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NOTES

QUESTIONS

9th Std Social Science
3rd Term



9th Standard – Social Science – Third Term

Notes & Questions

Table of Contents
History
1. The Age of Revolutions
2. Industrial Revolution
3. Colonialism in Asia and Africa
Geography
1. Man and Environment
2. Mapping Skills
3. Disaster Management: Responding to Disasters
Civics
1. Forms of Government
2. Local Self Government
3. Road Safety
Economics
1. Tamil Nadu - Agriculture
2. Migration

Prepared By
Winmeen Team

9th Standard – Social Science - 3rd Term**HISTORY****1. The Age of Revolutions**

The Portuguese and the Spanish were the pioneers in geographical explorations and the founding of colonies. Jamestown was the first British colony in America. The Dutch founded a town and called it New Amsterdam. The English later changed the name to New York. By the end of the eighteenth century there were thirteen colonies on the east coast all under British control.

As the Native Americans resisted working in plantations the European planters acquired slaves from Africa. Britain imposed a series of taxes on the American colonies. But the Americans did not have representation in the British Parliament. The American colonists protested against all the taxes. They called for a boycott of trade with Britain until the taxes were withdrawn.

The Townshend Act of 1767 introduced new taxes on imports to colonies. There were widespread protests against this Act. The colonists obstructed the import of tea in many places. Hailed as Boston Tea Party, the rebellion was staged before a large sympathetic crowd. ‘No taxation without representation’ became a famous battle cry. Disturbed by the developments Britain dispatched troops to subdue the rebels. The British troops shot down the parading American militiamen at Lexington. It signaled the outbreak of the American war of Independence.

‘**Commonsense**’, a pamphlet published by Thomas Paine called for complete independence. It roused the people of America against the British. The British were defeated at Saratoga. This paved the way for an alliance between France and the Americans. Two treaties were signed by the two countries and France recognized the United States of America. The British forces were defeated and Cornwallis surrendered. In 1786 the Peace of Paris was signed. The Declaration of Independence of 1776 stated that “all men are equal”.

When Louis XVI was in power France was going through a period of severe economic crisis. The nobility and the clergy led a comfortable, luxurious life and they were exempted from all kinds of taxes. But the peasants, labourers and artisans who constituted the third estate had to pay heavy taxes. Tormented by hunger and starvation most of them were reduced to the state of beggary. The writings of great writers like Voltaire, Rousseau and Montesquieu roused them against the King. The poor people were inspired by the American Revolution in 1776.

The King shut out the commoner’s but they assembled in the Tennis court and refused to disperse. The King got foreign regiments to shoot down his own people. This provoked the people. On 14th July 1789 they rose in revolt in Paris. They stormed the Bastille prison and set all the prisoners free. That day became a turning point and even today it is observed as the National Day of France. A National Assembly was formed and it abolished a large number of laws and benefits enjoyed by the nobility

The women of Paris marched to Versailles and the royal family was mobbed. The King tried to escape from Paris but he was caught and kept virtually a prisoner. The Paris Commune was organized and it was against the National Assembly. The French revolutionary troops defeated the invading Austrians and Prussians at the battle of Valmy. The National Convention proclaimed the formation of a Republic. The King was condemned to death.

In the meantime there was a struggle for power. The Revolutionary Tribunal put many people to death. thus began a 'Reign of Terror'. Robespierre became a powerful leader and he sent too many people to the guillotine. After forty six days of Terror, Robespierre was put to the guillotine. The Reign of Terror came to an end. Now Napoleon Bonaparte assumed power and he proclaimed himself Emperor of France.

The French Revolution marked the end of the system of absolute monarchy in France. Royal powers and clergy privileges were abolished. The Revolution united the people and enhanced the power of the state. Liberty equality and fraternity became the watchwords of freedom-loving people all over the world

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The first British colony in America was _____
 - a) New York
 - b) Philadelphia
 - c) Jamestown**
 - d) Amsterdam
2. The pioneer of French Revolution who fought on the side of Washington against the British was _____
 - a) Mirabeau
 - b) Lafayette**
 - c) Napoleon
 - d) Danton
3. 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
4. The defeat of British at _____ paved the way for the friendship between France and America
 - a) Trenton
 - b) Saratoga**
 - c) Pennsylvania
 - d) New York
5. _____ was the symbol of "Royal Despotism" in France.
 - a) Versailles Palace**
 - b) Prison of Bastille

- c) Paris Commune d) Estates General
6. The forces of Austria and Prussia were defeated by the French Revolutionary forces at _____
- a) Verna b) Versailles
- c) Pilnitz **d) Valmy**
7. Candide was written by _____
- a) Voltaire** b) Rousseau
- c) Montesquieu d) Danton
8. The moderate liberals who wanted to retain Louis XVI as a limited monarchy were called _____
- a) Girondins** b) Jacobins
- c) Emigres d) Royalists
9. American War of Independence was ended with the Peace of Paris in the year _____
- a) 1776 b) 1779
- c) 1781 **d) 1783**
10. Thomas Paine's famous pamphlet was _____
- a) Common Sense** b) Right of Man
- c) Bill of Rights d) Abolition of Slavery

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Postmaster General of the Postal Department of the government of Continental Congress was **Benjamin Franklin**
2. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on **17th June 1775**
3. The **Currency** Act insisted on repaying the debt in gold or silver.
4. The leader of National Assembly of France was **Mirabeau**
5. **Herbert** was guillotined for organizing a Festival of Liberty.
6. Louis XVI was arrested at **Varennes** with his family when he tried to escape from France.

III. Choose the correct statement:

1. 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**

2. i) The American War of Independence was as much a civil war as a war against the British.

- ii) The British forces emerged victorious in York Town.
- iii) The nobles in France were supportive of the rising middle class.
- iv) The British Parliament repealed the Townshend Act except the tax on tea.

- a) i & ii are correct
- b) iii is correct
- c) iv is correct
- d) i & iv are correct**

3. 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

4. Assertion (A) : There was a massive peasant revolt in the Vendee against conscriptions.

Reason (R): The peasants as supporters of the king did not like to fight against him.

- a) Both A and R are incorrect
- b) Both A and R are correct
- c) A is correct and R is incorrect**
- d) A is incorrect and R is correct

IV. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. John Winthrop | a) France Finance Minister |
| 2. Turgot | b) July 4 |
| 3. The Spirit of laws | c) Britain and France |
| 4. Marie Antoinette | d) Massachusetts Bay |

5. Seven years war e) Louis XVI
6. American Independent Day f) Montesquieu

Ans: 1- d; 2-a ; 3- f; 4-e ; 5- c; 6- b

V. Answer the questions given under each caption:

1. Townshend Act

a) Who introduced this act?

The British Finance Minister, Charles Townshend.

b) IN which year was this Act passed?

In 1767

c) Why did the colonists oppose the Act?

They introduced duties on imports to colonies such as glass, paper, paint, lead and tea. Further, the British officers were empowered to search homes and businesses for smuggled or illegal goods.

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

The British Parliament retained the tax on tea, with the intention of encouraging the business of the East India Company by making it easy for it to take its tea to America and sell it there. 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

b) Who was Danton?

A great leader of French Revolution

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 peasants

VI. Short Questions & Answers

1. Who were Puritans? Why did they leave England?

Reformers who led a religious movement to reform the Church of England dispensing with the teachings and practices of Roman Catholic Church were known as Puritans. The Stuart kings, James 1 and Charles 1 did not tolerate their attempts to reform the Church of England. The persecution of Puritans prompted many to leave England and settle.

2. What do you know about the Quakers?

Quakers were members of a Christian group called the Society of Friends who, while laying emphasis on the Holy Spirit, rejected outward rites and an ordained ministry. George Fox was the founder of the society in England. Quakers have the reputation of actively working for peace and opposing war.

