

SOCIAL SCIENCE - FOCUS AREA , SSLC MARCH -2021

SS I Chapter - 1 Revolutions that Influenced the World

The American War of Independence

1. Causes of the American War of Independence
 - a. Tax policies of England
 - b. Mercantilist Laws
 - c. Influence of Thinkers and their ideologies.
2. Slogan – ‘No taxation without representation’ - James Otis
3. Mercantilism
The British treated American colonies as centers for collecting raw materials for their industry and as a market for selling their products. This policy implemented by the British merchants with the help of their motherland in the American colonies, is known as Mercantilism
4. Mercantilist Laws
 - a. The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only in British ships or ships built in the British colonies.
 - b. Products of the colonies like sugar, wool, cotton, tobacco, etc. could only be exported to England.
 - c. British stamp must be affixed on all the legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, license, etc.
 - d. Colonies must provide food and quarters for the British Troops which were maintained in the colonies.
 - e. Import tax must be paid for the import of tea, glass, paper, etc.
5. Thinkers and their ideologies.
 - a. James Otis - No taxation without Representation
 - b. John Locke - Everyone has some fundamental rights. No government has the right to suspend them.
 - c. Thomas Paine - There is something absurd, in supposing a continent (North America) be perpetually governed by a foreign power (England). (common sense)
6. Important incidents of The American War of Independence
 - a. 1773 December 16 - Boston Tea Party . Beginning of the war
 - b. 1774 - First Continental Congress - met at Philadelphia - to protest against the policies and rules imposed by England. The colonies submitted a petition to the King of England
 - c. 1775- The Second Continental Congress held at Philadelphia- elected George Washington as the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.
 - d. 1776 July 4 - American Continental Congress issued the famous Declaration of Independence
The declaration was prepared by Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin.
 - e. 1781 - The war between England and the colonies in North America ended
 - f. 1783 - The Treaty of Paris , England ratified the freedom of thirteen Colonies.
7. American Constitution.
The Constitution Convention held at Philadelphia under the leadership of James Madison, framed the American Constitution.
8. George Washington became the first president of the United States of America, formed in accordance with the new constitution.
9. The impact of American War of Independence on later history of the world ?
 - a. Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and revolutions all over the World.
 - b. Put forward the concept of republican form of Government.
 - c. Prepared the first written constitution.
 - d. Contributed to the concept of federal system that ensured freedom and authority of states in the union.

The French Revolution

1. Causes of French Revolution
 - a. Autocratic rule of kings
 - b. The luxurious and extravagant life of Kings.
 - c. The social and economic inequality.
 - d. Influence of Thinkers
2. Slogan - 'liberty, equality, and fraternity'
3. The legislative assembly of France - States General
4. The Commons - Third Estate - Third Estate declared themselves as the National Assembly of France.

5. French Society

First Estate - Clergy	Second Estate -Nobility	Third Estate -The middle class
Held vast land Collected the tax called 'Tithe' from farmers. Exempted from all taxes. Controlled higher positions in administrative and military service	Held vast land Collect various tax from farmers. Exempted from all taxes Engaged in military service. Made farmers work without wage. Led luxurious life.	including traders, writers, lawyers, officials, teachers, and bankers, Farmers and craftsmen. No role in the administration. Paid land tax namely 'Taille' to the government. Low social status. Paid taxes to clergy and nobles.

