



SOCIAL SCIENCE

TERM - II





CONTENTS

Unit	Topic	Page No.	Month
1	Ancient Excavation	97	October
2	Hydrosphere	109	November
3	Continents of the World	124	November & December



E-Book



Evaluation



Digi Link





UNIT
1

Ancient Excavation



Learning Objectives

Students can :

- ❖ understand about excavation.
- ❖ know about archaeologists.
- ❖ get knowledge about some archaeological sites in Tamil Nadu.



D5P7M1



Rekha: It is so hot today. I do not think that I can go out to play.

Grandma: Ah, very true. But, when I was young, I used to play outdoors all the time.





Rekha: How did you play when it was hot?



Grandma: When I was young, our neighbourhood was full of trees and I used to play under the shade of the trees.



Rekha: Wow! Really? I wonder how people lived in those days!



Grandma: Do you know, there is a way to know and understand how people lived in those days?



Rekha: How is that possible? Tell me more.



Grandma: Have you ever found a seashell while digging in the beach?



Rekha: Yes!



Grandma: Similarly, there are people who dig the earth at various places to find things which are used by the people of the past. These people are called **Archaeologists!** The process of digging the ground is called **Excavation**.



Now let us learn more about excavations.

EXCAVATION



Excavation is a controlled exploration of what lies under the surface of earth. All forms of archaeological excavation require great skills and careful preparation. Excavations are classified based on the purpose like **planned**, **accidental** and **rescue**. Most excavations are properly pre - planned and their purpose is to find buried evidences from the site.

Excavation



Archaeologist





LET US KNOW

The things that Archaeologists find during excavation are called **artefacts**. Archaeologists can tell a lot about people who lived there by looking at the remains of their houses, clothes, bones and other artefacts.

ACTIVITY
Let us do

3 9 8 2 5

The class will get divided into 3 groups and plant a sapling in the school premises. The students will clear the soil, dig the soil and plant the sapling.



If I dig the ground near my house,
will I get artefacts?

?



Who is an Archaeologist?

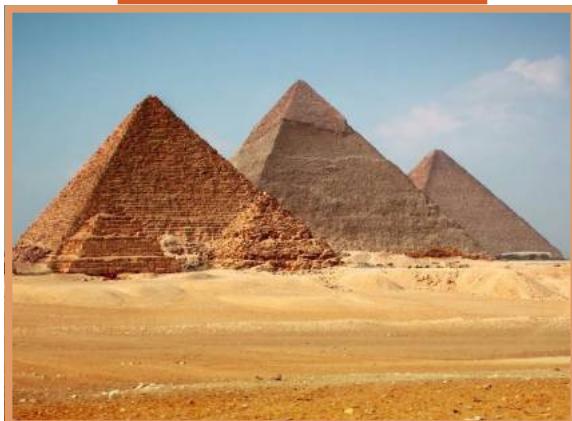
Archaeologist: The people who study the history of humans and places through excavation and analyse the artefacts are called archaeologists. Excavation gives us a glimpse of the past.

Some interesting examples from the world

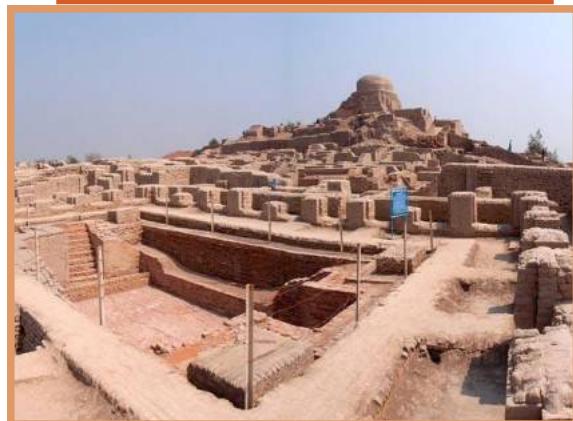
Pyramids in Egypt : When the Pyramids were excavated it was found that the small pyramids were made for the Queens. They found huge tombs with super structures which were built for the burial of the royal family. Skeletons found in the pyramid gave information about the average height and age of the people.

Indus Civilisation : Indus Civilisation is also called **Harappan Civilisation**. This was the first site to be excavated in the early 20th century. Baked bricks were found underground. The city had a well planned houses with wells and proper drainage system that provide a way to direct waste water to closed drains. There were advanced **granaries**, **Great bath** and **protective walls**. It was found that the city and its civilisation were very advanced for their time.

Pyramids in Egypt



Indus Civilisation excavation





Think



How do archaeologists identify the places with artefacts in it?

Some interesting examples from Tamil Nadu

There are many places in Tamil Nadu where excavations had held and many interesting things were found.

Adichanallur

Adichanallur - Thoothukudi District



- The artefacts unearthed were urns, pottery of various kinds (Red Ware, Black Ware), iron implements, daggers, swords, spears and arrows, some stone beads and a few gold ornaments.
- Bronze objects representing domestic and wild animals like tiger, antelope and elephant have been unearthed.
- The artefacts prove that people were skilful in making pottery and in working stone and wood.