3. Point out the significance of “The Boston Tea Party”.

In many places the colonists obstructed the import of tea. In Charlestown, they unloaded the tea and let it rot in the dock. In New York and Philadelphia ships carrying tea were blocked. In December 1771, a group of men disguised themselves as Native Americans boarded the cargo vessels and threw the tea overboard. Hailed as the Boston Tea

Party, this was done publicly before a large sympathetic crowd. It was a challenge which led to war between the rebellious colonies and England.

4. Attempt an account of “September Massacres”.

The people of Paris angered by the action of the Swiss guards in shooting and killing many of them hunted down the Supporters of monarchy under their leader Marat. In three days, from September about 1500 suspected dissidents were put in prison. After a trial, they were killed and this incident is called “September Massacres”.

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

First Estate	-	Clergy
Second Estate	-	Nobility
Third Estate	-	Commoners, workers and peasants

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

Lafayette, who fought the British on Washington’s side through to the conclusive battle at Yorktown in 1781, later during the French Revolution served the French National Guard as its Commander. He penned the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, with the help of Jefferson, which the National Assembly adopted on August 27, 1789.

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

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. Louis then intrigues to get foreign regiments to shoot down his own people. This provoked the people to rise in revolt in Paris on 14 July, 1789. They stormed the Bastille prison and set free all the prisoners. The fall of the Bastille was the first great turning point in the revolution.

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.

2. Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution started in England during the latter half of the 18th Century. Iron and steel were used as basic materials. Coal, electricity and petroleum became new energy sources. The invention of new machines increased the production of goods in factories. Scientific principles were applied to industrial methods. The use of new technology and the development of transport and communication changed the life style of people around.

Thomas Newcomen invented a device to pump water out of mines. This reduced the labour cost but the mechanism consumed too much of fuel. John Kay invented the 'Flying Shuttle'. Samuel Crompton's, 'Spinning mule' and Eli Whitney's Cotton gin contributed a lot to the development of textiles. In 1856, Henry Bessemer discovered a faster and cheaper method of producing steel. The steel thus produced was used to build machines in all industries.

The oil lamps used in coal mines caused explosion and death of miners. Sir Humphrey Davy invented the Safety lamp in 1815. This reduced the risk of explosion. Macadamized roads and George Stevenson's locomotive improved the transport system in the country. The steamboat invented by Robert Fulton of the US carried cargo across the rivers and coastlines. By 1830, the 40 miles between Manchester and Liverpool could be covered in an hour and a half.

The Industrial Revolution led to the expansion of trade. The use of chemicals and fossil fuels increased air and water pollution. However the life condition of labourer became miserable. Children and women were put to a lot of hardship and they were paid low. There was no safety to the workers in mines and factories. Injuries, amputation and death became the order of the day. England became the workshop of the world. There was a decline in agriculture and urbanization became fast. Frustrated by the appalling conditions the workers assembled and prepared a charter of their demands. It was known as Chartism.

The Francois de Wendel family brought British technology to France. They introduced steam engine in coal mining. The family employed more than 10,000 workers and entered railroad construction and ship building. The British technology of refining cast iron began to be used in France. In 1891, Arman Peaugot produced his first batch of automobiles. In 1898, Louis Renault built the quadricycle.

Germany had the natural resources required for an industrial revolution. It had large areas of coal reserves. Prussia controlled a large number of coal fields and trade routes. Zollverein Customs Union

imposed tariffs on imported manufactured goods but it allowed free trade among provinces. It opened a wider market and new sources of raw materials. An association called Cartel maintained prices at a lughr level and it provided growth for small industries.

Germany emerged as the most industrialized country by the end of the 19th century. The country excelled in the production of potassium, salt, dyes, pharmaceutical products and synthetics. Daimler and Benz became the most popular brands of automobiles in Germany. Railroads served Germany well in its industrial development as also in its unification

in the United States the Industrial Revolution changed the labour based industry to machine-based one. Samuel Slater of England came to New York and started the first water-powered spinning textile mill in America. His techniques were so popular that President Andrew Jackson hailed him as “Father of the American Industrial Revolution”. A labour protest took place on 4 May 1886 at Haymarket Square in Chicago. The peaceful rally resulted in killing of a large number of workers by the police. To commemorate the Haymarket Affair, 1 May is observed as Labour Day or May Day.

When the British established their foothold in India they deliberately destroyed the Indian industry by dumping the Indian markets with their machine-made cheap cotton goods. It had a harmful impact on hand-made cotton goods made in India. A large number of Indian weavers became unemployed. Millions died of starvation in famines. To escape starvation deaths the peasants and artisans moved out of the country and worked on plantations in British Empire colonies as indentured labourers.

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Who established the first steam boat service?
 - Ark wright
 - Samuel Crompton
 - Robert Fulton**
 - James Watt
- Why was Manchester considered ideal for textile production?
 - availability of land
 - rich human resources
 - better living condition
 - cool climate**
- Who invented the sewing machine
 - Elias Howe**
 - Eli-Whitney
 - Samuel Crompton
 - Humphrey Davy
- Which family introduced steam engine in France?
 - de Wendel**
 - de Hindal
 - de Arman
 - de Renault

- Who called Slater, the father of American Industrial Revolution?
 - F.D Roosevelt
 - Andrew Jackson**
 - Winston Churchill
 - Woodrow Wilson
- Which of the following observed to commemorate the Hay Market Massacre?
 - Independence Day
 - Farmers Day
 - Labour Day**
 - Martyrs Day
- When was Zollverein Customs Union formed?
 - England
 - Germany**
 - France
 - America
- Who produced the first batch of automobiles in France?
 - Louis Renault
 - Armand Peugeot**
 - Thomas Alva Edison
 - Mc Adam
- What was the invention that removed seeds from cotton?
 - Rolling mill
 - Cotton Gin**
 - Spinning Mule
 - Spinning jenny
- Which of the following was used as fuel in olden days to smelt iron?
 - Coke
 - Charcoal**
 - Firewood
 - paper

II. Fill in the blanks:

- The Chartists called for voting rights to men in England.
- John Loudon McAdam changed the way roads were built around the world.
- Henry Bessemer discovered a faster and cheaper method of production of steel.
- Karl Marx advocated scientific socialism.
- The first railroad line started in Germany was in the year 1835

III. Match the following:

- Benz
- a) U.S.A

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 2. Safety Lamp | b) Louis Renault |
| 3. Quadricycle | c) Humphrey Davy |
| 4. Great Railroad Strike | d) Lancashire Strike |
| 5. Coalfield | e) Germany |

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

IV. Find out the correct statements:

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
2.
 - i) Trade Unions were formed by labourers to get their rights.
 - ii) Germany's political setup was the most significant challenge for the industrial revolution.
 - iii) To protect capitalists Karl Marx advocated socialism.
 - iv) There were no natural resources in Germany.

a) (i) is correct b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 c) (i) and (iv) are correct d) (iii) is correct

Ans: (i) and (ii) are correct

3. Assertion (A) : Workers had rights to get holidays.
 Reason (R): There were laws to protect the workers.

a) A is correct R is wrong **b) Both A & R are wrong**
 c) Both A and R are correct d) A is correct R is not correct explanation of A
4. Assertion (A) : Slater was called the Father of the American Industrial Revolution.
 Reason (R): His spinning textile mill was duplicated and his techniques became popular.

a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A

- b) A is wrong and R is the correct explanation of A
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) Both A and R are correct

V. Answer all the questions given under each caption:

1. Labour Movement

a) Which Act prohibited the formation of associations of workers?

Combination Laws of 1799

b) Name the Bill which granted voting rights to propertied middle class?

