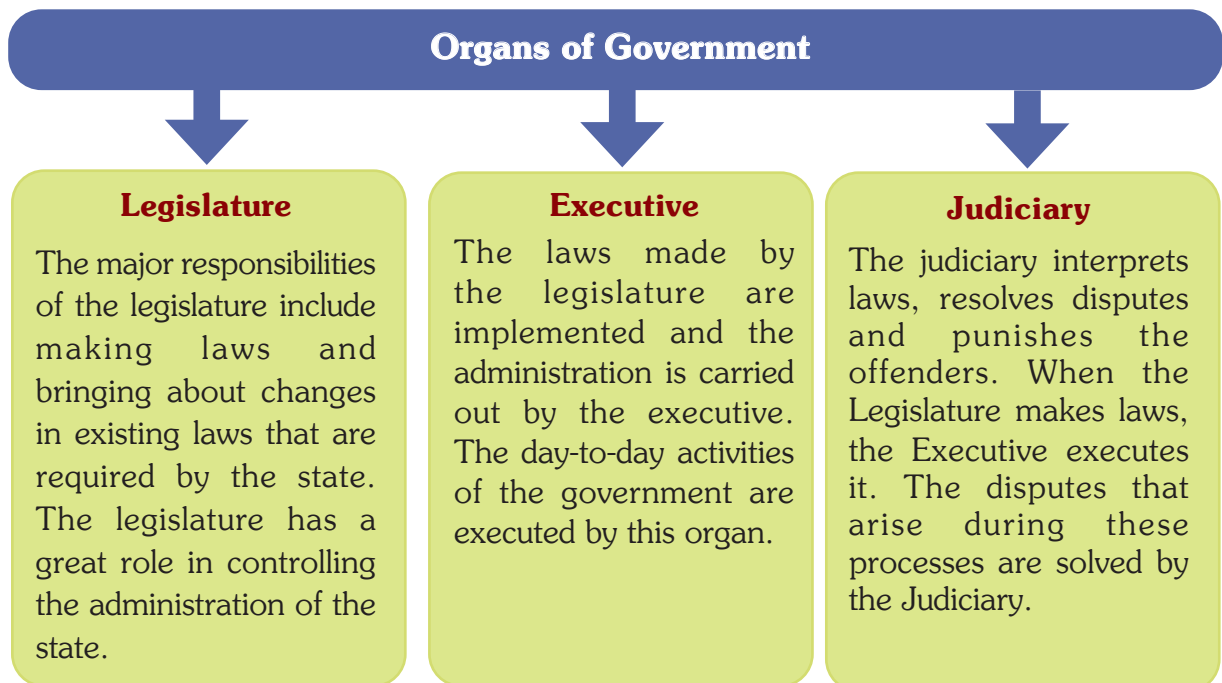


Given below are the data collected by Kiran for comparing state and government. Arrange them suitably in the table given below.

- It has sovereignty.
- It keeps changing.
- It is a broad concept.
- It is a permanent institution.
- It is a component of the state.
- All people are included in this.
- Administrators and officials are included in this.
- Sovereignty is executed through this agency.

State	Government

The government helps to keep the relationship dynamic between the people and the state. State cannot exist without a government. The various laws, policies and programmes of the state are executed through the organs of government. Let us examine what they are.



For the effective functioning of the government, it is essential that these three organs must act complementary to each other.

Examine the following news headlines given below. Identify, under the scope of which government organs these headlines can be categorized into.

- Court Procedures to be Telecast Live, says the Supreme Court
- The Government Prepares for Strict Implementation of the Right to Education Act
- Environment Protection: Amendment of Law soon
- Green Protocol to be Followed Strictly in Schools: Department of Education
- Revision of Traffic Rules: Court to be Informed of the Progress
- Parliament Approves Revision of Transport Rules



We have become familiar with the origin and evolution of the concept of state. Our states have developed from tribal states of ancient times to the level of modern nation states that are based on democracy. The modern nation states which give more importance to equality, liberty and sovereignty are also a sign of human progress.



Extended Activities

- Conduct a study tour to the Legislative Assembly/ the District Collectorate/ a Court of Law to have a first hand experience about the functioning of the Legislature or the Executive or the Judiciary.
- Conduct a seminar on the topic 'From Tribal States to Nation States' including various stages and developments of state formation.

Sub Topics

- ◆ Tribal states
 - ◆ Greek city-states
 - ◆ Feudal states
 - ◆ Oriental administrative systems
 - ◆ Roman Empire
 - ◆ Nation states
- An interview has been scheduled with the representatives of the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary to learn more about these. Prepare a questionnaire in groups and conduct the interview.



From the Globe to the Map

സൂര്യനിൽനിന്നൊരു ചുടുതീക്കൂടമായി
ശൂന്യാകാശ സരസ്സിൽ
വീണുതണുത്തുകിടന്നു മലങ്ങി-
വുണർന്നവളല്ലോ ഭൂമി.
വാലുവിലിറുൻ ജീവകണങ്ങളെ
വാരിച്ചൂടിയ ഭൂമി.

അവലംബം : ഭൂമി സന്താമയാണ് - വയലാർ രാമവർമ്മ



Vayalar Ramavarma sings that the Earth which was a fireball that fell from the Sun into the pond of void and slept lying frozen, and on waking up, draped herself with the moist life particles.

Our earth which is rich with atmosphere, water and favourable climate is the only celestial body in the universe which is found to sustain life.

We have become familiar with the shape, the movements and other characteristics of the earth in the previous classes.

The images of the earth captured from the space show us a clear picture of the shape of the earth.

Does the earth really have a spherical shape?

The earth has a unique shape which is slightly flattened at the poles and slightly bulged in the middle. This shape of the earth is known as Geoid.

The globe is the true model of the earth. It is used to understand geographical features on the surface of the earth and to determine the location.

You have become familiar with the horizontal and the vertical lines on the globe in the previous classes. Let us learn more about the features of these lines.

Lines of Latitude (Parallels of Latitude)

Lines of latitude are imaginary lines that connect the points in the same angular distance on both sides of the equator with reference to the earth's centre. These are latitudinal circles that are drawn parallel to the equator on the earth's surface.

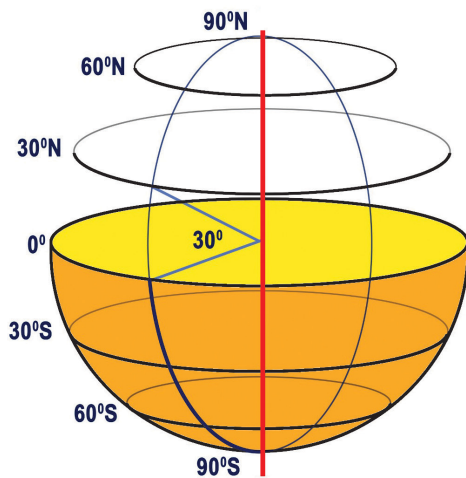


Fig. 4.1

Observe Fig. 4.1 and find out the largest Circle of Latitude.

You have found out that the 0° Circle of Latitude is the largest one. This is the Equator.

Observe the lines of latitude drawn to the north and the south of the equator on the globe. Are all the circles of latitude equal in size?

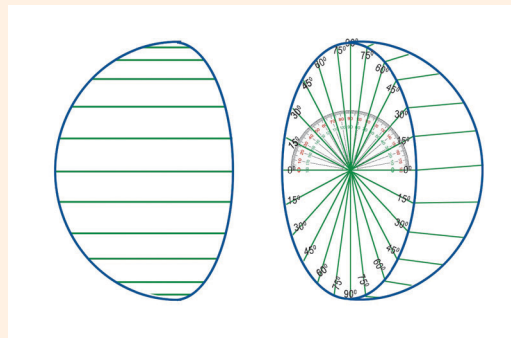
We can see that as we move from the equator towards the poles, the circles of latitude get smaller in size.

Shall we draw lines of latitude?



Cut a rubber ball which is not hollow, into two halves. Mark angular measures from 0° to 90° on both the halves as shown in the picture, using a protractor.

Draw lines based on the angular measures and join them at the centre of the half, as seen in the picture. Now extend these lines to the surface and join the equal angular measures. Then draw lines on the other half as well. Paste the two halves back together. You will get a ball with lines of latitude.



Part I

Based on the equator, the earth can be imagined as two hemispheres. The hemisphere that lies to the north of the equator is called Northern Hemisphere and the hemisphere that lies to the south of the equator is called Southern Hemisphere.

Observe the globe and complete the table.

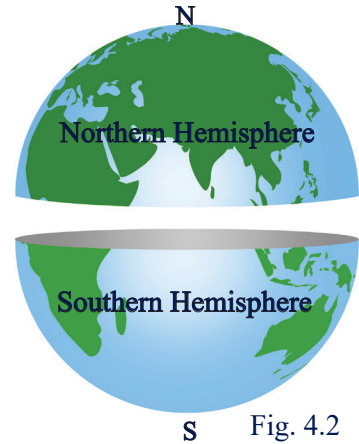


Fig. 4.2

Continents in the Northern Hemisphere	Continents in the Southern Hemisphere	Continents spread across both the Hemispheres

You have noticed that the circles of latitude become smaller in size as we move from the equator towards the north and the south, haven't you? It can be seen that the latitudinal circles gradually decrease in size and end at 90° point in the north and 90° point in the south. The 90° latitude in the north is called the North Pole and the 90° latitude in the south is called the South Pole.

Latitudes in the north of the equator are called Northern Latitudes and those in the south are called Southern Latitudes.

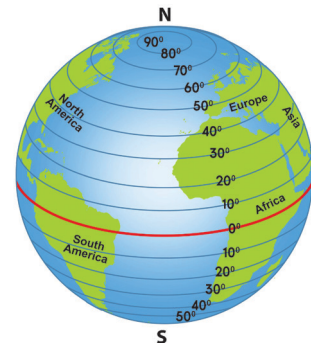


Fig. 4.3

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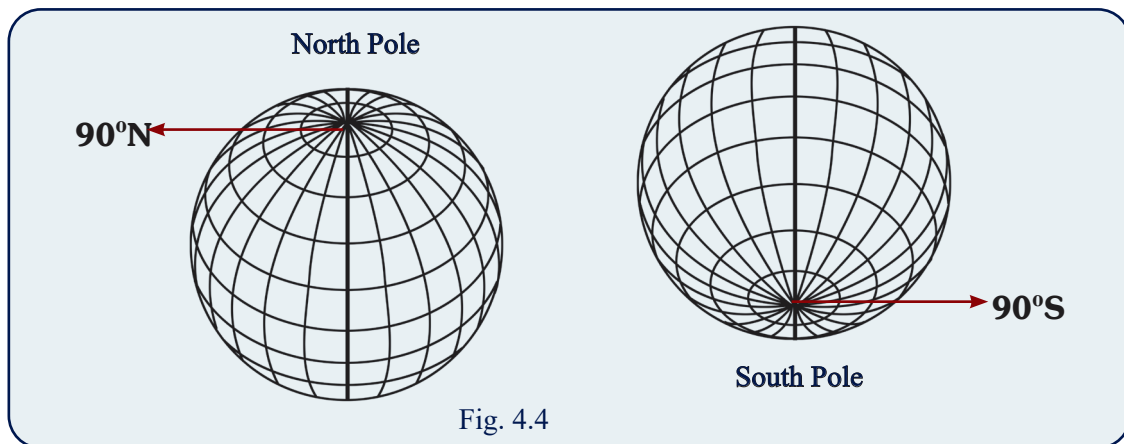


Fig. 4.4

Observe the North Pole and the South Pole in the picture. If a straight line is imagined

through the centre of the earth connecting the poles, that is the Earth's axis. The Earth rotates on this imaginary axis. The axis is inclined at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the perpendicular to the orbital plane. Observe Fig 4.5 (B) and identify the inclination of the earth's axis.