Adichanallur





An **archaeological site** is a place where there are physical remains of past human activities.



Imagine yourself as an archaeologist and list down the things that you would collect during an excavation.



Where are the artefacts kept after the excavation?

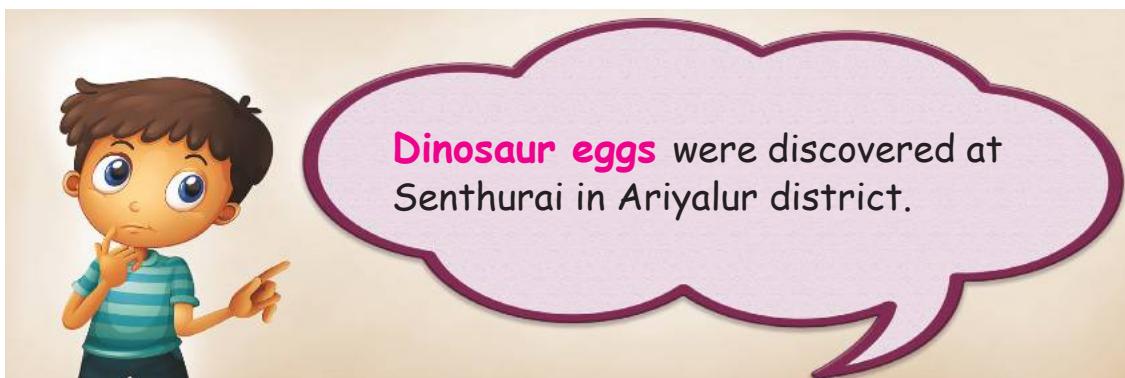




Arikamedu

Arikamedu is an archaeological site situated near Puducherry. We have come to know through excavations that the coastal village Arikamedu had trade relationship with Rome. An archaeologist found **Roman lamps, glass, stone beads, gems, cutlery and crockery, wine containers etc** there. He mentioned that those antiques were new for the local fishermen of the village.

Arikamedu





Keeladi

Keeladi - Sivagangai District

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) excavated an ancient town dating to Sangam Age in **Keeladi** village at Thiruppuvanam taluk. Excavations have produced evidences for brick buildings and well laid - out drainage system. **Tamil-Brahmi inscribed pottery, beads of glass, carnelian, quartz, pearl, gold ornaments, iron objects, shell bangles and ivory dice** have been unearthed. The Roman artefacts found at the site add to the evidence of ancient Indo-Roman trade relations.



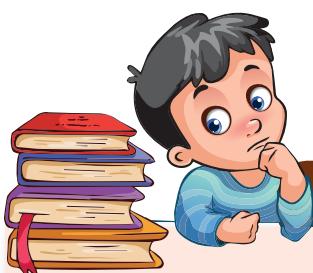
Glossary

Archaeologist: A person who learns about human history through excavation.

Excavation : Digging the earth to find the remains of the past.

Unearthed : Find (something) in the ground by digging.





Recap

- Excavation is the process in which people dig the Earth to find things that were used long ago.
- Archaeologists study the history of humans and places through excavation and analyse artefacts.
- Pyramids of Egypt and Great Bath of Indus Civilisation are excavational sites in the world.
- Adhichanallur, Keeladi and Arikamedu are important excavational sites in Tamil Nadu.



I. Choose the correct answer.

- study the history of humans and places through excavation.
a) Archaeologists b) Scientists c) Excavationist
- Small pyramids were made for the _____ in Egypt.
a) Prince b) King c) Queen





3. Indus civilisation is also called as _____ Civilisation.
a) Egypt b) Harappan c) American
4. Adichanallur is in _____ district.
a) Thoothukudi b) Chennai c) Puducherry
5. Keeladi revealed the _____ era.
a) Modern b) Sangam c) Middle age

II. Match the following.

1	Pyramids	Arikamedu
2	Baked bricks	Adichanallur
3	Pottery	Sendurai
4	Dinosaur eggs	Indus civilisation
5	Roman lamp	Egypt

III. True or False.

1. During excavations many artefacts were found. ()
2. Indus Civilisation is located in Harappa. ()
3. Adichanallur is an archaeological site in Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu. ()
4. Keeladi excavation revealed that it was not a developed city. ()
5. Roman lamps, glass, stone beads, gems etc. were found in Arikamedu. ()



IV. Answer the following.

1. What is excavation?
2. Who is an archaeologist?
3. Write a short note on pyramids.
4. What are the artefacts that were found in Adichanallur?
5. Where is Keeladi located?

V. Answer the following in detail.

1. Describe the Indus Civilisation.
2. Give a detailed study of Keeladi.
3. Write about Arikamedu in detail.

FUN WITH ACTIVITY

PROJECT

Collect pictures and information about the latest excavations in Tamil Nadu.



