

SELECTION

7

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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TERM - III

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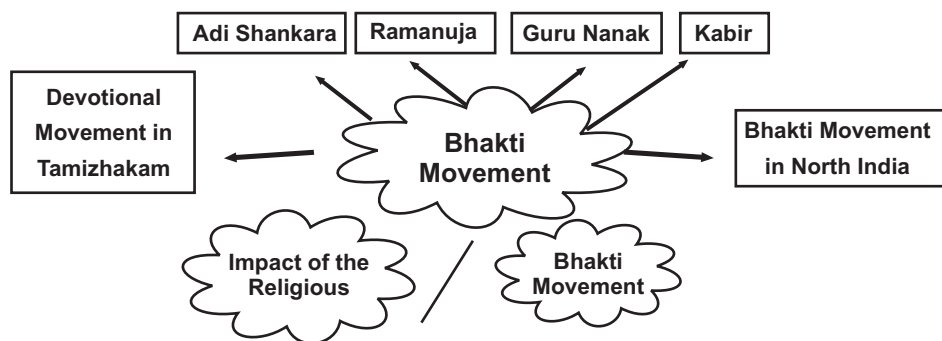
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SELECTION 7 SOCIAL SCIENCE TERM III

HISTORY

Unit - 1. New Religious Ideas and Movements

MIND MAP



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who of the following composed songs on Krishna putting himself in the place of mother Yashoda?

- a) Poigaiazhwar b) Periyazhwar c) Nammazhwar d) Andal

Ans : b) Periyazhwar

2. Who preached the Advaita philosophy?

- a) Ramanujar b) Ramananda
c) Nammazhwar d) Adi Shankara

Ans : d) Adi Shankara

3. Who spread the Bhakthi ideology in northern India and made it a mass movement?

- a) Vallabhacharya b) Ramanujar c) Ramananda d) Surdas

Ans : c) Ramananda

4. Who made Chishti order popular in India?

- a) Moinuddin Chishti b) Suhrawardi c) Amir Khusru d) Nizamuddin Auliya

Ans : a) Moinuddin Chishti

SELECTION 7 SOCIAL SCIENCE**3****TERM - III****5. Who is considered their first guru by the Sikhs?**

- a) Lehna b) Guru Amir Singh c) Guru Nanak d) Guru Gobind Singh

Ans : c) Guru Nanak**II. Fill in the Blanks:**

1. Periyazhwar was earlier known as _____. **Ans : Vishnu chittar**
 2. _____ is the holy book of the Sikhs. **Ans : Guru Granth Sahib**
 3. Meerabai was the disciple of _____. **Ans : Ravidas**
 4. _____ philosophy is known as vishistadvaita. **Ans : Ramanuja**
 5. Gurudwara Darbar Sahib is situated at _____ in Pakistan. **Ans : Kartarpur**

III. Match the following:**Ans :**

1.	Pahul	Kabir
2.	Ramcharitmanas	Ramanuja
3.	Srivaishnavism	Abdul-Wahid Abu Najib
4.	Granthavali	Guru Gobind Singh
5.	Suhrawardi	Tulsidas

1.	Pahul	Guru Gobind Singh
2.	Ramcharitmanas	Tulsidas
3.	Srivaishnavism	Ramanuja
4.	Granthavali	Kabir
5.	Suhrawardi	Abdul-Wahid Abu Najib

IV. Find out the right pair/pairs:**Ans :****1.**

1. Andal	Srivilliputhur
2. Tukaram	Bengal
3. Chaitanyadeva	Maharashtra
4. Brahma-sutra	Vallabacharya
5. Gurudwaras	Sikhs

1. Andal	Srivilliputhur
2. Gurudwaras	Sikhs

2. Assertion (A): After Guru Gobind Singh, the holy book Guru Granth Sahib came to be considered the guru.**Reason (R): Guru Gobind Singh was the compiler of Guru Granth Sahib.**

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

Ans : a) R is not the correct explanation of A**3. Find the odd person out**

Poigai Azhwar, Bhoothathu Azhwar, Periazhwar, Andal, Nammazhwar.

Ans : Andal**V. State true or false:**

1. Sufism was responsible for the spread of Islamic culture. **Ans : True**
 2. The best known Sufi sage of the early medieval period was Nizamuddin Auliya of the Chishti order. **Ans : True**
 3. Guru Nanak is considered the first guru of Sikhs. **Ans : True**
 4. Sufis believed that realization of God can be achieved only through passionate devotion to God and intense meditation. **Ans : True**
 5. The basic Tamil Saivite sacred canon consists of 12 books. **Ans : True**

VI. Give short answers:**1. What do you know about Tirumurai?****Ans :**

Nambi Andar Nambi (1000 A.D.) is said to have compiled the songs of all of the Nayanmars that form the basis of Tirumurai, the basic Tamil Saivite sacred canon. It consists of 12 books, and 11 of them were assembled by Nambi. The 12th book is Sekkizhar's Periyapuram.

2. How many Nayanmars were there and who were prominent among them?**Ans :**

There are 63 legendary Nayanmars. Among them, Gnanasampandar, Appar, and Sundarar (often called "the trio") are worshipped as saints through their images in South Indian temples.

3. How did Gurunanak help to found Sikhism?**Ans :**

Guru Nanak preached that God is without form and wanted his followers to practice meditation upon the name of God for peace and ultimate salvation. He is considered the first guru by the Sikhs. Guru Nanak had great contempt for Vedic rituals and caste discriminations. The teachings of Guru Nanak formed the basis of Sikhism, a new religious order, founded in the late 15th century.

