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2(b) Lesson Plan - Social science - IX Standard

Class : IX

Time : 40 minutes

Date : 12-08-2021

Period: II

Subject : Social Science

Topic : Location of Industries

General Objectives

- (i) To acquaint the students with different trades and industries.
- (ii) To develop in students the power of thinking and judgement.
- (iii) To develop the capacity of students so that they can take full advantage of the natural resources.
- (iv) To explain to students practical aspects and importance of Economic principles.
- (v) To develop in students the qualities of cooperation and ~~good~~ coordination.
- (vi) To equip the students to be able to solve various economic problems.

Specific Aims

To explain to students the underlying principles of localisation of industries.

Previous knowledge

Following questions will be asked to test the Previous knowledge of the students:

- (i) Where are the clothes manufactured? (In the mills)
- (ii) Where is cement manufactured? (In cement factories)
- (iii) Where is Sugar prepared? (In sugar factories)
- (iv) What is the function of a business man or an industrialist? (To carry out business and establish factories)

Statement of Aim

At this stage the teacher will announce to the students that today we will study about "Localisation of the industries".

Teaching aids

- (i) Black-board, chalk etc
- (ii) Maps depicting the climate, crop, means of communication and transport.
- (iii) Figures about the mineral wealth of the country.

Presentation

Matter	Method	B. B. Summary
A business man takes up business to earn profits. For running the business he needs capital. In addition to this he needs workers, machines, raw materials etc. He needs a competent manager to look after his business and to advise him in its expansion etc. Duties of manager are multifarious and include everything about the industry. He is expected to make all the arrangements and at minimum expenses in shortest possible time. He is expected to take in to consideration various factors such as	What for his business carried out? Which thing is needed most to run any business? List a few important duties of a manager	To earn profit Money or capital (1) To arrange for labour materials (2) To arrange for labour. (3) To arrange for transport of raw material. (4) To make cost analysis of various options available (5) To arrange to sell finished goods.

the avoid ability of raw materials, labours, means of transport etc.

Name some factors which should be given the consideration while setting up an industry.

- (1) cheap labours and raw material should be available
- (2) Transportation is easy.
- (3) Climate is suitable.

Recapitulation

Following questions will be asked to recapitulate the lesson:

- (i) What are the functions of a manager in a mill?
- (ii) What is the importance of the suitability of the location for any industry?
- (iii) What sort of place be needed for running textile industry?

Home-task

Indicate, with ~~the~~ reasons, a place that would be suitable for setting up a wood industry.

6. Steps in Lesson plan

Different Scholars and educationists have suggested various steps of lesson plan but Herbart's steps of lesson plan are believed to be most scientific. A lesson plan based on these steps is also called Herbartian lesson plan. According to this approach there are six steps of lesson planning.

These are :-

1. Preparation
2. Presentation
3. Association or comparison
4. Generalization
5. Application
6. Recapitulation.

1. Preparation

The first step of lesson-planning is preparation of the lesson. At this step the teacher plans for what is to be taught in the class? What teaching aid/material would be used for teaching? Which method would be used for teaching? etc. There are certain classroom activities which are to be done before starting the classroom teaching. These are:-

- (i) Previous knowledge Testing
- (ii) Announcement of the topic

2. Presentation

It is the central part of teaching process. At this step, the teacher teaches the student certain topic or lesson. He uses various teaching methods and teaching material/aid for this. He comes to the level of the students for explaining different concepts, topics and lessons.

3. Association Or Comparison:

At this step the teacher associates and relates the knowledge of the students with the topic which is being taught in the class. The teacher also relates his subject and topic with topics of other subjects. Thus the students get a thorough knowledge and understanding the topic which is being taught.

4. Generalization:

Generalization means "to view a similarity in same kinds of activities and concepts". At this level of teaching process, the teacher explains and excites the students to generalize the concepts.

examples and activities and arrive at concluding Statement. For example while teaching ~~at~~ law of gravitation, ~~the~~ the teacher shows the students that different objects when thrown in air ~~be~~ come back to earth. The students generalize these activities and arrive at the conclusion that earth attracts all the things towards itself.

5. Application

At this step the teacher ~~tells~~ tells the students about the use or application of topic/concept which is taught in the class. At this step, the students learn to apply the concept/topic in every day life. For this, the teacher can suggest such activities, actions and questions in which the concept or the topic would be practically implemented.

