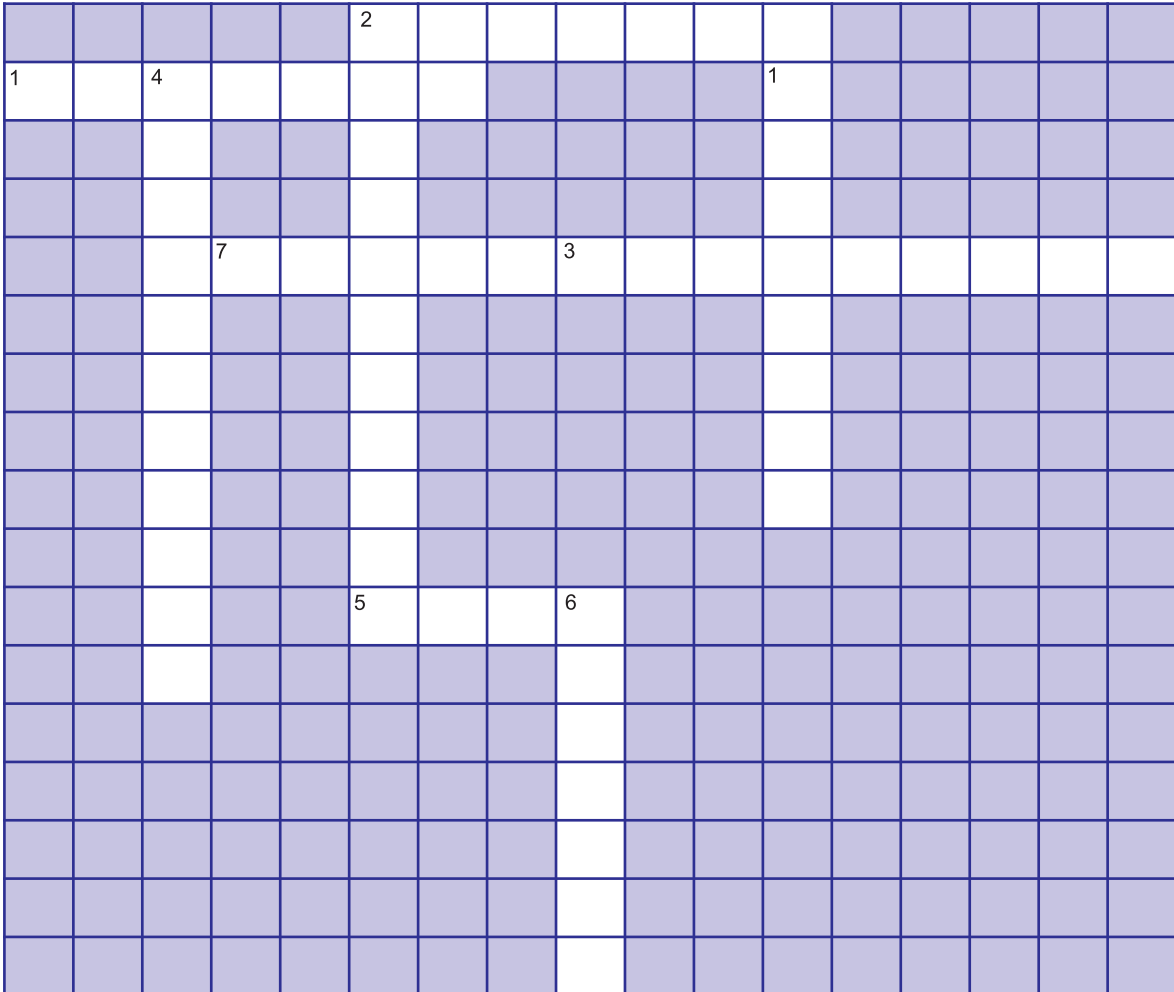


Formative Assessment

I. Activity:

Cross word puzzle: solve it with the help of the clues given below.



Across:

1. An ore of Aluminium (7)
3. A type of iron ore (9)
5. Mineral extracted by placer or alluvial method (4)
7. A non metallic mineral (6)

Down:

1. Mining closer to the surface (9)
2. Removing long strips overlying rock and soil (11).

4. Mining at greater depths (11)
6. Tower like features at the oil fields (8).

II. Project work:

- a. Collect pictures of different types of mining.
- b. List the minerals (metallic and non metallic) found in different districts of our state.
- c. Do we have mining activities in our state? Do a project on any one activity and write a report on it.

III. Map Skill:

On a world map, mark the iron ore regions.

