# SOCIAL-I
## HISTORY
### UNIT- I EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

**I. Answer in one or two sentences.**

1. Write about the importance of Gurukulas.
The main objectives of Gurukula was to have complete learning , leading a disciplined life and realizing one's inner potential

2. Name the most notable universities that evolved in ancient India.
The most notable universities that emerged in ancient India were situated at Taxila, Nalanda, Valabhi, Vikramashila, Odantapuri and Jagaddala.

3. Write a short note on Taxila
Taxila was an ancient Indian city, now in north western Pakistan which is an archeological site and declared as a world heritage site in 1980 by UNESCO its fame rested on the University where Chanakya is said to have composed his "ARTHASHASTRA"

4. Mention the Education centers flourished in Cholas Period.
Vedic colleges in Ennayiram (in Former South Arcot District) and Thirubuvanai (in Pondicherry). The Thiruvidaikkabi inscription mentions a library and tiruvaduthurai inscription of viravajendra refers to a Medical school

5. Expand SSA and RMSA
SSA- SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN
RASA – RASTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

6. What do you know about RTE?
RTE refers to right of children to free and compulsory Education Act (2009) RTE  - Right to Education provides for free and compulsory education to all the children from the age of 6 to 14 years.

**II. Under each heading.**

I. Ancient Educational system in India.

1. What is Gurukula system of Education?
It is the system where education is imparted by the teacher (Guru/Acharya) to the pupils who gathered around him and came to live in his house as members of his family.

2. How was the teaching done in Gurukulas?
Teaching was oral and the students remembered and meditated upon what was taught in Gurukula.

3. What were the centers of higher studies called as ?
Viharas and Universities.

4. Name some countries from where students came to India for higher studies.
China, Korea, Tibet, Burma, Ceylon, Nepal and Java.

II. Education in Medieval India.

1. How did the Muslim rulers promote urban education?
The Muslim rulers promoted urban Education by bestowing libraries and Literary Societies.

2. What are the two different types of schools founded by Muslim rulers?
i) Primary schools or Maktabs and
ii) Secondary schools or Madrasas.

3. What did the students learn in Primary schools?
The students learnt reading, writing and basic Islamic Prayers.

4. What was the main objective of Madrasas?
The main objectives of Madrasas was to train and educate the scholars who would become eligible for the civil service.

III. Modern Period.

1. What is the important centre of higher education in the country?
Pradran is the centre of higher education in the country.

2. Who introduced western education in  Madras presidency?
Sir Thomas Munroe introduced western Education in Madras presidency.

3. In which year was Madras University founded?
Madras University founded in the year 1857.

4. Which act was passed in the year 1882?
The Local Boards Act was passed in the year 1882.

### UNIT-II
### DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

**I. Answer in one or two sentences.**

1. what are the traditional handicrafts Industries of India?
The  traditional Indian handicrafts industry was known in the fields of textiles, wood work, ivory, stone- cutting, leather, fragrance wood, metal work and Jewellery.

2. Write about the Drain Theory.
Dadabai Naoroji was the first to acknowledge that the poverty of the Indian people was due to the British exploitation of India's resources and the drain of India's wealth to Britain. This theory is known as the Drain Theory.

3. Name the inventions which made the production of textiles on a large scale.

Invention of cottongin, flying- shuttle, spinning jenny and Steam engine in England, made the production of textiles on a large scale.

4. Write a short note on confederation of Indian Industry.

Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) is a business association in India. CII is a non- government not – for profit, industry led and industry – managed organization founded in 1985. It has over 9000 members from Private and Public sectors including small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Multinational Corporation (MNCS)

5. What is de- industrialization?

The process of disruption of traditional Indian crafts and decline in National income has been referred to as de-industrialization.

## II. Under each heading.

I .Traditional Crafts of India.

1. What was the integral part in the life of the people of traditional India?

Crafts was the integral part in the life of the people of traditional India.

2. What was the first largest source of employment in India?

Agriculture was the first largest source of employment in India.

3. What was India famous for?

India was famous for its fine quality cotton and silk clothes.

4. Give a few examples of certain centres of metal industry.

Saurashtra was known for bell metal, Vanga for tin industry and Dacca was indentified for its Muslin clothes.