6. Recapitulation

This is the last but very important step of lesson-planning. In this, the teacher asks questions from the students in order to evaluate his own teaching work. Teacher also provides appropriate reinforcement to the students at this step. This step and teaching-process both end with assigning home-work to the students.

12. Characteristics of Debate

A debate is an activity where two opposing points of view are put forward, using valid arguments to convince a hearing about the position that is supported.

Characteristics of debate:-

(1) It is informative

In a debate, complete facts-based information is presented that serves to make the public aware of all the details they need to know about the topic to be addressed.

It also aims to educate viewers and help them create their own criteria in order to achieve a total and logical understanding of the facts.

(2) It is based on firm arguments.

Arguments are all those reasons that together explain, justify or refute an idea.

In a debate, the arguments put forward must be logical, competent, relevant and must be explained in an extensive way. They should also have a link or direct relationship with the subject being dealt with. It should be noted that a debate is not a discussion, as it is supported by verifiable facts.

(3) It is persuasive

One of the objectives of the people participating in a debate is to convince as many people as possible of the position or vision they have about the subject.

The debate promotes a through or opinion, so it is necessary for participants to effectively and intelligently present each of their arguments.

(4) It is tidy

A debate is governed by a series of rules strict. The moderator of the debate is in-charge of enforcing these rules, which have been established previously and are known by the participants.

(5) It is dynamic

In a debate two opposing visions are set out on a particular subject, each represented by a team. The development of the debate is dynamic because the important points are questioned by one and answered by the other, many times during the exhibition of an idea. This dynamic must be in accordance with the rules previously established.

(6) Is representative

The nature of the debate is as already mentioned, giving space to two antagonistic points of view to expose an audience to a series of facts and theories that support their vision. It is representative because the audience identifies with one of the two positions, feeling in some way incorporated in the activity.

(7) It is limited

The debate has an established time limit for each intervention of the participants. For this reason, it is necessary that the ideas be presented in a concise and clear way to take advantage of the time granted. The moderator is responsible for controlling this variable.

(8) It is competitive

The participants of the debate seek to win, that is, to convince the audience that their ideas are better supported, so there is an environment of competition with the opposite option.

(9) Try to clarify a topic

Given the large amount of information, facts and other data presented in a debate,

it is almost a consequence that the topic, in general terms, is clear enough for the audience.

(10) It offers a conclusion

A debate should always end with a closure that allows the audience to create their own criteria and probably decide to ~~create~~ support either option.

Each team must present its own synthesis in a way that makes it easier for the audience to remember the most important points that were addressed.

16) Introduction

Hard ware and soft ware technologies help the teacher as well as learners for making a proper and judicious use of multimedia and multisensory aid material, equipment and principles of teaching learning, derived from psychology and technology.

Many different approaches of technology can be used to support and enhance teaching and learning. The educational process does not remain untouched by these advances.

Hardware approach or Educational Technology I

- In Hardware approach the emphasis is given to teaching accessories. The approach is based on physical science and engineering technology. Physical science and engineering technology is the origin of the approach. Most people believe that notes the machine is technically linked to the educational ~~by these~~ advanced technology.
- Hardware technology believes that machine does the industrial work and it is related to the cognitive side of instruction. This approach emphasises on the following three facts.
 - * Preservation
 - * Transmission
 - * Advancement.
- In the words of Dr. Kumar and Chandre

"It is important to note that these mechanical devices were not safety designed and invented to fulfill the constructional requirement rather they were designed for communication information and recreation etc. but now we are using them in education and training system to achieve the educational objectives of our nation."

Software approach or Educational Technology II

In the field of software approach educational technology, psychological principles are used in place of machines which can bring the required changes in students.

- Machines are used only to make presentation of courses more effective. In this technology the emphasize is given to all the three phases - Input, output and process.
- Skinner and others considered that "this technical approach is based on behavioural technology".
- Arthor and Melton (1959) "this teaching is based on psychological learning and this experience starts the process of providing the desired behaviour change".
- Many educationalists believe that software approach is more important as compared to hardware approach because hardware technology is of no use unless software approach is used in it.

Following are some hard ware and software approaches related them.

Hardware approach (Rigid crafts)	Software approach. (Related soft crafts)
• Chalk board • Over head projector	- Use of chalk - Transparencies

Hardware approach	Software approach
• Slide projector • VCR and Monitor • Computer • Audio recorder • Blank page	Slides Video programme Computer programs Recorded matter Writing.

Comparison between Software and Hardware Approach in Social Science Teaching.