4. What had Tukaram to do with the Vitthoba temple of Pantharapur?**Ans :**

Tukaram, a 17th century saint poet of Maharashtra, is known for his spiritual songs (abangas or kirtanas), devoted to Vitthoba, an avatar of Krishna.

There is a Vitthoba/Panduranga temple at Pantharapur or Pandaripuram in Sholapur district, Maharashtra. What is Chaitanyadeva to Bengal is Tukaram to Maharashtra.

5. Highlight the spiritual ideas of Kabir that appealed to lower classes.**Ans :**

Kabir believed that God is one and formless, even though different religious sects give him different names and forms. He opposed discrimination on the basis of religion, caste and wealth. He also condemned meaningless rituals.

VII. Answer the following in detail:**1. Give an account of the contributions of exponents of Bhakti Movement in the southern as well as northern parts of India.****Ans :****Exponents of Bhakti Movement**

* It was Ramananda who spread the Bhakti ideology in northern India where it became a mass movement.

* Vallabhacharya, a Telugu philosopher, built a temple for Lord Krishna on the Govardhan Hills near Mathura.

* Surdas, a blind poet and musician, was associated with this temple as well as that of Agra.

* His famous collection of poetry is called Sursagar. Meera Bai, wife of the crown prince of Mewar, was an ardent devotee of Lord Krishna.

* She was a disciple of Ravidas. Meera Bai gained popularity through her bhajans.

- * Chaitanyadeva popularised Krishna worship through ecstatic songs and dancing that had a profound effect on Vaishnavism in Bengal.
- * In the 16th century, in Tulsidas's Hindi retelling of the story of Rama in the Ramcharitmanas, the sentiment of friendship and loyalty is stressed.
- * Many of those poems continue to be recited and sung often at all-night celebrations.

2. What is Sufism? How did it find its footing in India?

Ans :

Sufism in India

- * The word Sufi takes its origin from suf, meaning wool. Sufism was basically Islamic but was influenced by Hindu and Buddhist (Mahayana) ideas. It rejected the stringent conduct code of the ulemas. Sufis lived in hermitages akin to monasteries and functioned outside society.
- * The advent of Sufis to India dates back to the Arab conquest of Sind. It gained prominence in the 10th and 11th centuries during the reign of the Delhi Sultans. Sufism adopted many native Indian concepts such as yogic postures, music and dance. Sufism found adherents among both Muslims and Hindus.
- * Sufis in medieval India were divided into three major orders. They were Chisti, Suhrawardi and Firdausi. Moinuddin Chishti made Chisti order popular in India. He died in Ajmer (1236) and his resting place is in the Ajmer Sharif Dargah in Ajmer, Rajasthan. The best known Sufi sage of the early medieval period was Nizamuddin Auliya of the Chishti order, who had a large number of followers among the ruling class in Delhi. Poet Amir Khusru was one of its distinguished followers. Suhrawardi order was founded by an Iranian Sufi Abdul-Wahid Abu Najib. The Firdausi order was a branch of Suhrawardi order and its activities were confined to Bihar.

3. What impact did Bhakti movement make on Indian society?

Ans:

Impact of the Religious/ Bhakti Movement

- * Vedic Hinduism was regenerated and thus saved from the onslaught of Islam.
- * The Islamic tenets – unity of God and universal brotherhood – emphasised by the saints promoted harmony and peace.
- * Bhakti was a movement of the common people; it used the language of the common people for its devotional literature.
- * Bhakti movement opened up space for Indian languages to grow. It stimulated literary activity in regional languages.
- * What sustained Sanskrit, despite its decline during this period, was the support extended by the rulers of Hindu kingdoms.
- * Tamil was the only ancient Indian language remained vibrant during this period. But the ethos of Tamil literature in medieval time had changed. In the classical period, it had secular literature depicting the everyday life, its joys and sorrows, but under the influence of devotional cults, its emphasis shifted to religion and religious literature.
- * Caste system and social disparities came to be criticised.

VIII. HOTS:

1. Examine the statement that the Bhakti movement saved Vedic Hinduism from the onslaught of Islam.

Ans :

* Vedic Hinduism was regenerated and thus saved from the on Slaught of Islam .

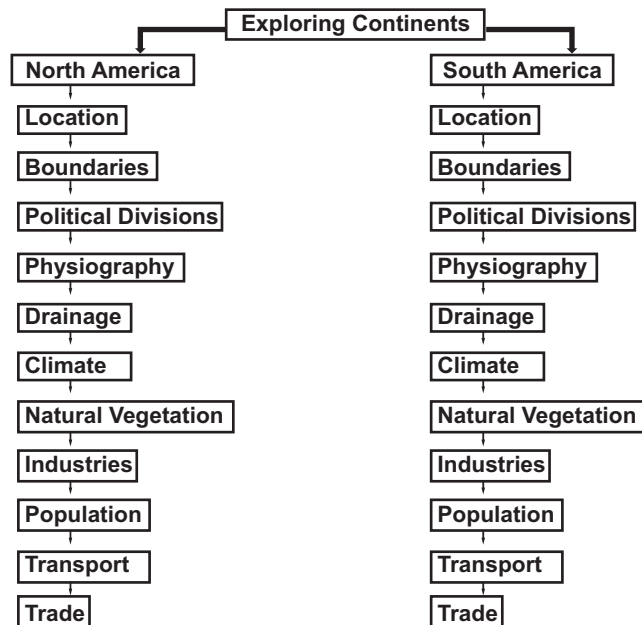
* The Islamic tenets - Unity of God and Universal brotherhood - emphasised by the Saints Promoted harmony and peace.

IX. Activity:

Visiting the living places as well as the places associated with the Bhakthi saints in Tamil Nadu.