Learning Objectives

Students can:



- ❖ describe the features of Hydrosphere.
- ❖ define each type of water body.
- ❖ list out the steps to be taken to conserve water.
- ❖ explain the steps involved in the water cycle.



Rani: Sundar! Our earth is huge, isn't it?

Sundar: Yes Rani. It is huge. Do you know what does it consist of?





Rani: No, can you tell me?



Sundar: Sure! The earth consists of Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere.



Rani: Oh ! Such big words! What does this mean?



Sundar: This means that the earth consists of land, water bodies and air respectively.



Rani: Oh! Is it?



Sundar: When we visited Marina Beach, did you notice the quantity of water in the sea? The water from oceans, seas and other water bodies are called Hydrosphere.



Rani: Wow! Can you tell me more about Hydrosphere, Sundar?



Sundar: Sure



Hydrosphere

Hydrosphere is the total amount of water present on the earth which includes water on the surface, under the ground, and in the air. Hydrosphere is in the form of **liquid**, **vapour** and **solid** (ice).

Hydrosphere covers about **71%** of the planet Earth. **97%** of water is salt water and rest of the **3%** of water is fresh water that found in ground, lakes, rivers and also frozen as ice in the form of glaciers and icebergs.

Iceberg



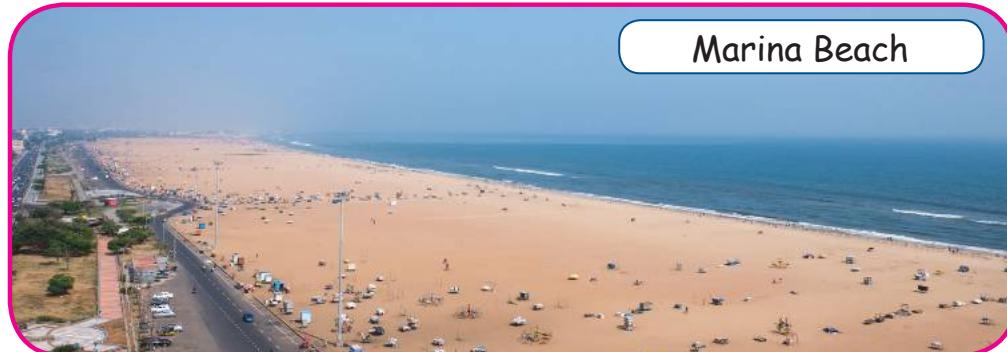
X9X5R6

Glacier





There is no aquatic life in **Dead Sea** because it is too salty.



Do not throw plastic garbage on the beach.
It is very dangerous for the aquatic life.

ACTIVITY
Let us write

Construct Rain Water Harvesting system in your school
with the help of your teachers.

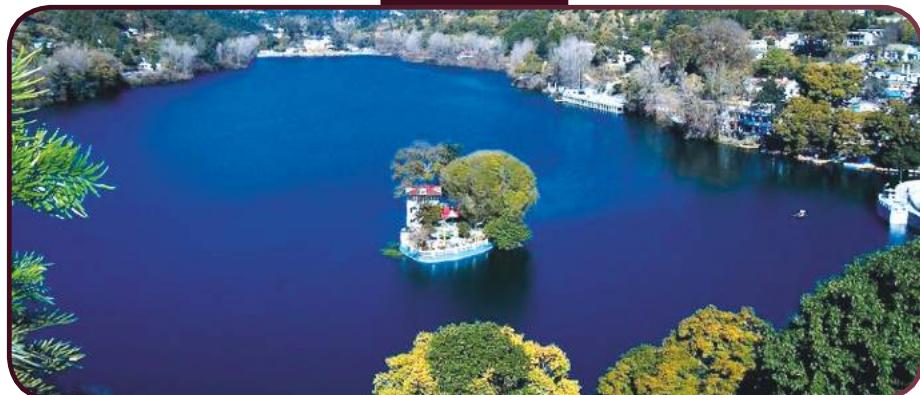


Importance of Hydrosphere

We need water to carry out many **activities** in our day to day life. We need water to drink, take bath, cook food etc. **Animals** and **plants** also need water for their survival. If there were no water, the clouds would not be formed and there would be no rain.

Types of water bodies

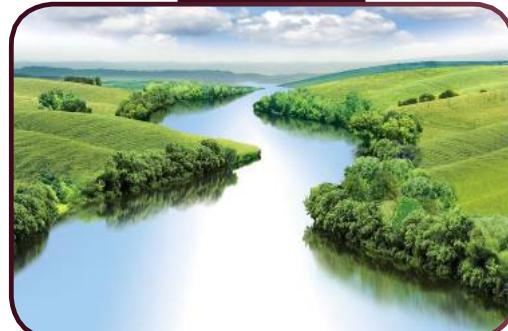
Lake



Pond



Stream



River





Oceans:

Oceans are vast water bodies that usually separate continents from one another. Ocean water is salty in nature. There are five oceans on earth. They are: **the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean.**



Seas:

Seas are also vast water bodies but smaller than oceans in size. They are partly closed by land and opens up to the ocean. Sea water is **salty** in nature.