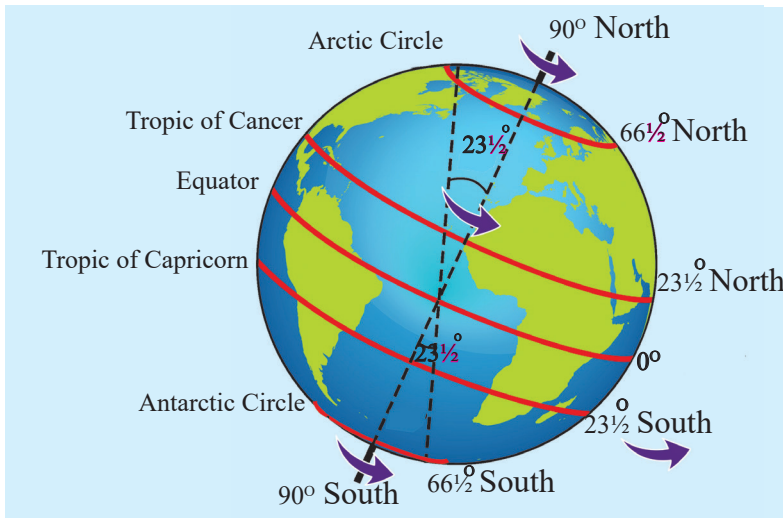


Fig. 4.5 (A) This illustration is for conceptual clarity.

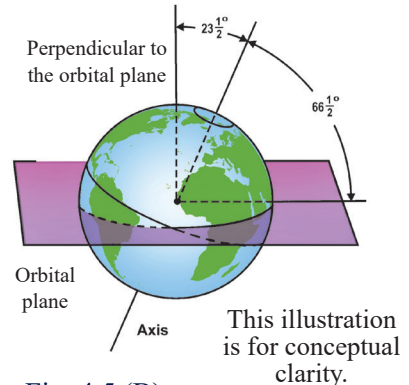


Fig. 4.5 (B)

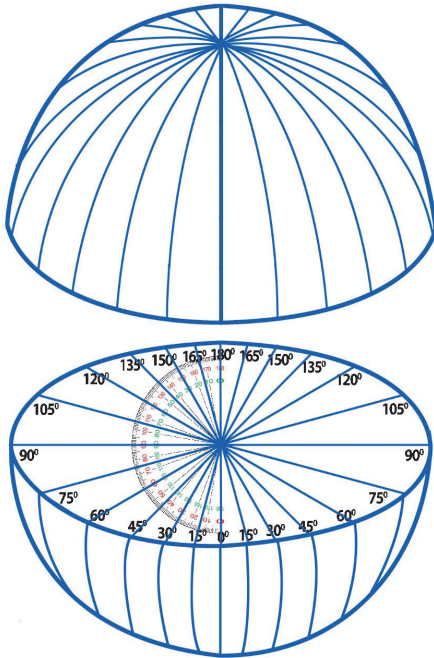
Observe Fig 4.5 (A) and complete the table of important lines of latitude.

Important lines of latitude	Measure in degree
Equator	0°
Tropic of Cancer	.....
.....	$23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ south
Arctic circle	.....
Antarctic circle	$66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ south



Lines of Longitude (Meridians of Longitude)

The imaginary lines drawn on the surface of the Earth connecting the North Pole and the South Pole with reference to Earth's centre are called the Lines of Longitude. These are semi circles of the same size. Time on the earth is determined based on the lines of longitude. 0° longitude and 180° longitude are important longitudinal lines. Imagine that longitudinal lines are drawn at 1° interval connecting both poles. Then we can draw 360 longitudinal lines.



Draw lines of longitude on a ball and mark the measurements just as you drew the lines of latitude.

Observe Fig 4.6 and Fig 4.7. Haven't you noticed how the important lines of longitude are specifically marked? Examine the globe and identify these lines. What are their peculiarities?

Important lines of longitude

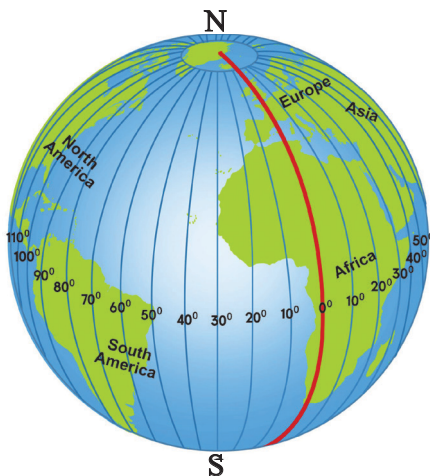


Fig 4.6

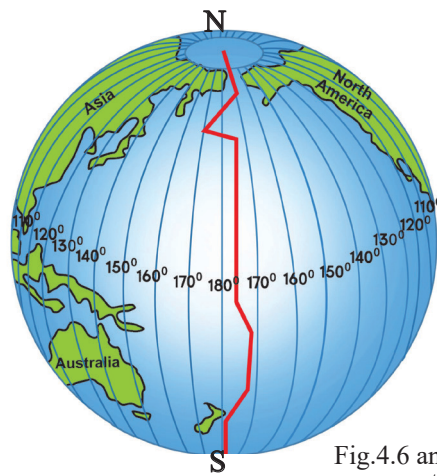


Fig 4.7

Fig.4.6 and 4.7 are for conceptual clarity.

The 0° line of longitude is called the Prime Meridian. Since this line passes through Greenwich near London, this line is also called Greenwich Meridian. The longitudinal line drawn opposite to 0° longitudinal line is the 180° longitudinal line. Based on this the International Date Line has been drawn. The International Date Line is not a straight

line. Find out the reason. Based on the Prime Meridian the earth can be divided into the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere. The longitudinal lines to the east of Prime Meridian are called Eastern longitudes and those to the West are called the Western longitudes.

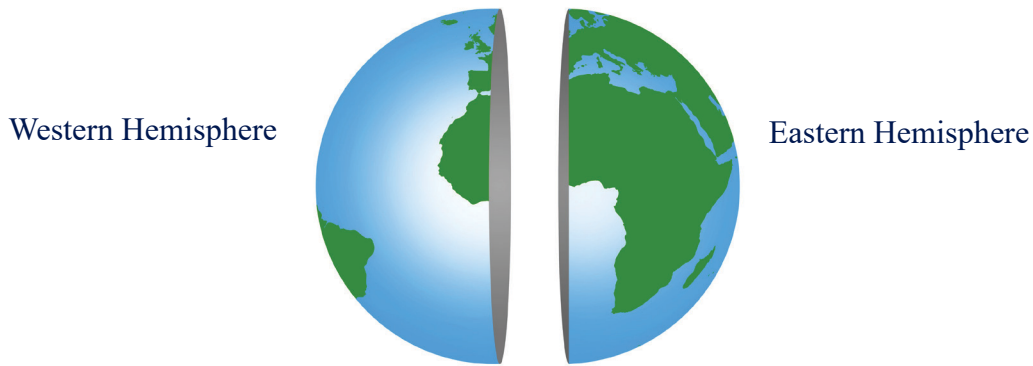


Fig. 4.8

Observe Fig 4.8. Identify Western Hemisphere and Eastern Hemisphere. With the help of a globe, identify the position of the following countries in their respective hemispheres and write them against each country.



- India
- United States of America
- Brazil
- Indonesia

We are now familiar with the latitudinal and longitudinal lines. The exact location of a place, a region or an object on the earth is determined based on the latitudinal and longitudinal lines.

Look at the illustration of the Lines of latitude and Lines of Longitude (Fig 4.9). This is a network of lines of latitude and longitude. This is called the Graticule. We can see the network of the latitudinal and longitudinal lines on maps and atlas.

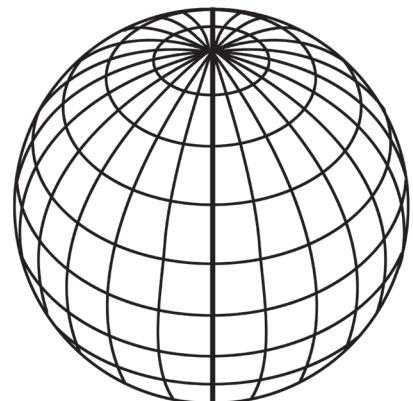
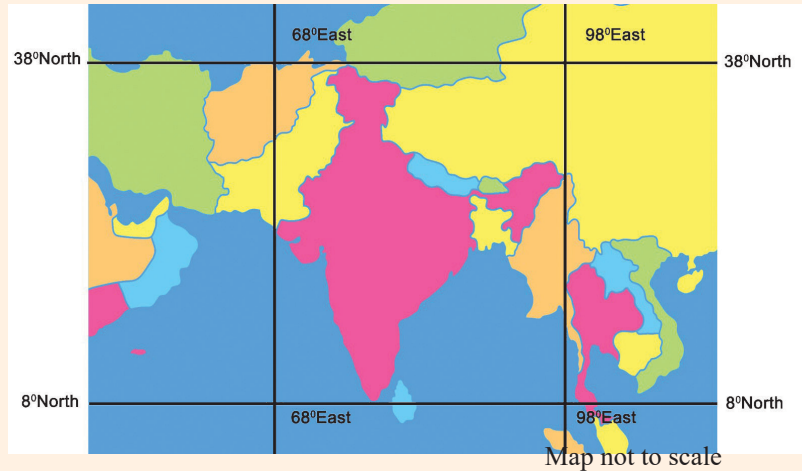


Fig 4.9



Observe the picture. Identify the location of India with reference to the latitudinal and longitudinal lines and list them.



Location of India		
Latitude	From	To
Longitude	From	To

Map Projections

Will the globe alone be enough for a close study of the characteristics of the earth's surface ?

It is the network of the lines of latitude and longitude that helped us to determine the location of India on earth. This network of latitudes and longitudes provides the framework for map making (Cartography).

You may be aware that a map is a depiction of the features of earth's surface on a flat surface. Though the surface of the earth is curved, the map has to be made on a flat surface. Drawing the features of spherical surface on a flat surface is a major challenge in Cartography. How can we make a map by flattening a globe? Shall we try flattening, as shown in Fig 4.10?

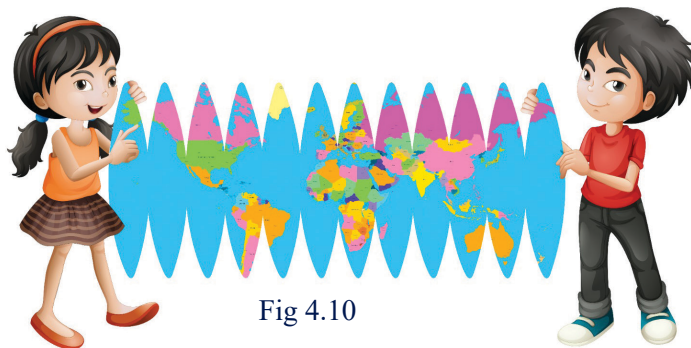


Fig 4.10

You can see that the polar regions and some continents got cut when the globe was made flat. If we make a map by flattening the globe like this we would get a distorted map. Cover the globe using a tracing paper and try to draw the continents. Won't we get a distorted map full of wrinkles and folds. How can we make a map without such flaws, by copying the features of the globe's surface, which is spherical, onto a flat surface? For this, the method called Map Projections is used.

Map projection is the method by which the network of the lines of latitude and longitude (Graticule) is scientifically transferred to any flat surface. The traditional method of map projections is drawing the lines of latitude and longitude, and other geographical features on a flat surface by placing a light source inside a transparent globe.

Shall we see how it is done? Keep a glass jar upside down. Draw lines of latitude and longitude on the surface of the jar using a marker, as shown in the picture.

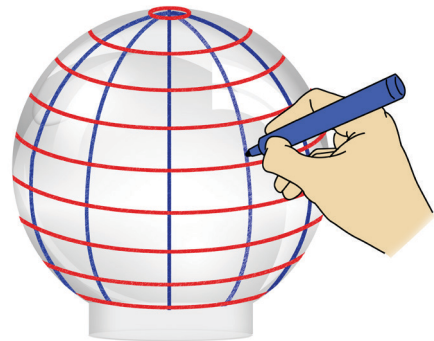


Fig. 4.11

Place a developable surface on this glass jar. Now place a light source inside the jar. What do you see?

You can see that the shadow of the lines of latitude and longitude drawn on the jar is cast on the flat surface. Now draw this graticule on the flat surface. After marking the degree values of the latitudinal and longitudinal lines, you can make the map by drawing continents or countries based on them. In this way, the map of any region on earth can be constructed by copying the network of the latitudinal and longitudinal lines. This is made possible by using surfaces of various shapes. By changing the position of the surface and the source of light, different types of map projections can be prepared. Based on the shape of the developable surface, map projections can be categorised into three. Let's become familiar with these, shall we?

