

Class – 7

Subject – Social Science

(Geography)

Ch– Environment

(Civics)

On Equality

(History)

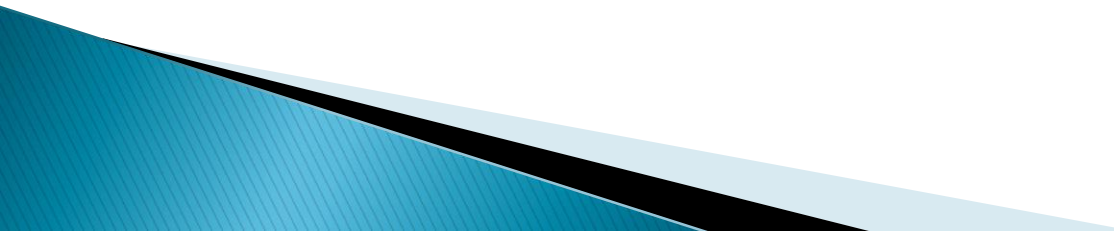
Tracing Changes Through a Thousand year

Objectives

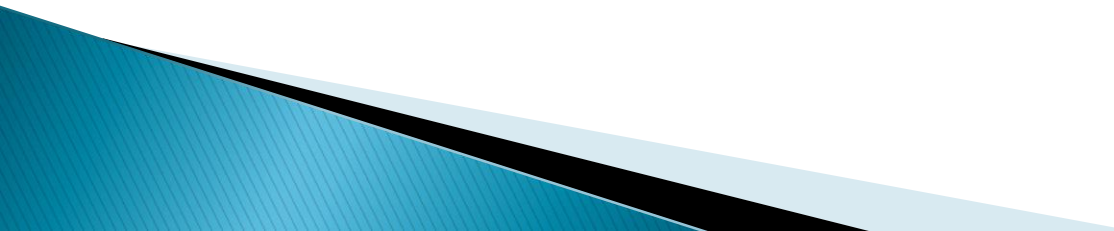
In this chapter students will be able to understand about:

- ▶ Manuscripts
- ▶ Archives
- ▶ Cartographer
- ▶ Environment
- ▶ Hydrosphere
- ▶ Constitution
- ▶ Dignity
Equality

Topic –

- ▶ Key terms
 - ▶ Define the words
 - ▶ Answer in words
 - ▶ Answer in one sentences
 - ▶ Answer in brief
 - ▶ Answer in detail
 - ▶ Activity based on chapter
- 

Teaching aids

- ▶ Video
 - ▶ PPT
 - ▶ Flow chart
 - ▶ Flash card
- 

What is Environment?

Our Environment is our surrounding. This includes living and non-living things around us. The non-living components of environment are land, water and air. The living components are germs, plants, animals and people. All plants and animals adjust to the environment in which they are born and live.

Environment

- Environment is Define as “The Complex of **Physical, Chemical & Biotic factors** affecting an organism and ultimately determining its form and survival” is known as Environment.



An environment comprises of two basic components

Abiotic Components

Biotic Components

Biotic and Abiotic Factors

ABIOTIC FACTORS: NONLIVING PARTS IN AN ECOSYSTEM



TEMPERATURE



SOIL POLLUTION

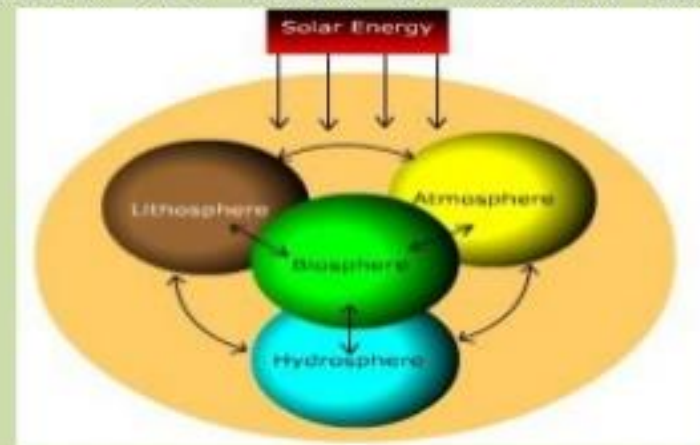
Soil contamination or **soil pollution** is caused by the presence of xenobiotic (human-made) chemicals or other alteration in the natural soil environment. It is typically caused by industrial activity, agricultural chemicals, or improper disposal of waste. The most common chemicals involved are petroleum hydrocarbons, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (such as naphthalene and benzo(a)pyrene), solvents, pesticides, lead, and other heavy metals. Contamination is correlated with the degree of industrialization and intensity of chemical usage.