Example: Arabian Sea





It is incredible that a wide variety of earth's living organisms exist within the oceans.



Some of the longest flowing rivers in India are the *Ganges*, *Yamuna*, *Godavari*, *Krishna* and *Cauvery*.



ACTIVITY

Let us write



Describe a water body that you have visited.

River/ lake/ waterfall/ sea etc.



Rivers:

Rivers are large streams that flow over the land. They are fresh water bodies which generally originate at mountainous areas. They usually drain in oceans or seas.

Example: Ganga and Cauvery.

Lakes:

A **Lake** is a water body surrounded by land on all sides. They are either fresh or salt waterbodies.

Example: Kolleru lake (fresh water) Sambar lake (salt water).

Gulf:

Gulf is a deep inlet of the sea surrounded by land with a narrow mouth.

Example: Gulf of Kutch.

Bay:

Bay is a broad inlet of the water body where the land curves inwards.

Example: Bay of Bengal.

Lagoon:

A stretch of salt water separated from the sea by a low sand bank.

Example: Lake Chilika in Odisha.

Strait:

A **strait** is a narrow stretch of water which joins two larger water bodies.

Example: Palk Strait connects Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean.

Waterfall:

Waterfall forms when a river stream flows from a great height.

Example: Courtallam Waterfall



Sambhar Salt Lake in Rajasthan is one of the important inland salt water lakes in India.



Name some water bodies in your locality.



Courtallam Waterfall





INDIA - WATER BODIES

Arabian Sea **Bay of Bengal**

Not to scale

Sundar: We should be very careful about how we use the water. We have the choice to conserve water resources or pollute them further. **Water pollution** is a common phenomenon around us. The garbage that we throw in water bodies makes them impure and not fit for use. This increases the scarcity of water for household use.

118

5th Social Science Term II Unit 2.indd 118

19-03-2020 16:51:19



Clean River



Polluted River



Think



Is it correct to pollute our rivers?



Rani: Oh! water scarcity!

Sundar: Yes, We face it too Rani. The whole of Tamil Nadu face a huge water crisis.



Rani: You are right. we should overcome this problem with steps to use water thoughtfully.

Children you can easily do these.

- Take water in a bucket for bathing instead of shower.
- After washing vessels check if the taps are closed.

Can you help Rani to come up with more steps?



Think



How can we save water?

Sundar: Rani, Do you know water continuously moves on, below and above the surface of the earth?



Rani: Really! How?

Sundar: There is a water cycle that occurs continuously. Water changes its state from solid to liquid, liquid to gas again gas to liquid in this cycle.



The stages involved in a complete water cycle are:

Stage I: Evaporation - The heat energy of the sun falls on the water bodies like oceans, seas, lakes, rivers etc. The water slowly evaporates as vapours into the air.

Stage II: Condensation - As the vapours rise high, the cooler temperatures make them cool down and turn back into liquid. This is called condensation. Wind moves the liquid around, leading to the formation of clouds.



Stage III: Precipitation - Wind movements cause the clouds particles to collide. They become rain bearing clouds and fall back onto the earth's surface by the process known as precipitation. This may occur in the form of rain, hail, snow or dew depending upon the temperature conditions.

Stage IV: Runoff and Infiltration - The water either runs off into oceans, rivers and ground surface or is absorbed into the soil (infiltration). This cycle continues.

Glossary

Collide : Crash

Phenomenon : Remarkable situation

Scarcity : Shortage



Recap

- Earth is made up of land, water and air.
- Water is necessary for all life forms.
- 3% of water is fresh water that is found in ground, lakes, ponds, streams and rivers .
- There are five major oceans in the world: The Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Artic ocean.
- Waterfall forms when river falls from great height.
- We should use water carefully.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Hydrosphere is the total amount of _____ present on earth.
a) Air b) Water c) Land d) Plants
2. Find the odd one.

a) Ganga	b) Atlantic
c) Arctic	d) Pacific
3. Water body that is surrounded by land on all side is called _____.

a) River	b) Gulf	c) Lake	d) Bay
----------	---------	---------	--------
4. Evaporation is the _____ stage of the water cycle.

a) First	b) Second	c) Third	d) Fourth
----------	-----------	----------	-----------
5. _____ is a broad inlet of the water body where the land curves inwards.

a) Sea	b) Strait	c) Bay	d) Pond
--------	-----------	--------	---------



II. Match the following.

1	Fresh water	Sambhar lake
2	A lagoon	Palk Strait
3	Joins Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal	Formation of cloud
4	Inland salt water lake	Chilika in Odisha
5	Condensation	Kolleru lake

III. Write True or False.

1. About 97% of water on the earth is salt water. ()
2. Water is not necessary for our basic needs. ()



3. Water in the sea is sweet. ()
4. We should keep the tap open throughout while washing utensils. ()
5. We should save water. ()

IV. Answer the following.

1. Define Hydrosphere.
2. Why is Hydrosphere important?
3. Name the different types of water bodies.

V. Answer the following in detail.

1. What are the different stages of water cycle?
2. Give few steps to save water.

PROJECT

Collect pictures of water bodies and write one sentence about each.



