

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

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# HISTORY

## 1. RISE OF KINGDOMS

### Mahajanapadas:

At the end of the Vedic period, the Janapadas fought among themselves for the new fertile lands and mineral wealth and for the same reason they tried to move towards the east. Because of this, they had clashes with the non-Aryans who came from the east and south of Indus valley. Ultimately, the small janapadas were either defeated or aligned themselves with the Mahajanapadas.

The term Mahajanapadas actually means "great kingdoms" and is derived from Sanskrit. Buddhist texts provide elaborate facts of this Mahajanapadas.

Many Janapadas joined to form the Mahajanapadas. They depended more on the types of lands than on the clans. There are sources to prove that during the period of Buddha there were 16 powerful Mahajanapadas in North India. Some of them were ruled by hereditary kings. The rest were ruled by elected kings. There were 18 groups together in the Vajjian confederacy which had Vaishali as their capital. Kosala, Avanti, Vatsa and Magadha were some of the powerful monarchies of this period. They fought with each other and other republics. Ultimately, Magadha defeated others and became the most powerful Mahajanapada. The area around Patna

in Bihar is called Magadha. Its first capital was Siravasthi, The second capital was Rajgir and later Pataliputra became the capital.

### Mahajanapadas

|            |              |              |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Anga    | 7. Kedi      | 13. Aswakas  |
| 2. Magadha | 8. Vatsa     | 14. Avanti   |
| 3. Kosala  | 9. Kuru      | 15. Gandhara |
| 4. Kasi    | 10. Panchala | 16. Kamboja  |
| 5. Vajji   | 11. Matsya   |              |
| 6. Malla   | 12. Surasena |              |

### Rise of Magadha :

#### Bimbisara - Ajatasatru

Bimbisara belonged to Haryanka Dynasty. He expanded the kingdom of Magadha by conquests and by marriage alliances. His son Ajatasatru imprisoned his father and succeeded the throne. He waged war for a long period against Kosala, Avanti, Vaishali and extended his empire. The fort of Pataliputra was laid by Ajatasatru.

#### Sisunaga – Mahapadma Nanda

After Ajatasatru the noteworthy ruler who maintained the greatness of Magadha was Sisunaga. He even defected the ruler of the Avanti. It was during his reign the second Buddhist Council was called at Vaisali in 387BC.

Sisunaga defeated the Haryanka Dynasty. The Nanda Dynasty who succeeded Sisunaga Dynasty spread

## Chapter - 1

the rule of Magadha throughout north India. Mahapadmananda, the first Nanda king crossed the Vindhya and annexed Deccan. He extended the Magadha Empire beyond Vindhya to Deccan.

Though Sisunaga and Mahapadmananda, were Sudras they became the kings. It was a great change. The Nandas patronized Jainism. The Macedonian king Alexander came with his troops through the West of India. He had to return since he was aware of the Nanda warfare and his soldiers were tired of a long journey.

### MAURYAN EMPIRE

#### Chandragupta Maurya :

Chandragupta of Mauryan Dynasty revolted against the last Nanda king Dhanananda, defeated him and took over the Magadha Dynasty (BC 324-299).



Chandragupta Maurya



Megasthenese



He invaded parts of West India which were annexed by the Greeks under the leadership of Alexander and extended the Mauryan Dynasty. He defeated the Greek General Seleucus Nikator and he annexed Afghanistan and Gandhara with his empire.

**Megasthenese**, the ambassador of Seleucus stayed at Pataliputra for many years and wrote about India in his book '**Indica**'. The Jain religious text says that Chandragupta Maurya became a monk leaving his throne and went with the Jain monk, Bhadrabahu to south India. He ended his life by fast unto death as a devout follower of Jainism at Saravabelagola.

In 2001, a stamp was issued on the historical ruler Chandragupta Maurya the most Colourful Personality of Indian History.

#### Ashoka:

Chandragupta was succeeded by his son Bindusara, who ruled for 25 years. He was succeeded by Ashoka, one of his sons (BC 273-236). He killed his brothers and came to the throne. After the eighth year, he waged a terrible war against Kalinga which was separated and annexed with the Mauryan empire. Ashoka was so upset and grief stricken at the sight of the war that he took a pledge that he would never wage war again.

### Ashoka's Dharma Vijaya:

Ashoka declared that helping his subjects and leading them in the righteous way is the duty of a king. He spent the rest of his life, meeting people and helping them. He hated 'Dig Vijaya' (Conquest of the World). In order to spread Dharma, he undertook a journey which was called 'Dharma Vijaya'. He constructed inns and hospitals for everyone irrespective of caste and creed. Medical assistance was given to cattle. Sacrifices were banned. The laws were altered to humanitarian basis. Death sentence was reduced. He spread Dharma among people through rock edicts which were inscribed on regional languages. He appointed Dharmamahamatras to help the people. Ashoka was the first emperor who established the welfare state for people.



Ashoka



Sarnath Pillar

### Ashoka and Buddhism:

Ashoka embraced Buddhism which insisted love, knowledge and discipline. Eventhough he was a Buddhist, he was kind to Brahmins and

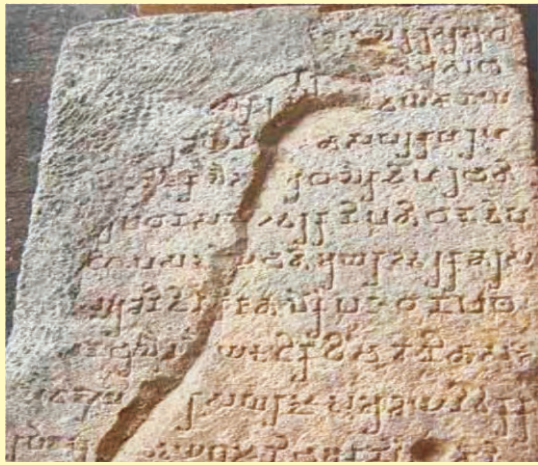
Agivagirs. He took maximum effort to spread Buddhism. He renovated and expanded the monuments at Kapilavastu, Saranath and Buddhagaya. He constructed hundreds of stupas and pillars. He organized the Third Buddhist Council at Pataliputra. In order to spread Buddhism, he sent Buddhist monks to different parts of his empire and also to foreign countries. He sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to spread Buddhism in Sri Lanka. Buddhism become a world religion by the efforts of Ashoka.

### Ashoka's contribution to art and architecture :

Ashoka's stupas and pillars are considered to be the oldest only next to the monuments of the Indus Valley Civilization. Buddhist stupas at Sarnath and Lumbini are marvellous. The Ashoka's pillar cannot be compared with any other art. The structure of Ashoka's pillar, the bell shaped capital resembling an inverted lotus shows the influence of the Persian architecture.

### Ashoka's Stone Edicts:

Ashoka's royal proclamations and messages are inscribed on the walls of the caves, stone pillars and rocks that are kept all through his empire. Most of them are written in Prakrit, Kharoshti in north western India, Greek in Afghanistan. These edicts depict Ashoka's humanitarian love and non-violence.



Ashoka's  
Stone Edict

### The Stone Edict of Ashoka:

"I captured Kalinga after eight years of war. In the war, one lakh people died and one and a half lakh people left the country.

It made me very sad when more than a lakh of my people were killed and captured during the war of Janapata. The war separated loved ones.

The ruins of the war affected all the people. It troubled me. So I accepted Dharma more than war."

-Ashoka

After the death of Ashoka, Kalinga regained independence. Later, the great KharaVela became the emperor of Kalinga. The inscription found in the elephant caves of Khandagiri and Udaigiri mountains near Bhubaneswar describes in detail the reign of Emperor KharaVela.

### Mauryan Administration:

For the convenience of administration, the empire was divided into five provinces. Taxilla was the capital of North province, Ujjaini was the

capital of West province, Swarnagiri was the capital of South province and Dosali was the capital of East province. The main province, Magadha was ruled by the king himself with Pataliputra as its capital.

A council of ministers and army chiefs were appointed to help the king in his administration. They were appointed without the discrimination of caste. The higher officials called Mahamatras were appointed as superintendents and governors of the big provinces. Princes were also appointed as Mahamatras.

There were other officers like Yukta, Pradeshika, Ambassadors and Spies. Those who protected the frontier were known as 'Andamahamatras'. Dharma mahamatras looked after the moral life of the public.

There were local self government in the cities. Megasthenese described in his Indica that the administration of the city of Pataliputra was maintained by a set of 30 officers who belonged to 6 committees. Each committee had a specific duty. The strong army of Mauryas was administered by a set of 30 officers. Infantry, cavalry, elephants, chariots and navy were controlled by 5 committees. The sixth committee looked after the transport, food, medical facility and production of weapons for the army.





## Chapter - 1

The judicial administration was very strict. Ashoka brought some changes on humanitarian grounds. Torture was banned. He introduced new methods to console the people who were given death sentence. The tenure of petty cases were reduced.

Kings and ministers went on tours to solve the problems of the people.

Brihadratha, the last king of the Maurya Dynasty was assassinated by Pushyamitra. After this, the Magadha lost its power for more than 500 years.

### Evaluation

#### I. Choose the correct answer

- The one who built fort Pataliputra
  - Ashoka
  - Bimbisara
  - Ajathasatru
- The book written by Megasthenese
  - Arthasasthra
  - Indica
  - Mudra-rakshasa
- Ashoka ascended the throne in
  - BC 232
  - BC 273
  - BC 255
- The place where the Third Buddhist Council was held
  - Pataliputra
  - Kashmir
  - Kapilavastu

#### II . True or false

- Seleucus Nikator was the ambassador of Megasthenese.
- Mahapadmananda was the first king of Nanda Dynasty.
- Ashoka refused Dharma Vijaya and accepted Dig Vijaya.
- Ashoka was the first one to establish a welfare state for people.
- Mahendra spread Buddhism at Sri Lanka.

#### III. Answer the following

- How did the Mahajanapadas establish themselves?
- To whom does the credit go in establishing the first empire in India? - Explain.
- Ashoka was the one who established an empire for the welfare of the people- Why?
- What are the causes for the change in Ashoka's life?
- Explain the inscriptions used in the stone edicts of Ashoka.
- Give a detailed account of Maurya's Administration.



**FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

1. The common people were much affected during the wars between kings of the older days. Enumerate how the people are affected today.
2. Visit a nearby stone edict and try to read the letters on it.
3. Draw a picture of Saranath pillar or Write the details you learnt from the picture of the pillar.
4. Draw the boundaries of Mauryan Empire during Ashoka's period and mark the following places in the given map.
  - Thatsaseelam
  - Indra prastham
  - Pataliputram
  - Saranath
  - Gaya
  - Kalingam
  - Girinagar

## 2. INDIA AFTER MAURYAS

### KUSHANA EMPIRE

The powerful empire which was established in India after the decline of the Mauryans were the Kushanas. The Kushanas were the people who belonged to the Yueh-chi tribe. During the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD Kadphises I established the kingdom of Kushana in the North west part of India. Kadphises II (AD 65-75) who succeeded Kadphises I conquered Punjab and Indus Valley.