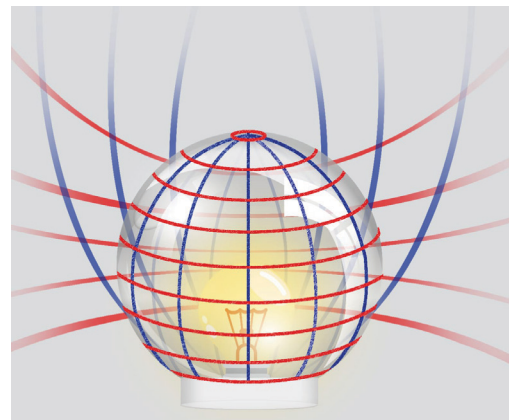


Fig. 4.12

Cylindrical Projection

Observe Fig 4.13.

A source of light is placed inside a transparent globe. A cylinder shaped surface is placed covering the globe. The network of lines of latitude and longitude is transferred to the cylindrical surface covering the globe. This is called a Cylindrical Projection. This map projection can be used for the exact mapping of equatorial regions.

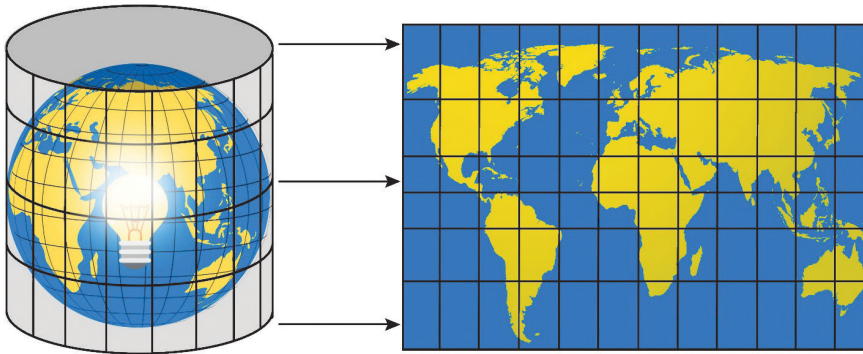


Fig. 4.13

The map we get when the geographical features are projected on a cylindrical surface.

Fig 4.13 and 4.14 are illustrations for conceptual clarity and are not according to scale

Zenithal Projection

Observe Fig 4.14 and find out which region's network of latitudinal and longitudinal lines are transferred using Zenithal Projection.

A source of light is kept at the centre of a transparent globe and a flat surface is kept on the top. The network of the lines of latitude and longitude is projected onto the flat surface when the source of light is lit. In this way, the network of the lines of latitude and longitude is prepared using Zenithal Projection.

The map obtained when the geographical features of the polar regions are projected on a flat surface.

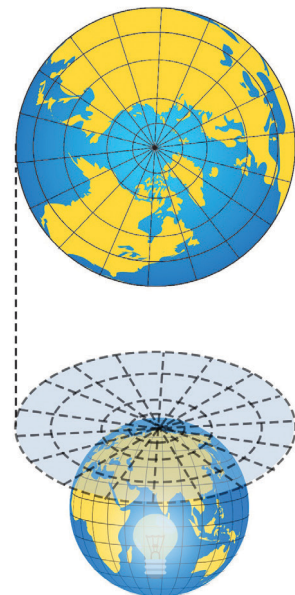


Fig. 4.14

Conical Projection

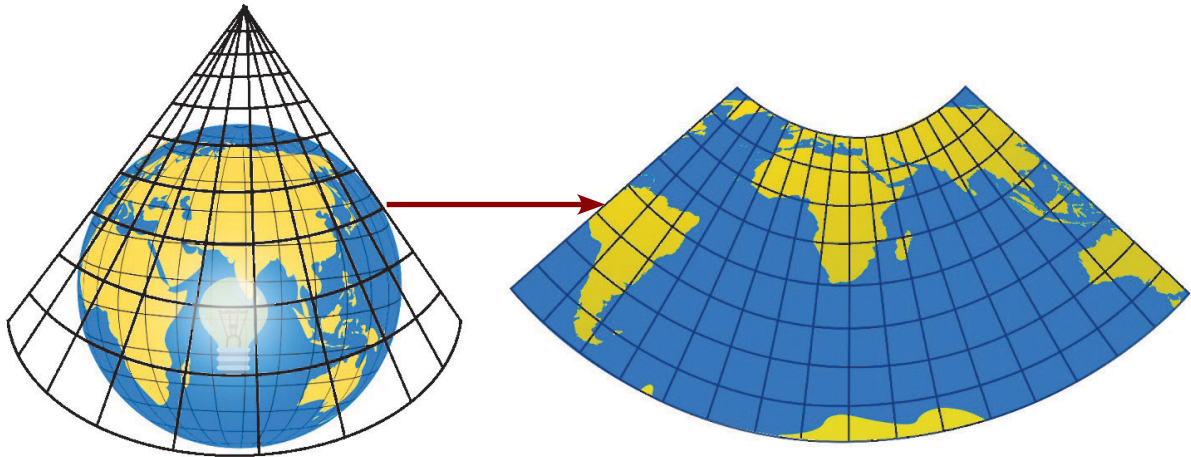


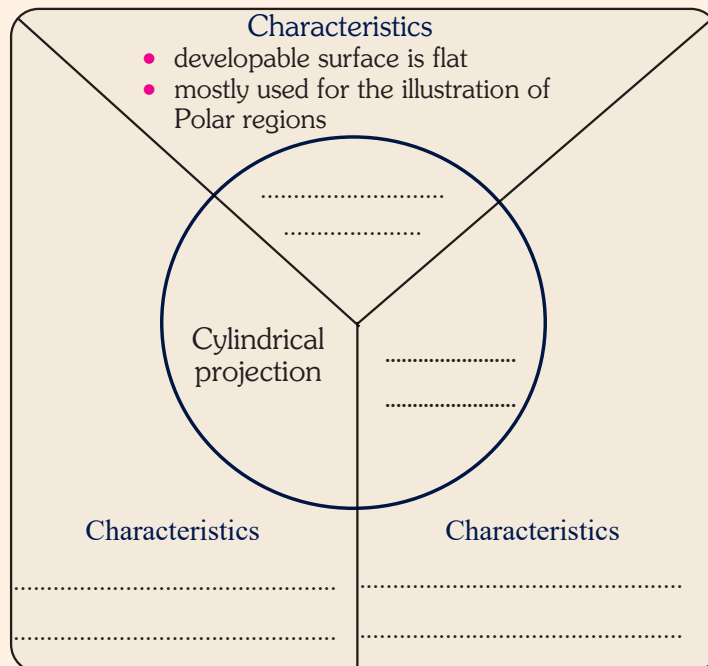
Fig. 4.15

This illustration is for conceptual clarity and not according to scale

The map that we get when the network of the lines of latitude and longitude are transferred to a conical surface.

The method of projection by which the network of latitudinal and longitudinal lines are transferred to a conical surface is called the Conical Projection. The shadow of latitudinal and longitudinal lines is projected to a conical surface to make the map. This map projection is used more to make the maps of mid-latitude regions.

Complete the concept map that includes the characteristics of Map Projections.



We have become familiar with the three types of map projections, haven't we?

In addition to map projections mathematical techniques are also used to transfer geographical features to a flat surface. Nowadays, maps are being made keeping precision and accuracy with the help of innovative technology.

GIS Mapping Initiative started in the Corporation

With the aim of digitisation initiative making data collection has been started in the more accurate, fast corporation using GIS. and scientific the

Have you observed the news?

Have you ever thought what Geographic Information System is? It is the method of collecting, analysing and storing geographic information and presenting it in the form of maps, graphs and tables whenever needed. Maps are also used as one of the primary sources of information in the GIS. With the help of computers, maps are converted to digital forms by fixing the latitudinal and longitudinal positions. Data is collected from this digital map as the base map and is used for different purposes. This technology can be used in various fields such as cartography, resource conservation, disaster management, tourism, transportation and communication.



List the various day-to-day instances in which we use GIS.

To identify the exact location, direction and altitude from sea level, of all natural and man-made geographical features, geographical analysis and map reading are essential. Different maps that illustrate various water resources, forests, agricultural lands, arid regions, villages, towns, and transport and communication facilities are being used widely in modern times. The changes that happen when the geographical features of the earth represented on a globe are transferred to a flat surface are now familiar, isn't it. Proper map reading is essential when we use maps in our daily lives.



Extended Activities

- Complete the table by finding the latitudinal and longitudinal locations of the following countries, just like India's latitudinal and longitudinal location was identified, using the globe, atlas and world map.

Country		Latitude	Longitude
1	Japan	From to	From to
2	Sri Lanka	From to	From to
3	Australia	From to	From to

- Mark the hemispheres to which these countries belong with the help of a globe, atlas and world map.

Brazil

Norway

Canada

Indonesia

South Africa

Kenya

Saudi Arabia

Argentina

Angola

Countries belonging to the northern hemisphere	Countries belonging to the southern hemisphere	Countries that spread across both hemispheres

- Complete the worksheet given below.

The largest circle of latitude	Equator
The hemisphere that is situated to the north of the equator	.....
.....	The Southern Hemisphere
Imaginary lines that are drawn connecting the North and South poles with the earth's centre as reference	.....
0° longitudinal line	.....
.....	International Date Line

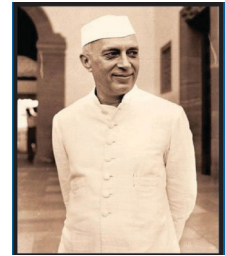


5

Culture and Cultural Diversities

India is a land of vibrant colours, diverse languages, and rich traditions. From the snow-capped Himalayas in the north to the vast seas in the south, each region boasts its own unique culture. Our country is home to countless festivals and music. Each diverse dance forms, tell varied stories of our people. Yet, amidst this incredible diversity, there is a deep sense of unity, strengthened by the inspiring life stories of great thinkers and warriors. India's true strength lies in its ability to embrace differences and find unity in diversity.

Reference: 'The Discovery of India' (1946) - Jawaharlal Nehru



These are the words of our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, in his book 'The Discovery of India', describing the diversity of India.

What are the diversities mentioned here?

- Language •
- •
- •

Mile sur mera tumhara, tho sur bane hamara
 Sur kee nadhiyaan har disha se, behthe saagar mein milem

എന്റെ സ്വരവും നിങ്ങളുടെ സ്വരവും, ഒത്തുചേർന്നു നമ്മുടെ സ്വരമായ്...

These are a few lines of the song beginning with 'Mile Sur Mera' which was composed in 1988 to strengthen the national unity of India. The song is composed of lyrics in different languages emphasising the concept of 'unity in diversity'. Just as different rivers merge into a single ocean when diverse people, cultures and ideas come together, they create a beautiful unity which reflects the message of this song. This unity is important not only at the individual level but also at the societal level.

Find out Malayalam poems or songs reflecting national unity and present as a group in class.



Observe the brochure prepared for “Keralapiravi” Day. Let us also create a similar brochure.

Divide the class into different groups. Prepare a digital brochure on a state or on a Union Territory of India and present it in the class using the facilities in the Social Science Lab. Information about the state’s language, clothing, art, festivals, entertainment, food, and more can be included.



Rithi is a member of a Rajasthani family which came to Kerala for work and settled here. Read the message shared by Rithi, for her friends who is a student of Govt. UP School, Cholavanam.



What all similar features are there between the Onam festival in Kerala and the Teej festival in Rajasthan?

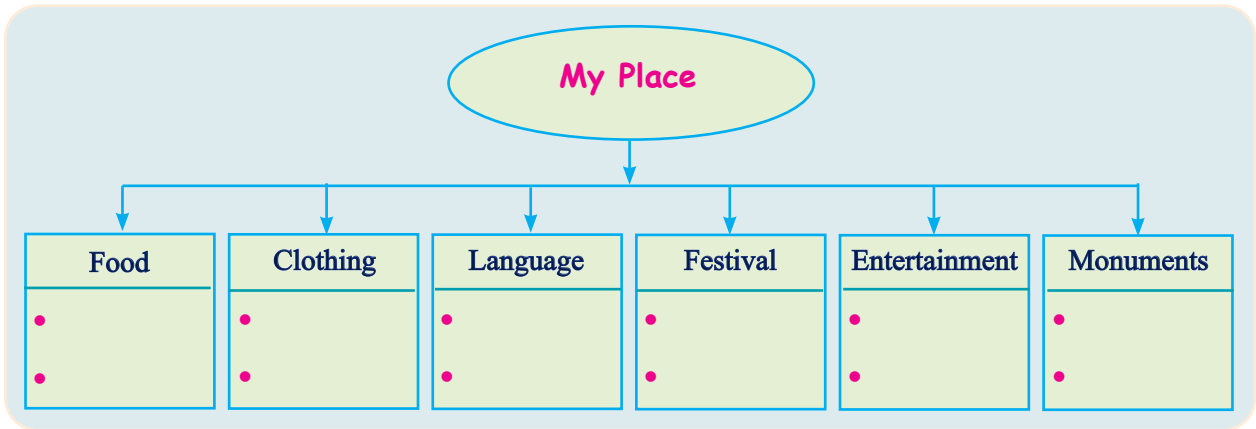
-
-

What are the features found in Rajasthan that are different from Kerala?

