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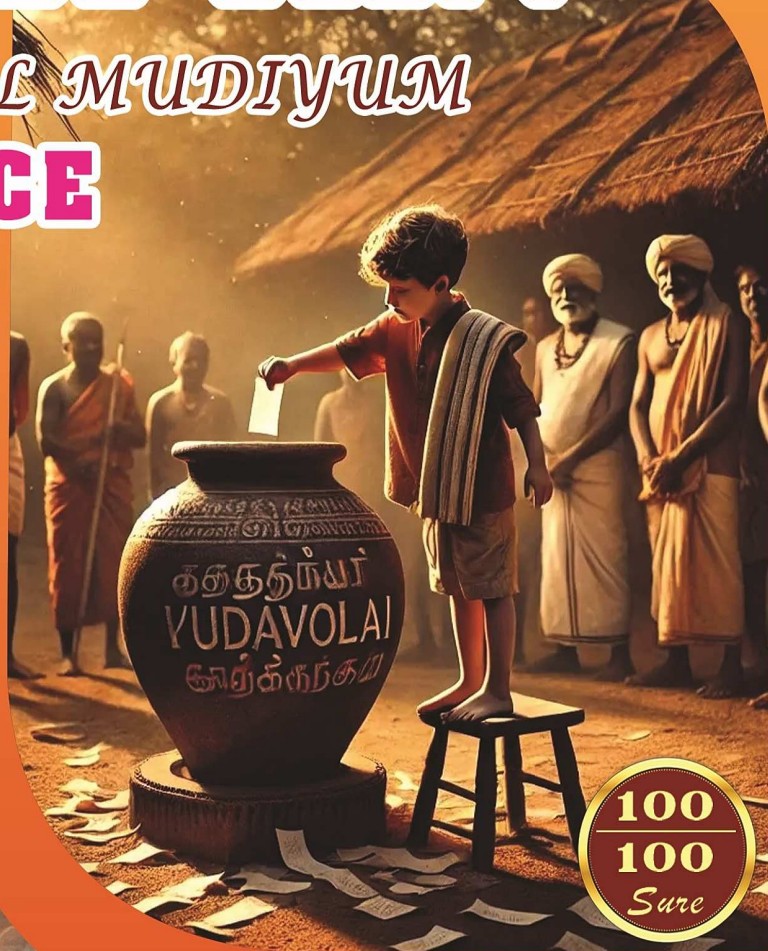
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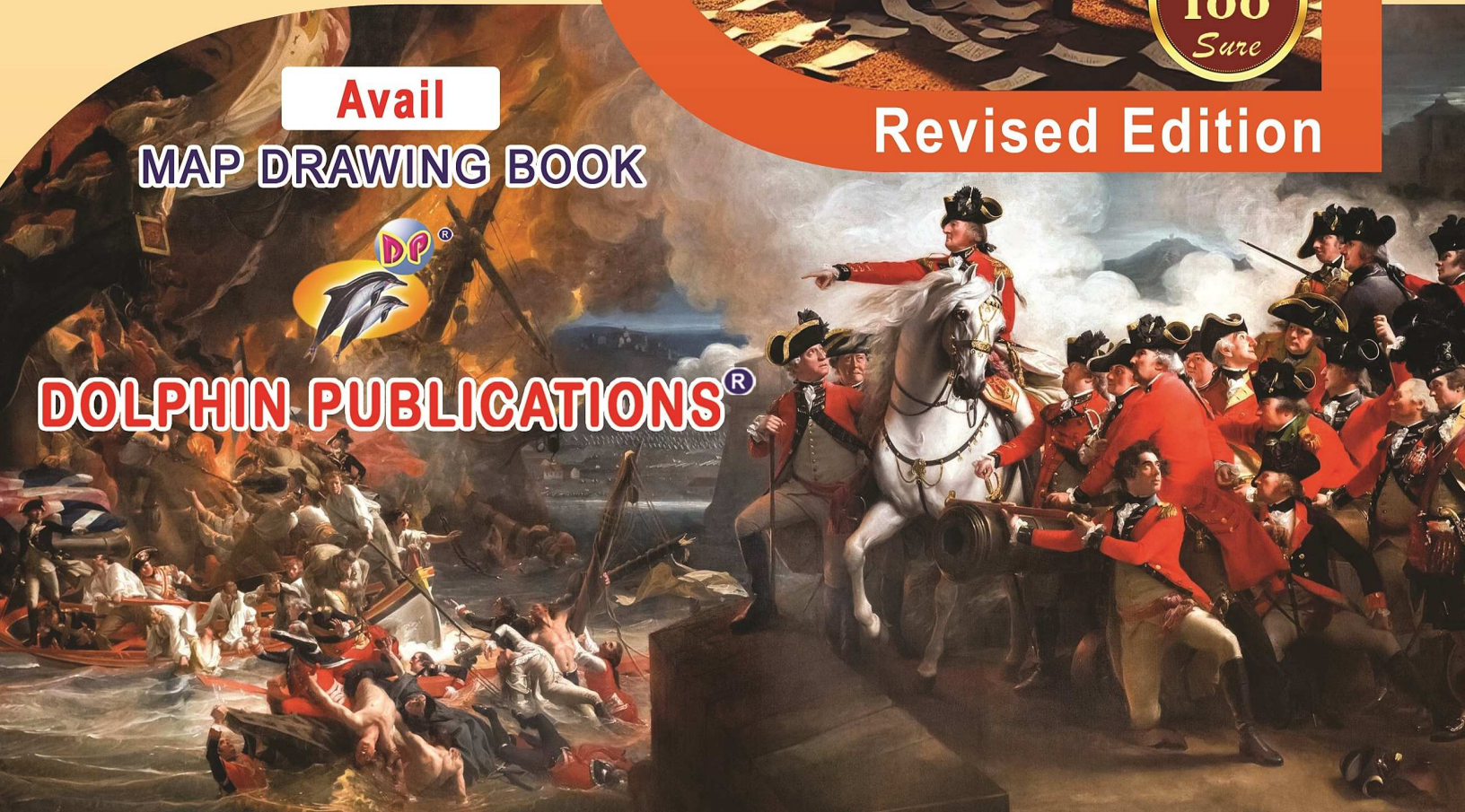


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PREFACE

Greetings to all the Teachers and Students,

Our Dolphin Publications - Social Science guide for 9th Standard is designed with the suggestions and guidance of many Social Science teachers for many decades. It is exam oriented. It is prepared on the basis of students in different learning levels.

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- **Answers for All the Textual Questions.**
- **Answers for Higher Order Thinking.**
- **Answers are very simple and easy to understand.**
- **Five marks Question Answers and Eight marks Question Answers are point based.**
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- **A separate part for Learning Time Lines.**

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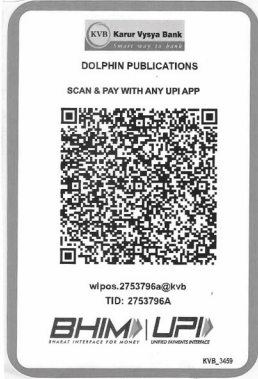
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HISTORY

UNIT

1

Evolution of Humans and Society - Prehistoric Period

Learning Objectives

- To trace the world's early history
- To understand human evolution
- To know prehistoric Tamilagam up to the Iron Age



★ Learning Outcomes

- SST920** ➤ Illustrates how different social groups coped with changes in the contemporary world and describe these changes.
- SST909** ➤ Describes economies and livelihoods of various social groups
- SST947** ➤ Ideas on the basis of Oral and written accounts of living historical legend makers; people as a resource



EXERCISE

PAGE-12

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. _____ is genetically closest to humans

- a) Gorilla b) Chimpanzee c) Orang-utan d) Great Apes

[b) Chimpanzee]

2. The period called _____ marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication.

- a) Paleolithic b) Mesolithic c) Neolithic d) Megalithic

[c] Neolithic]

3. Direct ancestor of modern man was _____.

- a) Homo habilis b) Homo erectus c) Homo sapiens d) Neanderthal man

[c] Homo sapiens]

4. _____ refers to the area covering Egypt, Israel-Palestine and Iraq.

- a) Great Rift Valley b) Fertile Crescent c) Solo river d) Neander Valley

[b] Fertile Crescent]

5. Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England first discovered the _____ tools at Pallavaram near Chennai.

- a) Microlithic b) Paleolithic c) Mesolithic d) Neolithic

[b] paleolithic]

6. i) The period before the introduction of writing is called pre-history.

ii) The pre-historic people developed language, made beautiful paintings and artefacts.

iii) The pre-historic societies are treated as literate.

iv) The pre-historic period is called ancient.

a) (i) is correct

b) (i) and (ii) are correct

c) (i) and (iv) are correct

d) (ii) and (iii) are correct

[c] (i) and (iv) are correct]

7. i) The Neolithic people used polished stone axes called Celts

ii) Evidence of Neolithic village is found at Payyampalli in Chennai district

iii) The cultural period that succeeded the Neolithic is called the Bronze Age

iv) The period that witnessed domestication of animals and cultivation of crops is called Mesolithic

a) (i) is correct

b) (ii) is correct

c) (ii) and (iii) are correct

d) (iv) is correct

[a] (i) is correct]

8. **Assertion (A) :** Many of the Mesolithic sites are founds nearby rivers and tanks.