Additional Questions & Answers

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The Proposed that the path of bhaktimarga | Ans : Bhagavad Gita |
| 2. stated " There is only one god, though Hindus and Muslims Call him by different names". | Ans : Haridasa |
| 3. is based on Vishnu's Avatars, Particulary Krishna and Rama, | Ans :Vishnu - bhakti (or) Vaishnavism |
| 4. After a long pilgrimage, Ramanuja Settled in | Ans : Srirangam |
| 5. Vadakalai Vaishnavism originally flourished around | Ans : Kanchipuram |
| 6. a Telugu Philosopher built a temple for Lord Krishna on the Govardhan Hills. | Ans : Vallabhacharya |
| 7. The word Sufi Meaning..... | Ans :Wool |
| 8. Kabir's Verses were composed in language. | Ans : Bhojpuri |
| 9. Guru Nanak's teachings were spread through the group singing of hymns, called..... | Ans : Kirtan |
| 10. Guru Nanak nominated to succeed him as the guru. | Ans : Lehna |

GEOGRAPHY**Unit - 1. Exploring Continents- North America and South America****MIND MAP****Evaluation****I. Choose the correct answer**

1. The ----- separates North America from Asia

- a) Bering Strait b) Palk Strait c) Malacca Strait

d) Gibraltar straits

Ans : a) Bering Strait

2. ----- is known as the “sugar bowl of the world”

- a) Mexico b) USA c) Canada d) Cuba

Ans : d) Cuba

3. ----- are the longest rivers in North America

- a) The Mississippi and Missouri rivers b) The Mackenzieriver
c) The St. Lawrence river d) The Colorado river

Ans : a) The Mississippi and Missouri rivers

4. ----- is the longest mountain chain in the world.

- a) The Andes b) The Rockies
c) The Himalayas d) The Alps

Ans : a) The Andes

5. ----- basin gets rainfall every day because of its equatorial location

- a) The Mackenzie b) The Orinoco
c) The Amazon d) The Paraná

Ans : c) The Amazon

II. Fill in the blanks

1. -----86 m below the sea level is the lowest part of the continent of North America.

Ans : Death Valley

2. ----- is one of the world's best fishing grounds.

Ans : Grand bank

3. The highest peak in the Andes is ----- on the Chile - Argentina border.

Ans : Mount Aconcagua

4. ----- of the equatorial regions are called the "lungs of the world".

Ans : Selvas

5. ----- is also known as the "coffee pot" of the world.

Ans : Brazil

III. Match the following

Ans :-

1. Mount McKinley	Tropical forests	1. Mount McKinley	6194 m
2. Grand Canyon	The flightless bird	2. Grand Canyon	The Colorado River
3. Ebony	The Colorado River	3. Ebony	Tropical forests
4. 4'o Clock Rains	6194 m	4. 4'o Clock Rains	The equatorial regions
5. Rhea	The equatorial regions	5. Rhea	The flightless bird

IV. Give Reasons

1. The eastern coast of North America particularly USA enjoys mild climate.

Ans :

The eastern coast of North America particularly USA enjoys mild climate. Because of Mississippi - Missouri and the Gulf Coast have summer rain from the North East trades which blow on - shore in summer.

2. United States of America is known as "Melting Pot".

Ans :

United States of America is known as ' Melting Pot' where hundreds of different cultures meet, blend and creating a new culture.

3. Though Quito and Amazon basin are in the same latitude Quito enjoys eternal Spring. Whereas Amazon basin is hot.

Ans :

Though Quito and Amazon basin are in the same Latitude Quito enjoys eternal spring. Whereas Amazon basin is hot, because of its high altitude at 9.350 feet or 2849.88 meter above the sea level.

4. Peru is one of the world's largest producers of tropical fish.

Ans :

The cool Humboldt Current helps in bring plankton, which is the main food for fishes. So peru is one of the world's largest producers of tropical fish.

V.Distinguish between**1. The Rocky mountain and the Appalachian mountain.****Ans :-**

SNo.	The Rocky Mountains	The Appalachian Mountain
1.	The Rock Mountains are long range of young fold mountain.	The Appalachian High lands do not form a continuous chain.
2.	This mountain range extends from Alaska in the North to the Panama Strait in the south.	These High Lands are Low and tide.
3.	There are high intermontane plateaus between the ranges Like Mexican plateau, the Colorado plateau and the Columbian plateau.	They include the High plateaus of Greenland, Labrador or Laurentian Plateau in canada and the Appalachian Mountains in the United States.

2. The Prairies and the Pampas grassland.**Ans :**

S.No.	Praires	Pampas
1.	Type of Forest : Temperate Prairies Grasslands	Type of Forest : The Pampas Grassland
2.	Climate : Winter is very cold, Summer is hot and Rainfall is moderate.	Climate : Summer is quite warm, Winter is cold and moderate rainfall
3.	Region : Central USA and Central Canada	Region : North Eastern Part of Argentina, Uruguay and Southernmost Brazil
4.	Flora : Grasses	Flora : Short grass
5.	Fauna : Coyote, Gophers, Rabbits, Prairie Dogs and Bison	Fauna : Rhea, Pampas Deer, Jaguar, Guanaco, Camel, Mule and Stag

SELECTION 7 SOCIAL SCIENCE**TERM - III****3. Tundra and Taiga.****Ans :**

No.	Tundra	Taiga
1.	Climate : Winter is long and severely cold, Summer is short and cool Rainfall is scanty.	Climate : Winter is very cold, summer is warm and short, Heavy snowfall in winter.
2.	Region : Northern coast of Canada and Northern Islands	Region : Alaska and Canada South central Alaska and north Eastern Canada
3.	Flora : Mosses, lichens and Dwarf willows	Flora : Pine, Fir, Cedar and Spruce
4.	Fauna : Arctic Fox, Reindeer, Musk Ox, Polar Bear, Wolverin, Sable and Blue Fox	Fauna : Beaver, Fox, Sable, Ermine, Skunk, Caribou Moose, Elk, Black and Grizzly Bears,

VI.Put (

SELECTION 7 SOCIAL SCIENCE**TERM - III**

2. Write a note on Mackenzie River.**Ans :**

- * The Mackenzie River is the second largest drainage basin of North America.
- * It has its source from Great Slave Lake and drains into Arctic Ocean.

