

PROJECT WORK
FORMATIVE TEST –III
VI CLASS
JAN -2024
BASED ON DECEMBER SYLLABUS



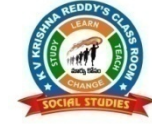
ఇది కేవలం నమూనాగా మాత్రమే తయారు చేయడం జరిగింది. ప్రాజెక్ట్ ఇలాగే తయారు చేయవలసిన అవసరం లేదు. మీ స్థానిక అవసరాల దృష్ట్యా మార్పు చేసుకోగలరు. ఈ ప్రాజెక్ట్ ఆంగ్ల మాధ్యమం విద్యార్థులను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుని చేసింది.



మీ
కడిమిశెట్టి వెంకట కృష్ణారెడ్డి
S.A [SOCIAL STUDIES]
97043 34519
ZPHS: AK.MALLAVARAM
కాకినాడ జిల్లా

TODAY'S CLASSROOM IS TOMORROW'S SOCIETY

**PROJECT WORK
FORMATIVE TEST - III
VI TH CLASS**



Priliminary information :

Name of the student : K.V.KRISHNA REDDY
Class : VI
Roll no : 16
Name of the unit : GOVERNMENT

Title of the project : DIFFERENT WELFARE SCHEMES

Project number : 03
Type of project : INDIVIDUAL
Date of project assigned :
Date of project submission :

	Collection of Data	Project Report	Presentation	Total Marks	Grade
Marks Allotted	03	04	03	10	
Marks Obtained					

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

DIFFERENT WELFARE SCHEMES

INTRODUCTION

Various welfare schemes and their benefits and their implementation will be introduced in this project

AIM OF THE PROJECT

We have chosen this project with the aim of understanding the Implementation Of various government schemes

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

We have collected this information from our social text book, news papers , And the internet .

RECORDING OF INFORMATION

108 is a free [telephone](#) number for [emergency](#) services in [India](#). It is currently operational in 22 states and two Union Territories. The 108 Emergency Response Service is a free emergency service providing integrated medical, police and fire emergency services. This system was introduced nationwide by former Union Health Minister, [Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss](#). In Madhya Pradesh, the 108 GVK Ambulance facility was implemented in July 2009 by Honorable Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chauhan. It was inaugurated by Health Minister Mr. Narottam Mishra. The service is a public-private partnership between state governments and private EMS providers. This 108 service was rolled out initially by Ramalinga Raju and his family. Dr. Y.S. Rajashekar Reddy, who was the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, was the first Chief Minister to sign an agreement with EMRI to roll out the services in the state of Andhra Pradesh. With the life-saving service becoming so popular in the rural parts of combined Andhra Pradesh, the (108) system was later introduced by the Central government of India in other parts of India. The system was originally designed by Satyam Infotech. As of November 2014, this service had handled over 540,000 emergency cases in India.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a government programme in India which provides food, [preschool](#) education, and [primary healthcare](#) to children under 6 years of age and their mothers. The scheme was launched in 1975, discontinued in 1978 by the government of Morarji Desai, and then relaunched by the Tenth Five Year Plan.

A 2005 study found that the ICDS programme was not particularly effective in reducing malnutrition, largely because of implementation problems and because the poorest states had received the least coverage and funding. During the 2012–13 [fiscal year](#), the Indian central government spent 159 billion on the programme. The widespread network of ICDS has an important role in combating malnutrition especially for children of weaker groups.

CONCLUSION

We are very much thankful to our social studies teacher and also the Headmaster of our school for their cooperation and guidance Throughout the project work .



PROJECT WORK
FORMATIVE TEST –3
VII- CLASS
JANUARY -2024



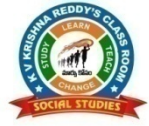
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**PROJECT WORK
FORMATIVE TEST –3
VII - CLASS
JANUARY -2024**



Preliminary information :

NAME OF THE STUDENT	K.V.KRISHNA REDDY
CLASS	VII
NAME OF THE UNIT	INDIAN CONSTITUTION – AN INTRODUCTION
TITLE OF THE PROJECT	CONSTITUTION DAY
PROJECT NO	03
TYPE OF PROJECT	INDIVIDUAL
DATE OF PROJECT ASSIGNED	
DATE OF PROJECT SUBMISSION	

	Collection of Data	Project Report	Presentation	Total Marks	Grade
Marks Allotted	03	04	03	10	
Marks Obtained					

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

CONSTITUTION DAY

INTRODUCTION

The history on constitution day will be introduced in this project.