The Reform Bill of 1832

c) When were the Combination Laws repealed?

In 1824

d) What were the demands of the Chartists?

- i) Voting rights to every man over 21 years of age.
- ii) Abolition of property qualification for members for Parliament.
- iii) annual parliamentary elections.
- iv) equal representation.

2. Transportation and Communication

a) Which was the first railway line opened in England?

The railway line between Stockton and Darlington In 1825.

b) How were the produced good transported to markets?

Macadamized roads and George Stephenson's steam locomotives helped to improve road and railway transport system in England. The produced goods were transported to markets by the new network of canals, roads and railways.

c) Who invented the steam locomotive?

George Stephenson

d) What was the steamboat that sailed from New York to Albany?

Clermont

VI. Short Questions & Answers:

1. What was the condition of laborer's houses during Industrial Revolution?

The housing was tiny, dirty and sickly for the laboring class. Workers had no time to clean or change their own atmosphere even if they wished to, leading to the outbreak of typhoid, cholera and small pox.

2. Account for urbanization in England.

With the advent of the industrial Revolution, England became the workshop of the world. There was however a general decline in agriculture. This resulted in the flow of population from villages to industrial towns. Small towns became large cities. London, with a population of two million in 1840 grew into a big city of five million in forty years. Population growth and migration caused urbanization.

3. Attempt a note on Haymarket Massacre.

A labour protest took place on 4th 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.

4. What do you know of Louis Renault?

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 rise and growth of cities resulting in rapid urbanization and organized working class movements. Seeking voting rights and regulation of their service conditions brought about a new dynamics in politics.

3. Colonialism in Asia and Africa

The domination involving the subjugation of one people by another is called **colonialism**. The Portuguese, the Dutch, the British and the French competed with one another to possess colonies in the Malayan Peninsula. The Portuguese conquered the great international emporium of Malacca for the king of Portugal. The arrival of the Dutch and the English became a challenge to the Portuguese. The Dutch capture the Portuguese settlements by capturing Malacca in 1641. They succeeded in expelling the British from Bantam in 1682. The English East India Company was forced to turn to the China trade.

In 1819, Stamford Raffles established Singapore as a Key trading post for Britain. However the Anglo-Dutch rivalry cooled down when an Anglo – Dutch treaty was signed. During the civil war

between five Malay states, the British intervened and signed an agreement with each of the sultans. The Dutch had occupied Indonesia as early as 1640. The discovery of oil in 1900 made Indonesia a valuable colony for the Dutch. The British conquered Burma after fighting three wars. Burma with its rich soil became a big exporter of rice to south India.

The French conquered Indo-China after strong resistance from the people. Only Cochin-China was directly under the French control. Hanoi was the capital of the French government. Spain ruled the Philippines for over 300 years. There were two serious revolts in 1872 and 1896 but they were crushed by the Spanish colonial government. Siam (Thailand) was spared from the experience of foreign trade. After 1875, European penetration and colonization of Africa began on a large scale. The invasion and colonization of Africa is called Scramble for Africa. The Boer War between the British and the Boers lasted three years. The Boer army was defeated and Pretoria was occupied. British troops invaded Zulu territory and divided it into thirteen chiefdoms.

In the next ten years the African opposition was crushed. The white immigrants were provided with farmlands and railways. The colony came to be called Rhodesia after Cecil Rhodes. The coastal states of Gold Coast became a British colony in 1854. Senegal had been a French base in West Africa. Leopold II king of Belgium showed interest in Congo. The Berlin Conference agreed to the rule of Leopold in Congo. As the Africans were subjected to forced labour, the ruling right passed from Leopold to Belgium.

The Germans established their rule in the name German East Africa. A number of rebellions took place and the most serious one was Maji- Maji rebellion (1895-1907). Liberia and Ethiopia managed to evade European colonization. Ethiopia was ruled by Emperor Menelik. He defeated Italy in the battle of Adowa in 1896. Towards the end of the 15th Century Portuguese started trade link with India. Vasco da Gama was the first to arrive in Calicut in 1498.

There was rivalry among the European powers. Portuguese, Dutch and French. After three Carnatic wars the English eliminated the French. The Mysore Sultans and the Marathas were subdued and the British were able to establish a strong foothold in India. The East India Company carried on a profitable business by selling Indian-made cotton textiles and silks. But the British parliament enacted laws prohibiting the import of Indian textiles.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the company had emerged as a territorial power. The company supported by the English parliament encouraged investment in railways with a guaranteed annual interest of 5% land tax was collected forcibly by the British.

The Odisha famine of 1866-67 and the Great famine of 1876-78 brought about a large number of deaths. The famines were followed by various infectious diseases as bubonic plague and influenza, which attacked and killed a population already weakened by starvation. It led to the Indentured Labour System by which 3.5 million Indians were transported to various British colonies as labourers.

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 1896 _____ states 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 the _____ led 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 colonial** conference resolved to divide Africa into spheres of influence of the various European powers.
2. The settlement made with the zainindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is **permanent settlement**

3. **The land tax** was the main source of revenue to the British.
4. **Nattukottai Chettivars** were money lenders in the Tarnil 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 |

Ans: 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 Settlement by capturing Malacca.
iii) Berlin Conference met to decide all issues connected with the Congo River basin.
iv) The possessions of Sultan of Zamzibar 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) A is correct, R is wrong
b) Both A & R are wrong

c) A is correct, R is not the correct explanation of A

d) 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.

a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is correct and R is wrong

d) A is wrong but R is correct.

V. Answer all questions given under each heading:

1. Colonialism in India

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

In 1765

b) When were the Gurkhas conquered by the British?

In 1816

c) When was slavery abolished in British India?

In 1843

d) Which place is called Lancashire of the East?

Bombay (Mumbai) in India is called Lancashire of the East.

2. South Africa

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

Natal, Cape Colony

b) What were the territories held by the Dutch?

Transvaal and Orange Free State

c) Who was the Prime Minister of Cape colony?

Cecil Rhodes

d) How long did Boer Wars last?

Three years (1899-1902)

VI. Short Questions & Answers:

1. Distinguish between Colonialism and Imperialism.

The term colony comes from the Latin word colonius, meaning farmer. This root indicates that the practice of colonialism usually involved the transfer of population to a new territory, where the arrivals lives as permanent settlers while maintaining political allegiance to their country of foreign 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. The Zulus never regained their independence and had to fight against deeply entrenched racism in South Africa for about a century.

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

We can divide the process of the colonialisaton of India into three phases

- a) Phase I - Mercantilist Capitalism
- b) Phase II - Industrial Capitalism
- c) Phase III - Financial Capitalism

4. Colonel Pennycuick,

Colonel Pennycuick was the 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. Though Pennycuick and other British engineers went ahead with the construction, braving nature's fury and the dangers of poisonous insects and wild animals, the construction was disrupted by relentless rain. Since he could not get adequate funds from the British government, Pennycuick went to England and sold his family property to mobilize money to fund the project, which was completed in 1895.

5. Explain Home Charges.

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. This drain

of wealth in the form of Home charges in course of time rose to 16 million pound per year, excluding the private remittances that worked to 10 million pounds.

GEOGRAPHY

1. Man and Environment

The place, things and nature that surround any living organism is called environment. It may be a) Natural environment b) Human environment or c) Manmade environment. The interaction between man as an individual with his family, occupation and society is called human environment. The lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere constitute the natural environment. All things made by man such as buildings, parks, transport and industries come under man made environment.

Population is the total number of people living together in a particular place. Demography is the statistical study of human population. Population growth refers to an increase in the number of people who reside in a particular area during a particular period. Census is an official enumeration of population carried out periodically. Population change refers to an increase or decrease in the population of an area influenced by births, deaths and migration. The density of population is measured by dividing the total population by its total area.

