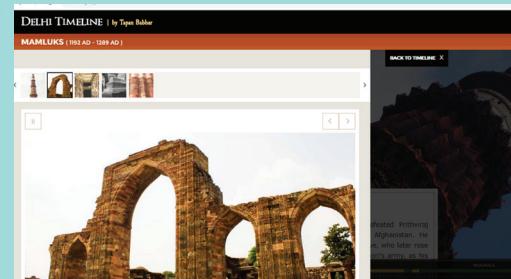




ICT CORNER

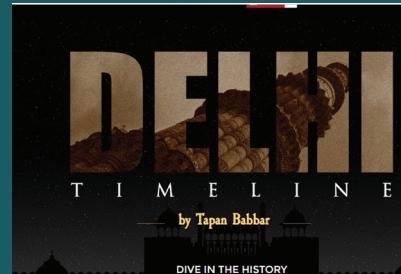
The Delhi Sultanate (A.D. (C.E)1206–1526)

Through this activity you will know about the Timeline of medieval period in Delhi



PROCEDURE :

- Step 1:** Open the Browser and type the URL given below (or) Scan the QR Code.
- Step 2:** Keep Scrolling and go to 'Timeline'
- Step 3:** Click any period and you can explore the historical events with pictorial descriptions (ex. Delhi Sultanate)



Step 1



Step 2



Step 3

The Delhi Sultanate (A.D. (CE)1206–1526) URL:

<https://delhi-timeline.in/> (or) scan the QR Code

*Pictures are indicative only

*If browser requires, allow Flash Player or Java Script to load the page.



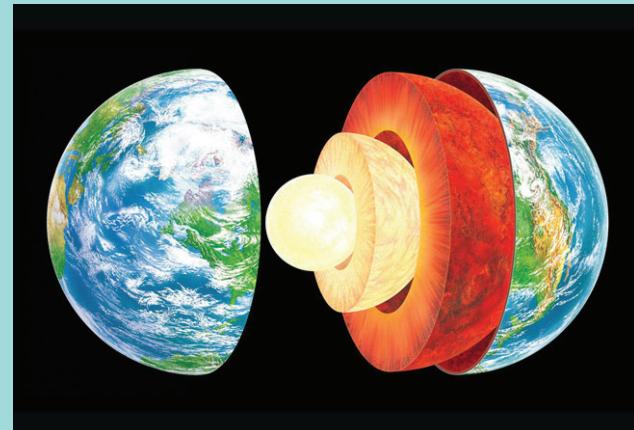


GEOGRAPHY



Unit -I

Interior of the Earth



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ❖ To know about the interior of the earth
- ❖ To understand the role of plates
- ❖ To learn about earthquakes and volcanoes



Introduction

The earth, our homeland, is a dynamic planet. The earth's surface has lofty mountains, high plateaus, large plains and deep valleys etc. The earth's surface is constantly undergoing changes inside and outside. Have you ever wondered what lies in the interior of the earth? What is the earth made up of?

Interior of the Earth

The structure of the earth may be compared to that of an apple. The earth too has shells like that of an apple. If we cut a section through the earth, we will get a view as shown in figure. On the basis of the study of earthquake waves the spherical earth is found to be three concentric layers. They are:

1. The crust,
2. The mantle and
3. The core.

1. The Crust

The crust is the outermost layer of the earth. Its average thickness varies from 5 to 30 km. It is about 35 km on the continental masses and only 5 km on the ocean floors. Despite greater thickness, **the continental crust** is less dense than the **oceanic crust** because it is made of both light and dense rock types. The oceanic crust is composed mostly of dense rocks such as basalt.

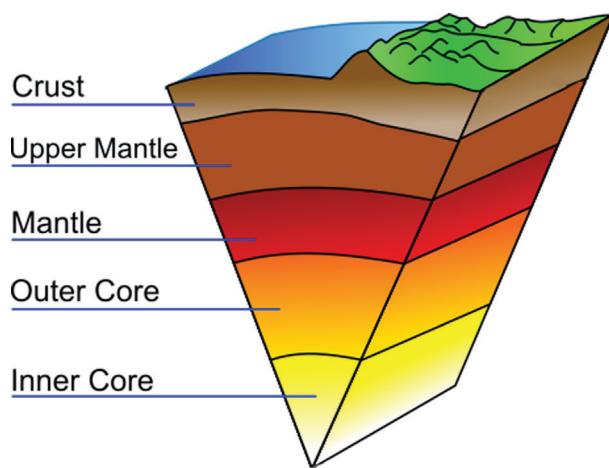


Earth is called as blue Planet. 71% of the earth is covered by water.

The crust comprises two of distinct parts. The upper part consists of granite rocks and forms the continents. It has the main mineral constituents of silica and alumina. So it is collectively referred to as **Sial**. It has an average density of 2.7g/cm^3 .



The lower part is a continuous zone of denser basaltic rocks forming the ocean floors, comprising mainly of silica and magnesium. It is therefore called **Sima**. It has an average density of 3.0 g/cm^3 . The sial and the sima together form the earth's crust. Since the sial is lighter than the sima, the continents can be said to be 'floating' on a sea of denser sima.



2. The Mantle

The next layer beneath the crust is called the **mantle**. It is separated from the crust by a boundary called **Mohorovicic discontinuity**. The mantle is about 2,900 km thick. It is divided into two parts. (i) The upper mantle with a density of $3.4 - 4.4\text{ g/cm}^3$ extends down to 700 km. (ii) The lower mantle having a density of $4.4 - 5.5\text{ g/cm}^3$ extends from 700 to 2,900 km.

3. The Core

The innermost layer of the earth is called the **core**. It is also known as **barysphere**. It is separated from the mantle by a boundary called **Weichert-Gutenberg discontinuity**. The core is also divided into two parts. (i) The outer core, which is rich in iron, is in liquid state. It extends between 2,900 – 5,150 km. (ii) The inner core, composed of Nickel and Ferrous (**Nife**), is solid in state. The central core has very

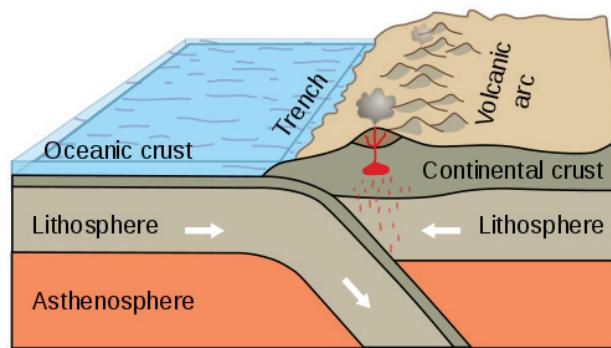
high temperature and pressure. It extends from 5,150 km to 6,370 km. The average density of core is 13.0 g/cm^3 .



- The crust forms only 1 per cent of the volume of the earth, 84 % consists of the mantle and 15 % makes the core.
- The radius of the earth is 6371 km.

The Earth Movements

The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates known as the *Lithospheric plates*. Each plate, oceanic or continental moves independently over the **asthenosphere**. The movement of the Earth's lithospheric plates is termed as tectonic movements. The energy required to move these plates is produced by the internal heat of the earth. These plates move in different directions at different speed.



Lithospheric Plates

At places, these plates move away from each other creating wide rifts on the earth's surface. At some places, these plates come closer and collide. When an oceanic plate collides with a continental plate, the denser oceanic plate is forced below the continental plate. As a result of the pressure from above



the rocks heats up and melt. The molten rocks rise again forming volcanic mountains along the continental edge. Alternatively, a trench may be formed between two plates. In some cases when two continental plates converge, neither plate can be forced under the other. Instead, folds may be created. Great mountain ranges like the Himalayas have been formed in this way.



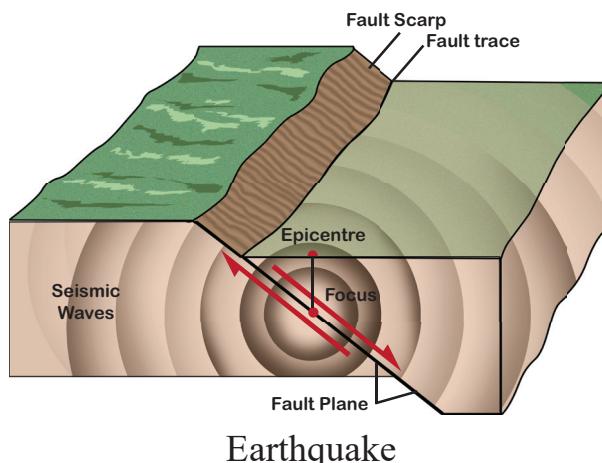
Asthenosphere - The asthenosphere is the part of the mantle that flows and moves the plates of the earth.

The movement of these plates causes changes on the surface of the earth. The earth movements are divided on the basis of the forces which cause them. The forces which act in the interior of the earth are called as **Endogenic forces** and the forces that work on the surface of the earth are called as **Exogenic forces**.

Endogenic forces sometimes produce sudden movements and at the other times produce slow movements. Sudden movements like earthquakes and volcanoes cause mass destruction over the surface of the earth.

Earthquake

A sudden movement of a portion of the earth's crust which produces a shaking or trembling is known as an **earthquake**. Earthquakes may cause widespread damage to life and property. The point where these vibrations originate is called the **focus** of the earthquake. The point of the earth's surface directly above the focus is called the **epicentre** of the earthquake. From the focus, the earthquake vibrations travel in different directions in the form of **seismic waves**.



Earthquake

The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as **seismograph**. The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by the **Richter scale**. The numbers on this scale range from 0 to 9.



- An earthquake of 2.0 on Richter scale or less can be felt only a little. An earthquake over 5.0 on Richter scale can cause damage from things falling. A 6.0 on Richter scale or higher magnitude is considered very strong and 7.0 on Richter scale is classified as a major earthquake.

Causes of Earthquake

The chief cause of earthquake is the sudden slipping of the portion of the earth's crust along fractures or faults. The movement of the molten rocks underneath the surface produce strains which break the rocks apart. The sudden shifting of landmass causes upheavals in the crust of the earth sending vibrations or waves into the surrounding portions of the earth. Sometimes the surface of the earth itself cracks.

Another cause of earthquake is volcanic activity. A violent or explosive eruption often causes the earth in its vicinity to quake. Earthquakes are often common in most volcanic areas.



Effects of Earthquakes

Earthquakes may cause changes in the earth's surface. Vibrations often set landslides in mountainous regions. A greater danger in an earthquake is the falling of buildings. Most of the houses which collapsed were made of mud and bricks and proved to be death traps. Fire is another great danger. Underground water system is naturally disturbed by such movements.

DO YOU KNOW?

There are three types of earthquake waves:

1. P waves or longitudinal waves
2. S waves or transverse waves
3. L waves or surface waves

An earthquake which originates below or near the sea causes great disturbance in the water. The floods and waves cause great loss of life, sometimes more than the earthquake itself. **Tsunami**, a Japanese term, is the name given to the huge wave caused in the sea by an earthquake. Tsunamis are quite common along the coasts of Japan and other regions in the Pacific Ocean.

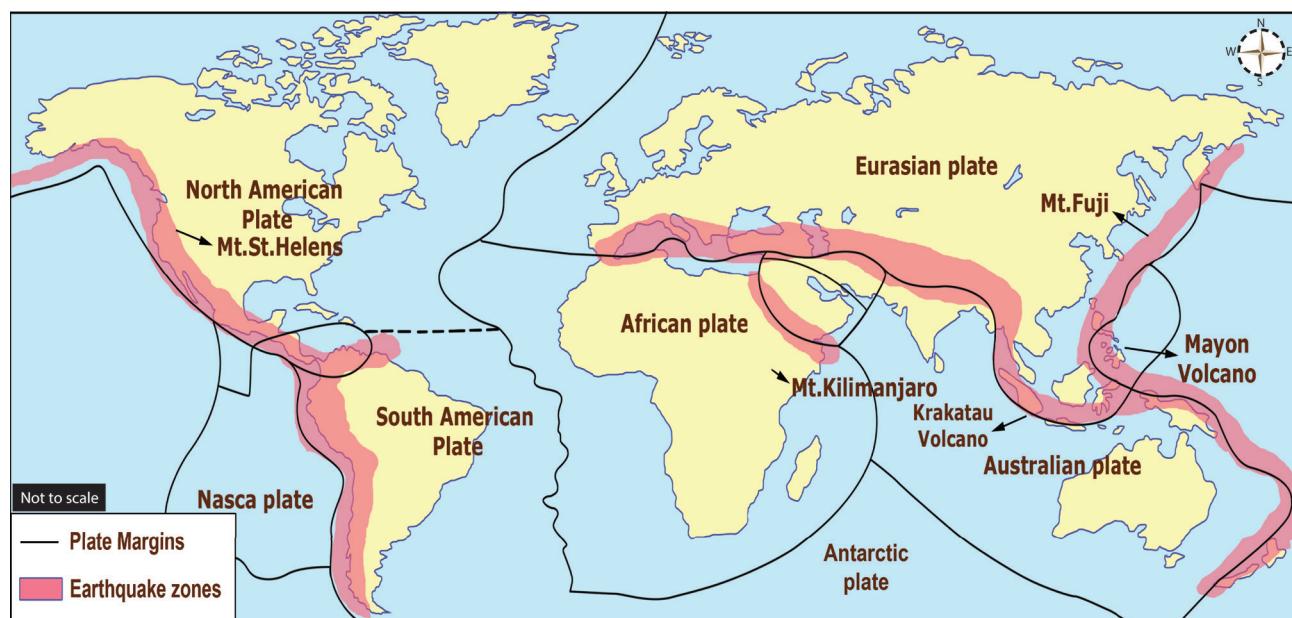
DO YOU KNOW?