3. What type of fruits are cultivated in North America? Name some of them.**Ans :**

- * Mainly Citrus Fruits are cultivated in Texas, California, Great Lakes regions and St. Lawrence Valley.
- * The important Fruits of North America are Cranberries, Blueberries, Concord Grapes, Strawberries, Gooseberries and the other fruits.

4. Give a short note about the lifestyle of an Eskimos.**Ans :**

- * Eskimos live in the very cold and inhospitable region where plenty of fish varieties are available.
- * They were able to dress themselves in thick warm clothes made of fur, they live in igloos.
- * Their lives were very simple and they could not alter the environment to any extent.
- * They specially designed a house by ice and is known as igloos.

5. Which are the densely populated areas of North America?**Ans :***** Densely populated areas:**

- * Eastern part of North America, Great Lakes region, Florida, California, Mexico and Central America are the mostly densely populated areas.

6. Name the physiographic divisions of South America.**Ans :****The Physiographic divisions of South America**

- * The

9. What is known as “Estancias”?**Ans :****Estancias**

- * The Breeds raised on large pasture lands is known as Estancias. These are divided into several paddocks.
- * Besides this, there are small yards known as corrals where animals are sorted and branded.
- * The owner is the Estanciera who has a number of gauchos.

10. Name the major export of South America.**Ans :**

- * South America's major exports are mostly primary commodities such as sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, beef, corn, wheat, petroleum, natural gas, linseed, cotton, iron, ore, tin and copper.

VIII. Answer the following in a pragraph.**1. Give an account of the climate of North America.****Ans :****Climate of North America :**

- * The vast latitudinal extent from the Tropics to the Polar Regions makes the climate of North America as varied as that of Asia.
- * the Rockies run north to south which do not form climatic barrier and do not prevent the icy winds from the Arctic region and penetrating the central plains which therefore have a very long cold winter and very short hot summer.
- * Precipitation occurs due to cyclonic storms.
- * The Arctic region is cold and mostly dry and has a very short summers and a very long bitterly cold winter.
- * As one proceeds southwards the short summers become warm but the winters are very cold.
- * The central plains have extreme climate from freezing conditions in winter to tropical heat in summer.
- * The South is usually warm all the year round and the regions around the mouth of the Mississippi-Missouri and the Gulf Coast have summer rain from the North East Trades which blow on-shore in summer.
- * The warm moist South Westerlies not only bring rainfall to the North West coast and also keep it warm.
- * The warm Alaskan Current keeps the North West coast ice free.
- * The State of California in USA has a Mediterranean Climate with moist winter and dry summers.

2. Describe the Heavy Engineering Industries in North America.**Ans :****Heavy Engineering Industries**

- * Industries which require heavy and bulky raw materials using enormous amounts of power, involvement of huge investment and large transport costs are called heavy industries.
- * These industries depend heavily on the Iron and Steel industry. The important Heavy Industries are automobile industries, aircraft industries, ship building industries, Railway Wagon industries and farm equipment industries.
- * USA is the largest producer of automobiles. The important Centers of heavy engineering industries are Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Saint Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Atlanta in USA and Windsor in Canada.

3. Describe the drainage system in South America.**Ans :****Drainage :**

- * Owing to the position of the Andes all the great rivers of the continent drain into the Atlantic.
- * The Pacific streams are short and swift but along the coastlands of Peru their waters are used for irrigation and to some extent for hydro-electric power.
- * Amazon is the longest river of South America (6,450km) and is the largest river system in the world.
- * This river has over a thousand of tributaries.
- * The rivers Rio Negro, Madeira and Tapajos are important tributaries.
- * At the point where it enters the sea the river is so wide and powerful that it flows even at a distance of 80 km into the high seas.
- * The Orinoco River originates in the Guiana Highlands and flows northwards into the Caribbean Sea.
- * The river Paraguay has the Paraná and Uruguay rivers as the main tributaries which together form and known as the Platte River system.
- * All the rivers are navigable for quite some distance in the interior.

4. Write briefly about the major races in South America.**Ans :**

- * South America contains the world's most mixed population.
- * Many people in South America are descended from European, especially the Spanish and Portuguese, who begin to arrive during the 15th century.
- * The descendants of African slaves brought over by the Europeans.
- * Native people still live in the mountain and the rainforests and keeping their own languages and traditions.
- * There are three major races found in South America and are (i) American Indian, (ii) European and (iii) Blacks.
- * The mixed population of Native Indians and Europeans is known as 'Mestizo'. The mixed population of European and the Blacks is called 'Mulato' and the mixture of Native Indians and Blacks is called 'Zambo'.
- * The current population of South America is 429, 115, 060 (42.25 cores).