Migration is defined as the permanent or semi-permanent change of home of an individual or a group of people over a significant distance from their place of origin. The movement of people within a country is called internal migration. The movement of people from one country to another, across international border is called international migration. Push and pull factors of migration force people to move to new areas. Push factors force people to get out of the place. Pull factors attract outsiders to come into their place.

The settlement can be described as any temporary or permanent unit area, where people live, work and lead an organized life. Settlements with people engaged in primary activities like agriculture, hunting etc are called rural settlements. They are mostly stable or permanent. These people enjoy vast space with green pollution-free environment. Urban settlement is related to cities and towns. The people here are engaged in secondary, tertiary, and quaternary activities.

Economic activities are the efforts that involve production, distribution and consumption of commodities and services at all levels within a region. Primary activities are related to extraction of raw materials from earth's surface e.g. food gathering, hunting, fishing, cattle rearing and agriculture. Secondary activities transform raw materials into finished goods e.g. iron and steel industries, automobile manufacturing etc.

The activities that support the process of production are called tertiary activities e.g. transport, communication, banking, trade etc. the activities related to Research and Development as well as knowledge are called quaternary activities e.g. services like consultation, education and banking. The activities that focus on the creation, rearrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas are called quinary activities. It includes highest levels of decision making in a society or economy.

Our environment is degraded rapidly due to industrialization. Deforestation is the cutting down of trees to make land available for other purposes. It results in floods, droughts, global warming and extinction of species. Pollutants contaminate our surroundings. Air pollution, water pollution, land pollution, noise pollution and light pollutions degrade the environment seriously. Plastic wastes, chemical residues in fertilizers and insecticides, smoke from fossil fuels and electronic wastes pollute the land, water and air. We should take ip measures to check all kinds of pollutions.

The process of increase in urban population and urban areas is called urbanization. It leads to pollution and traffic congestion. Smog, a mixture of smoke, gases and chemicals cast a dark atmosphere over cities. Pressurized liquid is used to extract oils and this process is called fracking. It releases methane into atmosphere and causes Global warming. Disposal liquid waste, solid rubbish, hazardous wastes and plastics pollute the earth. We need sustainable development to meet the needs of th present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.

I. Choose the correct answer:

- All external influences and factors that affect the growth and development of living organism is _____
a) **Environment** b) Ecosystem
c) Biotic factors d) Abiotic factors
- The ‘World Population Day’ is observed on _____ every year.
a) August 11th b) September 11th
c) **July 11th** d) January 11th
- The statistical study of human population is _____
a) **Demography** b) Morphology
c) Etymology d) Seismography
- The extraction of valuable minerals and other geological minerals from the mines, is _____
a) Fishing b) Lumbering
c) **Mining** d) Agriculture
- The Secondary sector of the economy produces _____ from raw materials.
a) Semi finished goods b) **Finished goods**
c) Economic goods d) raw materials
- 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

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

1. Assertion (A): Ozone layer in the stratosphere is obtained 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

2. Assertion (A): In tertiary activities, instead of producing goods by themselves, they support 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

III. Match the following:

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

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

IV. Short Questions & Answers:

1. What do you mean by the term 'density of population'?

Density of population refers to the number of people living per square kilometer. 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'?

A bubonic plague pandemic which reached England in June 1348 killed a large number of people there. It is called black death. The black death is estimated to have killed 30 - 60 percent of Europe's total population during the 14th century.

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 vapor and Chloro Fluoro Carbons (CFC), carbon monoxide, photo chemical oxidants and hydrocarbons, which are responsible for the heat retention ability of the atmosphere. Global warming causes climatic change. ozone layer depletion, rise in sea level and drowning of coastal inhabited land, melting of ice, etc., They are posing an even greater threat to human existence and so, man must start thinking of protecting the environment & pollution.

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

- 1) Saplings of native species of plants and trees are being grown, planted and cared for.
- 2) Live colonies of coral from the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve are being transplanted to Palk Bay.

6. Define the following

i) Population growth

Population growth refers to an increase in the number of people who reside in a particular area during a particular period.

ii) Infant Mortality Rate

The number of deaths under one year of age for every 1000 live births in a year is called Infant Mortality Rate.

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.

iv) Sustainable Development

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs”

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

Birth Rate – indicated the number of live births per 1000 people in a year.

Death Rate – Indicates the number of deaths per 1000 people in a year.

2. Emigration and Immigration

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

Any settlement where most of the people are engaged in primary activities like agriculture, forestry, mining and fishery is known as a rural settlement. Urban is the term related to cities and towns where people are primarily engaged in non-agricultural activities such as secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities. Urban centres are classified as towns, cities, metropolitan cities, mega cities, conurbation, etc., depending on the size and services available and functions rendered to it.

4. Metropolitan and Mega cities

Metropolitan cities: Cities accommodating population between 10 lakhs and 50 lakhs are metropolitan cities. Eg. Madurai.

Megacities: Cities with more than 50 lakh population are called Megacities. Eg. Greater Chennai.

5. Push factors and pull factors.

Push factors are those factors which force people to move to new areas to live. Pull factors are those factors that attract migrants to a new location.

6. Primary activities and secondary activities.

Primary Activities: Primary activities pertain to the extraction of raw materials from the earth's surface. For example: food gathering, hunting, lumbering, fishing, cattle rearing, mining and agriculture.

Secondary Activities: Secondary Activities transform raw materials into finished goods. For example: Iron and Steel industries, automobile manufacturing etc.

7. Water pollution and light pollution.

Water pollution is any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water that has 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. It is caused by street lights, parking lot lights, flood lights, signs, sports field lighting, decorative and landscape lights.

V. Give reasons for the following:

1. Reforestation is encouraged throughout the world.

As the forests are destroyed floods, drought, soil erosion, pollution, global warming, extension of deserts and holes in ozone layer happen. So reforestation is encouraged throughout the world.

2. Acid rain destroys the ecosystem.

Because acid rain makes the soil acidic and it is harmful to plant growth.

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

Because it involves Research and Development

4. Population growth has to be brought under control.

Because resources like water and land are limited.

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

Because the natural resources are protected so that the future generations could meet their needs.

2. Mapping Skills

Map shows the whole or a part of the world. They illustrate the earth's surface clearly and effectively through a combination of drawings, words and symbols. A map is a location guide. The art and science of map making is called cartography. A cartographer is one who measures, analyzes and interprets geographical information to create maps and charts for political, cultural and educational purposes.

The components of a map are : the title, scale, direction, grid, reference, projection, legend, conventional signs and symbols. Title indicates the purpose or theme of the map (Physical/Political). A scale is a ratio between actual distance on the map to the actual distance on the ground. Representative fraction (R.F) is the ratio of the map distance to ground distance.

Maps are drawn normally with north orientation. North direction in a map is always towards the North Pole of the earth and it is usually represented by an arrow head. The location of a place can be simply defined by its latitude and longitude. They can be expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The main land of India extends from 8°N to 37°6'N latitude and from 68°7' to 97°25'E longitude.

Map projection is defined as the transformation of spherical network of latitudes and longitudes on a plane surface. Projections are drawn to maintain the shape, area and directions. The map details at left or right corner at the bottom of the map are called legends. Conventional symbols are used on a map and explained in the legend to convey a definite meaning. i) Point symbols ii) Line symbols and iii) Area symbols are the three types of map symbols. Different colour codes are used to point out different aspects on earth.

Large scale maps depict large amount of detail in a small area. Small scale maps show small amount of detail in a large area. General maps or Topographic maps contain physical and political maps. Thematic maps show spatial variations of single phenomena. There are special purpose maps as Braille maps (for blind people) and for neo-literates and military maps.