Components of Environment

- ***Lithosphere:*** The uppermost part of the earth crust is known as Lithosphere. Lithosphere includes, soil and its particles, rocks, metal. etc.
- ***Biosphere:*** The life supporting mantle of the earth extending from few kilometer into the atmosphere to the deep ocean is known as Biosphere

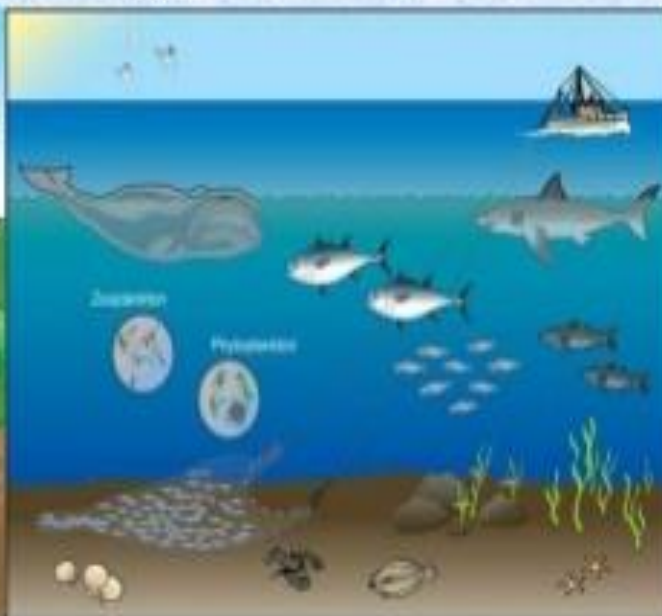
The region of the earth where life exist is known as *Biosphere*.



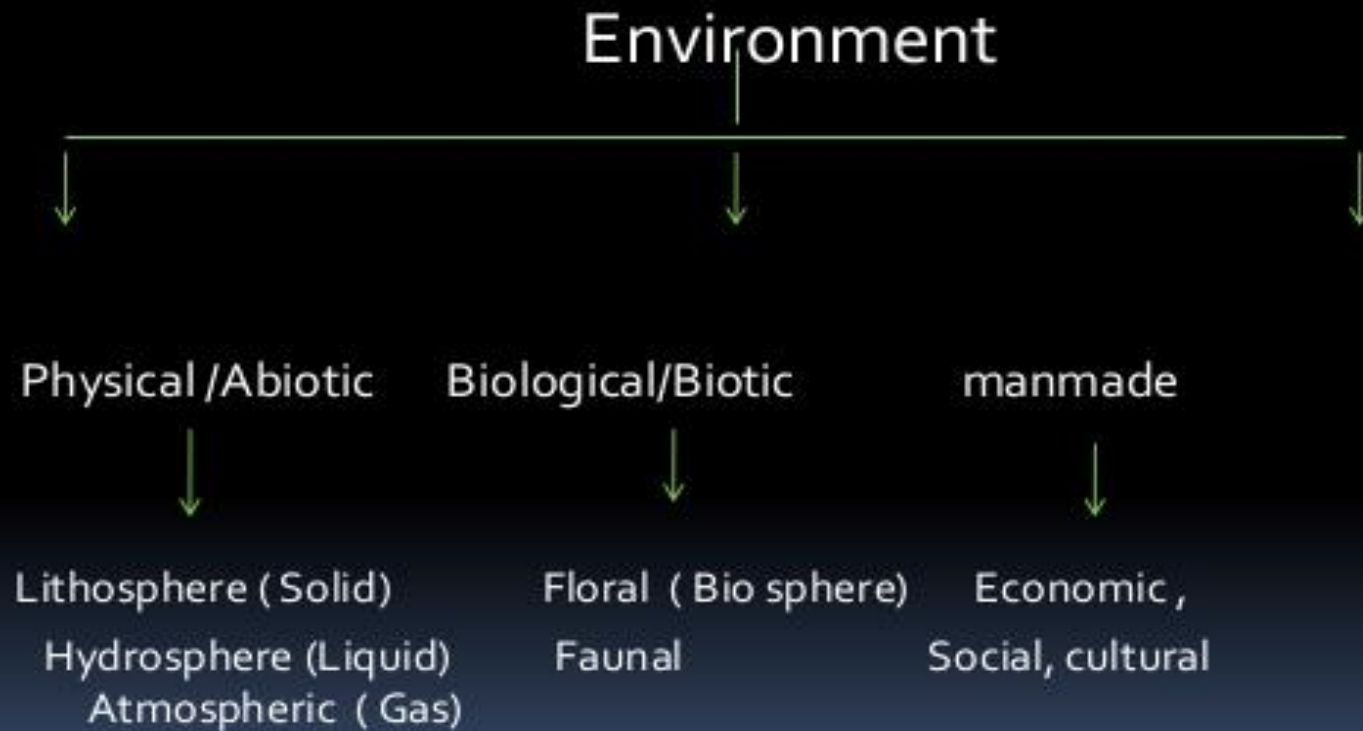
Why we need Environment?