IX. Map skill

1. With the help of the map given in the text and an atlas, name the seas and bays in North America.



2. Mark the rivers Amazon, Orinoco, Negro, Paraguay, Uruguay on a map of South America.



X.Activity

1. Given below are some important cities with industries placed in brackets. Pick out the correct answer from them.

- a) Pittsburgh (Textile, Iron and steel, Shipping)
- b) Chicago (Meat Packing, Woolen textile, Heavy Engineering)
- c) Ontario (Automobile, Paper, Cement)
- d) Chile (Oil refinery, Sugar, Cotton textile)
- e) Uruguay (Leather processing, Copper smelting, Daily products)

Ans :

- a) Iron and steel b) Heavy Engineering
- c) Paper d) Oil refinery
- e) Dairy Products

2. Write down the answers to the question given in blocks:

- a) Name the highest peak in South America.

A | C | O | n | c | a | g | u | a

- b) An active volcano in South America.

c | o | t | o | p | a | r | i

- c) The combined Parana and Paraguay rivers.

p | l | a | t | t | e

- d) The highest falls in the world.

a | n | g | l | e

- e) The largest river in the world.

a | m | a | z | o | n

Ans :

- a) Aconcagua b) Cotopaxi
- c) Platte d) Angle e) Amazon

3. Collect pictures of the animals and birds of North America and South America and make a scrap book.

North America Animals:

Bison



Raccon



Rattle Snake



Musk Ox

South America

Rhea - Flightless bird



Llamas

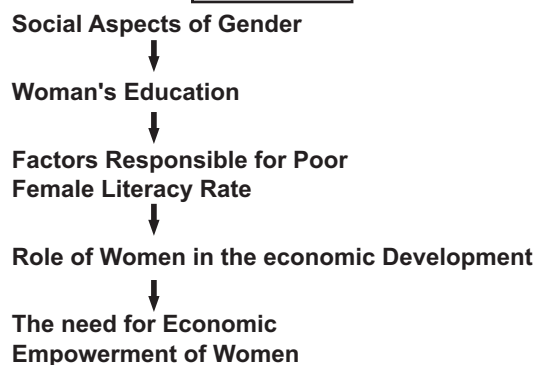
Additional Questions & Answers**I.Fill in the blanks**

1. In 1492 North America was discovered by.....
Ans : Christopher Columbus
2. The Landmass was named America in 1507 after the Italian explores
Ans : America Vespucci
3. passes through the Mexico and Arctic circle runs through northern part of canada.
Ans : Tropic of Cancer
4. North America is the largest continent.
Ans : Third
5. A narrow stretch of land joining two large land masses are called.....
Ans : Isthmus
6. A narrow stretch of water joining two large water bodies are called **Ans : Strait**
7. 'The Big Muddy' is the nick name of the
Ans : Mississippi river
8. Wheat was introduced by settlers in North America
Ans : European
9. is known as the sugar bowl of the world.
Ans : Cuba
10. South America is also known as
Ans : Latin America

CIVICS

Unit - 1. Women Empowerment

MIND MAP



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct Answer:**1. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of gender inequality?**

- a) Poor maternal health b) Greater insecurity for men
c) The spread of HIV/AIDS d) Lower literacy rates for women

Ans : c) The spread of HIV/AIDS**2. Gender equality is an issue that is relevant to**

- a) Girls and women; it's a women's issue
b) All societies, women and men alike
c) Third world countries only
d) Developed Countries only

Ans : b) All societies, women and men alike**3. Which of the following strategies will help women become more socially and economically empowered?**

- a) Women working together to challenge discrimination
b) More income sources for women
c) Improved access to education
d) All of the above

Ans : c) Improved access to education**4. Why are girls more likely than boys to miss out on secondary education in the developing world?**

- a) Because of high school fees, only boys are sent to school
b) Girls are expected to help out at home
c) Child Marriage restricts girls mobility and freedom
d) All of the above

Ans : b) Girls are expected to help out at home

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of women's education in India. He, along with his wife _____, opened the first school for girls in 1848.

Ans : Savitribai Phule

2. _____ is the first Woman to hold a Union Foreign Minister's post.

Ans : Sushma Swaraj

3. _____ is the first Woman Director General of Police (DGP)

Ans : Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya

4. _____ is the first Indian Woman to win Booker

Ans : Arundhati Roy

III. Match the following:

Ans :

Sirimavo Bandaranaike	England
Valentina Tereshkova	Japan
Junko Tabei	Sri Lanka
Charlotte Cooper	USSR

Sirimavo Bandaranaike	Sri Lanka
Valentina Tereshkova	USSR
Junko Tabei	Japan
Charlotte Cooper	England

IV. Consider the following statements:

1. Tick the appropriate answer:

Assertion : Now women are being integrated at all steps of humanitarian operations.

Reason: Women and girls suffer the most from any kind of conflict in the society.

- a) Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) If A is true but R is false
- d) If A is false but R is true

Ans : b) Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

2. Assertion : Violence against women cuts across caste, class, religion, age and even education.

Reason: Domestic violence is manifested in the form of foeticide, infanticide, dowry torture, marital cruelty, battering, child abuse etc.

- a) Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) If A is true but R is false
- d) If A is false but R is true

Ans : a) Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A

V. Answer the following questions:

1. Discuss about various roles played by woman in Society

Ans :

- * Caretakers
- * Conscience
- * Farmers
- * Educators and
- * Entrepreneurs

Women, notably mothers, play the largest role in decision - making about family.

2. What is gender equality?**Ans :**

Gender equality means that the different behaviour, aspirations and needs of women and men are considered, valued and favoured equally, their rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female.

3. Explain woman's right.**Ans :**

* Woman's rights are the fundamental human rights that were enshrined by the united nations.

* These rights include the right to live free from violence, slavery and discrimination, to be educated, to own property, to vote, and to earn a fair and equal wage.