AIM OF THE PROJECT

We have chosen this project with the intention of fully understanding the greatness of Baba Saheb Ambedkar.

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

We have collected this information from our social text book, news papers ,
And the internet .

RECORDING OF INFORMATION

Constitution Day (Samvidhāna Divasa), also known as "**National Law Day**", is celebrated in India on 26 November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. On 26 November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted to the Constitution of India, and it came into effect on 26 January 1950.

The Government of India declared 26 November as Constitution Day on 19 November 2015 by a gazette notification. The Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi made the declaration on 11 October 2015 while laying the foundation stone of the B. R. Ambedkar's Statue of Equality memorial in Mumbai.

Previously this day was celebrated as Law Day. 26 November was chosen to spread the importance of the constitution and to spread thoughts and ideas of Ambedkar.

Background:

Since 2015 was the 125th birth anniversary year of B. R. Ambedkar, who is known as the father of the Indian constitution, the government decided in May 2015 to celebrate this year "in a big way". A special committee chaired by Prime Minister of India was announced for year-long celebrations. Various programmes will be held by various ministries and departments throughout the year to spread thoughts and ideas of Ambedkar.

Celebrations:

The Ministry of External Affairs directed all overseas Indian schools to celebrate 26 November as Constitution Day and directed embassies to translate the constitution into the local language of that nation and distribute it to various academies, libraries and faculties of Indology. The work of translating the Indian constitution into Arabic has been completed. Department of Sport arranged symbolic run named "Run for Equality". There was also a special session of Indian parliament on 26 November 2015 to give tribute to the constitution and Ambedkar. The Parliament House complex was also illuminated on this occasion.



26 NOV
National
Law Day



CONCLUSION

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PROJECT WORK
FORMATIVE TEST –3
VIII- CLASS
JANUARY -2024



ఇది కేవలం నమూనాగా మాత్రమే తయారు చేయడం జరిగింది. ప్రాజెక్ట్ ఇలాగే తయారు చేయవలసిన అవసరం లేదు. మీ స్థానిక అవసరాల దృష్ట్యా మార్పు చేసుకోగలరు. ఈ ప్రాజెక్ట్ ఆంగ్ల మాధ్యమం విద్యార్థులను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుని చేసింది.



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PROJECT WORK
FORMATIVE TEST –3
VIII - CLASS
JANUARY -2024



Priliminary information :

NAME OF THE STUDENT	K.V.KRISHNA REDDY
CLASS	VIII
NAME OT THE UNIT	WHEN PEOPLE REBEL1857 AND AFTER
TITILE OF THE PROJECT	MANGAL PANDEY
PROJECT NO	03
TYPE OF PROJECT	INDIVIDUAL
DATE OF PROJECT ASSIGNED	
DATE OF PROJECT SUBMISSION	

	Collection of Data	Project Report	Presentation	Total Marks	Grade
Marks Allotted	03	04	03	10	
Marks Obtained					

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

MANGAL PANDEY

INTRODUCTION

The life details of Mangal Pandey will be introduced

AIM OF THE PROJECT

We have chosen this project with the intention of fully understanding the history of mangal pandey and his attempts in 1857 revolt .

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

We have collected this information from our social text book, news papers ,
And the internet .

RECORDING OF INFORMATION

Mangal Pandey was an Indian soldier who played a key role in the events taking place just before the outbreak of the Indian rebellion of 1857. He was a sepoy (infantryman) in the 34th Bengal Native Infantry (BNI) regiment of the British East India Company. In 1984, the Indian government issued a postage stamp to remember him. His life and actions have also been portrayed in several cinematic productions.