UNIT 3

Continents of the world

Learning objectives



Students can :

- ❖ describe the key features of each continent.
- ❖ know about some countries in each continent.



Z5I4X2

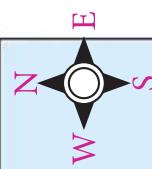
Introduction

Where do we all live? We all live on the **Earth**. Earth is our home. The total land on the earth is formed of **seven continents** of various sizes. Some are connected to each other while others are not. Each continent has different number of countries. The seven continents of the world are: **Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia**.



World Map

ARCTIC OCEAN



NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE

ASIA

PACIFIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

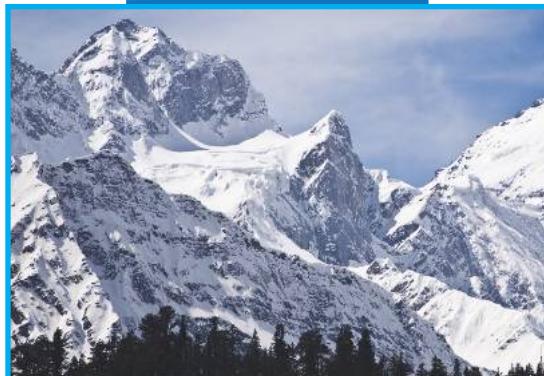
PACIFIC OCEAN



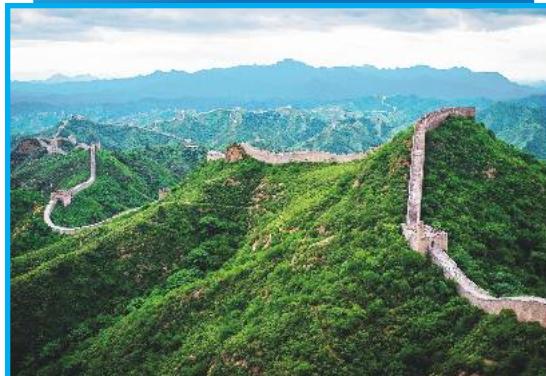
Asia

Asia is the world's largest continent in size and population. The world's two most populous countries, **China** and **India** are in Asia. The Mount Everest which is in the Himalayas, is the highest point on the earth. It is located in Asia. Asia is the birth place of great ancient civilisations: **Indus civilisation**, **Chinese civilisation** and **Mesopotamian civilisation**.

Himalayas



The Great Wall of China



The Great Wall of China is the only man made structure that can be seen from space.

LET US
KNOW

Millions of years ago, the seven continents of the world were joined together as a single huge landmass called **Pangaea**. But it slowly broke apart and separated as seven continents.

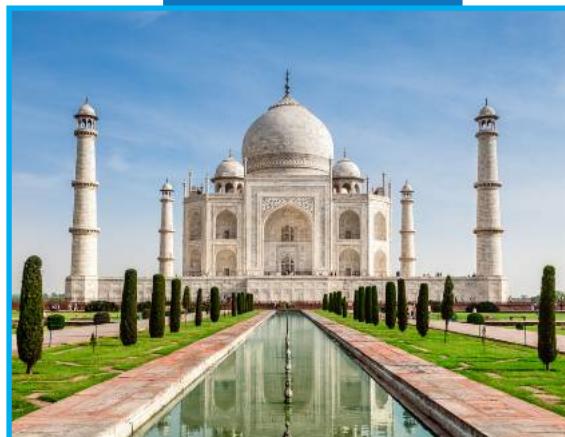
Some other countries in Asian continent are **Japan**, **Singapore**, **Malaysia**, **Saudi Arabia**, **Sri Lanka**, **Nepal**, **Pakistan**, **Maldives**, **Philippines**, **Afghanistan**, **Thailand** and **Indonesia**. Now let us learn more about our country which is the part of Asia.



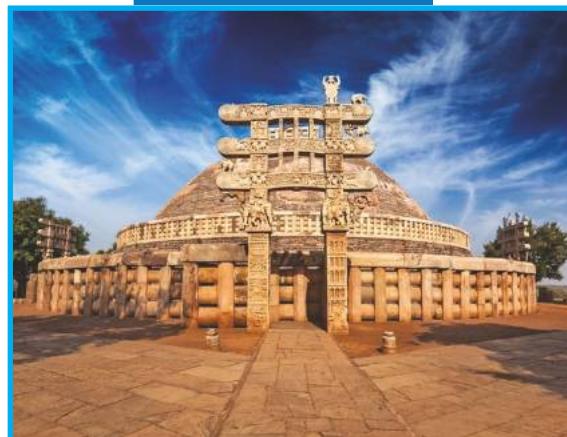
India

India is our country. India is known as the Land of **unity in diversity** as people from different religions, languages, cultures live together. India has 28 states and 9 union territories. New Delhi is the capital of India. India has several historical monuments. **Taj Mahal** is one such monument. It is situated in Agra on the bank of river Yamuna. Taj Mahal is built completely using white marble stones. This most beautiful monument is recognised as one of the seven wonders of the world.