- ▶ Environment has played very important role to make able to survive for all biotic and abiotic component in Earth. While talking about the advantages of environment, it has much more benefit. Let take the example of benefit of it, we human being are social animal as well as powerful than other animals on Earth.
- ▶ Good environment is good for living things same as polluted environment is very harmful to living things.

- Ecosystem: Defined area in which a community lives with interactions taking place among the organisms between the community and its non-living physical environment.
- An ecosystem is formed by the interactions between all living and non-living things



Types of environment



WHY IS EQUALITY IMPORTANT?

- It is basic human right.
- It helps in ensuring wholesome development of every individual without any biases.
- For a democratic and secular country, like India, it is all the more important.

RIGHTS UNDER CONSTITUTION

- ◉ **Article 14 : RIGHT TO EQUALITY**
- ◉ **It provides equality of law and equal protection of laws**

- ◉ **Article 15 (1) : PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION ON THE GROUNDS OF RACE, CASTE, RELIGION, SEX OR PLACE OF BIRTH**

- ◉ **Article 15(3) : STATE HAS THE AUTHORITY TO MAKE SPECIAL PROVISION FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN**

- ◉ **Article 21 : RIGHT TO LIFE & PERSONAL LIBERTY**

- ◉ **Article 21A : RIGHT TO EDUCATION**

- ◉ **Article 42 : PROVISION FOR JUST AND HUMANE CONDITIONS OF WORK AND MATERNITY LEAVE**

- ◉ **Article 243 : IT ENSURES RESERVATION OF SEATS IN GRAM PANCHAYAT FOR WOMEN**

STRUGGLES FOR EQUALITY

- Throughout the world—in every community, village, city and town—you will find that there are some people who are known and respected because of their fight for equality.
- These people may have stood up against an act of discrimination that they faced or witnessed.
- Or they may be well respected because they treat all persons with dignity and are, therefore, trusted and called upon to resolve issues in the community.

RIGHT TO EQUALITY

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

1. Right to Equality

Article 14 -Equality before Law.

Article 15 -Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Article 16 -Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

Article 17 -Abolition of un-touchability.

Article 18 - Abolition of titles.



The Indian Constitution recognises every person as equal. Every individual in the country, including male or female from all caste, religion, tribes, education and economic background are recognised as equal. In our country there are laws to protect people from discrimination and ill-treatment.

Equality in Indian Democracy

Every person is recognized as equal in the Indian Constitution. The word equal means that every individual (male or female) from all religions, castes, tribes, educational and economic backgrounds are recognised as equals in the country. Some provisions which are included by recognition of equality in the constitution are:

1. That every person is equal before the law
2. No person can be discriminated on the basis of their religion, race and caste, place of birth or whether they are female or male.

Real World → Cartographic Objects

- Real world objects differ in:
 - Size
 - Shape
 - Color
 - Pattern
- These differences affect how these objects are represented on maps
- Where possible the cartographic objects (i.e., map symbols) can relate to the entities they are representing (e.g., water = blue)

Definitions of Cartography

"Cartography is the art, science and technology of making maps together with their study as scientific documents and works of art"

British Cartographic Society

"Cartography is the theory, technique and practice of map making and map use"

Kolacny

Cartography

- *Cartography* is the science of creating maps. “Carto” means paper and “graphy” means writing. The science and practice of map making is paper-writing.
- The first maps were created thousands of years ago and have since become elaborate technological wonders.

Maps and Cartography

MAPS: A map is a simplified depiction of a space, a navigational aid which highlights relations between objects within that space. Most usually a map is a two-dimensional, geometrically accurate representation of a three-dimensional space.