### Kanishka:

After the death of Kadphises II, Kanishka (AD 78-101) captured the throne. He was considered as the most powerful king of Kushans. He marched to Pataliputra and subdued Saka Satraps. He fought with the Chinese twice. He was defeated by the Chinese commander-in-chief, Panchao, in the first expedition. In the second war, he won and annexed Kashgar, Yarkand, Khotan and the parts of central Asia with his Empire. He created a new capital called **Purushapuram**. (Peshawar).

He was impressed by Buddhism. He organized the Fourth Buddhist Council at Kashmir. The famous Buddhist philosophers like Vasupandu, Ashvaghosa and Nagarjuna participated in the Fourth Buddhist Council.



The new division of Buddhism, Mahayana originated in this council. Groups of monks were sent to **Tibet and China to spread Mahayana**.



Ashvaghosha, who was the Mahayana Buddhist scholar, wrote large volumes of Sanskrit literature like *Buddhacharita*, *Sutralankar*. Vasumithra compiled *Mahavibhasa*. Nagarjuna wrote books on philosophy. Charaka, a famous physician and the great builder Ajitasim were in Kanishka's Empire.

The Gandhara art which combined the Indo-Greek style made new statues of Buddha and Bodhisattvas. Kanishka was called **Asoka II** because of the involvement and the steps he took for the spread of Buddhism. The year that Kanishka ascended the throne was the beginning of the **Saka era**. He met a violent death in his tent. The successors of Kanishka were weak and inefficient. Thus the Kushan Empire declined.

## THE GUPTA EMPIRE

After the Kushans the next empire to arise in north India was that of the **Guptas with Pataliputra as its capital. Chandragupta I was the first important king of the Gupta dynasty** (AD 319-335). The year of his coronation was considered as the beginning of the Gupta Era. The Allahabad inscription describes the conquests and the victories of Samudragupta (AD 335-375) who succeeded Chandragupta I. The Gupta empire extended from Bengal to Indus and the Himalayas to Vindhya. The Allahabad inscription describes that he conquered 9 North Indian kings, 11 Republicans and 12 South Indian kings. The **Allahabad pillar** inscription was inscribed by his minister **Harisena**. After Samudra Gupta, Chandragupta II (AD 380 – 414) was considered as a famous king.

He defeated Sakas, the foreign invaders and captured Ujjain.



Ajanta Cave Painting



Mehrauli Iron Pillar

The epics like Ramayana, Mahabharata, 18 Puranas and Panchatantras were compiled during Gupta's period. They patronized Sanskrit scholars like Kalidasa, Pansar and Visagadatta. Sanskrit was the official language. They built small temples for Gods and Goddess like Vishnu, Shiva and Durga. The Ajanta cave paintings and sculptures belonged to the Gupta age.

The famous astrologer and mathematician, **Aryabhatta**, **Varahamihira**, the famous physicians **Saraga**, **Susruta** and **Dhanvantari** belonged to the **Gupta age**. The iron pillar at Mehrauli which is 1500 years old is a specimen of the art of metallurgy that flourished during the Gupta age. **Nalanda University** was founded by Kumara Gupta. Caste system was worse. The sacrifices which were banned during the period of Ashoka revived. They worshipped Shiva, Sakthi, Vishnu, Kumaran (Murugan) and temples were built for Hindu Gods. The **Chinese traveller Fahien** visited the Buddhist pilgrim centres during the period of Chandragupta II. (Vikramaditya)

**Gupta period was considered the Golden Age.** The Gupta empire declined because of the invasion of Pushyamitra and Huns.



Harsha

## HARSHA DYNASTY

Harshavardhana, the King of Thaneshwar created an empire in north India which was already defeated by the Huns after the downfall of the Guptas. (AD 606 – 647) Harsha fought for a long time with Sasanka, the one who killed his brother. In this war, the king of Kamarubha, (Assam) Bhaskaravarma helped him. After the death of Sasanka, he annexed most parts of the kingdom of Bengal. As per his sister's request, he became the king of Kanauj, which became his capital. He conquered Malwa, Sind and Orissa. He also tried to conquer south India which was a failure because Pulikesi II defeated Harsha.

Because of the influence of his sister and Hieun Tsang, the Chinese scholar, Harsha embraced Buddhism. He held religious councils at Kanauj and Prayag. In this, most of the Buddhist and other religious scholars participated. At the end of the council, he generously distributed all his wealth

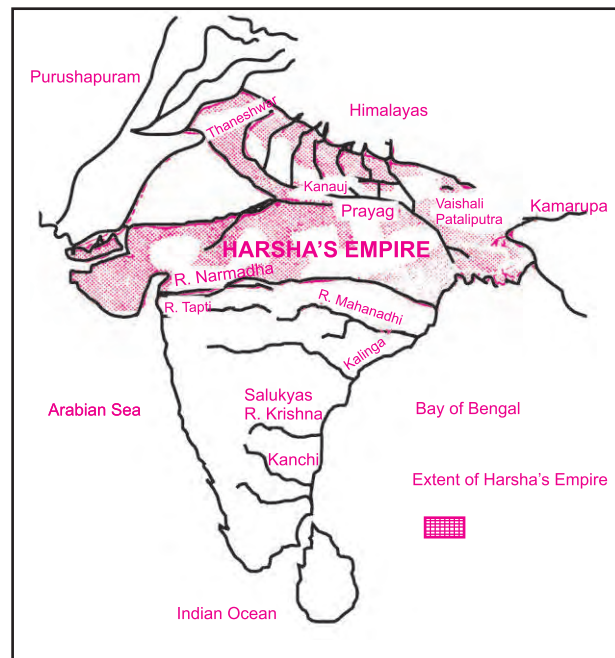


### Nalanda University

to the monks, scholars and public. The Nalanda University was the great seat of learning which came to limelight under Harsha's patronage. It attracted not only Indians but also foreigners.

Harsha went on frequent tours to find out the problems and fulfil the needs of his subjects during his administration. He patronized art and architecture. His minister Bana was a Sanskrit scholar. who adorned his court. He wrote a book called Harsha Charitha.

### HARSHA'S EMPIRE



Harsha, who was a great scholar wrote *Nagananda*, *Ratnavali* and *Priyadarshika*. The Chinese Buddhist monk Hieun Tsang visited India during his reign. He visited Kanauj, Prayag, Nalanda and

Kanchipuram. He stayed in Harsha's court for sometime. Si-Yu-Ki, a book on tours tells about Buddhism and about India of those days. Harsha's Empire was the last Empire in north India before the Islamic conquest.

### Evaluation

#### I. Fill in the blanks

- \_\_\_\_\_ established the Kushana Dynasty.
- The book Buddha Charita was written by\_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_was the physician of the Gupta period.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the king of Thaneshwar.
- The period of Gupta was called the \_\_\_\_\_ of India.

#### II. State whether true or false

- Peshawar was the capital of Kanishka.
- Si-yu-ki was written by Hieun Tsang.
- Ajilasmus was the Greek architect.
- Mehruli pillar belongs to the age of the Guptas.
- Ashvaghosha wrote Sutralankar.

#### III. Match the following

- |                            |   |                           |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Fourth Buddhist Council | - | established Kushan Empire |
| 2. Samudra Gupta's period  | - | Kumara Gupta              |
| 3. Kanishka's period       | - | Kanishka                  |
| 4. Bana                    | - | Yueh-Chi tribe            |
| 5. Harsha                  | - | AD 335–AD 375             |
| 6. Kushan                  | - | AD 78–AD 101              |
| 7. Ashoka II               | - | Harshacharita             |
| 8. Nalanda University      | - | Kashmir                   |
| 9. Kadphises I             | - | Priyadharshika            |

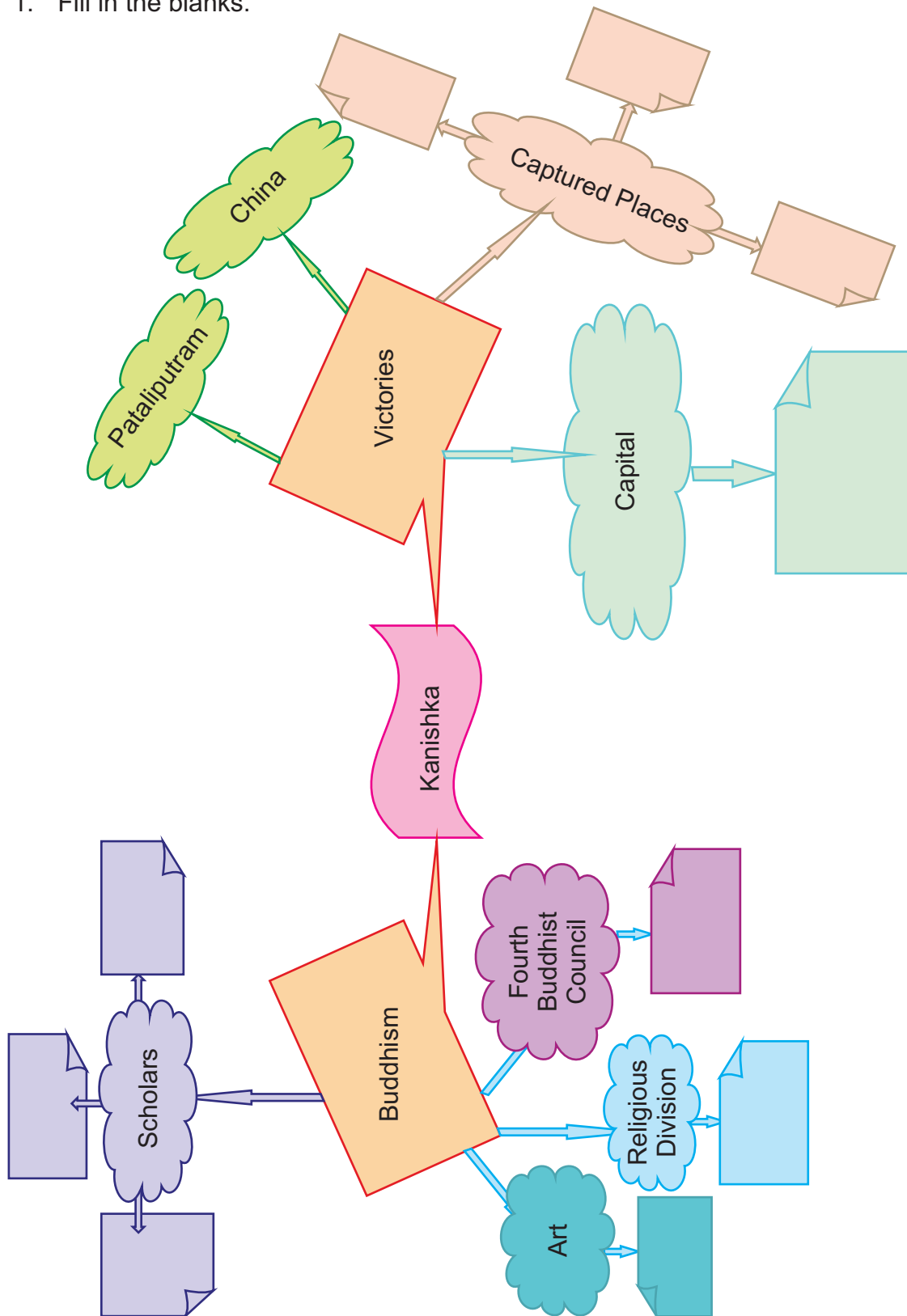
## IV. Answer the following

1. Explain the background of Gandhara art.
2. Why Gupta's period is known as the 'Golden Age' of India?
3. Mention the foreign invaders who were responsible for the decline of Guptas.
4. Explain - Saka period and Gupta period.
5. Discuss about Fahien and Hieun Tsang.



# FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Fill in the blanks.



**Chapter - 2**

2. Write the names of the books and authors that you have read in the library.
3. How was it possible for Hieun Tsang to come to India when there was no transport facilities during those days? Know such travel experience by when reading or listening.
4. What was the main interest of the kings?
  - I. War
  - II. Social service – discuss.



# GEOGRAPHY

## 3. THE EARTH WE LIVE IN

Is there a mountain, a sea or a river in your place? Mountains, plateaus and plains are important landforms. High Landforms with peaks are called mountains.

A continuous stretch of mountains is called a **mountain range**. The highest mountain range in the world is the Himalayas.

Study the physical map of India and locate another mountain range.

Flat upland with steep slope is called a **plateau**. The plateau of Tibet is the highest plateau in the world.

With the help of your teacher locate the plateau in South India.

A relatively flat and low lying land surface a plain. The area where the River Ganges flows is one of the most important plains in the world.

Locate the plains in the banks of River Cauvery, River Tamiraparani and River Palar on a physical map.

Chennai, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Trichy, Ooty, Kodaikanal and Theni are parts of Tamil Nadu. **Tamil Nadu is a part of India.**

Find out the landform wherein Rameshwaram and Tiruchendur are situated?

With the help of your teacher find out whether your native place is located on a plateau or plain or on a mountainous region?

India is a part of the continent of Asia. Countries like India, China, Russia and Pakistan are situated in Asia. Countries like England, France and Germany are situated in the continent of Europe.

**There are seven continents** like Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Australia and Antarctica. **Large land masses** are called continents.

**The seven continents:**

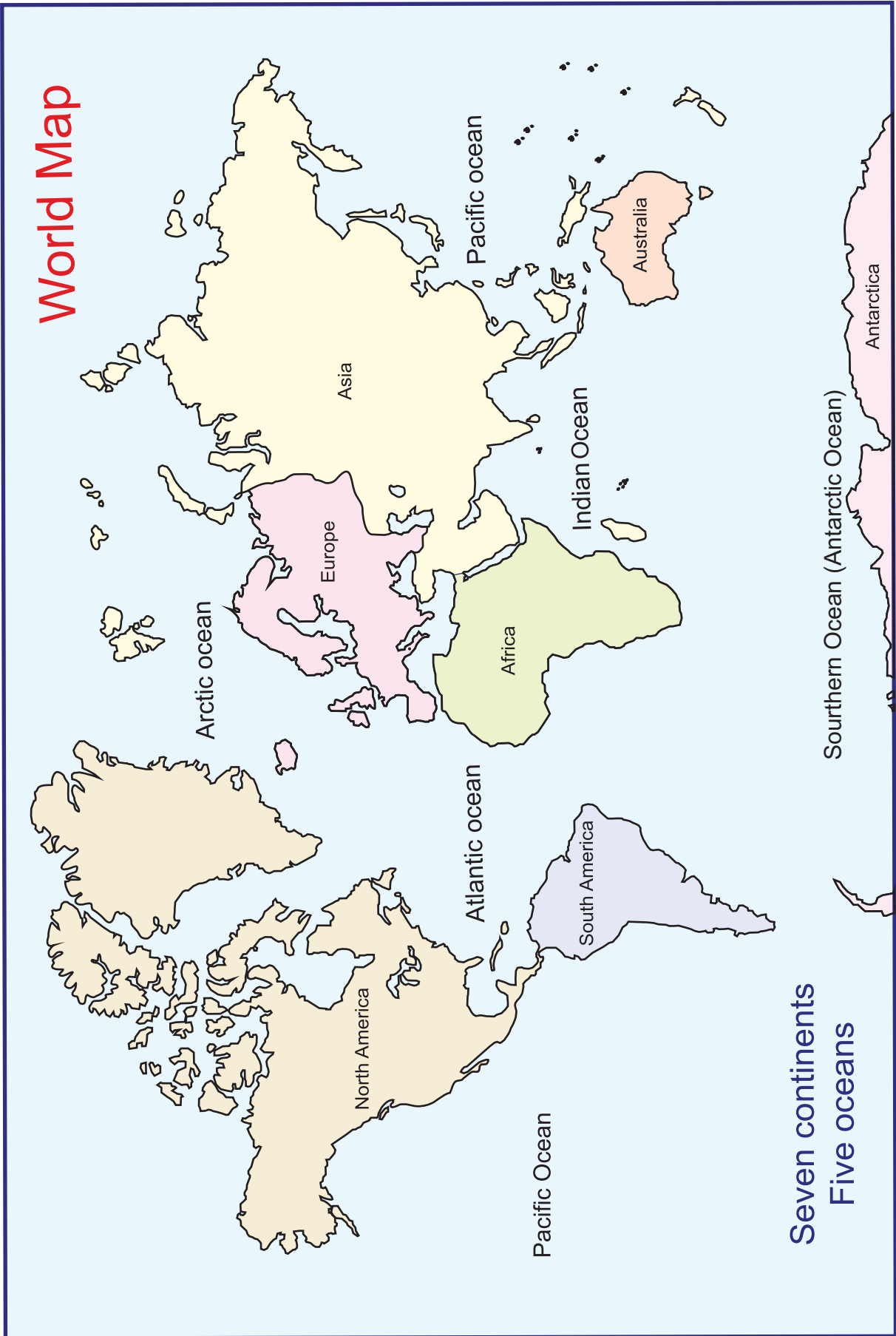
**1. Asia:** It is the largest continent. It is situated in the northern hemisphere. Our Country, **India is situated in Asia.**

The cold **Gobi desert** and the **Himalayan mountains** are located in this continent.





# World Map



Seven continents  
Five oceans



Africa-Sahara desert

## 2. Africa:

It is the second largest continent in the world. This continent is situated in both, the northern and southern hemisphere. The equator divides the continent into two equal halves.

River Nile, (6,695kms) the longest river in the world and the Sahara, the largest desert in the world, are found in this continent. This continent is rich in mineral resources and has dense forests.

## 3. North America:

This continent is surrounded by the Arctic ocean, Atlantic ocean and Pacific Ocean. The Rocky mountains situated along the west coast is a very long chain of mountains.

## 4. South America:

This continent lies almost entirely in the southern hemisphere. The Andes, the world's longest mountain range and River Amazon, (6,586 kms) the world's largest river, is situated in this continent.

## 5. Europe:

This continent lies to the west of Asia. The Alps mountain range is situated in this continent.

## 6. Australia:

Australia is referred to as 'Island continent', because it is surrounded by oceans all the sides. It consists of many islands like New Zealand and Fiji. Fiji islands, Papua and New Guinea are called oceanic islands. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef is situated off the east coast of Australia.

## 7. Antarctica:

Antarctica is situated around the South Pole and is entirely covered with snow. It is a very cold place. Penguins, Seals and other living creatures live here.

Our Country has set up the Dakshin Gangotri (Not in function) and Maitri scientific research stations. Throughout the year Indian scientists conduct many experiments in this continent. Bharathi, the new scientific research station, has recently been established.



Antarctica - Bharathi Research Station

## Island:

A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called an island. Sri Lanka is an island. A group of islands is called an archipelago.

Locate an island group belonging to India.



### Oceans:

71% (two third) of the earth's surface is covered by water. A large stretch of water covering a huge area is called an **Ocean**. Just like the mountains, plains and plateaus are part of the Earth. Oceans are also a part of the earth.

There are **five oceans** on the Earth. They are the Pacific ocean, the Atlantic ocean, the Indian ocean, the Arctic ocean and the Southern ocean.

For our convenience oceans are divided into **seas**. The sea to the east of Tamil Nadu is called the **Bay of Bengal** and the sea to the west of Kerala is called **Arabian sea**.

Locate two other seas on the world map.

#### 1. Pacific Ocean:

It is the deepest ocean in the world. The volcanic mountains surrounding the Pacific Ocean are called the **Pacific Ring of Fire**.



The deepest **Mariana Trench** is located in the Pacific Ocean. This trench is so deep that even Mt. Everest is not enough to fill it.

#### 2. Atlantic Ocean:

It is the second largest ocean in the world. **Hurricanes** are very common in this ocean.

#### 3. Indian Ocean:

It is the third largest ocean in the world. India receives rainfall from the **monsoons** which originate in this ocean.

#### 4. Antarctic (Southern) Ocean:

The ocean surrounding the continent of Antarctica is called the Southern ocean or Antarctic Ocean.

#### 5. Arctic Ocean:

This is the smallest ocean in the world. It surrounds the North Pole. This ocean has many **icebergs**.

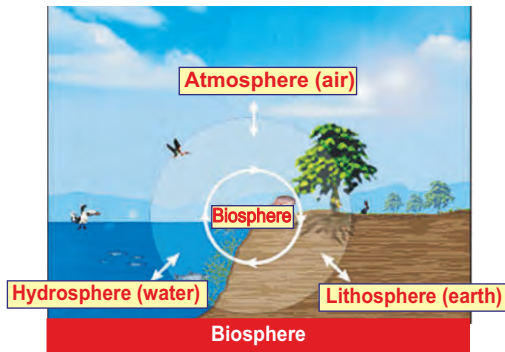
### Land, Water, Air:-

Apart from the seas, the rivers, lakes, ponds and tanks are the other water bodies. The peaks of the Himalayas, Arctic circle and Antarctic circle are **covered with snow** and not with water.

The atmosphere is filled with **water vapour**, cloud and moisture. The water on earth is found in **three forms namely solid, liquid and gas**. Apart from land and water, air is present in the earth.

Though we are always surrounded by **air**, we feel its **presence**, only when there is **wind and cyclones**.

