<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO.</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>TOPICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TERM - I</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Understanding Diversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Achieving Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TERM - II</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>National Symbols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>The Constitution of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TERM - III</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Local body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Road Safety</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Social Diversity

Interdependence and Co-existence

A community is a place where people live together with a common interest or heritage.

Family and Society

Families constitute the fundamental unit of a society.

There are two types of families: joint families and nuclear families.

Do you know?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mawsynram</td>
<td>Located in Megalaya, is the land of highest rainfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaisalmer</td>
<td>Located in Rajasthan, is the land of lowest rainfall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Religious Diversity

1. Our Constitution declares India to be a secular nation in which all religions are treated equally.
2. The freedom of religion is our fundamental right. India is the birthplace of many religions and has become the home of many others.
3. India is a land of festivals, where people from different religions engage in many colourful celebrations in different parts of the country and co-exist harmoniously.

4. Linguistic Diversity

According to census of India 2001, India has 122 major languages and 1599 other languages. Four major Indian language families are

a) Indo-Aryan
b) Dravidian
c) Austroasiatic
d) Sino Tibetan
Tamil is the oldest Dravidian language.

In due course, English has emerged as an important language and a medium of instruction in schools and colleges. It is widely used in official communication and daily life.

Top Five languages spoken in India (as per 2001 Census)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>% of Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>41.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>8.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>7.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>6.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>5.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Cultural Diversity

The term ‘culture’ refers to customs and practices of people, their language, their dress code, cuisine, religion, social habits, music, art and architecture.

Do you know?

About 60 percent of the total epigraphical inscriptions found by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are from Tamil Nadu, and most of these are in the Tamil script.

Folk dances of India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tamil Nadu</th>
<th>Kerala</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karagattam, Oyillattam, Kummi, Therukoothu, Bommalattam, Puliattam, Kolattam, Thappattam</td>
<td>Theyyam Mohiniattam, Kathakali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yakshagana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bhangra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garba and Dandia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rajasthan Kalbelia and Ghoomer
Uttar Pradesh Raasliga and Chholiya
Assam Bihu and Sattriya
Northern India Kathak

Unity in diversity

Though diversity is visible in every aspect of life in India, we are united by the spirit of patriotism.

Symbols such as the National Flag and National Anthem remind us of our great nation and the need to stay united.

Celebration of landmark events such as Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanthi every year brings us together and keeps the spirit of one nation alive within us.

Do you Know?

V.A. Smith called India as an ‘Ethnological museum’, as a great variety of racial types exist.

RECAP

- India is the land of unity in diversity.
- Diversity is a state of being different from each other.
- Landforms and climate have an impact on diversity.
- Physical features and climatic conditions determine the economic activities of a region.
- Diversity in landforms also impacts the flora and fauna of a region.
- Linguistic, religious, social and cultural diversity exists in India.
- India is a sub-continent with all the physical features of a continent.
- According to census of India 2001, India has 122 major languages and 1599 other languages.
Culture refers to social behaviour and practices of a particular society.
Classical and folk dances of India exhibit the rich cultural diversity in India.

UNIT 2
ACHEIVEING EQUALITY

1. Prejudice
Prejudice means to judge other people in a negative or inferior manner, without knowing much about them. It happens when people have false belief and ideas.

Prejudice→ Pre + Judge

The word ‘prejudice’ refers to prejudgement.

Prejudices can be based on many things like people’s religious beliefs, the region they come from, the colour of their skin, their accent or the clothes they wear.

The types of prejudice are gender prejudice, racial prejudice, class prejudice, disability prejudice and so on.

Causes for Prejudice
a. Socialization
b. Conforming behaviours
c. Economic benefits
d. Authoritarian personality
e. Ethno–centrism
f. Group closure
g. Conflicts

2. Stereotypes
When prejudice gets stronger, it develops into a stereotype. Stereotype is a false view or idea about something.

For example,
Girls are not good at sports.

3. Inequality and Discrimination
Inequality means difference in treatment.

The different forms of inequalities such as caste inequality, religious inequality, race inequality or gender inequality give rise to discrimination.

Discrimination can be defined as negative actions towards people.

Discrimination can happen on the basis of colour, class, religion, gender etc.