- In the words of Anand (1996), software approach is different from hardware approach ~~so~~ in such a way that the hardware approach of educational technology uses teaching equipment while software approach use learning materials and such as programmed instruction materials and techniques and method of teaching strategies based on psychology of teaching strategies.
- In hardware approach machines are used for making the course material more effective while in software approach the emphasis ~~of~~ is principles of teaching and learning rather than machines.

Uses, Need and Importance of Hardware and Software approach

- (a) These approaches used to increase Students' interests,

inspire and then make curious.

- (b) By using these approaches, student's feels learning material more structured and clear.
- (c) These approaches play an important role in making the learning material more adaptive and simple.
- (d) They are capable of making learning material more attractive and interesting notes.
- (e) The student becomes more active in class activities by getting excited with these approaches.
- (f) They play an important role in effective use of appropriate learning system by taking care of individual friendship of students.
- (g) These approaches are capable of making use of time power and resources of teachers and students.

More effective teaching in less time and with less effort is their specialization.

Principles of using Hardware and Software approaches.

- (a) Principles of Selection
- (b) Principle of purposeness
- (c) Principle of Economy
- (d) Principle of availability
- (e) Principle of Simplicity

- (d) Principle of stimulation
(g) Principle of Self preparation.

Classification of Hardware and Software approach

(i) Rigid Craft Hardware

- * Audio approach: Radio, transistor, Taperecorder
- * Visual approach: Projector, Epidiascope, filmscrip, slides.
- * Audio-visual approach: ~~Graphics~~, ~~chart~~, ~~graph~~, ~~map~~. Film, videotape, TV

(ii) Soft Craft ~~Hardware~~ Software :- Graphics, chart, graph, Posters, Books.

Presentation : Chalk, Flannel board, card, bulletin Notice board, Picture and diagram.

Dimension : Model, factual materia.

Principles of using Hardware and Software approaches are explained below:-

- (i) One must have knowledge of using these approaches. He should understand the principles of these approaches and should learn how to use them. Before presented any approach, it ~~or not~~ should be checked whether it working properly or not. It should be repaired if not working properly.

- (2) Before using these approaches teacher should prepare the mentality by explaining complete information about them. For example, before submitting lessons on the radio, TV, students should know when the program will be broadcast, what are the contents of the program. Which point of the program should be taken care of.
- (3) Teacher should develop a learning environment in the classroom in order to use hardware and software approach. While submitting the content Teacher should take care of if the student can hear the voice with proper pitch. The content displayed are clearly visible to students. Appropriate arrangements should be done.
- (4) Before using hardware and software approaches teacher should formally review that under what classroom students, which approach would be try to improve and to increase the effectiveness of his future teaching improve more viable the same should be used.
- (5) According to teacher should have feed back of the approach used from time to time and he should try to improve and to increase the effectiveness of his future teaching.

Conclusion

Though there is difference in the aspects being stressed the hardware and software approach in educational technology they are functionally related to each other. Both Software and hardware approaches are so interlinked that they cannot be separated each others.

3. Social science and social studies are sound like two similar concepts, and deal with some of the same subject matter. However there are some key differences which distinguish the two terms.
- * Social Science is a subject area that studies the society and the relationship among the individuals within a society. It is recognized into many branches such as Geography, Anthropology, History, Economics, Political Science. etc.
 - * Social studies can be introduced as the study of both social ~~and~~ science and humanities. "Social studies is the integrated study of social science and humanities to promote civic competence."
 - * The main difference between social science and social studies is their intended purpose. The social science are branches of study that analyze society and the social interactions of people within a society.

- * Social Science is more stream oriented. It's the Science of society; the in-depth knowledge and systematic study of each branch of social transaction. While social studies is the integrated study of social science and humanities to promote effective citizenry.
- * Social Science is the field of sciences concerned with the studies of the social life human groups and individuals.
- * Social Science is divided into many branches. While social studies ~~into~~ is divided into two branches.

Characteristics of Social Science

- (a) man as an individual being
- (b) man as a social being.
- * Change in human relationship and reinterperation between the present and the past event.
- Basic social systems
- Human activities and spatial distributions and interaction of culture, biology and physical elements.
- Two main characteristics of social studies as a field of study. First is social studies promoting civic competence, the knowledge, skill and attitudes of a student needed to assume.

Difference between Social Science and Social Studies.