On 26th Dec 2004 **TSunami** in the Indian Ocean swept coastal area of Indonesia, India, Srilanka, Thailand etc., They caused immense damage to life and property in the coastal area

Distribution of Earthquakes

The world's distribution of earthquakes coincide very closely with that of volcanoes. Regions of greatest seismicity are circum-Pacific areas, with the epicenters and the most frequent occurrences along the **Pacific Ring of Fire**. It is said that about 68 percent of earthquakes occur in this belt. Another 31 % of earthquakes take place in the Mediterranean-Himalayan belt including Asia Minor, the Himalayas and parts of north-west China. The remaining percent of earthquakes are occur in Northern Africa and Rift valley areas of the Red sea and Dead sea.

In India, the Himalayan region and the Ganga-Brahmaputra valley are prone to earthquakes. A number of earthquakes have been experienced in this region. Some of them were



World Distribution of Earthquakes

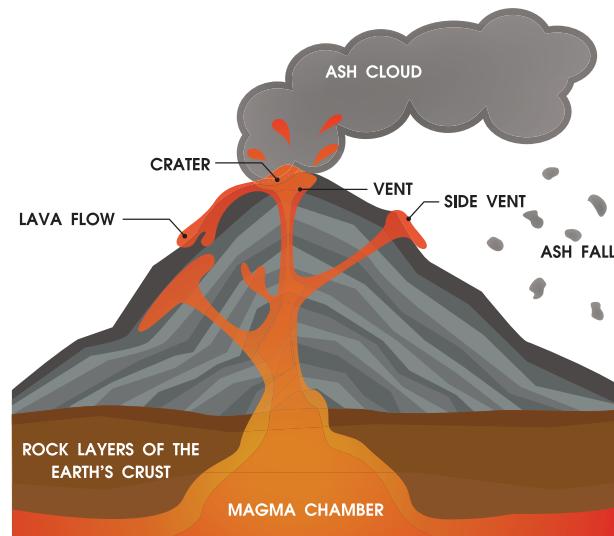


very severe and caused extensive damage, e.g., the earthquake of Uttar Kashi in 1991 and Chamoli in 1999. The Deccan Plateau, which was supposed to be comparatively free from the dangers of the earthquakes, has experienced two severe earthquakes in the past, the Koyna earthquake in 1967 and the Latur earthquake in 1993.

Volcanoes

A volcano is a vent or an opening in the earth's crust through which hot magma erupts from deep below the surface. The opening is usually circular in form.

Volcanic eruptions may also take place through a long crack or fissure through which steam and other materials flow out.



The molten rock material within the earth, together with gases, is called **magma**. After it rises to the surface, it is called as **lava**. In course of time, lava and other materials flow out of a volcano accumulate around the opening and form a conical hill or a mountain **vent** is an opening or mouth of a volcano. The top of this cone is usually marked by a funnel-shaped depression, which is called a **crater**. If the crater of a volcano is of great size and is shaped like a

basin, it is called a **caldera**. Calderas are caused by violent explosions which blow away entire tops of great cones.

Causes of Volcanic Activity

The temperature increases as the depth increases at the rate of 1°C for every 35 metres. There is also great pressure. At a depth of about 15 km the pressure is about 5 tonnes per cm² of rock. Under these circumstances, the interior of the earth is in a semi-molten state called magma. The magma, under great pressure has the capacity to dissolve great volume of gas; some gases are also combustible. This makes volcanic material burst forth through the weak spots in the earth's crust.

Fact : The scientific study of valcanoes are called **volcanology**. People who study valcanoes are called **volcanologists**.

Nature of volcanic eruptions

Sometimes, magma rises slowly to the surface and spreads over a vast area. This is known as fissure eruption. Some plateaus and plains have been formed in this way, e.g., Deccan Plateau in India and the Colombian Plateau in North America. If the magma rises quickly to the surface, lava is thrown high into the atmosphere. Besides lava, ash, steam, gases and pieces of rocks are also thrown out. This type of eruption is known as explosive eruption. The terrible explosion on the island of Krakatoa (27th August 1883) in Indonesia is an example for explosive type of eruption.

Lava flow is affected by viscosity. For example, honey has high viscosity, so it flows slowly, whereas water has low viscosity, so it



flows easily. The viscosity of lava is determined by the amount of silica and water in magma. Highly viscous lava is rich in silica and has little water. Low viscosity lava has little silica, but a lot of water. It moves rapidly forming smooth flows.

DO YOU KNOW?

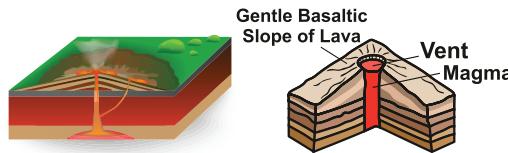
Barren island is situated in the Andaman Sea, and lies about 138 km northeast of the territory's capital. It is only an active volcano along the chain from Sumatra to Myanmar. Last eruption occurred in 2017.

Types of Volcanoes

The shape of a volcano depends on the type of lava and the force of the eruption. On the basis of shape, there are three types of volcanoes. They are:

1. Shield volcano
2. Cinder-cone volcano
3. Composite volcano

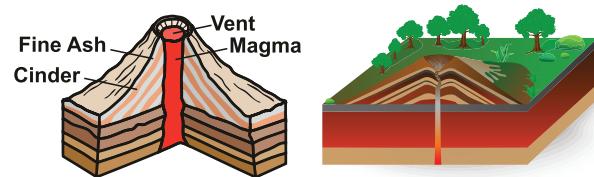
1. Shield volcano: A shield volcano is formed by quiet eruption of lava with a low silica content. Such a volcano has a wide base and a cone with gentle slopes. Volcanoes of the Hawaii islands are of this type.



Shield Volcano

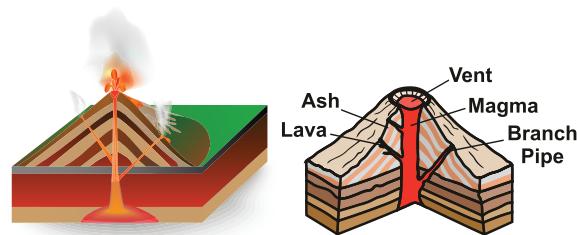
2. Cinder-cone volcano: Silica-rich magma traps gases inside the volcano until enough pressure is built to push the magma out of the earth's crust. When this type of volcano erupts, it shoots gases, ash, etc. with great

force throwing them several kilometres up into the atmosphere. Such volcanoes have steep slopes and are made of cinder and ash. They are known as **cinder-cone** volcanoes. Many volcanoes of Mexico and Central America belong to this group.



Cinder - Cone Volcano

3. Composite volcano: Composite volcanoes are made of alternate layers of lava, cinder and ash. They are also called strato volcano. St. Helens is an example of composite volcano.



Composite Volcano

Volcanoes are also grouped according to their periodicity of eruptions such as **active**, **dormant** and **extinct**. These names refer to the state of activity rather than the types of volcanoes.

Active Volcanoes that erupt frequently are called active volcanoes. Most of the active volcanoes lie in the Pacific Ring of Fire belt which lies along the Pacific coast. There are about 600 active volcanoes in the world, such as Mt. Stromboli in Mediterranean Sea, St. Helens in USA, Pinatubo in Philippines. Mauna Loa in Hawaii (3,255m.) is the world's biggest active volcano.



Stramboli is known as the 'light house of Mediterranean sea'

Dormant volcanoes have shown no sign of activity for many years but they may become active at any time. It is also called Sleeping Volcano Vesuvius mountain of Italy, Mt Fujiyama in Japan, Mt. Krakatoa of Indonesia are famous examples of this types.

Extinct The top of extinct volcanic mountains have been eroded. Mt Popa of Myanmar and Mt. Kilimanjaro and Mt. Kenya of Africa are examples of extinct volcanoes.

Distribution of Volcanoes in the world

Volcanoes are located in a clearly-defined pattern around the world. They are closely related to regions that have been intensely folded or faulted. There are about 500 active volcanoes and thousands of dormant and

extinct ones. They occur along the coastal mountain ranges, as off-shore islands and in the midst of oceans, but there are a few in the interior of continents. The volcanic belts are also the principal earthquake belts of the world. There are three major zones of volcanic activities in the world. They are:

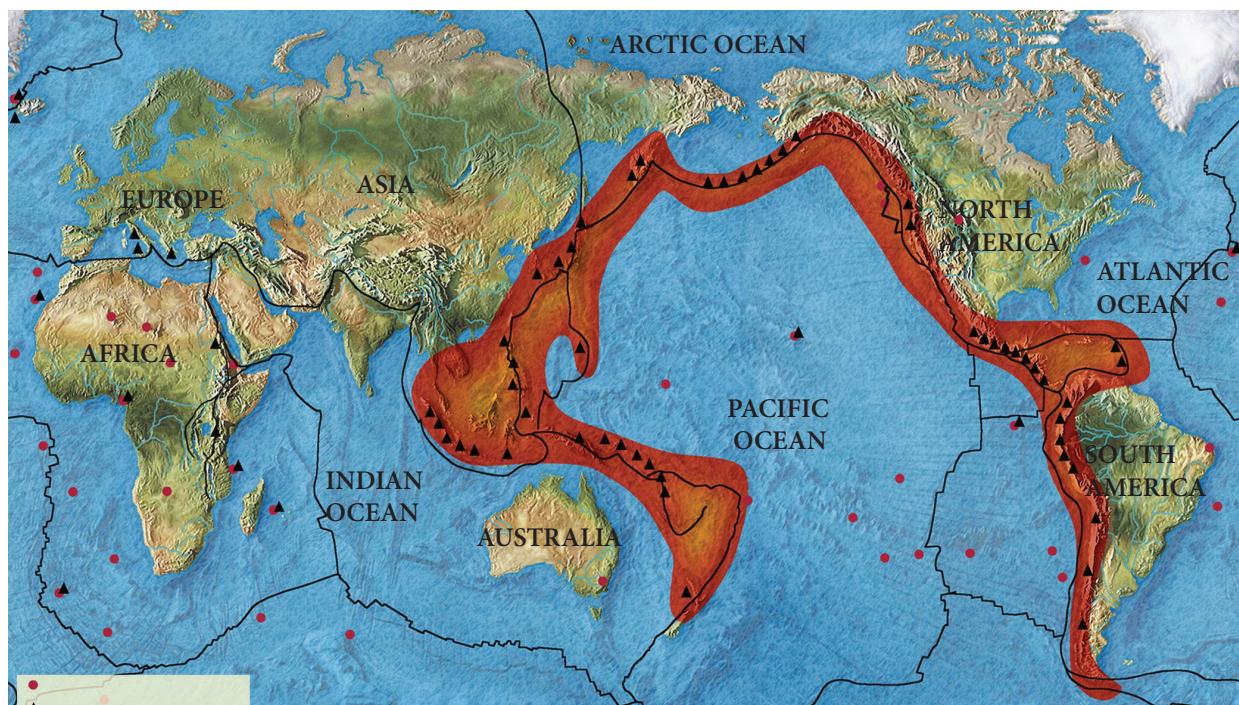
1. The Circum – Pacific belt
2. The Mid continental belt
3. The Mid Atlantic belt

1. Circum Belt

This is the volcanic zone of the convergent oceanic plate boundary. It includes the volcanoes of the eastern and western coastal areas of Pacific Ocean. This zone is popularly termed as the **Pacific Ring of Fire** which has been estimated to include two-thirds of the world's volcanoes.

2. Mid continental belt

This is the volcanic zone of convergent continental plate boundaries that includes





the volcanoes of *Alpine mountain chains*, the *Mediterranean Sea* and the *fault zone of eastern Africa*. The important volcanoes are Vesuvius, Stromboli, Etna, Kilimanjaro and Kenya. Surprisingly, the Himalayas have no active volcanoes at all.

3. Mid Atlantic Belt

This belt represents the divergent boundary of plates located along the mid-Atlantic ridges. Volcanoes of this area are mainly of fissure eruption type. Iceland is the most active volcanic area and is located on the mid-Atlantic ridge. St. Helena and Azores Island are other examples.

WRAP UP

- ❖ The Earth's interior structure is compared with that of an apple

- ❖ The crust is the outer-most layer of the earth.
- ❖ The upper part of the earth crust is SIAL.
- ❖ The lower part of the earth crust is SIMA.
- ❖ The mantle is about 2900km thick.
- ❖ The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates known as the lithospheric plates
- ❖ The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as seismograph.
- ❖ Tsunami is caused by an underwater earthquake.
- ❖ A volcano is a vent or opening in the earth crust.
- ❖ The Shape of a volcano depends on the type of lava and force of the eruption.
- ❖ There are three major zone of volcanic activity in the world.

Glossary			
1.	Core	The inner most layer of the earth	கரு
2.	Mantle	The second layer beneath the crust	கவசம்
3.	Mohorovicic discontinuity	Boundary that separated the mantle from the crust	மோஹாரோவிசிக் எல்லை
4.	Land slide	Downward movements of rock debris of the mountain	நிலச்சரிவு
5.	Seismograph	Instrument to measures the magnitude of an earthquake	சீஸ்மோகிராப்
6.	Tsunami	Sea waves caused by an underwater earthquake or a volcanic eruption under sea.	ஆழிப்பேரலை
7.	Vent	An opening a the earth surface from which volcanic material is emitted	எரிமலைத் துளை
8.	Magma	The molten state of rocks	பாறைக்குழம்பு
9.	Lava	The solidified form of magma after it reaches the surface of the earth	எரிமலைக்குழம்பு
10.	Viscosity	A liquids resistance to flow	பாகுத்தன்மை



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Nife is made up of _____.