-
-
-

We are familiar with some of the similarities and differences in the food, clothing, customs, and celebrations of Rajasthan and Kerala. Many such features can be observed in each state.

Ask your elders about the important festivals, languages, traditional clothing, food, arts and crafts, monuments, and other cultural aspects of your area, and use the information to complete the concept map provided below.

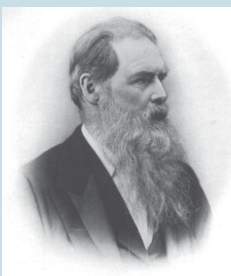


Based on the above concept map prepare a description titled 'My Place' and upload it to the school wiki.



The features included in the description 'My Place' reflect the culture of our land. What is culture?

Our culture is formed by factors such as our food, clothing and language. The way we think and act is also a part of culture. Culture is something we inherit traditionally as members of society. All the achievements of humanity can be termed as culture.



E. B. Tylor

Culture is defined in the opening lines of the book 'Primitive Culture' published by E. B. Tylor in 1871, thus: Culture is "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society".



Culture is what sets humans apart from other species. Each individual is born into a unique cultural context. It is through the process of socialisation, each individual acquire their own culture.

Socialisation

Socialisation is the learning process through which we learn how to behave and interact within the society we live in. It begins at birth and continues throughout our lives. Family, education, peers, media and so on are factors that help in the socialisation process.



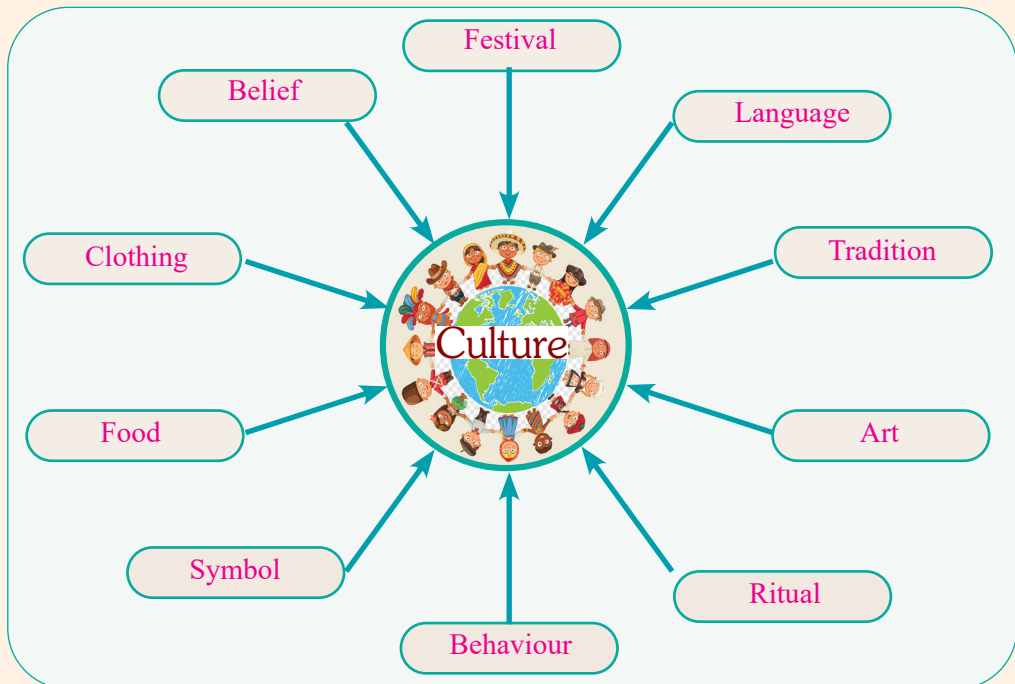
Art, music, literature, philosophy, religion, science and so on are all different components of culture. All these are human made, aren't they? That is why culture is considered to be human made. Culture has material and non-material components. Food, clothing, household items and so on, which can be seen on the surface and are tangible, are the components of material culture. But beliefs, thoughts, ideas and so on, which are invisible and intangible are components of non-material culture.



Classify and list the following as material culture and non-material culture. You will add more examples, won't you?

Malayalam, Shirt, Book, Religious beliefs, Utensils, House, Bag, Love, Watch, Phone, Spade, Respect, Knowledge.

Material Culture	Non - Material Culture



Observe the concept map and make notes explaining culture and components of culture.

There are diverse societies and cultures existing in the whole world. The culture of India too is incredibly rich with diversity. Our country is home to a wide variety of religions, castes, and tribal communities. Each one has its own distinct traditions and culture. Similarly, a remarkable diversity of languages also exists in India.

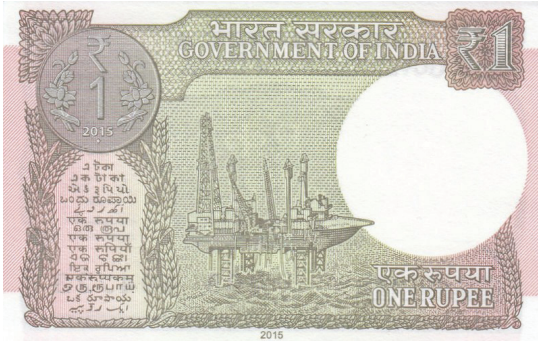


Fig 5.1

- Find out how many languages are printed on our currency notes.
- Enquire about which languages are included in the Constitution of India.

Let's make a poster that includes the cultural features of different countries. Form into groups. Each group selects one card from the cards with names of different countries written on them. Prepare and present a poster based on the cultural features given below with the help of reading materials and internet.



- Traditional Clothing
- Traditional Food
- Entertainments
- Festivals
- Language
- Inventions

You've realised that cultures around the world are different. Culture has many features like this. Let's see what they are.

Features of Culture

1. Culture is Learnt



Fig 5.2

Onam is one of the major festivals in Kerala. You celebrate Onam in school, don't you?

What are the preparations made for Onam celebration?

-
-

From where did you learn all these things?

-
-

Culture is not something, that is innate; we acquire culture through the process of socialisation that happens through interactions with family, school, peers, and society. We learn how to respect elders usually from our family. How to behave in society is learnt from family, school, peers, and the society. Culture plays an important role in shaping society and individuals. Enculturation is an individual's learning and habituating their own culture.

What are some of the cultural practices you've learnt?

- Standing up during the National Anthem.
-
-

2. Culture is Shared

In school, you eat together with your friends while celebrating Onam Feast, don't you?

What are the specialities of "Onam Feast"?

- People from all sections of society sit together and have food.
-
-

Is Onam Feast simply about having food?

It is also about the gathering of people from different walks of life. Common traditions, such as eating food served on banana leaves while sitting on the floor is part of Onam. It fosters a sense of unity and social participation. Culture is collectively received and transmitted through food and celebrations. In this manner, culture is shared among members of society.



Collect pictures of festivals in your area (carnival, agricultural fairs, film festival, literature festivals etc.) and prepare a wall magazine with cultural features.

3. Culture is Symbolic

What all symbols do you know, that represent our nationalism?

- National Anthem
-
-
-

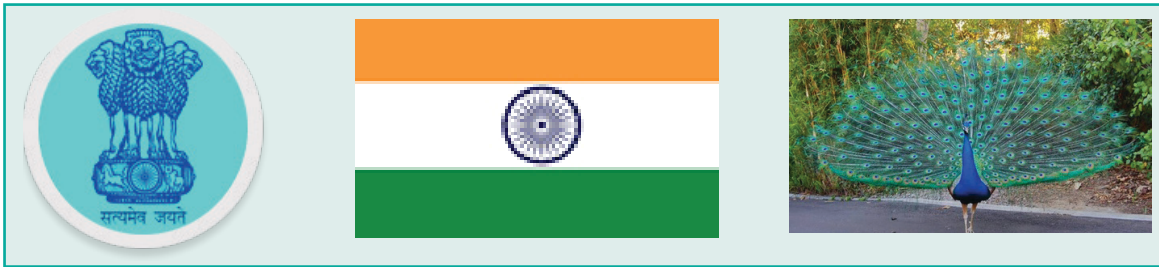


Fig 5.3

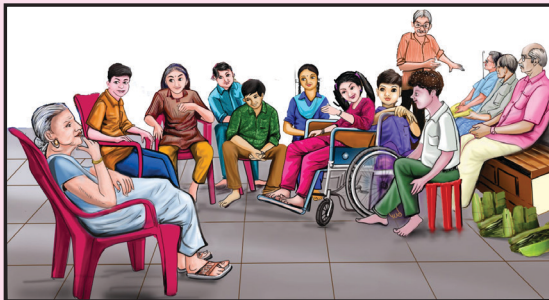
Observe the above picture. These are some of the symbols of Indian nationalism and culture. National Anthem, National Flag, patriotic songs and so on evoke a feeling of nationalism in us. Nationalism represents patriotism and national unity. Similarly, symbols such as language, gestures (like folding hands when meeting adults or guests), and objects (such as monuments and religious symbols) are used to indicate culture. These symbols help in nurturing culture and values.

Find the symbols used as part of culture in your area, note their characteristic features. Prepare and display a wall magazine.



4. Culture is Dynamic

Listen carefully as grandmother shares the changes in the marriage practices, with her grandchildren and friends who have come to attend her wedding anniversary.



“In my younger days, marriages were very simple. My marriage took place in a “pavilion” set up in the front yard. Only close relatives and family members were invited. The food was cooked by my relatives. At that time, more attention was given to marriage ceremonies and customs.

But, my granddaughter’s marriage was a grand celebration. A beautifully decorated and spacious auditorium, with stage full of photographers and videographers. In our time, marriages were just a one-day event. But today, what all new pre wedding celebrations are there, like “haldi” and “mehandi” ceremonies. What all changes in the conduct of marriages itself. An event management team was in charge of everything. There was a separate team for cooking and catering services. The feast included dishes that I had never even heard of. How much marriage ceremonies have changed from simple customs...

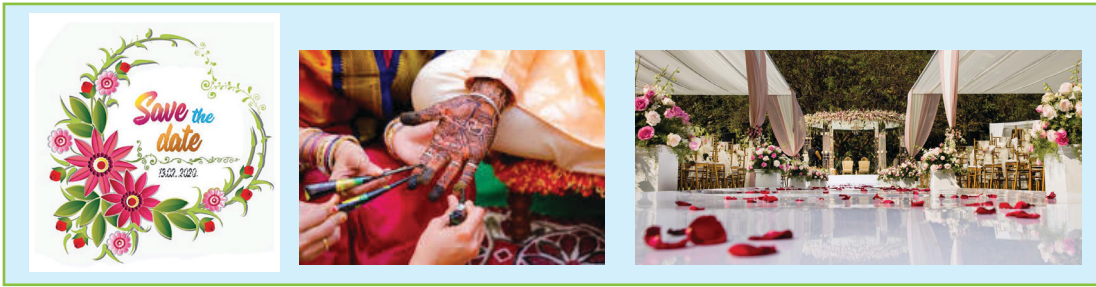


Fig 5.4

These pictures indicate the modern trends in marriage. Grandmother has mentioned the changes in marriage ceremonies. What are they?

- Marriage **Reception** •
- •

Marriage is a social gathering where everyone including relatives, friends, and natives participate. With the development of modern technology, ceremonies like marriages are undergoing vast changes. As part of the extravaganza connected with marriage, lots of new employment sectors developed and many people are getting employments. Do you agree with this?

What are your thoughts on keeping ceremonies like marriages simple instead of extravagant? Discuss.

