



Revision Module - 2

Focus Area for SSLC Students

Areas to pay more attention for public examination

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X Social Science

No	Units	Areas to pay more attention
SS -I Part 1 1	Unit 1 Revolutions that Influenced the World	American War of Independence French Revolution Russian Revolution
SS -I Part 1 2	Unit 6 Struggle and Freedom	Early Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi Non-cooperation and the Khilafat Movements Poorna Swaraj and Civil Disobedience The British Quit India Subhash Chandra Bose
SS -I Part 2 3	Unit 7 India after Independence	Integration of Princely States Achievements in Science and Technology Education Foreign Policy
SS- II Part 1 4	Unit 1 Seasons and Time	Seasons and apparent movement of the Sun Rotation and calculation of time Greenwich time (GMT) and time zones Standard time Indian Standard Time (IST) International Date Line
SS- II Part 2 5	Unit 7 India: The Land of Diversities	In the Himalayas - Trans Himalayas, Himalayas, Eastern Highlands Significance of the Northern Mountains Himalayan rivers The Peninsular Plateau Peninsular rivers Western coastal plain Eastern coastal plain Map- Mountain ranges, Rivers, Plateaus
SS -I Part 1 6	Unit 3 Public Administration	Public Administration Importance of Public Administration Features of Bureaucracy Indian Civil Service E-Governance
SS - II Part 1 7	Unit 3 Human Resource Development in India	Human resource Qualitative aspects of human resource Education and human resource development Human resource development and healthcare

Happy New Year

You See

Struggle and Freedom

Early Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi

• The Struggle of indigo farmers in Champaran	Bihar	1917
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In Champaran, Gandhiji resorted to disobedience of the British rules and Satyagraha and his involvement compelled the authorities to pass laws in favour of the indigo farmers. After his struggle in Champaran, Gandhiji worked for the progress of Champaran region by establishing primary schools, initiating medical aids and involving in cleaning activities.

• Ahmedabad cotton mill strike	Gujarat	1918
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Cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad started their strike in 1918 when they were denied 'Plague Bonus'. Gandhiji got involved in this strike and adopted the same method of protest against the British rules and Satyagraha, Following his Satyagraha, the authorities agreed to hike the wages of the employees and the strike came to an end.

• Peasant struggle in Kheda	Gujarat	1918
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Due to drought and crop failure farmers in Kheda were living in utter misery. The rulers decided to collect tax from these poor villagers. Starting Satyagraha in (1918) Gandhiji protested against the decision. He advised people not to pay tax. Consequently, the authorities were forced to reduce tax rates.

The results of the early struggles that Gandhiji took up in India.

- The struggles he took up popularised his ideologies and method of protest.
- Till his entry into the political scenario, national movement was confined to the educated section of the society. His methods of protest attracted the laymen to the movement.
- The city centric national movement spread to rural areas.
- Gandhiji became a national leader acceptable to all strata of the society.

Towards the National Movement

1920- Non-cooperation and the Khilafat Movements	1930- Poorna Swaraj and Civil Disobedience	1942- The British Quit India
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Non-cooperation and the Khilafat Movements

The first national level struggle by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi was the non-cooperation movement.

The characteristics of non-cooperation policy adopted by Mahatma Gandhi.



How the Indian society responded to Gandhiji's appeal for non-cooperation

Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes
The tribal groups in northern Andhra entered the forests and collected the forest produces violating the forest laws.
Farmers in Uttar Pradesh refused to carry the luggage of the colonial officials
Workers struck work.
Lawyers boycotted courts.
Students quitted colleges and schools run by the British.
The public, including women, burnt foreign clothes on the streets.

What were the constructive programmes done during the non-cooperation movement?

People began to make indigenous products , spin khadi cloth using charka, establish national schools and popularise Hindi. Kashi Vidya Pith Gujarat Vidya pith, Jamia Millia , etc. are some of the national educational institutions started during this time. Students who boycotted English education were attracted to national educational institutions.

Khilafat Movement

Khilafat leaders	Maulana Mohamad Ali	Maulana Shoukath Ali
By declaring the Khilafat Movement as a part of Indian national movement, Gandhiji ensured active participation of Muslims in the freedom struggle. He travelled across India with Khilafat leaders and propagated his ideologies. As a result :		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-British feeling spread to the nook and corner of the nation.• Hindu-Muslim unity was intensified		

Stopping the non-cooperation movement. 1922

In response to the police firing at a mob, at Chouri Choura in Uttar Pradesh the villagers set ablaze the police station and 22 policemen died. This incident disappointed Gandhiji. So, he called for stopping the non-cooperation movement.
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Poorna Swaraj and Civil Disobedience 1930

The second national level struggle by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress held in 1929 under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru was a turning point in the history of freedom movement in India.