- a. Nickel and ferrous
- b. Silica and aluminum
- c. Silica and magnesium
- d. Iron and magnesium



2. Earthquake and volcanic eruption occur near the edges of _____.

- a. Mountain
- b. Plains
- c. Plates
- d. Plateaus

3. The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by _____.

- a. Seismograph
- b. Richter scale
- c. Ammeter
- d. Rotameter

4. The narrow pipe through which magma flow out is called a _____.

- a. Vent
- b. Crater
- c. Focus
- d. Caldera

5. Lava cones are _____.

- a. mountains of accumulation
- b. mountains of deformation
- c. relict mountains
- d. fold mountains

6. The top of the cone of a volcanic mountain has a depression known as the _____.

- a. crater
- b. lophith
- c. caldera
- d. sill

7. _____ belt is known as the “Ring of Fire”.

- a. Pacific
- b. Atlantic
- c. Arctic
- d. Antarctic

II. Fill in the blanks

1) The core is separated from the mantle by a boundary called _____.

2) The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as _____.

3) Magma rises to the surface and spreads over a vast area is known as _____.

4) An example for active volcano _____.

5) Seismology is the study of _____.

III. Circle the odd one

1) crust, magma, core, mantle

2) focus, epicenter, vent, seismic waves

3) Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Koyna, Krakatoa

4) lava, caldera, silica, crater

5) Stromboli, Helens, Hawaii, Fujiyama

IV. Match the following

1) Earth quake - Japanese term

2) Sima - Africa

3) Pacific Ring of Fire - Sudden movement

4) Tsunami - Silica and magnesium

5) Mt. Kenya - World volcanoes



V. Consider the following statement and (✓)

Tick the appropriate answer

1. **Assertion (A):** The structure of the earth may be compared to that of an Apple.

Reason (R): The interior of the earth consists of crust, mantle and core.

- 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):** The Pacific Ocean includes two thirds of the world's volcanoes.

Reason (R): The boundary along the Eastern and Western coast areas of the Pacific Ocean is known as the Pacific Ring of Fire.

- 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

VI. Answer in a word

- 1) Name the outer most layer of the earth.
- 2) What is SIAL?
- 3) Name the movement of the Earth's lithospheric plates?
- 4) Give an example of extinct volcano

VII. Answer the following briefly

- 1) What is mantle?
- 2) Write note on the core of the earth?
- 3) Define Earthquake?
- 4) What is a Seismograph?

- 5) What is a volcano?
- 6) Name the three types of volcanoes based on shape.

VIII. Give reason

- 1) No one has been able to take samples from the interior of the earth
- 2) The Continent crust is less dense than the oceanic crust

IX. Distinguish between

- 1) SIAL and SIMA
- 2) Shield volcano and composite volcano
- 3) Active volcano and dormant volcano

X. Answer the following questions in detail

- 1) Write about the effects of an earthquake?
- 2) Describe the classification of volcanoes based on the eruptions.
- 3) Name the major zones of volcanic activity and explain any one.

XI. HOTs

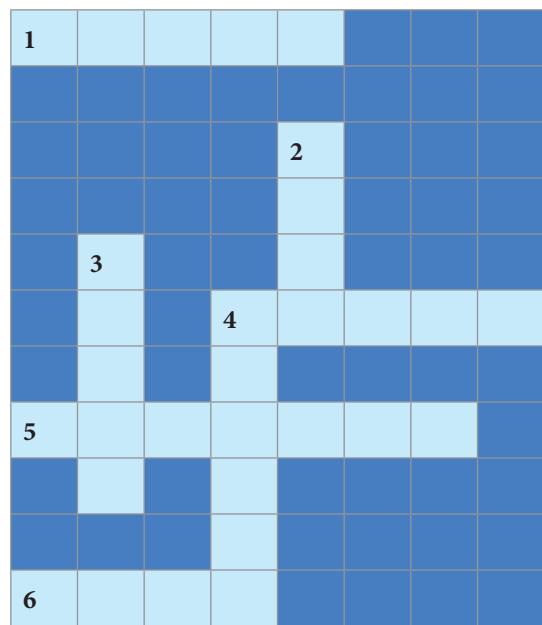
- 1) The earth's interior is very hot. Why?
- 2) Are Volcanoes Destructive (or) Constructive?
- 3) How does volcano make an Island?

XII. Activity

- 1) On an outline map of the world, mark the Pacific Ring of Fire
- 2) Label the parts of volcano.
- 3) Prepare an album on earthquake and volcanoes.



PUZZLE



Across

1. Point of origin of Earthquake
4. Molten rock under the surface
5. Waves triggered by deep ocean earthquake
6. Inner layer of the Earth

Down

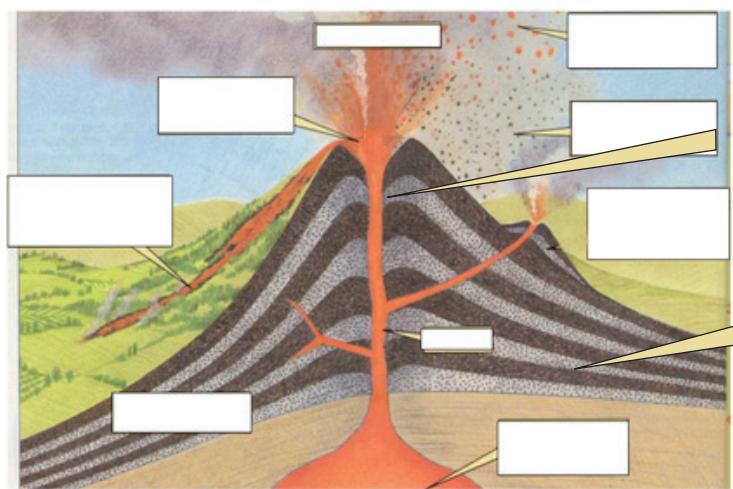
2. Extinct volcano in Europe
3. Top layer of the Earth
4. Middle layer of Earth

WORLD MAP





LABEL THE PARTS OF VOLCANO



Reference

Majid Husain, Physical Geography Anmol Publication Pvt Ltd

A Das Gupta, A.N. Kapoor, Principles of Physical Geography, S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi

Goh Cheng Leong, certificate Physical and Human Geography, Oxford University press.

Savindra Singh (2015) physical Geography Pravalika publications Allahabad.

ICT CORNER

Interior of the Earth

select full screen mode and play the game with descriptions

PROCEDURE

Step 1: Open the Browser and type the URL given below (or) Scan the QR Code.

Step 2: Click on the Map to start

Step 3: select full screen mode and play the game with descriptions

Interior of the Earth URL:

<http://world-geography-games.com/earth/index.html>

*Pictures are indicative only

*If browser requires, allow Flash Player or Java Script to load the page.



Unit -II

Landforms



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ❖ To know the landforms which are created by river
- ❖ To describe the landforms which are created by glacial action
- ❖ To classify the landforms which are produced by wind action
- ❖ To identify the various landforms about sea wave
- ❖ To compile the landforms which are produced by the work of a river, glacier, wind and sea waves



In the earlier class, we have learnt that the surface of the earth is not the same everywhere. The earth has an infinite variety of landforms named mountains, plateaus, plains, valley etc., Some parts of the lithosphere may be rugged and some flat. These landforms are a result of two processes – ***the endogenic process*** and ***the exogenic process***. The ***endogenic process*** (internal process) leads to the upliftment and sinking of the earth's surface at several places. The ***exogenic process*** (external process) is the continuous wearing down and rebuilding of the land surface.

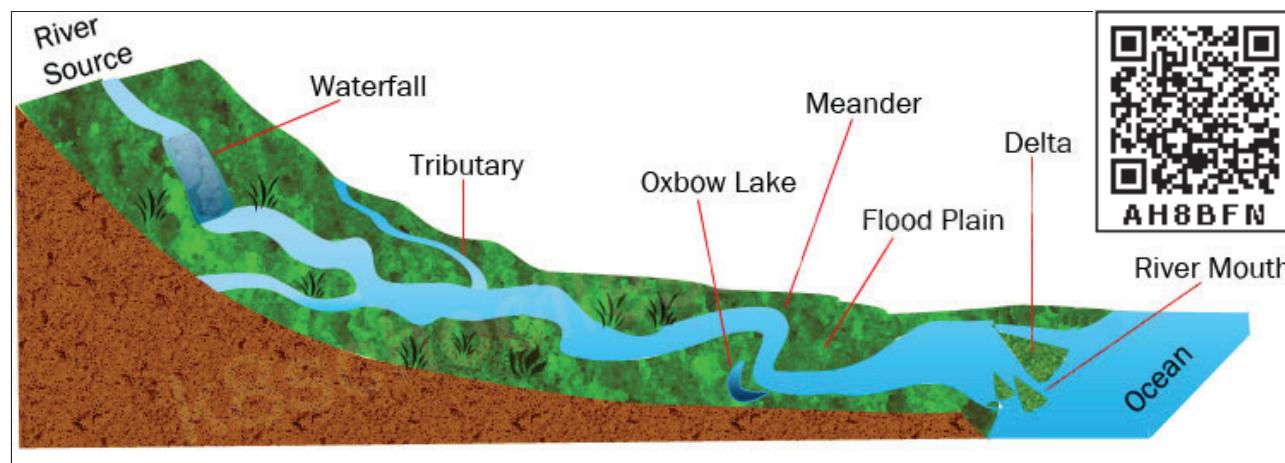
Gradation is the process of levelling of highlands through erosion and filling up of lowlands through deposition.

Landforms

The landscape is being continuously worn away by two processes – ***weathering and erosion***. ***Weathering*** is the breaking and falling apart into small pieces of the rocks on the earth's surface. ***Erosion*** is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind, ice and sea waves. The eroded material is carried away by water, wind, etc. and eventually deposited. This process of erosion and deposition create different landforms on the surface of the earth.

River

The water flowing from its source to river mouth, along a definite course is called a ***River***. Rivers generally originate from a mountain or hill.



River Land forms

The place of origin of the river is known as its **Source**. The place where it joins a lake or sea or an ocean is known as the **River mouth**.

The running water in the river erodes the landscape, which creates a steep-sided valley like the letter 'V' known as '**'V' shaped valley**'.

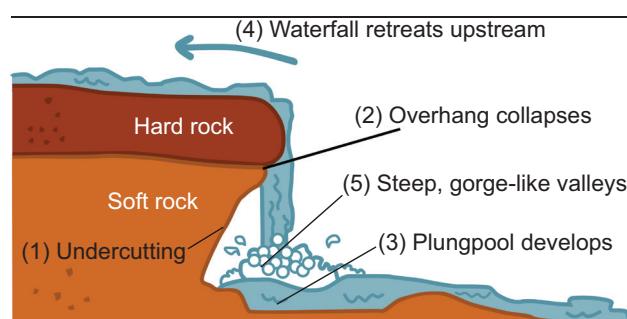


'V' shaped valley



Tributary: A stream or river that flows into and joins a main river.

Distributary: A stream that branches off and flows away from a main stream.



Falling of river water over a vertical step in the river bed is called **waterfall**. It is formed when the soft rocks are removed by erosion. E.g. Coutrallam falls across the river Chittar in Tamil Nadu.

DO YOU KNOW? The highest waterfall is **Angel Falls** of Venezuela in South America. The other waterfalls are **Niagara Falls** located on the border between Canada and USA in North America and **Victoria Falls** on the borders of Zambia and Zimbabwe in Africa.

Plunge pool is a hollow feature at the base of a waterfall which is formed by cavitation. **Alluvial fan** is a deposition of sediment occurs at which the river enters a plain or the **foot-hills**.

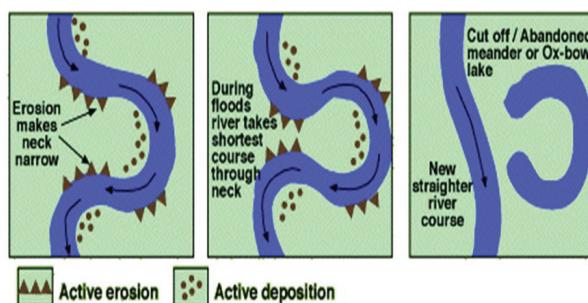


Meanders

As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as **Meanders**. Eg. Meanders along the River Vellar near Sethiyathope in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.



Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loop comes closer and closer. In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake, also called an **Ox-bow lake**.



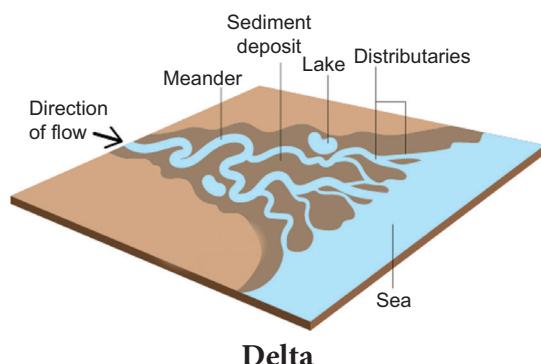
Ox bow lake formation



The term '**Meander**' has been named on the basis of Meander River of Asia Minor (Turkey), it flows through numerous curves and turns.

At times the river overflows its banks. This leads to the flooding of the neighbouring areas. As the river floods, it deposits layers of fine soil and other material called **sediments** along its banks. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile **floodplain**. The raised banks are called **levees**.