Article 15(1) of the Constitution states that the State shall not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

Do you know?
End of Apartheid
After 27 years in prison, former South African President, Nelson Mandela, was freed in 1990 and successfully achieved the end of apartheid in South Africa, bringing peace to a racially divided country and leading the fight for human rights around the world.

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar
- He is popularly known as Baba Saheb.
- He was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer.
- He earned his M.A. in 1915 and then obtained a D.Sc at the London School of Economics before being awarded Ph.D by Columbia University in 1927.
- He served as the chairman of drafting committee of the constituent assembly and hence regarded as the father of Indian Constitution.
- He was independent India’s first Law Minister.
- He was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1990.
**Caste Discrimination**

Caste system is the most dominant reason for inequality and discrimination in India.

In the beginning, the society was divided into different groups on the basis of occupation, known as Varnas.

**Gender Discrimination**

Gender discrimination refers to health, education, economic and political inequalities between men and women in India.

**Religious Discrimination**

Religious discrimination is unequal treatment of an individual or group based on their beliefs.

**Socio-Economic Inequality**

In the socio-economic field, the benefits of growth have not been spread evenly. However, the income inequality is much higher than the inequality in human development.

The low-income districts are associated with low industrial development, low agricultural productivity and low human development. Similarly, the Districts with literacy rate are found to be with lower sex ratio.

**Remedial Measures for Abolishing Inequality and Discrimination**

1. Wider access to quality basic services like healthcare and education for all.
2. Be aware of current gender bias.
3. Make women more visible in public life and institution to eradicate gender disparity.
4. Be open to learning about other religions.
5. Promoting community dining in the classroom may help the students to sit together without any bias of caste, religion or gender.
6. Socialise with people of all types outside home.
7. Effective implementation of laws.

**Constitution of India and Equality**

Article 14 of the constitution of India provides equality before the law or equal protection within the territory of India and prohibits the unreasonable discrimination between persons.

Article 17 of the Indian Constitution, untouchability is totally abolished and it's any form is forbidden.

**ACHIEVERS**

**Dr. APJ ABDUL KALAM (1931-2015)**

- Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam was born in a Tamil Muslim family in Rameswaram.
- He was the 11th President of India and who is fondly remembered as People’s President.
- He completed his schooling at Ramnad, graduation from St. Joseph’s College, Trichy, and went on to study aerospace engineering at the Madras Institute of Technology (MIT) aer he joined the Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO).
- Kalam’s family had become poor at his early age; he sold newspapers to supplement his family income.
- He was a recipient of several prestigious awards, including the Bharat Ratna, India’s highest civilian honour in 1997.
- Among them, very famous books are India 2020, Wings of Fire, Ignited Minds, e Luminous Sparks and Mission India..
- His outstanding work earned him the title of the ‘Missile Man of India’.
Mr. VISWANATHAN ANAND

- Viswanathan Anand was born in Chennai in a middle class family. His mother was a big fan of chess and taught him to play the game when he was just five years old.
- She encouraged and motivated him a lot and this laid the foundation for his future career as a chess player.
- He won the World Junior Chess Championship at the age of 14.
- He became India’s first grandmaster in 1988.
- He was the first recipient of the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award in 1991-92, India’s highest sporting honour.
- He received the nation’s second highest civilian award Padma Vibushan in 2007.

Ms. S. ILAVAZHAGI

- S. Ilavazhagi came from a poor family at Vyasarpadi, Chennai.
- His father is a daily wage-earning auto-rickshaw driver.
- She participated in the 2008 World Carrom Championship at Palais Des Festivals, Cannes, France, and bagged her maiden women’s title.
- She participated and won the Indian National Carrom Championship in the same year after beating the former World Champion Reshmi Kumari.

Mr. MARIYAPPAN THANGAVELU

- Mariyappan was born at Salem in Tamil Nadu.
- His mother raised her children as a single mother, carrying bricks as a labourer until becoming a vegetable seller, earning about Rs.100 per day. He suffered permanent disability in his right leg.
- When he was young despite this set back, he completed secondary schooling. He says, “I didn't see myself as different from able-bodied kids.”
- In 2016, At the Rio Paralympics, he won the gold medal in the men’s high jump T-42 event, with a leap of 1.89 m.