Resolutions Lahore Congress

The session declared that the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom (Poorna Swaraj) for the country
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It also resolved to start the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

Civil disobedience

According to Gandhiji to disobey all anti-popular and anti-democratic civil laws made by the British government

Gandhiji's Proposals

To lift salt tax	To declare 50% tax relaxation for farmers
To increase the tax on imported foreign clothes	To release political prisoners
To cut short military budget and high salary of top officials	To dissolve the secret surveillance wing formed to watch Indians
To start coastal shipping service	To implement prohibition of liquor

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

- Salt tax constituted two fifth portion of the income collected by the British through taxes.
- This tax was a heavy burden for the poor people.
- The British government banned small scale indigenous salt production.
- There was three fold hike on salt price.
- The demand for lifting salt tax was a slogan suitable to inspire all segments of the society.

People in various parts of the country started to produce salt

Dandi in Gujarat	Payyannur in Kerala
Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu,	Bombay in Maharashtra
Noakhali in Bengal	North West Frontier Province
Dharasana salt field in Gujarat - Sarojini Naidu	

The British Quit India 1942

The Quit India (to force the British to leave the country) movement was the last popular protest organized by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji.

The factors that caused Quit India Movement

- Reluctance of the British to implement constitutional reforms in India
- Public disgust with price hike and famine
- The assumption that the British would be defeated in the Second World War

Gandhiji,s Appeal

- Princely states shall recognise the sovereignty of their people

Farmers shall not pay land tax
Government officials shall disclose their loyalty to Indian National Congress without resigning their positions
Without quitting their positions in the army, soldiers shall disobey orders to shoot and kill Indians
If possible, students shall boycott education till attaining freedom
In protest, the uncontrolled mob demolished government offices, electric lines and transportation facilities. At the end of 1942, India was under the fire of popular unrest.

Subhash Chandra Bose (Netaji)

Subhas Chandra Bose was an Indian nationalist whose defiant patriotism made him a hero in India. Bose followed Jawaharlal Nehru to leadership in a younger wing of the Indian National Congress, one that was less moderately constitutional in the late 1920s and more open to socialism in the 1930s.

At various stages of the national movement, Subhash Chandra Bose expressed his difference of opinion on Gandhian ideas of struggle. Quitting the Congress he formed a political party called [Forward Bloc](#).

He took the charge of the [Indian National Army \(INA\)](#) formed by [Rash Bihari Bose](#) to attain freedom for India . He formed a provisional government for free India in [Singapore](#), with the aim of forcing the British to quit India.

The Indian National Army had a [women wing](#) called the [Jhansi Regiment](#). [Captain Lekshmi](#), a Keralite, was in-charge of this regiment.

With the support of the Japanese army the Indian National Army marched to the east west border of India and [hoisted Indian flag in Imphal](#).

Unit 7 SS- II

India: The Land of Diversities

In the Himalayas....

Physiography

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The Northern Mountain Ranges	The Northern great plain	The Peninsular Plateau	The Coastal plain	The Islands
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The Northern Mountain Ranges

Trans Himalayas	Himalayas	Eastern Highlands (Purvachal)
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Trans Himalayas

Karakoram The highest peak in India - Mount K2 (8661m) / Godwin Austin -	Ladakh	Zaskar
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Himalayas 5 lakh square kilometres Three parallel mountain ranges

Himadri	Himachal	Siwaliks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The highest mountain range. Average altitude is 6000 metres. 	Situated to the south of the Himadri. Average altitude is 3000 metres. The hill stations like Shimla,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated to the south of the Himachal. Average altitude is 1220 metres.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origin of the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra • Has a number of peaks above 8000 metres <p>Kanchenjunga (Sikkim) UC Vahid</p>	<p>Darjeeling, etc. are situated in the southern slopes of this range.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the Himalayan rivers cut across this range, its continuity breaks at many places. • Broad flat valleys seen along these ranges are called Duns. (Eg: Dehradun)
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Eastern Highlands Altitude of 500 to 3000 metres