Reason (R) : Irrigation management developed during Mesolithic period.

a) A and R are correct and R explains A

b) A and R are correct but R doesn't explain A

c) A is correct but R is incorrect

d) A and R both are incorrect

[d] A and R both are incorrect]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- Hand axes and cleavers are the important tool types of the _____ culture.
[Lower paleolithic]
- The methods and techniques involved in the production of stone tools are called _____ technology.
[Lithic]
- _____ is known as the Middle Stone Age, as it is placed between the Paleolithic and Neolithic.
[Mesolithic Culture]

III. FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT

- The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins.
 - The book "On the Origin of Species" was published by Herbert Spencer.
 - Charles Darwin's theory of biological evolution connects with the process of natural selection.
 - Geology is the study of lithic technology.

[a) The concept 'survival of the fittest' contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins.]
- Among the Great Apes Orang utan is genetically the closest to humans.
 - The ancestors to humans were called Hominins and their origins have been traced to Africa.
 - Flake cannot be used for tool making.
 - Acheulian is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone.

b) The ancestors to humans were called Hominins and their origins have been traced to Africa.

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1.	Palaeo anthropology	Teris
2.	Hand axe tools	Venus
3.	Images on stone and bone	Acheulian
4.	Red sand dunes	Microliths
5.	Stone artefacts of small size	The study of the human ancestors

Answer
The study of the human ancestors
Acheulian
Venus
Teris
Microliths

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY**1. Discuss how the age of speculation made humans become conscious and Knowledgeable.**

- In the course of evolution, humans became conscious and knowledgeable.
- They turned curious and began to think and ask questions about nature organisms and the world.
- They worshiped nature as god.

2. Write a note on the impact of pastoralism on the prehistoric people in TamilNadu.

- The people in the Iron Age practiced agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep, and some of the groups were still hunting and gathering.
- Millets and rice were cultivated.
- Irrigation management developed in this period.

3. List out the features of Megalithic Burial types.

- Dolmens (Table like stone Structure)
- Cists (Stone enclosures buried under earth)
- Menhirs (Pillar like stones)
- Sarcophagus (Buried receptacles made of terracotta)

4. Examine the tool making technical skills of lower Paleolithic people.

- Large stones were combed into flakes and hand axes were produced.
- They designed various tools including hand axes, cleavers etc... Which were known as bifaces.
- These tools have physical symmetry and the cognitive skills of human.

VI. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS GIVEN UNDER EACH CAPTION**1. The developments in the fields of agriculture, pottery and metal tools are considered a landmark in the life of Megalithic period - Substantiate.****Agriculture :**

- People practiced agriculture, domesticated cattle and sheep
- Some groups were still hunters and gatherers.
- Millets and rice were cultivated
- Irrigation management developed in this period, since many of the megalithic sites are found nearby rivers and tanks.

Pottery :

- Pottery was made by hand or with a slow spinning wheel
- Pottery was polished with pebbles before firing
- Pottery were used for cooking, storage and dining
- Black and redware pottery had black inside and red outside, with shining surfaces

Metal Tools :

- Swords, daggers, axes, lamps and tripod stands were also found.
- Iron tools were used for agriculture, hunting, gathering and in battles.
- The Megalithic burials have abundant iron objects placed in the burials as grave goods.

2. The history of humans is closely related to the history of the Earth. Elucidate.

- There are geological, archaeological and biological records of historical times on the upper layers of the earth.
- These are important for rebuilding the history of the earth and other living organisms.
- Human history cannot be separated from earth's history
- Even the fossil bones of the human ancestors are embedded in the earth's layers.
- Earth is thought to have formed about 4.54 billion years ago.
- Over time the conditions for the emergence of life gradually evolved.
- Following the appearance of plants and animals, foundation was laid for the evolution of humans.
- Earth's history is divided into eras, periods and epochs by the geologists.

VII. STUDENT ACTIVITIES (FOR STUDENTS)

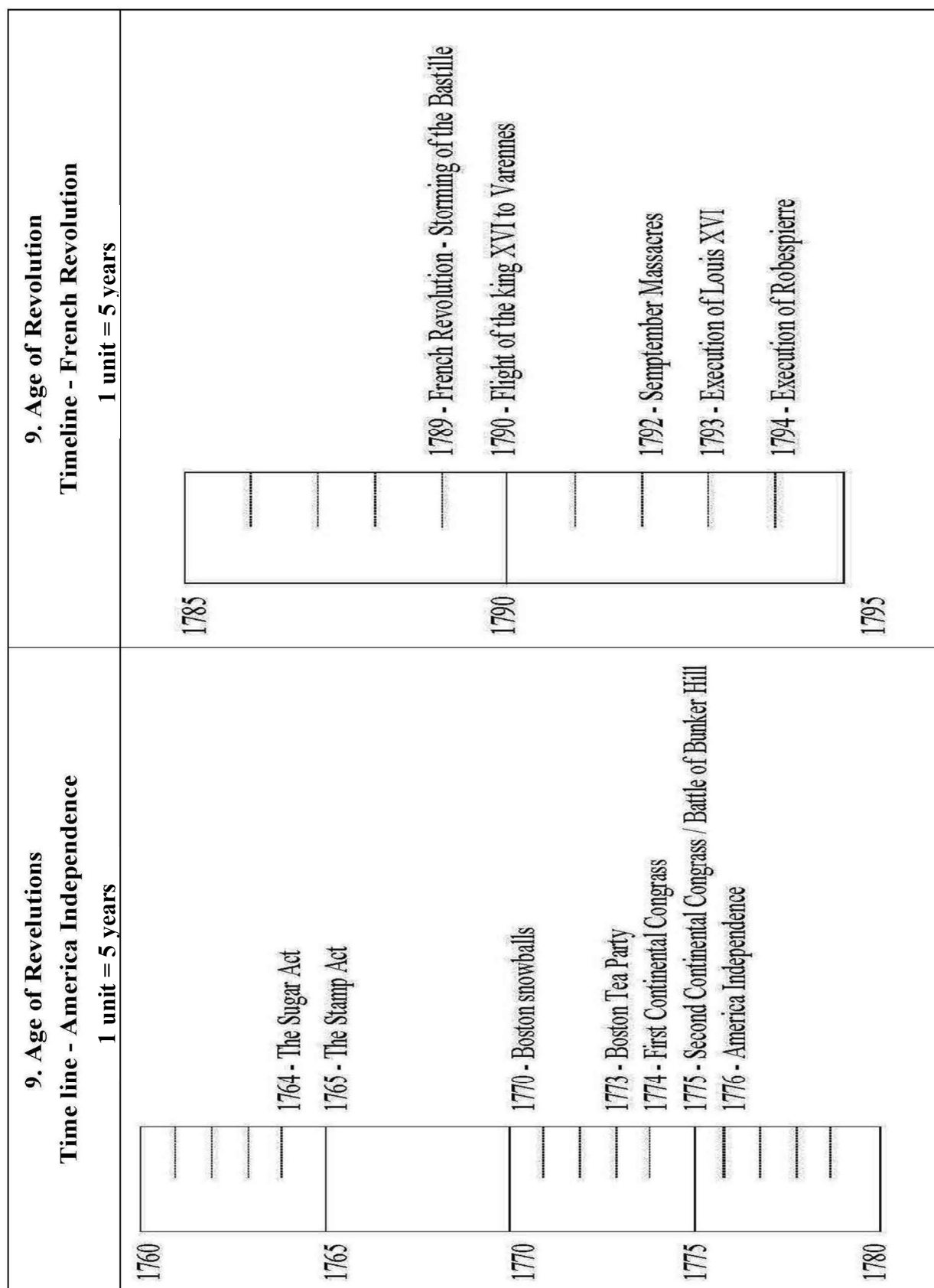
1. Mark the prehistoric sites on the world map**2. Organize and exhibition on the pre-historic sites of Tamil Nadu.**