IV. Discussion:

1. Discuss the methods of conservation of fuel minerals.
2. Imagine a day without fuel in your house or in an industry - discuss.

NATIONAL INTEGRATION

INDIA – A MUSEUM OF RACES

India also known as Bharat is a big country. It is the land of many religions. The Aryans settled in India during the early days. The Persians, the Greeks, the Kushans, the Huns, the Arabs, the Mongols, the Mughals and the Europeans came to India and established themselves together and evolved a new set of races. Hence our country appears to be an Ethnological Museum (Museum for Human races) .

Cultural Unity

The Indian Culture is praised as the best in the world. Culture is a product of corporate civic society. Culture may also be defined as the activities of man individually and in society. It is expressed through language, literature, religion, philosophy, customs, etc. India has achieved cultural unity by fusion of many cultures. This has made Indian society as a multi cultural society.

Languages

People speak different languages. When India became independent it was divided into various states based on the languages spoken by a large number of people in a particular region. In India almost about 845 languages are spoken now. Out of these, 22 are constitutionally

recognized languages. Hindi in Devanagiri script has been chosen as the official Language. English has been declared as an official link language.

Literature

India is a treasure house of literature. The Vedas, Mahabharata, the Ramayana, the Bhagavad-Gita, the Bible, the Quran and the Thirukkural are familiar with all Indians.

In Tamil, we have the Eight Anthologies [Ettuthogai]. The Ten Idylls [Pathupattu], Eighteen Didactics [Pathinenkeizh kanakku (18)]. Aimperum Kappiyangal [the Five Great Epics], The periyapuram, Nalavenba, Kalingathuparani, Thevaram and Naalayira Divya Prabandam. These works describe historical events and also enrich the language.

The Sanskrit works of Valmiki's Ramayana and Kalidas's Megadoodh and Shankunthala are great in literary works. The Indians enjoy their literature, irrespective of caste, religion and language. In a way the Indian literature also helps to achieve National Integration.

Festivals

India is famous for religious festivals. Hindu festivals like Deepavali, Rama Navami, Krishna Jayanthi, Durga Pooja (Navarathiri)

and Makara Sankranti (Pongal) are celebrated all over India. Muslims celebrate Milad-un-Nabi, Bakrid and Ramzan. Christians celebrate Easter and Christmas. The Sikhs celebrate Guru Nanak Jayanti. Buddha Purnima and Mahavir Jayanti are celebrated by



Deepavali



Christmas



Ramzan

the Buddhist and Jain respectively. All Indians celebrate the New Year Day.

These festivals develop common brotherhood, friendship and religious tolerance.

Customs, Habits and Heritage

People of the world wonder at India for her rich heritage, customs and habits. The Indian heritage advocates hospitality, charity, brotherhood, love, dharma, tolerance, peace, spiritual feelings, and respect for elders. All the good habits help the Indians to live in unity.

Food and Dress

In South India people eat rice, where as in North India people prefer wheat and dhal. The climatic condition of India differs from place to place. People wear dress made of wool, cotton, artificial fibres, leather and silk. Though people differ in their food and dress habits, they are very firm and particular in their culture. In spite of many invasions the Indian culture remains the same, without any drastic change.

Art and Architecture

India is famous for its architectural beauty, paintings and sculptures. The paintings at Ajantha and Ellora are world famous. The Gandhara art and sculpture speaks the excellence of India's greatness in this field.

The temples at Kasi, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Haridwar and Puri, the famous Muslim Dargas, the Christian churches, the Sanchi

Stupa. Jain temple at Mount Abu, Sravana Belagola are the best examples of Indian architecture.

In South India, Meenakshi temple at Madurai, the Brihadeeswara temple at Tanjore, Cave temples at Mamallapuram, the Kailasanathar temples and Vaikunta Perumal temple at Kanchipuram, the Arunachaleswara temple at Thiruvannamalai, Temple at Vellore



Brihadeeswara Temple



Santhome Church

and Chidambaram, the Cathedral at Santhome are excellent examples of Indian art and architecture.

Music and Dance

The Carnatic style and Hindustani style of music originated in India.

Bharathanatyam, Kuchipudi, kathak, Manipuri and Oddissi are some of the famous dances in India. The Indian music and dance play an important role in fostering unity and integrity in India.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

The Indian people are different in their food habits, dress, caste, creed, religion and languages. They also live under different environment. In spite of all these differences they are called by one name as "Indians".