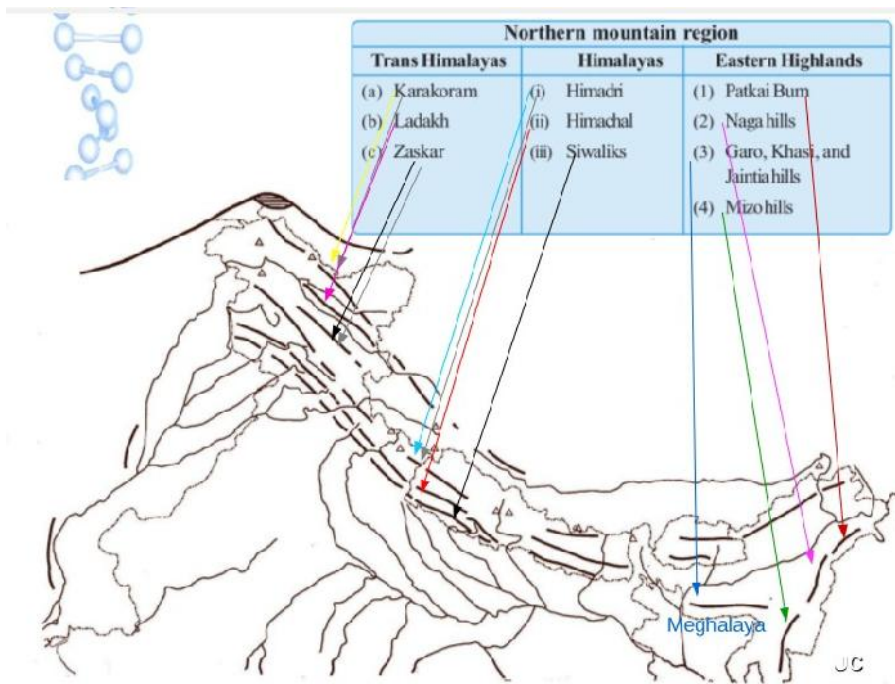
<p>Patkai Bum Boundary between Arunachal and Myanmar</p>	<p>Naga hills</p>	<p>Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills Cherrapunji in Khasi (Meghalaya)</p>	<p>Mizo hills</p>
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Human life in the lap of the Himalayas

Sheep are commercially reared in Kashmir and Himachal. The valleys of Siwaliks have been formed by the deposition of alluvium brought down by the Himalayan rivers. Apart from potato, barley, and saffron, fruits like apple and orange are cultivated here. The largest production of tea in India comes from Assam mountain ranges. Hill stations like **Shimla, Darjeeling, Kulu, Manali**, etc. are situated here.

Significance of the Northern Mountains

• Source of rivers. • Tourism • Pilgrimage • Agriculture • Minerals • Block the monsoon winds and cause rainfall throughout North India. • Have been protecting us from foreign invasions from the north since ancient times. • Prevent the dry cold winds blowing from the north from entering India during winter. • Caused the emergence of diverse flora and fauna.



The Peninsular Plateau

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Entire portions of Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh as well as parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Odisha and West Bengal together form a plateau known as the peninsular plateau. The peninsular plateau made of hard **crystalline rocks forms the oldest** and the most extensive physical division of India. It extends about 15 lakh square kilometres. The highest peak in this region is the **Anamudi** (2695 m) (Idukki). Known as as the **store house of minerals**.

The Peninsular Plateau – vegetation

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The major vegetation of this region receiving seasonal rain is tropical deciduous. The trees found in this region are teak, sal, sandalwood, bamboo, etc. But the rainy western slopes of the Western

Ghats have tropical rain forests.

The Deccan Plateau

The southern part of the peninsular plateau, has been formed by the cooling of lava that spread over the region millions of years ago. **Black soil** is extensively found in this region made of igneous rocks, named basalt. As this soil is best suited for cotton cultivation, it is also called black cotton soil. **Red soil** also occurs in large quantities. This soil formed by the weathering of igneous and metamorphic rocks is comparatively less fertile. The presence of iron gives red colour to this soil. **Laterite soil** is formed in the regions with **monsoon rains and intermittent hot seasons**.

coast line

The approximate length of this coast line is 6100 kilometres extending from the Rann of Kutchh in Gujarat to the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta. The coastal plain of India can be divided into two.