HISTORY

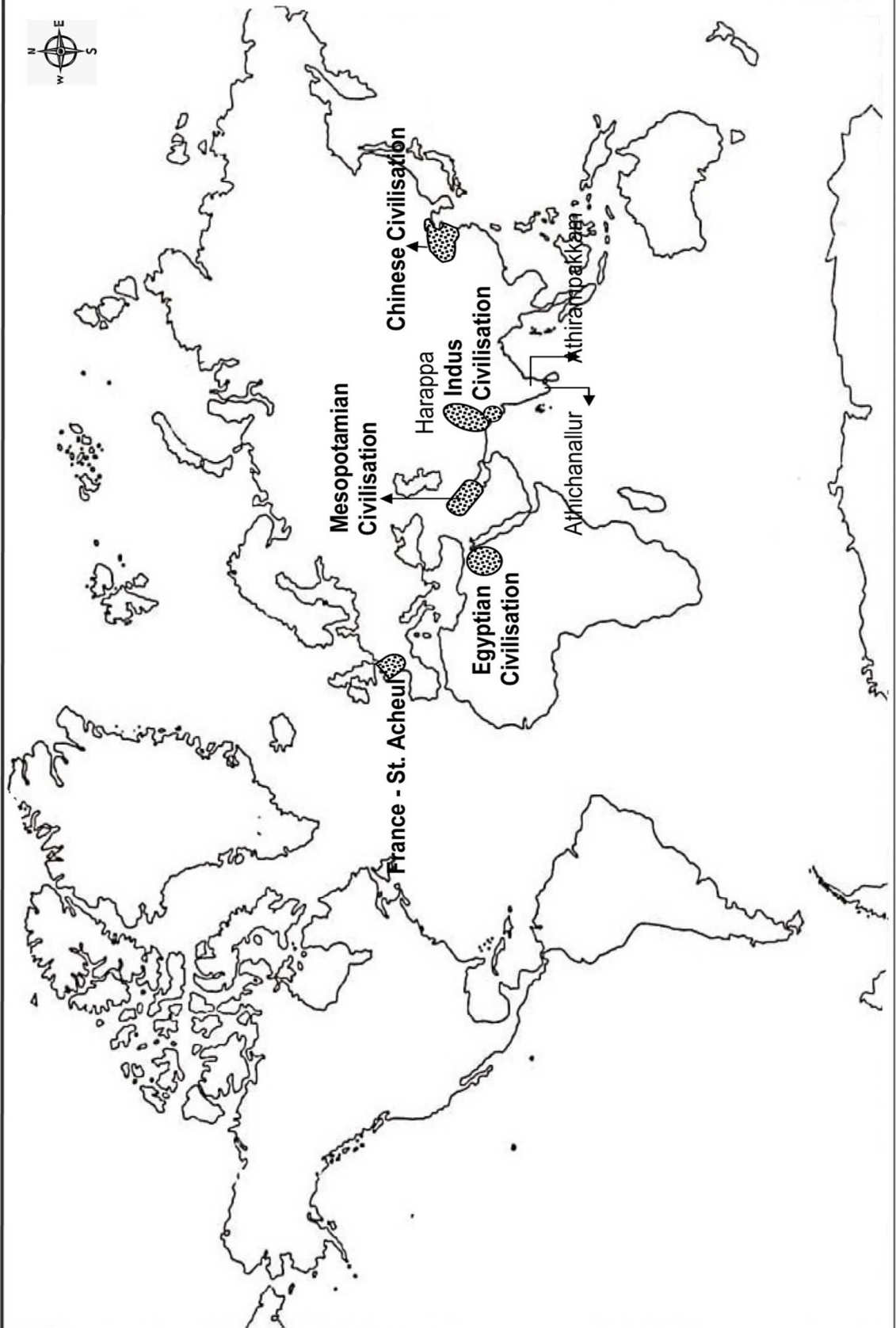
LESSON WISE TIME LINE

LESSON WISE MAP DRAWING

8. The Beginning of the Modern Age Draw a Time Line : Any five Incidents of the Modern Age 1 Unit = 10 Years	1450 1460 1470 1480 1490 1500 1452 – Birth of Leonardo da Vinci 1466 – Birth of Michelangelo 1475 – Birth of Michelangelo 1483 – Birth of Raphael 1487 – Bartholomew Diaz- Exploration To Cape of Good Hope 1492 – Exploration of Columbus 1497 – Exploration of Vasco da Gama 1498 – Vasco da Gama reached Calicut (India)
8. The Beginning of the Modern Age Geographical Discoveries from 1485 AD to 1520 AD 1 Unit = 10 Years	1480 1490 1500 1510 1520 1530 1487 – Bartholomew Diaz reached - Southern tip of Africa 1492 – Exploration of Columbus 1498 – Vasco da Gama reached Calicut (India) 1512 – Alfonso de Albuquerque reached Spice Islands 1513 – Vasco Balboa (Eastern Pacific Ocean) 1519 – Megallan crossed the straits 1522 – Circumnavigation of Megallan

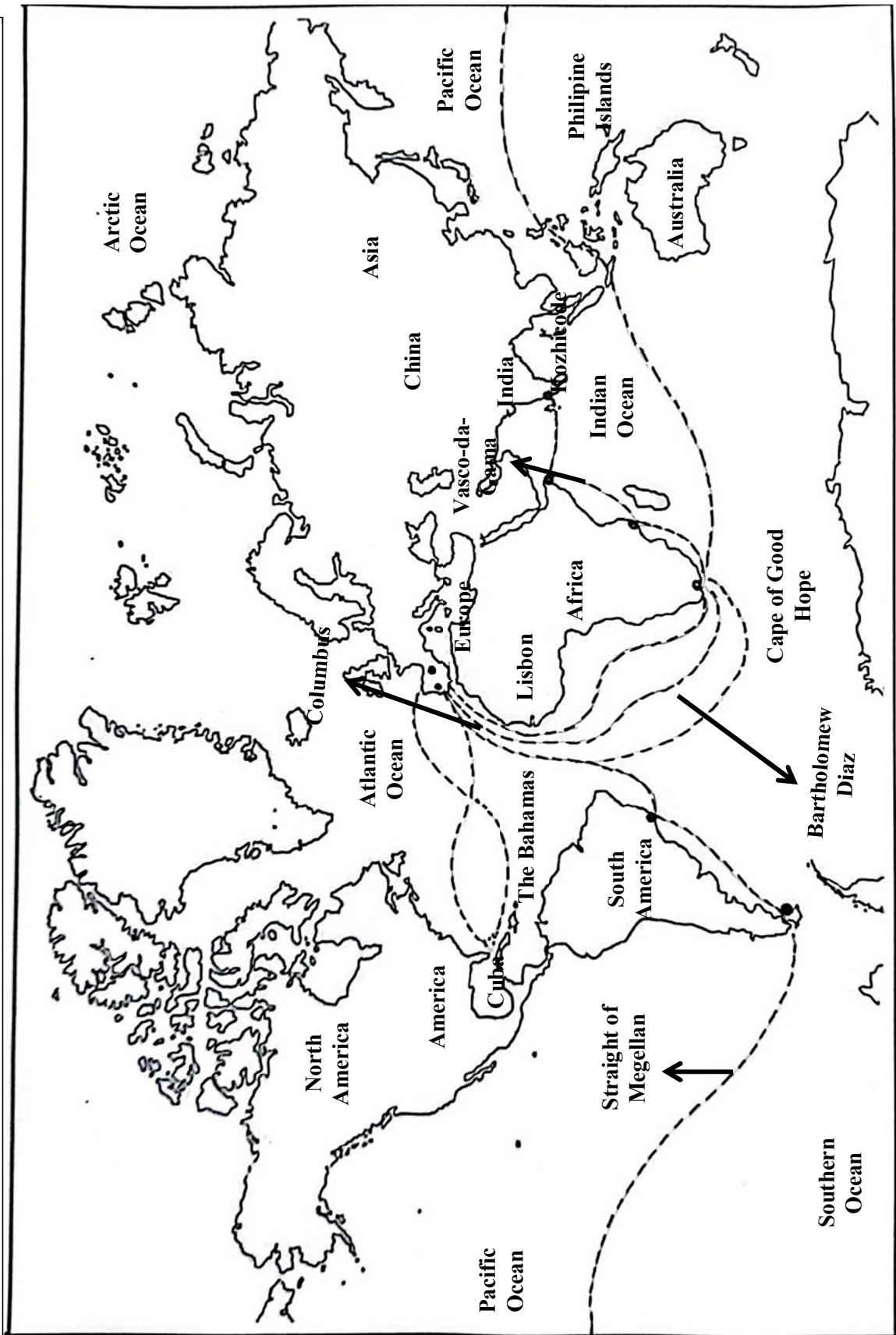


History 1 Evolution of Humans and Society – Prehistoric Period
Mark on the World Map



8. The Beginning of the Modern Age

In an outline map of World, mark, the routes of Bartholomew Diaz, Vasco-da-Gama Columbus, Magellan.



GEOGRAPHY

UNIT

1

Lithosphere – I Endogenetic Processes

Learning Objectives

- To know about the spheres of the Earth
- To illustrate the internal structure of the Earth
- To study the rock types and its cycle
- To explain the internal processes of the Earth
- To understand the processes of Earthquakes and volcanoes



★ Learning Outcomes

SST 943 ► Demonstrates Geographical events such as the mechanism of monsoon and causes of natural disasters



EXERCISE

PAGE-165

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- _____ is the rigid outer layer of the Earth.
a) Core b) Mantle c) Crust d) Inner core [c] **Crust**
- _____ layer is made up of liquid iron
a) Inner core b) Outer core c) Mantle d) Crust [b] **Outer core**

3. Magma is found in the _____

- a) crust b) mantle c) core d) None of the above

[b] mantle]

4. The movement of tectonic plates is induced by _____ energy.

- a) hydel b) thermal c) wave d) tidal

[b] thermal]

5. In the ancient period, Gondwanaland moved towards _____ direction.

- a) north b) south c) east d) west

[a] north]

6. Many million years ago, India was a part of the super continent _____

- a) Gondwana b) Laurasia c) Panthalasa d) Pangea.

[a] Gondwana]

7. The movement of plates that creates stress and tension in the rocks causing them to stretch and cracks result in _____.

- a) fold b) fault c) mountain d) earthquake

[b] fault]

8. _____ refers to a bowl-shaped depression found at the top of the volcano.

- a) crater b) vent c) chamber d) volcanic cone

[a] Crater]

9. The point of origin of an Earthquake is called the _____

- a) epicentre b) focus c) seismic wave d) magnitude

[b] focus]

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1.	Endogenetic process	Seismograph
2.	Mantle	Subduction Zone
3.	Convergent boundaries	Volcanic
4.	Earthquake	Pacific Ocean
5.	Composite volcano	SIMA

Answer
 Volcanic
 SIMA
 Subduction Zone
 Seismograph
 Pacific Ocean

III. CONSIDER THE GIVEN STATEMENTS

1. i) Mt. Fujiyama is a dormant volcano.
 ii) Mt. Kilimanjaro is a dormant volcano.
 iii) Mt. Tanzania is a dormant volcano.