The solid portion of the earth on which we live is called the **Lithosphere**. Water covers a large area of the earth's surface and this area is called **Hydrosphere**. The gaseous layer that surrounds the earth is called **Atmosphere**.



Apart from water, land and air, the life that exists here is unique to this planet. Plants, animals and millions of micro organisms are found on the land surface.

### Let us learn



Peninsula is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides. India is a peninsula.



A strait is a narrow stretch of water that separates two large land masses.

For example the Palk strait between India and Sri Lanka.



A gulf is a hollow carved out in the sea coast which lets the water reach deep inland. A bay is an inlet of the sea with a wider opening than a gulf. Examples of these are the Bay of Bengal and the Persian Gulf. Which are the gulf countries? Why are they called so? Refer a world map.



An isthmus is a narrow strip of land separating two large water bodies. The Isthmus of Panama connects North America with South America.

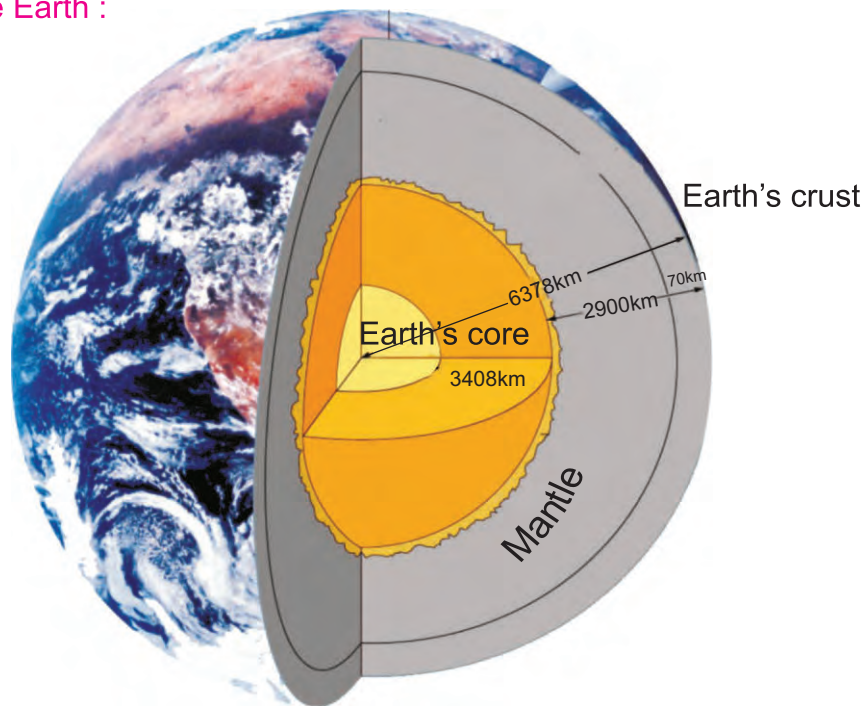
## Chapter - 3

Lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere do not exist separately. They are interdependent and interact with each other. For example sea water evaporates and forms water vapour. This mixes with the atmosphere. The surface of the Earth is heated by the sun's rays, as a result of this air on the land surface gets heated.

This hot air rises upward towards the cooler atmosphere. Therefore changes take place in the atmosphere. As a result of this, air moves and causes winds and breeze.

Land, water and air together help the plants to grow.

### Structure of the Earth :



When an apple is cut into two halves you can see the skin, flesh and seeds. Similarly what can you see if you cut the earth in to two halves?

The core is in the semi solid state. Nickel and iron is found in abundance in this layer. This is called as the inner core. Minerals are found in the molten stage around the core. Here the temperature is very high. It is approximately  $6,000^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The core is surrounded by the Mantle. 85% of the Earth's minerals are found here. The entire layer consists of rocks in the solid and semi solid state. Like the skin of the apple, the Earth's outer crust is a thin layer.



The continents and oceans are found in this layer. The thickness of the Earth's crust below the oceans is 5-10 km. The thickness of the crust varies from 30 – 50 kms. on the continents.

## Evaluation

## I. Choose the correct answer

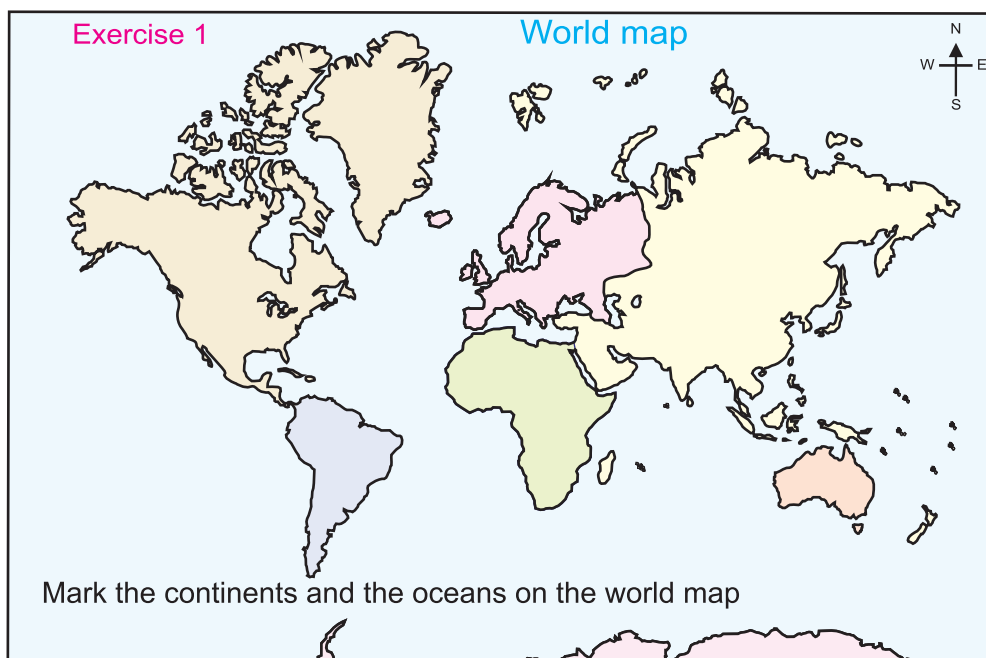
- Land that is surrounded by water on all sides is called an \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) strait                      b) island                      c) peninsula
- The world's deepest Mariana trench is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.  
a) Pacific                      b) Atlantic                      c) Arctic
- India is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) island                      b) peninsula                      c) strait

## II. Answer the following questions

- Distinguish between a plain and a plateau.
- Define a peninsula. Give an example.
- What is biosphere?
- Name the five oceans.
- Define : a) Strait  
b) Isthmus

## III. Map skill

- Mark the continents and the oceans on a world map.
- Mark a few peninsulas, bays, gulfs, straits, isthmus and islands on a world map.



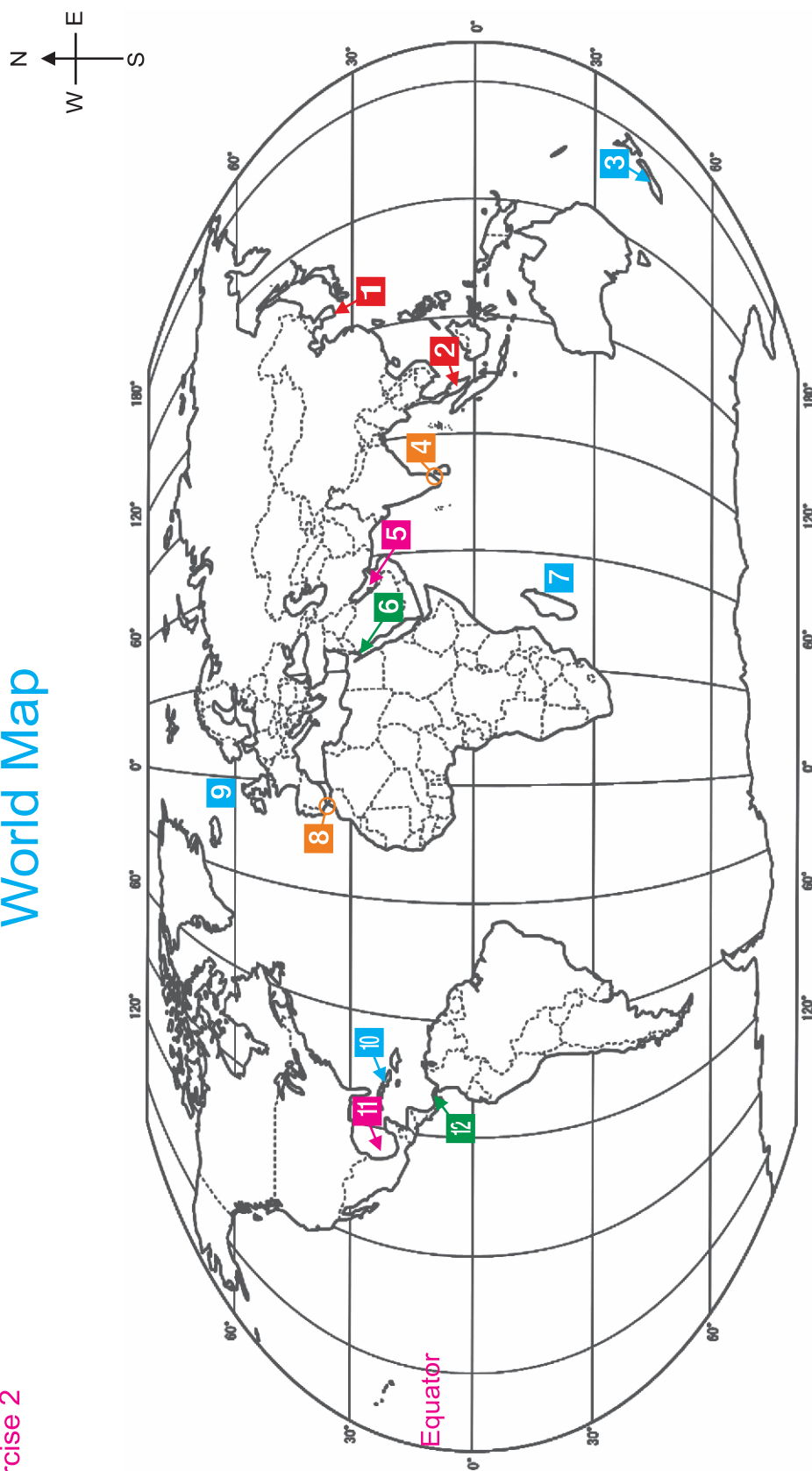
**FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

1. Write the name of the following using Atlas  
Islands \_\_\_\_\_  
Peninsula \_\_\_\_\_  
Gulf \_\_\_\_\_  
Bay \_\_\_\_\_  
Strait \_\_\_\_\_
2. Prepare GK Questions and conduct a Quiz Competition in the class room.
3. Prepare a model of the globe using the coconut shell.