Western coastal plain

- Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats
- From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari
- Comparatively narrow
- Can be divided into **Gujarat coast, Konkan coast, and Malabar coast**
- Backwaters and estuaries are seen
- Influence of south-west monsoon is more

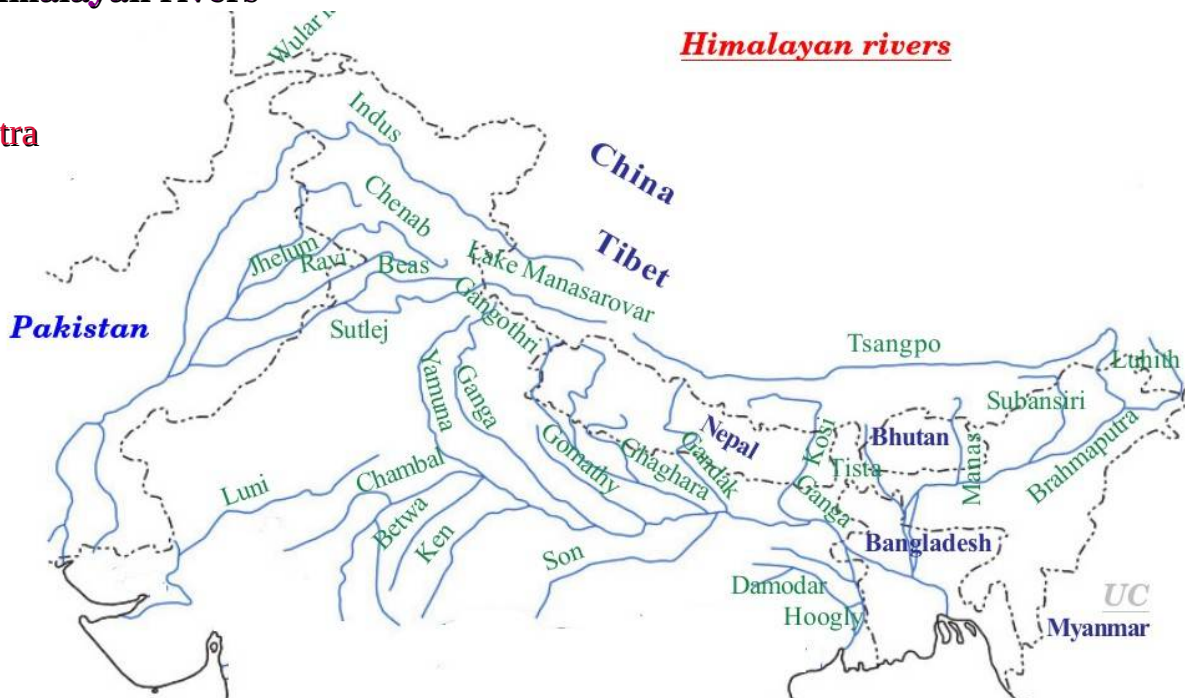
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Eastern coastal plain

- Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats
- From the Sundarban delta region to Kanyakumari
- Comparatively wide
- Can be divided into **north Zircar plain and Coromandal coast**
- Delta formation takes place
- Influence of north-east monsoon is more

Himalayan rivers

- Indus
- Ganga
- Brahmaputra



Himalayan rivers

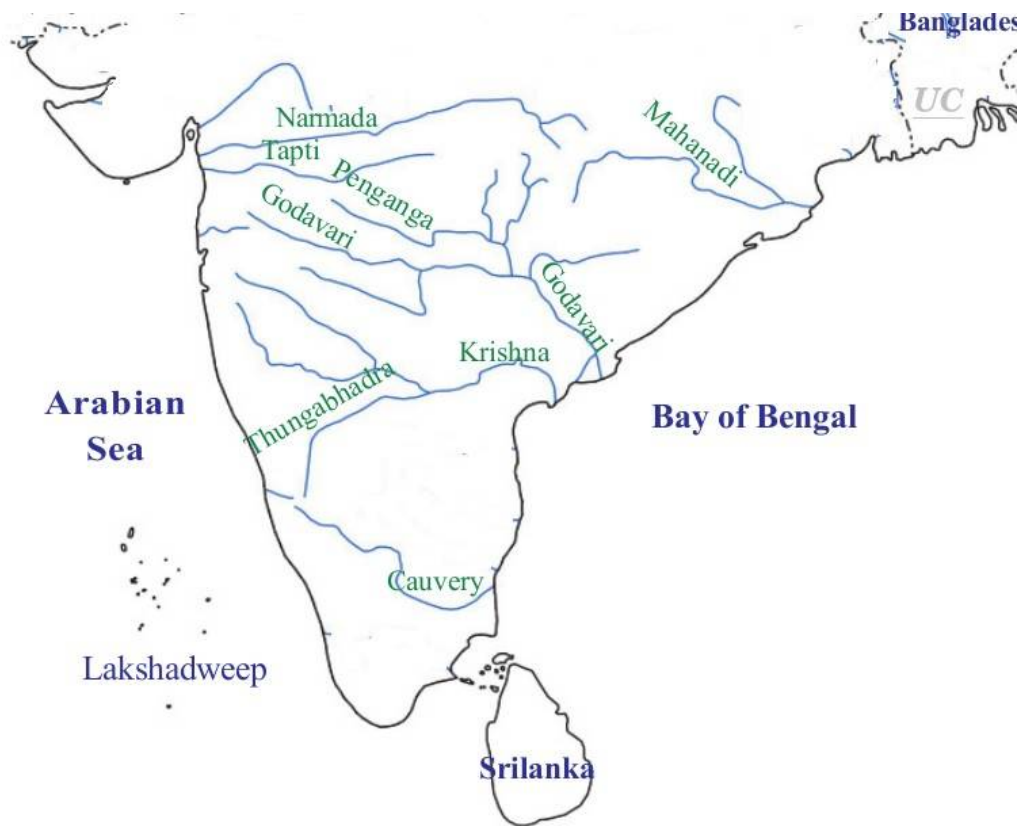
Himalayan rivers	Origin	Length	Tributaries	States through which it flows	Sea which it joins
Indus	Manasarovar lake in Tibet	About 2280 Km (Only 709 Km of this river flows through India)	• Jhelum •	• Jammu and • Kashmir • Punjab	Arabian Sea
Ganga	Gaumugh caves in the Gangothri glacier	About 2500 Km	• Yamuna •	• Uttarakhand • UP • Bihar • Jharkhand • West Bengal	Bay of Bengal
Brahmaputra	Chema-yungdung glacier in Tibet	About 2900 Km (Only 725 Km in India)	• Tista •	• Arunachal • Assam •	Bay of Bengal

