

Way to Success 

9

SOCIAL SCIENCE
TERM - III

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WAY TO SUCCESS TEAM

HISTORY

1. THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer

- The first British colony in America was
a) New York b) Philadelphia c) **Jamestown** d) Amsterdam
- The pioneer of French Revolution who fought on the side of Washington against the British was
a) Mirabeau b) **Lafayette** c) Napoleon d) Danton
- Lafayette, Thomas Jefferson and Mirabeau wrote the
a) Declaration of Independence b) Declaration of Pilnitz
c) **Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen** d) Human Rights Charter
- The defeat of British at paved the way for the friendship between France and America.
a) Trenton b) **Saratoga** c) Pennsylvania d) New York
- was the symbol of “Royal Despotism” in France.
a) **Versailles Palace** b) Prison of Bastille c) Paris Commune d) Estates General
- The forces of Austria and Prussia were defeated by the French Revolutionary forces at
a) Verna b) Versailles c) Pilnitz d) **Valmy**
- Candide* was written by
a) **Voltaire** b) Rousseau c) Montesquieu d) Danton
- The moderate liberals who wanted to retain Louis XVI as a limited monarchy were called
a) **Girondins** b) Jacobins c) Emigres d) Royalists
- American War of Independence was ended with the Peace of Paris in the year
a) 1776 b) 1779 c) 1781 d) **1783**
- Thomas Paine’s famous pamphlet was
a) **Common Sense** b) Rights of Man c) Bill of Rights d) Abolition of Slavery

II. Fill in the blanks

- The Postmaster General of the Postal Department of the government of Continental Congress was **Benjamin Franklin**.
- The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on **1775**.
- The **Currency** Act insisted on repaying the debt in gold or silver.
- The leader of National Assembly of France was **Mirabeau**
- Herbert** was guillotined for organizing a Festival of Liberty.
- Louis XVI was arrested at **Varennes** with his family when he tried to escape from France.

II. Choose the correct statement

- (i) The Portuguese were the pioneers of naval expeditions.
(ii) New Plymouth was named after the Quaker Penn.
(iii) Quakers have the reputation of encouraging wars.
(iv) The English changed the name of New Amsterdam to New York.
a) i & ii are correct b) iii is correct
c) iv is correct d) **i & iv are correct**

5. Explain the composition of “Three Estates of France”.

This body consisted of the representatives of three classes or “estates,” as they were called: the clergy (men and women ordained for religious duties), the nobles and the commons (comprising lawyers, rich merchants, bankers and businessmen and wealthy landowners).

6. Sketch the role of Lafayette in the French Revolution.

Declaration of the Rights of the Man and the Citizen: This declaration was drafted by Lafayette, the French like Lafayette who participated in the American War of Independence came back with democratic ideals and played an active role in the French Revolution.

7. What was the background for the storming of Bastille Prison?

The critical moment came after the king shut out the commoners and the latter assembled in the Tennis-Court and took an oath that they would not disperse until they found a way out to their problems. The King tried to use force but his own soldiers refused to obey his orders.

8. What were the taxes the peasants had to pay in France on the eve of Revolution?

The peasants paid taxes to the state such as *taille* (land tax), *gabelle* (salt tax), etc., and provided free labour (*corvee*) for the construction of public roads.

VI. Answer all questions given under each heading**1. Townshend Act**

a) Who introduced this Act?

Charles Townshed

b) In which year was this Act passed?

1767

c) Why did the colonists oppose the Act?

So a series of taxes were imposed on the colonists

d) Why did the merchants of Boston oppose British goods?

This harmed the local tea trade and so it was decided to boycott this foreign tea.

2. Social life in France

a) What was the tax collected by the Church in France ?

Tithe (one tenth of the annual produce or earnings)

b) Who was Danton?

A great revolutionist of the France

c) Who were the Encyclopaedists of eighteenth century France?

Diderot and Jean d’ Alembert

d) Who provided free labour for the construction of public roads?

The middle class and the peasants together formed the third class.

VII Answer the following in detail**1. “Taxation without Representation” led to the outbreak of American War of Independence – Explain.**

❖ **‘No Taxation without representation’.**

1. The Sugar Act of 1764 prohibited the import of foreign rum and imposed duties on molasses, wines, silks, coffee and other luxury items.
2. As the Act was enforced ruthlessly, it led to protests by merchants in legislatures and town meetings.
3. The preamble of the Sugar Act provided the slogan ‘No Taxation without representation’.
4. Soon the Currency Act was passed that insisted on colonies repaying the debt only in gold or silver.

5. It was a huge burden on the colonial economy.
6. The Quartering Act of 1765 required the colonies to pay for the cost of keeping British troops in America.
7. The Stamp Act (1765) required that many printed materials in the colonies be produced on stamped paper produced in London, carrying an embossed revenue stamp.

2. Highlight the contribution of French Philosophers to the Revolution of 1789

1. There were many notable thinkers and writers in France in the eighteenth century.
2. The most famous writer of the time on rationalistic and scientific subjects was Voltaire (1694-1778). When imprisoned and banished, he had to live at Ferney near Geneva.
3. Voltaire, Montesquieu (1689-1755) and Rousseau criticized the then existing conditions in France.
4. **Voltaire**, was a prolific writer and activist, and was vehement in his criticism of the Church. His most famous work was *Candide*. His famous quote was: “those who can make you believe absurdities can make you commit atrocities.” He is said to have once exclaimed, “I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.”
5. **Jean Jacques Rousseau** (1712-78). His political theory set the minds of many afire with new ideas and new resolves. His ideas played an important part in preparing the people of France for the great revolution. He famously said in his book *Social Contract*, “Man is born free, but is everywhere in chains.” He argued that the laws are binding only when they are supported by the general will of the people.
6. **Montesquieu** (1689-1755), who wrote *The Persian Letters* and *The Spirit of the Laws*, also defended liberty. He put forward the theory of separation of powers: The liberty of the individual would be best protected only in a government where the powers of its three organs, viz., legislature, executive and judiciary were separate. It would put in place the necessary checks and balances to prevent any one organ from assuming more power to itself.

2. INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Who established the first steam boat service?
a) Arkwright b) Samuel Crompton **c) Robert Fulton** d) James Watt
2. Why was Manchester considered ideal for textile production?
a) availability of land b) rich human resources
c) better living condition d) cool climate
3. Who invented the sewing machine?
a) Elias Howe b) Eli–Whitney c) Samuel Crompton d) Humphrey Davy
4. Which family introduced steam engine in France?
a) de Wendel b) de Hindal c) de Arman d) de Renault
5. Who called Slater, the father of American Industrial Revolution?
a) F.D. Roosevelt **b) Andrew Jackson** c) Winston Churchill d) Woodrow Wilson
6. Which of the following is observed to commemorate the Hay Market Massacre?
a) Independence Day b) Farmers Day **c) Labour Day** d) Martyrs Day
7. Where was Zollverein Customs Union formed?
a) England **b) Germany** c) France d) America
8. Who produced the first batch of automobiles in France?
a) Louis Renault b) Armand Peugeot c) Thomas Alva Edison d) McAdam
9. What was the invention that removed seeds from cotton?
a) Rolling Mill **b) Cotton Gin** c) Spinning Mule d) Spinning Jenny
10. Which of the following was used as fuel in olden days to smelt iron?
a) Coke b) Charcoal c) Firewood d) Paper

II. Fill in the blanks

1. **The Chartists** called for voting rights to men in England.
2. **Macadamised** changed the way roads were built around the world.
3. **Henry Bessemer** discovered a faster and cheaper method of production of steel.
4. **Karl Marx** advocated scientific socialism.
5. The first railroad line started in Germany was in the year **1835**.

III. Match the Following

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Benz | – | a) U.S.A |
| 2. Safety Lamp | – | b) Louis Renault |
| 3. Quadricycle | – | c) Humphrey Davy |
| 4. Great Railroad | – | d) Lancashire Strike |
| 5. Coalfield | – | e) Germany |

Answer : 1 – e 2 – c 3 – b 4 – a 5 – d

III. Find out the correct statement

1. (i) British mine–owners were faced with the problem of water seeping into their mines
(ii) Employing human labour was cheap for this work
(iii) Newton invented a steam engine to pump water out of mines
(iv) Water had to be removed to get coal in mines
a) (i) is correct b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
c) (i) and (iv) are correct d) iii) is correct

to industrial towns. Population growth, migration and urbanisation were the major social changes taking place during this period.

3. Attempt a note on Haymarket Massacre

A labour protest took place on 4 May 1886, at Haymarket Square in Chicago. What began as a peaceful rally in support of workers striking for an eight-hour day resulted in the killing of several workers by the police. To commemorate the Haymarket Affair 1 May 1887 is observed as the Labour Day or May Day or International Worker's Day.

4. What do you know of Louis Renault?

By the end of the nineteenth century France had become prominent for its automobiles. The two biggest automobile companies of today's France were started in 1891. Arman Peaugot produced his first batch of automobiles. In 1898, Louis Renault built the quadricycle, from which he began to produce in large quantities under his company, the Societe Renault Freres (Company Renault Brothers)

5. Highlight any two important results of Industrial Revolution.

- ❖ Industrial Revolution led to the expansion of trade, the production of more food, emergence of factory workers as a new class.
- ❖ The use of chemicals and fossil fuels that replaced wind, water and firewood resulted in increased air and water pollution.
- ❖ The Industrial Revolution helped create opportunities for employment for all members of the family.

VII Answer in detail

1. Enumerate the causes for the Second Industrialization in the USA.

- ❖ A shift from manual labour-based to more technical and machine-based manufacturing industry marked the Industrial Revolution in the United States.
- ❖ Slater departed for New York in 1789 illegally. Slater offered his services to Moses Brown, a leading Rhode Island industrialist, who had earlier made an unsuccessful attempt to operate a mill.
- ❖ Brown agreed and in consequence the mill became operational in 1793, being the first water-powered roller spinning textile mill in the Americas.
- ❖ Andrew Jackson, the U.S. President hailed him as "Father of the American Industrial Revolution."
- ❖ The United States in the nineteenth century began to show technological innovation. Robert Fulton established the steamboat service on the Hudson River. Samuel F.B. Morse's invention of the telegraph and Elias Howe's invention of the sewing machine came before the Civil war (1860–1865).