6. Thinkers

- a. Voltaire - Ridiculed the exploitation of clergy. Promoted rational thinking, ideals of equality and humanism.
- b. Rousseau
Spelled out the importance of freedom with the statement, 'Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains'.
Declared that the people are the sovereign.
- c. Montesquieu - Encouraged democracy and the Republic.
Suggested division of powers of the government into legislature, executive, and judiciary.
7. The 'Tennis Court Oath'- Third Estate assembled in the tennis court nearby, and swore not to leave until they had framed a constitution of France. This event is known as the 'Tennis Court Oath'.
8. . Important incidence
 - A. 14 July 1789 - Revolutionaries stormed with the slogan 'liberty, equality, and fraternity', demolished the Bastille prison, the symbol of Bourbon monarchy.
 - B. 12 August 1789 -The National Assembly passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.
 - C. October 1789 - Thousands of women marched from Paris to the Palace of Versailles with the slogan 'Give us bread'.
 - D. September 1792 - The National Convention, formed as per the new constitution, proclaimed France as a republic.
9. Influences of French Revolution.
 - a. Stimulated all the later revolutions in the world.
 - b. Contribute the concept of peoples sovereignty.
 - c. Ended the feudal system in Europe
 - d. Threatened the autocratic rulers in Europe
 - e. Proclaimed that nation is not merely a region, but the people.
 - f. Led to the emergence of Nationalism.
 - g. Helped the growth of the middle class.
 - h. Spread the ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity.
10. Administrative reforms of Napoleon ?
 - a. Farmers were made the owners of land.
 - b. Exercised state's control over the clergy.
 - c. Formed 'sinking fund' with the aim to avoid public debt.
 - d. Prepared a new code of law
 - e. Established Bank of France to centralize finance.
 - f. Constructed several roads for transportation.
11. Napoleon was defeated by the European Alliance in the battle of Waterloo and lost his power in 1815.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

1. Causes of Russian Revolution
 - a. The autocracy of the Tsar emperors
 - b. Farmers and factory workers in Russia led a tragic life
 - c. The low agricultural production affected the farmer's income.
 - d. The landless farmers had to pay huge tax.
 - e. The foreigners who controlled majority of the industries in Russia.
2. Ideologies of the thinkers
Writers - Maxim Gorky, Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev, and Anton Chekhov
Thinkers - Karl Marx and Frederick Engels
3. Russian party - Social Democratic Workers Party .
Later, this party was split into the Mensheviks (minority) and the Bolsheviks (majority).
The main leaders of the Bolsheviks were Lenin and Trotsky. Alexander Kerensky led the Mensheviks.
4. Russia was defeated in the Russia-Japan war in 1905.

5. Bloody Sunday.

The workers organized a huge march at Petrograd on 9 January 1905 demanding political rights and economic reforms. The march was fired at by the soldiers and hundreds of demonstrators were massacred. This event is known as the Bloody Sunday.

6. Soviets : Workers' organizations formed all over Russia to conduct strikes.**7. Duma - a legislative assembly formed in Russia****8. February Revolution :**

Ignoring the Marxism protest from Duma, Nicholas II, the Tsar decided to participate in the First World War.

Food shortage became severe by 1917.

Thousands of women marched along the streets of Petrograd on 8 March 1917 clamouring for bread.

The workers organized protest march in Petrograd.

Though the soldiers clashed with the demonstrators in the beginning, later they joined the workers.

The workers captured Petrograd and Nicholas II was thrown out of power.

A provisional government was formed under Alexander Kerensky, the Menshevik leader.

This revolution was known as the February Revolution.

9. October Revolution

A group of soviets did not approve the provisional government.

In October 1917, the Bolsheviks organized an armed Rebellion against the provisional government.

Kerensky fled from the country and Russia came under the control of the Bolsheviks.

This event, through which the Bolsheviks attained power, is known as the October Revolution .

10. Results of Russian Revolution ?

- Russia withdraw from the first World War.
- Seized out the land and distributed among the peasants.
- Gave importance to public sector.
- Introduced centralized planning.
- Achieved development in the field of Science, Technology and Economy.
- New constitution came to force in 1924.
- USSR was formed by consolidating different Soviet Republics.
- Spread the Socialist ideas all over the world.

SS I Chapter : 6 Struggle and Freedom**1. Early Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi in India**

Name of struggle	place	Year	Impact
The Struggle of indigo farmers in Champaran	Bihar	1917	Compelled the authorities to pass laws in favour of the indigo farmers
Ahmedabad cotton mill strike	Gujarat	1918	The authorities agreed to hike the wages of the employees
Peasant struggle in Kheda	Gujarat	1918	The authorities were forced to reduce tax rates

2. National Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi in India

Name of struggle	Year	Objectives
Non - cooperation movement & Khilafat movement	1920	To promote Anti-British feeling . To promote Hindu-Muslim unity . To promote indigenous products
Civil Disobedience Movement or salt sathyagraha	1930	To disobey all anti-democratic civil laws made by the british & poorna swaraj
Quit India movement	1942	To force the british to leave the country offering complete freedom to indians

3. Find out the results of the early struggles that Gandhiji took up in India.

- The struggles he took up popularised his ideologies and method of protest.
- His methods of protest attracted the laymen to the national movement.
- The city centric national movement spread to rural areas.
- Gandhiji became a national leader acceptable to all strata of the society.