Do you Know?

Literacy rate – 2011 Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S no</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>S no</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kanyakumari</td>
<td>91.75</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dharmapuri</td>
<td>68.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
<td>90.18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ariyalur</td>
<td>71.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thootukudi</td>
<td>88.16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Krishnagiri</td>
<td>71.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Nilgris</td>
<td>85.20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Villupuram</td>
<td>71.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sex Ratio – 2011 Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S no</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
<th>S no</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Nilgris</td>
<td>1041</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dharmapuri</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thanjavur</td>
<td>1031</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nagapattinam</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Krishnagiri</td>
<td>956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thootukudi</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ramanad</td>
<td>977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6TH TERM - II
UNIT 1
NATIONAL SYMBOLS

The peacock is our national bird.

Do you know?

There is a Peacock Sanctuary at Viralimalai in the district of Pudukottai (Tamilnadu)

- The Ganges is 2,525 km long and is the longest river in India.
- Though Brahmaputra is 3,848 km long
- The banyan tree in the Indian Botanical Garden in Howrah (Calcutta),
- The snake’s average length is 18 feet and is the longest of the poisonous snakes
- "There are river dolphins in our country. The dolphins that live in the rivers have a long snout similar to the Gharial crocodiles. Just like bats, they use the ultrasound waves to catch their prey. They are essentially blind.

NATURAL NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Banyan tree-1950

It is a symbol of pride and has many medicinal values.

Lotus 1950

Though it grows in muddy water it blooms with beauty.

Mango 1950

It is a rich source of vitamins A, C and D and mainly cultivated in the plains.

Peacock 1963

It is native to Asia and the only bird which has a tail.

Tiger 1973

It is the largest cat species. India has 70% of tiger population in the world.

River Ganges 2008

It is a perennial river and many royal capitals flourished on the banks of this river.

Elephant 2010

It is native to mainland Asia and plays a critical role in maintaining the region’s forests.

River Dolphin 2010

It is the reliable indicator of the health of the entire river eco-system. It is in the endangered list.

Lactobacillus 2012

They are friendly bacteria. They are a major part of the lactic and bacteria group.

King cobra- Ophiophagus Hannah

It is the world’s longest venomous snake and lives in the rain forests and plains of India.

Tamil Nadu’s Natural Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Nilgiri Tahr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Emerald dove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>Gloriosa Superba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Palmyrah tree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Symbols of our Country

National flag:

1. The tricolour flag is our National flag.
2. The three colours are of the same width and are arranged horizontally.
3. The saffron at the top represents valour and sacrifice.
4. The green at the bottom represents fertility and prosperity.
5. The white band in between represents honesty, peace, and purity.
6. The Ashoka chakra or the wheel in navy blue represents truth and peace.
7. Out National Flag’s length and width proportion is 3:2 respectively and the Ashoka’s chakra has 24 spokes in it.

National Emblem

1. The four lions on top of the Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath was chosen to be our National emblem. The national emblem was accepted on 26th January 1950.
2. ‘Satyameva Jayate” has been inscribed at its bottom. It means ‘Truth alone triumphs’.
3. The National emblem consists of two parts, the upper and the lower parts.
4. The upper part has four lions facing the North, South, East and West. This is on a circular pedestal. One can only see three lions at a time.
5. The lower part has an elephant, a horse, a bull and a lion. The ‘Wheel of righteousness’ is placed between them.
6. This emblem is found at the top of the government communication, Indian currency, and passport.

Do you know?

The National flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya from Andhra Pradesh.
- The first Indian Flag was woven at Gudiyatham in Vellore district of Tamilnadu.
- This flag was hoisted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 15th August 1947 at Red Fort (Delhi)
- This flag is now an exhibit at the St. George’s Fort Museum, Chennai.

The four lions, chosen from the Sarnath pillar of Ashoka as our emblem, is now placed in the Sarnath Museum.

National Anthem

1. ‘Jana Gana Mana’ is our National anthem.
2. It symbolises the sovereignty and integrity of our nation.
3. This anthem was written by Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali.

HOTS:
Who has been given the right to manufacture the National flag?

Do you know?