Factors promoting National Integration

In spite of many diversities we are called Indians. Every one feels that he/she is an Indian first. It promotes our National Integration. There are other factors, which promote our National Integration. They are:

India's geographical feature and its defence, Cultural heritage and cultural unity, Religious tolerance, Our National symbols, National Flag and National Anthem, the principles of Democracy, Sovereignty, Secularism and Socialism promote National Integration. The Observance of National Integration Day on 19th November every year strengthen the idea of National Integration.

Factors affecting National Integration

India is famous for its Unity in Diversity. Still various factors affects the National Integration. They are 1. Communalism, 2. Linguism, 3. Casteism, 4. Economic disparity 5. Regional imbalances.

Communalism

Communalism means placing one's own community above others, sometimes even above the Nation. Communalism refers to selfish aggressive attitude of one community towards another. This feeling sometimes lead to communal riots. So, we should develop the spirit of religious tolerance and the feeling of oneness.

Linguism

In 1956 India was divided into many states on linguistic basis. In general, people of India have great love for their mother tongue. Sometimes they develop narrow-minded approach towards other languages and hate them. Therefore we must show our respect to other languages which will help to unite the people.

Casteism

Casteism means placing ones own caste above others, sometimes even above the Nation. Social structure of India is based upon caste system. Caste creates social gradation and social grouping, which leads to social distinction, discrimination and disintegration. All men are born equal. Casteism is

against this principle. People of higher castes hesitate to mix or to make social contacts with the people of lower castes. This hinders the smooth functioning of a democracy and the growth of National Integration.

Economic Disparity

Economic disparity means uneven distribution of wealth among the people in the society. It depends on several factors such as over population, illiteracy, lack of natural resources etc. Economic disparities exist between the rich and poor. This gap affects our Unity and Integration.

Regional Imbalances

Regional imbalance means socio-economic disparity among the people in different regions. There are several geographical landforms in India. It creates a cultural diversity in the minds of the people. One region develops very fast because of natural and cultural resources. But another region does not develop, due to the lack of the natural and cultural resources. So poverty, unemployment problem, low standard of living, low level of per capita income cause Regional Imbalances. These Regional imbalances disturb our National Integration.

In order to achieve National Integration, people should develop the spirit of tolerance and the feeling of oneness. Language and religion should not be a hurdle on the path of development. Instead they should

be used as a tool to achieve greatness. People should remember the past glory of India and

try to establish a unique Nation which will be an eye-opener to the rest of the world.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The number of official languages in India is _____.
a) 15 b) 18 c) 22
2. The National Language of India is _____.
a) English b) Tamil c) Hindi
3. In India, the states are divided on the basis of _____.
a) language b) literature c) heritage
4. The National Integration Day is observed on _____.
a) 14th November b) 19th November c) 1st November

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. India is also known as _____.
2. Cave Temples are at _____.
3. Social structure of India is based upon _____ system
4. The Buddhists celebrate _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Kalidasa | The Holy Book |
| 2. The Bible | Jain Temple |
| 3. Mount Abu | Amirtsar |
| 4. Golden Temple | Megadootham |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Define culture.
2. Mention some of the festivals of the Hindus.
3. Name some temples in South India.
4. Point out the factors affecting national integration.

V) Answer the following questions in detail.

1. India is a land of “Unity in Diversity” – Explain
2. Explain the factors that lead to National Integration.

Formative Assessment

1. On the political map of India mark the States and the Union Territories.
2. List out the official languages of the Government of India.
3. Collect the pictures and make an album on important religious centres and cultural heritage.
4. Discuss the factors affecting the National Integration.
5. Prepare a report on India as a state of “Unity in Diversity”
6. Conduct – Quiz on National Integration.



SOCIO – ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Since independence our country has faced a number of social problems. The most important problems are illiteracy, child labour and injustice to women which require immediate attention.

Illiteracy

Illiteracy means the inability to read and write. Illiteracy leads to ignorance. The level of literacy rate and education among the people in a country determines the development of the Nation. One of the important social problems prevailing in India is illiteracy. So India is taking serious steps to reduce the illiteracy rate.

The low level of literacy rate hinders the economic development of a country. Besides this, the society also suffers in terms of socio-economic and political problems. Similarly an illiterate person because of his/her ignorance loses an opportunity even to know about the various welfare schemes provided by the Government. Moreover, the illiteracy leads to the problem of child labour, female infanticide and growth of population. Thus illiteracy is a hurdle in the progress and prosperity of a nation.