Early life :

Mangal Pandey was born in Nagwa, a village of upper Ballia district, Ceded and Conquered Provinces (now in Uttar Pradesh), to a Hindu Brahmin family. Mangal Pandey had joined the Bengal Army in 1849. In March 1857, he was a private soldier (sepoy) in the 5th Company of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry.



Mutiny :

On the afternoon of 29 March 1857, Lieutenant Baugh, Adjutant of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry, then stationed at Barrackpore was informed that several men of his regiment were in an excited state. Further, it was reported to him that one of them, Mangal Pandey, was pacing in front of the regiment's guard room by the parade ground, armed with a loaded musket, calling upon the men to rebel and threatening to shoot the first European that he set eyes on.



Trial and execution :

Mangal Pandey's execution took place on 8 April 1857, before all of the Indian and British units stationed in Barrackpore. The *Delhi Gazette* of 18 April described the hanging in some detail, stating that Pandey had refused to make any disclosures and that the occasion "had a most disheartening effect upon the sepoy regiments upon the ground"



CONCLUSION

We are very much thankful to our social studies teacher and also the Headmaster of our school for their cooperation and guidance Throughout the project work .

PROJECT WORK
FORMATIVE TEST –3
IX- CLASS
JANUARY -2024



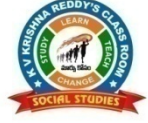
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**PROJECT WORK
FORMATIVE TEST -3
IX - CLASS
JANUARY -2023**



Preliminary information :

NAME OF THE STUDENT	K.V.KRISHNA REDDY
CLASS	IX
NAME OF THE UNIT	CLIMATE
TITLE OF THE PROJECT	MAWSYNRAM
PROJECT NO	02
TYPE OF PROJECT	INDIVIDUAL
DATE OF PROJECT ASSIGNED	
DATE OF PROJECT SUBMISSION	

	Collection of Data	Project Report	Presentation	Total Marks	Grade
Marks Allotted	03	04	03	10	
Marks Obtained					

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

MAWSYNRAM

INTRODUCTION

The topics related to Mawsynram will be introduced

AIM OF THE PROJECT

We have chosen this project with the aim of fully understanding the climate of that place and wet conditions.

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

We have collected this information from our social text book, news papers ,
And the internet .

RECORDING OF INFORMATION

Mawsynram is a town in the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya state in Northeastern India, 69 kilometres from Shillong, the state capital.

Mawsynram receives the highest rainfall in India. It is reportedly the wettest place on Earth, with an average annual rainfall of 11,872 millimetres. According to the *Guinness Book of World Records*, Mawsynram received 26,000 millimetres (1,000 in) of rainfall in 1985.

Mawsynram received 745.2 mm of rainfall on 19 August 2015, probably the highest rainfall received by the town in recent times.

On 17 June 2022, Mawsynram set a new record by receiving 1003.6 mm in a span of 24 hours which has now become its highest single day record for the month of June and for its all time single day record beating its former record of 944.7 mm on 7 June 1966.

Location :

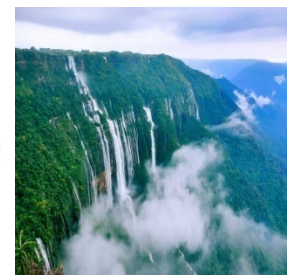
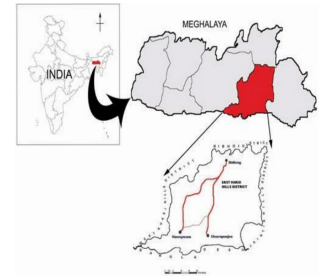
Mawsynram is located at 25° N, 91° E, at an altitude of about 1,400 meters (4,600 ft), 15 km west of Cherrapunji, in the Khasi Hills in the state of Meghalaya.

Climate and rainfall:

Mawsynram features a subtropical highland climate (Cwb) with an extraordinarily showery, rainy and long monsoonal season and a short dry season. Based on the data of a recent few decades, it appears to be the wettest place in the world, or the place with the highest average annual rainfall. Mawsynram receives over 10,000 millimetres or 390 inches of rain in an average year, and the vast majority of the rain it gets falls during the monsoon months.