2. What were the effects of Industrial Revolution of England on India?

- ❖ Until the middle of eighteenth century, England was an agricultural country and India was known for its excellence in manufactures as well as in agriculture.
- ❖ When the British established their foothold in Bengal as a territorial power, the loot from Bengal and the Carnatic provided the required capital and helped accomplish Industrial Revolution in England.
- ❖ The weavers of Bengal suffered at the hands of the Company's officials and their agents, who first insisted on payment of a transit duty for the commodities they carried from one place to another and later for cultivation of commercial crops required for British industries in England.

- ❖ The English deliberately destroyed Indian industry by dumping the Indian markets with their machine-made cheap cotton piece goods. Because of loss of market for hand-woven cotton goods, India lost her old industrial position and became an exporter of raw material.
- ❖ Weavers who were eking out an independent livelihood were thrown out of employment because of flooding of British factory-made cheap cotton fabrics in Indian markets.

3. COLONIALISM IN ASIA AND AFRICA

I. Choose the correct answer

1.was brought to the attention of the East India Company by Francis Light.
a) Spice islands b) Java island **c) Penang island** d) Malacca
2. In 1896states were formed into Federated Malay States
a) Four b) Five c) Three d) Six
3.was the only part of Indo-China which was directly under French Control
a) Annam b) Tong king c) Cambodia **d) Cochin-China**
4. The Discovery of gold in theled to a large number of British miners settled in and around Johannesburg.
a) Transvaal b) Orange Free State c) Cape Colony d) Rhodesia
5.became the first European power to establish trade with India
a) Portuguese b) French c) Danes d) Dutch
6. Ethiopia defeated Italy at the battle of
a) Adowa b) Dahomey c) Tonking d) Transvaal
7. Indentured labour system was a form of
a) contract labour system b) slavery **c) debt bondage** d) serfdom

II. Fill in the blanks

1. **The Berlin** Conference resolved to divide Africa into spheres of influence of the various European Powers.
2. Ethiopia defeated Italy at the battle of **Adowa** in 1896.
3. The settlement made with the zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is **land tax**
4. **Ho Chi Minh** was the author of a book called “*Notebook from Prison*”
5. **Nattukottai Chettiyars** were money lenders in the Tamil speaking areas.

III. Match the following

- | | | |
|------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Leopold | – | a) Ethiopia |
| 2. Menelik | – | b) Vietnam |
| 3. Cecil Rhodes | – | c) Belgium |
| 4. Bengal famine | – | d) Cape colony |
| 5. Bao Dai | – | e) 1770 |

Answer: 1 - c 2 - a 3 - d 4 - e 5 - b

IV. Find out the correct statement

1. (i) Until the last quarter of the 19th century, Africa south of Sahara was unknown to the world.
(ii) The coastal states of Gold Coast became a British colony in 1864.
(iii) Spain ruled the Philippines for over 500 years.
(iv) The famine of 1876–78 occurred in Odhisha.
a) i) is Correct b) ii) is Correct c) ii) & iii) are correct d) iv) is correct
2. (i) The French had occupied Java and Sumatra in 1640.
(ii) The Dutch began their conquest of the English Settlements by capturing Malacca .
(iii) Berlin Conference met to decide all issues connected with the Congo River basin.
(iv) The possessions of Sultan of Zanzibar were divided into French and German spheres of influence.
a) i) is correct b) ii) & i) are correct **c) iii) is correct** d) iv) is correct

3. **Assertion: (A) :** In the Madras Presidency, the famine of 1876-78 was preceded by droughts.
Reason: (R) : Because of the colonial government's policy of Laissez Faire in the trade of food- grains.
- A is correct, R is wrong
 - Both A & R are wrong
 - A is correct , R is not the correct explanation of A**
 - A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A
4. **Assertion (A):** Berlin Conference agreed to the rule of Leopold II in Congo Free State.
Reason (R): Leopold II, King of Belgium, showed interest in Congo.
- Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.**
 - Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is correct and R is wrong.
 - A is wrong but R is correct

V. Answer the following briefly

1. Distinguish between Colonialism and Imperialism.

❖ Colonialism

The term colony comes from the Latin word *colonus*, meaning farmer. This root indicates that the practice of colonialism usually involved the transfer of population to a new territory, where the arrivals lived as permanent settlers while maintaining political allegiance to their country of origin.

❖ Imperialism

Imperialism, on the other hand, (from the Latin term *imperium*, meaning to command) draws attention to the way one country exercises power over another, whether through settlement, sovereignty, or indirect mechanisms of control.

2. Write a note on Zulu tribe.

The Zulu tribe was known for its strong fighting spirit, represented by renowned warriors like Shaka Zulu who played a prominent role in building the largest Zulu nation in south-eastern Africa. British troops invaded Zulu territory and divided it into thirteen chiefdoms.

3. State the three phases in the colonialisation of Indian economy.

The colonialisation of India into three phases

- Phase I Mercantilist Capitalism
- Phase II Industrial Capitalism
- Phase III Financial Capitalism

4. Colonel Pennycuik.

- ❖ Colonel Pennycuik was an army Engineer and Civil Servant who also served as a member of the Madras Legislative Council.
- ❖ He decided to divert the west-flowing Periyar river draining into the Arabian Sea to the east so that it could irrigate lakhs of acres of dry land dependent on the Vaigai river.
- ❖ Since he could not get adequate funds from the British government, Pennycuik went to England and sold his family property to mobilise money to fund the project, which was completed in 1895.
- ❖ The Mullai Periyar Dam continues to irrigate agricultural lands in Theni, Dindigul, Madurai, Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram districts.

5. Explain Home Charges.

- ❖ The cost of these internal conquests was imposed on India.

- ❖ This apart, the Company remitted to England what was called Home Charges – the dividends on East India's stock, interest on debt, savings from salaries and the pensions of officers and establishments and buildings in the India Office, London, transporting cost of British troops to and from India.

VI. Answer all the questions given under each heading

1. Colonialism in India

a) When did the East India Company acquire the Diwani Right?

1765 –Mughal Empire

b) When were the Gurkhas conquered by the British?

1816

c) When was slavery abolished in British India?

1843

d) When did Burma become a part of the Madras Presidency?

1886 - 1937

2. South Africa

a) Name the states possessed by the British in South Africa

Mettal cape colony

b) What were the territories held by the Dutch?

Transvaal and Orange

c) Who was the Prime Minister of Cape colony?

Cecil Rhodes

d) How long did Boer Wars last?

Three years

VII. Answer in detail

1. Discuss the economic impact of British Rule in India.

❖ Agrarian Conditions

1. The British dealt with the landlords or zamindars directly, and gave them total freedom to do what they liked with their tenants.
2. The Ryotwari System was a different revenue system introduced in south India. Under the system, the peasant was the proprietor and paid tax on the land.
3. The Ryotwari System introduced the concept of private property in land. The individual holders were registered and permitted to sell, lease out, mortgage or transfer their right over the land.

❖ Land Revenue and the Pauperisation of Peasantry

1. The land tax which was the main source of revenue to the British was collected forcibly. Even in times of famines no remission was given to the peasants. They had to even mortgage or sell their property including their land to pay the landlord's rent and the land tax
2. The colonial state pursued a policy of 'commercialization of agriculture'. Commercial crops like cotton, jute, groundnuts, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco, etc.,

❖ Irrigation

The British neglected irrigation in the first half of nineteenth century. Major irrigation canals were built only after millions of people died in a series of major famines that broke out periodically from the middle of 19th century.

❖ Famines

The policy of free trade and the forcible collection of land revenue resulted in the outbreak of famines. The Odisha famine of 1866–67, was a severe and terrible event in the history of that region in which about a third of the population died.

2. Explain the process of colonisation in Africa.**❖ Colonisation of Africa**

1. Until the last quarter of nineteenth century, Africa south of the Sahara (Sub-Saharan Africa) was almost unknown to the outside world.
2. The interior of Africa was unexplored.
3. After 1875, European penetration and colonisation began on a large scale. The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884-85 resolved to divide Africa into spheres of influence of the various European powers.
4. European colonisation of Africa was thus accomplished smoothly, without any outbreak of war amongst major European powers.
5. The invasion, occupation, colonisation and annexation of African territories by European powers between 1881 and 1914, the era of Imperialism, is called the Scramble for Africa or the Partition of Africa.
6. Britain conquering first Natal, Cape Colony and later the coastal states of Gold Coast, the Dutch holding the states of Transvaal and Orange Free State are described
7. The British settling in Johannesburg and coming into conflict with the Boers resulting in Boer Wars are highlighted
8. Britain founding a colony in Bechuanaland and later crushing the resistance of the Africans taking over it and naming it Rhodesia is focused on
9. French with its initial possession of Senegal annexing Guinea, Ivory Coast and Dahomey (today part of Benin in African Union); Congo being handed over to the Belgians which was ruled by Leopold, all pertaining to West Africa, are detailed
10. British Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar, German East Africa, the Portuguese colonisation of Angola and Mozambique, along with Portuguese Guinea are dwelt on.

GEOGRAPHY

1. MAN AND ENVIRONMENT

I. Choose the correct answer

1. All external influences and factors that affect the growth and development of living organisms is _____.
a) Environment **b) Ecosystem** c) Biotic factors d) Abiotic factors
2. The 'World Population Day' is observed on _____ every year.
a) August 11th b) September 11th **c) July 11th** d) January 11th
3. The statistical study of human population is _____.
a) Demography b) Morphology c) Etymology d) Seismography
4. The extraction of valuable minerals and other geological minerals from the mines, is _____.
a) Fishing b) Lumbering **c) Mining** d) Agriculture
5. The Secondary sector of the economy produces _____ from raw materials.
a) Semi finished goods **b) Finished goods**
c) Economic goods d) raw materials
6. Gradual increase of the earth's temperature by the Green house gases in the atmosphere is called _____.
a) Acid rain b) thermal pollution **c) Global warming** d) Deforestation

Consider the following statements.