4. features of the Non-cooperation policy
 - a. Lawyers shall boycott court.
 - b. The public shall boycott foreign products.
 - c. Boycott elections.
 - d. Returning the British awards and prizes.
 - e. Denial of taxes.
 - f. Students shall boycott English schools.
5. How the Indian society responded to Gandhiji's appeal for non-cooperation.?
 - a. Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes.
 - b. The tribal groups in northern Andhra entered the forests and collected the forest produce violating the forest laws.
 - c. Farmers in Uttar Pradesh refused to carry the luggage of the colonial officials
 - d. Workers struck work.
 - e. Lawyers boycotted courts.
 - f. Students quitted colleges and schools run by the British.
 - g. The public, including women, burnt foreign clothes on the streets.
6. Constructive programmes along with non-cooperation movement
 - a. people began to make indigenous products
 - b. spin khadi cloth using charka
 - c. Establish national schools
 - d. popularise Hindi.
 - e. people to participate in eradicating untouchability.
7. National schools that were formed during the non-cooperation movement
 - A. Kashi Vidya Pith
 - B. Gujarat Vidya pith
 - C. Jamia Millia.
8. leaders of the Khilafat movement in India - Maulana Mohamad Ali, Maulana Shaukath Ali
9. The aim of bringing the Gandhi Khilafat movement and the Non-cooperation movement together
 - a. Gandhiji ensured active participation of Muslims in the freedom struggle.
 - b. Anti-British feeling spread to the nook and corner of the nation.
 - C. Hindu-Muslim unity was intensified.
10. The incident that prompted Gandhi to stop the non-cooperation movement - The Chauri chaura incident
11. The Chauri chaura incident
In response to the police firing at a mob, at Chauri Choura in Uttar Pradesh the villagers set ablaze the police station and 22 policemen died.
12. The important decisions taken at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929 chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru
 - A. The session declared that the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom (Poorna Swaraj) for the country
 - B. To start the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
13. The proposals that Gandhi put forward as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement
 - a. To lift salt tax.
 - b. To declare 50% tax relaxation for farmers.
 - c. To increase the tax on imported foreign clothes.
 - d. To release political prisoners.
 - e. To cut short military budget and high salary of top officials.
 - f. To start coastal shipping service.
 - G. To implement prohibition of liquor.
14. The reasons why Gandhiji selected salt as a powerful weapon against the British.
 - A. Salt tax constituted two fifth portion of the income collected by the British through taxes.
 - B. This tax was a heavy burden for the poor people.
 - C. There was three fold hike on salt price
 - D. The British government banned small scale indigenous salt production.
 - E. The demand for lifting salt tax was a slogan suitable to inspire all segments of the society.
15. The British Quit India / The Quit India movement - 1942.
 - A. The Quit India movement was the last popular protest organized by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji.
 - B. Quit India was yet another popular movement like the Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - C. It was a mass movement based on the ideology of non-violence (Ahimsa) meant to force the British to leave the country offering complete freedom to Indians.
16. What were the factors that caused Quit India Movement ?
 - a. Reluctance of the British to implement constitutional reforms in India
 - b. Public disgust with price hike and famine
 - c. The assumption that the British would be defeated in the Second World War.
17. The instructions given to the people by the Gandhi as a part of Quit India Movement
 - A. Princely states shall recognise the sovereignty of their people.
 - B. Farmers shall not pay land tax.
 - C. Government officials shall disclose their loyalty to Indian National Congress without resigning their positions.
 - D. Without quitting their positions in the army, soldiers shall disobey orders to shoot and kill Indians.
 - E. If possible, students shall boycott education till attaining freedom.

18. Subhash Chandra Bose - Indian National Army (INA)
- He formed a political party called Forward Bloc.
 - He formed a provisional government for free India in Singapore.
 - 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.