Natural landmarks:

Located in Mawsynram, is a cave named Mawjymbuin, known for its stalagmites. Inside this cave is a pair of notable speleothems - stalactites shaped like a cow's udder over a large stalagmite. The area is known for its many caves, both commercialized and non-commercialized.



CONCLUSION

We are very much thankful to our social studies teacher and also the Headmaster of our school for their cooperation and guidance Throughout the project work .

PROJECT WORK
FORMATIVE TEST –3
X- CLASS
JANUARY -2023



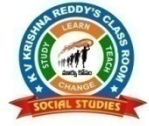
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**PROJECT WORK
FORMATIVE TEST –3
X - CLASS
OCTOBER -2023**



Preliminary information :

NAME OF THE STUDENT	K.V.KRISHNA REDDY
CLASS	X
NAME OF THE UNIT	INDEPENDENT INDIA [THE FIRST 30 YEARS -1947-77]
TITLE OF THE PROJECT	LAL BHADUR SASTRI
PROJECT NO	3
TYPE OF PROJECT	INDIVIDUAL
DATE OF PROJECT ASSIGNED	
DATE OF PROJECT SUBMISSION	

	Collection of Data	Project Report	Presentation	Total Marks	Grade
Marks Allotted	03	04	03	10	
Marks Obtained					

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

LAL BHADUR SASTRI

INTRODUCTION

The life history of lal bahadur sastri will be introduced

AIM OF THE PROJECT

We have chosen this project with the intention of fully understanding the foreign policy followed by Lal Bahadur Shastri

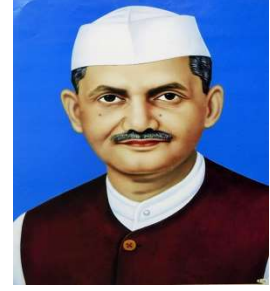
COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

We have collected this information from our social text book, news papers ,
And the internet .

RECORDING OF INFORMATION

Lal Bahadur Shastri [2 October 1904 – 11 January 1966) was an Indian politician and statesman who served as the second prime minister of India from 1964 to 1966. He previously served as the sixth home minister of India from 1961 to 1963.

Shastri was born to Sharada Prasad Srivastava and Ramdulari Devi in Mughalsarai on 2 October 1904. He studied in East Central Railway Inter college and Harish Chandra High School, which he left to join the non-cooperation movement.



Gandhi's disciple (1921–1945) :

While his family had no links to the independence movement then taking shape, among his teachers at Harish Chandra High School was an intensely patriotic and highly respected teacher named Nishkameshwar Prasad Mishra, who gave Shastri much-needed financial support by allowing him to tutor his children. Inspired by Mishra's patriotism, Shastri took a deep interest in the freedom struggle, and began to study its history and the works of several of its noted personalities, including those of Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi and Annie Besant.



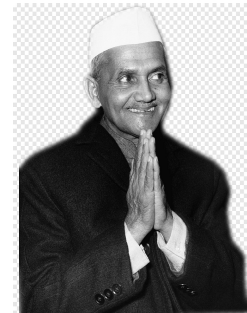
Prime minister (1964–1966) :

Jawaharlal Nehru died in office on 27 May 1964. Then Congress Party president K. Kamaraj was instrumental in making Shastri prime minister on 9 June. Shastri, though mild-mannered and soft-spoken, was a Nehruvian socialist and thus held appeal to those wishing to prevent the ascent of conservative right-winger Morarji Desai.



DEATH:

Shastri's statue in Mumbai Shastri died in Tashkent, Uzbekistan (then Soviet Union) on 11 January 1966, one day after signing a peace treaty to end the 1965 Indo-Pakistan War. Many among Shastri's supporters and close relatives, refused at the time, and have refused since, to believe the circumstances of his death and allege foul play. Conspiracy theories appeared within hours of his death and have thereafter persisted. He was eulogized as a national hero and the Vijay Ghat memorial established in his memory.



CONCLUSION

We are very much thankful to our social studies teacher and also the Headmaster of our school for their cooperation and guidance Throughout the project work .