7. Assertion(A): Ozone layer in the stratosphere is considered as a protective shield.

Reason(R): It prevents the UV radiation from reaching the earth's surface.

a) A and R are correct and A explains R

b) A and R are correct, but A does not explain R

c) A is incorrect but R is correct

d) Both A and R are incorrect

8. Assertion(A): In tertiary activities, instead of producing goods by themselves, they are in the process of production.

Reason(R): People in Tertiary activities are purely eco friendly.

a) Both A and R are incorrect

b) A and R are correct but A does not explain R

c) A is correct and R is incorrect

d) A and R are correct and A explains R

II. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Loudspeaker | - a) Push factor |
| 2. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | - b) Pull factor |
| 3. Cruciform settlement | - c) noise pollution |
| 4. Natural disaster | - d) T- shaped settlement |
| 5. Better living conditions | - e) Earth Summit, 1992 |

Answer : 1 – c 2 – e 3 – d 4 – a 5 – b

III. Answer the following in brief:**1. What do you mean by the term 'density of population'?**

Density of population refers to the number of people living per square kilometre. An area is said to be sparsely populated when it has a large area with less number of people. Similarly, smaller the area with a large number of people, it is said to be densely populated.

$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Total land area}}$$

2. What is 'black death'?

The **black death** is estimated to have killed 30 - 60 percent of Europe's total population during the 14th century. The dominant explanation for black death is attributed to the outbreak of plague.

3. Where do we have high and low densities of population?

- ❖ **Areas of high density** (above 50 people per sq.km) - East Asia, South Asia, North West Europe & Eastern North America.
- ❖ **Areas of low density** (less than 10 people per sq.km) - Central Africa, Western Australia, Northern Russia, Canada, etc...

4. What is Green House effect?

Global warming is caused by the increase of green house gases such as carbondioxide, methane, water vapour and Chloro Fluoro Carbons(CFC), carbon monoxide, photo chemical oxidants and hydrocarbons, which are responsible for the heat retention ability of the atmosphere

5. Write any two ways of how the locals and the government restored Palk Bay.

- ❖ Saplings of native species of plants and trees are being grown, planted and cared for.
- ❖ Live colonies of coral from the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve are being transplanted to Palk Bay.
- ❖ Along with awareness programmes, the communities are also being provided with livelihood training, so they can earn an income in more ways than just fishing.

6. Define.**i) Population growth**

The average annual growth of population

ii) Infant Mortality Rate

The number of deaths under one year of age for every 1000 live births in a year

iii) Census

Census is an official enumeration of population carried out periodically. It records information about the characteristics of population such as age, sex, literacy and occupation. Different countries of the world conduct census every 5 to 10 years as recommended by the United Nations.

iv) Sustainable Development.

Humans on earth are facing many problems, such as pollution, climatic changes, poverty, war and uneven distribution of resources.

IV. Distinguish the following:**1. Birth rate and Death Rate**

	Birth rate	Death Rate
1.	Indicates the number of live births per 1000 people in a year	Indicates the number of deaths per 1000 people in a year
2.	In 2014 Tamil Nadu Birth rate is 15.4%	In 2016 Tamil Nadu 17 per 1000 live births

2. Emigration and Immigration

	Emigration	Immigration
1.	It decreases when there are more deaths and emigration.	Population increases when there are more births and immigration.
2.	Emigration means moving out or to leave a place.	Immigration means to enter or come into a new country for the purpose of settling there.

3. Rural settlement and urban settlement

	Rural settlement	Urban settlement
1.	Any settlement where most of the people are engaged in primary activities	Urban is the term related to cities and towns where people are primarily engaged
2.	Ex. agriculture, forestry, mining and fishery is known as a rural settlement.	Ex. non-agricultural activities, such as secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities.

4. Metropolitan and Mega cities

	Metropolitan	Mega cities
1.	Cities accommodating population between 10 lakhs and 50 lakhs are metropolitan cities.	Cities with more than 50 lakh population are called Megacities.
2.	E.g. Madurai	E.g. Greater Chennai

5. Push factors and pull factors

	Push factors	Pull factors
1.	Pollution	Clean environment
2.	Poor medical care	Better health care
3.	Primitive conditions	Better living conditions
4.	Insufficient jobs and few opportunities	Better job opportunities

6. Primary activities and Secondary activities

	Primary activities	Secondary activities
1.	Primary Activities pertain to the extraction of raw materials from the earth's surface.	Secondary Activities transform raw materials into finished goods.
2.	Ex: food gathering, hunting, lumbering, fishing, cattle rearing, mining and agriculture.	Ex: Iron and Steel industries, automobile manufacturing etc.

7. Water pollution and light pollution

	Water pollution	Light pollution
1.	Water pollution is any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water that has a harmful effect on any living thing that drinks or uses or lives in it.	Light pollution is an unwanted consequence of outdoor lighting and includes such effects as sky glow, light trespass and glare.
2.	The water bodies including ponds, lakes, rivers, ground water and oceans are contaminated by the chemical wastes from industries, domestic wastes and sewage etc.	It is caused by streetlights, parking lot lights, floodlights, signs, sports field lighting decorative and landscape lights. It affects the environment, energy resources, wildlife, humans and astronomy research.

V. Give reasons for the following:**1. Reforestation is encouraged throughout the world.**

- ❖ Reforestation involves the replanting or regeneration of areas of forest which have previously been damaged or destroyed.
- ❖ Sometimes forests are able to regenerate naturally.
- ❖ Afforestation is the process of planting trees or sowing seeds on barren land devoid of any trees to create a forest.

2. Acid rain destroys the ecosystem.

- ❖ When pollutants combine with water vapour in the presence of sunlight and oxygen, they form dilute sulphuric and nitric acids in the atmosphere.
- ❖ When this mixture precipitates from the atmosphere, it is called acid rain.
- ❖ The gases that cause acid rain are sulphur-di-oxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon-di-oxide and other minute bio-products, caused by the burning of fossil fuels.

3. The economy of the quaternary sector is called knowledge economy.

The activities related to Research and Development, as well as knowledge are called Quaternary activities. For e.g. Services like consultation, education and banking

4. Population growth has to be brought under control

- ❖ Over population is a condition when a country has more people than its resources to sustain.
- ❖ Under Population is a condition where there are too few people to develop the economic potential of a nation fully.

5. Sustainable development growth has been set to protect the planet.

- ❖ Problems such as pollution, climatic changes, poverty, war and uneven distribution of resources leads to an unbalanced ecosystem.
- ❖ Therefore, to sustain mankind, it is a must to learn about sustainable development.

VI. Answer in a paragraph:**1. Explain the factors affecting the distribution of population.**

- ❖ Population distribution refers to the way in which people are spread out across the earth's surface.
- ❖ The world population is not uniformly distributed, owing to the following factors.

a). Physical Factors

Physical factors include temperature, rainfall, soil, relief, water, natural vegetation, distribution of minerals and availability of energy resources.

b) Historical Factors

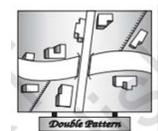
Regions with historical importance (river valley civilizations), war and constant invasions fall under historical factors responsible for population distribution.

c) Economic Factors

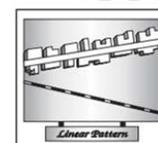
Educational institutions, employment opportunities, manufacturing industries, luxurious amenities, trade and commerce and other facilities encourage dense population in an area.

2. Describe the patterns of rural settlement with neat diagrams.**1. Rectangular pattern:**

Rectangular pattern of settlements are found in plain areas or valleys. The roads are rectangular and cut each other at right angles.

**2. Linear pattern:**

In a linear pattern, the houses are located along a road, railway line and along the edge of the river valley or along a levee.



3. Circular or semicircular pattern:

The pattern of settlement that is found around the lakes, ponds and sea coasts are called circular or semi circular pattern.

**4. Star like pattern:**

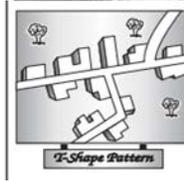
Where several metalled or unmetalled roads converge, star shaped settlements develop. In the star shaped settlements, houses are spread out along the sides of roads in all directions.

**5. Triangular pattern:**

Triangular patterns of rural settlement generally develop at the confluence of rivers.

**6. T-Shaped, Y-Shaped, Cross-Shaped or Cruciform settlements:**

T-shaped settlements develop at tri-junctions of the roads (T), while Y-shaped settlements emerge as the places where two roads converge with the third one. Cruciform settlements develop on the cross-roads which extend in all four directions.

**7. Nebular pattern:**

The arrangement of roads is almost circular which ends at the central location or nucleus of the settlement around the house of the main landlord of the village or around a mosque, temple or church.

**VII. HOTS:****1. Migration towards cities are the main cause for the birth of slums. Justify.**

Following are the major Causes that create Slums.

❖ **Poverty:**

Urban poverty encourages the formation and demand for slums. With rapid shift from rural to urban areas, poverty migrates to urban areas.

❖ **Urbanization:**

The formation of slums is closely linked to the Urbanization.

❖ **Politics:**

Many local and government have for political interests, subverted, efforts to remove, reduce or upgrade slums into better housing option for the poor.

❖ **Poor Housing Planning:**

Lack of affordable low housing and poor planning encourages the supply sides of slums.

❖ **Poor Infrastructure & Social Exclusion:**

It's forces people to adapt the conditions beyond his/her control. Poor families that can't afford transportation, or those who simply lack any form of affordable public transportation.