SS I Chapter – 7 India After Independence

Integration of Princely States

- How is the integration of princely states possible in independent India?
 - 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.
 - 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.
- List the territories of France and Portugal and the year they were added to the Indian Union.
 - France - Pondicherry, Karaikkal, Mahe and Yanam - 1954
 - Portugal - Goa, Daman and Diu – 1961

Achievements in Science and Technology

- The achievements in science and technology of post-independence India.
 - Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru India made great achievements in science and technology.
 - Established several research institutions for the development of science and technology.
 - Some of them are: CSIR,ICAR,ICMR
 - The projects of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research led by Homi J Bhabha and S.N. Bhatnagar.
 - E.H. J. Bhabha was the head of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and Indian Atomic Energy Commission.
 - world-class engineering institutes were also established in the country.
 - Five Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) were started between 1954 and 1964.
 - ISRO established in 1969
 - first rocket-launching station established in Thumba
 - first satellite aryabhata was successfully launched in 1975
 - india developed in missile technology.

Education in India-After Independence

- List of educational commissions, objectives, and recommendations established in post independence India.

Commissions	Objectives	Recommendations
Radhakrishnan Commission -1948	To study university education	Start professional educational institutions. Give emphasis to women education Form the University Grants Commission -UGC
Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission -1952	To study secondary education	Implement three language formula Form Secondary Education Commission. Establish multi purpose schools. Form 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

5. Indian Civil Service : The Indian Civil Service can be divided into three

1. All India Services	2. Central Services	3. State Services
a. Recruits at national level b. Appoints in central or state service Eg: IAS, IPS	a. Recruits at national level b. Appoints in central government departments only Eg. IFS, IRS	a. Recruits at state level b. Appoints in state government departments only Eg. Sales tax officer

6. Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)

- Candidates to all India services and central services are recruited by the Union Public Service Commission.
- The chairman and the members of this commission are appointed by the President of India.
- The UPSC has elaborate mechanisms for the recruitment of candidates based on qualification.
- UPSC and PSC are constituted on the basis of constitutional provisions. So they are called constitutional institutions.

7. Public Service Commission (PSC)

- At the state level, candidates are recruited by the Public Service Commission (PSC) of the State.
- The Governor appoints the Chairman and the members of the State Public Service Commission.

8. E-governance - E-governance is the use of electronic technology in administration.

9. Benefits of E-governance.

- Need not to wait in government offices for services.
- Can receive service with the help of information technology.
- Government services offered speedily and with less expense.
- Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.

SS II Chapter -1 seasons and time
Seasons and apparent movement of the Sun

1. causes of seasonal change

- Earth Revolution
- Tilt of the Earth's axis
- The parallelism of the Earth's axis.

2. apparent movement of the Sun

- The Sun shifts apparently between Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) and Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) (*Utharayanam and Dakshinayanam*). This is known as the apparent movement of the Sun.
- There is variation in the sunlight that falls on the Earth due to the apparent movement of the Sun.
- The Sun's rays fall vertically over one hemisphere during one half of the year and on the other hemisphere, during the other half.

3. Revolution of Earth : The Earth revolves around the Sun in an elliptical Orbit. This is known as revolution of Earth.

4. The parallelism of the Earth's axis.

The Earth maintains this tilt throughout its revolution. This is known as the parallelism of the Earth's axis.

5. Seasons : The seasons are Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

6. Equinoxes

The apparent position of the Sun during the Earth's revolution will be over the Equator on March 21 and September 23. The length of day and night will be equal during these days on both the hemispheres. These days are called equinoxes.

7. Summer Solstice

From 21 March onwards, the Sun apparently shifts from the Equator northwards and reaches vertically over the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) on 21 June. 21 June is known as the Summer Solstice in the Northern Hemisphere. On this day the Northern Hemisphere experiences its longest day and shortest night. But Southern Hemisphere experiences its longest night and shortest day. From 21 March to 21 June Northern Hemisphere generally experiences spring season and Southern Hemisphere experiences Autumn.

8. Winter solstice

The Sun continues its southward apparent shift from the Equator from 23 September and reaches vertically above Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) on 22 December. December 22 is known as Winter Solstice. On this day the Northern Hemisphere experiences its shortest day and longest night.