As the river approaches the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases and the river begins to break up into a number of streams called **distributaries**. The velocity of the river becomes so slow that it begins to deposit its load. Each distributary forms its own mouth. The collection of sediments from all the mouths form **Delta**. Deltas are excellent productive lands. They have more minerals which favour cultivation. E.g. **Cauvery delta, Ganges delta, Mississippi delta**.



Activity:

Find out the names of a few rivers of the world that form a delta with the help of the Atlas.

Glacier

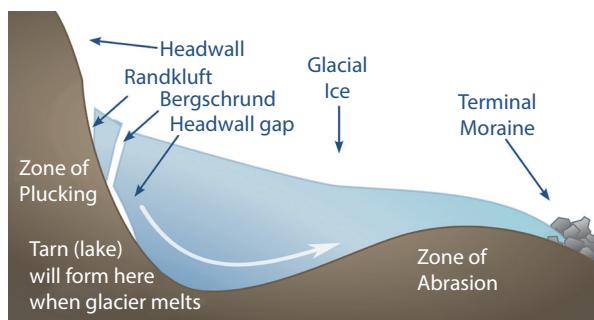
A large body of ice moving slowly down a slope or valley due to gravity is called a **glacier**. Glaciers are grouped into **Mountain or Valley Glaciers and Continental Glaciers**.

Continental Glacier: The glacier covering vast areas of a continent with thick ice sheets. E.g. **Antarctica, Greenland**

Mountain or Valley Glacier is a stream of ice, flowing along a valley. It usually follows former river courses and are bounded by steep sides. E.g. **The Himalayas and the Alps**.

Glaciers erode the landscape by levelling soil and stones to expose the solid rock below.

Cirque is a glacially eroded rock basin, with a steep side wall and steep head wall, surrounding an armchair-shaped depression. E.g. **Corrie** – Scotland (United Kingdom), **Kar** – Germany.



Formation of a Cirque



Cirque

As the ice melts, they get filled up the cirque with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains called as **Tarn Lake**. When two adjacent cirques erode towards each other, the previously rounded landscape is transformed into a narrow rocky, steep – sided ridge called **Aretes**.



Arete

U' Shaped Valley is found beneath the glaciers which is deepened and widened by the lateral and vertical erosion. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks - big and small, sand and silt get deposited. These deposits form **glacial moraines**.



Moraine

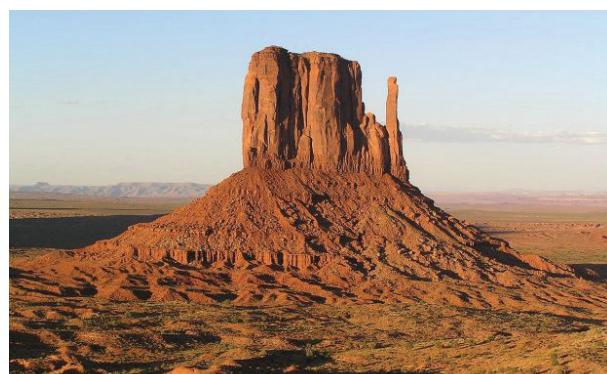
Wind

Have you ever visited a desert? Try to collect some pictures of sand dunes. An active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts is **wind**. In deserts you can see rocks in the shape of a mushroom, commonly called **mushroom rocks**.



Mushroom Rock

Winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part. Therefore, such rocks have narrower base and wider top. An isolated residual hill, standing like a pillar with rounded tops are called **Inselbergs**. E.g. Inselberg in the Kalahari Desert of South Africa.



Inselberg

When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill – like structures. These are called **sand dunes**. The crescent shaped sand dunes are called **Barchans**.



Barchans

When the grains of sand are very fine and light, the wind can carry it over very long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called **Loess**. Large deposits of loess are found in China.



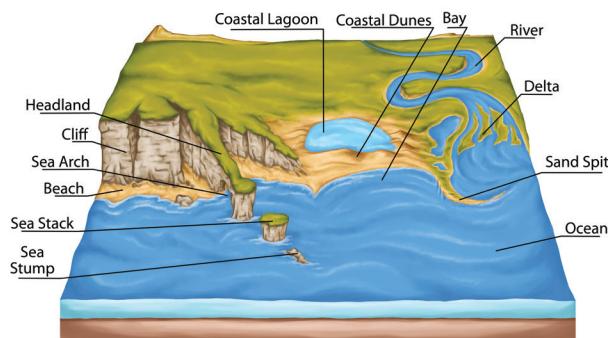
Loess



Northern China loess deposits are brought from the Gobi Desert.

Coast

A part of the land adjoining or near the sea is called the **Sea coast**. The boundary of a coast, where land meets water is called the **Coast line**. The coastal areas are subject to change due to wave erosion and wave deposition.



Coastal Landforms

The erosion and deposition of the sea waves give rise to coastal landforms. **Sea Cliffs** are steep rock faces formed, when the sea waves dash against them. Sea waves continuously strike at the rocks. Cracks develop. Over time they become larger and wider. Thus, hollow like caves are formed on the rocks. They are called **Sea Caves**.



Sea Cliff



Sea cave

As the cavities of sea caves become bigger and bigger only the roof of the caves remains, thus forming **Sea Arches**. Further, erosion breaks the roof and only walls are left. These wall-like features are called **Stacks**.



Sea arch and Sea stack

The sea waves deposit sediments of sand and gravel along the shores forming **Beaches**. **Sand bar** is an elongated deposition of sand or mud found in the sea, almost parallel to the coast.



Beach and Sand Bar



The first longest beach in the world is the **Miami beach** in South Florida in U.S.A. The second longest beach in the world is the **Marina beach** in Chennai.



Miami Beach

Lagoon is a shallow stretch of water partially or completely separated from the sea. E.g. Chilka lake in Odisha, Pulicat lake in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and Vembanad lake in Kerala are the famous lagoons in India.



Lagoon

WRAP UP

- ❖ The landscape is being continuously worn away by weathering and erosion.
- ❖ River, glacier, wind and sea waves are the major agents of exogenic forces.
- ❖ From its source to its mouth, the river is constantly reshaping the land and giving rise to different landforms.
- ❖ The river begins to break up into a number of streams called distributaries.
- ❖ Deltas are excellent productive lands which have more minerals.
- ❖ Glacier is large body of ice moving slowly down a slope due to gravity.
- ❖ Moraines are glacial deposition.
- ❖ Wind is the active agent of erosion and deposition in deserts.
- ❖ The sea waves deposit sediments of sand and gravel along the shores forming beaches.



Glossary

1.	Gradation	The process of leveling of highlands through erosion and filling up of lowland through deposition.	சமநிலைப் படுத்துகல்
2	Weathering	Breaking and crumbling up of rocks on the earth's surface.	பாறைச் சிதைவு
3.	River mouth	The place where the river joins a lake or an ocean.	ஆற்று முகத்துவாரம்
4.	Tributary	A stream or river that flow into and joins a main river.	துணை ஆறு
5.	Cavitation	Intense erosion due to the surface collapse of air bubbles found in rapid flow of water.	குழிவு
6.	Meander	Twists and turns forming large bends in the river.	ஆற்று வளைவு
7.	Delta	The large of sediments a fan shaped by river deposition	ஆற்றுக் கழிமுகம்
8.	Cirque	The arm chair shaped depression with steep wall side formed by glacial erosion.	பனி அரி பள்ளம்
9.	Barchans	The crescent shaped sand dunes.	பிரைவடிவ மணற்குன்று
10.	Lagoon	A shallow stretch of water partially separated from the sea.	காயல்



Evaluation



44E22E

I. Choose the correct answer

1. _____ is a deposition of river sediments along the foot-hills.
a) Plunge pool b) Alluvial fan
c) Flood plain d) Delta
2. Courtallam falls is located across the _____ river.
a) Cauvery b) Pennar
c) Chittar d) Vaigai
3. The landform created by glacial deposition is
a) Cirque b) Arete
c) Moraine d) Tarn lake

4. Large deposits of loess are found in

- a) USA
- b) India
- c) China
- d) Brazil

5. _____ are not associated with wave erosion
a) Cliff b) Sea arch c) Stack d) Beaches

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The process of breaking and crumbling of rocks is _____.
2. The place where the river joins a lake or a sea is known as _____.



3. Inselbergs are found in the _____ desert in South Africa.
4. A cirque is known as _____ in Germany.
5. The first longest beach in the world is _____.

III. Match the following

1.	Breaking and crumbling of rocks –	-	Glacier
2.	Abandoned meander loops	-	Barchans
3.	Large body of moving ice	-	Lagoon
4.	Crescent shaped sand dunes	-	Weathering
5.	Vembanad lake	-	Oxbow lake

IV. Consider the following statement and tick

(✓) the appropriate answer

1. **Assertion (A):** The deltas are formed near the mouth of the river.

Reason (R) : The velocity of the river becomes slow when it approaches the sea.

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

Assertion (A): Sea arches in turn become Sea Stacks.

Reason (R) : Sea Stacks are the results of wave deposition.

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

V. Answer the following

1. Define s erosion.
2. What is a plunge pool?
3. How are Ox – bow lakes formed?
4. Name the major landforms formed by glacial erosion.
5. Give a note on Mushroom rocks.
6. What is a lagoon? Give an example.

VI Distinguish the following

1. Tributary and Distributary
2. 'V' shaped valley and 'U' shaped valley
3. Continental glacier and Mountain glacier

VII Give Reason

1. The ends of the meander loops come closer and closer.
2. Flood plains are very fertile.
3. Sea caves are turn into stacks.

VIII Answer in a paragraph

1. Explain different landforms produced by river erosion.
2. Describe the landforms associated with wind.
3. How are aretes formed?

Activity

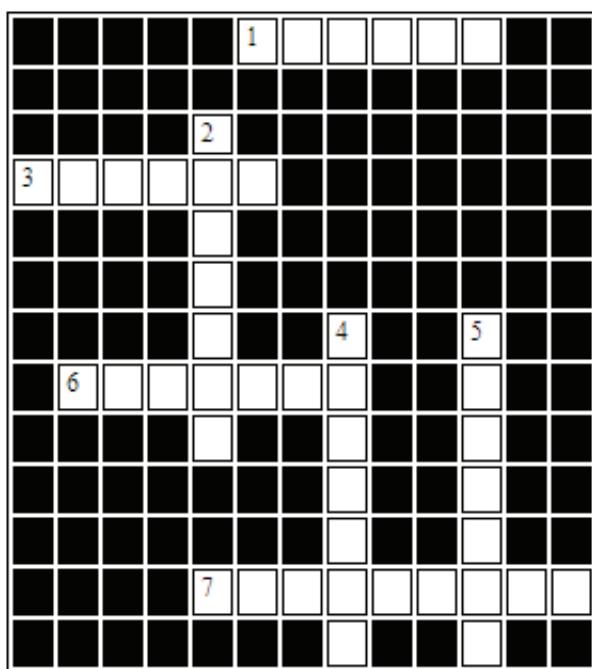
1. Fill in the corresponding columns with reference to the landform features given below

S.No	Natural Agents	Landforms	
		Erosion	Deposition
1	River		
2	Glacier		
3	Wind		
4	Sea wave		

[Barchan, 'V' Shaped valley, Cliff, Arete, Inselberg, Moraine, Alluvial fan, Lagoon]



2 Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Place of origin of the river.
3. Arm chair shaped glacial landform
6. Glacial Depositional feature
7. Vertical drop of water

Down

2. Lagoon in Tamil Nadu
4. Loops along the river course
5. Wave depositional feature
3. Identify any one of the following features near your home town and write a note on them.
 1. Hill
 2. Waterfall
 3. River (or) stream
 4. Beach.

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2. Rajeev Gupta (2012), Physical Geography, Sonali Publications, New Delhi.
3. A. Das Gupta, A.N. Kapoor, Physical Geography, S. Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi.
4. Nater Singh Raina (2012), Contemporary Physical Geography, Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.

 **ICT CORNER**

Landforms

Through this activity you will know about different types of land in the world

PROCEDURE:

Step - 1 Open the Browser and type the URL given below (or) Scan the QR Code.

Step - 2 Go to menu and select any types of land (Ex. Glacier)

Step-3 Roll over the red dot on the map to the right to choose a glacier

Landforms URL:

http://www.harcourtschool.com/activity/types_of_land_2/index.html

*Pictures are indicative only

*If browser requires, allow Flash Player or Java Script to load the page.



B352_7_SOCIAL_EM



Unit -III

Population and Settlement



Learning Objectives

- ❖ To know the population, races and their classification
- ❖ To learn about the different religions
- ❖ To know about the major languages
- ❖ To know the favourable conditions for settlement
- ❖ To understand the Rural and Urban settlement
- ❖ To recognize the classification of settlement



Introduction

Population Geography is a study of demographic phenomena which includes natality, morality, growth rates etc., through both space and time. Increase (or) decrease in population indicates population distribution and growth. The study of movements and mobility of population is called migration. Among the human people from place to place the ancient origin is grouped under major races such us language and religion.

permanent distinguishing characteristics that are inherited. The most widely found human racial types are based on visual traits such as head shape, facial features nose shape, eye shape and colour, skin colour, stature, blood groups etc.,

The major world Human races are

- Caucasoid (European)
- Negroid (African)
- Mongoloid (Asiatic)
- Australoid (Australian)

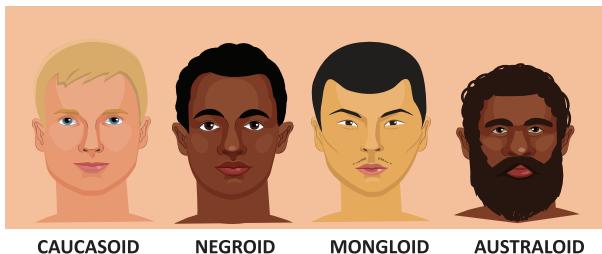


Caucasoid

The Caucasoid is known as European race. This group is the one with fair skin and dark brown eyes, wavy hair and narrow nose. The Caucasoid are also found in Eurasia.