Measures to eradicate illiteracy

Right to education is one of the important Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our Constitution. University Education Commission of 1948-1949 stressed the use of

mother tongue as the medium of instruction so as to raise the level of literacy. The Educational Policy of 1968 introduced uniform pattern of [10+2+3] education all over the country. National Education Policy of 1986 (NEP) emphasizes on compulsory primary education. Non-formal education was introduced to reduce the dropouts rate. National Educational Policy of 1992 introduced the programme like “Black Board Operation” to provide basic facilities in schools. In 1991 Professor Dave's Education Commission introduced M.L.L. [Minimum Level of Learning] to improve primary education. National Literacy Mission gave importance to Adult Education. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA-2002) is an effort towards Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) by community participation.

Measures undertaken by Tamil Nadu Government to eradicate illiteracy

Based on the above policies, the Tamilnadu Government has framed the following measures to eradicate illiteracy.

Admitting all the children in the schools at the school going age.

As per SSA all children should complete elementary education by 2010.

Reducing all gender and social gap of primary stage by 2007.

Establishing a school in an area where the population is 300 and above.

Literary Rate (%) in India (1951 – 2011)

Census Year	Persons %	Male %	Female%	Male-Female Literacy gap
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	65.38	78.85	54.16	21.70
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

The Government of Tamilnadu has introduced a noval plan called "Education For All" to provide education for all children.

As per 2001 census, literacy percentage in Tamilnadu is 73.5%. Male 82.4% and female 64.4%.

U.N.O declared 1990 as the International Literacy Year and every year September 8th is celebrated as World Literacy Day.

Child Labour

Labourers below the age of 14 are called child labourers. India has the largest number of child labourers in the world. Child labourers in India are 11.29 millions which constitutes 1.34 percent of the total population (1991) of our country.

Causes for the Child Labour in India

In India child labour is a social problem, because majority of the children in our country do not get proper food, clothing, shelter and education. At an early age they take up petty jobs in shops, hotels and factories. Child labour is the result of poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy.

Measures to eradicate the problem of Child Labour

The Employment of Children Act of 1949 raised the minimum age for employment to 14 years and later on it was raised to 17. The Plantation Labour Act of 1951 prohibits the employment of children under 12 years in plantation.

The Child Labour Act of 1986 bans the employment of a child who has not completed 14 years of age in factories and mines. National Child Labour Policy was formulated in the year 1987 to eradicate child labour. Setting up of special schools for child workers with the provision of vocational training.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, our former Prime Minister was responsible for the abolition of bonded labour in 1976.

Injustice against women

Though women population constitutes nearly half of the total population, women are not treated equally on par with men in our society.

Social evils against women are

Male chauvinism, Practice of Sati, Widowhood, Female infanticide, Dowry system, Denial of education etc.

Measures taken to improve the status of women

Practice of sati was abolished by the Act of 1829. A law on Widow Remarriage was enacted in 1856. Child marriage was banned by the passing of Sarada Act in 1930 due to the efforts of Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy.

The Hindu Succession Act of 1956, provides the daughters to have equal Rights to share the property of the parents. The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 declared demanding dowry is punishable. The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976; Equal wages for Equal work, along with men. STEP (Support of Training and Employment Scheme) enable women to earn. Government of Tamilnadu has introduced “Cradle Baby Scheme” in 1992. It protects the female child from female infanticide. Tamil Nadu Government has also introduced All Women Police Station all over the state to safeguard the rights of women.

Economic Problems

Even after independence, India faces a lot of economic problems. Some of the economic problems are poverty, unemployment, price rise and population explosion.

Poverty

Poverty has been defined in a number of ways. The World Bank

(1990) has defined poverty as, “the inability to attain a minimal standard of living”.

Poverty is a social problem in which a section of the society is unable to fulfil their basic needs of life, food, clothing and shelter. The Indian society is divided into two categories, rich and poor. One third of our population lives below poverty line.

Poverty affects the health of the people. It reduces the efficiency of the people. It leads to low production and weakens the economic growth of the nation. It results in poverty which exists both in rural and urban areas.

Causes for poverty

Rapid increase of population, low income of the people, the price rise, Unemployment problem and Illiteracy.

Measures to eradicate poverty

“Poverty Alleviation Programme” has been initiated by the Government.

Through Five Year Plans

The First Five Year plan (1951-`56) was agriculture oriented, to solve the food problems. The Fourth Five Year Plan [1969-`74] was to raise the standard of living and reduce the price level. The Fifth Five Year Plan [1974-`79] to highlight on poverty alleviation.

The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-`90) was to remove poverty and to attain self – sufficiency in food production. The Tenth Five Year

Plan was introduced to double the percapita income of the people.

Other schemes of the Government

Jawahar Rozgar Yojna employment schemes were introduced to eradicate poverty. The 20 Point Programme was introduced by former Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1975 to remove rural poverty and to uplift the downtrodden by providing economic and social justice.