Which of the statement(s) is are true

- a) i is true b) ii is true c) iii is true d) i, ii, iii are true

[a] i is true]

2. **Statement :** Magma gushes out when it finds vents.

Reason : Interior of the Earth contains compressed hot magma

Which of the statement(s) is are true

- a) Statement & reason are true
- b) Statement is true, reason is false
- c) Statement is false reason is true
- d) Statement & reason are false

[a) Statement & reason are true]

3. **Statement I :** Mountain ranges are formed by the collision of tectonic plates

Statement II : The movement of tectonic plates is due to the thermal energy from the mantle

- a) Statement I is false II is true
- b) Statement I and II are false
- c) Statement I is true II is false
- d) Statement I and II are true

[d) Statement I and II are true]

IV. ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. **Write a brief note on the various spheres of the Earth.**

- The lithosphere is the solid outer part of the earth
 - The atmosphere is a thin layer of gases that surrounds the earth
 - The hydrosphere is the watery part of the Earth's surface including oceans, rivers, lakes and water vapour.
 - The biosphere is the layer of earth where life exists.
-

2. **Mention the layers of the interior of the Earth.**

The earth's interior is divided into three layers, the crust, the mantle and the core.

3. **Define: Plate tectonics.**

- The lithosphere is divided into many huge slabs of rocks, which are called 'tectonic plates'.
 - The plates float on the mantle.
 - These plates collide against each other.
 - This happens both on land and oceans.
 - This is called 'plate tectonics'.
-

4. **What is Tsunami?**

- Tsunami is a Japanese term, which means 'harbour waves'.
 - They are large sea waves caused by Earthquakes, submarine explosions and landslides.
 - These waves travel at a great speed (more than 500km per hour) and the length of the waves exceed 600 km
-

5. **What is a Volcano? Mention its major components.**

- A volcano is a vent or an opening on the surface of the earth's crust
 - Hot, solid, liquid and gaseous materials also called magma erupt out to the surface from the Earth's interior.
 - The major components of volcano are the magma chamber, vents, volcanic cone and crater.
-

6. What is an Earthquake and how it occurs?

- Earthquakes are generally caused by the sudden vibration in the earth's crust.
- It spreads in all directions as waves from the source of disturbance.
- The point of origin of an earthquake is called focus which generates a series of elastic waves.

7. What are seismic waves and mention its types?

- Seismic waves are generated by earthquakes.
- The nature, speed and force of these waves vary according to the medium through which it passes.
- These are three major types of waves.
 1. Primary or P-waves.
 2. Secondary or S-waves and
 3. Surface or L-waves.

8. Write about the Pacific Ring of fire.

- The Pacific Ring of fire is an arc around the Pacific ocean.
- The Pacific plate meets many surrounding plates.
- This is the most seismically and volcanically active zone in the world.

V. GIVE REASONS FOR THE FOLLOWING**1. SIAL floats over SIMA**

- SIAL floats over SIMA because SIAL is less dense and lighter.
- SIAL consists of Silica and Aluminium which is lighter than SIMA which contains silica and Magnesium.

2. Igneous rocks are also called primary Rocks or Mother rocks.

- Igneous rocks are also called primary or mother rocks because all other rocks are directly or indirectly formed from them.

VI. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN**1. Core and crust.**

Core	Crust
Innermost and hottest layer of the earth	Outer layer of the earth where we live.
It is composed of mainly Nickel and Iron. It is called NIFE.	Major elements are Silica and Aluminium (SIAL), and silica and Magnesium (SIMA)
Divided into solid inner core and liquid outer core	Classified as continental and oceanic crust.

2. Epicentre and Hypocentre

Epicentre	Hypocentre
Epicentre is the point on the Earth's surface that lies directly above the focus	The point of origin of an Earthquake under the earth is called 'focus' or Hypocentre
The impact of the Earthquake is felt the most here	It generates a series of elastic waves

3. Divergent and convergent boundaries.

Divergent boundaries	Convergent boundaries
The plates move away from each other	The plates move towards each other
Magma pushes up from the mantle in this type of boundaries	Sometimes, a plate sinks below another plate

4. Primary waves and Secondary waves.

Primary waves	Secondary waves.
These waves pass through solids, liquids and gases	These waves travel only through solids
Average velocity 5.3 km per second to 10.6 km per second	Average velocity 1 km per second to 8 km per second
'P' waves are the fastest of all the Earthquake waves and the first to reach the epicentre.	These transverse waves shake the ground perpendicular to the direction in which they propagate.

5. Shield volcano and volcanic Dome

Shield volcano	Volcanic Dome.
Formed by intense viscous lava	Formed by slow ejection of viscous lava
These are shallow depositions with gently sloping sides and so flows out in all directions	As the lava is rich in silica with intense viscosity, it is prevented from flowing far from its vent.
E.g., Mauna Loa, Hawaii	E.g. Paricutin, Mexico

VII. WRITE ANSWERS IN A PARAGRAPH**1. Describe the structure of the Earth.****Interior of the earth**

There are three layers in the Earth's interior

a) Crust

- We live on this outer layer of the earth
- It is the solid and rigid layer of the earth

- Its thickness ranges between 5 to 30 km
- It is divided into continental crust and oceanic crust
- Continental Crust is made up of SIAL (Silica (Si) and Aluminium (Al))
- Oceanic Crust is made up of SIMA (Silica (Si) and Magnesium (Mg))

b) Mantle

- The interior part beneath the crust is called Mantle.
- It is about 2900 km thick
- The upper part the rock remains solid and the lower part rocks are in molten form.
- The molten rock inside the Earth is called 'Magma'.

c) Core

- The core is the innermost and hottest layer of the Earth.
- It lies below the mantle
- It mainly has Nickel (Ni) and Iron (Fe)
- Hence it is called NIFE
- It is divided into solid inner core and the liquid outer core
- As it has large quantities of iron, it generates magnetic fields.

2. Write a note on the internal and external processes of Earth.

- There are two broad processes that change the surface of the earth
- These geomorphic processes are,
 1. Internal or Endogenetic processes.
 2. External or Exogenetic processes.

(i) Internal Processes:

- Forces act from the Earth's interior towards the Earth's surface.
- Example – Volcanic eruption.
- Build the landscape and Create topographic relief.
- Generate heat and eject materials from deep below.
- Internal radioactivity is the principal source of power for this process.

(ii) External Processes:

- Forces that act on the Surface of the Earth due to natural agents like running water, glacier, wind, waves, etc.
- They tear the landscape down into low elevated plains.
- They shape the landform created by Endogenetic process.

3. How are volcanoes classified based on the periodicity of their eruptions?

Based on the periodicity or eruptions, volcanoes can be classified as

(i) Active Volcano:

- Active volcanoes keep ejecting volcanic lava, gases and other fragments
- E.g. Mount St. Helens in the USA

(ii) Dormant Volcano:

- Dormant volcano remain inactive for a long period of time
- But a sudden explosion may cause great loss of life and property
- E.g. Mt. Fujiyama, Japan

(iii) Extinct or Dead Volcano:

- Extinct volcanoes are those which have permanently stopped their volcanic activity.
- E.g. Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanzania

4. Explain the effects of Volcanoes.**(i) Constructive effects:**

- Volcanic materials enrich the soil fertility that promotes agricultural activities
- Hot volcanic region helps in generating geothermal energy.
- Many dormant and active volcanoes are most attractive tourist spots of the world
- Volcanic materials are used as building materials.

(ii) Destructive effects:

- Volcanic eruption causes earthquakes, flash floods, mud slide and rock fall.
 - Lava travels very far and burn, bury or destroy anything in its path
 - Large amount of dust and ash creates breathing issues
 - Eruptions alter weather conditions
 - They disrupt transport in that region
- E.g. Iceland

VIII. MAP SKILL

On the given outline map of the world, mark the following:

- a. Pacific Ring of fire
- b. Earthquake prone zones (any two)
- c. Locate any two active volcanoes of the world.
- d. Himalayas and Alps ranges
- e. Rift valley of East Africa.

IX. LIFE SKILLS

Imagine that you feel tremors or shocks in your locality. What will be your role in saving lives from destruction? List out the Do's and Don'ts.

(i) Go to open spaces:

- Once the tremors finish then people should leave their houses and go to open spaces and wait for any aftershock if it occurs.

(ii) Disaster management:

- A disaster management kit must be prepared and kept ready in an easily accessible area of the home for immediate evacuation.
- It is crucial that people should not be panic and start running out when the tremors are on. That can lead to more accidents.