A Knowledge of surveying helps one in map making. Surveying is done by measuring the angle, direction, area, height and distance of an object or place on the surface of the earth using instruments. Remote sensing refers to the observation and measurement of earthly objects without touching them.

Photographs taken using cameras on low flying birds, balloons, helicopters, aero planes and drones refer to a technique called aerial photography. Nowadays we resort to aerial photograph using drones to photograph grand occasions, conferences and weddings. The science of collecting data about an object using satellites is called Satellite Remote Sensing. In active remote sensing, the devices emit their own light energy (RADAR). In passive remote sensing the devices depend on sunlight as energy source.

Remote sensing is very useful in disaster management. They forewarn us on earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones, volcanoes, floods and wildfires. LANDSAT, CARTOSAT, OCEANSAT etc are some remote sensing satellites with a specific purpose. The Global Positioning System (GPS) is fitted to vehicles as ships, planes and trucks and they help us to find directions without getting lost. Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) helps to locate, monitor and track a user's vehicle anywhere in the world.

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The new phase in topographical surveying in the 20th century is _____
 - a) Toposheets
 - b) aerial photography
 - c) maps
 - d) satellite imagery**
2. _____-indicated the purpose or theme of the map.
 - a) Title**
 - b) Scale

- c) Direction d) legend
3. 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
4. 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**
5. GPS consist of a constellation of _____ satellites.
- a) 7 **b) 24**
- c) 32 d) 64

II. Assertion & Reason Questions & Answers.

1. 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
2. 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
5. NAVSTAR
- d) Political map
e) Cartography

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

IV. Short Questions & Answers:

1. Name the different methods to represent the Earth.

Maps, charts and globe are the different tools to represent the Earth.

2. What is a map?

A map is a location guide that illustrates earth's surface clearly and effectively through a combination of drawings, words and symbols.

3. What are the three components of a map?

Scale, signs and symbols are the three components of a map.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Representative Fraction (R.F)} &= \frac{\text{Distance on the map}}{\text{Distance on the ground}} \\ &= \frac{5\text{KM}}{5\text{CM}} = \frac{50000}{5} = 100000 \\ (\text{R.F}) &= 1: 100000 \end{aligned}$$

5. Mention a few surveying instruments.

Geographers mainly use Chain, Prismatic compass, Plane table Dumpy level, Abney level, Clinometer, 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. It is a method of 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 a path
- Target
- Sensor

8. Distinguish between the following:

1. Globe and Map

A globe is a three-dimensional sphere. A map is a two-dimensional shape. The globe represents the whole earth. A map represents whole earth or part of it.

A globe gives a broad-level picture. A map provides more specific information about different places.

2. Large scale map and small scale map

Large scale map gives large details in a small area. Small scale map show small details in a large area.

3. Airborne remote sensing and space borne remote sensing.

Air borne remote sensors are attached to aircraft. Space borne remote sensors are attached to spacecraft. The latter is clearer as it is free from clouds.

4. Aerial photographs and satellite imageries.

Aerial photographs are taken from aircraft, helicopter and drones. Satellite imageries are taken from artificial satellites. The later is clearer and covers a wider area.

5. GIS and GPS

The GIS (Geographic Information System) collects data of a geographic region using remote sensing and GPS.

GPS (Global Positioning System) is a device connected to satellites to provide continuous, worldwide coverage.

V. Give Reasons:

1. Satellite imageries stimulate map making.

Thousands of satellite images of the earth can be made at low cost using tools like Google Earth, Google Map and NASA World Wind. The maps are precise and accurate.

2. Map is the basic tool of a geographer.

Political maps show territorial borders. Physical maps show feature of geography. It is useful to a geographer to ding information about mountains, soil, land, roads, railroads and buildings.

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

Grids are sets of lines on a map. They ae used to give precise location of a place.

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

It is the process of using maps delivered by GIS in World Wide Web.

3. Disaster Management: Responding to Disasters

A disaster is a catastrophe that causes great damage or lose of life and property. Earthquakes, Tsunami, Riot and Fire are some of the major disasters we are exposed to. The Disaster Management Cycle involves 1) Rescue / Relief 2) Rehabilitation 3) Reconstruction 4) Planning 5) Prevention 6)

Mitigation and 7) Preparedness. Crisis Management is only a part of the responsibility of a disaster manager.

Earthquake is a sudden vibration of the part of earth caused by plate movements. It occurs along boundaries. The place of origin of the earthquake is called focus. The point on the earth's surface above the focus is called epicentre. Damage caused by the earthquake is highest at the epicentre. We use an instrument called seismograph to measure earthquakes. The intensity of an earthquake is recorded in Richter scale.

Some earthquakes give foreshocks. It means that large earthquakes will follow them. When an earthquake strikes, minimize your movements to a few steps and try to reach a safe place. DROP to the ground; take COVER under a sturdy table or any other furniture. HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there is no table in the room crouch in an inside corner of the building. We can stay under a lintel but we should stay away from glass windows, outside doors and walls. If you are outdoors, move away from buildings, trees and street lights.

A tsunami is a series of enormous ocean waves caused by earthquakes, underwater landslides, volcanic eruptions or asteroids. Tsunami waves can travel at a speed of 700-800 km per hour and the waves may rise 10-30 metre high. Tsunami causes flooding. It disrupts transportations, power supply, communication and water supply. People on tsunami-prone areas should take up certain cautionary measure. They should know the evacuation route. They should listen to radio, TV news related to tsunami warnings. Tsunami water can undermine foundations. As a result buildings may collapse. So we should move away from buildings.

Riot involves disastrous activities by an angry or violent mob. Keep abreast of current and find out the volatile area in our locality. When you see a demonstration with angry mob don't get near. Try to move away from that crowd. Don't go to a place where the police or security forces are in action. If you get caught up in a demonstration, move to the edge. Don't try to run because it will turn the attention of the rioters on you. If shooting breaks out, drop to the ground cover your head and neck and lie as flat as possible.

Wildfires occur in forests, grasslands, bushes and deserts. They spread rapidly with the wind. Fire can reduce everything to ashes and it can destroy men and materials alike. Lightning, accidental sparks, electrical short circuits, volcanoes and deliberate arson can cause fires. When we hear a fire alarm in a building we must evacuate calmly and quickly. We should know the exit points beforehand. Those who are upstairs should use the stairs. Lift should not be used on any account as it would become a death-trap during a fire mishap. When you sense the fire break-out, call 112, inform others and leave the place immediately.

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 avowal for
 - a) Fire
 - b) **Earthquake**

- c) Tsunami d) Riot
3. When you happen to see fire break out you will make a call to
- a) 114 b) **112**
- c) 115 d) 118
4. Which of the following statement is untrue?
- a) 'Stop, Drop, Roll' is for fire
- b) Drop, Cover, Hold' is 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 Questions & answers:

1. Who are the community's first responders to disaster?

Our police officers, firefighter and emergency medical technicians are our community's first responders.

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 earthquakes. Why?

Indonesia is in a very active seismic zone, also but by virtue of its larger size than Japan, it has more total earthquakes.

4. How many males and females die per day due to fire in India?

It is estimated that about 42 females and 21 males die every day in India due to fire.

5. What should you do after Tsunami?

1. You should continue using a Weather Radio or staying tuned to a Coast Guard emergency frequency station or a local radio or television station for updated emergency information.

2. Check yourself for injuries and get first aid if necessary before helping injured or trapped persons.

3. If someone needs to be rescued, call professionals with the right equipment to help.
4. Help people who require special assistance.
5. Stay out of a building, if water remains.
6. Check for gas leaks.

6. Write a short note on Tsunami.

A tsunami is a series of enormous ocean waves caused by earthquakes, underwater landslides, volcanic eruptions or asteroids. Tsunami waves can travel 700-800 km per hour and waves 10-30 metre high. It causes flooding and disrupts transportations, power supply, communication and water supply.