## Exercise 2

## World Map



Mark the following on the world map:

Peninsula

Bay / Gulf

Strait

Isthmus

Island

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

## 4. MAPS AND GLOBE

### What is the shape of the earth that we live on?

This question has interested the scientists throughout history from the earliest times. In the 6th century B.C The Greek philosopher mathematician Pythagoras had said that the earth is round which was not accepted by many at that time. The Indian astronomer Aryabhata-I (476- 550 A.D) had written in his treatise Aryabhatia that the earth was like a sphere and spinning on its axis. The fact that the earth is spherical was confirmed when the earth was viewed from outer space. According to the astronauts the earth appears as a blue sphere with green and brown patches. On July 19, 2013 NASA 'Distant spacecraft "Cassini" had sent pictures of the earth and the moon as seen from the Saturn, which is nearly 800 billion km away. In the Cassini images Earth and the moon appear as mere dots. The earth a pale blue and the moon a stark white, are visible between Saturn's rings.

The earth is spherical but not exactly a sphere. It is slightly bulged at the equator and flattened at the poles. The shape of the earth is called an "Oblate Spheroid"



### MAPS

During earlier times maps were not required because the people lived in one place. Then people started to move from place to place, either in search of food or due to the change in seasons.

Later, merchants travelled from one country to another country for trade and commerce. People used maps to travel on correct route. Migration created the need for maps.

**A map is a visual representation of an entire area or a part of it that is drawn on paper or cloth.**

There are different types of maps static or dynamic, interactive, 2 dimensional or 3 dimensional. They may represent various things like physical features of a place, political boundaries, climate, natural resources, roadways and railway lines etc.

If you went to a new city and asked your friend for directions to a cinema hall, he may say, "It is just behind the jubilee bus stop, opposite to the railway station. To make it easier for you he may draw a route map from his house to the cinema theatre. This is a map in which you may not be able to infer the actual distance. This type of map is called as a "sketch map."

An architect or a civil engineer will represent the building by means of a diagram on a paper before construction. This is called a "blue print" and is commonly called as the "plan" of the building.

For map making certain conventions are followed.

### Direction

In a map **direction** is always indicated at the top right hand corner as shown in the figure given below.

To understand the directions in / to a place, an arrow indicating north (N) is marked on the map pointing towards the northern direction of that particular place.

How will you find out the North-south direction of a place i) during day time (ii) at night? Discuss.

### Scale

**Scale** is indicated at the bottom of the map.

A scale is a relationship between a certain distance on a map and the actual distance on the ground. It is expressed as a ratio.

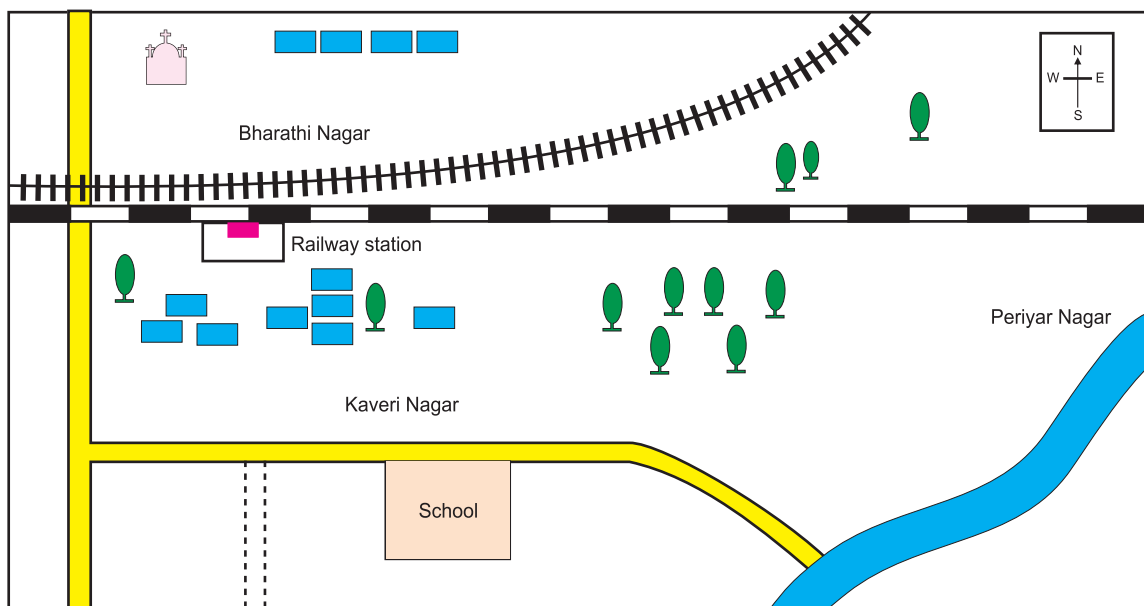
There are three ways of representing the scale .

1. Statement form
2. Representative fraction
3. linear form or graphic scale

### Let us do

Draw a sketch map to show the route from your home to school.

### Sketch Map



## Chapter - 4

For example:

(i) It may also be shown as 1 cm = 1 km or 1 cm = 10 km.

(ii) if the scale on a map is shown as 1:1,00,000. It means 1 cm on the map is equal to 1,00,000 cm or 1 km on the ground. It means that if the distance between any two points on the map is equal to 1 cm, then the actual distance between the two places is equal to 1 km.

### Conventional Signs and symbols

Can we draw on the map the mountains, forests, rivers, roads, bridges, buildings, railway lines and other land features of the Earth in the same size and shape?

We draw them with the help of certain symbols. The symbols are used within the map itself. The explanation for these symbols are given on the **right or left corner of the map**. It would be easy if the same symbols are used everywhere, hence standard, uniform **Conventional symbols** are used throughout the world.

### Conventional Signs and symbols

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| International boundaries | — • — •   |
| State boundaries         | — . — . — |
| District boundaries      | — — —     |
| Railway lines            |           |
| Railway station          | <br>RS    |
| River                    | ~~~~~     |
| Well                     | ○         |
| Temple                   | ⌒         |
| Mosque                   | ⌒         |
| Church                   | +         |



### Classification of maps

All the objects and the information about the earth cannot be shown on the same map. Hence maps can be classified into three types.

1. Physical features like mountains, plateaus, rivers and oceans are drawn on a **Physical map**. eg. Refer the Physical map of India which is given.

2. Countries, states, districts, cities, villages and other boundaries are drawn on a **Political map**. eg. Refer the Political map of India and District map of Tamil Nadu which are given.

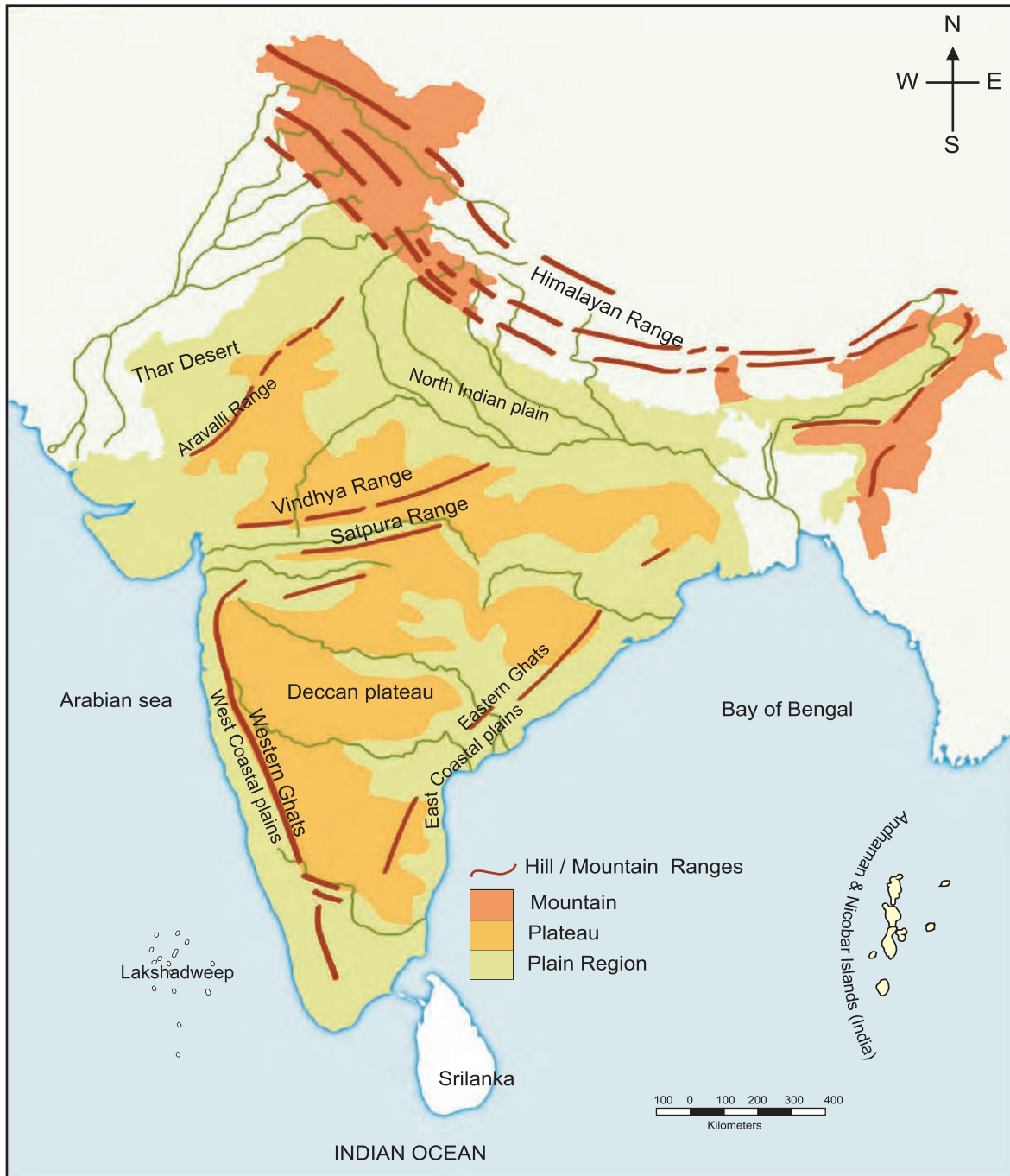
3. Maps that show temperature, forest, and minerals resources are drawn based on a theme, hence they are called **Thematic map**. eg. the Transport map of India and the Industrial map of Tamil Nadu which are given.