Kodi Kaatha Kumaran
- T i r u p u r Kumaran was born in Chennimalai of Erode district.
4. This was transcripted in Hindi and was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on 24th January 1950.

The rules to be observed while singing the Anthem

- This anthem has to be sung at a duration of 52 seconds.
- Everyone should stand erect while singing the national anthem.
- One should understand the meaning while singing.

Do you know?

On 27th December 1911 this National anthem was sung for the first time during the Congress committee meet held at Kolkata.

National Song

1. The song Vande Mataram, composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, was a source of inspiration to the people of India in their struggle for freedom.
2. It has an equal status with Jana Gana Mana.
3. On January 24, 1950, the then President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad came up with a statement in the Constituent Assembly, “the song Vande Mataram, which has played a historic part in the struggle for Indian freedom, shall be honoured equally with Jana Gana Mana and shall have equal status with it.”
4. The song was a part of Bankim Chandra’s most famous novel ‘Anand Math’.

National pledge

1. “India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters” is our national pledge.

2. The pledge was written by Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao in Telugu.

National Micro organism

1. The curd which we consume every day is curdled from milk by a micro organism called lacto bacillus delbrueckii.
2. This was accepted as our national micro organism in the year 2012.
3. This micro organism makes the milk undergo a chemical reaction and changes the protein content of the milk.
4. Curd is known for its digestive quality and cooling capacity.

Currency of India- (INR)

1. The Indian currency is the Indian Rupees.
2. The currency released by SherShah Sur in the sixteenth century was ‘Rupiya’.
3. This ‘rupiya’ has been transformed into ‘Rupees’.
4. The symbol of rupees is `.
5. This was designed by D. Udhayakumar from Tamil Nadu in the year 2010.

National Calender

1. During the reign of Emperor Kanishka he began following a new calendar in the year 78 CE/AD.
2. The year begins from the spring equinox which falls on March 22nd. During a leap year, it begins on March 21st. Our country follows this calendar.
3. The famous astronomer Meghnad Saha headed the Calendar Reformation Committee on 22nd March 1957.
4. It was then accepted by the committee as our national calendar.
5. The National symbols help in uniting the diversified sections of India and to instill patriotism.
National Holidays

Independence Day

- Every year, August 15 is celebrated as the Independence Day to commemorate India’s freedom from British rule.
- This auspicious day is also marked as a birth of the world’s biggest democracy, India.
- On the day India gained independence, Mahakavi Bharathiyar’s poem “Aaduvome Pallu Paduvome” and it was sung over the AIR (All India Radio) by T.K.Pattammal, a famous singer of Carnatic Music.
- The celebration of Independence Day continues every year.
- The Prime Minister unfurls the National Flag on the Independence Day at the Red Fort, New Delhi.

Republic Day

- On 26th January 1950, India was declared as a democratic state.
- Every year this day is commemorated as the ‘Republic Day’.
- The constitution commenced on 26th January 1950.
- From August 1947 to 26th January 1950, the Queen of Britain was the honorary head of India. The day India was declared as a democratic state, the President became the first citizen of India.
- On Republic Day, the President of India hoists the National flag at the Red Fort New Delhi.

Do you know?

- On January 29, the third day of the Republic day, the celebrations are brought to an end with the “Beating Reteat” ceremony.

Gandhi Jayanthi

1. The birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, was declared one of the National festivals. It falls on 2nd October.
2. In 2007, the United Nations declared October 2nd as the ‘International Day of Non-violence’.

UNIT 2

The Constitution of India

In order to administer people who follow different religions, speak different languages and belong to different castes and culture and treat everyone equally, we need to have a good code of laws and guidelines which we call as ‘The Constitution of India.’

“Our Constitution was framed and came into existence from 26th January 1950.
That is why every year we observe this day as the Republic Day.”

There are reasons why this constitution came into existence on 26th January 1950.

- When the Congress met at Lahore in 1929, the members of the Congress unofficially declared the same day as the Day of Poorna Swaraj or the Day of complete self governance.
- The next year, 26th January 1930 was celebrated as the Independence Day.
- That day has been observed as our Republic Day.”
FOR MORE DETAILS

📞: 044-49588346

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