CARTOGRAPHY: The science and art of map-making is cartography.

What is Cartography?

Mapmaking – the processes associated with the actual production of maps.

Cartography – broader than mapmaking, including the study of the philosophical and theoretical rules for mapmaking, including the study of map communication.



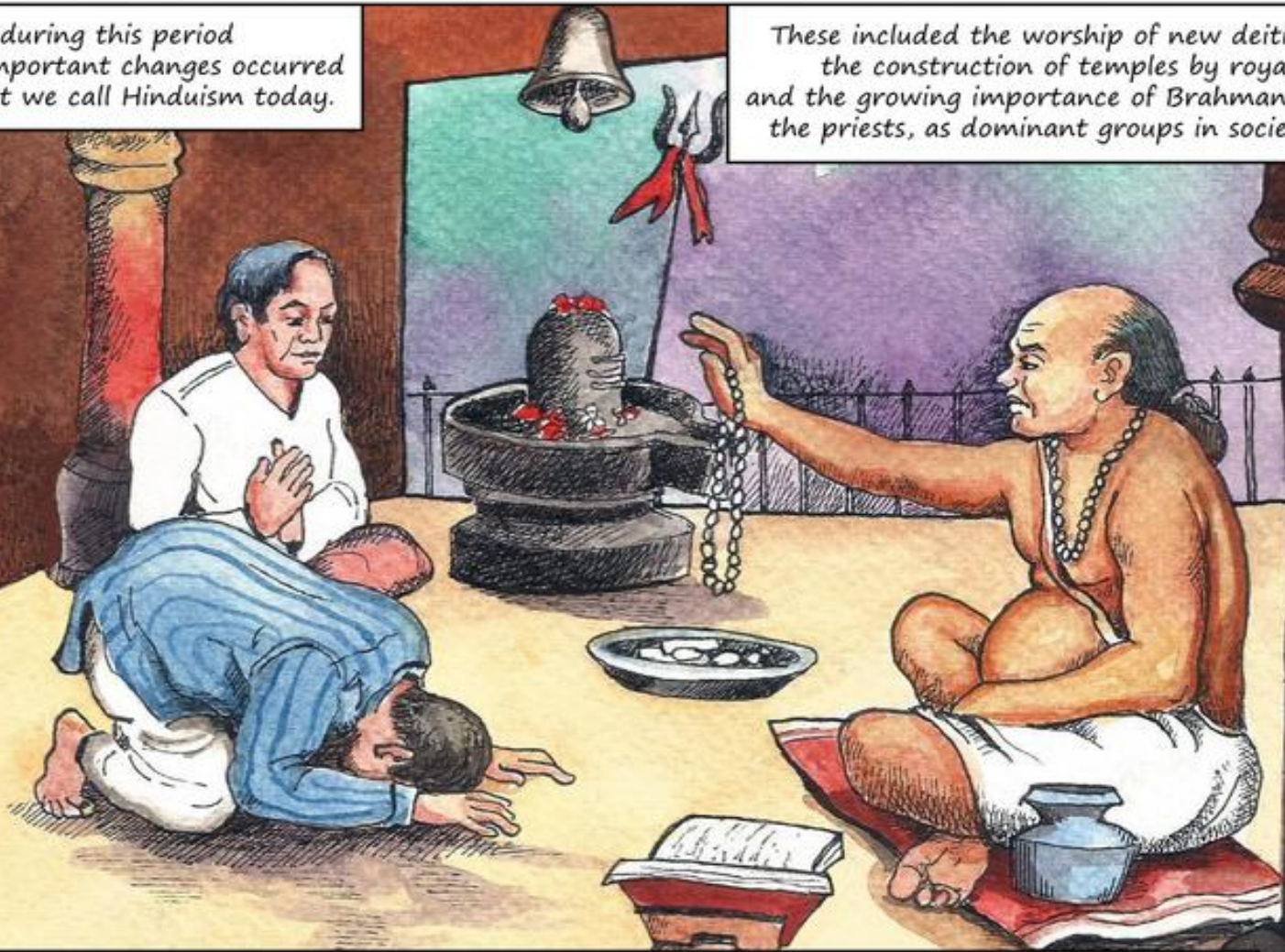
Definition Archive

The Archives is a collection of clearance document that is created or received by a government agency or private individual and has a value of the compiled according to the particular system so that when needed can be found again quickly and precisely.