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Indus – Tributaries	Tributaries of Ganga	Tributaries of Brahmaputra
Jhelum Chenab Satlaj	Yamuna Chambal Kosi	Tista Lohit Dibang

The Peninsular rivers

West flowing rivers	East flowing rivers
Narmada, Tapti	Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri

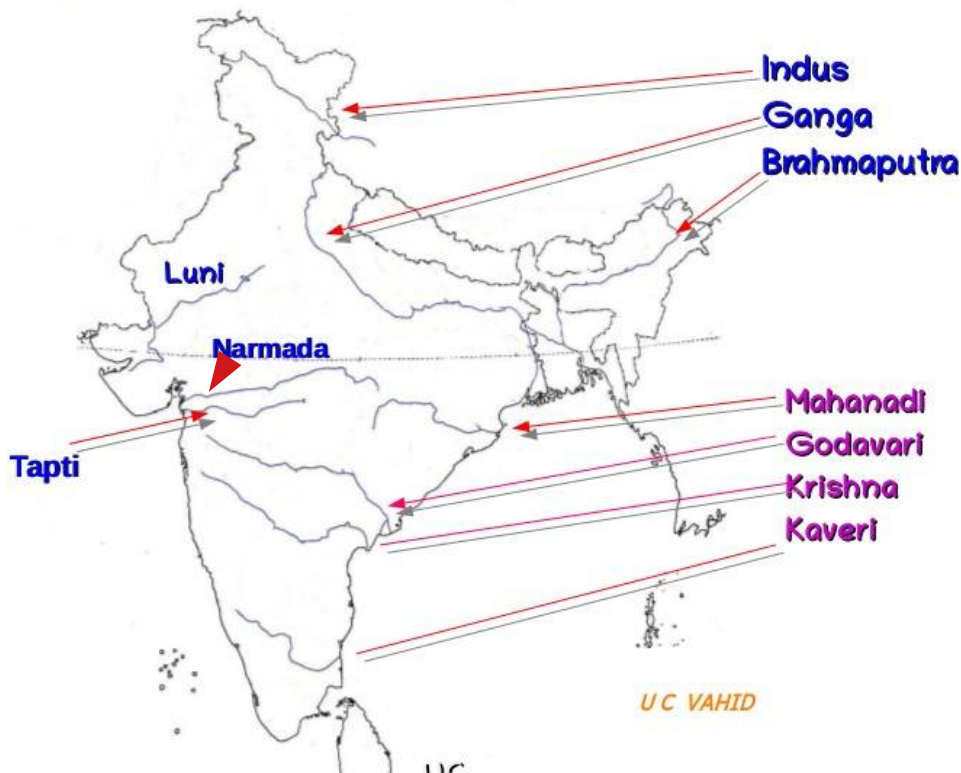


River	Origin	Approximate length	Major tributaries	States through which it flows	Sea which it joins
Mahanadi	Maikala Ranges (Chhattisgarh Madhya Pradesh)	857 Km	Ib, Tel	Chhattisgarh Odisha	Bay of Bengal
Godavari	Western Ghats (Nasik district of Maharashtra)	1465 Km	Indravathi, Sabari	Maharashtra Karnataka Chhattisgarh Telangana Andhra Pradesh	“
Krishna	Western Ghats (Mahabaleswar in Maharashtra)	1400 Km	Bhima, Thungabhadra	Maharashtra Karnataka Telangana Andhra Pradesh	“
Kaveri	Brahmagiri Ranges in Western Ghats (Karnataka)	800 Km	Kabani, Amaravathi	Karnataka TamilNadu	“
Narmada	Maikala Ranges (Chhattisgarh) MP	1312 Km	Hiran, Banjan	Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Gujarat	Arabian Sea
Tapti	Muntai Plateau (Baitul district in Maharashtra) MP	724 Km	Anar, Gima	Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Gujarat	“

Godavari is the longest among the peninsular rivers.

Waterfalls are common in most of the peninsular rivers.