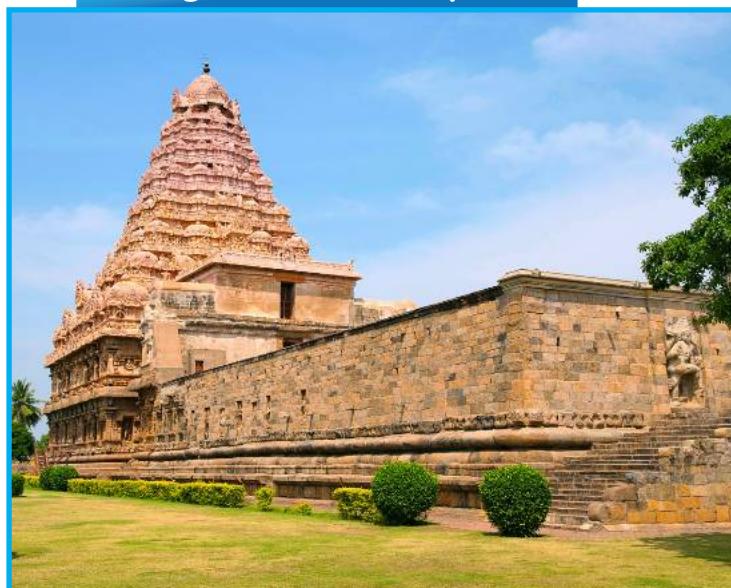
Taj Mahal



Sanchi Stupa



GangaiKonda Cholapuram



St George Fort





Other historic monuments in India include **India gate** in Delhi, **Sanchi Stupa** near Bhopal, **Gateway of India** in Mumbai, **St George fort** and **GangaiKonda Cholapuram** in Tamil Nadu,

Gateway of India



India gate



ACTIVITY
Let us Paste

3 4 5 6 7 8

Collect and paste pictures of seven wonders of the world.



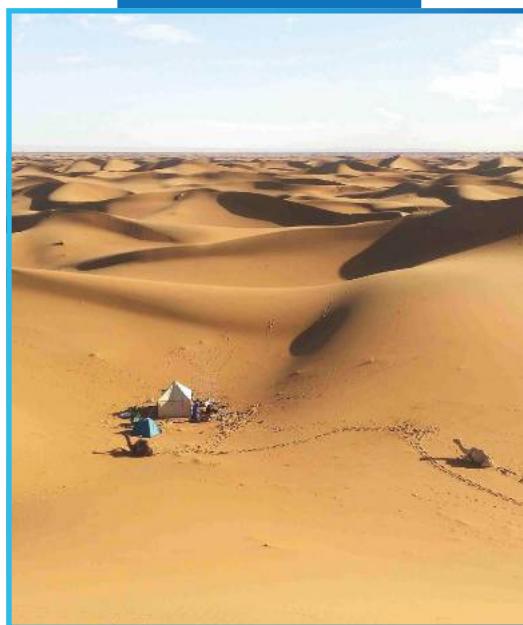
Africa

Africa is the second largest continent of the world. The world's longest river the **Nile** and the world's largest desert the **Sahara**, both are situated in Africa.

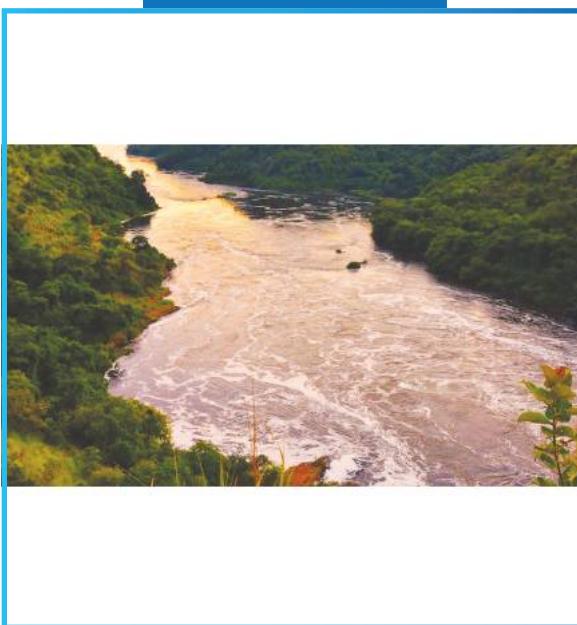
More than 50% of the world's **gold** and **diamonds** come from the mineral rich continent of Africa.