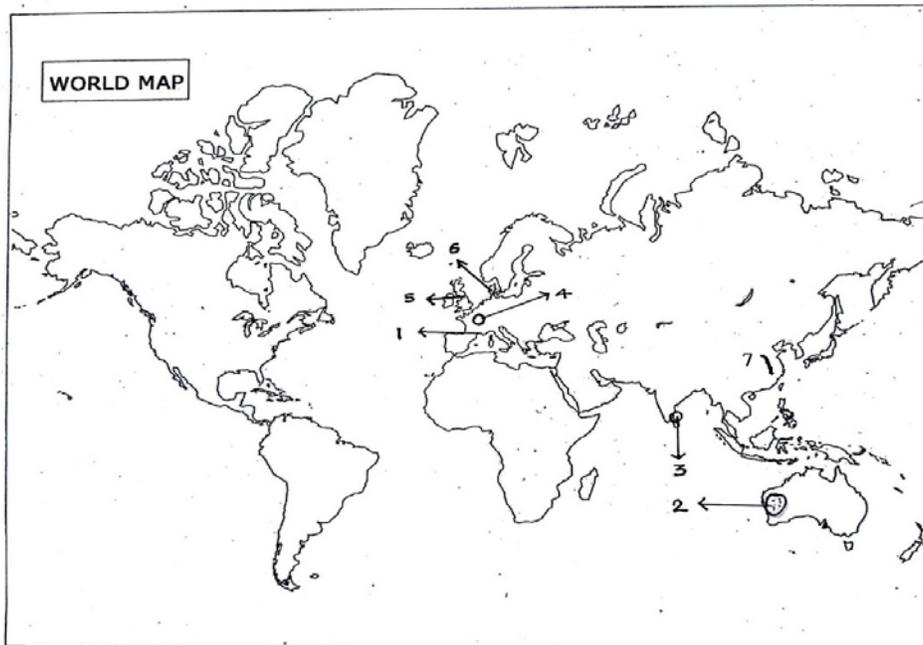
2. Study your area and write down about its settlement pattern.

- ❖ In our village, the major industries such as agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary care are taking place.
- ❖ The inhabitants of the town have a number of square shapes and rectangular apartments.
- ❖ Some apartments are constructed of tiles and stacked shelters in a rectangular shape.
- ❖ Some apartments are found in palm leaves.
- ❖ Some of the apartments are made of coconuts leaves.
- ❖ Some apartments are set up by tents. People live in Narikkurava here.
- ❖ Some of the apartments are found in the Aspestas slip and embedded with iron sheets.

VIII. Map skill:

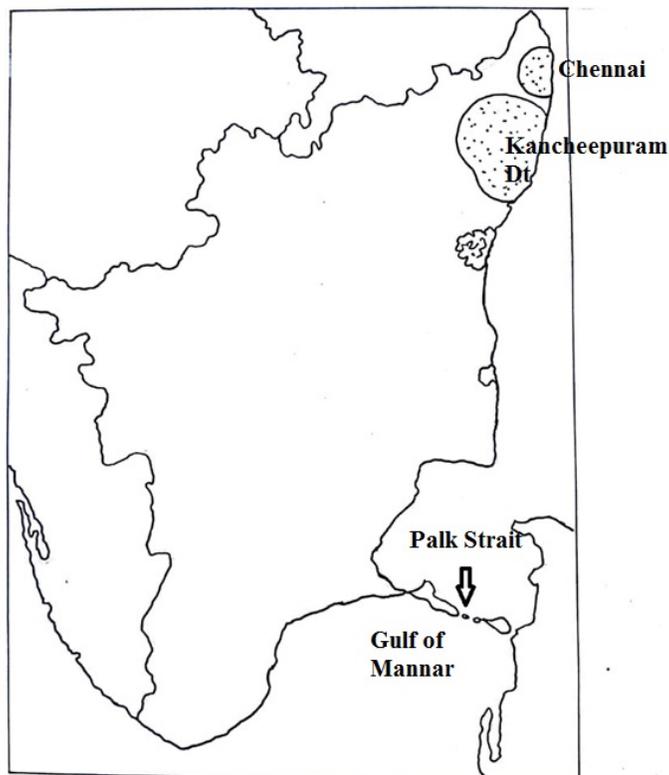
A. On the outline map of the world mark the following.

1. An area of high density of population in Europe
2. An area of low density of population in Australia
3. Palk Bay
4. A fracking banned country
5. England - A country affected by 'black death'
6. Denmark - First country where the modern census was conducted
7. River Hwang Ho



B. On the outline map of Tamil Nadu mark the following.

1. A metropolitan city
2. A district with 7857 people per sq. km.
3. Gulf of Mannar
4. Palk Strait



2. MAPPING SKILLS

I. Choose the best answer

- The new phase in topographical surveying in the 20th century is _____.
 a) toposheets b) aerial photography c) maps **d) satellite imagery**
- _____ indicates the purpose or theme of the map.
 a) **Title** b) Scale c) Direction d) Legend
- Standard symbols that are used in maps to convey a definite meaning are called _____.
 a) **conventional signs and symbols** b) coordinates
 c) grid references d) directions
- Which one of the following maps show us a very large area with less details? _____.
 a) Large scale b) Thematic c) Physical **d) Small scale**
- GPS consists of a constellation of _____ satellites.
 a) 7 **b) 24** c) 32 d) 64

II. Consider the given statements and choose the right option given below

- Assertion (A):** The points at which the vertical and horizontal lines of the grid intersect are called coordinates.
Reason (R): The lines that run horizontally and vertically are called Northings and Eastings respectively.
 (a) **Both (A) and (R) are true ; (R) explains (A)**
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true ; (R) does not explain (A)
 (c) (A) is correct ; (R) is false
 (d) (A) is false ; (R) is true
- Assertion (A)** The legend of a map does not help us to understand the information in a map.
Reason (R) It is usually placed at the left or right corner at the bottom of the map.
 (a) **(A) is false ; (R) is true**
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true ; (R) does not explain (A)
 (c) (A) is correct ; (R) is false
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are true ; (R) explains (A)

III. Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. The art and science of mapping | - a) USA |
| 2. Thematic mapping | - b) Geoid |
| 3. Actual shape of the earth | - c) Inmarsat |
| 4. A satellite | - d) Political map |
| 5. NAVSTAR | - e) Cartography |

Answer : 1 – e 2 – d 3 – b 4 – c 5 – a

IV. Answer the following in brief:

1. Name the different methods to represent the Earth.

- ❖ A map is the basic tool of a geographer. It illustrates the earth's surface clearly and effectively through a combination of drawings, words and symbols.
- ❖ Thus, maps form an integral part of teaching geography.
- ❖ A map is a location guide.

2. What is a map?

- ❖ Maps can show the whole or a part of the world.
- ❖ The art and science of map making is called Cartography.
- ❖ A map should include certain components namely, the title, scale, direction, grid
- ❖ reference, projection, legend, conventional signs and symbols.

3. What are the components of a map?

A map should include the following components namely, the title, scale, direction, grid system, projection, legend, conventional signs and symbols.

4. The distance between two cities A and B is 5 km. It is represented by a line of 5 cm on the map. Calculate the distance and give the answer in RF.

The size is 5 cm 5 km When

1 cm = 1 km Formula,

R.F. = 5 cm / 5 km

Distance on the map

Representative Fraction (R.F.) = -----

Distance on the ground

Convert the km to cm. Therefore, 5km =500000 cm. So, RF. is 5:500000.

5. Mention a few surveying instruments.

Geographers mainly use **Chain, Prismatic compass, Plane table, Dumpy level, Abney level, Clinometre, Theodolite, Total Station** and **GNSS** to measure the distance, angle, altitude and position of the area of survey.

6. Define remote sensing.

- ❖ Remote Sensing refers to the observation and measurement of earthly objects without touching them.
- ❖ ‘**Remote**’ means far away and ‘**Sensing**’ means observing or collecting information. Remote sensing means acquiring information of things/places from a distance, using a variety of tools and methods.

7. What are the components of remote sensing?

- ❖ Energy source
- ❖ Transmission path
- ❖ Target
- ❖ Sensor

V. Give reasons for the following:**1. Satellite imageries stimulate map making.**

Satellite imagery - Images of Earth or other planets collected by imaging satellites operated by governments and businesses around the world

2. Map is the basic tool of a geographer.

A cartographer is one who measures, analyzes and interprets geographical information to create maps and charts for political, cultural and educational purposes

3. Web cartography is one of the modern mapping techniques.

Independent Mapping Technique, Carbon Paper Mapping, Tracing, Photocopying, Stencil Method, Area Method, GIS Method, Template Method has been a drastic change in mapping the world with development in information technology.

4. Grid references are essential to find the exact location of places on a map.

- ❖ A map should include certain components namely, the title, scale, direction, grid reference, projection, legend, conventional signs and symbols.

- ❖ Grids are sets of lines for defining a location on a map.

VI. Distinguish between the following:

1. Globe and Map

	Globe	Map
1.	A map gives a two dimensional presentation of certain regions in the world.	A globe gives a three dimensional presentation of the entire world.
2.	A map presents the physical features of a particular region of the earth on a plane surface.	A globe can be called as a duplicate earth. It is round in shape and shows accurate areas, distances, directions and relative shape and size.

2. Large scale map and small scale map

	Large scale map	small scale map
1.	The small portion can be shown with more details.	You can show a larger section with fewer details.
2.	The larger the volume is 1 inches - 0.25 miles	The small size is the volume is 1 inch - 3000 miles

3. Aerial photographs and satellite imageries

	Aerial photographs	satellite imageries
1.	Takes more time to capture an area. Aircraft needs to fly back and forth.	Satellites collect large amount of data of the entire area in a short span.
2.	Surveying can be planned and executed in a shorter time economically.	High cost of satellite systems. Takes at least 10 years to plan, construct, test and launch.

4. GIS and GPS

	GIS	GPS
1.	GIS stands for Geographical Information System.	GPS stands for Global Positioning System.
2.	GIS is a software program that helps people use the information that is collected from the GPS satellites.	GPS uses satellites that orbit Earth to send information to GPS receivers that are on the ground.