Marriages have changed from simple customs to complex and expensive celebrations. However, haven't you noticed that many traditional marriage customs are still followed with changes? This shows how culture undergoes changes incorporating tradition and modernity at the same time.

Does the development of new media influence food and clothing that are part of our culture? Discuss in class and make notes.



4. Culture is Customary

Theyyam



Theyyam is a customary art form from northern Kerala. It involves diverse rituals. The first ritual in Theyyam is 'Adayalam Kodukkal', which involve scheduling the date for Theyyam and preparing the artist to don the costume. The artist performing Theyyam observes *vrutham* (vow) for one to seven days. Theyyam is performed at "Kaavu" (sacred groves) and other places once a year. The Theyyam that exists in modern times are village sights that proclaim the continuity of customs and cultural vibrancy.

You have read about the customs related to the performance of Theyyam. What are they?

-
-
-
-

Several ritualistic arts like Theyyam showcase the rich cultural tradition of Kerala. Similarly, there are many traditional customs in our society. They are transmitted from ancestors to new generations.

Conduct an interview (online or offline) with traditional artists to learn more about customary arts like Theyyam. Prepare an interview questionnaire with the help of your teacher.

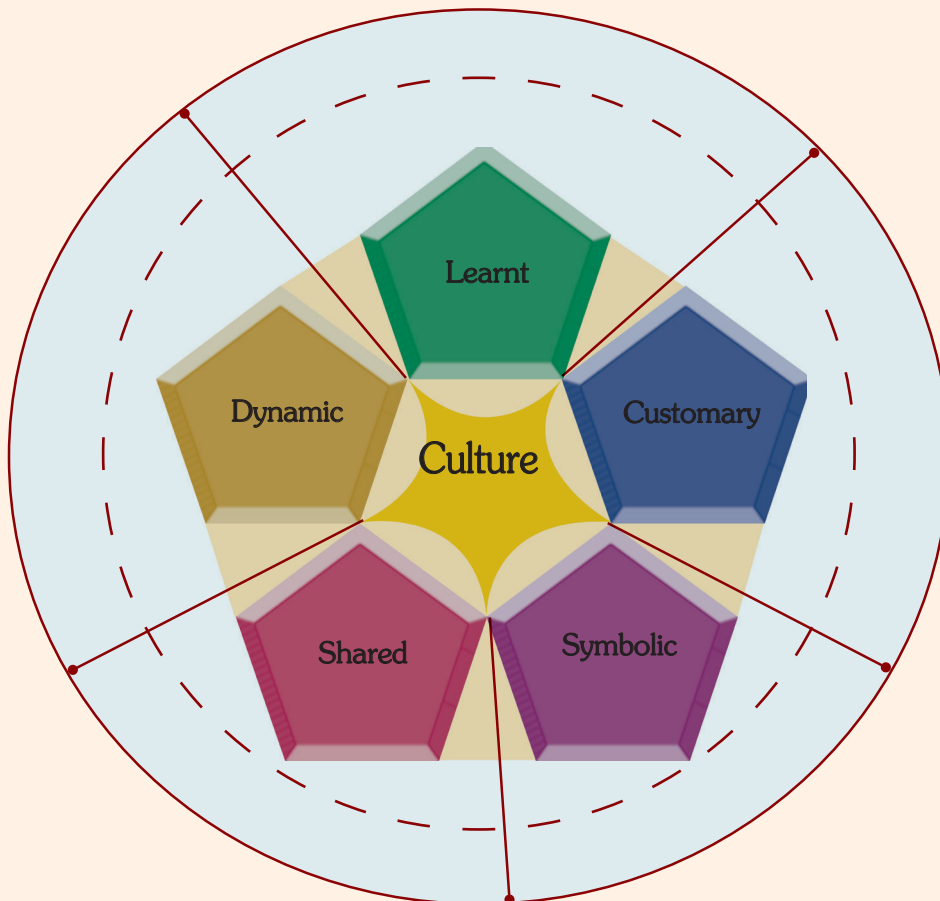


Complete the concept map by identifying, to which cultural feature given indicators are related to.



Indicators

- Customs of Padayani
- Event Management
- Athappookkalam
- White signifying peace
- All sections of people having Onam feast together.



Cultural Changes

Haven't you noticed that culture is dynamic? Every society has culture. Culture is the guide for the members of society. From time to time, elements of culture undergo changes. The changes that occurred in our diet, clothing, family relationships and education systems are examples of this. Cultural changes means the transformation that happens in both material and non-material elements of culture across time.

Cultural change mainly occurs when one culture come into contact with other cultures. These changes happen mainly in three ways.

1. Cultural Diffusion



Fig 5.5

A menu of various food items is given in the picture.

Which of these are non-Kerala dishes?

It can be seen that along with Kerala's traditional cuisine, dishes from other regions too are mixed with our food culture.

Cultural diffusion refers to the spread of unique aspects of one culture into another. This happens when different cultures interact with each other. This diffusion can happen from one culture to another and vice versa. As the number of guest workers in Kerala increased, their food items also became widely available here. Examples are panipuri, paneer tikka, and dal makhani. Similar changes can be observed in clothing, language and festivals too. Cultural diffusion occurs when different cultures interact in a friendly manner.

Find other examples of cultural diffusion and discuss them in class.

2. Acculturation

Rithi celebrated Onam with us after celebrating Teej in her village. Along with learning her own culture, Rithi is also learning about the culture of another place. Learning another culture like this is acculturation. Partial changes to one's own culture happen due to the influence of another culture. At the same time many of its original elements are sustained.

Have you had a similar experience?

Find out more examples of acculturation.

3. Cultural Assimilation

Vinu and family migrated from Kerala to Australia five years ago. After four years of permanent residence there, they got Australian citizenship. In the beginning, they struggled to accommodate to the climate, language, social practices, and food habits of that place. Gradually, they accommodated to Australian cultural practices.

You have read about Vinu's experience of moving from Kerala to Australia for work. What all aspects of the local culture did Vinu and family have to accept?

-
-
-

To live in Australia, Vinu, had to learn the local language, food habits, and other cultural practices. In this way, Vinu who is a Keralite, was forced to change to the culture of Australia. In this manner, one way of living and culture are assimilated into a dominant culture and way of living. Cultural Assimilation happens when one culture subordinates another culture in this way. Through this, the unique features of one culture are gradually lost and the ways of another culture replace it.

Acculturation and cultural assimilation are cultural changes that occur when different

cultures come into contact. But they differ in how individuals accommodate to a dominant culture. Let's see how it is.



Rithi's family lives in Kerala and accommodates to the dominant culture of Kerala while maintaining their own cultural practices. Acculturation occurs when individuals or groups accommodate to the dominant culture while maintaining their own culture.



Vinu and family changed from their own culture and fully assimilated the dominant culture of Australia. Cultural assimilation happens when individuals or groups are completely absorbed into the dominant culture.



Prepare a script for a story that illustrates acculturation and cultural assimilation, and present it as a role play in the class.

Acculturation, cultural assimilation, and cultural diffusion happen due to the influence of internal factors within a society. However, external factors also cause cultural changes. Cultural Innovations and Environmental Changes are external factors that cause cultural changes. Let's examine how these external factors cause cultural change.

Cultural Innovation and Cultural Change

Observe the picture.

Different Types of Stoves



Wood Stove



Kerosene Stove (wick)



Kerosene Stove (pressure)



Gas Stove



Induction Stove



Oven

Fig 5.6

Pictures of various types of cooking stoves are given. With the development of technology the design of stoves and cooking methods have changed. This influenced our food culture significantly. Developments in technology lead to cultural innovations. Haven't you noticed how online systems are used more to purchase food today.

Find more examples of how technological progress has driven cultural innovation, collect pictures, and prepare an album/digital album.



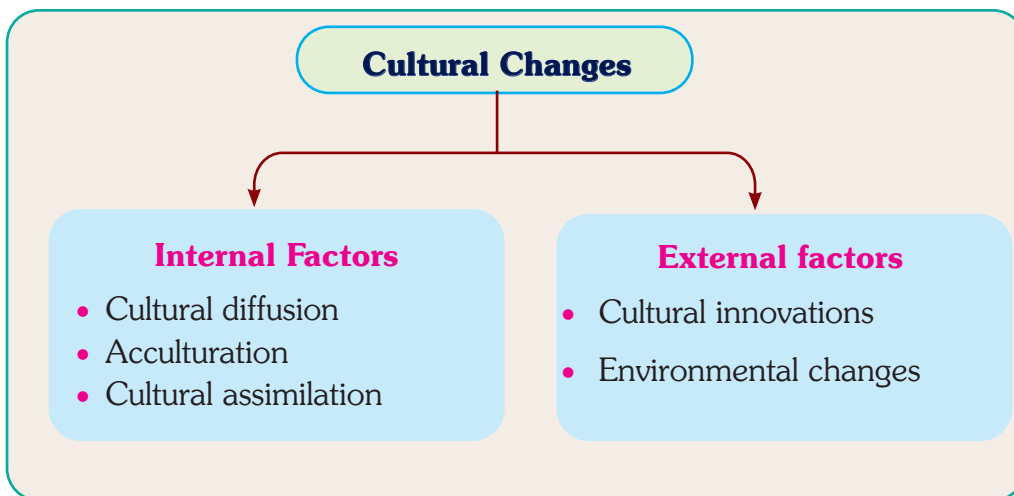
Environmental Changes and Cultural Changes

Do changes in the environment reflect in human life? Observe the picture.



Fig 5.7

Landslides, droughts, floods, and rising sea levels often create situations that force people to leave their native place and move elsewhere. This changes their daily lives. Thus, environmental factors like natural disasters and climate change can bring about significant cultural changes.





Arrange the given news headlines related to cultural changes in the table.
(Enter the number)

1. Government to build townships for those who lost their homes in natural calamities.
2. Government scheme for kitchen renovation for all BPL families.
3. Malayalis also celebrate Holi by splashing colours
4. Increase in number of Malayalis acquiring foreign citizenship.
5. Guest workers celebrating both Holi and Onam.

Internal Factors		External Factors	
Cultural Diffusion		Environmental Change	
Acculturation		Cultural Innovation	
Cultural Assimilation			

Culture is a dynamic and integral part of human life. Culture shapes a society. The beauty and the goodness of social life lies in the coexistence of people from diverse cultures. Therefore, it is essential to respect and tolerate different cultures and promote cultural harmony.



Extended Activities

- Prepare a collage that reflects the food, dress, and traditions of various cultures.
- Divide into groups and present a skit based on any festival.
- Organize a cultural festival at school to represent different cultures. Ensure the participation of students from outside Kerala and abroad in the cultural gatherings and discussions.



From Agriculture to Industry

പണ്ട് പിതാമഹർ കാട്ടിൻ നടുവിൽ
ചിന്തകളുരസിട്ടുമക്കാലം
വന്നു പിറന്നിതു ചെന്നിണമോലും
വാളു കണക്കൊരു തീനാളം!

കാടും പടലും വെണ്ണീരാക്കി-
ക്കനകക്കതിരിനു വളമേകി
കഠിനമിരുമ്പു കുഴമ്പാക്കി, പല
കരുനിര വാർത്തു പണിക്കേകി!

പന്തങ്ങൾ

വൈലോപ്പിള്ളി ശ്രീധരമേനോൻ

Through this poem, Vylloppilli presents how humans shaped their environment and started agriculture.

In previous classes, we have already discussed the beginnings of agriculture and the transformation from food gathering to food production, haven't we?

In earlier times, it was land and human labour that people used for agricultural production. To increase production and to make the land fit for cultivation, intensive labour was required. Eventually, sharp and strong tools made of iron were used to prepare more land for cultivation. This helped to increase food production.

What could have been the circumstances that led to the spread of agriculture? Discuss.

Beginning of Trade

Nishan is looking at the pictures related to human progress, exhibited in the Social Science Lab at his school.



The making of weapons and tools



The expansion of agriculture



The exchange of commodities



The sale of commodities



Fig 6.1



List the findings of Nishan's observations in their chronological order.

-
-
-
-

With the expansion of agriculture, production increased which led to surplus production. People saved the surplus food items for future use. Eventually, they not only stored the food items but also handed it over to those in need.

What was the practice of exchanging goods for other goods known as?

Earlier this practice of exchange existed only locally. Later it spread across regions.