### Uses of maps

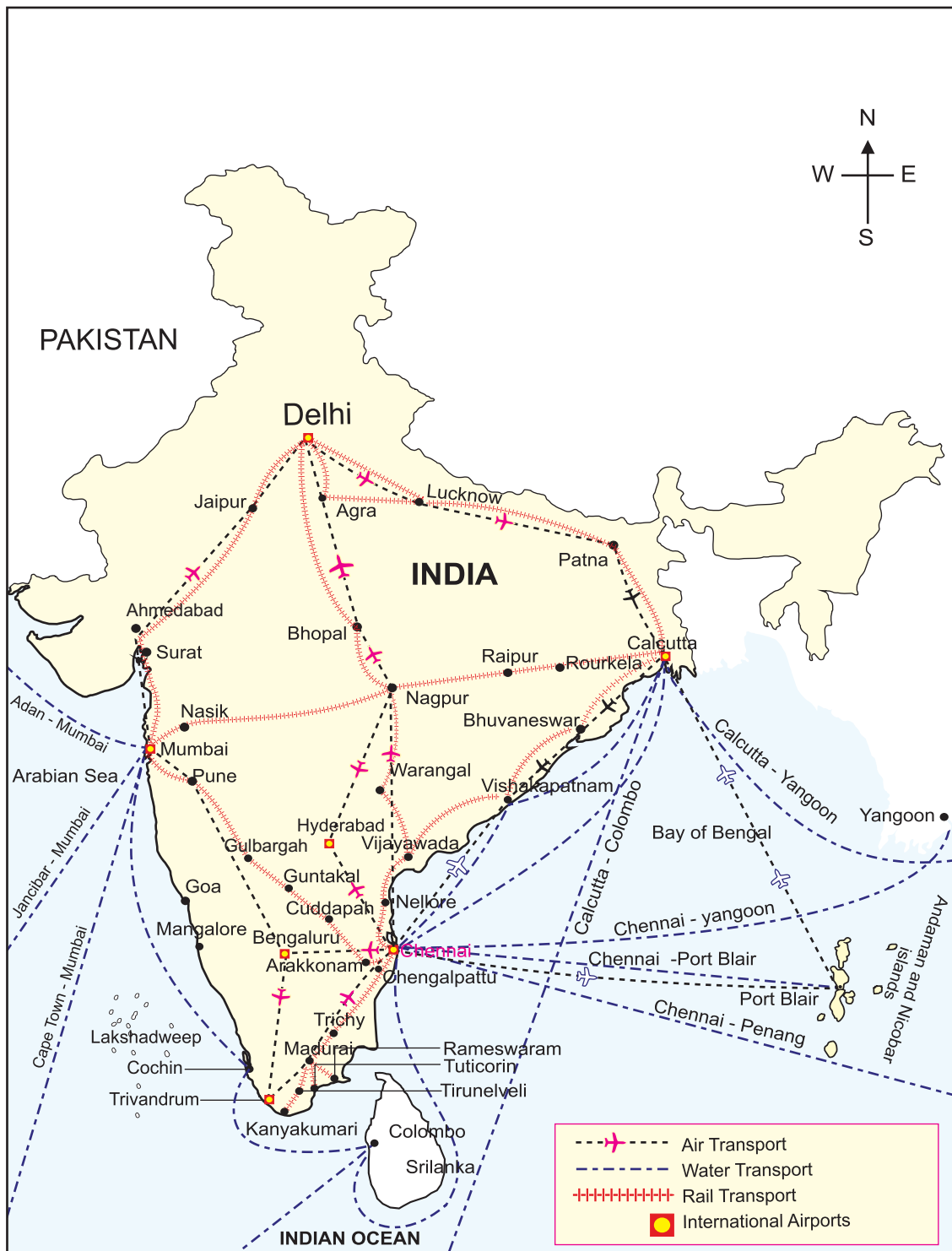
1. It is used to **locate places**.
2. It is used to **locate resources** that are found on the earth.
3. It helps the **military** to move its **troops**.
4. It helps in **planning**.
5. It helps us to know the **movement** of the **satellite** and **planets** in the sky.
6. It is used for teaching and learning in a class room.



## INDIA - PHYSICAL



## INDIA - TRANSPORT







Globe

### Globe

A globe is a three dimensional model of the earth. On its surface continents, oceans, islands and other landforms are marked. The latitudes and the longitudes are also marked. The globe spins on an axis and its axis is a metal stick which passes through its centre. The axis is kept inclined just like the earth's axis at an angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees.

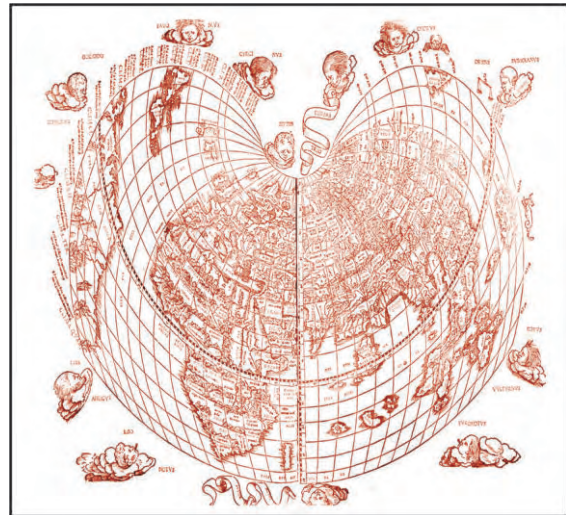
It is the most accurate map of our world. All the countries are shown in true size relative to each other. You can see how far apart different cities are, and where they are located.

### The Lines on the Earth

When we travel from one place to another we enquire what is the distance between the two places. We erect milestones on roads to show the distance (kilometre). We say that the place is 15 km towards the east.

Where is a mountain located on the earth? Where is a country located on the earth? At which point exactly is the ship that sails on the sea? How can we accurately calculate these distances?

To help us locate a place correctly imaginary lines are drawn on the surface of the earth. These imaginary lines are called **latitudes and longitudes**. Ptolemy the Greco-Roman mathematician, astronomer and a geographer was the first man to draw latitudes and longitudes on a map. Ptolemy's world map is shown below.



Ptolemy's world map

### Latitudes

Latitudes are imaginary lines that run horizontally from east to west on a globe or a map. Latitudes are marked by degrees numbered from  $0^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$  North and South

The imaginary line that runs through the centre of the earth is called the **Equator** which is at  $0^\circ$  degree latitude. It divides our planet into the northern and southern hemispheres. The earth's surface to the north of the equator is called the **Northern Hemisphere** and the surface to the south of the equator is called the **Southern Hemisphere**.  $90^\circ$  north is the **North Pole** and  $90^\circ$  south is the **South Pole**. And we write it as  $90^\circ$  N and  $90^\circ$  S.

## Chapter - 4

### Longitudes

Longitudes are imaginary lines that run vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole.

The lines of longitude are also known as **meridians**. They converge at the poles and are widest at the equator (about 69 miles or 111 km apart). A space observatory is located at Greenwich in London. The longitude that passes through Greenwich is called the **Greenwich meridian (or prime meridian)** and it is considered as  $0^\circ$  longitude. The degrees continue  $180^\circ$  east and  $180^\circ$  west where they meet and form the International Date Line in the Pacific Ocean.

$1^\circ$  latitude/longitude is equal to 111 km.

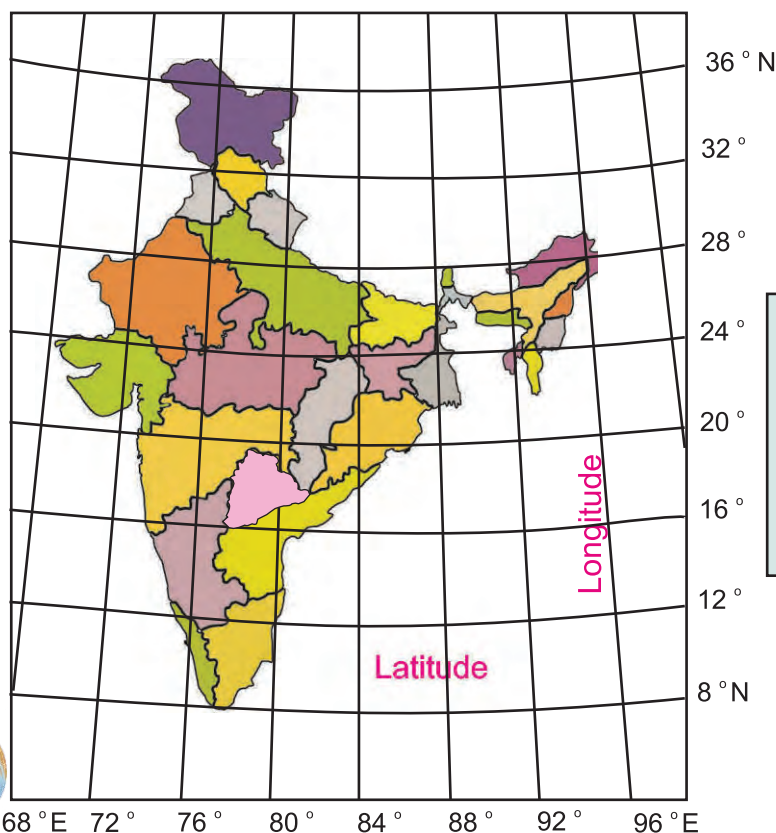
To specify latitude we need to say how many degrees it is away from the equator and in which direction north or south. For example  $10^\circ$  N latitude is the  $10^{\text{th}}$  line north of the equator and  $10^\circ$  S is the  $10^{\text{th}}$  line to the south of the equator.

Similarly  $10^\circ$  E and  $10^\circ$  W represent the longitudes to the east and west of the Greenwich meridian respectively.

A particular place is located with the help of the latitude and longitude. The location of Chennai is given as  $13^\circ 04' \text{ N}$ ,  $80^\circ 17' \text{ E}$ . It means it is at the intersection of the latitude 13 degrees 4 min to the north of the equator and the longitude 80 degrees 17 minutes to the east of the prime meridian.

How can we locate India?

### Location of India



India is located between  $8^\circ 4' \text{ N}$  to  $37^\circ 6' \text{ N}$  latitude and  $68^\circ 7' \text{ E}$  to  $97^\circ 25' \text{ E}$  longitude.

Let us do :

With the help of a globe or a map find out the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of few countries and islands.



## Evaluation

## I. Choose the correct answer

1. The imaginary lines that are drawn from the east to the west on the earth is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Latitude
  - b) Earth's axis
  - c) Longitude
2. 0° Longitude is called as the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Greenwich Meridian
  - b) Latitude
  - c) Earth's axis
3. Map that shows the continents, countries, capitals is called as \_\_\_\_\_ map.
  - a) Physical
  - b) Political
  - c) Thematic

## II. Answer the following questions

1. What are the different types of maps?
2. What are the uses of maps?
3. Define latitude.
4. Define longitude.
5. Explain about thematic map?

## III. Map skill

1. Look at any physical, political and thematic map with the help of your teacher and answer the following questions:
  - a) What is the scale of the map?
  - b) What is the information given?
  - c) Tabulate the explanation given about conventional signs and symbols.
2. On a political map of India mark the states and its capitals.

**FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

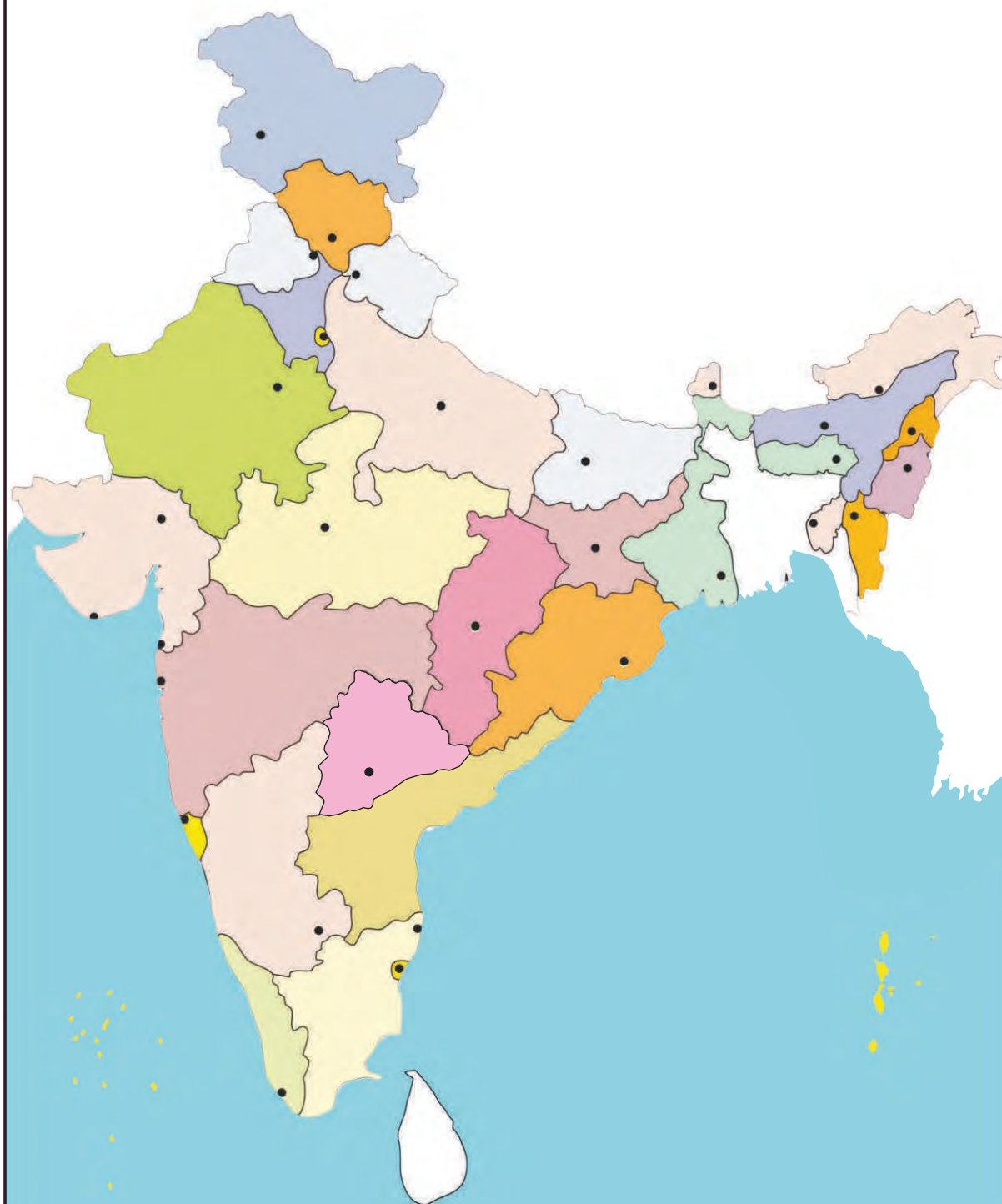
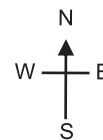
1. Draw the map of your street / area using conventional symbols.
2. Observe the map drawn by Ptolemy and discuss.
3. Visualize a tour  
What are the places do you want to visit in the world and what kind of transport will you use to go there?  
Teacher : where do you want to go?  
Student : Antarctica  
Teacher : what kind of transport will you use to go there?  
Student : Ship

If he sails in a ship the students will act and touch Antarctica in the wall hanging map. Countries, islands, cities, like places are introduced to students by this play way method.



## Exercise

## India - Political



Mark the states and its capitals on the map of India

# CIVICS

## 5. LOCAL SELF - GOVERNMENT

Our Country, India consists of a large landmass. It is densely populated. The people live in villages, towns and cities. India is a vast country with a large population therefore the Central and the State Government alone cannot provide the necessary requirements and solve the problems.

The Local Self-Government is formed in India to serve every nook and corner of the country. In this lesson we will learn about Local Self-Government.

### Activity

What is the name of your village?  
How did your village get its name?  
What is its meaning and reason for it?  
Find out from your grandparents and elders of the village.

The speciality of Tamil Nadu is the fascinating and meaningful names of villages. Some of the names of places are mentioned in History.

'Gangaikondacholapuram'  
'Malaiyadikuruchi'  
'Cheranmadevi'  
'Sandorpalayam'  
'Eapothumvendran'  
'Nallan pillai pettral',  
'Paal varthu vendran'  
'Thiruchitrabalam'  
'Malaiyandipattanam'



'Pan pozhil' – These are some of the names of the villages in Tamil Nadu. Find out how these places got their names with the help of your teacher. Form small groups and collect information.

You would have seen a Panchayat Union Office in your village. The names of the Panchayat President, Vice President and the Ward members are written on the same board.

In the same way the Panchayat union, Town Panchayat, District Panchayat, Municipality and Corporation also have members.

This system is called as '**Local Administration**'. '**Lord Ripon**' introduced Local Self-Government in India. Local Self-Government was in existence even before independence.

### Village Panchayat:

The local body of the village is known as Village Panchayat. It's President, Ward Members and Councillors are elected by people directly through election. The vice President is elected by ward members among themselves. They remain in office for five years.

### The functions of the Village Panchayat:

- Laying village roads
- Drinking water supply
- Laying drainage system

- Maintaining street lights
- Construction of small bridges
- Sanctioning the construction of houses
- Maintaining village libraries
- Construction of group houses
- Maintaining and establishing recreation centres and playgrounds.

To whom would you complain to solve the following problems :

Street lights that are not in working condition, damaged roads, non-availability of drinking water, block in the drainage.

To solve the above mentioned problems we need funds. Who will provide these funds? We, the people give it in the form of house tax, professional tax, property tax etc. and with that tax the above mentioned works are done.

### Revenue :

- House tax, professional tax, tax from shops.
- Fee for drinking water connection and water tax.
- A share of the land revenue.
- One part of the share from the land registration fee, are utilized for the development of villages.

Since this is not sufficient, the Central and State Governments provide financial assistance in the form of funds, subsidies and grants through the District Rural Development Authority.

### Village Council:

There is a Village Council in every village. Those who reside within the limits of the Panchayat are its members. The village development programmes and annual budget plans can be implemented only after the beneficiaries of the programmes get approval from the Village Council.



### Activity

Have you ever seen the Village Council in progress? Witness with your parents. Collect information regarding the functioning of the Village Council.

The Village Council meets four times a year:

January 26<sup>th</sup> - Republic day  
 May 1<sup>st</sup> - Labour day  
 August 15<sup>th</sup> - Independence day  
 October 2<sup>nd</sup> - Mahatma Gandhi's birthday

These four days are public holidays. It is convenient to conduct the Village Council on these days. The Village Councils can be conducted on other days apart from these specified days. Special councils are conducted to get permission in times of emergency or special programmes.

Know about tax from one of the members working in the Panchayat.

**Panchayat Union:**

The Panchayat Union consists of several village panchayats.

Through elections they elect the panchayat union members in the ratio of 1:5,000. Among them one will be selected as the Panchayat Union Chairperson.

**Functions of the Panchayat Union:**

- Maintenance of the Panchayat Union roads
- Providing drinking water
- Establishment of primary health centres
- Maintenance of primary school buildings
- Monitoring maternity homes
- Establishing village markets
- Distributing agricultural implements and fertilizers
- Developing and extending social forests.
- Establishing veterinary dispensaries.

**Activity:**

With the help of your teacher interview the Chairman of the Panchayat Union. Note down their duties and future plans. Discuss with your teachers in classroom.

The Panchayat Unions are supervised by the District Rural Development Agencies which are under the control of the district administration. All the plans are implemented with the help of the District Collector, Programme Officer and the Block Development Officers.

**District Panchayat :**

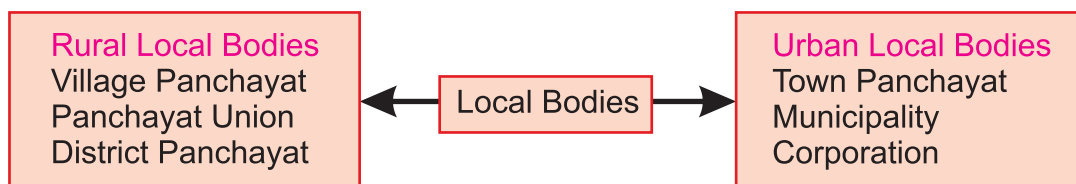
Each district is provided with a District Panchayat. The members of the District Panchayat are elected by the people through elections in the ratio of 1:50,000. These members elect one member among them as the District Panchayat President. They remain in office for five years.

**Functions of the District Panchayat:**

The important functions of the District Panchayat involve giving suggestions to the Government regarding the development work and the improvement of roads and transport carried out by the Village Panchayats and the Panchayat Unions within the district. It also supervises the various development work carried out in the district.

**Activity:**

Form small groups and collect the names of the Panchayat Unions and Municipalities. List them.



## Let us learn:

**District Planning Committee:**

The District Panchayat President also acts as the President of the District Planning Committee. The important functions of the committee is to draft a Development Plan for the whole district. The Draft plan is submitted to the State Planning Commission. The elected representatives of the local bodies elect the members of the District Planning Committee. The members of the Legislative Assembly and also the members of the Parliament of India belonging to each district are included as members of this committee.

**Town Panchayat:**

Villages which have a population of more than 10,000 are upgraded into Town Panchayats. Through elections they directly elect the President and representatives. The Executive Officer supervises the administration of the Town Panchayats.

**Municipality:**

An area which has a population of more than one lakh is termed as a Municipality. The people directly elect their Chairperson and the Ward representatives through elections. They hold office for a period of five years. The administrative officer is the Municipal Commissioner.

**Corporation:**

A city which has a large population, big infrastructure and important government offices is called as a Corporation. The chairperson of the Corporation is called the 'Mayor'. The Mayor holds office for a period of five years. The Administrative officer of the Corporation is the Commissioner.



