

**As Per CBSE
Curriculum**

SOCIAL SCIENCE

**MAP WORK
& PROJECT**

CLASS VIII

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SCHEME OF STUDIES

FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

1. Routes to India in eighteenth century.

Discovery of Sea-route to India by western countries happens to be one of the most important events in modern times. There were two routes to India before the Suez Canal opened in 1869. One was the long route via the Cape of Good Hope. The other, which began in the mid 1830s, was by sea to Alexandria in Egypt then overland across the Suez Peninsula to Port Suez on the Red Sea where they took another ship to India. The main ports in India were Bombay on the west coast, Madras in the south east and Calcutta in the north east.

2. The territories held by French

The French establishments of India are all located in the Indian peninsula. These establishments are

1. On the Coromandel coast

Pondichéry and its territory comprising districts of Pondichéry, Villenour and Bahour; Karikal and its dependent maganams, or districts.

2. On the coast of Orissa

Yanaon and its territory comprising dependent aldées or villages; The Masulipatam lodge.

3. On the Malabar coast

Mahé and its territory; The Calicut lodge.

4. In Bengal

Chandernagore and its territory; The five lodges of Cassimbazar, Chandia, Dacca, Balasore and Patna.

5. In Gujarat, Surat factory.

3. The territories held by Portuguese

The first viceroy, Francisco de Almeida, established his headquarters in Cochi.

The Portuguese acquired several territories from the Sultans of Gujarat: Daman (occupied 1531, formally ceded 1539); Salsette, Bombay, and Baçaim (occupied 1534); and Diu (ceded 1535). Those possessions became the Northern Province of Portuguese India, which extended almost 100 km along the coast from Daman to Chaul, and in places 30–50 km inland. The fortress-town of Baçaim ruled the province. Britain received Bombay (present day Mumbai) in 1661 as part of the Portuguese Princess Catherine of Braganza's dowry to Charles II of England and Portugal acquired Dadra and Nagar Haveli in 1779.

4. The territories held by British

By 1851, the East India Company's vast, and ging, holdings across the sub-continent were still grouped into just four main territories:

Bengal Presidency with its capital at Calcutta

Bombay Presidency with its capital at Bombay

Madras Presidency with its capital at Madras

By the time of the Indian Rebellion of 1857, and the end of Company rule, the developments could be summarised as follows:

Bombay Presidency

Madras Presidency:

Bengal Presidency:
 Penang:
 Ceded and Conquered Provinces:
 Ajmer-Merwara-Kekri:
 Coorg: Annexed in 1834.
 North-Western Provinces:
 Sind:
 Punjab:
 Nagpur Province:

TRIBALS, DIKUS AND THE VISION OF A GOLDEN AGE

TRIBAL GROUPS IN INDIA

a. Bhotia

Bhutia, the main ethno linguistic group of the northern part of the Indian state of Sikkim. A second is the Uttarakhand Bhotiya of the upper Himalayan valleys of the Kumaon and the Garhwal divisions of Uttarakhand. These include the Shauka tribe of Kumaon, the Solchhas and the Marchhas of Garhwal, Gyagar Khampa of Khimling, Bhidang. A third related group are the Dzongkha speaking Ngalop people, the main ethnolinguistic group of Bhutan. The Bhotias are also related to several dispersed groups in Nepal and the adjacent areas of India including the Tibetans and Sherpas.

b. Bhil

Bhils or Bheel are primarily an Adivasi people of West India. According to Census, 2011, Bhils were the largest tribal group in India.

Bhils are listed as Adivasi residents of the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, all in the western and central regions and central India - as well as in Tripura in far-eastern India, on the border with Bangladesh.

c. Saharia

Saharia is a little-known tribe in India. The Saharias are found mainly in Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri and Guna districts of Madhya Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan. They live in the Khair, Kardhai and other forests in the valleys of the Kuno, Parbati, Sindh, and Kali Sindh rivers.

d. Gonds

The Gondi or Gond people are Adivasi people of central India, spread over the states of Madhya Pradesh, eastern Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Western Odisha. The Gond are also known as the Raj Gond.

WHEN PEOPLE REBEL

REVOLT 1857

It began as a revolt of the sepoys of the Company's army but eventually secured the participation of the masses. Its causes lay deeply embedded in the grievances that all sections of Indian society nurtured against the British rule.

The revolt spread over the entire area from the neighbourhood of Patna to the borders of Rajasthan. There were six main centers of revolt in these regions namely

Kanpur- Uttar Pradesh
 Lucknow-Uttar Pradesh,
 Bareilly- Uttar Pradesh,
 Jhansi -Uttar Pradesh

2. FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

1. On the outline of world mark the routes to India in eighteenth century.