Social science	Social studies.
* Social science as a subject taught at high school, higher secondary stage and it is advanced study of society.	* Social study is taught at primary and middle class. The nature of study is basic as the topics are simple yet informative.
* It represents an adult approach as the target learner is an adult	* It represents a child centred approach and this simple subject matter.
* It is as a subject covers a wide range of topics. it is the study of diversity of human an relationship with society.	* It covers a limited area but the data collected is sufficient to acquaintant the students with historical, Political and Physical condition of a country.
* Emphasis is laid on knowledge	* Emphasis is laid on functional part of knowledge
* It aims at finding new truth about human and society and their surroundings.	* It aims at teaching already discovered facts.
* A wide variety of subjects are covered political science, Behavioural science, Anthropology, Social and psychology	* Basically 3-4 Subjects covered. History, civics, Geography and Economics.

9. Needs and importance of social science

Social science helps to develop independent broad, rational, national, international and secular outlook. The education system must take its contribution to the development of habits, attitudes and qualities of character, which will enable its citizens to bear worthily to responsibilities of democratic citizenship. This can be achieved to a great extent by introducing social science in school curriculum.

Thus social science is important because it provides an evidence-based foundation on which to build a more effective government and democracy. Social science help people understand and engage with the key political and social institutions, thus benefiting individuals and society as a whole.

Social science help us to gain knowledge of the society we live in. Generally social science focus on the relationships among individuals in society. It is a mixture of many subjects like History, Geography, Political science, Economics

Sociology and many more.

The social sciences are important because they create better institutions and systems that affect people's lives every day. Social science help people to understand how to interact with the social-world - how to ~~interact~~ influence policy, develop networks, increase government accountability and promote democracy.

Modern social science understands interpretation to be the careful consideration of data with the goal of locating patterns.

Social science also aware the students about our surroundings and the incidents happened in the past it has significance to develop and international view point. It is also important for the moral progress of society. It helps to form the man social character.

Study of social science make us an efficient citizen of a democracy, and it is also help us to solve the practical problems in our daily life.

It is essential for communities and organizations. It also helps the students to know how different societies are managed, structured and governed.

Social Science helps the students to know the importance of democracy, freedom and rights and how to live in society. It makes the students responsible, active and reflective towards the society. And also makes the students well informed about the culture, religion and society. In short, it makes the student well-informed citizen.

11. Social Science teaching using project ~~and~~ method

- * Collection of data of internal and external trade.
- * Execution of school bank
- * Beautifying Social Science room.
- * Study of library
- * Study of the functions of Bank, Post office,

Panchayat etc.

- * Study of the export - import procedure.
- * Collection of histories of famous personalities.
- * Arranging social science fairs.

The project method provides a practical approach to learning of both theoretical and practical problems. If it is difficult to follow this method of teaching it would be better at least not to ignore the spirit of this project method.

This method has been found to be more suitable for primary and middle classes and is of restricted use for high and higher secondary classes.

This method may be tried along with formal classroom teaching without distributing the school time table. With this in view some projects may be undertaken by the students to be completed on certain fixed days of the week. Alternately first half of the day may be devoted to classroom teaching and the project

Work be carried out in the remaining half day.

To help solve the problem of fund's shortage such projects be choose which are self supporting or the projects selected be such that their final products can be sold to ~~practical~~ partially support the funds.

Project method is one of the modern method of teaching in which, the Students point of view is given importance in designing the curriculum and content of studies. This method is based on the philosophy of Pragmatism and the principle of "Learning by doing". In this people perform constructive activities in natural condition. A project is a list of real life that has been imparted into school.

A project is a whole hearted purposeful activity proceeding in a social environment.

14. Aim of teaching Social Science at secondary level.

The aim of teaching the Social Science at the Secondary Stage are to develop among the learner analytical and conceptual skills to enable him or her to,

- * Understand the processes of Economic and Social change and development with examples from modern and contemporary India and other parts of the world.
- * Critically examine Social and Economic issues and challenges like poverty, child labour, destitution, illiteracy and various other dimensions of inequality.
- * Understands the rights and responsibilities of the State in the fulfilment of constitutional obligations.
- * Understand the processes of change and development in India in relation to the world economy and polity.
- * Appreciate the rights of local communities in

to their environment. The judicious utilisation of resources, as well as the need for the conservation of the natural environment.

At the secondary stage, the social sciences comprise elements of history, geography, political science and economics. The main focus will be on contemporary India and the learner will be initiated into a deeper understanding of the social and economic challenges facing the nation.