The Races

Race has been defined as a biological grouping within the human species. The race is a group of people with more (or) less



CAUCASOID NEGROID MONGLOID AUSTRALOID



Human geography is the study of Man and his surroundings to the natural environment

Negroid

Negroid have the dark eyes, Black skin, black wooly hair, wide nose, long head, and thick lips. They are living in different parts of Africa.

Mongoloids

The mongoloid race is commonly known as the Asian-American race. The mongoloid have the light yellow to brown skin, straight hair, flat face, broad head and medium nose. Such people are found in Asia and Arctic region

Australoids

Australoids have wide nose, curly hair dark skin, and short in height. They are living in Australia and Asia.

Races of India

India is said to be one of the cradle lands of human civilization. The ancient Indus valley civilization in India was believed to have been of Dravidian origin in northern India. The Dravidian people were pushed south when the Indo-Aryan came in later. South India was

dominated by the three Dravidian kingdoms of the chera, the cholas, and the pandyas. The Dravidian languages are Tamil, Telugu, kannada, Malayalam and Tulu almost all the Dravidians live in the southern part of India.

Religion

Religion means a particular system of faith and worship, which brings human being with human society. Religion, is a symbol of group identity and a cultural rallying point.

Classification of Religion

a) Universalizing Religions

Christianity, Islam and Buddhism.

b) Ethnic Religions

Judaism, Hinduism and Japanese Shintoism.

c) Tribal or Traditional Religions

Animism, Shamanism and Shaman.

Religion	Place of worship
Buddhism	Vihara
Christianity	Church
Hinduism	Temple
Islam	Mosque
Jainism	Basadi
Judaism	Synagogue
Zoroastrianism	Agyari

Language

Language is a great force of socialization. Language, either in the written or oral form, is the most common type of communication. Language promotes the transmission of ideas and the functioning of political, economic, social and religious systems.



Languages in the world

E	N	G	L	I	S	H
S	P	A	N	I	S	H
H	I	N	D	I		
P	O	R	T	U	G	U
R	U	S	S	I	A	N
A	R	A	B	I	C	
C	H	I	N	E	S	E

Languages of India

India has many languages and culture. Each state has its own language though the national language is Hindi, 22 major language were spoken by about 97 percent population of the country. India follows Kashmiri, Urdu, Punjabi, Hindi, Rajasthani, Gujarati, Bengali and Assamese etc., these language are followed in North India. The main languages of the Dravidian family are Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam etc., These languages are mainly spoken in southern India.

Date	Event
11 th July	World population day
21 st February	International mother language day
Third Sunday in January every year	World Religious day
21 st May	The World cultural diversity day

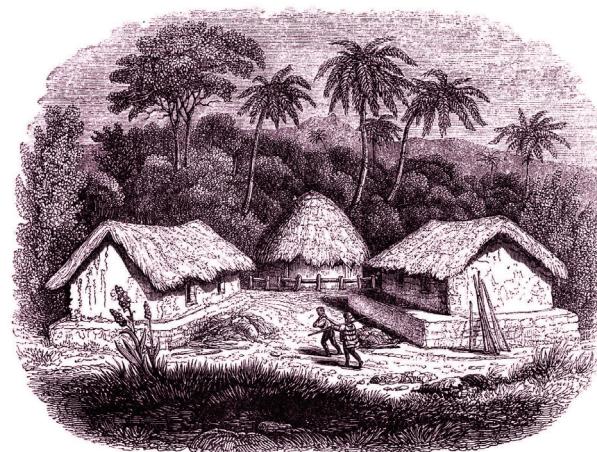
Today usage of language has changed. It is often used as communicational skill. With the different means of communication and fast moving world advancement in technology helps in understanding of different languages very easily with easy access to electronic media along with its pronunciations. These technologies have really brought the world closer.

Settlement

Settlement is a place where people live and interact through activities such as agriculture, trading and entertainment. A rural settlement is a community involved predominantly in primary activities such as agriculture, lumbering, fishing and mining. An urban settlement engages in predominantly in secondary and tertiary activities, such as industries, trade and banking. There is often a correlation between the functions, size of population and population density. A rural settlement tends to have a small population and low population density. Urban settlement often has a large population size and high population density.

Site and situation refers to the location of the actual settlement. The initial choice of a site for a settlement depends on how it is useful for meeting our daily needs, like water supply, availability of farmland, building material and fuel etc.,

Old House Types



In the early periods of human settlement, houses were built using local materials. The form of the house was closely related to the environment. In the agricultural regions, houses were built with mud walls and the roof



was made of stalks of paddy (or) other crops of grass (or) thatch. Local wood was used to provide frame for the roof. Such old houses had wide verandahs and an open air circulation. The size of the house depended on the economic status of its inhabitants.

Patterns of Settlements

Settlements also be classified into **Compact settlements** and **Dispersed settlement**

Compact settlements

Compact settlement is also known as nucleated settlement. In this type large a number of houses are built very close to each other such settlement develop along the river valleys and fertile plains, In India compact settlements are found in the northern plains and the coastal plains of peninsular India.

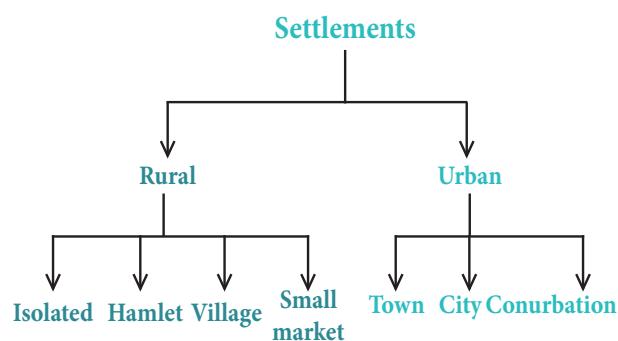


Dispersed Settlements

Dispersed settlements are generally found in the areas of extreme climate, hilly tracts, thick forests, grasslands, areas of extensive cultivation. In these settlements, houses are spaced far apart and after interspersed with fields. In India this type of human settlement is found in the northern kosi tract, the Ganga delta ,the Thar Desert of Rajasthan and the foot hills of Himalayas and the Niligris.



A hierarchy of settlements



Rural settlement



Rural settlements are predominantly located near water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and springs where water can be easily available. People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture, along with the provision of other basic needs. Hence, they prefer to live near low lying river valleys and coastal plains suited for cultivation. The availability of building materials like wood, stone and clay near settlements is another advantage, for settlements to be built.



Factors Influencing Rural Settlement

- Nature of topography
- Local weather Condition
- Soil and water resources
- Social organisation
- Economic condition

Pattern of Rural Settlement

The pattern of settlement has been defined as the relationship between a house or building to another. A rural settlement pattern is a function of relief, climate, water supply and socio-economic factor. It is broadly classified under the following patterns, such as **Linear**, **Rectangular**, **Circular**, **Star like pattern** etc.,

In a **Linear settlement**, houses are arranged along the either side of a road, railway line, river (or) canal, the edge of a valley, etc., e.g. the Himalayas, the Alps, the Rockies.



Linear settlement

The **rectangular settlements** are almost straight, meeting each other at right angles. Such a settlement is found in plain areas (or) inter montane plain. E.g., Sutlej. Houses built around a central area are known as **Circular pattern of settlements**. Such settlements develop around lakes and tanks. The **Star like pattern of settlement** develops on the sites and places where several roads converge and houses spread

out along the sides of roads in all directions. e.g. The Indo – Ganga plains of Punjab and Haryana



Star like pattern



Circular pattern

Pilgrim settlement

Pilgrim settlement may come up around a place of worship (or) any spot with a religious significance. E.g. Thiruverkadu in Tamil Nadu.

Wet Point Settlement

A wet point is a site with reliable supply of water from wells, tank, river, spring (or) pond in an area.



Dry Point Settlement

A dry Point settlement is located in low-lying areas in the regions of excessive dampness. Dry point settlements are not affected by flooding, due to the landscape and the source of water. Such settlements are found in the coastal plains of Kerala and deltas along the east coast of India.



Urban Settlements

The settlements in which most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities are known as urban settlements. In other words, urban is related to cities and towns. The word urban is often used in terms of town, city, mega city, conurbation, megalopolis.

Classification of Urban Settlements

The definition of urban area varies from country to another. Some of the common basis of classification are

- Size of population
- Occupational structure
- Administration



Town

Town is a general name for an urban place, usually a settlement meeting a prescribed minimum population threshold. Population more than 5000 people. Based on the function that cities perform they can be classified into the following types of towns, such as administrative, cantonment, academic etc.,

City

The term City is generally applied to large urban places with no strict definitions to separate it from smaller town. City is a nucleated settlement which multifunctional in character, including an established central business district. In India an urban place with more than one lakh population is considered as a city (**Population more than 1,00,000**).

Mega city

A mega city is a very large city typically with a population of more than 10 million people. A mega city can be a single metropolitan area.

E.g. Canton, Tokyo, Delhi, Mumbai are some of the examples of megacities.



World Health Organization (WHO) suggests that among other things a healthy city must have

- A “Clean” and “Safe” environment
- Meets the basic needs of “All” its inhabitants
- Involves the “Community” in local government
- Provides easily accessible “Health service.”

Megalopolis

The word megalopolis is given for a large conurbation, when two or more large cities whose total population exceeds ten million. The region made up of cities between Boston and Washington D.C is a well-known megalopolis. In India, Kolkata is the largest urban area which is a megalopolis. Gandhinagar, Surat, Vadodara, Rajput in Gujarat are the important megalopolis cities in India.

Conurbation

A Conurbation is a region comprising of a number of cities, large town, and other urban areas that through population growth and physical expansion have merged to form one continuous urban (or) industrially developed area. West Midland in England, the Ruhr in Germany, Randstad in the Netherlands are example of conurbations. Mumbai in Maharashtra, Gurgaon, Faridabad in Haryana, Noida in Uttar Pradesh are the conurbation cities of India.



Satellite Town



A satellite town is a town designed to house the over population of a major city, but is located well beyond the limits of that city. Satellite towns are generally located outside the rural urban fringe. In India most satellite towns are purely residential in character. Satellite towns occasionally present a look of twin towns such as Dehri and Dalmianager in Rohtas district of Bihar. They may be connected with roads. For e.g. Patna, Barauni, Varanasi and Hajipur.

Smart City



In an urban region, a city which is very much advanced in terms of infrastructure, real estate, communication and market availability is called a Smart City. The first ten smart cities of India are Bhubaneshwar, Pune, Jaipur, Surat, Ludhiana, Kochi, Ahmedabad, Solapur, New Delhi and Udaipur. Tamil Nadu has 12 major cities to be transformed as smart cities. They are Chennai, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tiruppur, Salem,

Vellore, Coimbatore, Thoothukudi, Dindigul and Erode.

Rural	Urban
Rural areas have predominantly primary activities (agriculture)	Urban areas have domination of secondary and tertiary activities (Industries)
Sparsely populated	Densely populated
Villages and hamlet	Cities and towns
Agriculture works	Non Agricultural works
Simple and relaxed life	Fast and complicated life

Wrap up

- ❖ Races has been defined as a biological grouping within the human species, distinguished or classified according to genetically transmitted differences
- ❖ Caucasoid (European) Negroid (African) Mongoloid (Asiatic) Australoid (Australia) are the major classification of races
- ❖ Religion is classified into universalizing Ethnic and Tribal religion
- ❖ Language is a cultural form of enduring value and a culture can survive with the presence of language only
- ❖ Settlement is defined as a place in which people live and carryout various activities
- ❖ Settlement may be classified on basis of occupation as rural (village) and Urban (town)
- ❖ Compact settlements develops along river valleys and infertile plains
- ❖ Dispersed settlement are generally found in the areas of extreme climates, hill tracks, thick forest, grassland and in poor agricultural land.
- ❖ Smart city is a city which very much advanced in terms of infrastructure.



Exercises

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Caucasoid race is also known as _____ race
 - a) European
 - b) Negroid
 - c) Mongoloid
 - d) Australoid
2. _____ Race is Known as Asian - American Race
 - a) Caucasoid
 - b) Negroid
 - c) Mongoloid
 - d) Australoid
3. The official language of India is _____
 - a) Marathi
 - b) Tamil
 - c) English
 - d) Hindi
4. Rural settlements are located near _____
 - a) Water bodies
 - b) Hilly areas
 - c) coastal areas
 - d) desert areas
5. Arrange the following in terms of size
 - 1) City
 - 2) Megalopolis
 - 3) Metropolis
 - 4) Conurbation
 - a) 4,1,3,2
 - b) 1,3,4,2
 - c) 2,1,3,4
 - d) 3,1,2,4



4. _____ towns are generally located outside the rural Urban fringe.
5. _____ Settlement Come up around a place of Worship

III. A. Match the following

A	B
1. Caucasoid	- Asian - American
2. Negroid	- Australia
3. Mongoloid	- European
4. Australoid	- African

B. Match the following

A	B
1. Sutlej-Ganga	
pain	- Dispersed settlement
2. Nilgris	- Star like pattern
3. South India	- Rectangular pattern
4. Seacoast	- Compact settlement
5. Haryana	- Circular settlement

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The Bushmen is found mainly in _____ desert in South Africa
2. Linguistic stock is a group of _____ family sharing features and its origin
3. In _____ settlements, where most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities

IV. Consider the following statement and (✓) Tick the appropriate answer

1. **Assertion (A):** There are numerous languages spoken in the world

Reason (R): The linguistic diversity in the world is vast.