## III. Industrial Growth in India.

1. What were the important innovations in the industrial field after independence?

The introduction of Five – year Plans and the direct participation in Industry by Government were the important innovations

2. How were the industries classified into as per the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956?

The industries were classified into 3 categories.

i) Schedule   A        ii) Schedule   B        iii) Schedule C

3. What industries were classified under Schedule A?

Only the industries that can be handled by the government were classified under Schedule A eg. Atomic energy, Electrical, Iron & Steel.

4. What industries were classified under  Schedule B?

Road and Sea transportation, Machine tools, Aluminium, Chemicals including plastics and fertilizers.

## IV. Modernization.

1. What does India Export?

India is exporting trained personnel to relatively less developed countries.

2.What does the term information technology include?

It includes Computer and Communication Technology along with software.

3. Which industry has emerged as the fourth sector?

Information – related industries has emerged as the fourth sector.

4. Name some New service Industries.

Health care, Distance Education, Software Production and Multimedia Entertainment are some of the New Service Industries.

## CIVICS
## UNIT- 1 UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

1. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. Name some of the Indians who contributed to spread of Secularism.

Ans: Rajaram Mohan Roy, Sir Syed Ahmad khan, Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar are some of the Indians who contributed to spread of secularism.

2. What does secularism mean?

Ans: a. Secularism means an attitude of tolerance towards other religions and peaceful co- existence of citizens belonging to different faiths.

b. It is a policy of neutrality and equality by the state towards all religious communities.

3. State the objectives of secularism.

a. One religious group does not dominate another

b. Some members don't dominate other members of the same religious community.

4. Why is it important to separate religion from the state?

Ans: It is important to separate religion from the state to make that every citizen is free to propagate, practice, and profess their faith, change it or not have one, according to their conscience.

5. What are the characteristic features of a secular state?

Ans: Principle of Liberty – The state permits the practice of any religion
Principle of Equality – The state does not give preference to any religion over another.
Prinicple of Neutrality – The state remains neutral in religious matter.
6. Mention any three constitutional provisions related to secularism?
Ans: a. The state will not identify itself with or be controlled by any religion.
b. The state guarantees to everyone the right to profess any religion of their one.
C. The state will not accord any preferential treatment any of them.

## UNIT – II HUMAN RIGHTS AND UNO
### I. Answer the following in one or two sentences.
1. What are Human rights?
Ans: Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language and religion.
2. Bring out the importance of UDHR.
Ans: Article 45 provides that the state shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
4. Write about Right to Education Act.
Ans: According to Article 21A Right to Education Act provides that the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children aged six to fourteen years.
5. State any three legislations passed to safeguard the welfare of women.

Ans: a. Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against women (CEDAW) adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly.
b. In 1995 the fourth world Conference of Women held in Beijing. for action to recognize women's rights and improve women's livelihood worldwide.
c. The United Nations Development fund for women (UNIFEM) has worked since 1995 to implement the Beijing platform for action.
6. Mention some of the Political rights.
Freedom of expression, and peaceful assembly, the right to take part in the government of one's country, the right to vote, the freedom of speech and obtain information are some of the political rights.
7. Name the five primary categories of Human rights.
Ans: The five primary categories of Human rights are as follows.
a) Civil rights          b) Political rights      c) Social rights
d) Economic rights  e) Cultural rights

## UNIT – 3  ROAD SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS.
### I. Answer the following in one or two sentences.
1. How do you ensure road safety?
Road safety is primarily meant about to protect and provide security of all those who travel on roads.
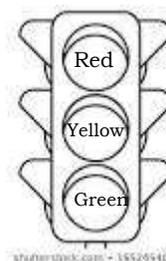2. Why road safety is very important to us?
Ans: a. Every day the newspapers report of accidents of road and mishaps occuring frequently.
b. Road accidents are undesired events that lead to injury or death.
3. What are the direct consequences of road accidents?
Ans: Direct consequences of road accidents are fatality (death), Injury and Property damage.
4. Draw traffic lights signals and indicates the meaning.