9. Seasons and apparent position of the Sun

Months	The apparent movement of the sun	Seasons	
		Northern hemisphere	Southern hemisphere
From March 21 to June 21	From the Equator to the Tropic of Cancer	Spring	Autumn
From June 21 to September 23	From the Tropic of Cancer to the Equator	Summer	Winter
From September 23 to December 22	From the Equator to the Tropic of Capricorn	Autumn	Spring
From December 22 to March 21	From the Tropic of Capricorn to the Equator	Winter	Summer

. Rotation & Time

1. Rotation of the Earth

- a. Day and night occur due to rotation of the Earth
- b. The Earth rotates from west to east
- c. It takes 24 hours to complete one rotation.
- d. As the Earth rotates from west to east, the Sun rises in the east.

2. Greenwich Time (GMT)

- a. The zero degree longitude is known as the Greenwich Meridian.
- b. It acquires its name from Greenwich, the place where the Royal British Observatory is situated and through which this line passes.
- c. Time is calculated worldwide based on the Greenwich Line. Hence this line is also known as the prime meridian.
- d. The local time at the prime meridian is known as the Greenwich Mean Time.

3. Time Zones : Based on the Greenwich Meridian, the world is divided into 24 zones, each with a time difference of one hour. These are known as time zones.

4. Standard Time

Each country in the world considers the longitude that passes almost through its middle as the standard Meridian. The local time at the longitude that passes through the middle of a country is known as the standard time. The time at the longitude that passes through the middle of a country is selected as the common time for the whole country.

5. Indian Standard time (IST)

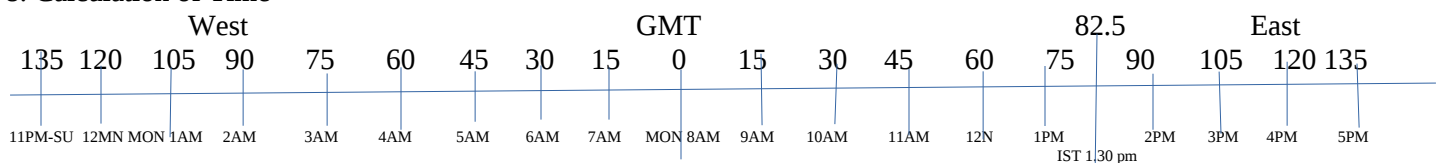
- a. The longitudinal extent of India is from 68°E to 97°E.
- b. The 82 1/2°E longitude which passes almost through the middle has been fixed as the standard meridian of India.
- c. The local time along this longitude is generally considered as the Standard Time of India.
- d. This is known as the Indian Standard Time.

6. The difference between the Indian Standard Time and the Greenwich Mean Time - 5 .30 hour plus.

7. International Date Line

- A. 180° longitude is known as International Date Line.
- B. There is a difference of 24 hours at the east and west of this line.
- C. It is not a straight line
- D. The travellers who cross this line from the East calculate the time by advancing it by one day and those who cross the line from the west deduct one day.

8. Calculation of Time



SS II Chapter - 3 Human Resource Development in India

1. What is Human resource ?
Human resource refers to people who have the manpower which can be utilised in the production sector.
2. Human resource development
Human resource development is the development of man's physical and mental abilities through education, health-care, and training.
3. What are different levels of Human resource development.
 - a. Individuals take efforts to develop their own skills.
 - b. Family creates an environment for the development of the potential of individuals.
 - c. Various institutions and agencies provide facilities for education and training.
 - d. Nation provides the necessary facilities for its people to develop their skills.
4. Qualitative features of human resource
 - a. Education
 - b. Literacy rate
 - c. Healthcare
 - d. Life expectancy
5. Qualitative factors that improve the labour potential - Education, Healthcare , Training , Social capital
6. Advantages of improved Human resource
 - a. Economic inequality is reduced
 - b. social welfare is ensured
 - c. Entrepreneurship improves
 - d. productivity of the workers increases
 - e. Natural resource is utilized effectively.
7. How education helps in the development of a country.
Education - Improves the skills of individuals - Betters the technological know-how
- Helps to secure better job and income - Improves the standard of living.
8. Literacy rate - Literacy rate refers to the percentage of population that can read and write with comprehension.
9. Right to Education Act (RTE Act)
India has made education a fundamental right and has passed the Right to Education Act (RTE Act) in 2009.
The constitution ensures the goal of "elementary education for all" through RTE
10. The projects implemented in India to develop education and skills.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	To ensure integrated development of children upto 6 years To provide healthcare for pregnant and lactating women
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	To ensure universal education to all To improve educational facilities
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan(RMSA)	To ensure access to secondary education To improve educational facilities
Rashtriya Uchthal Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	To increase the access to higher education To improve the quality of higher education
National Skill Development and Monetary Reward Scheme	To improve the working skills of the youth To ensure the availability of people with employable skills