In keeping with epistemic shift proposed, contemporary India will be discussed from the multiple perspective including the perspective of the adivasi, dalit and other disenfranchised populations, and efforts should be made to relate the content as much as possible to the children's everyday lives.

In history the contributions of various sections/religions to India's freedom struggle can be studied, as well as other aspects of recent history. In the context of developments in the modern world.

Aspects of Geography should be taught keeping in mind the need to inculcate in the child a critical appreciation for conservation and environment concerns. In political Science, the focus should be on discussing the philosophical functions that underlie the value framework of the Indian constitution.

Economics being introduced to the child at this level and it is important that the topics discussed should be from the perspective of the masses.

13. Team teaching in present Scenario

Team teaching is one of the important instructional strategies for the improvement of instructional programme.

According to Gledon the following are some of the factors that are responsible for pre-organizing the typical school programme.

- (1) The individual needs of a pupil are not met by completely isolating him in one room with one teacher for his total programme.

- (2) Intellectual development- limited by heterogeneous grouping for the entire curriculum.
- (3) At the same time, to be grouped according to intelligence for an entire day limits academic growth in some areas and the pupils' social development as well.

Usually the teachers are concerned with better grouping practices, reconstruction of curriculum, modern instructional devices and effective use of talents, time and energy.

The size of the team is not fixed, it varies in size from 3-8 teachers who work with 15 to 250 children, with 4 teachers pupil ratio of 1 to 25 or less.

Team teaching involves a group of instructors working purposefully, regularly and co-operatively to help a group of students of any age learn. Teachers together set goals for a course, design a syllabus, prepare individual lesson plans, teach students and evaluate the results.

It involves bringing together a number of classes whose teaching is then the responsibility is then the joint responsibility of the teachers of these classes who constitute a team.

Team taught classes are usually more dynamic and interactive as having different voices life experiences and personality types can act as additional resources to the classroom. Having another teacher in the classroom means better monitoring during individual or group tasks.

Teacher Candidates who are learning to become teachers are asked to co-teach with experienced associate teachers, where by the classroom responsibilities are shared, and the teacher candidate can learn from the associate teacher.

To evaluate the effectiveness of a co-teaching partnership can use the Magiera-Simmons quality indicator model of co-teaching.

5. Importance of Evaluation in Social Science

Evaluation has become an integral part of the educational process in which social science is an important aspect at the school stage. It is the responsibility of social science ~~is~~ ^{as} teachers to carry out evaluation activities and determine to what extent the objectives with which social science are taught are being achieved.

Importance of Evaluation

(1) Diagnosis

- (a) To locate and identify the weakness and strength in learning on the part of a learner.
- (b) To ~~point out~~ pinpoint areas where remedial measures may be desirable.

(2) Modification: To provide a basis for modification of the curriculum, syllabus or courses.

(3) Prediction

To bring out the inherent capabilities of a student, such as proper attitudes, habits, manipulative skills, appreciation and understanding in addition to conventional acquisition of knowledge.

(4) Selection

To select suitable persons for particular course or career.

(5) Motivation :-

To motivate pupils towards better attainment and growth.

(6) Teaching

(a) To improve instruction.

(b) To ascertain how far could learning objective be achieved.

(c) To provide the empirical evidences about the effectiveness of teaching strategies, tactics and aids.

(7) Guidance

(a) To assist a person in decision making about a course or subjects within a course and careers.

(b) To enable a learner to know his pace of learning.

(c) To make provision for guiding the growth of individual pupils.

(d) To provide a basis for the introduction of experiences to meet the needs individuals and

groups of pupils.

(8) Testing

(a) To test the efficiency of teachers in providing learning experience and the effectiveness of instruction and of class room activities.

(b) To help in developing a comprehensive criterion test.

(9) Grading

To assign fixed rank or grade to the learners of a given group.

(10) Feed back

To give reinforcement and feedback to teachers and learners.

15. Lesson plan

Word 'Lesson-plan' is combination of two words, 'lesson' and 'plan'. Thus 'Lesson plan' means preparing and planning for the lesson. Teacher prepares a lesson-plan by keeping in mind the nature of the topic, mental level of the student, objectives of lesson etc.

Various educationists have given different

definition of lesson plan.

According to Davis, "Preparation of lesson is very crucial. Nothing is more dangerous for teacher's progress than incomplete preparation."

According to Johnson, "We may define 'note of lesson' as a draft of the lesson put upon page with all important points, whether of matter or method, clearly marked."