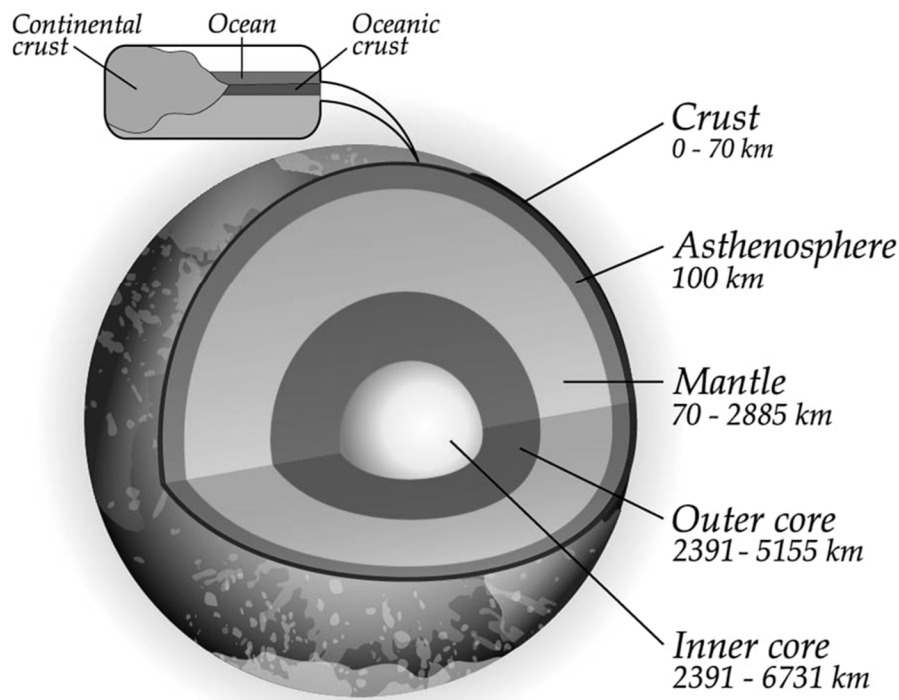
(iii) Do's :

- Move out in full open space like an empty ground.
- If not possible to move out, take shelter under a sturdy desk. (duck and drop technique)
- Keep an emergency first aid kit ready having essentials like food, medicines torch etc.

(iv) Don'ts :

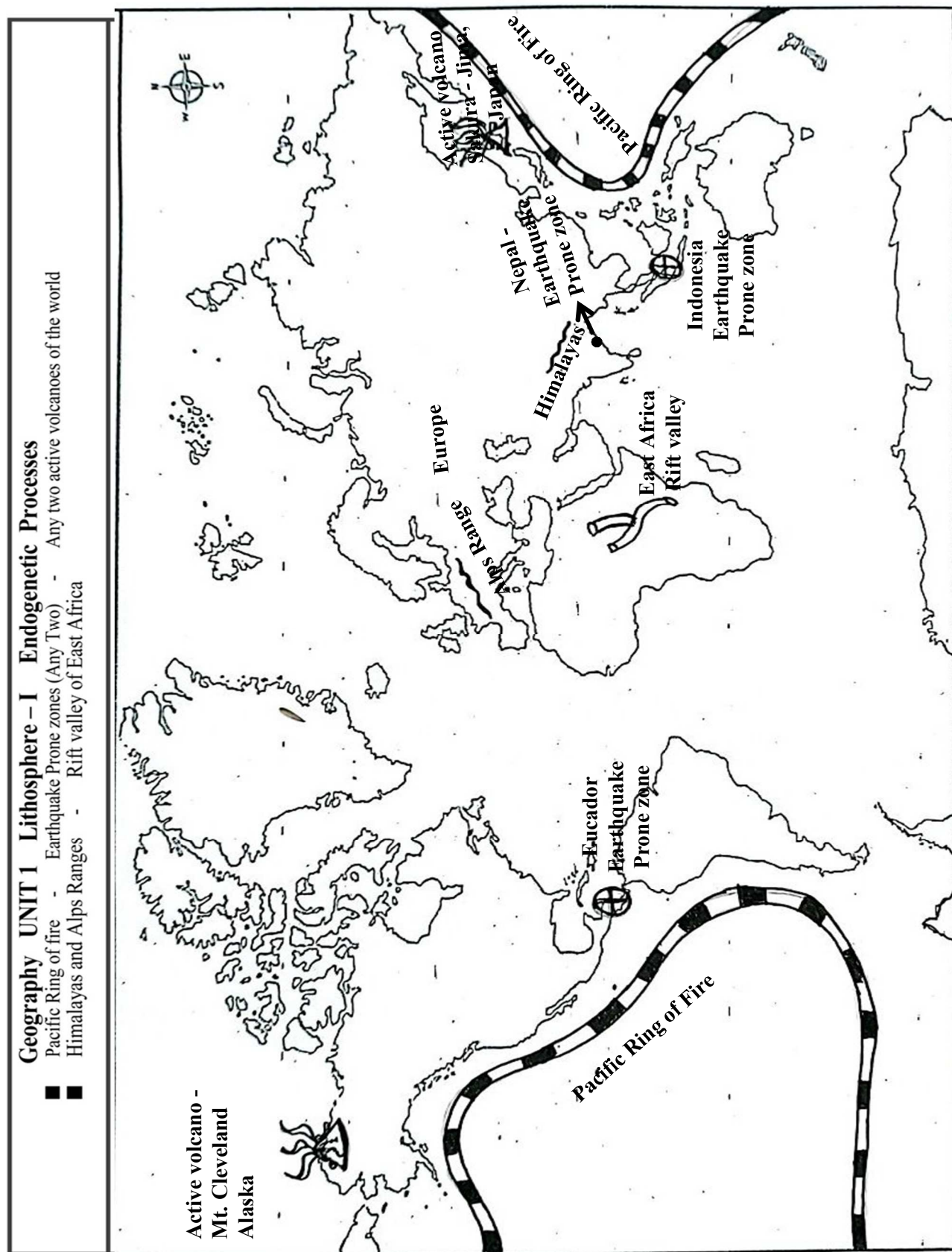
- Stay away from electrical wirings.
- Stay away from glass windows and buildings or any such material which may fall and hurt you.
- Most important, don't create chaos and be calm and composed.

EARTH IN CROSS SECTION



GEOGRAPHY

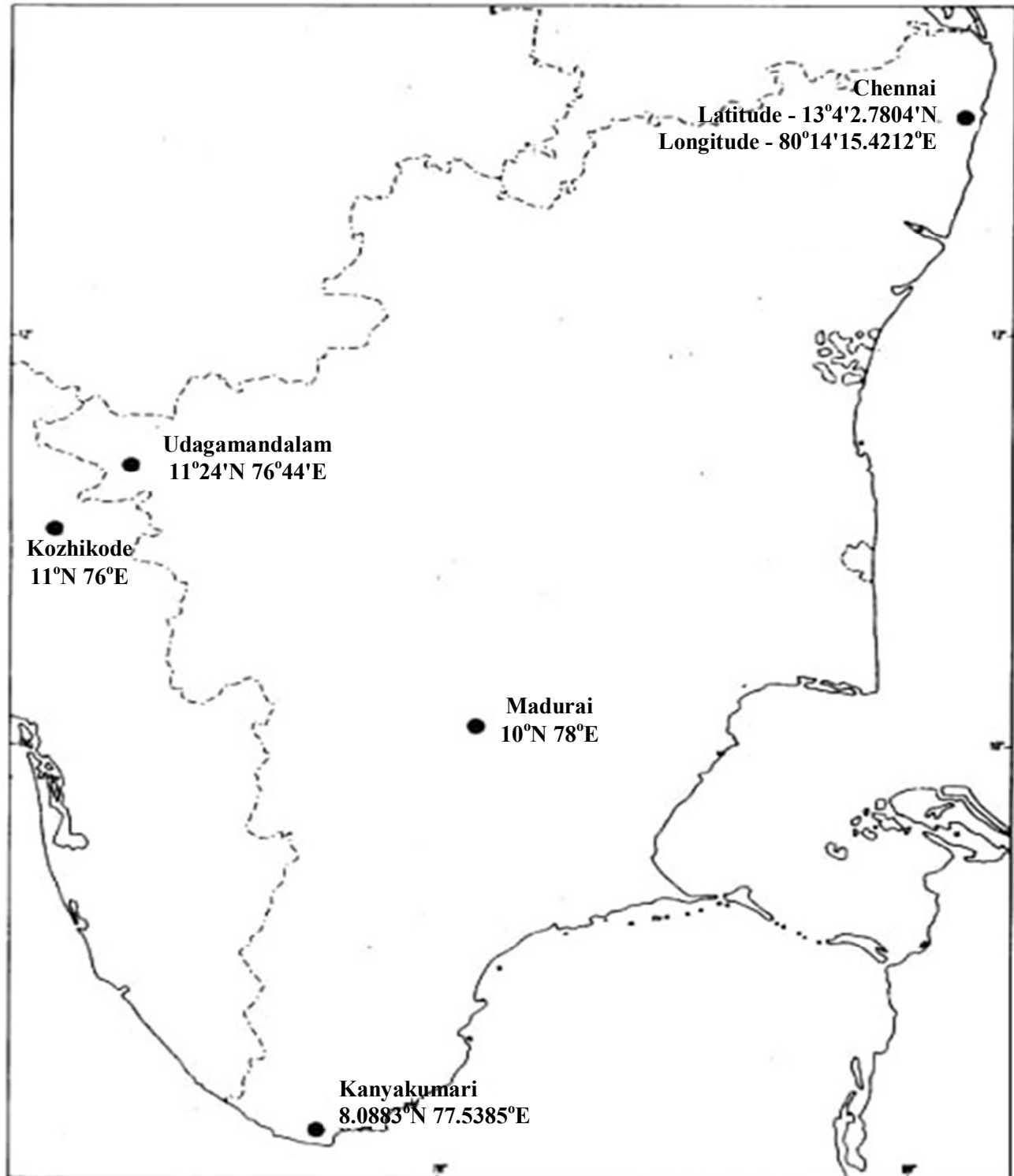
LESSON WISE MAP DRAWING



Unit 7 Mapping Skills

Mark the following on the outline map of Tamilnadu

- The latitude and longitude of Chennai
- Mark the city located at 10 ° N 78° E
- Locate the city approximately on 11 ° N 76° E
- Find the latitude and longitude of Kannyakumari and mark it.