11. What are the problems still exist in the education sector of India
 - a. Certain sections drop out from schools without completing primary education.
 - b. There is a lack of availability of basic facilities in the education sector.
 - c. Quality of education has to be improved.

Human resource development & Health care

1. What is health?
According to the World Health Organization (WHO), health is a state of physical, mental and social wellbeing.
2. How healthy persons can participate in the progress of a country.
 - a. Production increases with the increase in efficiency and the number of working days.
 - b. Natural resources can be utilized properly.
 - c. Economic development is possible through increase in production.
 - d. Medical expense can be reduced, thereby reducing the government's expenditure.

3. What are the facilities to be ensured for health care.
 - A. Availability of nutritious food
 - B. Availability of clean water
 - C. Preventive measures
 - D. Cleanliness
 - E. Medical facilities
 - F. Ensuring of leisure and entertainment
 - G. Healthy environment
4. Government institutions that work at different levels in the medical sector.
 Medical Colleges -District Hospitals -Community Health Centres-Primary Health Centres-Health Sub Centres.
5. Life expectancy : Life expectancy is the average number of years that a person lives.
6. Two missions functioned for quality health service provide to all in india

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	To provides health services in rural sector
National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)	To provides health services in towns with a population of more than 50,000

SS II Chapter - 7 India : The Land of Diversities

1. India - Physiographic divisions
 - a. Northern Mountain Ranges
 - b. Northern Great Plains
 - c. Peninsular plateau
 - d. Coastal plains & islands
2. Northern Mountain Ranges -in Northern mountain region there are three mountain ranges..
 - A. Trans Himalayas
 - B. Himalayas
 - C. Eastern Highlands
3. Trans Himalayas
 - A. Trans Himalayas include Karakoram, Ladakh, and Zaskar mountain ranges.
 - B. Mount K2 (8661m) also known as Godwin Austin, the highest peak in India, is in the Karakoram range.
 - C. The average height of the Trans Himalayas is 6000 meters.
4. Himalayas
 - a. These mountain ranges have a length of about 2400 kilometers.
 - b. Many of the world's highest peaks are situated here. The height of these mountains tend to decrease towards the east.
 - c. The width of these mountain ranges is just about 150 kilometers in Arunachal Pradesh, whereas it is around 400 kilometers in the Kashmir region.
 - d. This physical division extending over 5 lakh square kilometers comprises of three parallel mountain ranges.
5. Eastern Highlands
 - a. This region which is at an altitude of 500 to 3000 meters is also known as Purvachal.
 - b. Cherrapunji, the place receiving the highest rainfall in the world is situated here.
 - c. This region is covered by dense tropical rain forests.
6. Himalayan ranges - Himalayan ranges are divided in to three. - Himadri, Himachal, Siwaliks.
7. table - Himalayan ranges

Himadri	Himachal	Siwaliks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The highest mountain range. • Average altitude is 6000 meters. • Origin of the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra. • Has a number of peaks above 8000 meters (Eg: Kanchenjunga, Nandadevi) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situated to the south of the Himadri. • Average altitude is 3000 meters. • The hill stations like Shimla, Darjeeling, etc. are situated in the southern slopes of this range. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situated to the south of the Himachal. • Average altitude is 1220 meters. • 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)