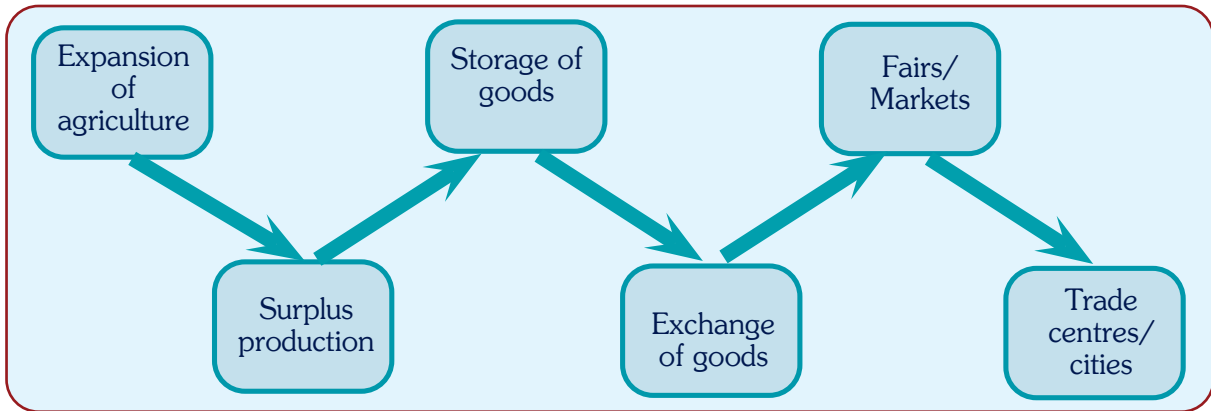
Gradually for the exchange of goods, coins made of copper, silver and gold were used as a medium of exchange. Handicrafts, textiles and spices were the main items of domestic trade. Later on, the exchange of goods also began with distant regions. This led to the



Trade

Trade is the process of exchanging goods or services for reward.

formation of new trade routes. Silk Route which maintained the commercial relationship between the east and the west of Asia and between Asia, Europe and Africa was an example for this.



Write a note on the expansion of agriculture leading to the formation of cities using the given flowchart.

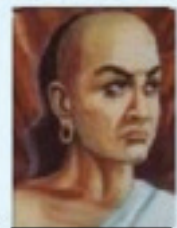


Economic Activities

We have discussed the progression from agriculture to trade. Later, the activities related to agriculture and trade were aimed at generating income.

"The root of prosperity is economic activity, the lack of it brings material distress. The absence of fruitful economic activity endangers both current prosperity and future growth".

Arthashastra



Kautilya

Haven't you noticed the words of Kautilya, the minister of the king Chandragupta Maurya? He points out that it is the economic activity that determines the progress of any society.

What are economic activities?

The activities that generate income are economic activities. These activities are made possible through the process of production.

Observe the pictures.



Fig 6.2

Tea is one of our favourite beverages.

Tea leaves are needed to prepare tea. How do these tea leaves reach our homes?

The leaves are plucked from the tea plants. They are taken to the factory and are processed into tea powder. This tea powder is packed in pouches and transported by vehicles to shops near our homes.

We have discussed the economic activities in which the tea from tea plantation reach our hands. Such economic activities can be classified into three sectors based on their common characteristics.

Classification of Economic Activities

Primary Sector

The primary sector includes activities that directly utilise natural resources. This sector is also known as Agricultural sector due to the importance given to agriculture.

Examples: Agriculture, Forestry, Mining, Fisheries, etc.

Secondary Sector

The secondary sector involves activities that create new products using raw materials from the primary sector. This sector is also known as Industrial sector because it gives importance to industries.

Examples: Production of electricity, textile industry, construction, etc.

Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector is the sector that provides support to economic activities in the primary and secondary sectors. It includes all kinds of service activities, such as the storage and distribution of products from the primary and secondary sectors. Therefore, this sector is also known as Service sector.

Examples: Banking, healthcare, communication, etc.

Economic activities in these three sectors lead to the progress of a country.

Observe the pictures.



Fig 6.3

List the economic activities shown in the above pictures under the following three categories:

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•



Growth of Industries

An autobiography

From a hillside rubber tree soaked in rain, crowned with snow and warmed by sunlight, it was as latex that I took my first form. I was collected, mixed with acid and shaped into sheets. The dried sheet was thickened through the process of vulcanization. I became stronger when I was pressed by the heavy mould of footwear. In the workshop with the sound of hammers and the scent of leather and rubber I got transformed into footwear. I was beautified and taken to the market. It was at the market that I made friends with humans. I became a part of several people's life journeys. On bustling city streets, in quiet villages, along mountain paths, and inside workplaces, I travelled carrying my owner's feet.



Rubber Footwear



Haven't you read the autobiography of the rubber footwear?

Similarly, prepare an autobiography that includes the production stages of any other product you use and present in the class.

Now we have become familiar with many examples of how raw materials collected from agricultural sector are used to make various useful products for people.

In the early days, it was food crops that were mostly cultivated. Gradually, raw materials needed for industrial development began to be cultivated. This led to the expansion of agricultural crops such as cotton and jute. The industrial sector developed by using natural resources and raw materials obtained from agriculture.



Fig. 6.4 (A)



Fig 6.4 (B)

Observe the pictures.

It can be realised from the pictures that the agricultural sector and the industrial sector are interconnected. The tertiary sector provides the services required for the primary and secondary sectors. Hence all these three sectors are interconnected. Production becomes possible as a result of economic activities that take place in all the three sectors.

Let's see what production is.

Production and Factors of Production

Production is the process of making goods and services needed for people. Production happens as a result of the action of several factors. The various elements that help the production are called factors of production. These are land, labour, capital, and organisation. Let us become familiar with each of these in detail.

Land

Water, air, sunlight, soil, mined minerals and so on are referred to as land in production process. The natural resources from the Earth's surface, atmosphere, and interior are used for production.

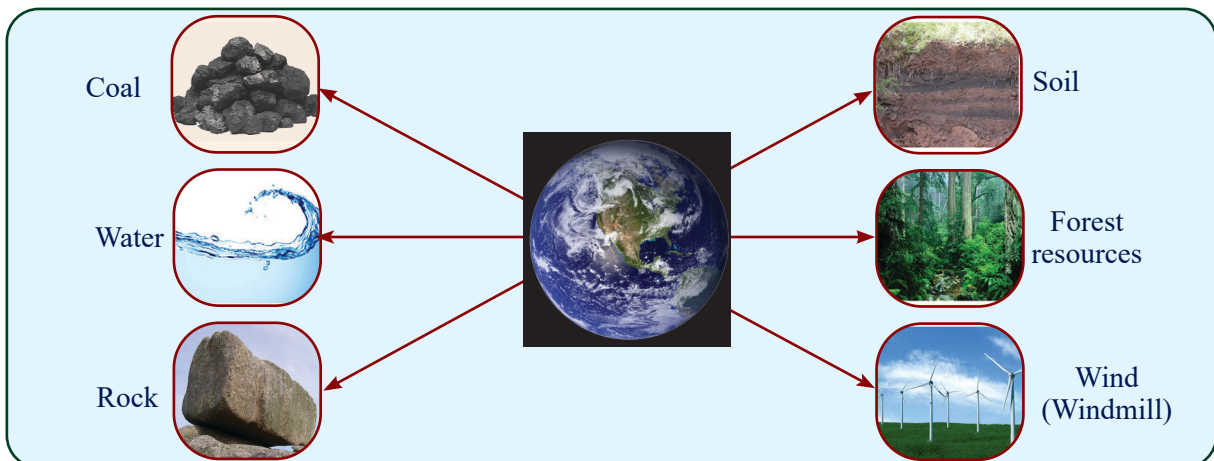


Fig. 6.5



Identify other natural resources used in the production process, in addition to those shown in the pictures, and complete the list.

- Petroleum
- Metals
-
-

Labour

The use of manpower of workers in the production process is called labour. Workers become part of the production process using their physical and intellectual capabilities. Those who get rewarded for their work are considered as labourers.

Haven't you met the people in various employment in your locality? Find out the characteristics of their employment.

Capital

The production process of any product requires capital. Capital refers to the wealth and resources used to produce goods and services. Factories, buildings, machineries, raw materials, vehicles, computers, and wages for workers are all part of capital.



Forms of Capital

Capital takes many forms, such as financial capital (money, investment), human capital (skill, knowledge), physical capital (machinery, infrastructure), and natural capital (resources, environment).

Organisation

Organisation is the co-ordination of factors of production such as land, labour and capital. Those who work for this are known as organisers/entrepreneurs. Forming a new business idea, raising the necessary capital, and implementing that idea are part of organisation.

When the factors of production work together, production takes place and products are made. Factors of production such as land, labour, capital, and organisation require reward.

Let's check what they are.

Factors of production	Reward
Land	Rent
Labour	Wages
Capital	Interest
Organisation	Profit

Complete the given worksheet on production and factors of production.



Worksheet	
Uses physical and intellectual labour	The Labourer
The reward for capital in production process	.....
The factor of production that provides the necessary physical infrastructure for production.	.....
A person who takes the leadership in implementing a new business idea	.....
In the production process, the factor in which rent is the reward	.....

From Producer to Consumer

Observe the picture.



I need some things. Chart paper, ribbon, scale and sketch pen.

Don't you buy and use things like this?

We use goods and services to fulfill needs like food, shelter, clothing, health, education and entertainment.

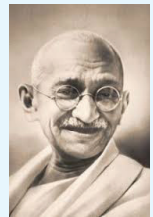


Make a list of the goods and services you have used in your home in the past week.

Consumption is the act of buying and using goods and services to meet human needs.

A consumer is a person who buys and uses any goods or services for a price or on an agreement to pay for it.

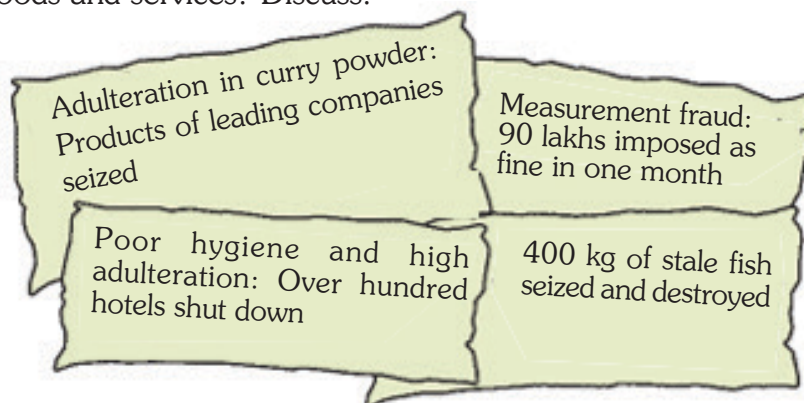
"A customer is the most important visitor on our premises. He is not dependent on us. We are dependent on him. He is not an interruption in our work. He is the purpose of it. He is not an outsider in our business. He is part of it. We are not doing him a favour by serving him. He is doing us a favour by giving us an opportunity to do so".



- Gandhiji

Haven't you realised the importance of a consumer from Gandhiji's words?

As consumers, do we receive this importance and consideration from stores and institutions when we use goods and services? Discuss.



Observe the news headlines.

Have you noticed such incidents?

As consumers what all rights do we have while buying goods and using services?

Quality

After-sales service

Credibility

Accuracy in measurement and weighing

Complete the worksheet below.

Indicators	Yes	No
Legally stamped Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of the products is checked before purchasing.		
When purchasing food items, it is ensured that the expiry date is not over.		
The product had the quality claimed in the advertisements.		
Timely after-sales service is available for electronic items at home.		
The product purchased had the quality appropriate for its price.		

By completing the worksheet, haven't we realised what all things are to be noticed as a consumer?

If the rights are denied to the consumer, one can approach the concerned government departments and consumer courts. Consumer Disputes Redressal Courts exist at district, state and national levels. Strict laws and consumer education are needed to prevent consumers from being exploited. The Consumer Protection Act came into force in India in 1986.

Prepare a poster as part of observing Consumer Day and display at class level and school level.