4. List out the essential factors of woman empowerment**Ans :**

The essential factors for empowerment are :

1. **Education:** Education gives one the ability to think wisely and take thoughtful decisions.
2. **Gender Discrimination:** A Society which discriminates between the two genders can never be empowered.
3. Discrimination based on caste, creed, religion etc.

5. Write an essay on importance of woman's education**Ans :****Importance of Woman's Education**

* Education is one of the most important means of empowering women with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process.

* More than 40 years ago, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserted that "everyone has the right to education".

* Educating the girl child produces mothers who are educated and who will, in turn, educate their children care for their families and provide their children care and support.

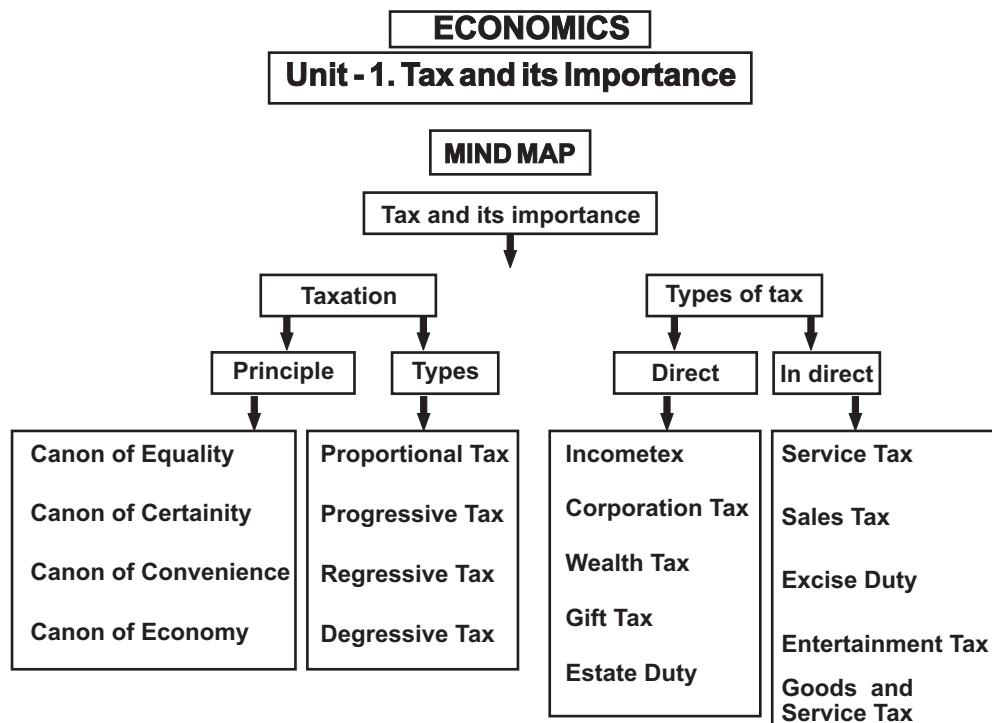
* The girl child needs to be educated to acquire knowledge and skills needed to advance her status for social interactions and self-improvement.

VI. Activity:**1. Prepare an album about top ten Women achievers of different fields of Tamilnadu?****Ans :**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Thirumathi Malika Srinivasan | - Industrialist |
| 2. Thirumathi Shanthi Renganathan | - TAFE |
| 3. Anu Vaithianathan | - Sports |
| 4. Deepika Kumari | - Archery |
| 5. Preethi | - Metro Train operator |
| 6. Aruna Sai ram | - Classical Music |
| 7. Varalakshmi | - Snr Officer in MNC Company
(Inspite of her height - Shortest woman) |
| 8. Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya | - First Women DGP(Director General of police) |
| 9. Nirmala Sitharaman | - First Women Finance Minister of India |
| 10. Annie Besant | - First Women President of the Indian National Congress |

Additional Questions & Answers

1. " You educate a Man; you educate a man you educate a Woman you educate a
.....
Ans : Generation
2. To call Woman the Weaker sex is a libel : It is man's injustice to Woman Said by
.....
Ans : Mahatma Gandhi
3. The Sustainability and progress of all regions depend on the Success of Women said by
.....
Ans : Barrack Obama
4. is remembered as the champion of Women's education in India
Ans : Jyotirao Phule
5. The first school for girls was opened by Jyotirao phule and savitribai phule in
Ans : 1848
6. First Women defense Minister of India
Ans : Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman
7. It is everyone's responsibility to make each Woman into an independent and
Woman.
Ans : Empowered
8. First Women to Win Nobel Peace Prize
Ans : Mother Teresa
9. First Women Prime Minister of India
Ans : Smt. Indira Gandhi
10. First Women President of the Indian National Congress
Ans : Annie Besant

**Evaluation****I. Choose the correct Answer:**

1. Taxes are _____ payment.

- a) Voluntary b) Compulsory
c) a & b d) None of the above

Ans : b) Compulsory

2. Minimum possible amount should be spent in the collection of taxes is

- a) canon of equality b) canon of certainty
c) canon of economy d) canon of convenience

Ans : c) canon of economy

3. This taxation is a very opposite of progressive taxation.

- a) degressive b) proportional c) regressive d) none

Ans : c) regressive

4. Income tax is a

- a) direct tax b) indirect tax c) a & b d) degressive tax

Ans : a) direct tax

5. Which tax is raised on provision of service.

- a) wealth b) corporate c) wealth d) service **Ans : d) service**

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ is a term for when a taxing authority usually a government levies or imposes a tax.

Ans : Taxation

2. _____ is the method, where the rate of tax is same regardless size of the income.

Ans : Proportional tax

3. _____ is paid to the Government by the recipient of gift depending on value of gift.