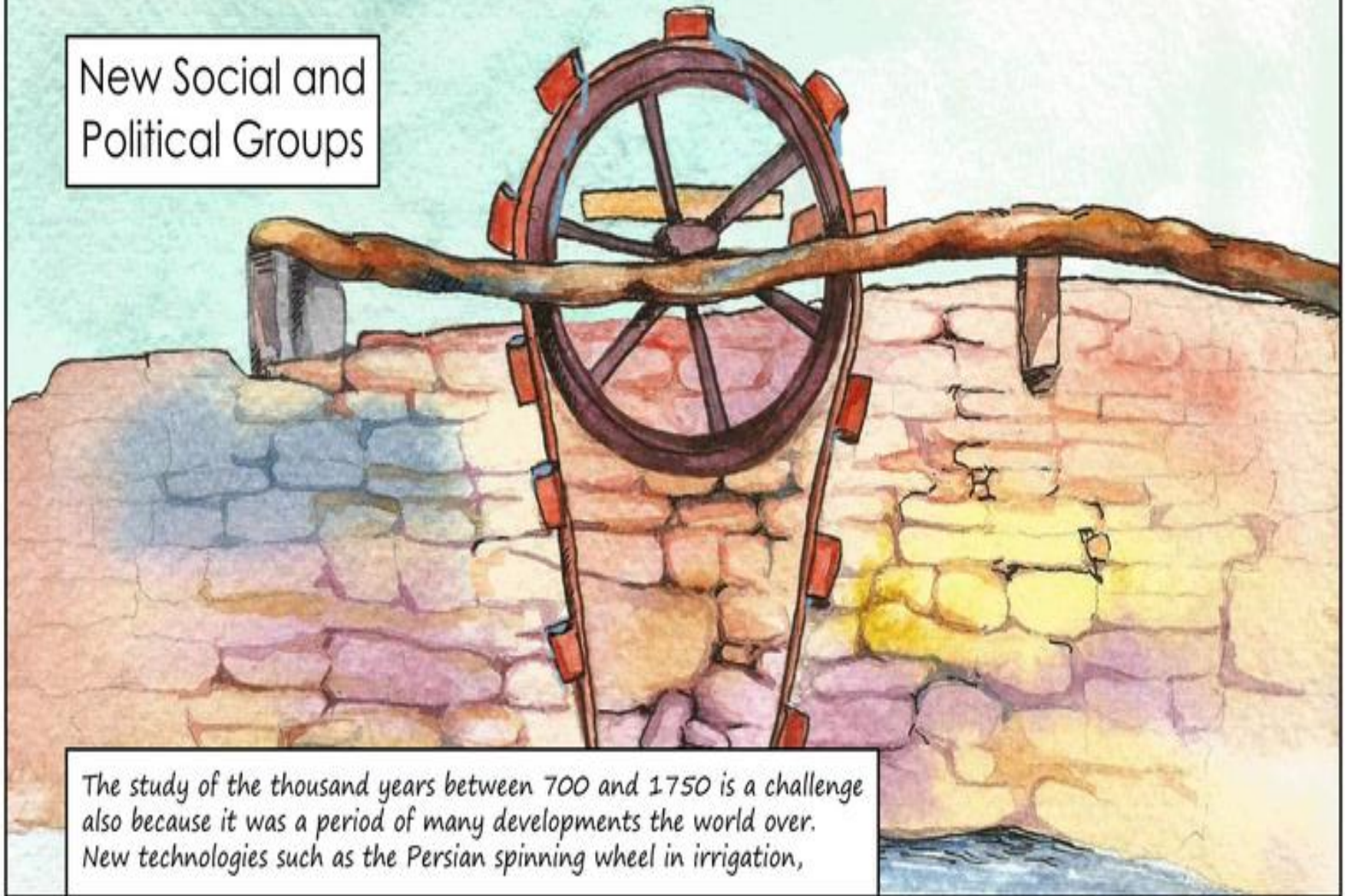
It was during this period that important changes occurred in what we call Hinduism today.

These included the worship of new deities, the construction of temples by royalty and the growing importance of Brahmanas, the priests, as dominant groups in society.



Their knowledge of Sanskrit texts earned the Brahmanas a lot of respect in society. Their dominant position was enforced by the support of their patrons — new rulers searching for prestige. One of the major developments was the emergence of the idea of bhakti — of a loving, personal deity that devotees could reach without help from priests or elaborate rituals.