CIVICS

UNIT

1

Forms of Government and Democracy



Learning Objectives

- Know the forms of government
- Understand the meaning of democracy
- Know the merits and demerits of democracy
- Know the challenges to Indian democracy



★ Learning Outcomes

- SST 910** ➤ Describes political terms and concepts associated with democracy and dictatorship
- SST 916** ➤ Compares different monarchies of contemporary times like UK, Nepal and Bhutan
- SST 922** ➤ Outlines the formation of democratic governance in different countries of the world
- SST 923** ➤ Explains the process of change in democracies



EXERCISE

PAGE-243

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. A system of government in which one person reigns supreme, usually a king or queen, is called _____
- a) autocracy b) monarchy c) democracy d) republic **[b) monarchy]**

2. A system of government with absolute power_____.

- a) Aristocracy b) Theocracy c) Democracy d) Autocracy **[d) Autocracy]**

3. Former Soviet Union is an example for _____.

- a) aristocracy b) theocracy c) oligarchy d) republic **[c) oligarchy]**

4. Select the odd one

- a) India b) USA c) France d) Vatican **[d) Vatican]**

5. Abraham Lincoln was the President of the _____.

- a) USA b) UK c) USSR d) India **[a) USA]**

6. Kudavolai system was followed by _____.

- a) Cheras b) Pandyas c) Cholas d) Kalabhras **[c) Cholas]**

7. Direct Democracy in olden times existed

- a) In the republics of ancient India b) Among the USA
c) In the city-state of ancient Greece d) Among the UK

[c) In the city-state of ancient Greece]

8. From which language was the term “Democracy” derived?

- a) Greek b) Latin c) Persian d) Arabic **[a) Greek]**

9. In democracy the final authority rests with _____.

- a) The Parliament b) The People
c) The council of Ministers d) The President **[b) The People]**

10. Which one of the country has Presidential form of government _____.

- a) India b) Britain c) Canada d) USA **[d) USA]**

11. The largest democratic country in the world is _____.

- a) Canada b) India c) USA d) China **[b) India]**

12. Assertion (A) : Direct democracy is practised in Switzerland.

Reason (R) : People directly participates in decision making.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
c) (A) is correct and (R) is false d) (A) is false and (R) is true

[a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]

13. Assertion (A) : India has parliamentary form of democracy.

Reason (R) : Indian parliament comprises two houses.

a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)

c) (A) is correct and (R) is false

d) (A) is false and (R) is true

[a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]

14. The meaning of Franchise is _____.

a) Right to elect

b) Right to vote for the poor

c) Right to vote

d) Right to vote for the rich

[c) Right to vote]

15. The grant of universal franchise creates _____.

a) Social equality

b) Economic equality

c) Political equality

d) Legal equality

[a) Social equality]

16. Prime Minister of India is appointed by _____.

a) Lok Sabha

b) Rajya Sabha

c) Speaker

d) President

[d) President]

17. The President of India can nominate _____.

a) 12 members to Lok Sabha

b) 2 members of Rajya Sabha

c) 12 members to Rajya Sabha

d) 14 members of Rajya Sabha

[c) 12 members to Rajya Sabha]

18. The First general elections after independence in India were held in _____.

a) 1948-49

b) 1951-52

c) 1957-58

d) 1947-48

b) 1951-52

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The Constitution of India was finally adopted on _____ **[26th November 1949]**

2. The two types of democracy are _____ and _____

[Direct democracy, Indirect democracy]

3. An example for direct democracy is _____

[Switzerland]

4. India has a _____ form of democracy.

[Parliamentary]

5. _____ was the first Prime Minister of independent India.

[Jawaharlal Nehru]

6. The first general elections were held in British India in the year _____

[1920]

7. The Parliament House in India was designed by _____ and _____

[Edwin Lutyens, Herbert Baker]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1.	Autocracy	18
2.	Right to vote	Arthashastra
3.	Chanakya	Vatican
4.	Theocracy	North Korea

Answer
North Korea
18
Arthashastra
Vatican

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS**1. Give Abraham Lincoln's definition for democracy.**

- Abraham Lincoln defines democracy as a government
- Of the people
- By the people and
- For the people

2. Mention the forms of democracy.

- Parliamentary form of government.
Ex: India, England
- Presidential form of government.
Ex: USA, France

3. Distinguish between direct and indirect democracy.

Direct democracy	Indirect democracy
Direct participation of the people	Indirect participation of the people
People directly express their will on public affairs	People express their will on public affairs through elected representatives
Eg. Ancient Greek City States, Switzerland	Eg. India, USA, U.K.

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL.**1. What are the challenges to Indian democracy? Explain.**

The challenges to democracy are:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Illiteracy ➤ Poverty ➤ Gender discrimination ➤ Regionalism ➤ Casteism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Communalism ➤ Religious fundamentalism ➤ Corruption ➤ Criminalisation of politics ➤ Political violence |
|---|--|

2. Explain the conditions necessary for the success of democracy in India.

- Empowerment of the poor and illiterates to enjoy the goodness of democracy.
 - Willingness among the elected people not to misuse their powerful position and public wealth.
 - Presence of strong public opinion.
 - Impartial and efficient press.
 - Feelings of tolerance and communal harmony among people.
 - Awareness of fundamental rights among people.
 - Vigilance regarding the work of elected representatives.
 - Powerful and responsible opposition.
-

3. What is your opinion about democracy in India?

- Democracy in India has a lot of scope for Improvement.
 - It can be successful only if the citizens imbibe the basic values like
 - ❖ Equality
 - ❖ Freedom
 - ❖ Social justice
 - ❖ Accountability and
 - ❖ Respect for all, in them.
 - Their thoughts and behavior should be in tune with the democratic conditions.
 - They should make use of opportunities.
 - They should fulfill obligations.
 - They should play an active role in attaining the democratic goals.
-

VI. PROJECT AND ACTIVITY

1. Discuss in the class what is universal adult franchise? Why is it important?
 2. “Democracy is the power of majority which respects minority.” Discuss.
 3. Conduct a mock election in your class.
 4. A group discussion on the merits and demerits of democracy of India in the classroom.
-

VII. HOTS

1. Will you have the right to equality under dictatorship? What would be the attitude regarding public opinion in such a country?
 - Dictatorship is a form of government in which the ruler acts as a dictator.
 - There is no freedom of expression or freedom of right.
 - **For example:** Germany- Hitler, Italy- Mussolini, Russia- Stalin, and Franco of Spain. People’s voices are being suppressed.
-

2. How does democracy lead to a peaceful and a harmonious life among the citizens? Explain.

Democracy lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens

- Democracy accommodates various social divisions.
- Democracy reduces the possibility of tensions becoming explosive and violent.
- Ability to handle social differences and conflicts among different groups is a plus point of democracy.
- Democracy develops procedure to conduct healthy competitions among different groups in a society.
- Democracy respects differences and provides mechanism to resolve them
- Democracy always accommodates minority view.

VIII. LIFE SKILLS**1. Select a group of countries. Research each country and tell what type of government it has: Aristocracy, Monarchy, Autocracy, Oligarchy, Theocracy, Democracy, and Republic. Then, provide characteristics of this country that helped you determine the type of government.**

Country Name	Types of Government	Characteristics of the country government
England	Aristocratic	Aristocracy of the United Kingdom with people elected representatives
Vatican	Theocratic	The practice of having government system under the Pope
India and France	Democratic	The electoral system is run by the people's Representative
Bhutan and Qatar	Monarchy	The hereditary system of government which control the state
Soviet Union, China, Venezuela, Cuba and North Korea	Oligarchy	A small group of people has the system of government that controls the country or organization. Example: Communist government

ECONOMICS

UNIT

1

Understanding Development: Perspectives, Measurement and Sustainability



Learning Objectives

- To know the meaning of development from different perspectives
- To know the indicators of economic development
- Understand the meaning of economic development
- To know the policies for sustainable development



★ Learning Outcomes

- SST 904** ➤ Estimate annual growth rate of India
- SST 950** ➤ Deciding on the appropriateness of resources in historical events and developments Developing the ability to determine the worthiness of resources is one of the reasons for the development
- SST 1028** ➤ assesses the impact of conservation of natural resources on the life of people in any area in view of sustainable development



EXERCISE

PAGE-290

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. **Assertion (A)** : Development increases the quality of life.

Reason(R) : People will have higher incomes, better education, better health and nutrition, less poverty.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
- c) (A) is correct and (R) is false
- d) (A) is false and (R) is true

[a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]

2. **The term 'Human resources' refers to**

- a) investment on poor people
- b) expenditure on agriculture
- c) investment on assests
- d) collective abilities of people

[d) collective abilities of people]

3. **For comparing development between countries, their _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes.**

- a) growth
- b) income
- c) expenditure
- d) savings

[b) income]

4. _____ is considered a true measure of national income.

- a) GNP
- b) GDP
- c) NNP
- d) NDP

[c) NNP]

5. **The _____ income is also called per capita income.**

- a) average
- b) total
- c) people
- d) monthly

[a) average]

6. **Which one of the following country is not a G-8 country**

- a) Japan
- b) Canada
- c) Russia
- d) India

[d) India]

7. **Which one of the following country is not a member of SAARC**

- a) India
- b) Pakistan
- c) China
- d) Bhutan

[c) China]

8. **Assertion (A)** : The Net National Product (NNP) is considered as a true measure of national output.