The highest among these is the Jog Falls (225 metres) in the Sharavathi River in Karnataka.

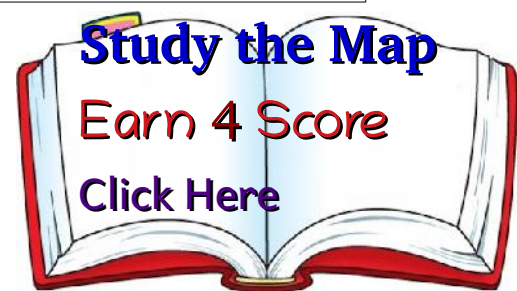


The rivers comparison

Himalayan rivers	The Peninsular rivers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originate from the Himalayan mountain ranges • Intensive erosion • Extensive catchment area • Create gorges in the mountain region and meander in plains • High irrigation potential • Navigable along the plains • These rivers receive water both from the monsoon and snow melt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau. • Comparatively smaller catchment area • Intensity of erosion is less • Do not create deep valleys as they flow through hard and resistant rocks • Less irrigation potential • Potential for inland navigation is low • These rivers receive water only from the monsoon (Seasonal)

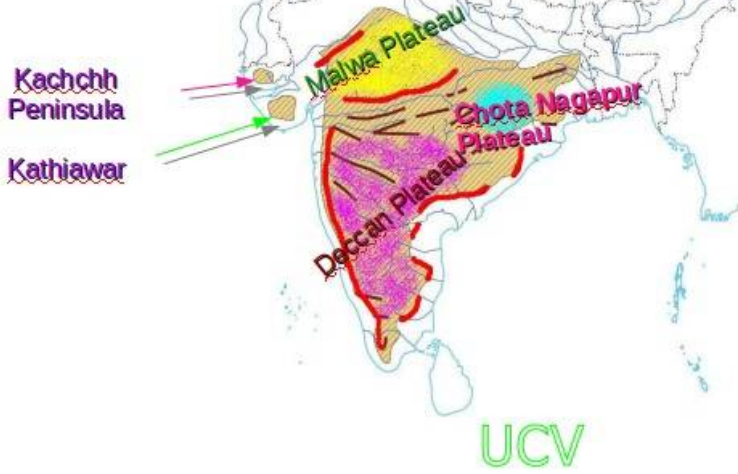
Some major towns and cities situated along the river banks

New Delhi- Yamuna Varanasi - Ganga Guwahati - Bhrahmaputhra Srinagar - jhelum Vijayawada - Godavari Coorg - Cauvery	Agra -Yamuna Allahabad - Ganga Kolkata - Hugli Ahmedabad - Sabarmati Thiruchirappalli - Cauvery	Devprayag- Ganga Patna - Ganga Ludhiana - Satlej Surat - Tapti Tanjavur - Cauvery
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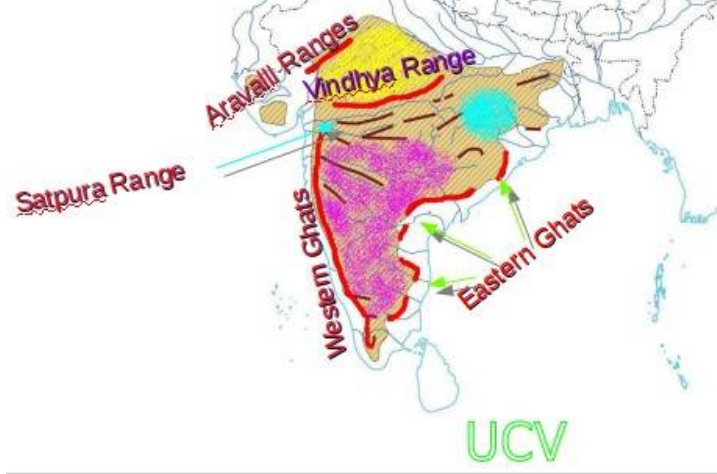
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Plateaus