New Social and
Political Groups



The study of the thousand years between 700 and 1750 is a challenge also because it was a period of many developments the world over. New technologies such as the Persian spinning wheel in irrigation,

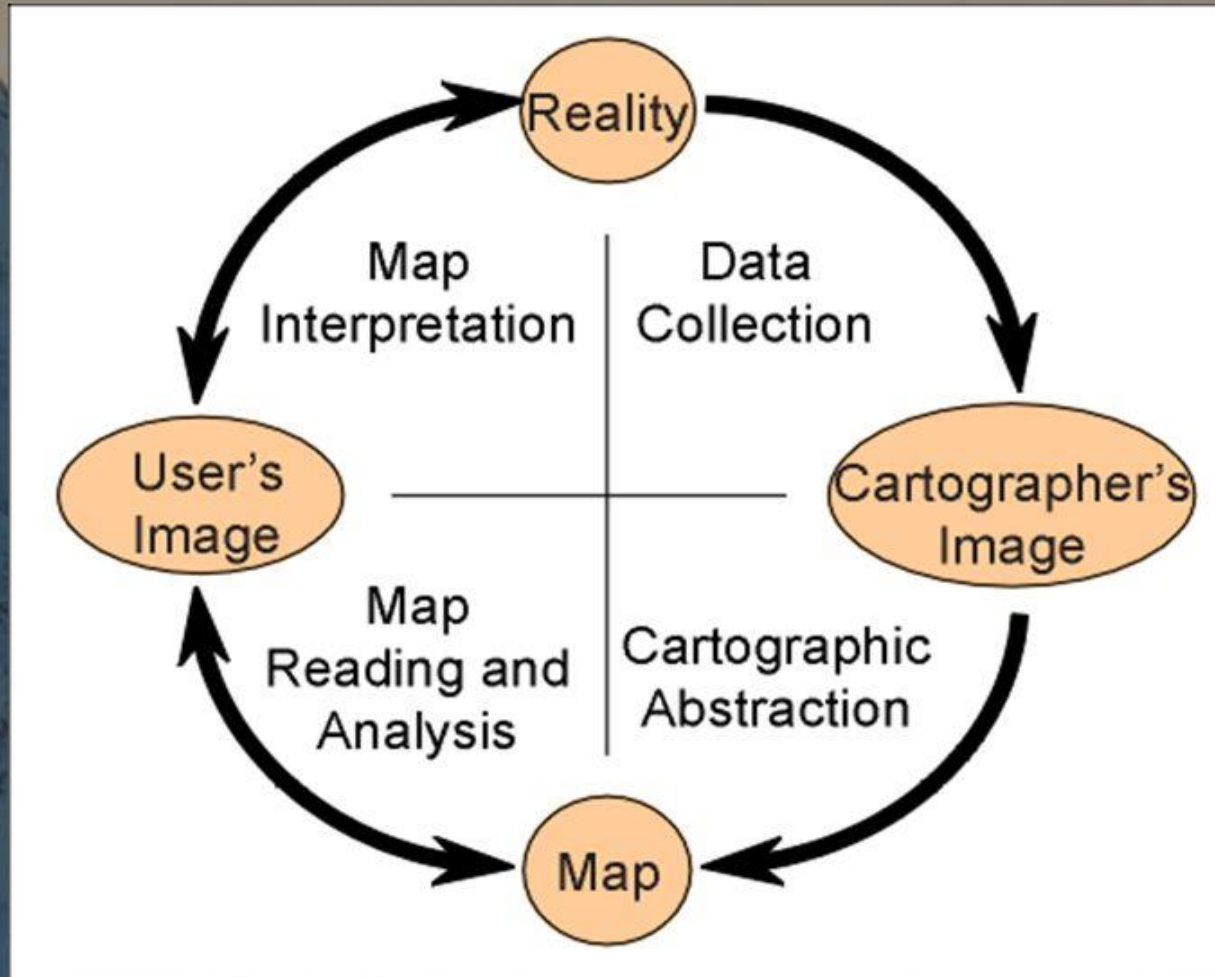
the spinning wheel in weaving, and more animals and weapons in combat brought about many changes in the lives of many people in a very short time.



Just as it was happening all over the world, new foods and beverages such as potatoes, corn, chillies, tea, and coffee were brought to the Indian subcontinent.



Cartographic Communication Process



Remedial

- Extra classes to be conducted
- Additional time to be provided to needy students
- Show more related examples to make the understand better