- 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:** Thiruverkadu in Tamil Nadu is an example for pilgrim settlement

Reason (R): Iron and steel industry is located there



- a) R is the correct explanation of A
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is wrong and R is correct a)
- d) A and R are wrong

V. Circle the odd one out

- 1. Fishing, lumbering, agriculture, banking
- 2. Himalayas Alps Rocky Ganga
- 3. Chennai, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanchipuram

VI. Answer the following

- 1. What are the classification of Races?
- 2. What is language?
- 3. Describe the classification of religion.
- 4. Define settlement
- 5. On what basis Urban settlements are classified?
- 6. Write a note on smart city

VII. Give reason

- 1. India has a huge crucible racial mixing races since pre historic times
- 2. Mumbai is a mega city
- 3. Himalayas have dispersed settlement.

VIII. Distinguish between

- 1. Physical Geography and Human Geography
- 2. Language and Religion
- 3. Negroid and Mangoloid
- 4. City and town
- 5. Urban settlement and rural settlement

IX. Answer the following in a paragraph

- 1. Write about the four major classification of races.

- 2. Write about the main features of religious life.
- 3. What are the factors influencing rural settlement?
- 4. What are types of rural settlement? Explain any three.

X. Activity

Analyze

1	Where do you live?	Rural / Urban
2	Name the pattern of settlement	
3	Sources of water available in your area	
4	What is the important activity of your locality	
5	Name the types of transport available	

Reference

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CIVICS



Unit -I

Equality



Learning Objectives

- ❖ To understand the meaning of Equality
- ❖ To know the importance of Equality
- ❖ To learn the different types of Equality
- ❖ To know the various Articles of our constitution that have guaranteed Equality





Introduction:

Nature has made man unequal in colour, height, talent, physical strength etc., and the natural inequalities can never be rectified. Even the twins looking like the similar are not equal in their abilities. Man made inequalities on the basis of caste, money religion etc can be rectified. It is universally accepted that people are differed in their capacity, ability, attitude etc but at the same time, it is also accepted that they should be given equal opportunities for the development of their skills and talents.

What is Equality?

Equality is ensuring individuals or groups that are not treated differently or less favourably on the basic of specific protected characteristic, including areas of race, gender, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation and age.

According to Prof Laski “Equality does not mean identity of treatment, the sameness of reward. It means first of all absence of social privilege, on the second it means that adequate opportunities are laid upon to all”.

Importance of Equality

Equality is a powerful moral and political ideal that has inspired and guided human society for many centuries. The concept of equality invokes the idea that all human beings have equal worth regardless of their caste, colour, gender, race or nationality. The democratic ideals such as liberty, equality etc are meaningful and effective only when they are implemented with justice.

Kinds of Equality

Social equality



Social equality means that all citizen are entitled to enjoy equal status in society. There should not be any discrimination of caste, creed, colour and race. All should have equal opportunity to develop their personality and to complete goals.

Civil Equality

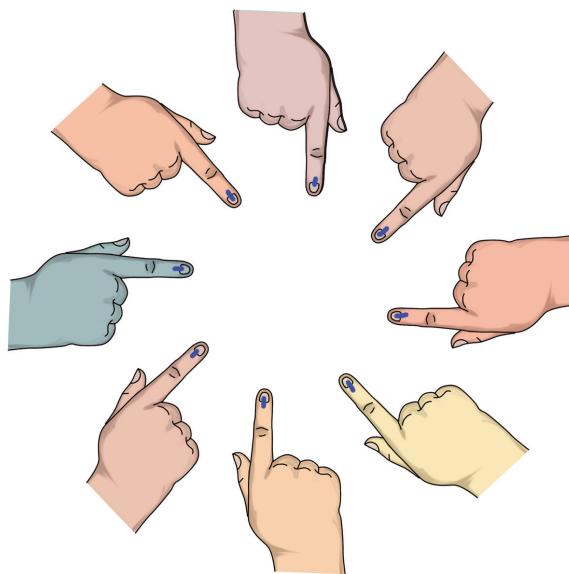
Civil equality is enjoyment of civil rights by all citizen. There should not be any discrimination of superior or inferior, the rich or the poor, caste or creed. Equal rights should be available to all the persons and nobody should be denied enjoyment of any rights. Rule of law is in force in England and in the eyes of law all are equal and equal treatment is given to all by the rule of law. In India the same rule of law is followed.

Rule of law was advocated by
A.V.Dicey, the British legal luminary.

Political Equality

All the democratic countries including India have guaranteed the political rights to all citizens. It includes

- ❖ Right to vote
- ❖ Right to hold public Office
- ❖ Right to criticise the government



Citizens should have equal opportunity to actively participate in the political life. These rights can be enjoyed through the Universal Adult Franchise. In India the voting right is given to all the citizens who has attained 18 years of age without any discriminations. India is the first country to give right to vote to women from the very first general election held in the year 1952. In Switzerland the right to vote is given to women in 1971. Any person who has completed the age of 25 years can contest in the election. Right to criticise the government is also very important right and the people can express their resentment through demonstrations. The value of the vote of the Prime Minister and value of vote of common man in general election is same which denotes political equality.

Gender Equality

All human beings, both men and women, are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without any limitations. Women were not given equal rights and they were considered as weak as compared to men and they were placed in a secondary position to men. They should be treated equally. It does

not mean that women and men have to become the same, but that their rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender Equality is the equal right of both men and women to have access to opportunities and resources. They have right to participate in the economic sphere and make important decisions. Women with their talent and hard work have proved that their ability is not less than men in any aspect. Nowadays, women are successfully working in many fields like Border security force, Indian Air Force, etc. For the uplift of women 50% reservation has been given for women in local bodies.

UNICEF says Gender Equality “means that women and men, and girls and boys, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and protections. It does not require that girls and boys, or women and men, be same, or that they be treated exactly alike.”

As of 2017, gender equality is the fifth of seventeen sustainable development goals of the United Nations.

Efforts were made by many social activists from the 19th century onwards. The noted champions of this cause were Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Tarabai Shinde, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain. They worked hard to get equal status to the women.

Human dignity

Dignity means self-respect. Human dignity is the most important human right from which all



other fundamental rights derive. Dignity is the quality of being honourable, noble and excellent. Every human being should be regarded as a very valuable member of the community.

Equality of Opportunity and Education

All the individuals should have similar chances to receive education. They should have similar opportunities to develop their personality. We need equality to get equal treatment in society. If we treat equality we can earn respect and dignity.

Equality in Indian constitution

Almost the constitution of all the countries in the world have guaranteed equality. Likewise, the constitution of India has also guaranteed equality to all citizens by providing Articles from 14-18.

Article 14 – guarantees to all the people equality before law.

Article 15 – deals with the prohibition of discrimination.

Article 16 – provides equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment.

Article 17 – abolishes the practice of untouchability.

Article 18 - abolishes the titles conferred to citizen.

Equality before law and equal protection of law have been further strengthened in the Indian constitution under Article 21.

We can promote equality by

- ❖ Treating all fairly
- ❖ Creating an inclusive culture
- ❖ Ensuring equal access to opportunities
- ❖ Enabling to develop full potential
- ❖ Making laws and policies
- ❖ Education.

Conclusion

India is the largest democratic country in the world. Equality and justice are the pillars of democracy. Justice can be achieved when people are treated equally. Equality is so important because it preserves the dignity of an individual. Equality is an important principle for a society to function.

Summary

- ❖ Liberty and Equality are the two fundamental concepts of democracy.
- ❖ All people should be equal before law and everybody should be given equal chance and opportunity to participate in political life.
- ❖ Civil equality implies equality of all before law.
- ❖ Gender equality means both the men and women should be treated equally.
- ❖ The various laws programmes of the government aim at gender equality.



Glossary

1.	Equality	absence of any privilege to anybody	சமத்துவம்
2.	Rule of law	rule based on law	சட்டத்தின் ஆட்சி
3.	Monarchy	government by a single person	முடியாட்சி
4.	Privileges	special concessions	சலுகைகள்
5.	Discrimination	difference	பாகுபாடு



Evaluation



5T8K62

4. Inequality created by man on the basis of caste, money, religion etc is called as _____

- a. Natural inequality
- b. Manmade inequality
- c. Economic inequality
- d. Gender inequality

5. In Switzerland, the right to vote is given to women in the year

- a. 1981
- b. 1971
- c. 1991
- d. 1961

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Which one of the following does not come under Equality?
 - a. Non discrimination on the basis of birth, caste, religion, race, colour, gender.
 - b. Right to contest in the election.
 - c. All are treated equal in the eyes of law.
 - d. Showing inequality between rich and poor.
2. Which one of the following comes under political Equality?
 - a. Right to petition the government and criticize public policy.
 - b. Removal of inequality based on race, colour, sex and caste.
 - c. All are equal before the law.
 - d. Prevention of concentration of wealth in the hands of law.
3. In India, right to vote is given to all the citizens at the age of _____
 - a. 21
 - b. 18
 - c. 25
 - d. 31

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Civil equality implies equality of all before _____.
_____.
2. The Indian constitution deals about the Right to equality from Article _____ to _____.
_____.
3. Right to contest in the election is a _____ Right.
_____.
4. Equality means, absent of _____ privileges.
_____.

III. Give short answer

1. What is Equality?
2. Why is gender Equality needed?
3. What is civil Equality?



IV. Answer in detail

- 1 Write about the importance of Equality.
2. What is political Equality?
3. How does the Constitution of India protect the Right to Equality?

HOTs

How can we eliminate inequality at school level?

I. Life Skills

Write the correct answer.

Enumeration of Different types of equality	Type of equality
1. There should not be any discrimination among the citizens on the basis of status, caste, colour, creed and rank, etc.	
2. Equality of all before the law.	
3. Right to vote, right to hold public office and right to criticize the government.	
4. My ability is not less than men in any aspect.	

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Unit -II

Political Parties



Learning Objectives

- ❖ To define what political party is and to understand the importance of the political party
- ❖ To know the role and function of a political party
- ❖ To understand the party system in India and the role of opposition party



Student Siva : Good morning Mam. May I come in?

Teacher Ms.Aadhi: Good morning Siva. Always you will be on time. Why are you so late today?

Siva: Sorry mam. I was delayed due to a procession.

Ms. Aadhi: What is it about? Who arranged this procession?

Siva : My uncle said “That is the work of the political party”.

Ms. Aadhi: Oh. I see!

Siva : What is political party mam? Why are they doing so?

Ms. Aadhi: Wait. Today I am going to teach about political parties. Let us know all about that.

In earlier times, emperors and kings ruled India. The king was the supreme head of the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary branches. Governance was in the hands of one person. The welfare of the people depended on the ruler. People had no rights to do against the ruler. Later foreign powers made India as their colonies. The colonies became states after Independence was declared.

In 1950 India became a democratic country. A vibrant democracy needs a strong political party system. Party System is a modern phenomenon. In a democracy people are able to voice their opinions on any subject.



What are Political Parties?

Political parties are the voluntary associations of individuals with broad ideological identity who agree on some policies, formulate an agenda and programme for the society. Political parties seek to implement their policies by winning people's support through election. Parties vary in size and in the ways they organize themselves as well as in their policies.

Any political party has three basic components

- ❖ the leader
- ❖ the active members
- ❖ the followers

Importance of political parties

Political parties are the backbone of democracy. Parties are not part of the formal arrangement of a government but they are essential elements to form the government. They formulate public opinion. They serve as intermediaries between the citizen and the policy makers.

A party is recognized if

- ❖ it has been engaged in political activity for five years.
- ❖ its candidates secure at least six percent of total votes in the last general election.

Characteristics of Political Parties

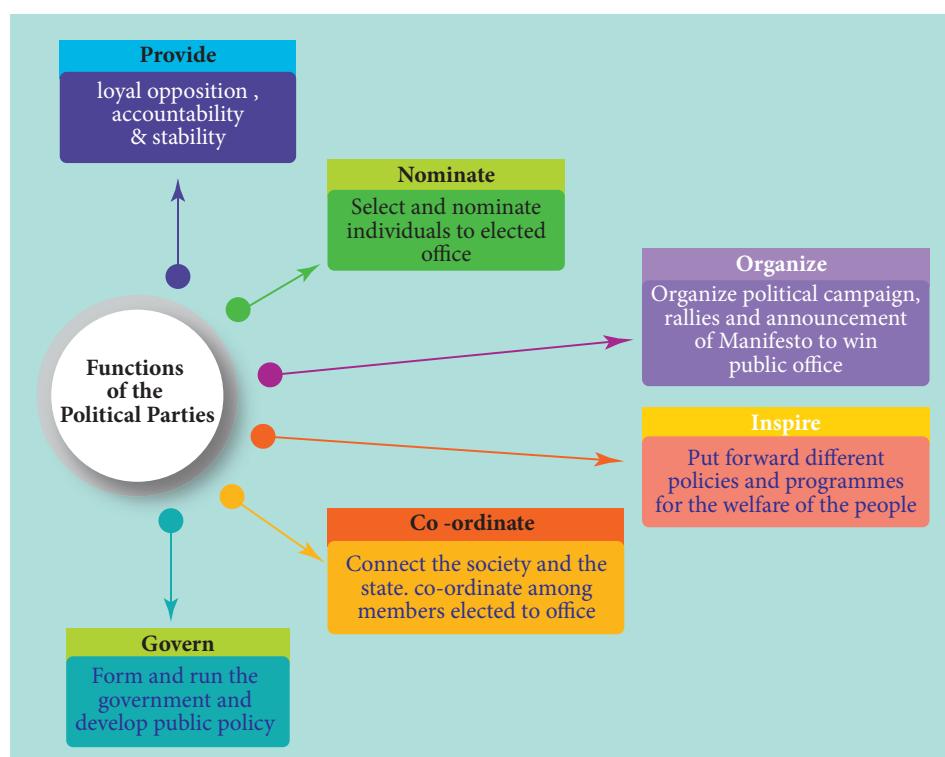
Political parties

- ❖ consist a group of persons of common goals and shared values.
- ❖ have its own ideology and programme.
- ❖ capture power only by constitutional means.
- ❖ endeavour to promote the national interest and national welfare.