VII. Answer the following in a paragraph:

1. What do you mean by the term 'scale of the map'? Explain its classification.

❖ **Scale**

Scale makes it possible to reduce the size of the whole earth to show it on a piece of paper. A scale is a ratio between the actual distance on the map to the actual distance on the ground. Scales can be represented in three methods. They are the **Statement, Representative Fraction (R.F) and Linear or Graphical scale methods.**

❖ **Statement scale**

The statement scale describes the relationship of map distance to ground distance in words, such as one centimetre to ten kilometres. It is expressed as 1cm = 10 km.

❖ **The Representative Fraction (R.F)**

It describes the proportion or ratio of the map distance to ground distance. It is usually abbreviated as R.F. It is stated as 1/100000 (or) 1:100000. This means that one unit on the

map represents 100,000 of the same unit on the ground. This unit may be an inch or a centimetre or any other linear measurement unit.

❖ **Linear (or) Graphical scale**

In a map, a linear scale is represented by a straight line divided into equal parts (Primary and secondary) to show what these markings represent on the actual ground. This scale helps in the direct measurement of distance on the map.

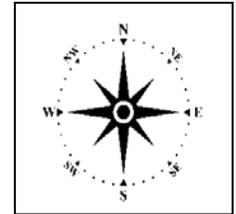
➤ **Direction** Maps are drawn normally with north orientation. North direction in a map is always towards the North Pole of the earth. If you position yourself looking at the North Pole, on your right will be the east; your left will be the west; at your back will be south. These four main directions are called the cardinal directions. Direction is usually indicated on a map by a North-South line, with the North direction represented by an arrow head.

➤ **Grid System** The location of a place can be simply defined by its latitude and longitude. In normal practice, latitude is stated first and then comes the longitude. The latitude and longitude of a place can be expressed in units of **degree, minutes and seconds**.

➤ **Projection** A map projection is a way of showing the spherical shaped earth on a flat piece of paper. Where does the word 'projection' come from? Imagine a clear globe with latitude and longitude lines and the outlines of the landmasses on it.

2. **Write a note on directions with relevant diagram.**

- ❖ Maps are drawn normally with north orientation.
- ❖ North direction in a map is always towards the North Pole of the earth.
- ❖ If you position yourself looking at the North Pole, on your right will be the east; your left will be the west; at your back will be south. These four main directions are called the cardinal directions.
- ❖ Direction is usually indicated on a map by a North-South line, with the North direction represented by an arrow head.



3. **Explain the major uses of GPS? Explain about any one.**

- ❖ GPS technology has tremendous applications in everything from mobile phones, watches, bulldozers, shipping containers and ATMs.
- ❖ The main purpose of GPS is to help in providing accurate transport data (distance, route and direction). It helps in military searches and rescue in wars. It can work as a reliable tourist guide.
- ❖ GPS helps during accident and rescue efforts, speeding the delivery of emergency services and disaster relief.
- ❖ Weather forecasting, earthquake monitoring and environmental protection can be done effectively by using GPS.

4. **Bhuvan has tremendous uses for scientists, policy makers and the general public. Justify.**

❖ **Bhuvan**

1. Bhuvan (Sanskrit for Earth) is a free internet based computer application launched by the **Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)** on August 12th 2009.
2. It enables visualization of Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) images taken over a year ago, by ISRO's seven satellites, including CartoSat-1 and CartoSat-2. Using Bhuvan connected to Internet, one can explore places of interest, scenes of events in the news or parts around the world they may never visit in person, by either entering the names of places or co-ordinates (latitudes and longitudes).

3. Bhuvan has tremendous uses for scientists, academicians, policy makers and the general public.

❖ **Advantages**

1. Bhuvan, due to 3D rendering, gives the impression of moving through real space through the entire globe
2. Students can use Bhuvan to understand subjects ranging from Sciences to History of places.
3. It provides information on natural resources and timely information on disasters. Administrators use it for monitoring various developmental schemes.

VIII. HOTS

1. Can you imagine a world without satellites?

1. First of all, in a world without satellites, forget about your friendly GPS. If you want to get somewhere in your car, unless you have a really good sense of direction you'll have to go back to that terribly 20th century technology
2. This system, mainly operated for civil aviation applications, is used by pilots throughout Europe to guarantee precision landings under any weather conditions, without requiring any special infrastructure at airports.
3. In certain isolated parts of our planet, satellites provide inhabitants with access to telephone service, 4G/5G, broadband and more.
4. Thales Alenia Space is the prime contractor for several generations of telecom satellite constellations in low Earth orbit, and a leading supplier of systems for mobile telephony and broadband internet around the world.
5. In fact, without these telecom satellites, we would no longer be able to see major sports events live from halfway around the world. Not that long ago, if you wanted to see a World Cup soccer match, you had to wait for the game films to be air shipped back to your country to see them on TV.
6. Without satellites, we wouldn't have much choice in our television programs either, because there would be no more direct-to-home broadcasting, and cable operators would no longer have easy access to such a wide variety of channels.
7. Likewise, without satellites over-the-air re-transmitters would no longer work, and this would have a huge impact on telephone and data transmissions, limiting them to land lines and submarine cables.
8. In other words, forget about your broadband connection and multimedia links, and welcome back your favorite fax machine!
9. Without satellites, impossible to know what the weather will be a few days from now... unless of course you consult your friendly crystal ball! With the first-generation Meteosat weather satellites, weather pictures were updated every 30 minutes.
10. Back on dry land, Italy experienced a number of earthquakes last year. The Sentinel-1 and COSMO-SkyMed satellites were requisitioned as an emergency measure to supply detailed images of the areas damaged by these earthquakes. Since both of these birds are equipped with synthetic aperture radars (SAR), they can see through clouds, day or night, and under any weather conditions.
11. Floods, earthquakes, fires, volcanic eruptions.... don't forget that major natural disasters like these also cut off communications down on Earth, making satellites indispensable!

2. Imagine you are a cartographer. Draw the map of your area.

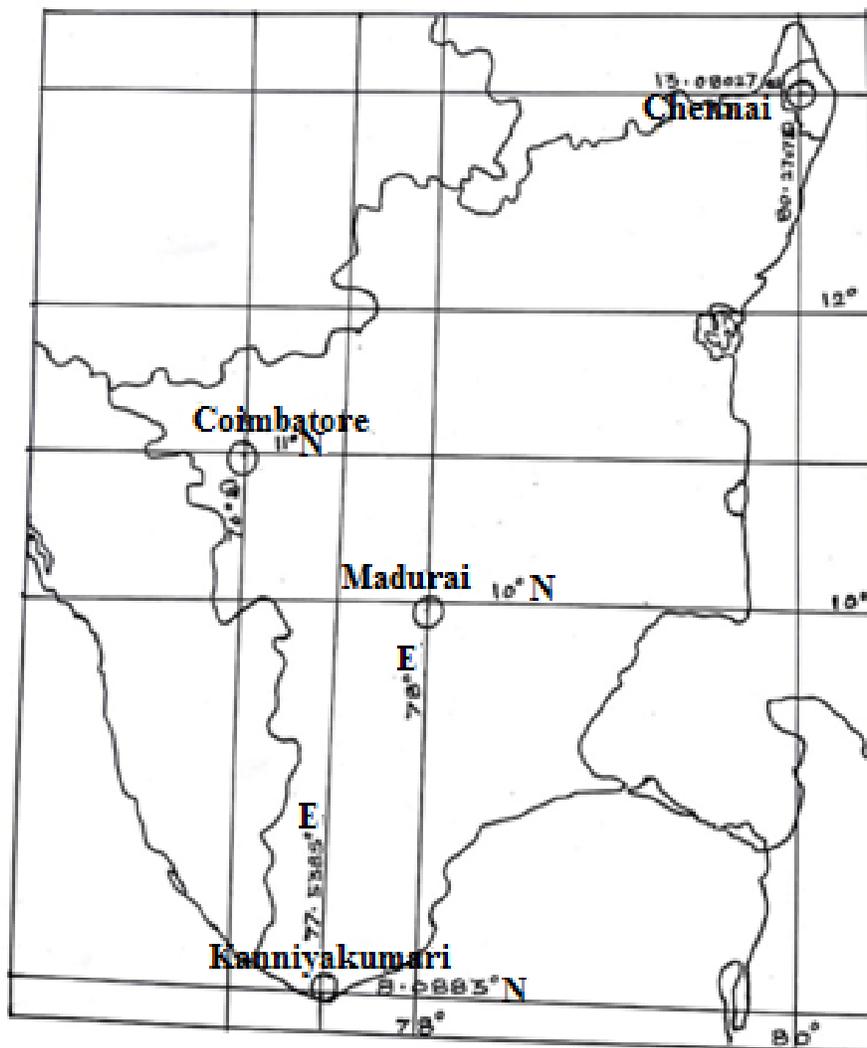
1. Identify your home in your village.
2. Mention the main places on the map, such as streets, worship sites, school, police station, post office, shops.

3. Show the four directions and show the right and left curves.
4. Government offices, people residences, grounds, public places etc.
5. Ponds, lakes, canals, dam etc should be drawn.
6. A legend, or key, explains the map's pictorial language.
7. A title indicates the region and perhaps the theme that the map portrays.
8. A neatline frames the entire map image.
9. A compass rose or north arrow provides orientation.
10. An overview map gives global context for the primary map.
11. A bar scale translates between map measurements and real distances.
12. A map projection provides a way to represent the curved surface on the plane of the map.

IX. MAP EXERCISE:

1. With the help of an atlas, mark the following on the outline map of Tamil Nadu.

1. The latitude and longitude of Chennai.
2. Mark the city located at 10° N, 78° E.
3. Locate the city approximately on 11°N and 76°E.
4. Find the latitude and longitude of Kanyakumari and mark it.