Ans : Gift Tax

4. _____ tax burden cannot be shifted by tax payers.

Ans : Direct tax

5. Indirect tax is _____ elastic.

Ans : More

III. Match the following:

1.	Principle of taxation	Direct Tax
2.	Estate tax	Goods and Service Tax
3.	Excise Tax	Adam Smith
4.	01.07.2017	Less elastic
5.	Direct Tax	Indirect Tax

1.	Principle of taxation	Adam Smith
2.	Estate tax	Direct Tax
3.	Excise Tax	Indirect Tax
4.	01.07.2017	Service Tax
5.	Direct Tax	Less elastic

IV. Odd one out:

1. Which one of the following is not a indirect tax?

- a) Service tax b) Value Added Tax(VAT)
c) estate duty d) excise duty

Ans : c) estate duty

V. Correct one out :

1. Which one of the following tax is a direct tax?

- a) Service tax b) Wealth tax c) Sales tax d) Progressive tax

Ans : b) Wealth tax

VI. Give short answer:

1. Define tax.

Ans :

Taxes are compulsory payments to the government without expectations of direct or return or benefit to the taxpayers.

2. Why taxes are imposed?

Ans :

* More collection of tax allows the government to launch more and more welfare schemes.

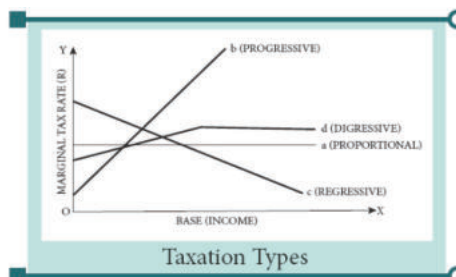
3. Write name of taxation types and draw its diagram.

Ans :

Taxation Types

There are four types of Taxation:

1. Proportional Tax
2. Progressive Tax
3. Regressive Tax and
4. Degressive Tax



4. Write any three importance of tax.**Ans :****Importance of tax :**

* Health * Education * Governance

5. What are the types of tax? and explain its.**Ans :****Types of tax :**

1. Direct Tax 2. Indirect Tax

* **Direct Tax** : Direct tax is the tax whose burden is directly borne by the person on whom it is imposed.

eg : Income tax, Corporation tax, Wealth tax, Gift tax , Estate Duty.

* **Indirect tax** : on the other hand when liability to pay a tax is on one person and the burden of that tax shifts on some other person.

eg : Service tax, Sales tax or VAT,

Excise Duty, Entertainment tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST)

6. Write short note on Gift Tax and Service Tax.**Ans :****Gift Tax :**

It is paid to the Government by the recipient of gift depending on value of gift.

Service Tax :

It is raised on provision of service. This tax is collected from the service recipients and paid to the central Government.

7. What is Goods and Service Tax?.**Ans :****Goods and Service Tax (GST)**

* Goods and Services Tax is a kinds of tax imposed on sale, manufacturing and usage of goods and services.

8. Write distinction between the direct and indirect tax.**Ans :****Distinction between Direct and Indirect tax**

Direct Tax	Indirect Tax
Burden cannot be shifted by taxpayers	Easily be shifted to another person
Tax is imposed on personal income and corporate income	Taxes imposed on various goods and services
Direct tax has no inflation pressure	This tax has inflation pressure
The impact and incidence are the same in case of direct tax	The impact and incidence are different in case of indirect tax
Direct tax is less elastic	Indirect tax is more elastic

VII. Give brief answer:**1. Write answer briefly the principles of taxation.****Ans :****Principle of taxation**

Adam Smith's principles or cannons of taxation still form the basis of the tax structure of a modern state:

1. Canon of Equality: the government should impose taxes in such a way that people have to pay according to their ability does not mean equal amount of tax but it means that the burden of a tax must be fair and just.

2. Canon of Certainty: Certainty creates confidence in the taxpayers cost of collection of taxes and increases economic welfare because it tends to avoid all economic waste.

3. Canon of Convenience: Taxes should be levied and collected in such a manner that provides a maximum of convenience to the taxpayers should always keep in view that the taxpayers suffer the least inconvenience in payment of the tax.

4. Canon of Economy : Minimum possible money should be spent in the collection of taxes.

* Collected amount should be deposited in the Government treasury.

2. Explain the taxation types.**Ans :****Taxation Types :**

There are four types of Taxation :

1. Proportional Tax
2. Progressive Tax
3. Regressive Tax and
4. Degressive Tax

* **Proportional Taxation** is a method, where the rate of tax is same regardless size of the income.

* The tax amount realized will vary in the same proportion as that of income.

* If tax rate is 5% on income, Mr. X getting an income of Rs.1000 will pay Rs.50, Mr. B will be getting an income Rs.5,000 will pay tax of Rs.50.

* In short, proportional tax leaves the relative financial status of taxed persons unchanged.

* **Progressive Taxation** is a method by which the rate of tax will also increase with the increase of income of the person a case of progressive taxation if a person with Rs.1000 income per annum pay a tax of 10% (i.e) Rs.100, a person with an income of Rs.10,000 per annum pays a tax of 25% (i.e) Rs.2,500 and a person with income of 1 lakh per annum pay the tax of 50% that is Rs.50,000.

* **Regressive taxation:** It implies that here the rate of tax furrow income groups than in the case of higher income groups it is a very opposite to progressive taxation.

* **Digressive Taxes** which are to mildly progressive, hence not very steep, so that high income earners do not make a due sacrifice on the basis of equity, are called digressive.

* In digressive taxation, a tax may be progressive up to a certain limit; after that it may be charged at a flat rate.