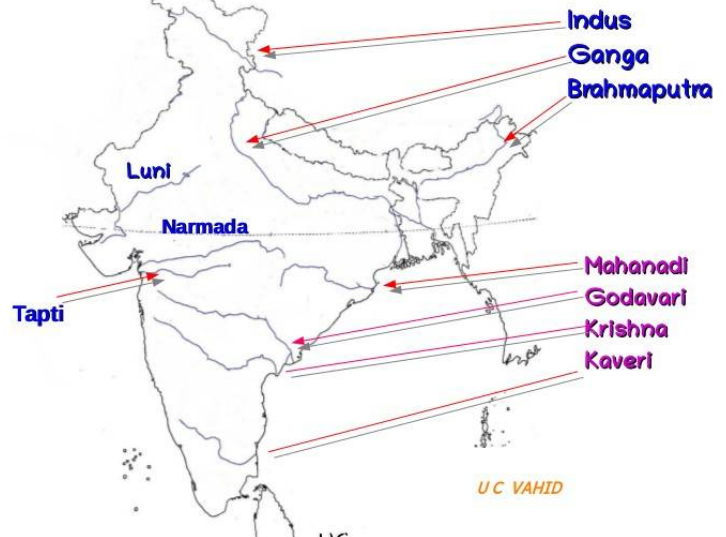
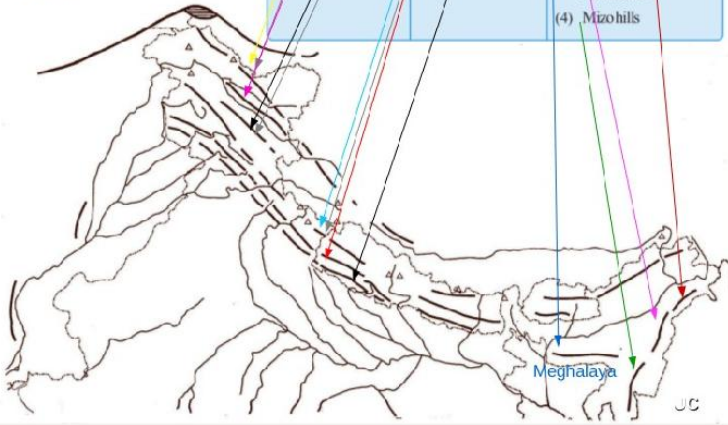
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Mountains

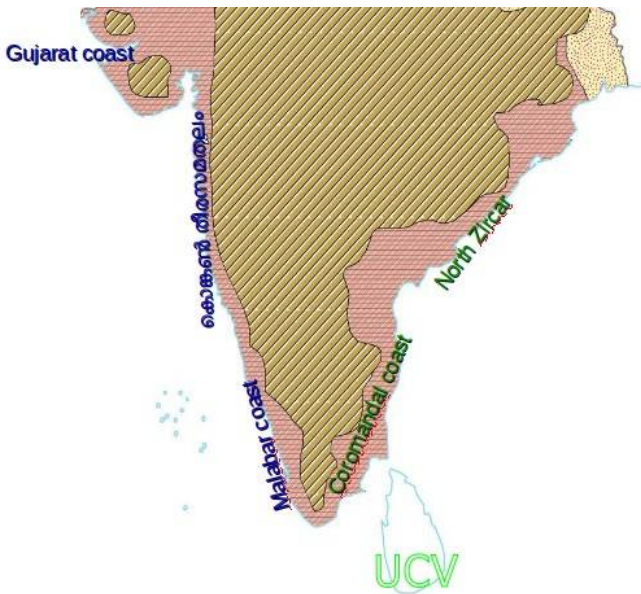


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Northern mountain region		
Trans Himalayas	Himalayas	Eastern Highlands
(a) Karakoram	(i) Himachal	(1) Patkai Bum
(b) Ladakh	(ii) Himachal	(2) Naga hills
(c) Zaskar	(iii) Siwaliks	(3) Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills
		(4) Mizo hills