3. DISASTER MANAGEMENT : RESPONDING TO DISASTERS

I. Choose the best answer

1. **One among the following is not the first responder in case of a disaster.**
 a) police officers b) firefighters c) **insurance agents** d) emergency medical technicians
2. **‘Drop, Cover, Hold’ is a mock drill a vowel for**
 a) Fire b) **Earthquake** c) Tsunami d) Riot
3. **When you happen to see a fire break out, you will make a call to**
 a) 114 b) **112** c) 115 d) 118
4. **Which of the following statements is untrue?**
 a) ‘Stop, Drop, Roll’ is for fire.
 b) ‘Drop, Cover, Hold’ is for an earthquake.
 c) **‘If sea water recedes back, run to higher places’ is for flood.**
 d) ‘If gunshots are heard, drop to the ground and cover the head with hand’ is for riot.
5. **Which of the following statements belongs to responding to earthquake?**
 a) Avoid, any place where police or security forces action is in progress.
 b) Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance of your street from the coast.
 c) **Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls and anything that could fall.**
 d) Before opening a door, feel it with the back of your hand.

II. Short answer

1. **Who are the community’s first responders to disaster?**
 No matter how large or small, local communities are expected to provide immediate disaster response. On a daily basis, police officers, fire fighters, and emergency medical technicians are a community’s first responders, whether during fire, flood or acts of terrorism.
2. **What are the four phases of the Disaster Management Cycle?**
 Disaster management includes Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery.
3. **Though Japan has the densest seismic network, Indonesia has the most number of earthquakes. Why?**
 - ❖ Japan is in a very active seismic area and it has the densest seismic network in the world.
 - ❖ Indonesia is in a very active seismic zone also, but because it is larger than Japan, it has more earthquakes.
 - ❖ This would probably be Tonga, Fiji or Indonesia, since they are all in extremely active seismic areas along subduction zones.
4. **How many males and females die per day due to fire in India?**
 - ❖ When leaving the fringe of the demonstration, just walk away – don't run as this will draw attention to you.
 - ❖ In the event that you are arrested by the police/military, do not resist. Go along peacefully and contact your law advisor to help you resolve your predicament.
 - ❖ If you are caught up in the crowd, stay clear of glass shop fronts, moreover, move with the flow.
 - ❖ If shooting breaks out, drop to the ground and cover your head and neck, and lie as flat as you can.
5. **What should you do after a Tsunami?**
 On an average, in India, every year, about **25,000 persons die** due to fires and related causes. Female accounts for about 66% of those killed in fire accidents. It is estimated that about **42 females and 21 males die every day in India due to fire.**

III. Short answer**1. Write a short note on Tsunami.**

- ❖ A tsunami can kill or injure people and damage or destroy buildings and infrastructure as waves come forth and recede.
- ❖ A tsunami is a series of enormous ocean waves caused by earthquakes, underwater landslides, volcanic eruptions or asteroids.

2. What do you do if you are indoors during an earthquake?

- ❖ DROP to the ground; take COVER by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture and HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there is no table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- ❖ Protect yourself by staying under the lintel of an inner door, in the corner of a room, under a table or even under a bed.

3. How do you respond to Tsunami?

- ❖ You should find out if your home, school, workplace or other frequently visited locations are in tsunami hazard areas along the sea-shore.
- ❖ Plan evacuation routes from your home, school, workplace, or any other place you could be, where tsunamis poses a risk.
- ❖ Use a weather radio or stay tuned to a local radio or television station to keep informed of local watches and warnings.

4. What should you do if you are trapped in a car during a civil unrest?

- ❖ When leaving the fringe of the demonstration, just walk away – don't run as this will draw attention to you.
- ❖ In the event that you are arrested by the police/military, do not resist. Go along peacefully and contact your law advisor to help you resolve your predicament.
- ❖ If you are caught up in the crowd, stay clear of glass shop fronts, moreover, move with the flow.
- ❖ If shooting breaks out, drop to the ground and cover your head and neck, and lie as flat as you can.

5. Write three sentences about what to do during fire.

- ❖ Stay calm.
- ❖ Pull the nearest fire alarm or call 112.
- ❖ Give your name and location of the fire. Do not hang up until the police dispatcher tells you to do so.
- ❖ Leave the building immediately.
- ❖ Inform others as you pass them to leave the building immediately.
- ❖ Walk—don't run—to the nearest exit.
- ❖ Never use elevators—an elevator may become a trap.

IV. Answer in detail

Look at the images given below and answer the following.



1. Why do you think you should cover your head with one hand and hold the table with the other during an earthquake?

When we do so, the ruins fall on the table. The chance of falling over our body and head. The desk is defensive. If we fall apart, we will hold the feet of the table and throw it on the back of the table and hold our hand. As soon as the desk is broken and the head is injured, our hands will protect our head. When the earthquake ends in a few minutes, we will be in the air when we are under the table and the air comes from the spaces. In our organs, the desk will be stuck without building blocks. So this security operation is correct.

2. During an earthquake, why should we exit through staircase and not use elevators?

Electricity is likely to be disconnected during the earthquake. In those times when we rush through the electric tunnels, the power supply is disconnected and we can not stay in it and get the breath of breathlessness and life. Therefore, as long as the earthquake occurs, we have to use as many steps as possible.

3. Suppose you are in a room of a strong building without any furniture when an earthquake occurs. What would you do to protect yourself from the earthquake?

We have to reduce the displacement and wait for a safe place in the room and wait until the earthquake and ensure the safety of life. The glass window, the outlines, the wall and the durable electric lights that are easily falling apart.

4. Reason out why should you stay away from buildings with glass panes during an earthquake.

Whether we have the interior of the building during the earthquake, the exterior of the house should be away from the place where the glassworks are located. The glass particles look like a sharp knife wounds our body. Outdoor, the glass parts fall on us and cause blood clots. Therefore during the earthquake we should be safe to leave the decorative mirror.

CIVICS

1. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

BOOK EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Japan, France are a few examples for unitary form of government.
2. The Parliamentary government is also known as ministry
3. In the parliamentary form of government Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party.

II. Fill in the blanks

Country	Name of the Parliament
1. USA	<u>Congress</u>
2. Norway	<u>Storting</u>
3. <u>Denmark</u>	Folketing

III. Distinguish Between

1. Unitary and federal forms of government.

	Unitary forms of government.	Federal forms of government
1.	Only one Level of Government or Sub units	Two Levels of Government
2.	Mostly Single Citizenship	Dual Citizenship

2. Parliamentary and presidential forms of government.

	Parliamentary forms of government	Presidential forms of government
1.	President is directly elected by the People	Prime Minister is from the majority party
2.	President is Supreme	Central Legislature is supreme

IV. Give short note on

1. Democracy in Nepal

- ❖ On April, 2006 the leaders of Nepal vibrant pro-democracy civil society movement “Seven Party Alliance” (SPA) called for a million strong demonstration to be staged at 7 different points along the Ring road encircling the capital Kathmandu.
- ❖ The millions of citizens who made up the people's movement demanded an end to autocratic rule of monarchy and Restoration of total democracy in the Himalayan kingdom.
- ❖ An unprecedented development forced King Gyanendra to step down and paved the way for democracy.

2. Unitary form of government

- ❖ A unitary system of government or unitary state, is a sovereign state governed as a single entity.
- ❖ The central government is supreme and the administrative divisions exercise only powers that the central government has delegated to them.

V. Answer the following

1. List out the types of constitution.

- ❖ Written Constitution / Un Written Constitution
- ❖ Flexible / Rigid
- ❖ Federal / Unitary

2. What are the merits of a federal government?

- ❖ Suitable for small countries.
- ❖ A unitary government is less expensive.
- ❖ Amendments to the constitution are easy.

3. Write down the differences between unitary form of government and federal form of government.

	Unitary form of government	Federal form of government
1.	Only one Level of Government or Sub units	Two Levels of Government
2.	Mostly Single Citizenship	Dual Citizenship
3.	Sub Units cannot operate independently	Federal Units are answerable to Central Government
4.	No Division of Power	Division of Power
5.	Centralisation of Power	Decentralisation of Power

VI. Answer in detail**1. Write about the merits of unitary form of government.**

- ❖ Suitable for small countries.
- ❖ There is no conflict of authority and responsibility.
- ❖ A unitary government will make prompt decisions and take speedy action.
- ❖ A unitary government is less expensive.
- ❖ Amendments to the constitution are easy.
- ❖ There is unity, uniformity of law, policy and administration.

2. Write about the presidential form of government and what is the difference between presidential and parliamentary forms of government.

	Parliamentary forms of government	Presidential forms of government
1.	President is directly elected by the People	Prime Minister is from the majority party
2.	President is Supreme	Central Legislature is supreme
3.	Separation of Powers	Absence of Separation Powers Centralisation
4.	Independent branches	Independent branches with Overlapping functions
5.	President - Head of the Government	Prime Minister - Head of the Government

2. LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

BOOK EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which committee was appointed by the planning commission in 1985.
 a) Balwant Rai Mehta b) Ashok Mehta c) **GVK Rao** d) L M Singhvi
2. The Uthiramerur stone inscription show evidences of prevelant local self government during the _____ period in Tamil Nadu.
 a) **Chola** b) Chera c) Pandiya d) Pallava
3. The 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Acts, was enacted during the year in _____.
 a) **1992** b) 1995 c) 1997 d) 1990
4. _____ act as the inspector of Village Panchayat.
 a) Commissioner b) **District Collector** c) Councillors d) Mayor

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. **Lord Ribbon** is known as the 'Father of Local Governments'.
2. Restoration of **Panchayat** has become an article of faith during our freedom struggle.
3. **Kuda Olai Murai** was the name of the secret ballot method exercised to elect members to the village councils during the Chola period
4. Local Government which function in villages are called **Village Panchayat**.
5. **Executive Officer** will look after the administration of the Town Panchayat.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Zilla Parishad | - | Villages |
| 2. Gram Sabhas | - | Mayor |
| 3. Ward Committees | - | Chairman |
| 4. Panchayat Union | - | District Collector |
| 5. Corporation | - | Municipalities |

Answer: 1 – d 2 – a 3 – e 4 – d 5 – b

IV. Find out the correct statement

- i) Panchayat Union is formed by grouping of Districts.**
Panchayat Union is formed by grouping of villages.
- ii) District Panchayat is constituted in each village.**
District Panchayat is constituted in each district.
- iii) The Municipal Commissioner will be a person from the Indian Administration Service (IAS)**
The Municipal Commissioner is the Administrative Officer.
- iv) In Village Panchayat, the President and ward members are elected by the people.**
Local governments which are function in villages are called Village Panchayats. The President and ward members are directly elected by the people.