Party 'manifesto'



During the campaign before election, the candidates announce the programmes and policies that their party will undertake if voted to power.





Types of Party System

There are three major types of party system.

Single Party System: a system in which a single political party has the right to form the government. Single party is existed in the communist countries such as China, North Korea and Cuba.

Bi – Party System: In Bi –Party system the power is usually shared between two parties. Of the two parties one becomes the ruling party and the other becomes opposition. eg Bi-Party system can be seen in U.K. (the Labour Party and the Conservative Party) and in U.S.A (the Republican Party and the Democratic Party)

Multi – Party System

When the competition for power is among three or more parties, the system is known as multi party system. This type of party system is in existence in India, France, Sweden and Norway etc.

Party system in India

Countries that follow a federal system have two kinds of parties. India's party system originated in the late 19th century. In fact India has the largest number of political parties in the world. In India we find the existence of political parties at three levels. They are National parties, Regional parties, and Registered but unrecognised parties (independent candidates). Every party in the country has to register with Election Commission.

Election Commission –

Statutory body

The
Election



Commission of India is an autonomous, constitutional authority responsible for administering elections. Its head quarter is located in New Delhi.

HOW TO FORM A POLITICAL PARTY?

Must get registered with
Election Commission of India



Must have atleast 100 members. Each member needs to hold a voting card.



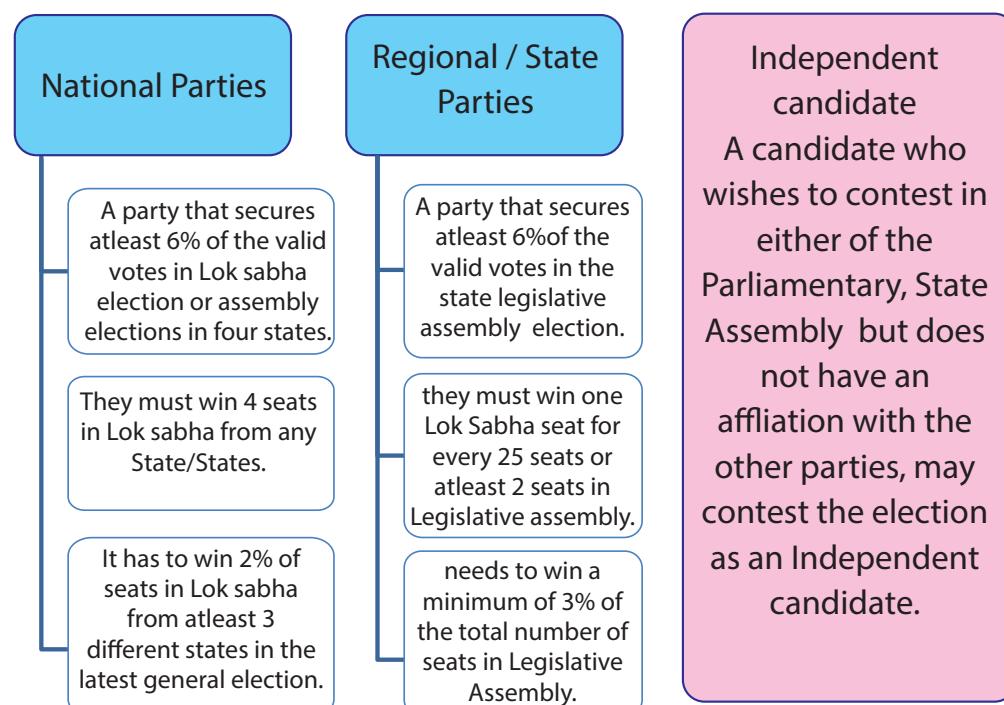
Must write a
Party Constitution





Criteria for Recognition

The Election Commission of India has some criteria for the recognition of political parties in India.



Recognized parties

Parties that fulfill these criteria are called recognized parties. They are given a unique symbol by the Election Commission.

A registered but unrecognized political party cannot contest election on its own symbol. This party has to choose one symbol from free symbol 'poll panel' announced by the Election Commission.

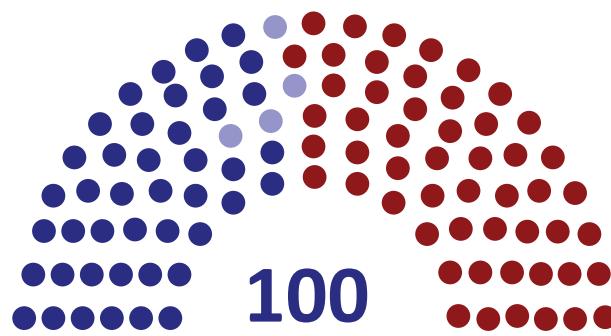
Free symbols 'Poll panel'

As per the Election Symbols order 1968, symbols are either reserved or free.

- A reserved symbol is meant for a recognized political party.
- A free symbol is reserved for unrecognized party.

Majority Party

The Political Party whose number of candidates elected is more than the others is called the majority party. The Majority Party forms and runs the government. They select and appoint their ministers to run the government. They play a decisive role in making laws for the country.



Minority Party

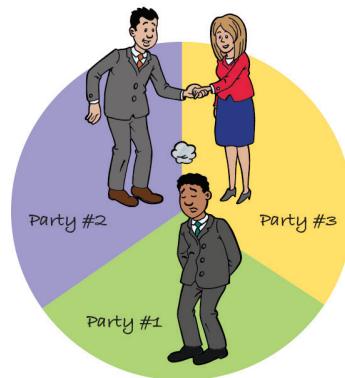
Those with lesser number of elected candidates are called the minority party.



Opposition Party

The party which gets second largest number of seats next to the majority party in the election is called the Opposition party. An effective opposition is very essential for the successful operation of the democracy. They are as important as that of ruling party. They check the autocratic tendencies of the ruling party. They critically examine the policies and bills introduced by the government. They raise their voice on the failures and wrong policies. They highlight important issues which are not acted upon the Government. The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of Cabinet Minister.

Coalition Government



In a Multiparty system a single party sometimes may not secure the majority required to form the government. In such a case, some parties join together to form the government. Such government is called Coalition Government.

Electoral Symbols and its importance

An electoral symbol is a standardised symbol allocated to a political party. They play an important role in elections. They can be easily identified, understood, remembered and recognized by the voters. The Election commission has stopped allotting animals as symbols. The only exceptions are the lion and the elephant. The symbol of nationally recognized parties is standard throughout India. That symbol will not be allotted to any other party or individual.

State parties are allotted to certain symbols that no other party can use the symbol in that particular state but which different parties in different states can use the same symbol. (e.g Shiv Sena in Maharashtra and Jharkhand Mukti Morsha in Jharkhand use bow and arrow as their symbol).

National Party	Regional /State Party
❖ National parties are political parties which participate in different elections all over India.	❖ Regional parties are political parties which participate in different elections but only within one state.
❖ It should be strong enough in at least four states.	❖ It should be strong enough in at least one or two states.
❖ It has an exclusive symbol throughout the country.	❖ A symbol is reserved for it in the state in which it is recognized. But the same symbol can be allotted to different parties in different states.
❖ It resolves State, National and International issues.	❖ It promotes regional and state interest.

Both National and Regional parties trigger the growth of the nation and work for the welfare of the people.



Summary

- ❖ Modern age is an age of mass society and of large population and party system is a modern phenomenon.
- ❖ A group of people with broad common interest who organize to win elections, control government and thereby influence government policies.
- ❖ There are three major types of party system (i.e.) single party system, Bi - party system, and Multi - party system.
- ❖ In India we have Multi – party system.
- ❖ Individual citizen who are not members of a party may also be elected. They are known as Independents.
- ❖ Election Commission is responsible for free and fair elections in India.

Glossary			
1.	Democracy	Government by the people	ஜனநாயகம்
2.	Election manifesto	a public declaration of policies and aims by political parties	தேர்தல் அறிக்கை
3.	Opposition party	a party opposing to the other parties	எதிர்க்கட்சி
4.	Federal system	system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs	கூட்டாட்சி அமைப்பு
5.	Election commission	a body for implementation of election procedures	தேர்தல் ஆணையம்
6.	Electoral symbols	symbols allocated to a political party	தேர்தல் சின்னங்கள்
7.	Cabinet Minister	member of a parliament or legislative assembly cabinet	அமைச்சர்



I. Choose the correct answer:

1. What is meant by B1-party system?
 - a. Two parties run the government.
 - b. Two members run a party.
 - c. Two major political parties contest election.
 - d. None of these.
2. Which system of government does India have?
 - a) Single-party system
 - b) B1-party system
 - c) Multi-party system
 - d) None of these
3. Recognition of a political party is accorded by _____.
 - a) The Election commission
 - b) The president



- c) The supreme court
 - d) A committee
4. Political parties are generally formed on the basic of _____.
a) Religious principles
b) Common interest
c) Economic principles
d) Caste
5. Single-party system is found in _____.
a) India
b) U.S.A
c) France
d) China

II Fill in the blanks:

- 1. _____ form the back bone of democracy.
- 2. Every party in our country has to register with _____.
- 3. Political parties serve as intermediaries between the -----and-----
- 4. A registered but ----- political party cannot contest election on its own symbol.
- 5. The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of _____.

III Match the following:

A	B
1. Democracy	criticize the government policies
2. Election commission	forms the government
3. Majority party	rule of the people
4. Opposition party	free and fair election

IV Consider the following statements:

Tick (✓) the appropriate answer

- 1. Which of the following statement is/are correct?
 - a) Every party in the country has to register with the election commission.
 - b) The commission treats all the parties equally.
 - c) Election commission allots a separate symbol for recognized parties.
 - d) All the above.

2. **Assertion:** Majority party plays a decisive role in making laws for the country.

Reason: The number of candidates elected is more than the others in the election.

- a. R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. R is wrong A is correct.
- d. A and R are wrong.

V Answer in one or two sentences:

- 1. What are the basic components of a political party?
- 2. Name the three major types of party system.
- 3. Name the countries which follow Bi – party system.
- 4. Write a note on Coalition Government.

VI Answer the following :

- 1. Write any four functions of political party?
- 2. When is a political party recognized as a National Party?



VII HOTs:

1. Is political party necessary for a democratic country?
2. Give any three names of National party, Regional party, and Registered but unrecognized party.

VIII Activity:

1. Write an election manifesto (if you were a party leader).



ICT CORNER

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

This activity enables the students to know about the Election Commission of India



Election India
Holla Digital Technologies

PROCEDURE :

- Step 1: Open the Browser and Install the URL link given below
- Step 2: Select “Election India” (Eg: Parties) to get a brief information about “National Parties”
- Step 3: Click the Menu button and select any title (E.g Leaders) to view about the leaders profile
- Step 4: Touch the menu button and select “Dash board” to know about the status Of upcoming elections and National parties



Step 1



Step 2



Step 3

URL:

<https://play.google.com/store/search?q=election> (or) scan the QR Code

*Pictures are indicative only

*If browser requires, allow Flash Player or Java Script to load the page.



B352_7_SOCIAL_EM



ECONOMICS



Unit -I

Production



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ™ To know the meaning of production
- ™ To understand the types of production
- ™ To know the types of factors of production
- ™ To understand the characteristics of factors of production





One day Yazhini and Josphine were sitting in a park near their house and eating sugarcane. At that time yazhini's uncle Raja from the town came there.

On seeing them eating sugarcane he asked, "Dear children, do you know what are the products produced from the sugarcane?".

Both of them thought for a while and said, 'uncle , they make sugar'.

Uncle : You are right. Do you know how they produce sugar for our consumption?.

Yazhini : No uncle. But if you tell us we will know about it uncle.

Uncle : Ok. I shall tell you and you in turn must tell your friends about it.

Yazhini and Josphine : Ok uncle, thank you.

He began saying, sugarcane is produced in agricultural field. This is the Primary production . To get sugar, we take sugarcane to the sugar factories, using the machine we produce sugar. This is Secondary production. So the sugar industries are known as secondary sector and generally described as manufacturing and construction industries, and the industries in the tertiary sector produce all those services which enable the finished goods to be put in the hands of consumers. These industries include traders, banking, insurance, etc..

Production is the process of changing the raw materials into finished product. Here the factors of production is the input like, sugarcane, machinery, labours, etc. and sugar is the output. Now, let us learn about production and the various factors are included in production like land, labour, capital and entrepreneur and its characteristics in detail.

Yazhini and Josphine : Ok uncle.