3. Explain the importance of tax.**Ans :****Importance of Tax**

- * Without taxes, governments would be unable to meet the demands of their societies.
- * Taxes are crucial because governments collect this money and use it to finance under the following social projects.

1. Health

- * Without taxes, government contributions to the health sector would be impossible.
- * Taxes go to funding health services such as social healthcare, medical research, social security, etc.

2. Education

- * Education could be one of the most deserving recipients of tax money.
- * Governments put a lot of importance in the development of human capital and education is central in this development.

3. Governance

- * Governance is a crucial component in the smooth running of country affairs.
- * Poor governance would have far reaching ramifications on the entire country with a heavy toll on its economic growth.
- * Good governance ensures that the money collected is utilized in a manner that benefits citizens of the country.

4. Other important sectors are infrastructure development, transport, housing, etc.

- * Apart from social projects, governments also use money collected from taxes to fund sectors that are crucial for the wellbeing of their citizens such as security, scientific research, environmental protection, etc.

4. Explain the direct and indirect tax with examples.**Ans :****Types of tax****In modern times taxes are classified into two types. There are:****1. Direct Tax****2. Indirect Tax****Direct Tax**

- * A Direct tax is the tax whose burden is directly borne by the person on whom it is imposed, i.e., its burden cannot be shifted to others.
- * It is deducted at source from the income of a person who is taxed.
- * For example: Income tax is a direct tax because the person, whose income is taxed, is liable to pay the tax directly to the Government and bear the burden of the tax himself.

Corporation Tax

- * It is levied on profit of corporations and companies.
- * It is charged on royalties, interest, gains from sale of capital assets located in India, fees for technical services and dividends.

Wealth Tax

- * It is imposed on property of individuals depending upon the value of property.
- * The same property will be taxed every year on its current market value.

Gift Tax

- * It is paid to the Government by the recipient of gift depending on value of gift.

Estate Duty

- * It is charged from successor of inherited property.
- * It is not desirable to avoid payment of taxes .
- * They are levied directly on income and property of persons, who pay directly to the government.

Indirect Tax

- * On the other hand when liability to pay a tax is on one person and the burden of that tax shifts on some other person, this type of tax is called an indirect tax.
- * Indirect Tax is a tax whose burden can be shifted to others.

Service Tax

- * It is raised on provision of Service.
- * This tax is collected from the service recipients and paid to the Central Government.

Sales Tax or VAT

- * It is an indirect tax on sale of goods because liability to collect tax is that of shopkeeper but the burden of that tax falls on the customer.

Excise Duty

- * It is paid by the producer of goods, who recovers it from wholesalers and retailers.
- * This tax in India is levied by the Central Government.

Entertainment Tax

- * The state governments charge such tax on every transaction related to entertainment.
- * Some examples are movie tickets, video game arcades, stage shows, exhibitions, amusement parks, and sports-related activities.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

- * Goods and Services Tax is a kinds of tax imposed on sale, manufacturing and usage of goods and services.
- * GST is particularly designed to replace the indirect taxes imposed on goods and services by the Central and State.

5. Why need for tax on people welfare? And explain it.**Ans :****Need for Tax and Peoples Welfare**

- * The levying of taxes aims to raise revenue to fund governing or to alter prices in order to affect demand.
- * States and their functional equivalents throughout history have used money provided by taxation to carry out many functions.
- * Some of these include expenditures on economic infrastructure like, transportation, sanitation, public safety, education, health-care systems, etc., military, scientific research, culture and the arts, public works, public insurance, etc. and the operation of government itself.
- * A government's ability to raise taxes is called its fiscal capacity.
- * Governments also use taxes to fund welfare and public services.
- * These services can include education systems, pensions for the elderly, unemployment benefits, and public transportation.
- * Energy, water and waste management systems are also common public utilities.

VIII. Activity and Project

1. Students are asked to go to the nearest departmental store and know about the Goods and Service tax (GST). Teacher and students are discussed about the GST.

2. Teacher asks the student to write an essay on what is tax ? why we pay tax ? And how does the Government use this tax for the welfare of the people.

Tax :

* The origin of the word tax is from Taxation, which means an estimate.

* Taxes are compulsory payments to government without expectation of direct return (or) benefit to the tax payer.

* The Levying of taxes aims to raise revenue to fund governance or to alter prices in order to affect demand.

* State and their functional equivalents throughout history have used money provided by taxation to carry out many functions

* Some of these include expenditures on economic infrastructure (Transportation, Sanitation, Public Safety, Education, health care systems, to name a few) military, scientific research, Culture and the arts, public works and public insurance and the operation of government itself.

* A governments ability to raise taxes is called its fiscal capacity.

* In India, income tax was introduced for the first time in 1860 by sir James wilson in order to meet the losses sustained by the Government on account of the Mutiny of 1857.

IX. Life Skills :

1. Teacher and Students together discuss about the tax and their importance of development of country.

Additional Questions and Answers
Fill in the blanks :

1. principles or cannons of taxation still form the basis of the tax structure of a modern state.

Ans : Adam Smith's

2. could be one of the most deserving recipients of tax money.

Ans : Education

3. Taxes generally contribute to the of a country.

Ans : Gross domestic product

4. Income tax is a tax.

Ans : direct tax

5. Central Board of Revenue bifurcated and a separate board for Direct Taxes Known as

Ans : Central Board of Direct Taxes.

6. is collected from the service recipients and paid to the central Government

Ans : Service tax

7. Excise Duty in India is levied by the

Ans : Central Government

8. Tax on every transaction related to entertainment is

Ans : Entertainment tax

9. The book Arthshastra Written by

Ans : Kautilya

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