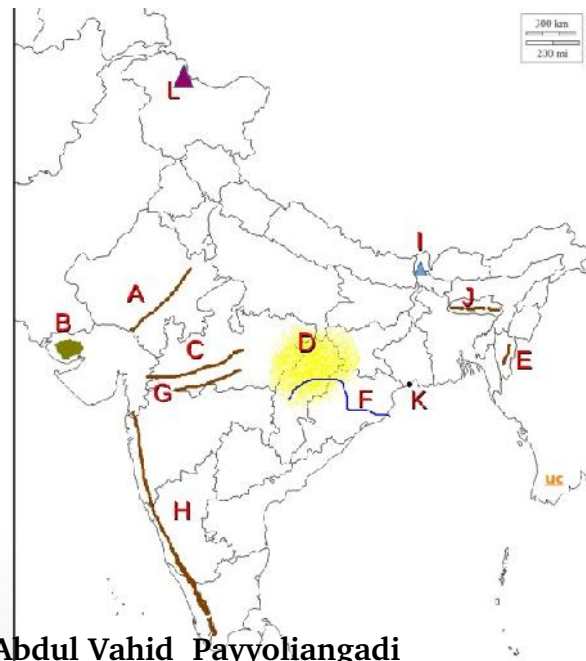
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- A-Aravalli
- B-Kachuchh
- C-Vindya
- D-Chotanagpur
- E-Mizo
- F-Mahanadi
- G-Satpura
- H-Westernghat
- I-Kanchenjunga
- J-Khasi
- K- Haldia
- L- mt.K2



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India after Independence

Integration of Princely States

There were around six hundred princely states in pre-independent India, in addition to the territories directly ruled by the British. Britain gave these princely states the options to join either India or Pakistan or to be independent. Integration of these princely states into the Indian Union was another challenge before the new nation.

The integration was really a herculean task and **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** was the Union Minister entrusted with this mission. He appointed **V.P.Menon**, a Keralite, as Secretary of the Department of States.

Patel and V. P. Menon prepared an **Instrument of Accession**, which stipulated that the princely states had to transfer their control over defence, external affairs, and information and communication to the Government of India.

Following the **diplomacy** of the government and **popular protests**, majority of the princely states signed the Instrument of Accession and joined Indian Union.

But some states such as **Hyderabad**, **Kashmir** and **Junagarh** resented. Finally they were also integrated into the Indian Union through **conciliation talks** and **military interventions**.

Achievements in Science and Technology

Technology and technocrats have played a significant role in her development in agriculture and industry. Under the leadership of **Jawaharlal Nehru** India made great achievements in science and technology and established several research institutions for the development of science and technology.

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

H. J. Bhabha was the head of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and Indian Atomic Energy Commission. Five Indian Institutes of Technology (**IITs**) were started between 1954 and 1964. India made tremendous progress in medical science, biomedical engineering, genetics, biotechnology, health science, marine technology, information technology, atomic energy and transportation.

Education

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Commissions	Objectives	Recommendations
Radhakrishnan Commission (1948)	To study university education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Start professional educational institutions• Give emphasis to women education• Form the University Grants Commission (UGC)
Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission (1952)	To study secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement three language formula• Form Secondary Education CommissionEstablish multi-purpose schoolsForm a council for teacher training
Kothari Commission (1964)	To propose a national pattern of education	Implement 10+2+3 pattern of education

		Start Vocational education at secondary level Focus on value education .
National Policy on Education 1986	to prepare India to face the challenges of the new millennium	Focusing on primary and continuing education. Launching Operation Blackboard Programme to universalise primary education and to improve infrastructure facilities in schools. Starting Navodaya Vidyalayas in every district. Encouraging girls' education.
In 2009 Government of India enacted a law by which education became a fundamental right .		
Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan introduced by Union Government, are joined together and implemented as Samagra Sikhsha Abhiyan on 2018 onwards		

Foreign Policy

Nehru is the chief **architect** of the foreign policy of India.

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Main principles of India's foreign policy are:

- Resistance to colonialism and imperialism
- Hostility to racism
- Trust in the **United Nations Organization**
- **Peaceful co-existence**
- **Panchsheel principles**
- Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance
- Policy of **Non - alignment**

Panchsheel Principles

Signed by **Jawaharlal Nehru** and **Chou En-lai** the then Prime Minister of China in 1954.

- Mutual **respect** for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
- Mutual **non-aggression**
- Mutual **non-interference** in each other's internal affairs
- **Equality and cooperation** for mutual benefit
- **Peaceful co-existence**

U C Vahid
9447820303
SIHSS Ummathur
Vadakara
Kozhikode