Red → This Signal indicates to stop behind stop line

Yellow → Amber (yellow) – This signal indicates to wait

Green → Green – This signal indicates you may go if the way is clear

5. Write a note on Brasilia Declaration on road safety?

Ans: India signed Brasilia Declaration in 2015 through which the participants across the world are committed to improve road safety and ways to reduce the traffic deaths by the end of this decade.

6. What is the aim of observing Road safety week?

Ans: The aim of observing Road – safety week is to raise public awareness about traffic rules and ultimately to reduce casualities due to road accidents.

7. Write any four traffic rules.

Ans: a. On one- way road the driver must drive on the side of the road.

b. It is mandatory for the driver to slow down at all inter junctions and pedestrian crossing

c. If the driver is turning left, he has to rotate the hand in the anti-clockwise direction

d. On a two – wheeler only one pillion rider is allowed.

8. How does alcohol affect driving?

a. Consumption of alcohol reduces concentration. It hampers vision due to dizziness.

b. Driving under the influence of alcohol causes accidents.

# SOCIAL-II
## GEOGRAPHY
### UNIT – 1 MIGRATION AND URBANISATION

**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. People move from Rural to Urban mainly in search of better jobs.
a) Rural to Urban                    b) Urban to Rural
c) Hills to Plains                   d) Plains to hills

2. A person moves from his own country to another country is known as Emigrant.
a) Immigrant     b) Refugee     c) Emigrant     d) Asylum seeker

3. The migration in search of fertile agricultural land is Rural to Rural migration.
a) Rural to Rural                    b) Rural to Urban
c) Urban to Rural                    d) Urban to Urban

4. War is one of the political causes of human migration.
a) Demographic     b) Socio-Cultural     c) Political     d) Economic

5. The main reason for the development of urbanization in per- historic period was production of food grains.
a) Production of food grains   b) Domestication of cattle
c) Fishing                            d) Hunting

**II. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Urbanization is determined by three number of factors

2. Over Population is the major push factor operating in rural areas.

3. Delhi Metropolitan city in India has the second highest urban population in the world.

4. The movement of a person based on his free will and desire to live in a better place is called Voluntary migration.

5. In modern time urban growth was accelerated by the development of Industrial Revolution.

**III. Match the following.**

1. Emigration  -   Out Migration
2. Immigration          - In Migration
3. Pull factor          - Employment opportunity
4. Push factor - Employment
5. Marriage               - Socio-Cultural Migration

**IV. State whether the following statements are True of False.**

1. Slums are generally found in cities          - True
2. Mass Migration is absent in the modern period - False
3. The process of urbanization has a short history – False
4. Cities and towns are the major polluters of environment – True
5. Transhumance is also referred as seasonal migration – True

V. Consider the given statements and choose the correct option from the given ones.

Statement (A) : Urbanization is mainly due to the movement of people from rural to cities.

Reason (A) : Rural to Urban migration is not a predominant one.

Answer : A is correct but R is in correct.

**VI. Answer the following questions in brief.**

1. Define "Migration"

Ans: Migration is defined as the permanent or semi permanent change of residence of an individual or group of people from one place to another.

2. What are the causes of rural to urban migration?

Ans: The causes of rural to urban migration are.
- Search for better wages
- Education
- Employment opportunity
- Better technologies

3. State the causes of the ecological or natural migration

Ans: a) The causes of the ecological or natural migration are volcanic eruption, flood, drought etc.

b) These causes force the people to leave their native places and settle in new areas.

4. Name any two pull factors of Migration.

Ans: i) Abundance of natural resources (Eg: Water, Soil)
     ii) Potential for employment.

5. What is Urbanisation?

Ans: Urbanization refers to the process in which there is an increase in the proportion of population living in towns and cities.

6. List out any four most populous cities in the world.

Ans: The most populous cities in the world are.

i) Mexico    ii) Delhi    iii) Tokyo    iv) Shanghai

## VIII. Distinguish Between.
### 1.. Pull Factors and Push Factors

| PULL FACTORS | PUSH FACTORS |
|---|---|
| a)Pull factors attract people towards a location | a) Push factors make the people to move from people to move out from a location |
| b) Theses are favorable factors | b) These are unfavorable factors |
| c) Eg. Under population and employment opportunity | c) Eg. Over population and employment |
| 2. INTERNAL MIGRATION | INYERNATIONAL MIGRATION |
| a) The movement of people within a country is known as internal migration | a) The movement of people across the national foundries are known as international migration |
| b) Eg. Tamil Nadu to Kerala, Chennai to Bangalore | b) Eg. USA to UK, India to Canada |