Reason (R) : It is also known as national income.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)

c) (A) is correct and (R) is false

d) (A) is false and (R) is true

[a] Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]

9. Assertion (A) : Human resource is necessary for the progress of any country.

Reason (R) : Investment in education and health of people can result in a high rate of returns in the future for a country.

a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)

c) (A) is correct and (R) is false

d) (A) is false and (R) is true

[a] Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]

10. The Human Development Index (HDI) does not take into account the following dimension in its calculation

a) Gender

b) Health

c) Education

d) Income

[a] Gender]

11. Among the following states which state has the literacy rate (2011) higher than national average

a) Andhra Pradesh

b) Uttar Pradesh

c) Tamil Nadu

d) None of these

[c] Tamil Nadu]

12. Sex-ratio means

a) the ratio between adult-male and adult female in a population

b) the ratio between female and male in a population

c) the relationship between male of female

d) the number of females per thousand males

[d] the number of females per thousand males]

13. Inter-generational equality is ensured under the process of

a) Industrial progress

b) Economic development

c) Sustainable development

d) Economic growth [c]Sustainable development]

14. Find the odd one

a) Solar energy

b) Wind energy

c) Paper

d) Natural gas

[c] Paper]

15. _____ is the state with highest installed solar capacity in India.

a) Tamil Nadu

b) West Bengal

c) Kerala

d) Andhra Pradesh

[a] Tamil Nadu]

16. _____ resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use.

- a) Natural b) Renewable c) Non-Renewable d) New [c] Non-Renewable]

17. Thermal plant emits large quantity of _____, which pollutes the environment.

- a) Oxygen b) Nitrogen c) Carbon d) Carbon dioxide

[d) Carbon dioxide]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- Economic progress of any country is known as _____ [Economic Development]
- The head quarters of HRD Ministry is in _____ [Shastri Bhavan in New Delhi]
- The state having the highest literacy rate in India is _____ [Kerala]
- Human Development Report of the world prepared and released by _____
[UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)]
- Groundwater is an example of _____ resource. [Renewable]
- The book *An Uncertain Glory* was written by _____ [Prof. Amartya Sen]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1. Development	a) Wild life Protection Act
2. Human resource	b) Renewable resources
3. Solar energy	c) Part of daily life
4. 1972	d) Education

Answer

- c) Part of daily life
d) Education
b) Renewable resources
a) Wild life Protection Act

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS

1. What do you mean by development?

- Development refers to the progress of a particular field or a particular person
- The economic progress of a country is known as "economic development"

2. What are the indicators of development?

- Net National Product (NNP)
- Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)
- Per Capita Income (PCI) and
- Human Development Index (HDI)

3. Why NNP is not considered as an useful measure to compare a country's development with other countries?

- Since countries have different population, comparing total income will not be suggestive of what an average person is likely to earn.
 - People in one country are better off than those in a different country.
-

4. Why human resources is considered as the foremost resource of any country?

- Human resource is necessary for the progress of any country.
 - Human resources is very essential in most of the manufacturing sector.
 - Therefore investment in human resource (Education and health) can result in high rate of returns in future.
-

5. Expand the following: i) PPP ii) HDI

PPP: Purchasing Power Parity

HDI: Human Development Index.

6. Expand the following: i) NNP ii) PCI

NNP: The Net National Product

PCI: Per Capita Income

7. What is 'Solar Power'?

- Solar power is the conversion of energy from sunlight into electricity either directly using photovoltaic cells or indirectly using concentrated solar power.
 - Solar panels absorb the sunlight as a source of energy to generate electricity.
-

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Discuss the policies for sustainable development.

- Use of Non-conventional sources of energy.
- Solar power in India.

Use of Non-conventional sources of energy.

- India depends on thermal and hydro power plants to meet its power needs.
- Both these sources have an adverse environmental impact.
- Thermal power plants emit large quantities of carbon-dioxide, which pollute the environment.

Solar Power in India

- Solar power is the conversion of energy from sunlight into electricity either directly using photovoltaic cells or indirectly using concentrated solar power.
 - Solar panels absorb the sunlight as a source of energy to generate electricity.
 - Solar electric system can reliably produce electricity for our home and offices.
 - Tamil Nadu is the State highest installed solar capacity in India.
-

2. Describe in detail about environmental policies in India.

- Environment policies in India have been evolved considerably over the past three decades.
- These policies have covered a wide range of issues such as air, water pollution, waste management and biodiversity conservation.
- India faces challenges in economic development, which has to be achieved with limited resources minimum externalities and in the presence of an uncertain climate.
- One of the approaches to overcome this challenges is through the path of sustainable development.
- The Supreme Court of India has interpreted and introduced new changes in environmental protection through a series of directions and judgements.
- Article 51A (g) of the Constitution states that “It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife” and to have compassion for living creatures.

3. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources.

S. No	Renewable resources	Non- Renewable resources
1.	These are resources that can be reproduced again and again.	These are resources that cannot be replaced again, after utilization.
2.	Renewable resources are pollution free and environment friendly.	Non-renewable resources pollute and damage the environment.
3.	These resources take a short time for renewal.	Million of years are needed for the formation of these resources.
4.	Example: Solar energy, wind energy, water, wood, paper.	Example: Metals, glass fossil fuels petroleum, Natural gas, diesel.

4. Mention any five environmental Acts and their action.**(i).National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 :**

- Environmental protection and conservation of forest and other Natural resource.

(ii).Biological Diversity Act, 2002 :

- To provide for conservation of biological diversity.

(iii).The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 :

- Providing for the protection and improvement of the environment

(iv).Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 :

- Check deforestation and encourage afforestation of non-forest areas

(v).Wildlife protection Act, 1972 :

- Providing protection to wild animals and birds.

VI. PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES (FOR STUDENTS)

1. List the various ways in which the problems of garbage and emissions are being dealt with around the world.

VII. HOTS

1. Write in detail what kind of environmental problems you face in your locality.
 - Air pollution, poor management of waste, growing water scarcity, falling groundwater tables, water pollution, biodiversity loss, and land/soil degradation are some of the major environmental issues today.
 - Through Quiz Students should list the environmental issues they encounter on the way to and from school in the village and town where they live.
 - Urban garbage is dumped in public places. Industrial waste mixes with roads and rivers.
 - The sewage of the house is mixed. Factory smoke is mixed with air and polluted.
 - Political Party Public Meeting, Art Festivals, Event Pollution Pollutants, Sound loudspeakers pollute the light at places such as temple festivals and wedding events.
 - Festival Light System, Powerlit Fireworks Noises, Light up and affect us.

VIII. LIFE SKILL

1. How is the Per Capita income calculated?
 - The income of a country is one of the indicators of the economic growth of a country.
 - To calculate the per capita income of a country, the total income of that country should be divided by the total population of the country.
 - Its average income is called per capita income.

$$PCI = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

Common Annual Examination**Time : 3.00 Hours****Marks: 100****I. Choose the Best answers :****14x1=14**

- 1) _____ is genetically closest to humans
a) Gorilla b) Chimpanzee c) Orange-utan d) Great Apes
- 2) Tri-ratnas are the three principles taught by
a) Buddha b) Mahavira c) Lao-tze d) Confucius
- 3) The preservation process of dead body in ancient Egypt
a) Sarcophagus b) Hyksos c) Mummification d) Polytheism
- 4) Assertion (A): Merchants of Boston boycotted the British goods.
Reason (R) : The British Finance Minister introduced new duties on imports into American colonies.
a) A is correct and R is not the explanation of A b) A is incorrect and R is not the explanation of A
c) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A d) Both A and R are incorrect
- 5) Who invented the sewing machine?
a) Elias Howe b) Eli - Whitney c) Samuel Crompton d) Humphrey Davy
- 6) The _____ is the rigid outer layer of the Earth
a) core b) mantle c) crust d) inner core
- 7) _____ is the most important gas for the survival of living organisms.
a) Helium b) Carbondioxide c) Oxygen d) Methane
- 8) The 'World Population Day' is observed on _____ every year.
a) August 11th b) September 11th c) July 11th d) January 11th
- 9) This is the smallest unit of biosphere.
a) Ecosystems b) Biome c) Environment d) None of the above
- 10) The Uthiramerur stone inscription during the _____ period tell us about local self-government in those days.
a) Cholas b) Cheras c) Pandyas d) pallavas
- 11) The 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Acts, became a reality in _____
a) 1992 b) 1995 c) 1997 d) 1990
- 12) The North East monsoon period in Tamil Nadu
a) August – October b) September – November
c) October – December d) November – January

- 13) _____ has recorded the maximum number of emigrants.
a) Ramanathapuram b) Coimbatore c) Chennai d) Vellore
- 14) 'Drop, Cover, Hold' is a mock drill avowal for
a) Fire b) Earthquake c) Tsunami d) Riot

II. Answer any Ten Questions. (Q.No.28 is compulsory):-**10 x 2= 20**

- 15) State the salient features of the ziggurats.
16) Archaeological sites provide evidence of past history – Discuss.
17) What were the taxes the peasants had to pay in France on the eve of Revolution?
18) Highlight any two important results of Industrial Revolution?
19) Write about the Pacific Ring of fire.
20) What is an ecosystem?
21) What do you mean by the term 'density of population'?
22) Who are the community's first responders to disaster?
23) List out the types of constitution.
24) Name the taxes levied by the Village Panchayat
25) What are the benefits of wearing helmet while driving?
26) Why was money invented?
27) Differentiate small and marginal farmers.
28) Enlist the reasons for migration.