V. Answer in brief.

1. Name the taxes levied by the Village Panchayat.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| ❖ Property Tax | ❖ Professional Tax |
| ❖ House Tax | ❖ Taxes for connection of drinking water |
| ❖ Land Tax | ❖ Taxes levied on shops |

2. List out the salient features of Tamil Nadu Panchayat Raj Act 1994.

The New Panchayati Raj System came into being in Tamil Nadu after the enactment of a new law for local body institutions in the year 1994.

The salient features of the new Act are as follows:

- ❖ A three-tier system
- ❖ Gram Sabha
- ❖ Establishment of Election Commission
- ❖ Constitution of Finance Commission
- ❖ Reservation of seats for SC/ST's proportionate to their population One third reservation of seats for women
- ❖ Constitution of District Planning Committees.

3. Mention the important functions of the Village Panchayat.

- ❖ Supply of drinking water
- ❖ Maintenance of street lights
- ❖ Maintenance of roads
- ❖ Maintenance of village libraries
- ❖ Maintenance of small bridges
- ❖ Granting permission to the housing plots
- ❖ Maintenance of drainage
- ❖ Construction of group houses
- ❖ Cleaning of streets
- ❖ Maintenance of burial grounds
- ❖ Maintenance of common lavatory facilities

4. Which are the voluntary functions of the local governments?

- ❖ Maintenance of street lights in the villages
- ❖ Maintenance of markets and fairs
- ❖ Implantation of trees
- ❖ Maintenance of play grounds
- ❖ Maintenance of parking vehicles, slaughter houses and cattle sheds
- ❖ Control over places of exhibition

5. Who is the head of the District Panchayat?

- ❖ A District Panchayat is constituted in each district.
- ❖ One district Panchayat is constituted for every 50,000 people and the ward members are directly elected by the people.
- ❖ The Chairman is elected from one among its members and their term is 5 years.

6. Name the Urban local governments.

- ❖ Notified Area Committee
- ❖ Town Area Committee
- ❖ Cantonment Board
- ❖ Township
- ❖ Port Trust
- ❖ Special Purpose Agency

VI. Answer in paragraph.**1. Write in details about the salient features of the 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (1992).****Salient Features of the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts (1992)**

- ❖ Panchayats and Municipalities will be 'institutions of self-government'.
- ❖ Basic Units of Democratic System – Grama Sabhas (Villages) and Ward Committees (Municipalities) comprising all the adult members registered as voters.
- ❖ Three-tier system of panchayats at village, intermediate block/taluk/mandal and district levels. Two-tier for smaller states with population below 2 million.
- ❖ Seats at all levels filled by direct elections.
- ❖ Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and chairpersons of the Panchayats at all levels also shall be reserved for SCs and STs in proportion to their population.
- ❖ One-third of the total number of seats reserved for women. One-third of the seats reserved for SCs and STs also reserved for women. One-third offices of chairpersons at all levels reserved for women.
- ❖ Uniform five year term and elections to constitute new bodies to be completed before the expiry of the term. In the event of dissolution, elections must be held compulsorily within six months.

2. Describe the major problems & challenges faced by the local self governments.

Local self governments are the crucial basis for our democracy. The Constitutional status of local self governments adds more significance to their functioning. There are, however, a few critical concerns in the working of local self governments in India.

Major problems and challenges may be mentioned as below:

1. Lack of clear demarcation of powers and functions of local bodies
2. Allocation of funds and needs assessment are not matched
3. Role of caste, class and religion in decision-making at the local self governments
4. Poor accountability of elected members and officials at the grassroot levels of democracy

3. ROAD SAFETY

BOOK EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Intentional acts **murder, suicide** and natural disasters are excluded from road accidents.
2. **1.2 million** people are killed in road crashes each year.
3. **1,30,000** deaths annually India has the worst road accident rate worldwide.
4. Death by accident can be decreased by 51% with the proper use of **seat belt**.

II. Matching

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Green | - a) Listen |
| 2. Red | - b) January month |
| 3. Yellow | - c) Stop |
| 4. Pedestrians | - d) Very Dangerous |
| 5. Road safety week | - e) Action |
| 6. Over Speed | - f) Left side road |

Answer : 1 – e 2 – c 3 – a 4 – f 5 – b 6 – d

III. Short Answer

1. What is accident?

A road accident refers to any accident involving at least a vehicle, occurring on a road open to public transport, and in which at least one person is injured or killed.

2. What are the main causes of death by road accidents?

- ❖ Drunk and drive (40%), speeding (24%), car boom in India (16%), inefficient law enforcement (15%) and less use of helmets and seat belts (5%)
- ❖ Distractions to Driver
- ❖ Red Light Jumping
- ❖ Overtaking in a wrong manner

3. What are the Direct Consequences of Accidents?

- ❖ Fatality (Death)
- ❖ Injury
- ❖ Damage to Property

4. What are the Preventive measures for accidents?

- ❖ Education and awareness about road safety
- ❖ Strict enforcement of law
- ❖ Engineering: (a) Vehicle design (b) Road infrastructure

IV. Answer in Details

1. How different factors contribute to road accidents?

❖ Drivers:

Over-speeding, rash driving, violation of rules, failure to understand signs, fatigue, alcohol

❖ Pedestrians:

Carelessness, illiteracy, crossing at wrong places, jaywalkers

❖ Passengers:

Projecting their body parts outside vehicles, talking to drivers, alighting and boarding vehicles from the wrong side, travelling on footboards, catching a running bus etc.

❖ **Vehicles:**

Failure of brakes or steering, tyre burst, insufficient headlights, overloading

❖ **Road Conditions:**

Potholes, damaged roads, eroded roads merging of rural roads with highways and illegal speed breakers

❖ **Weather conditions:**

Fog, snow, heavy rainfall, wind storms, hail storms.

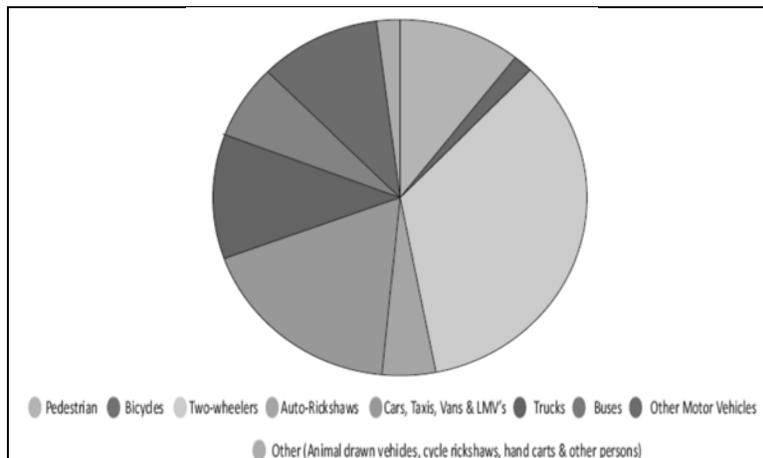
2. What are the Rules to Ensure Road Safety for children?

It is important for children to know about road safety rules and regulations. Here are a few basic road safety rules for children:

- ❖ Know Your Signals
- ❖ Stop, Look and Cross
- ❖ Pay Attention – Listen
- ❖ Don't Run On Roads
- ❖ Always Use Sidewalks
- ❖ Never Stick Hands outside the Vehicle
- ❖ Never Cross Road at Bends
- ❖ Don't Rush

V. Look at the diagram given above and answer the following.

- 1. Which road use category causes the highest number of deaths? Could you give any three possible reasons? What would you suggest as the related safety rules?**

**2. How could pedestrians save themselves from road accidents?****1. Slow Down in Pedestrian Areas**

Taking it slow when you see pedestrians can give you extra time to react. Pedestrians can be unpredictable. Even a fraction of a second can make a big difference when it comes to avoiding a pedestrian accident. Taking it slow can give you extra time to spot and respond to pedestrians in your path.

2. Be Patient With Seniors and People With Challenges

A senior might need extra time to cross the street. They also may have difficulty seeing you. A person that's blind might also require extra time and care. If you drive an electric car, it may be hard for a blind person to hear your vehicle. Leaving extra distance and time can help those with special circumstances stay safe on the roads.

3. Look for Eye Contact

Pedestrians want to know that you've seen them before they cross the street. Looking to make eye contact with pedestrians can help you all communicate with each other about who's going where on the roads. Making eye contact with each other can help you all have clear expectations and avoid confusion that can result in tragedy.

4. Observe School Bus Rules and School Crossing Signs

There are special rules for drivers near school buses and in school zones because kids don't always think to look both ways or avoid darting into a busy street. When a school crossing guard gives you a command, make sure you follow it. Likewise, school buses can be hard to see around, and you should never take the chance of disregarding a school bus stop sign.

5. Don't Make Assumptions If the Car in Front of You Stops

If the vehicle in front of you stops suddenly, it can be tempting to try and quickly drive around them. That's a mistake because there might be a pedestrian in front of the first vehicle. You should leave enough following distance to be able to stop when the car in front of you stops. Trying to dart around traffic can result in disaster.

6. Take the Weather Into Account

You can't always stay home when the weather gets bad. Pedestrians can't always stay home either. Be sure to leave extra time and following distance in adverse weather conditions. Giving yourself additional time to stop can be what you need to make sure that you're able to adjust if your car acts in unpredictable ways because of the weather.

7. Don't Drive Under the Influence

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs reduces your reaction time. Pedestrians don't know if drivers are under the influence. When you drive under the influence, you put yourself at risk as well as endanger the pedestrians and other drivers around you. Making sure you drive sober is not only what's safe, but it's also what the law requires. Injuring a pedestrian while you're drunk driving results in serious penalties including the real possibility of significant time in prison.