There are two main activities in an economy, production and consumption. Similarly there are two kinds of people, producers and consumers. Well-being is made possible by efficient production and by the interaction between producers and consumers. In the interaction, consumers can be identified in two roles both of which generate well-being. Consumers can be both customers of the producers and suppliers to the producers. The customers' well-being arises from the commodities they are buying and the suppliers' well-being is related to the income they receive as compensation for the production inputs they have delivered to the producers.

Meaning of Production

Production is a process of combining various material inputs and immaterial inputs in order to make something for consumption (the output). It is the act of creating an output, a good or service which has value and contributes to the utility of individuals.

Production in economics refers to the creation of those goods and services which have exchange value. It means the creation of utilities. Utility means want satisfying power of a product. Utilities are in the nature of form utility, time utility and place utility.



Types of Utility

Form utility

If the physical form of a commodity is changed, its utility may increase.

Eg. Cotton increases, if it is converted into clothes.



Place utility

If a commodity is transported from one place to another, its utility may increase.

Eg. If rice transported to Tamilnadu to Kerala, its utility will be more.

Transportation



Time utility

If the commodity is stored for future usage, its utility may increase.

Eg. Agricultural commodities like Paddy, Wheat, etc. are stored for the regular uses of consumers throughout the year.



Types of Production

There are three types of production

1. Primary production
2. Secondary Production
3. Tertiary or Service Production

1. Primary Production

Primary production is carried out by 'extractive' industries like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and oil extraction. These industries are engaged in such activities as extracting the gifts of nature from the earth's surface, from beneath the earth's surface and from the oceans.

Mining



Forestry



Agriculture

2. Secondary Production

This includes production in manufacturing industry, turning out semi-finished and finished goods from raw materials and intermediate goods, conversion of



flour into bread or iron ore into finished steel. They are generally described as manufacturing and construction industries, such as the manufacture of cars, furnishing, clothing and chemicals, as also engineering and building.



Engineering & Building



Cotton Industry

Example: Primary sector and Secondary sector Production

Cotton (Primary sector) – Cotton Industry (Secondary Sector) = Cloth Production

Iron ore (Primary sector) – Iron Industry (Secondary sector) = Material Production

Wheat flour (Primary sector) – Bread Factory (Secondary Sector) = Food Production

3. Tertiary Production

Industries in the tertiary sector produce all those services which enable the finished goods to be put in the hands of consumers. In fact, these services are supplied to the firms in all types of industry and directly to consumers. Examples cover distributive traders, banking, insurance, transport and communications. Government services, such as law, administration, education, health and defence, are also included.

Defence



Banking



Education



The most to the Gross Domestic Product of our country is contributed by the tertiary sector.

Factors of Production

Human activity can be broken down into two components, production and consumption. When there is production, a process of transformation takes place. Inputs are converted into an output. The inputs are classified and referred to as land, labour, and capital. Collectively the inputs are called factors of production.

When the factors of production are combined in order to produce something, a



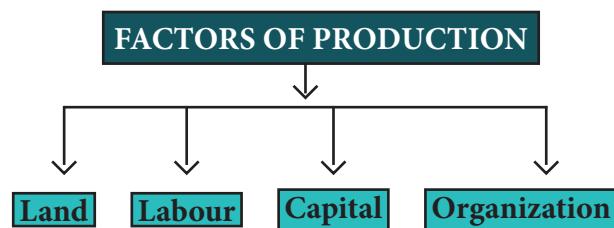
fourth factor is required. Goods and services do not produce themselves but need some conscious thought process in order to plan and implement manufacture. This thought process is often called Entrepreneurship and Organization.

Factors of production

1. Primary Factors and
2. Derived Factors.

Primary factors are land and labour. These are naturally given and without them no goods can be produced.

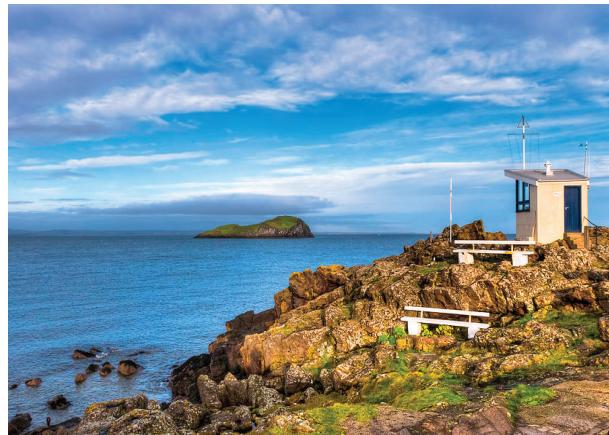
Derived factors are Capital and Organization. These derived factors, when combined with the primary factors of production, raise total production.



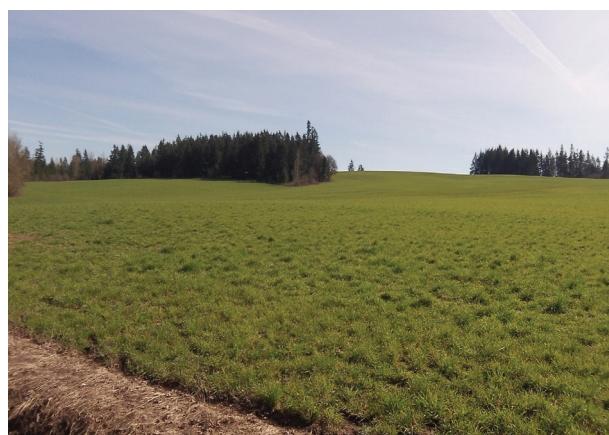
Land

Land as a factor of production refers to all those natural resources or gifts of nature which are provided free to man. It includes within itself several things such as land surface, air, water, minerals, forests, rivers, lakes, seas, mountain, climate, and weather. Thus, land includes all things that are not made by man.

Land : Land can take on various forms, from agricultural land to commercial real estate to the resources available from a particular piece of Land.



Sea



Land

Characteristics of Land

1. Land is a Free Gift of Nature

Man has to make efforts in order to acquire other factors of production. But to acquire land no human efforts are needed. Land is not the outcome of human labour. Rather, it existed even long before the evolution of man.

2. Land is fixed in supply

The total quantity of land does not undergo any change. It is limited and cannot be increased or decreased with human efforts. No alteration can be made in the surface area of land.

3. Land is imperishable

All man-made things are perishable and these may even go out of existence. But land is indestructible. Thus it cannot go out of existence. It is not destructible.



4. Land is a Primary Factor of Production:

In any kind of production process, we have to start with land. For example, in industries, it helps to provide raw materials, and in agriculture, crops are produced on land.

5. Land is Immovable:

It cannot be transported from one place to another. For instance, no portion of India's surface can be transported to some other country.

6. Land has some Original Indestructible Powers

There are some original and indestructible powers of land, which a man cannot destroy. Its fertility may be varied but it cannot be destroyed completely.

7. Land Differs in Fertility

Fertility of land differs on different pieces of land. One piece of land may produce more and the other less.

As a gift of nature, the initial supply price of land is zero. However, when used in production, it becomes scarce. Therefore, it fetches a price accordingly.

Labour

Labour is the human input into the production process. Alfred Marshall defines labour as, 'the use of body or mind, partly or wholly, with a view to secure an income apart from the pleasure derived from the work'



Adamsmith is known as Father of Economics and his Economics is wealth Economics. He wrote two classic works, "The Theory of Moral sentiments(1759)", and "An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of Nations (1776)".



Machinery Work



Physical Work



Mind Work

Characteristics of Labour

- Labour is more perishable than other factors of production. It means labour cannot be stored. The labour of an unemployed worker is lost forever for that day when he does not work. Labour can neither be postponed nor accumulated for the next day. It will perish. Once time is lost, it is lost forever.
- Labour is an active factor of production. Neither land nor capital can yield much without labour.



- Labour is not homogeneous. Skill and dexterity vary from person to person.
- Labour cannot be separated from the labourer.
- Labour is mobile. Man moves from one place to another from a low paid occupation to a high paid occupation.
- Individual labour has only limited bargaining power. He cannot fight with his employer for a rise in wages or improvement in work-place conditions. However, when workers combine to form trade unions, the bargaining power of labour increases.



Bike Manufacturing Unit

Example : A Tailor stitches a shirt in full. In the case of Garments exporters, cutting of cloth, stitching of hands, body, collars, holes for buttons, stitching of buttons etc., are done independently by different workers. Therefore, they are combining the parts into a whole shirt.



Tailor



Garments



Car Manufacturing Unit

Activity:

Students are asked to visit the nearest private tailoring shop and Garments Export Industry.

Teacher and students are to discuss about the process of making dresses in the tailoring shop and Garments Export Industry.



Merits of division of labour

- It improves efficiency of labour when labour repeats doing the same tasks.
- Facilities the use of machinery in production, resulting in inventions. Ex. Morse's Telegraphic Codes.
- Time and Materials are put to the best and most efficient use.



Machinery

Demerits of division of labour

- Repetition of the same task makes labour to feel that the work is monotonous and stale. It kills the humanity in him.
- Narrow specialization reduces the possibility of labour to find alternative avenues of employment. This results in increased unemployment.
- Reduce the growth of handicrafts and the worker loses the satisfaction of having made a commodity in full.



Factory

Capital

Capital is the man made physical goods used to produce other goods and services. In the ordinary language, capital means money. In economics, capital refers to that part of man-made wealth which is used for the further production of wealth. All wealth is not capital but all capital is wealth.

According to Marshall, 'Capital consists of those kinds of wealth other than free gifts of nature, which yield income.'



Office

Forms of capital

1. Physical Capital or Material Resources
Ex. Machinery, tools, buildings, etc.
2. Money capital or Monetary resources
Ex. Bank deposits, shares and securities, etc.
3. Human capital or Human Resources
Ex. Investments in education, training and health

Characteristics of Capital

- Capital is a passive factor of production
- Capital is man-made
- Capital is not an indispensable factor of production
- Capital has the highest mobility
- Capital is productive
- Capital lasts over time
- Capital involves present sacrifice to get future benefits



Entrepreneur

An entrepreneur is a person who combines the different factors of production (land, labour and capital), in the right proportion and initiates the process of production and also bears the risk involved in it.

The entrepreneur is also called 'Organizer'. In modern times, an entrepreneur is called 'the changing agent of the society'. He is not only responsible for producing the socially desirable output but also to increase the social welfare.



Characteristics of Entrepreneur

- Identifying profitable investible opportunities
 - Deciding the location of the production unit
 - Making innovations
 - Deciding the reward payment
 - Taking risks and facing uncertainties

Activity: 2

Students are asked to visit some entrepreneurs in their nearest home town and collect the information of his businesses.

Teacher and students discuss about the entrepreneurs.

WRAP UP

Production is a process of combining various material inputs and immaterial inputs in order to make something for consumption

TM Utility means want satisfying power of a product.

TM Utilities are in the nature of form utility, time utility and place utility.

TM There are three types of production Primary production, Secondary Production, Tertiary or Service Production

TM Inputs are called factors of production.

TM Factors of Production Land, Labour,
Capital, Organization

The concept ‘Division of Labour’ was introduced by the Father of Economics Adam Smith in his book ‘An enquiry into the nature and causes of wealth of nations’



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Production refers to

 - a) destruction of utility
 - b) creation of utilities
 - c) exchange value
 - d) none of these

2. Utilities are in the nature of

 - a) form utility
 - b) time utility
 - c) place utility
 - d) all of these

3. ----- is carried out by extractive industries.

 - a) secondary production
 - b) primary production
 - c) tertiary production
 - d) service production

4. Primary factors are

 - a) land, capital
 - b) capital, labour
 - c) land, labour
 - d) none of these





5. The entrepreneur is also called
 - a) exchanger
 - b) Agent
 - c) organizer
 - d) communicator

II. Fill in the blanks

1. ----- means want satisfying power of a product.
2. Derived factors are ----- and -----.
3. ----- is a fixed in supply.
4. ----- is the human input into the production process.
5. ----- is the man made physical goods used to produce other goods and services.

III. Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Primary production | - Adamsmith |
| 2. Time utility | - fishing, mining |
| 3. Wealth of nation | - entrepreneur |
| 4. Human capital | - stored for future |
| 5. Innovator | - education, health |

IV. Give short answer :

1. What is production?.
2. What is utility?.
3. Name the types of utility.
4. Name the types of production.
5. What are the factors of production?
6. Define Labour
7. Define Division of labour.
8. Write the forms of capital.
9. Who is the changing agent of the society?.
10. Write the three characteristics of entrepreneur?.

V. Give brief answer.

1. Explain the types of production?
2. What is land ? what are the characteristics of land?
3. Explain the merits and demerits of division of labour.

4. Describe the characteristics of capital.
5. What are the functions of entrepreneur?.

VI. Activity and Project

1. Students are asked to prepare a chart containing dummy images of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors images.
2. Students are asked to visit some local farmers and to discuss about the land and its characteristics. Collect some photographs of land and make a album.

VII. Life skills:

1. Students to know about the characteristics of entrepreneur , Set up your classroom like a industry. Some Students are asked to act like a businessman , Do the industries activities. Teacher and students together discuss about the entrepreneur and their important of development of society.

Glossary			
1.	Production	Manufacture	உற்பத்தி
2.	Utility	Usefulness	பயன்பாடு
3.	Organization	Firm	நிறுவனம்
4.	Entrepreneur	Businessman	தொழில் முனைவேர்
5.	Factors	Component	காரணிகள்
6.	Division	Dividing	பகுப்பு
7.	Resources	Assets	வளங்கள்

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SOCIAL SCIENCE- VII

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