Some of the countries in African continent are: **Sudan, Libya, Egypt, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Guinea.**

Sahara



Nile River



The continent was uninhabitable (Not fit for habitation) and remained unknown for thousands of years, earning the name **Dark Continent**.



North America

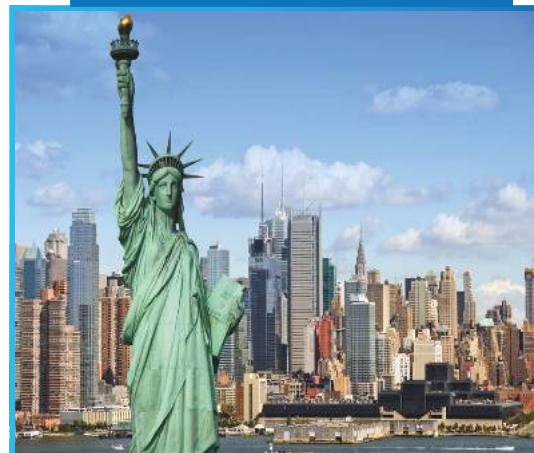
North America is entirely within the Northern Hemisphere.

North America is the third largest continent by area, following Asia and Africa.

The largest fresh water lake, **Lake Superior** is located in this continent. The **Mississippi - Missouri**, is the fourth longest river in the world, located in North America. The world largest mountain range **Rockies** are located in North America.

Some of the countries in North American continent are: **Canada, Mexico, Nicaragua, Honduras, Cuba, Guatemala, Panama, Costa Rica** and **United States of America**.

New York (America)



Ottawa (Canada)



North America is the only continent in the world that has **all climatic types**.



South America

South America is located mostly in the Southern Hemisphere and a small portion in the Northern Hemisphere. **Amazon** is not only the largest river, but also the second longest river in the world. It is flowing in South America. **Brazil**, a country in South America, is one of the largest coffee producer in the world. **The Andes** are the world's longest continuous mountain ranges located in South America. They are also the second highest mountain ranges in the world. **Andes** are example of fold mountain. **Mt. Aconcagua** is the highest peak in the **Andes**. One of the highest volcanoes of the world, **Mt. Cotopaxi** is found in this continent.

Some of the countries in South American continent are **Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela**.

Andes



Mt. Cotopaxi



The **Amazon rainforest** covers most of the Amazon Basin in South America.



Antarctica

Antarctica is the coldest continent on Earth. It is also called the White Continent or the Frozen Continent.

Antarctica experiences half a year of sun light and half a year of complete darkness. Penguins are found in Antarctica.

There are many research stations from different countries in Antarctica.

Penguins in Antarctica.



Bharati and **Maitri** are the active Indian research stations in Antarctica. India's first research station **Dakshin Gangotri** is used as a supply base.





ACTIVITY
Let us write

3 4 5 6 7 8

- Write the name of the country and its continent in the table below.

Country	Continent

Europe

Europe and Asia are parts of the same major landmass called Eurasia. Europe is separated from Asia by the Ural mountains and the Caspian Sea. The world's smallest country, the Vatican City, is in Europe. Volga is the longest river in Europe. Europe is considered a desertless continent.



Some of the countries in European continent are: France, Spain, United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, Austria, Greece, Spain, Portugal and Italy.



Finland, in Europe, is called the '**Land of Lakes**' because melting ice sheets have created a lot of lakes here.

Vatican City (Italy)



London (England)



Russia, the country stretches over a vast expanse of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia.



Ukraine's Steppe region is called the **Bread Basket of Europe** because it produces a large amount of wheat.

Think



Which state is called the **Bread Basket of India?**



Australia

Australia is the Island continent covered by a single country with unique landscapes and natural wonders. Australia is also called smallest continent. **The Great Barrier Reef**, the pride and joy of Australia is the world's largest barrier reef system and it is made up of over 2,500 individual reefs and visible from space. Australia includes the islands of **Tasmania** and **numerous small islands**.

The Great Barrier Reef



Kangaroo



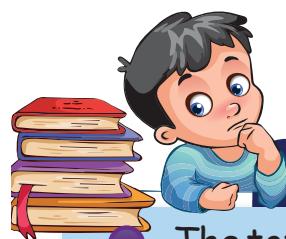
Glossary

Civilisation : A society in an advanced state of social development.



Island : Land surrounded by water.

Monument : A building that is of historical importance and preserved as public property.



Recap

- The total land on the earth is formed of **seven continents** of various sizes.
- The names of the seven continents of the world are: **Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.**



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. There are _____ continents in the world.
a) Five b) Seven c) Nine
2. The largest continents is _____.
a) Africa b) Asia c) North America
3. _____ is the longest river in the world.
a) Kaveri b) Ganga c) Nile
4. Lake Superior is located in _____.
a) North America b) Australia c) Europe
5. Penguins are found in _____ continent.
a) Asia b) Antarctica c) Africa



II. Match the following.

1	Asia	Vatican city
2	Africa	Amazon rainforest
3	Europe	Sahara desert
4	South America	Kangaroo
5	Australia	Biggest continent

III. Write True or False.

1. Asia is the third largest continent. ()
2. India has one of the seven wonders of the world. ()
3. Brazil is one of the largest coffee producer in the world. ()
4. The great barrier reef is in India. ()
5. Antarctica has half year of light. ()



IV. Answer the following.

1. Name the continents of the world.
2. Where is the Taj Mahal located ?
3. Describe North America's important features.
4. Which continent is called the Frozen continent?
5. Where is the Great Barrier Reef located?