8. Human life in the lap of the Himalayas
 - a. The major means of livelihood is animal rearing that depends purely on the grasslands here.
 - b. Sheep are commercially reared in Kashmir and Himachal.
 - c. Potato, barley, and saffron, fruits like apple and orange are cultivated in Siwalik valleys.
 - d. The northern mountains are described as the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty. (Tourism)

- e. Hill stations like Shimla, Darjeeling, Kulu, Manali, etc. are situated here
9. Major mountains in Eastern Highlands
- Patkai Bum-Nagaland
 - Naga hills-Nagaland
 - Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills-Meghalaya
 - Mizo hills-Mizoram
10. Significance of the Northern Mountains
- Have been protecting us from foreign invasions from the north since ancient times.
 - Block the monsoon winds and cause rainfall throughout North India.
 - Prevent the dry cold winds blowing from the north from entering India during winter.
 - Caused the emergence of diverse flora and fauna.
 - Source region of rivers.
11. The Peninsular Plateau - features
- The peninsular plateau made of hard crystalline rocks
 - It is the oldest and the most extensive physical division of India.
 - It extends about 15 lakh square kilometres.
 - It includes varied topography such as mountains, plateaus, and valleys.
 - The highest peak in this region is the Anamudi (2695 m) situated in the Idukki district of Kerala.
12. Importance of Peninsular Plateau
- As the peninsular plateau holds numerous deposits of diverse minerals.
 - This region can be termed as the store house of minerals.
 - The major vegetation of this region receiving seasonal rain is tropical deciduous.
 - The rainy western slopes of the Western Ghats have tropical rain forests.
 - Black soil is extensively found in this region. this soil is suited for cotton , it is also called black cotton soil.
13. Indian rivers are classified in to two. They are:-
- Himalayan rivers
 - Peninsular rivers
14. Himalayan rivers

Rivers	Origin	Length	Tributaries	Sea which it joins
Indus	Manasarovar lake in Tibet	About 2880 Km, in India 709Km	Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Satlaj	Arabian Sea
Ganga	Gaumugh caves in the Gangothri glacier	About 2500 Km	Yamuna, Gomathi. Ghaghara, Kosi	Bay of Bengal
Brahmaputra	Chema-yung- dung glacier in Tibet	About 2900 Km, in India 725 Km	Tista, Manas, Luhid, Subensary	Bay of Bengal

15. Peninsular Rivers - Peninsular Rivers are divided in to two:-
- West flowing rivers- Narmada & Tapti
 - East flowing rivers- Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna & kavery
 - 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.
16. Coastal plain of India
- The approximate length of this coast line is 6100 kms
 - It extending from the Rann of Kutchh in Gujarat to the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta.

- c. The coastal plain of India can be divided into two.
 d. They are: Western coastal plain & Eastern coastal plain.

17. Western coastal plain and Eastern coastal plain - comparison

Western coastal plain	Eastern coastal plain
a. Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats b. From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari c. Comparatively narrow d. Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan coast, and Malabar coast e. Lakes and Backwaters can be found	a. Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats b. From the Sundarban delta region to Kanyakumari c. Comparatively wide d. Can be divided into north Zircar plain and Coromandal coast e. Deltas are formed

18. Characteristics of the Himalayan and Peninsular Rivers

Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers
a. Originate from the Himalayan mountain ranges b. Extensive catchment area c. Intensive erosion d. High irrigational potential e. Navigable along the plains	a. Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau b. Comparatively smaller catchment area c. Intensity of erosion is less d. Less irrigational potential e. Navigation potential is low

19. Peninsular Rivers

River	Origin	Major tributaries	Sea which it joins
Mahanadi	Maikala Ranges(Madhya Pradesh)	Ib, Tel	Bay of Bengal
Godavari	Western Ghats (Nasik district of Maharashtra)	Indravathi, Sabari	Bay of Bengal
Krishna	Western Ghats(Mahabaleswar in Maharashtra)	Bhima, Thungabhadra	Bay of Bengal
Kaveri	Brahmagiri Ranges in Western Ghats (Karnataka)	Kabani, Amaravathi	Bay of Bengal
Narmada	Maikala Ranges (Chhattisgarh)	Hiran, Banjar	Arabian sea
Tapti	Muntai Plateau (Baitul district in Maharashtra)	Anar, Girna	Arabian sea