7. What do you do if you are indoor during earthquake?

1. DROP to the ground; take COVER under a sturdy table or any 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.
2. Protect yourself by staying under the line of an inner door, in the corner of a room, under a table or even under a bed.
3. Stay away from glass windows, outside doors and walls and anything that could fall, (such as lighting, fixtures or furniture).
4. Stay inside until the shaking stops and afterwards it is safe to go outside.

8. How do you respond in Tsunami?

1. You should find out if your home, school, workplace or other frequently visited locations are in tsunami hazard area along sea-shore.
2. Plan evacuation routes from your home, school, workplace or any other place you could be where tsunami poses a risk.
3. Use a Weather Radio or stay tuned to a local radio or television station to keep informed of local watches and warnings.
4. Discuss tsunami with your family. Everyone should know what to do in a tsunami situation. Discussing tsunamis ahead of time will help reduce fear and save precious time in an emergency.

9. What should you do if you suppose are trapped in a car during an earthquake?

Stop the vehicle as quickly as safety permits. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses and utility wires. Avoid roads, bridges or ramps damaged by the earthquake.

10. Write in three sentences about what to do during fire.

1. Stay calm put the nearest fire alarm or call 112.
2. 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.

3. Inform others as you pass them to leave the building immediately. Walk-don't run-to the nearest exit.

CIVICS

1. Forms of Government

Government is the main agency of the state and it comprises several members belonging to political and administrative wings. It exercises certain legislative, executive and judicial powers based on the constitution and the laws. There are three organs in government, namely Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. These organs carry out the activities of the state. A government can be unitary or federal. It may be parliamentary or presidential in form.

A unitary system of government is a sovereign state governed as a single entity. The Central Government is supreme. The administrative divisions exercise only powers that the central government has delegated to them. England, France, Japan and Sri Lanka are examples of Unitary Form of government. In a unitary form of government all authority and power is vested in a single centre, but in a federal form of government the authority and power are distributed between centre and the constituent entities.

The following are the merits of Unitary government i) It is suitable for small countries ii) There is no conflict of authority and responsibility iii) This type of government can take prompt decisions and speedy actions iv) it is less expensive and the amendments are easy. v) There is uniformity of law, policy and administration. The unitary government has some demerits as well; it is not suitable for big countries. Many complex problems have to be tackled by the centre and it causes administrative delay. The central government cannot concentrate on local problems, local interest and initiative. The concentration of powers may lead to despotism of the central government.

A federal government is one in which powers are divided between the national government and the regional governments by the constitution itself. The federal government is practiced in US, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Brazil and Argentina. The national government here is called central government and the regional government is known as state government. Some of the federal features of Indian constitution are 1) Dual Government 2) Written constitution 3) Division of powers and 4) Supremacy of the constitution.

The following are the merits of federal form of government. i) Reconciliation of local autonomy with national unity ii) Division of power between centre and state leading to administrative efficiency Iii) Emergence of big states iv) Despotism of central government is checked v) it is suitable for big countries and it contributes to economic and cultural progress. The federal form of government has some demerits too. This type of government is weaker when compared to the unitary government. i) It is more expensive and provincial tendencies are common here. ii) There is double citizenship and this form of government at times poses a threat to national unity.

Democratic countries can be classified into parliamentary or presidential forms. In the parliamentary type the executive is responsible to the legislature for its politics and acts. In the presidential system the executive is constitutionally independent of legislature in respect of its terms of office. It is democratic. The president has effective control and it facilitates decision making. Transparency, responsiveness, consensus orientation, effectiveness and efficiency are the marks of good governance.

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. England, **and France** are the few examples for unitary form of government.
2. The Parliamentary government is also known as **Cabinet government** (**responsible government/ Westminister model of government**)
3. In the parliamentary form of government **Prime Minister** is the leader of majority party.

II. Fill up

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

IV. Short Questions & Answers:

1. List out the types of constitution.

- a) Written Constitution / Unwritten Constitution
- b) Presidential form of Government / Parliamentary form of Government
 - i) Single Executive model
 - ii) Plural Executive model
- c) Democracy / Communism / Monarchy / Dictatorship
- d) Secular / Democracy

2. What are the merits of federal government?

Merits of federal form government

- Reconciliation of local autonomy with national unity.
- Division of power between centre and states leads to administrative efficiency.
- It gives rise to big state.
- Distribution of powers checks the despotism of central government.
- More suitable for bigger countries.
- It is good for economic and cultural progress.

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 subunits	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. Centralization of power	Decentralization of power.

4. 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 demonstrations 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 end to autocratic rule of monarchy and restoration of total democracy in the Himalayan kingdom. An unprecedented development forced the King Gyanendra to step down and paved the way for democracy.

5. Unitary form of government.

A unitary government is a sovereign state governed by a single entity. The central government is supreme in this form. It has the following merits.

- 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.

6. Distinguish between:

1. Unitary and federal 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. A federal government is one in which powers are divided between the national government and the regional governments by the Constitution itself and both operate in their respective jurisdictions independently.

2. Parliamentary and Presidential form of government.

The parliamentary system of government is the one in which the executive is responsible to the legislature for its politics and acts. The presidential system of government, on the other hand, is one in which the executive is not responsible to the legislature for its policies and acts, and is constitutionally independent of the legislature in respect of its term of office.

2. Local Self Government

Local self-government is the management of local affairs by local bodies which have been elected by the local people. These local bodies provide services to the local community and they act as an instrument of democratic self-government. Four committees were formed from the year 1957 to 1986. The Community Development Programme (1952) and The National Service (1953) became the basis for “Great Charter of Panchayat Raj” in 1957.

Local governments which are functioning in the village are called Village Panchayats. The President and ward members are elected by the people and their term of office is five years. District collector acts as the Inspector of Village Panchayats. Village Panchayats are constituted in each and every village wherever the population of the village is above 500.

The Village Panchayat supplies drinking water. It maintains roads, street lights, village libraries, small bridges, drainage, burial grounds and common lavatory facilities. It grants permission to housing plots. Apart from this, the Village Panchayat maintains markets, fairs and playgrounds. It gets revenue from property tax, house tax, professional tax, land tax and tax on shops,

The people in the village are the members of the Panchayat. They constitute the Grama Sabha. The President of the Village Panchayat presides over meetings. Details of income, expenditure and the schemes are discussed here. Meetings of the Grama Sabha are conducted four times in a year. They are 1) January 26 (Republic Day) 2) May 1 (Labourer’s Day) 3) August 15 (Independence Day) 4) October 2 (Gandhi Jayanthi).

Panchayat union is formed by grouping of villages. Members of the Panchayat Union are directly elected by the people. The Chairman of the Panchayat Union is chosen one among its members. The Panchayat Union supplies drinking water. It established veterinary hospitals and repairs primary school buildings. The Panchayat Union maintains roads, village health centres and social forests. The District Collector, Planning Officer and Block Development Officer are empowered to supervise the development functions of the Panchayat Union.

District Panchayat is constituted in each district. There is one district Panchayat for every 50,000 people. The ward members are directly elected by the people. The Chairman is elected among the members for a term of five years. The area where there are 10,000 people is called Town Panchayat. Its members are elected directly by the people. The area where more than 10,000 people live is called Municipality. The Members and Chairman are elected by the people. The Municipal Commissioner is appointed by the government.

Municipal Corporations are established in big cities where the population of the city is in many lakhs. Mayor is the Chairman of the corporation. The Municipal Commissioner is an IAS Officer and he is appointed by the government. The Mayor presides over meetings of the Corporation council. He is a link between members of the corporation and the government. The Mayor receives dignitaries from foreign countries. The State Election Commission conducts elections to the local government. The

electoral role is prepared ward wise. Seats are reserved for SC & ST and also for women in proportion to the population by rotation basis.