V. Answer the following in detail.

1. Write about any two continents.
2. Write a note on the monuments of India.
3. Give a detail study of Australia.

The page features a purple border with white corners. At the top left, there is a group of five cartoon children. To the right of the children are two pencil icons, one yellow and one pink, each with a small figure writing. Below the children is a stack of three books with an apple on top, followed by the text "FUN WITH ACTIVITY". To the right of the books is the word "PROJECT" in large, bold, maroon letters. At the bottom left, there is a decorative border made of small colorful shapes (triangles, circles, etc.). The main area of the page is blank, intended for drawing or pasting flags. The entire page is set against a background of a green hillside under a blue sky.

PROJECT

Stick the flags of any five countries.



Standard V (Term II, Volume 2) - Mathematics, Science & Social Science

List of Authors and Reviewers

Academic Advisor

Dr. P. Kumar

Joint Director (Syllabus),
SCERT, Chennai.

Academic Co-ordinator

Dr. K.S. Mozhiyarasi
Principal, DIET,
Keelapalur, Ariyalur

Subject Co-ordinators

Maths

Revathi. K
Lecturer, DIET,
Perambalur.

Science

Dr. K. Chinthanaiyalan
B.T. Asst., GHS,
Periyar nager,
Nandambakkam,
Kanchipuram.

Social Science

S. Maheswari
P.G. Asst.,
G.G.H.S. School,
Villupuram.

Layout Design and Illustration Team

Yogesh, Yesu Rathinam,
Adison Raj, Gopinath,
Santhiyavu Stephen,
Poornachandran T.K.
Yuvaraj, Prasanth C
Pakkiri Samy,
Stephen.
Vinoth kumar V

In-House QC

Rajesh Thangappan
Jerald Wilson

Wrapper Design

Kathir Arumugam

Coordination

Ramesh Munisamy

Mathematics

Reviewers

Dr. Ramanujam
Professor, Institute of
Mathematical Science,
Tharamani, Chennai.

R. Krithika

Research Centre
Azim Premji University,
Bangalore

Authors

P .Kalpana
B.T. Assistant,
PUMS, Alambakkam,
Pullambadi Union,
Tiruchirappalli.

S. Natarajan
B.T. Assistant,
PUMS, Managethi,
T. Palur Block, Ariyalur.

S. Muthamizh Selvan
Secondary Grade Teacher,
PUPS, T. Palur,
T. Palur Block, Ariyalur.

A. ElayaraJa
Secondary Grade Teacher,
PUMS, Koraikkuzhi,
T. Palur Block, Ariyalur.

V. Kalaiyaran
Secondary Grade Teacher,
PUPS, Kavarapalayam,
Andimadam Block,
Ariyalur.

F. Vimal Raja
Secondary Grade Teacher,
PUPS, Vengur Colony,
Thirukoilur Block,
Villupuram.

P. Malarvizhi
BT Asst., P.U.M.School,
Padiyanallur Thiruvallur.

Science

Reviewer

Dr. K. Chinthanaiyalan
B.T. Asst., GHS,
Periyar nager,
Nandambakkam,
Kanchipuram.

Authors

D. Radhakrishnan,
B.T. Asst.,
PUMS, Valambakkudi,
Tanjavur.

P. Natarajan,
B.T. Asst.,
PUMS, Chinnapattakadu,
Ariyalur.

QR - Code Management Team

R. Jaganathan ,
SGT,PUMS,
Ganesapuram, Polur,
Tiruvannamalai.

S. Albert ValavanBabu,
B.T. Asst., G.H.S,
PerumalKovil,
Paramakudi,
Ramanathapuram.

M. Murugesan
B.T.Asst., P.U.M.School,
Pethavelankottagam,
Muthupettai.

Social Science

Reviewers

K. Velu, B.T Asst,
G.G.H.S.School,
Thalaivasal, Selam.

S. Gomathi Manickam,
B. T Asst, G.H.S.School,
Old Perungalathur,
Kanchipuram.

Srivathsan Ramasamy
Madhi Foundation,
Chennai.

Authors

R. Chitra, B.T. Assistant,
Isha Vidhya Matric.H.S.S,
Coimbatore.

Uma Maheswari,
B.T. Assistant,
Isha Vidhya Matric.H.S.S,
Coimbatore.

S. Maheswari
P.G. Asst., G.G.H.S. School,
Villupuram.

This book has been printed on 80 GSM Maplitho paper.
Printed by offset at:



NOTES





NOTES