III. Answer any Ten Questions. (Q.No.40 is compulsory):-**10 x 5= 50****29) Fill in the blanks :**

- i) advocated scientific socialism.
ii) _____ was the main source of revenue to the British.
iii) The statistical study of human population is _____.
iv) The Parliamentary government is also known as _____.
v) _____ is the major reason for female migration.

30) Match the following

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| i) Arikamedu | - | Storting |
| ii) American Independent Day | - | Work |
| iii) Loud speaker | - | Sangam Age port |
| iv) Norway | - | July, 4 |
| v) Male migrants | - | Noise Pollution |

- 31) Write about the hidden treasure of Indus civilisation.
32) Compare and contrast the principles of Jainism and Buddhism

விடுதலைக் கல்விக்காகக் கருவியுள்ள படிப்புக் கல்விக்காகக் கருவியுள்ள

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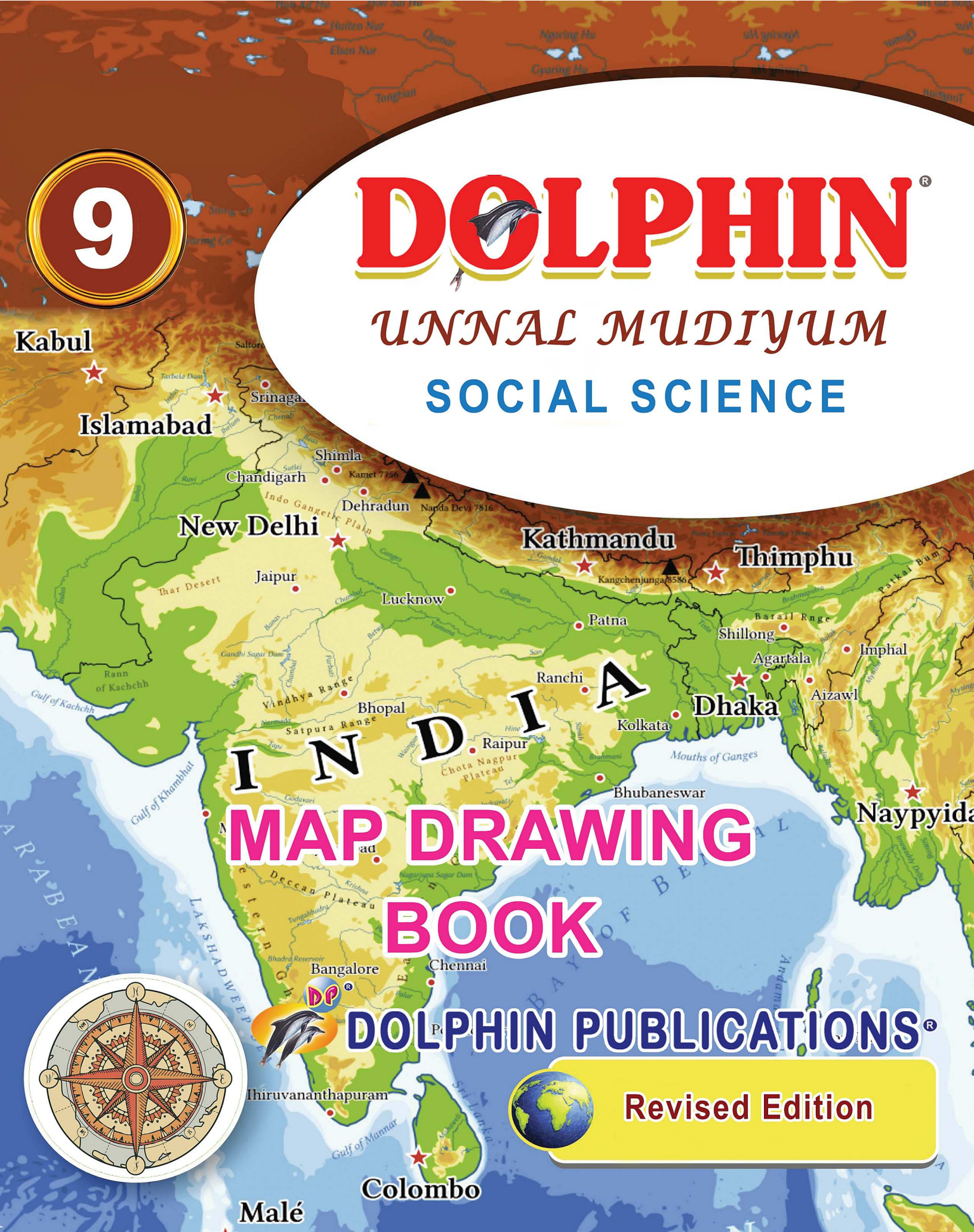


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Teacher's sign

Headmaster sign

Month : June Exercise:	History - 1 - Evolution of Humans and Society Prehistoric Period Mark on the World Map	Date:
		

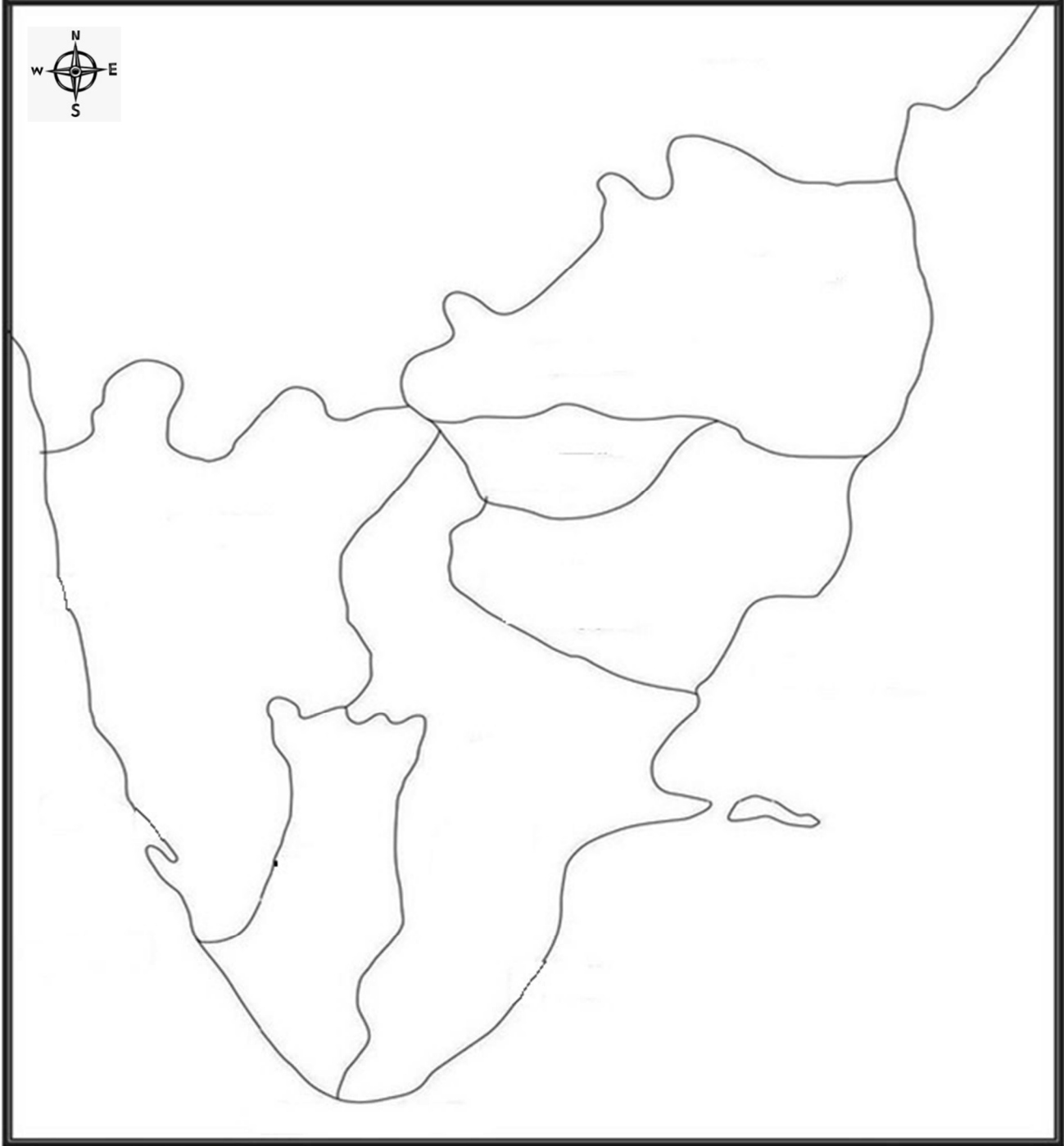
Exercise:

Date:

Month : July

History - 3 Early Tamil Society and Culture

Mark on the Map of South India, the ancient Tamilagam and the territories of Tamil Kingdoms.



Month : October

Date:

Exercise: History - 7 - State and Society in Medieval India

On the outline map of India mark the important places Medieval India



Month : November**8. The Beginning of the Modern Age****Date:****Exercise:****Draw a Time Line****Any five Incidents of the Modern Age**

விடுதலைக் கல்விக்காகத் தேர்வுகளும் படித்தலைக் கல்விக்காகப் தேர்வுகளும்

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