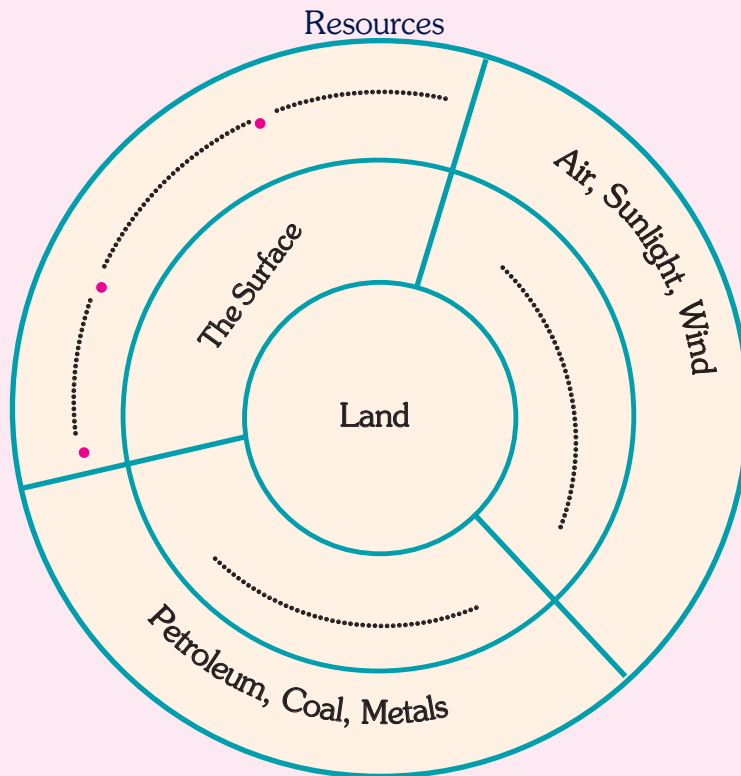


Goods and services are essential for improving people's lives. They are produced using natural resources, human labour and technology. Factors such as production, surplus production, exchange systems, the impact of technology, and market growth influence economic progress. The inter-relationship among the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors makes the economy dynamic.



Extended activities

- Complete the concept map.



- Organise a seminar in class on the topic 'Production and Factors of Production'. Collect data and present by forming into four groups: land, labour, capital, and organisation.
- Organise an awareness class on 'Consumer's Rights' on behalf of Social Science Club as part of observing National Consumer Day on 24th December.
- Prepare a digital album by collecting images showing the inter-relationship among primary- secondary-tertiary sectors and display them in the class.



Through the Continents...

'Mhadei' is the name of the revered goddess of the fishermen along the Goan coast, where centuries ago the Portuguese voyaged into the annals of history by dropping their anchor. From the Indian Ocean, together

we sailed past the Pacific, the Atlantic and the storied capes where the waves of history crash. Between the wind and the waves, never letting each other feel lonely, we circumnavigated the sea, time and the world.

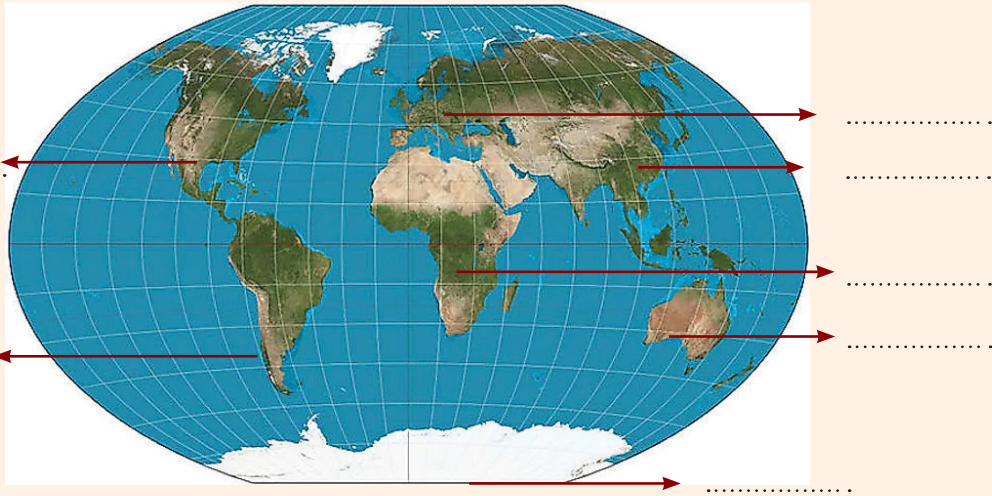
Commander Abhilash Tomy
Kadal Ottakku Kshanichapol
(Independent translation)

Commander Abhilash Tomy is sharing the experience of travelling across the oceans and continents, in his travelogue 'Kadal Ottakku Kshanichapol'. He is the first Indian and Malayalee sailor who went around the world without stopping in the sailboat named 'Mhadei' of the Indian Navy. In this book, he describes how lands with unique features are spread across and are interconnected on this vast earth, as he sailed from ocean to ocean. Shall we also take up a trip around the world just like Commander Abhilash Tomy did?

Continents are large land masses that are situated among the oceans. Most of the continents comprise many countries. Each continent has its own unique geographical features. Shall we examine them?



Mark the names of the continents in the map given below.



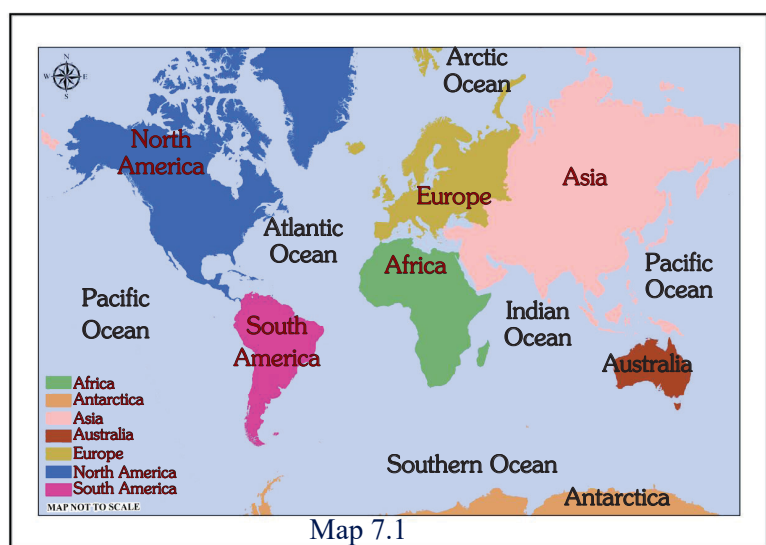
Foremost in Size

You know that Asia is the largest continent on earth. Our country India is a part of Asia. Asia comprises almost one third of the land area of the earth.

Borders



Observe and find the borders of Asia and complete the table.



East	West	South	North
Pacific Ocean	Europe		

On which side of Asia is a land border?

•

The Ural mountain ranges situated on the Western side of Asia separates Europe and Asia.

Let us get familiarised with some geographical features of Asia.

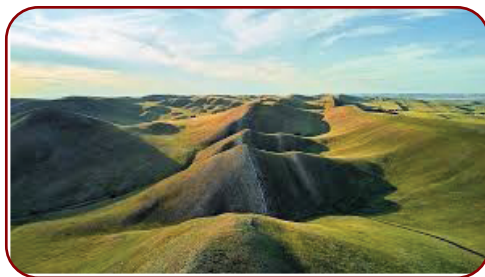


Fig 7.1 - Ural mountain ranges

The Himalaya mountains where the highest peak in the world, Mount Everest is situated, is in Asia.

Which are the other mountains in Asia?

Find the locations of the Himalayas and other mountains using an atlas.

In addition to mountains, deserts, plains and plateaus are also geographical features of Asia. Many rivers flow through this continent. Yangtze is the longest river in Asia.



Fig 7.2

Deserts

Deserts are regions with very low rainfall and vast arid land areas. Deserts that experience extreme heat are called hot deserts and those with extreme cold are called cold deserts.



Cold desert



Hot desert

Plains

Land areas that are almost flat are called plains. Alluvial Plains are formed from the sediments deposited by rivers. These are generally fertile.



Plateaus

Land areas that are elevated from the surrounding regions, and with a comparatively flat surface, are called plateaus.





The following are the pictures of certain geographical features found in Asia. Observe the pictures, find out to which landform category they belong to, and write them down.



The Himalayas -.....



Manchurian -.....



The Thar-.....



Ladakh - Cold desert



Yangtze - valley



Deccan - Plateau

Climate

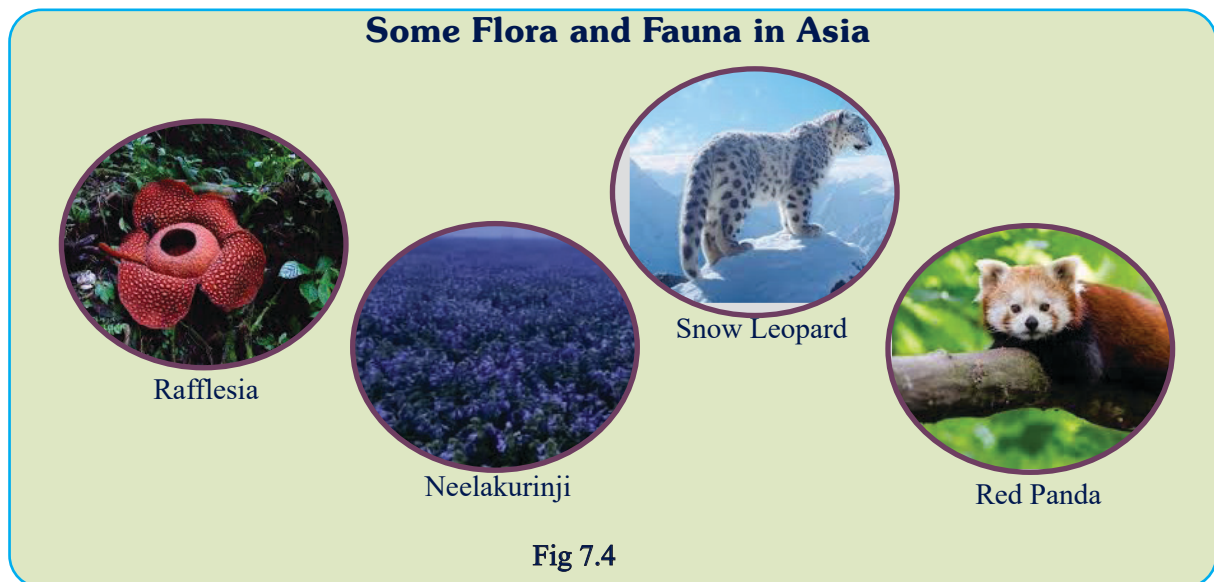
The climate of Asia is also diverse just like its geography. As the northern part of Asia is lying close to the polar region, it experiences extreme cold. The eastern part experiences moderate heat and cold because of the proximity to the oceans. Since the southern region lies close to the equator, it is hot and humid and has heavy rainfall. In the arid western region the temperature is generally high.



Fig 7.3

Flora and Fauna

In accordance with the climatic variations, a variety of flora and fauna can be seen in Asia.



Human Life

Asia is the continent with the highest population in the world. 60% of the world population resides in Asia. Most of the Asians depend on agriculture for living. Asia is the largest producer of paddy in the world. It is the meeting place of various cultures, languages and religions. There are bustling cities like Tokyo and Mumbai as well as villages with very low population in Asia.

Crossing the Savannah, the Sahara and the Congo Basin...

Haven't you heard of the Equator, the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn? With the help of a globe, find the continent through which all these three pass through.

This continent has diverse geographical features that range from expansive Savannah grasslands to dense rain forests.

Find the natural borders of Africa from map 7.1.

Africa is the second largest continent. Observe the globe; this is a continent that is spread almost equally in the Northern and Southern hemispheres. Sahara, the largest hot desert in the world and the Congo river basin covered with tropical rainforests are the features of this continent. Identify the Sahara and the Congo Basin with the help of an atlas.

River Nile, which is the longest river in the world flows through this continent. The highest mountain in this continent is Kilimanjaro. Identify the other mountains in Africa from the atlas and write down.



Fig 7.5

The Sahara Desert



The Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world. This desert, with vast sand dunes and rocky plateaus, is the habitat of various flora and fauna. Ethnic tribes who adapt to adverse conditions to survive are also a feature of the Sahara.