I. Choose the correct answer:

- What was the committee appointed by the Planning Commission in 1985.
 - Balwant Raj Mehta Committee
 - Ashok Mehta Committee
 - G.K. Rao Committee**
 - L.M.Singhvi Committee
- The Uthiramerur stone inscription during the _____ period tell us about local self-government in those days.
 - Cholas**
 - Cheras
 - Pandyas
 - pallavas
- The 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Acts, became a reality in _____.
 - 1992**
 - 1995
 - 1997
 - 1990
- _____ act as the inspector of Village Panchayat.
 - Commissioner
 - District Collector**
 - Councilors
 - Mayor

II. Fill in the blanks:

- Lord Ripon** was known as the “Father of Local Government”.
- Restoration of **Panchayats** has become an article of faith during our freedom struggle.
- Kuda Olai Murai** was the name of the secret ballot method exercised to elect members to the village councils during the Chola period.
- Local Government which are functioning in the Village are called **Village Panchayats**
- Executive officer** will look after the administration of the Town Panchayat.

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Zilla Parishad | a) Villages |
| 2. Gram Sabhas | b) Mayor |
| 3. Ward Committees | c) Chairman |
| 4. Panchayat Union | d) District Collector |
| 5. Corporation | e) Municipalities |

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

IV. Find out the wrong statements and correct them:

1. Panchayat Union is formed by grouping of Districts.

Ans: Panchayat Union is formed by grouping of villages.

2. District Panchayat is constituted in each village.

Ans: Village Panchayat is constituted in each village.

3. The Municipal Commissioner will be from a person from the Indian Administration Service (IAS) –
Ans:Correct

4. In Village Panchayat the President and ward members are nominated by the people.

Ans: In Village Panchayat the President and ward members are elected by the people.

V. Short Questions & Answers:

1. Name the taxes levied by the Village Panchayat.

Property tax, Professional tax, Home tax, Taxes on connecting drinking water, Land tax and Taxes levied on shops.

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

The New Panchayat 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 feature of the new Act are as follows: a) A three-tier system; b) Gram Sabha; c) Establishment of Election Commission; d) Constitution of Finance Commission; e) Reservation of seats for SC/ST's proportionate to their population; f) One third reservation of seats for women and g) Constitution of District Planning Committees.

3. Mention the important functions of the Village Panchayat.

- Supply of drinking water.
- Maintenance of street lights.
- Maintenance of Road.
- 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 functions to be performed as voluntary functions by the local government?

Tamil Nadu local government act passed in 1994, the following functions to be performed as voluntary functions by the local government.

- 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 shed.
- Control over places of exhibition.

5. Who is the head of the District Panchayat?

The Chairman is the head of the District Panchayat.

6. Name the Urban local governments.

Urban Local Governmetn: Corporation, Municipality, Town Panchayat.

3. Road Safety

In our country road accidents cause a heavy toll every year. The rate of death increases year by year in an alarming way. Accidents on roads happen suddenly and unexpectedly. Besides causing damages to vehicles,, accidents kill people or cause serious injuries resulting in mutilation of limbs.

40% of accidents is caused by drunken driving. Drivers, who are drunk cause accidents, kill themselves and those who happen to travel in their vehicles. Pedestrians who are unaware also get killed. There is a car boom I India (16%) but our roads are not spacious enough for the number of vehicles produced. Over speeding is the second important factor in causing death by accidents.

It is regrettable to note that as many people as 245 persons in the age group of 15-29 were killed in road accidents in 2002. Inefficient enforcement of law, the poor maintenance of vehicles, improper conditions of roads are some other factors. We are shocked to hear that Chennai ranks the topmost city in India in road accidents in 2016.

Most of the two wheeler drivers are reluctant to wear helmets. This leads to death related to head injuries. The driver of vehicles and passengers hesitate to wear seat belt during the journey. Distraction of attention by display of flex boards along the roads; red-light jumping and overtaking in the wrong manner are some other causes for accidents.

Over speeding, rash driving, violation of rules, failure to understand signs, driving without rest and alcohol has a harmful effect on the driver. Carelessness, illiteracy, crossing at wrong places and jaywalking causes accidents among pedestrians. Some passengers project their body parts outside

vehicles. They keep talking to the drivers and get in and get out of moving vehicles. Footboard travelling kills many passengers. Brake failure, tyre burst and over loading are due to the vehicles, Road conductions like potholes, illegal speed breakers and dumping of waste on the roads cause accidents.

With the increase in the vehicles and the increase in road accidents children should be trained to use road properly. here are a few basic safety rules for children.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Know your signals. | 2. Stop, look and cross. |
| 3. Pay attention, Listen . | 4. Don't run on roads. |
| 5. Always use sidewalks. | 6. Don't stretch hands outside the vehicle. |
| 7. Never cross the road at bends. | 8. Don't rush. |
| 9. Don't cross in front of a parked vehicle. | 10. Don't play on the road. |

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?

Two-wheelers cause highest number of deaths. The reasons are:

1. Over speeding
2. Drunken driving
3. Driving two-wheelers without wearing helmet.

Related Safety Rules:

- i) Fine of Rs. 1000 under sections 112/183 of Motor Vehicle Act.
- ii) Imprisonment upto six months/ fine of Rs. 10,000/- under Section of Motor Vehicle Act.
- iii) Fine of Rs. 1000/- license cancelled for three months.

2. How could pedestrians save themselves from road accidents?

Pedestrians should use sidewalk.

They should walk on the left side of pavement.

If there are no sidewalks, they should walk on the extreme right looking at the vehicles coming in front of them.

Jay walking should be discouraged. Pedestrian crossing should be used to cross the road.

ECONOMICS

1. Tamil Nadu – Agriculture

The number of people involved in agriculture and the land under cultivation is declining in Tamil Nadu. While the number of marginal farmers is increasing in India, it is decreasing steadily in Tamil

Nadu. Out of the total geographical land area, only one per cent of land is under cultivation and one fourth of the land is left fallow. Areas with good water facilities can be cultivated once, twice or even thrice in a year.

South West and North East monsoons are the main sources of water for agriculture in Tamil Nadu. So Tamil Nadu's agriculture is dependent on ground water. The use of ground water for agriculture causes some hardships. As the water is pumped out the ground water goes down resulting in dryness or change to unusable water. Hence it is very urgent that we should regulate the usage of underground water. This is very important for fertile farming.

Tamil Nadu depends on wells, canals and lakes for irrigation. The total area of cultivation in Tamil Nadu was 59 lakh and 94 thousand hectares in 2014 – 2015. Non food crops were grown in 76% of the area. Paddy is cultivated in 30% cultivated land area. Other food crops are grown in 12% area. Tamil Nadu has the highest GDP in India according to 2017, it topped in food grain production in 2015-2016. So the Prime Minister presented the 'Krishi Karman Award' to Tamil Nadu.

Coconut farming leads in non-food crop. In 2014-2015 the quantity of rice produced here was 80 lakh tones. The contribution of paddy to the total production is 62%. Maize production was 20%, corn 7%, ragi 3% and the production of black gram was 3%. Production capacity of rice in Tamil Nadu was 4429 kg per hectare in 2014-2015. The capacity was 3039 kg in 2010-2011 revealing the increase in the productivity, 2093kg of corn, 3077 kg of rye and 3348 kg of ragi were produced during the same period.

Looking at food grain production capacity, it has increased about 3.5 times between 1965-1966 and 2014-2015. Similarly total food grain production has risen by 2.5 times during the period. In 1965-66 the total food grain production was about 50 lakh tones and the production in 2014-15 was slightly below one crore 28 lakh tones. We find that both the productivity and food production in Tamil Nadu continue to increase. However the area under food grain cultivation has reduced in the same period. Though there was reduction in area of production, the total amount of production has been maintained. There is definitely hike in the productivity.