16 Uses of Computer Assisted Instruction in Social Science teaching.

- * one-to-one interaction
- * Great motivator
- * Freedom to experiment with different options.
- * Instantaneous response / immediate feed back to the answers elicited.
- * Self pacing - allow students to proceed at their own pace.
- * Helps teacher can devote more time to individual students
- * Privacy helps the shy and slow learner to learn.
- * Individual attention.
- * Learn more and more rapidly.

- * Multimedia helps to understand difficult concepts through multi sensory approach.
- * Self directed - learning:- Students can decide when, where and what to learn.

17. Micro Teaching

Micro-teaching technique was first adopted at Stanford university. It is a training procedure for teacher preparation aimed at simplifying the complexities of the regular teaching process.

Micro teaching is a ~~sete~~ scaled down sample of teaching in which a teacher teaches 'a small unit' to 'a small group' of 5 to 10 pupils for 'a small period' of 5 to 10 minutes. Such a situation offers a helpful setting for a teacher to acquire new teaching skills and to refine old ones.

Micro teaching is a new design for teacher training. Which provides trainees with feedback about their performance immediately after completion of a micro lesson.

18. Advantages of Social Science Library.

- * To create and maintain an effective atmosphere
- * To make social science Teaching more effective
- * To save teaching time
- * To provide a quick and ready functional environment.
- * To provide the pupils in Mental thinking.
- * Provision to use different teaching methods.
- * To keep the equipments safe and well organized.
- * To provide proper classification.
- * To provide permanent knowledge
- * To help in providing creative expression
- * To develop cooperative attitude.
- * To be useful in organizing seminars, workshops etc.
- * To get more information.
- * To get more knowledge.

19. Diagnostic Tests

Diagnostic tests are generally used for finding out the weakness of the students. We know that there are a number of problems in the teaching learning process. If these problems

are ~~store~~ sorted out then the teaching learning process becomes more effective. There for just a doctor diagnoses his patient to know about the disease, The teacher uses diagnostic tests to know about the weakness of students and teaching learning process

Types of diagnostic tests

1. ~~Diagnose~~ Physical or clinical diagnostic test
2. Educational diagnostic test.

It is helpful in finding the learning of the students and changes in curriculum.

20 Benefits of Observation Method

(1) Simplest Method

Observation ^{method} ~~is~~ ^{is} probably the most common and the simplest method of data collection.

It does not require much technical knowledge.

(2) ~~An universal~~ Observation method is the only appropriate tool for certain cases:-

Observation method can deal with phenomena which are not capable of giving

verbal information about their behaviour, feeling and activities simply for the reason that they can not speak. e.g.: Infants or animals.

21 Significance of questioning.

Asking questions is essential for checking Pupil understanding and keeping them engaged with the task at hand. It's crucial to the way Students receive and process information and it encourages independent and critical thinking.

- * To see their faults and help them to work on them.
- * To challenge them to become a better person.
- * To encourage them to learn new things.
- * To develop interest and motivate students to become actively involved in lessons.
- * To develop critical thinking skills.
- * To review learning.
- * To stimulate students to pursue knowledge on their own and ask their own questions
- * On-task behaviour.

- 22 Taking students on field trips or using other community resources in their classes is not a new idea for teachers. Often however, these experiences are thought to be fills or rewards that compete with instructional time in the classroom.
- * Teachers always face the task of pulling together the diverse understanding their students bring to the classroom.
 - * Teachers can effectively develop interdisciplinary units with their students outside of the classroom.
 - * Away from the structure of the classroom, many characteristics of constructivism, a key idea in current reforms, clearly emerge.

23. Distinguish between Stimulus and Variation.

The main difference between stimulus and ~~response~~ Variation is that a stimulus is an event or condition which initiates a ~~res~~ variation. Whereas ~~as~~ variation is the organism's reaction to a stimulus. Continued use of the

Same stimulus or activity for longer period induces inattention. As a result they feel fatigued. The problem of inattention is further aggravated to shift from one stimulus to another frequently. They find it difficult to attend to one stimulus for more than a few minutes.

24. Values of International Understanding

Social studies seek to promote international understanding of man: Narrow sectional, communal, religious and national claims should be discouraged.

* To understand man as a man.

* Cultivating right values: The teacher should inculcate among children the right values of life.

* Educating adult society.

* Use of effective method of teaching.

* The teacher must have broad outlook among his students.

International understanding is a feeling that the individual is not only a member of his country, but a member of the world as well.