ECONOMICS

1. TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURE

BOOK EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct answer.

- Irrigated land surface out of cultivable land is.
 - 27%
 - 57%**
 - 28%
 - 49%
- Out of the following, which is not a food crop
 - Bajra
 - Ragi
 - Maize
 - Coconut**
- The productivity of paddy during the year 2014-2015
 - 3,039 kg
 - 4,429 kg**
 - 2,775 kg
 - 3,519 kg
- Both agricultural productivity and food productivity has
 - decreased
 - not stable
 - remained stable
 - increased**
- The North-East monsoon period in Tamilnadu.
 - August – October
 - September – November
 - October – December**
 - November – January

II. Fill in the blanks

- The major occupation of people in Tamilnadu is Agriculture
- Tamilnadu receives rainfall all from the North-East monsoon.
- The total geographical area of Tamil Nadu one crore 30 lakhs and 33 thousand hectares.

III. Match the following

- Non-food crops - a) 38,000
- Dhal - b) less than 1 hectare of cultivable land
- North east monsoon - c) October – December
- Small farmers - d) Urad Dal, Toor Dal, Green grams
- No. of farmers in 2015 - e) 2016 – Coconut, Channa

Answer: 1 – d 2 – d 3 – c 4 – b 5 – a

IV. Give short Answers

1. Give two examples for each food crop and non-food crops

- ❖ Food crops - paddy, corn, rye, ragi
- ❖ Non-food crop - coconut, sugarcane, sesame, groundnut, cotton

2. What are the factors responsible for the changes in cropping area?

- ❖ Precipitation
- ❖ Water Resources
- ❖ Climate
- ❖ The area where the crops cultivated as a result of many factors such as MarketWill will change year by year.

3. Who monitors the quantity and quality of ground water?

The Central Ground Water Board constantly keeps track of the underground water quality.

4. Tabulate the productivity of paddy from 1965 to 2015.

- ❖ 1965 - 66th year - 1,409 kg
- ❖ 1975 - 76 years - 2,029 kg

- ❖ 1985 - 86 years - 2,372 kg
- ❖ 1995 - 96th - 2,712 kg
- ❖ 2010-11 - 3,039 kg
- ❖ 2014 - 15th - 4,429 kg

5. On what factors does crop cultivation depend? List out the factors on which crop cultivation depend.

- ❖ Monsoon
- ❖ Groundwater
- ❖ Size of land cultivated
- ❖ Farmers

6. Differentiate between small and marginal farmers.

- ❖ **Small farmers**
1 to 2 hectares of cultivation
- ❖ **Marginal farmers**
Less than one hectare per hectare.

V. Answer in Detail

1. Give a note on the water resources of Tamil Nadu

- ❖ The main source of water for Tamil Nadu is the northeast monsoon (October-December). Northeast monsoon rains in the stagnant, stagnant and lake
- ❖ Water supply to Tamil Nadu provide channels, lakes, ponds and wells.
- ❖ In Tamil Nadu, 2,239 canals flow nearly 9,750 kilometers
- ❖ Mini lakes 7,985 Largest lakes are 33,142
- ❖ Outdoor wells are 15 lakhs.
- ❖ 3,54,000 bore wells are used.

2. What are the problems faced by using ground water for agriculture?

- ❖ Tamil Nadu farmers are dependent on groundwater.
- ❖ The use of groundwater for agriculture creates many hardships.
- ❖ If the amount of water taken from the ground and the amount of water that goes into the underground during the rainfall does not suffice
- ❖ The level of water goes down to the extent that it takes.
- ❖ You can either drain completely or become irritated by irrigation.

3. Discuss about the source of irrigation for agriculture.

- ❖ There are no perennial rivers in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu receives its water from northeast and southwest monsoons
- ❖ If the southwest monsoon showers are abundant, if the Karnataka dams in the catchment areas of the Cauvery River are full, water will be increased in the Cauvery River in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Area of the total area of irrigated area is 57%
- ❖ The main source of water for Tamil Nadu is the northeast monsoon (October-December).
- ❖ Northeast monsoon rains in the stagnation, stunts, lakes and farming.
- ❖ Water for Tamil Nadu provide channels, lakes, ponds and wells
- ❖ Tamil Nadu's 2,239 canals flow nearly 9,750 kilometers
- ❖ Mini lakes 7,985 Largest lakes are 33,142. Outdoor wells are 15 lakhs. In addition, 3,54,000 thirty wells are used.
- ❖ Agriculture is being carried out in Tamil Nadu with these resources

4. Tabulate the crops grown in Tamil Nadu

1. The total quantity of foodgrains produced in Tamil Nadu in the year 2014 - 2015 was one crore 27 lakh 35 thousand tonnes.
2. Paddy alone accounted to 80 lakhs tonnes.
3. The contribution of paddy to the total amount of food production is 62%.
4. Maize production was 20%, corn 7%, ragi 3% and another 3% occupied by black gram, while other food crops contributed a very meager amount to the total food production in Tamil Nadu.

2. MIGRATION

BOOK EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. According to the 2011 census, the total population of India was _____.
 a) **121 crore** b) 221 crore c) 102 crore d) 100 crore
2. _____ has recorded the maximum number of emigrants.
 a) Ramanathapuram b) Coimbatore **c) Chennai** d) Vellore
3. During 2015, _____ of illiterates were migrants from Tamil Nadu.
 a) **7%** b) 175% c) 23% d) 9%
4. The poorer sections of the population migrate _____.
 a) as a survival strategy **b) to improve their living standards**
 c) as a service d) to get experience

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Migration is enumerated on **birth place** and **living place bases**.
2. The mobility of population in rural areas is **increased** than urban areas.
3. In rural India, as per census 2011, **37** percent of the population are counted as migrants.
4. **Marriage** is the major reason for female migration.
5. Any migrant stream would consist of **heterogeneous** sub streams.

III. Match the following.

1. Migration policy - a) Work
2. Female migrants - b) low incidence of immigration
3. Chennai - c) maximum number of emigration
4. Better off migrants - d) marriage
5. Salem - e) to reduce the volume of migration
6. Male migrants - f) to improve the living standards

Answer : 1 – e 2 – d 3 – d 4 – f 5 – b 6 – a

IV. Give short Answers.

1. Enlist the reasons for migration.

- ❖ Work / Employment
- ❖ Business
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Marriage
- ❖ Moved after birth
- ❖ Moved with household
- ❖ Others

2. What are the major factors responsible for female migrants in India?

- ❖ 70 percent in India and 51 percent in Tamil Nadu report marriage as the reason for migration of females in 2011.
- ❖ That is, marriage and the movement associated with marriage appear to be a major factor responsible for women's mobility in India and Tamil Nadu.

3. Name four districts in Tamil Nadu which record low number of immigration.

Cuddalore, Karur, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Namakkal, Salem, Dindigul, Krishnagiri, Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts have recorded the lowest number of external residences.

4. What are the factors responsible for the poorer sections and better-off sections to migrate.

Poor people are going to have their livelihood and facilitated people to improve their living standards.

5. List the four destinations and the percentage of migrants from Tamil Nadu.

20% have chosen Singapore. 18% Saudi Arabia and 16% Saudi Arabia and 13% are migrating to the United States.

6. What does the study reveal about the occupation undertaken by migrants?

This assessment reveals the nature of the work of IDPs. They are involved in highly skilled jobs, casual jobs and middle-class jobs.

V. Answer in details.**1. State the aims of migration policies.**

- ❖ The poor and the rich have their own causes, motivation, displacement, and the effects of displacement.
- ❖ Poor people are migrating from their tragedy in rural areas to displace their livelihood.
- ❖ At the same time people with a little facilitated migrate to improve their livelihood without recovering from their tragedy or livelihood.
- ❖ Depending on the territorial grounds, people who are concentrated in urban areas and rural areas

2. Discuss the patterns of migration.

“We hail from a small village called Sattapathu near Ambasamudram town in Tirunelveli district. The village is on the banks of Thamirabarani river and as you pointed out, our native place is exceptionally serene and beautiful with paddy fields, banana groves and temples. When I was a child I used to walk 7 kms everyday to the nearest school at Ambasamudram. My friends and I used to have so much of fun on the way to school. However, after I completed my schooling, I had to earn money to educate my younger brothers. So, I moved to Bombay (Mumbai) and stayed with a distant relative and searched for a job. In a month’s time, my relative could place me as a stenographer in a private company. Later on, that company gave me a transfer to Madras city (Chennai).”

“You had to move for the safe of employment and earn money? Is it so?”

“Yes, you are quite right. People also move for different reasons. Your elder brother has now moved to England for higher studies. Your sister has moved to Delhi to be with her husband who is employed there. Your aunt, who lived in the neighbouring village has moved to our native village to look after my aunt. So you have to understand that people move for different reasons- for education, employment, marriage, etc...”

3. Elucidate about some of the interesting findings on migration in Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ About 65% of the displaced persons have been displaced from Tamil Nadu to foreign countries and 35% in our country.
- ❖ The district has a large number of external immigration records. Following Chennai, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Trichy Districts have successive places.
- ❖ Cuddalore, Karur, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Namakkal, Salem, Dindigul, Krishnagiri, Nilgiris and Dharmapuri Districts have registered the lowest number of external residences.
- ❖ 15% of international immigrants are females and 85% are males
- ❖ Two of the five in Tamilnadu are deposed. The displacement is very high in rural areas and among women.

4. Analyse the educational qualification of migrants from Tamil Nadu in 2015.

The question of the education of immigrants from Tamil Nadu in 2015

- ❖ 7% - illiterate
- ❖ 30% - Tenth Class Finished
- ❖ 10% - Twelfth grade
- ❖ 15% - professional training
- ❖ 11% - graduate students
- ❖ 12% - Vocational Completions
- ❖ 11% - postgraduate graduates

This clarification makes clear.