Unemployment

Unemployment is a situation where the able bodied persons willing to work, but fail to find a job that earns their living. Unemployment is one of the most disturbing problems in India.

Causes for unemployment

The employment opportunities from agriculture and its allied activities are very limited. The advancement of science and technology reduces the use of man power. The rapid growth of population results in unemployment.

The Government of India has undertaken various measures to solve the problems of unemployment

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) in 1980 generated more jobs to the people. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) which was introduced in 1983 guaranteed employment atleast to one member of every landless

family for 100 days in a year. Training for Rural Youth Employment Programme (TRYEP) of 1979 provides self employment. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojna was (JRY) introduced in 1989. It provides financial assistance to rural areas through village panchayats.

Price Rise

The gap between the production and demand of the essential goods decides the price level. If there is less production and greater demand there will be an increase in the price of all commodities.

Causes for the price rise

Rapid growth of population.

Low productivity in agriculture.

Monsoon failures and poor harvest which led to food shortage.

Smuggling, hoarding and black marketing are the other causes.

Steps taken to control price rise

Public Distribution System [PDS] was strengthened and makes the people to get essential commodities at reasonable prices. Government takes strict action against smuggling, hoarding and black marketing. Fair price shops and co-operative stores are opened to get essential things at lower price.

Population Explosion

An unprecedented growth of population is known as Population Explosion.

The greatest problem of India is the population explosion. It is one of

the burning social problems. India ranks second in the world population. India occupies only 2.4% of the world area where in it supports 16.84% of the world population.

As per census of 2011, the population of our country was 121,02,20,000 persons.

Causes for the growth of population

High birth rate and low death rate.

Low death rate is due to the advancement of medical science and technology.

Epidemic diseases are eradicated.

The infant mortality rate has declined.

The belief of the poor in having more children would increase the income of the family.

Desire to have a male child.

Effects of the population explosion

It affects the economic development of our country.

It leads to the problem of

poverty, price rise unemployment and several other social problems.

It leads to environmental pollution and unhygienic conditions.

11th July is observed as World Population Day

Measures undertaken to control population growth

Family planning.

Increase in female literacy rate and education.

Legal steps – to check early marriages and polygamy.

Incentives to adopt two-children small family norms.

Registration of marriages along with birth and death.

The people of India though had a glorious past, knowingly or unknowingly have been facing several socio-economic problems. It kept a section of the people in utter darkness. After independence due to the earnest efforts of the government, various steps have been taken to uplift the people from socio-economic backwardness. All these problems can be eradicated only by providing proper education to all the people.

EXERCISE

1) Choose the correct answer.

1. National Education Policy was introduced in _____.
a) 1968 b) 1986 c) 1996
2. The First Five Year Plan was _____ oriented
a) Industry b) Technology c) Agriculture

3. World Literacy Day is celebrated on _____.
- a) 8th September b) 2nd October c) 15th July
4. _____ was abolished by the Act of 1829.
- a) Infanticide b) Child Marriage c) Sati

II) Fill in the blanks.

- University Education Commission stressed the use of _____ as the medium of instruction.
- _____ declared the year 1990 as the International Literacy Year.
- The child labour act of 1986 bans the employment of a child in _____ and _____.
- Widow Remarriage Act was enacted in _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Sarada Act | - | 1992 |
| 2. Equal Remuneration act | - | 1976 |
| 3. Black Board Operation | - | Mrs. Indira Gandhi |
| 4. 20 Points Programme | - | 1930 |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

- What is illiteracy?
- Mention some of the measures taken by the Government to improve the status of the women.
- Define poverty.
- What are the measures undertaken by our Government to solve the problem of unemployment?

V) Answer the following in detail.

- Explain the social problems that our country has been facing since Independence.
- What are the causes for population explosion? Explain the steps taken by the Government to overcome it.

Formative Assessment

1. Make visit to a nearby village, prepare a questionnaire and collect information about social, economic, education and health conditions. Discuss in the class room.
2. What do you suggest for the abolition of “Child Labourers” ?
3. Collect the Information about the marginalized groups with the help of newspapers and magazines.
4. Visit any construction site and conduct interview with men / women working there about,
 - i. Their working hours.
 - ii. About the wage.
 - iii. Do they get their wage daily / weekly / monthly?
 - iv. Whether they have paid equal pay for equal work? And submit your report about “Inequality of wages” between men and women labourers. Discuss in the class room.
5. Population Explosion – Boon or Curse - Debate