Tropical rainforests

Tropical rainforests are the rich and dense forests seen in the equatorial region. This region experiences extreme heat and receives high rainfall throughout the year. These forests are called rainforests because they grow in regions with heavy rain. A wider variety of flora and fauna can be seen in these rainforests than any other habitat on earth. Tropical rainforests can be seen in the Amazon in South America, Congo in Africa, Malaysia in South Eastern Asia and Indonesia.



Complete the worksheet on the geographical characteristics of the African continent.

The largest hot desert	.....
The highest mountain	.....
The river basin with Tropical rainforests	.....
Vast grasslands	.....

Climate

Africa, which is almost equally spread on either side of the equator, generally experiences hot climate. Still, regional differences are also there. Moderate climate is experienced along the coastal areas and in the regions belonging to the temperate zone.

Flora and Fauna

The Savannah grasslands and the tropical rainforests in Africa are rich in diverse flora and fauna. The seasonal migration of animals in Serengeti is a major characteristic of Africa.

Some of the Flora and Fauna in Africa



Baobab Tree



Black rhinoceros



African wild dog

Fig 7.6

Seasonal Migration of Serengeti



The seasonal migration in Africa is an example of the phenomenon of long journey undertaken by animals and birds as per the climatic variations and availability of food. The migration of millions of zebras and gazelles in Serengeti, between Tanzania and Kenya in search of new pastures, is a unique phenomenon. These migrations prove that the equilibrium of the habitats throughout Africa is crucial for the sustenance of living beings.



Human Life

The majority of people in Africa live in villages and engage in agriculture. Africa is a land, rich in cultures, languages and history. The Egyptian civilization, which was one of the ancient civilizations, originated in Africa. Egyptian pyramids exist as an evidence of ancient architectural expertise.

From the Rockies to the Appalachians

Observe the globe and find the continent that is surrounded by the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic oceans.

North America is a continent that has some of the developed countries and big cities in the world. The geographical characteristics of North America has a great role to play in the development of its countries.

Find the natural borders of North America from map 7.1.

Appalachian and Rocky Mountains are two major mountain ranges situated in North America. Find the location of these mountain ranges with the help of an atlas. The fertile plains in this continent are known as the Great Plains. The prairies are the vast grasslands of North America. Several rivers including the Missouri and the Mississippi are there in North America. Five freshwater lakes which are known as the Five Great Lakes are also there in this continent. The Grand Canyon which is a huge valley situated in Arizona in North America is a wonder of the nature.

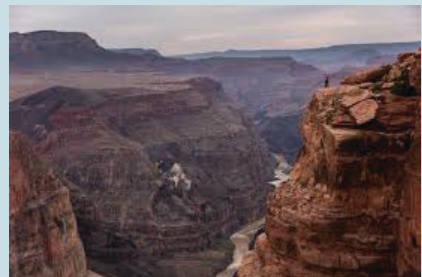


Fig 7.7



The Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon is a huge valley which is about 446 km long up to 29 km wide and more than 1500 m deep. This huge valley was formed as a result of the action of River Colorado over millions of years. This is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Climate

The northern region of the continent experiences extreme cold as it is lying close to the polar region. The temperature relatively increases while moving from the North to the South.

Flora and Fauna

North America is a habitat of great variety of flora and fauna. The Sequoia forests in the West and the grasslands in the Great Plains are examples for this.

Some varieties of flora and fauna in North America



California poppy



Saguaro cactus



Moose

Fig 7.8

Human Life

The United States of America (USA) and Canada are renowned for their high standards of living and technological advancement. Large metropolitan cities of the world such as New York, Los Angeles and Mexico are situated in North America. Favourable climate and fertile soil enrich the agricultural sector here. Inuits (Eskimos) who live in the snowy areas is another feature of this continent.

Imagine yourself as a tourist guide who provides necessary information to the tourists who visit North America and prepare a description on the characteristics of this continent.



From the Amazon Basin...

Haven't you heard about the Amazon rainforests? These are called the 'Lungs of the Earth'. The Amazon forests, which is the habitat of a huge variety of flora and fauna that are not found anywhere else, is in South America.

Identify the natural borders of South America with the help of an atlas.

The Andes mountain ranges which is the longest in the world and Amazon, the largest river on earth are in South America. The major part of the vast Amazon river basin is rainforests. The Atacama, which is the most arid desert in the world is another geographical feature of South America.



Fig 7.9

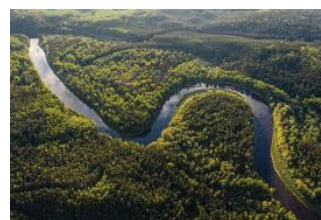


Fig 7.10 Amazon rainforests and River Amazon

Climate

As it is in the equatorial region, the northern regions of South America are very hot and get plenty of rainfall. The southernmost region of South America experiences extreme cold.

Flora and Fauna

South America, which includes the Amazon rainforests is rich in biodiversity. This place is famous for Amazon Water Lily, Anaconda and so on. The Andes mountains in South America is the habitat of a flowering plant called Andean Lupin and mammals such as Llama. Pantanal in South America is one of the largest tropical wetland areas in the world. A mammal called Capybara, can be seen in this area.



Some flora and fauna in South America



Andean Lupin



Amazon Water Lily



Llama



Capybara



Collect the pictures and details of different flora and fauna of South America with the help of Information and Communication Technology and prepare a wall magazine to be displayed in the class.

Human Life

Most of the South Americans engage in agriculture, fishing and industry. This continent is remarkable for the cultural diversity due to the presence of indigenous people, Europeans, Africans and Asians.

In Search of the White Continent

Look at the pictures.



Maitri



Bharati

Fig 7.11

Maitri and Bharati are two research centres that India had established for various studies. In which continent are these situated?

•

98 percentage of this continent is covered by the Antarctic glacier. Most of the pure water on Earth is contained in this glacier.

Observe figure 7.12 and the globe, and find the location of Antarctica. It is a continent that is surrounded entirely by the Southern Ocean.



Fig 7.12

Let us examine the geographical features of Antarctica.

The Transantarctic mountain ranges divide the continent as Eastern Antarctica and Western Antarctica. Antarctic peninsula is a physiographic division of Antarctica which lies close to South America. The highest mountain in Antarctica is Vinson Massif. Several volcanoes can also be seen in this continent.

Climate

Antarctica is a cold desert which is covered by snow throughout the year. It is the location of Antarctica which makes its climate unique.

Flora and Fauna

Except for certain mosses that are seen in the rifts of glaciers, the rest of Antarctica is barren. Many of the coastal regions of this continent are the habitats of Penguins and Seals.

Major flora and fauna of Antarctica



Mosses



Penguin



Seals

Fig 7.13

Human Life

Human habitation is very limited in Antarctica. Researchers in environmental studies and adventure tourists are the only people who visit this place.

To the Land of Adventurous Ancient Mariners...

It was the historic voyages of adventurous mariners that helped in connecting different parts of the world. You have been familiarised with Vasco Da Gama's voyage to India in the previous classes. His voyages to India by sea have a historical importance.

From which continent did he start his journey to India?

•

Shall we travel to the land of Vasco da Gama, who influenced the history of India?

Identify the natural borders of Europe from map 7.1.

Look at certain geographical features of Europe.

Mountain ranges like the Alps, the Black Forest and the Carpathian are situated in Europe.

Some of the longest rivers of the world such as the Danube, the Volga and the Rhine flow through this continent. There are fertile plains and grasslands in Europe. The vast grasslands in eastern Europe are known as the 'Steppe'. Certain areas in the northern coastlines of Europe is rich in a special geographic feature known as 'Fjords' or 'Fiords'.



Fig 7.14



Fiord coasts of Norway

Fjords or Fiords

Fjords are narrow coastal regions that are formed out of glacial action and surrounded by mountains or steep slopes.

Climate

Europe generally experiences moderate heat and cold. Snowfall during winter is common in the northern regions of this continent.

Flora and Fauna

The Alpine region of Europe is famous for its grassland and the Mediterranean regions for vineyards.

Some of the flora and fauna of Europe



Cork Oak Trees



Alpine Steppe Grassland



Lynx

Fig 7.15

Human Life

Europeans generally maintain a high standard of living. Europe is a continent rich in art and cultural heritage. Athens and Rome, which are among the most ancient cities of the world, are situated in Europe. Cities such as Paris, London and Berlin are centres of art, fashion and technology.

Prepare a note including the geographical features of Europe.



To the Land of Marsupials

Kangaroos are animals with a lot of specialities. Australia is the continent where these are found.

Let us enquire more about Australia which is situated completely in the southern hemisphere.

Identify and mark the natural borders of Australia from the atlas.

Australia is the smallest continent and is completely surrounded by the ocean.



Fig 7.16

The Great Dividing Range is an important mountain range in Australia. The Great Victoria is one of the major deserts here. The Great Barrier Reef situated on the eastern coast of Australia is made of coral reefs. Murray Darling river basin is a fertile agricultural region in this continent.

Climate

The major area of Australia experiences arid climate. As we go to the interiors of the continent the intensity of dryness increases.

Flora and Fauna

The isolated position of Australia resulted in the evolution of flora and fauna in a different way. Marsupials and egg-laying mammals are examples of this.



Fig 7.17



Some flora and fauna of Australia

Marsupials are an important animal species seen in Australia. Kangaroo and Koala which carry their young ones in their belly pouches are examples. Apart from these, egg-laying mammals like the Platypus and Echidna are some other animals seen in Australia. Eucalyptus trees and Acacia, known as Wattle are part of the flora here.



Platypus



Echidna



Koala



Eucalyptus



Acacia

Human Life

Australia is the land of modern cities and ancient culture. The indigenous tribal people here possess a very rich ethnic culture. Cities like Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane are famous for their high standards of living and cultural activities.

Complete the worksheet related to the geographical features of Australia.



Desert	The Great Victoria
Region which is made up of coral reefs	.....
A fertile river basin	.....
Mountain range	.....

Haven't you realised that each continent has unique geographical features?

If you get an opportunity to visit any of these continents which one would you choose? Would you visit the rainforests in South America? Would you conquer the mountains in Asia? Or would you bravely face the extreme cold in Antarctica? Our world is full of wonders that are yet to be explored!



Extended activities

- Prepare an identity card based on the model given, including the characteristics of continents.

	<p style="text-align: center;">Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The largest continent - The continent in which the highest peak Mount Everest is situated - The continent with highest population - The continent which is the largest producer of paddy
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- Collect the pictures of important flora and fauna of various continents and prepare a digital album with captions.
- Read the travelogue 'Kadal Ottakku Kshanichapol' by Commander Abhilash Tomy and prepare a note.
- Form groups to collect data on various continents based on the indicators given and present the seminar paper.
 - Natural boundaries
 - Geographical features
 - Climate
 - Flora and fauna
 - Human Life

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Part IV A

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES OF CITIZENS

ARTICLE 51 A

Fundamental Duties- It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievements;
- (k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between age of six and fourteen years.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Dear Children,

Wouldn't you like to know about your rights? Awareness about your rights will inspire and motivate you to ensure your protection and participation, thereby making social justice a reality. You may know that a commission for child rights is functioning in our state called the **Kerala State Commission for Protection of Child Rights**.

Let's see what your rights are:

- Right to freedom of speech and expression.
- Right to life and liberty.
- Right to maximum survival and development.
- Right to be respected and accepted regardless of caste, creed and colour.
- Right to protection and care against physical, mental and sexual abuse.
- Right to participation.
- Protection from child labour and hazardous work.
- Protection against child marriage.
- Right to know one's culture and live accordingly.
- Protection against neglect.
- Right to free and compulsory education.
- Right to learn, rest and leisure.
- Right to parental and societal care, and protection.

Major Responsibilities

- Protect school and public facilities.
- Observe punctuality in learning and activities of the school.
- Accept and respect school authorities, teachers, parents and fellow students.
- Readiness to accept and respect others regardless of caste, creed or colour.



Contact Address:

Kerala State Commission for Protection of Child Rights

'Sree Ganesh', T. C. 14/2036, Vanross Junction

Kerala University P. O., Thiruvananthapuram - 34, Phone : 0471 - 2326603

Email: childrights.cpcr@kerala.gov.in, rte.cpcr@kerala.gov.in

Website : www.kescpcr.kerala.gov.in

Child Helpline - 1098, Crime Stopper - 1090, Nirbhaya - 1800 425 1400

Kerala Police Helpline - 0471 - 3243000/44000/45000

Online R. T. E Monitoring : www.nireekshana.org.in