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Irrigation land surface out of cultivated land
 - a) 27%
 - b) 57%**
 - c) 28%
 - d) 49%
2. Out of the following which is not a food crop.
 - a) Bajra
 - b) Ragi
 - c) Maize
 - d) Coconut**
3. The productivity of paddy during 2014-2015.
 - a) 3039 kilogram
 - b) 4429 kilogram**
 - c) 2775 kilogram
 - d) 3519 kilogram
4. Both agricultural productivity and food productivity has
 - a) decreased
 - b) negative

c) stable

d) increased

5. The North East monsoon period in Tamil Nadu

a) August –October

b) September – November

c) October –December

d) November – January

II. Fill ups:

1. The major occupation of people in Tamil Nadu is **agriculture**

2. Water resource for Tamil Nadu **North East** monsoon.

3. Total geographical area of Tamilnadu is **one crore 30 lakh and 33 thousand hectares**

III. Match the following:

1. Non food crops

a) 79,38000

2. Dhal

b) Less than 1 hectare of land on which farmers cultivate.

3. North east monsoon

c) October- December

4. Small farmers

d) Uri Dal, Thoor Dal, Green grams

5. No. of farmers who cultivate land in 2015-2016. e) Coconut, Chanal

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

IV.Short Questions & Answers:

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

Food crops: Paddy, Maize. Non-food crops: Coconut, Chanal.

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

When there is adequate rainfall, a large area of land is sued as cropping area. When rain becomes scarce the cropping area decreases.

Other sources of water like wells, lakes, rivers also decide the cropping area.

Availability of ground water increases the cropping area.

The purchase power of farmers to buy saplings and fertilizer is another factor in deciding cropping area.

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

The Union Water Board monitors the quantity and quality of ground water.

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

Year	Productivity (in kgs)
------	-----------------------

1965-66	1409
1975-76	2029
1985-86	2372
1995-96	2712
2014-15	4429

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

Crop cultivation depends on

- i) Area of cultivation land available.
- ii) Water sources like rain water, wells, lakes and rivers.
- iii) Farmers economic status to buy seeds, saplings and fertilizers.

6. Differentiate small and marginal farmers.

Marginal farmer mean a farmer cultivating agriculture land upto 1 hectare (2.5 acres). Small farmer means a farmer cultivating agricultural land more than 1 hectare and upto 2 hectares (5 acres)

7. Tabulate the crops grown in Tamilnadu.

CROP	Area (Hect)	Production (Tones)	Productivity (in kg/ Hec.)
A. Cereals			
Paddy	2000212	7374681	3687
Cholam (Jowar)	339166	439619	1301
Cumbu (Bajra)	51606	134331	2616
B. Pulses			
Bengal gram	4876	3176	652
Red gram	59007	59968	1016
Green gram	238842	134246	562
C. Oil Seeds			
Groundnut	346611	892280	2574
Gingerlly	46017	29369	368

Coconut	434875	59625	13711
D. Other crops			
Cotton	148087	326659	375
Sugarcane	252272	25508824	101
Tobacco	3348	5161	1527

2. Migration

In Village and towns changes in population occur due to (i) birth (ii) death and (iii) migration. Birth and death are clearly identifiable events. But migration poses maximum amount of problems with regard to definition and measurement. The mobility of population in rural areas is greater than that in urban areas. Work is the major factor responsible for male migrants in India, Marriage is the major factor for women's mobility in India and in Tamil Nadu.

The extent and nature of migration in any society is basically determined by the nature of the development process experienced by that society. The poorer sections of the people migrate for survival but migrants from better off sections migrate to improve their living standards. In 2011, in our country 53 percent of female were migrants while among male 23 percent was counted as migrants.

For women, marriage is the key factor to migration. In Tamil Nadu, in 2011, two out of every five persons is reported to be a migrant. Incidence of migration is higher in rural areas and larger among women. People in Tamil Nadu migrate for various other reasons as trade, business, employment etc to various countries. Workers in Tamil Nadu have been moving to countries in the Gulf, United States of America and Australia.

According to a study, it has been found that 65% of migrants in Tamil Nadu have migrated or moved abroad which 35% have moved within the country. Chennai district tops the list of emigrants followed by Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirapalli districts. Of the total migrants who go abroad 70% have chosen Singapore while 8% have gone to United Arab Emirates. Saudi Arabia, USA, Malaysia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Australia and England are also referred to as important destinations for migrants from Tamil Nadu. Of the international migrants, 15% are women and 85% are men.

Of the migrants 7% were illiterates 30% have completed schooling, 15% have undergone some vocational training, 11% were graduates, 12% were professionally qualified and 11% had post graduate degrees. In our country there is rapid growth in agriculture and industry. The growth processes have also created special inequalities. These inequalities may be economic, social, spatial etc. So we see rural rich and rural poor among the migrants.

The extent of migration depends on pressures and aspirations experienced by people at the origin of migration. It also depends on opportunities at the destination and availability of information regarding these opportunities and the cost of migration. Our migration policies aim at reducing the volume of migration. We should reduce poverty and insecurity in rural areas to reduce migration. Another aim is the redirection of migrant streams, away from big metropolitan cities.

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. According to 2011 census, the total population of India was _____
 - a) 120 crore
 - b) **121 crore**
 - c) 102 crore
 - d) 100 crore
2. _____ has recorded the maximum number of out migrants.
 - a) Ramanathapuram
 - b) Coimbatore
 - c) **Chennai**
 - d) Vellore
3. During 2015 _____ illiterates were migrants from Tamil Nadu.
 - a) **7%**
 - b) 175%
 - c) 23%
 - d) 9%
4. The poorer sections of the population people migrate for _____.
 - a) **Survival strategy**
 - b) Improve their living standards
 - c) Service
 - d) Getting experience

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Migration is enumerated on **place of birth** and **place of residence** bases.
2. The mobility of population in rural areas is **higher** than urban areas.
3. In rural India, according to 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 out migration
3. Chennai c) maximum number of out migration.
4. Better off migrants d) marriage
5. Salem e) to reduce the volume of migration.
6. Male migrants f) to improve the living standard.

Ans: 1-e ; 2- d ; 3-c ; 4-f ; 5-b ; 6-f

IV. Short Questions & Answers:

1. Enlist the reasons for migration.

Work is a major reason for migration. Trade, business and employment are some other reasons. Poor people migrate in response to distress conditions in rural areas.

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

Marriage is the main factor responsible for female migration.

3. Name four districts in Tamil Nadu which recorded low incidence of out migration.

Cuddalore, Karur, Velur, Salem.

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

Poorer sections migrate in order to survive. The better off sections migrate in order to improve their living standards.

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

20% have chosen to go to Singapore, 18% have gone to United Arab Emirates, 16% have chosen Saudia Arabia and 13% migrants from Tamil Nadu have chosen the United States of America.

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

There is highly skilled occupation on the one hand and low skilled occupations on the other hand. A large number of semi-skilled occupations lies in between.

V. Write the correct statement:

1. In recent period workers from Tamil Nadu have been moving to Africa.

In recent period workers from Tamil Nadu have been moving to Singapore.

2. In Tamil Nadu the extent of migration is much higher in urban areas compared to rural areas.

In Tamil Nadu the extent of migration is much lower in urban areas compared to rural areas.

3. Any migrant steam would consist of homogenous sub streams.

Any migrant steam would consist of heterogeneous sub streams.

4. Two out of every 10 persons is reported to be a migrant.

Two out of every 5 persons is reported to be a migrant.