Corporation of Chennai

## Evaluation

## I. Choose the correct answer

1. Local self government was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Lord Ripon
  - b. Gandhiji
  - c. Indira Gandhi
2. Panchayat Union Chairperson is elected by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Ward members
  - b. People
  - c. Union President

## II. Fill in the blanks

1. The term of office for the Mayor is \_\_\_\_\_ years.
2. Every district has a \_\_\_\_\_ panchayat.

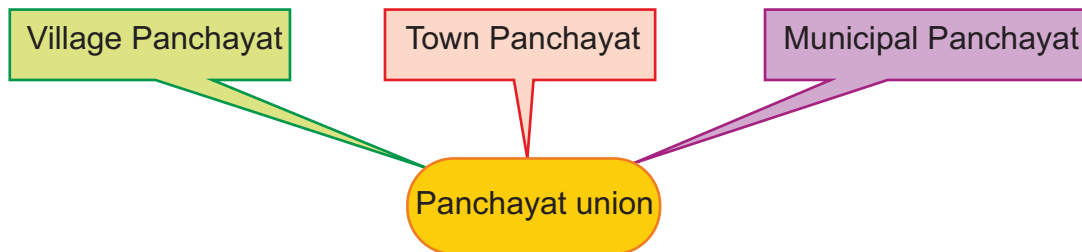
## III. Answer the following

1. Why is Local self-government necessary?
2. What are the duties of the Village Council? How many times in a year and when does the Village Council meet?
3. List out the important functions of the village Panchayat.
4. How does the Village Council get its revenue?
5. How is the Panchayat Union formed?



**FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

1. Frame questions to interview the Panchayat union chairman.
2. Write a drama highlighting the activities that take place during an election.
3. Prepare a model application to be presented when you meet the Panchayat union chairman for redressal of the local grievances.
4. What are the committees needed to be formed to have effective administration of a school?
5. Prepare a mind map of your Panchayat union.



## 6. DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RESOURCES AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Representatives are elected by the citizens of our Country. This is called Democracy. The Government governed by the people is called as Democratic Republic.

Citizens enjoy equal rights in a Republic. Those who complete the age of eighteen are eligible to vote.

The citizens in our country enjoy equal opportunities. Women who constitute half of the Indian population have been denied these opportunities and have been left behind. This can weaken the democratic set up of our country. If equal opportunities are given to women, their participation will surely help to strengthen the democracy.

Disparities in the society emerge through various means. These disparities that have emerged are by birth, high class and low class, untouchability, rich and poor, employer and employee, master and servant, educated and uneducated, landlord and peasant.

The people have missed out many opportunities to lead a better life due to the prevailing disparities in the society. By providing them with the opportunities which they had missed, they have been enabled to lead a complete life. Thus these disparities can be eradicated and equality can be

established in the society. Thereby 'social justice' prevails.

By nature we find a division in gender – male and female. For many years people have blindly believed that men are superior and women are inferior. This blind belief is a hindrance for the development of human resource in the society.

Because of the characteristic features of women we cannot say that women are inferior in knowledge to men. In general men are physically strong and women are mentally strong. Physical and mental strength differs from person to person. This difference is not due to gender. It is due to the hereditary practices. Men get the opportunity to be educated, receive salary for their work and right to property. Due to this misconception that prevailed in the society, men have been given the opportunity to rule and obtain high government posts.

Women were made to stay at home because of child birth, take care of the children as well as the family. From the earlier days there has been misconception that men were suitable to run errands and do physical labour.

Women always depend on male companions like father, husband, brother and son to lead life.



Many concepts have been in practice for generations. The same concept prevails in the minds of the students in the society.

We know the ability and capability of women through their work from early times.

- Managing the house and cooking
- Rearing and maintaining cattle
- Weaving mats, basket making and making thatched roofs out of dry coconut leaves
- Medical or health workers, sanitary workers, prevention of diseases, home remedies
- Maternity, child care, helping children to grow
- House gardening, vegetables, fruits, flowers, roots, production and sale of milk
- Economic budget, maintaining relationships with relatives
- Agricultural labour, gathering and storing grains

Through the ages they have been engaged in intellectual, technological excellence and have been laborious with patience. Because of the educational development women have engaged themselves as teachers, nurses, typists, stenographers and

police. Mostly women are doctors, engineers, lecturers, advocates, judges, press reporters and work in the field of cinema. Some are government employees, car drivers, bus drivers, lorry drivers, pilots and travel by space rockets. They also do research work. Some are bank managers, collectors and police commissioners.



In these ways women engage themselves in various occupations. Is it right to say that only these occupations can be done by women? Many women become modern women as envisioned by the great poet Subramania Bharathiyar.

பெண்ணாக விளங்குவோர் பலர்.  
 “மாதர் தம்மை இழிவு செய்யும்  
 மடமை யைக்கொ ளுத்துவோம் ;  
 வைய வாழ்வு தன்னி லெந்த  
 வகையி லும்ந மக்குளே  
 தாத ரென்ற நிலைமை மாறி  
 ஆண்க ளோடு பெண்களும்  
 சரிநி கர்சு மான மாக  
 வாழ்வ மிந்த நாட்டிலே!”

## Chapter - 6

These are the famous lines sung by our great **national poet, Subramania Bharathiyar**. These lines depict that in all fields women are not in anyway inferior to men.

### A noble woman- Dr. Muthulakshmi

A multifaceted personality, Dr. Muthulakshmi was one of the outstanding Indian women of her time.

She was born on 30<sup>th</sup> July 1886 in the princely state of Pudukottai. She was an outstanding student. A crop which is about to yield bumper harvest can be identified at the seedling stage. Likewise her versatile talents were visible even when she was a child.

According to the custom of her community she was not allowed to attend school. So she was tutored at home and she passed her

examination from home. She was the first woman to study in the men's college in Pudukkottai. By nature she was just and compassionate. She was interested in human welfare and was a woman of exemplary character.

She was the first Indian woman to obtain a medical degree from Madras Medical College in 1912. She was nominated to the Madras legislative as a member of the Legislative Council and became the first woman member during the British rule. She was elected as the Deputy Chairperson of the Legislative Council. She fought for the rights of women. Like men, women should also be given the right to property and to vote.

She was the first woman President of the All India Women's Association and the first woman to be elected as Alder-woman of the Madras (now Chennai) Corporation. She respected the Indian freedom fighters. Therefore she was familiar with the poet Subramania Bharathiyar.

She was concerned with the plight of women as they were suppressed for many generations.

She wanted to wipe the tears of the women. She fought for the betterment of women, right to women's education, equal rights for women, emancipation of women and protection of the girl child.



Dr. Muthulakshmi



She took interest in cancer studies and pursued it at the Royal Cancer Hospital in London for the benefit of the women cancer patients. She was instrumental in starting the Cancer Institute in Adyar, Chennai. The Institute stands as a testimony of her fame and name.

With the help of the government aid for the orphan children, widows and destitute women she established a home at Tambaram.

The social evil of child marriage prevailed throughout the country. She rose in revolt against child marriage and the government passed a Bill.

In earlier days it was a custom to dedicate girls to the deity to be of service in the temple under the 'Devadasi' system. Thousands of women's lives were destroyed throughout the country because of this.

In those days it was believed that to become a devadasi, is a way of offering oneself to the service of God. But this was a social sin inflicted on women folk. Dr. Muthulakshmi fought against this social evil and took measures to eradicate this by suitable enactments. Many conservative rationalists and religious fanatics opposed the amendment of the bill.

Dr. Muthulakshmi with the help and guidance of E.V.R. Periyar, leader of the Self-Respect movement strived to eradicate the devadasi system. A bill was passed in the Legislature.

In those days E.V.R. Periyar, Tamil Thendral, Thiru.Vi.Ka and Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar supported the bill. They explained about its importance and got the support of the public. This shows the social life of the people.

Dr. Muthulakshmi has worked for various social causes. She started orphanages. She opened free dispensaries for the slum dwellers. With the help of many institutions, she helped the downtrodden. In 1930 she founded the Avvai Home at Adyar for the benefit of destitute women.

She introduced a free education scheme for girls up to class eight.

Dr. Muthulakshmi was a pioneering social reformer. She was awarded the **Padma Bhushan** in 1956 for her meritorious service. She dedicated her life for the upliftment of women.

In order to highlight Dr. Muthulakshmi's service to the society, the Tamil Nadu Government has implemented a welfare scheme namely Dr. Muthulakshmi Maternity Stipendary Scheme. Under the scheme, the mothers are provided with financial assistance to get a nutritious diet for three prenatal care months and three postnatal care months.

## Evaluation

## I. Choose the correct answer

1. In a Republic, citizens
  - a. have equal investments
  - b. own equal property
  - c. have equal rights
2. The first Indian woman doctor
  - a. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar
  - b. Vijayalakshmi Pandit
  - c. Kalpana Chawla
3. Avvai home
  - a. home for the destitute women.
  - b. orphanage for girls.
  - c. home for the unemployed women.

## II. Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ creates an equal society.
2. Age at which men and women can vote is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Dr. Muthulakshmi was awarded \_\_\_\_\_ in 1956 for her meritorious service.



### III. Match the following

- |                                               |                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. To eradicate the inequality in the society | – beliefs passed through the generation.    |
| 2. Men alone are suitable for all positions   | – it proclaims the fame of Dr.Muthulakshmi. |
| 3. Women depend on male companions            | – wrong attitude.                           |
| 4. To stop the custom of child marriage       | – social justice.                           |
| 5. Cancer Institute at Adyar                  | – prohibition act.                          |

### IV. Answer the following

1. What is the hindrance for human resource development ?
2. Mention eight services where women require mental and physical abilities.
3. Mention the scheme introduced in Tamil Nadu for the welfare of the mother and child.
4. Mention the first achievement of Dr. Muthulakshmi in India.
5. Name the award awarded by the Central Government to Dr. Muthulakshmi.
6. How does the society deny women, their rights?

**FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

1. Visit a library and read books of following leaders.
  - a. E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar)
  - b. Madam Moovalur Ramamirtham
2. Among the ladies you know, whom do you think as achiever in life? why?
3. List the prestigious awards of Government of India.
4. Convene a debate on the topic “Did the women obtain equal rights or not?”
5. Fill in the bio data of Dr. Muthulakshmi
  - a. Name
  - b. Date of Birth
  - c. Place of Birth
  - d. Name of the institutions where she studied
  - e. Name of the posts she held
  - f. Name of the hospital she established
  - g. Name of the Award / year of the award
  - h. The best service rendered by Dr. Muthulakshmi



# 'I can, I did'

## Student's Activity Record

**Subject:**

| Sl.No | Date | Lesson No. | Topic of the Lesson | Activities | Remarks |
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