## IX. On the ouline map of the world mark the following places.
1. Tokyo    2. New Delhi    3. Mexico City  4. Shanghai    5. Sao Paulo  6. Oceania    7. Latin America    8. London    9. Paris  10. Cairo

## UNIT : II HAZARDS

### I. Choose the correct answer.
1. 78.09% of percentage of nitrogen is present in the air.
a) 78.09%    b) 74.08%    c) 80.07%    d) 76.63%
2. Tsunami in Indian ocean took place in the year 2004.
a) 1990    b) 2004    c) 2005    d) 2008
3. The word tsunami is derived from Japanese language.
a) Hindi    b) French    c) Japanese    d) German
4. The example of surface water is Lake
a) Artesian well    b) Ground water
c) Subsurface water    d) Lake
5. Event that occurs due to the failure of monsoons is Drought.
a) Condensation    b) Drought
c) Evaporation    d) Precipitation

### II. Fill in the blanks.
1. Hazards may lead to Diasrer.
2. Landslide is an example of Natural hazard.
3. On the basis of origin, Hazard can be grouped into Eight categories.
4. Terrorism is an example of Human – made hazard.
5. Oxides of Nitrogen are primary pollutants which affects the human beings.
6. Chernobyl nuclear accident took place in 1986

### III. Match the following.
1. Primary Pollutant    - Oxides of Sulphur
2. Hazardous waste    - Outdated drugs
3. Earth quake    - Tsunami
4. Meteorological drought    - Reduction in rainfall
5. Human induced hazard    - Terrorism

### IV. Answer in brief.
1. Define Hazard:
Ans: Hazards are defined as a thing, person, event or factor that cause threat to people, property and environment. It may cause a disaster.
2. What are the major types of hazards?
Ans: The major types of hazards are Earthquake, flood, drought, Tsunami, Landslides, Volcanic eruption, Cyclone.
3. Write a brief note on Hazardous wastes.
Ans: The wastes that may or tend to cause adverse health effects on the ecosystem and human beings are called hazardous wastes.
4. List out the major flood prone areas of our country.
Ans: Punjab, Haryana, Utter Paradesh, North Bihar, West Bengal and Brahmaputra valley are the major flood prone areas of our country.
5. Mention the types of drought.
Ans: The droughts are classified into three major types.
i) Meteorological drought
ii) Hydrological drought
iii) Agricultural drought
6. Why should not we construct houses at foothill areas?
Ans: The houses constructed at foothills areas are more vulnerable to sudden movements such as earthquakes, tropical storms, Landslide, tornadoes and wild fires.

### V. Distinguish the following.
1. Hazards and disasters.

| HAZARDS | DISASTERS |
|---|---|
| • A hazard is a situation where there is a threat to life, property etc.<br>• Hazards are caused by negligence | • A disaster is an event that completely destroys the community.<br>• Disasters are the behavior of nature due to many conditions. |

2. Natural Hazard and Man – Made Hazard

| Natural Hazard | Man - Made Hazard |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| • Natural disasters are caused by natural forces.<br>• Eg: Tsunamis, floods, Landslides, Droughts etc. | • Man made disasters are caused by the activities of men<br>• Explosions, pollution, wars, terrorism etc. |

3. Flood and Drought

| Flood | Drought |
|---|---|
| • Floods are caused by heavy rainfall.<br>• The start and size of flood is predictable<br><br>• Loss of lives, spread of diseases are the impacts of flood | • Droughts occur due to scarcity of rainfall<br>• The start and size is unpredictable<br>• Shortage of food and water, forest fire are the impacts of drought. |

4. Earthquake and Tsunami

| Earthquake | Tsunami |
|---|---|
| • Earthquake is the sudden movements on the earth's crust<br>• It is caused by volcanic activity or movement around geologic faults | • Tsunami refers to huge ocean waves caused by an earthquake<br>• It is caused by huge disturbance in the ocean |

VI. On the map of Tamil Nadu shade the 13 coastal districts in different colourn.