

CIVICS

1. INDIA AND WORLD PEACE

India was a dependent country till August 15, 1947. So it could not play any important role in the world affairs. After its Independence, it has been taking an active and independent part in the world affairs. Within a short period, India had won a great name for itself in the Modern World. India, is a country with an unbounded faith in peace. It declared her determination to pursue the path of peace and take effective measures for the promotion of international peace, security and co-operation.



world peace

Promoter of world peace

India played a great role in settling many world disputes and thereby maintained peace and security. In Korea and in Indo-China peace has been established by the great efforts of India. Similarly when Israel, England and France attacked Egypt, there was a danger of a World War. But due to timely intervention of India, the war was averted.

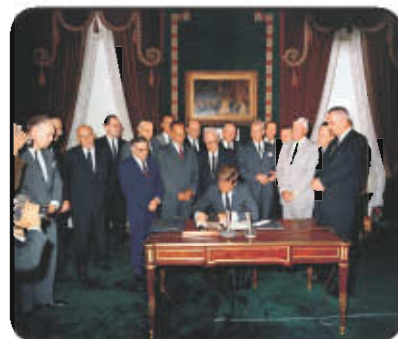
Pancha sheel

India is called by the name of '**A Great Peace Maker**'. It followed five principles which are popularly known as '**Pancha sheel**'. Jawaharlal Nehru laid stress on these five principles.

1. Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.
2. No country should attack any other country.
3. No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of others.
4. All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.
5. Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful coexistence.

These Pancha sheel greatly added to the international status of India.

Dis-Armament and Nuclear Weapons



Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

Economic development of the nations can be achieved only through world peace. World peace is essential not only for the economic development of India but also for all the developing countries of the world.

Some Countries of the world have invented such dangerous weapons like the Atom Bomb, Hydrogen Bomb etc. If no restrictions are imposed on them, the Modern World would be wiped out. India is very much against the production of such Nuclear weapons and began to condemn it throughout the World. India is the first nation to bring a resolution in the UN General Assembly in favour of disarmament in 1956. It took a great part in signing Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in 1963.

Policy of Non-alignment

After second world war the world was divided into two hostile blocs - the American Bloc and the Russian Bloc and both of them trying to increase their influence at the cost of the other. But India has not joined either of these two blocs. Whenever any difference arises between these blocs, India tries to remove that difference thereby contributing substantially towards the World Peace.

A Great Helper

India is basically against Colonization and wants to see all the countries of the world free from the foreign domination. It played a great role in freeing Indonesia from the domination of Holland. In the same way it has supported the Freedom movements started by Egypt, Sudan, Indo-China, Ghana, Morocco and Bangladesh.

Against Military Alliances

The modern countries of the world are busy in making military alliances and counter alliances. At present there are many pacts like NATO, SEATO, Baghdad and Warsaw etc. But India kept away from such military pacts and

also vehemently condemned these pacts.

India – a dead enemy of oppression and Injustice

When France acted as an aggressor against Algiers, England against Cyprus and Russia against Hungary, India condemned them.

Similarly India voted in favour of China becoming the member of UNO. So that India acted against the injustice.

A Great Supporter of the UNO

India has rendered whole-hearted support to the United Nations to bring World Peace and making the policies of the UNO a great success. It tried to solve many problems by giving full support to UNO.

Ending of Apartheid

Apartheid – Policy of racial discrimination followed in South Africa.

The recognition of sovereign equality of all people living in various parts of the world is the fundamental factor in India's foreign policy.



Nelson Mandela

In South Africa the whites, did not give equal rights to the native Africans. India had raised this issue for the first time in the UN General Assembly in 1946. It was due to the constant moral support of India and the continuous struggle of Dr. Nelson Mandela, the

policy of Apartheid has been abolished in 1990.

Dr. Nelson Mandela

Leader of African National Congress. Mandela fought against all traces of racial injustice in South Africa including laws denying the Africans the Right to vote. He was imprisoned for 26 years. Later he became the President of the Republic of South Africa in 1994.

Regional Co-operation

India took the initiative to form **SAARC** to maintain peace in the regional level. (**The South Asian Association for Regional co-operation**). SAARC'S first meeting was held at Dacca in Bangladesh on Dec 7, 1985. Ashan of Bangladesh was the first Secretary General of SAARC. The member countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Srilanka. On April 3, 2007 the SAARC has opened its Annual summit in New Delhi, where with Afghan President Hamid Karzai in attendance, Afghanistan became its 8th member.

16th SAARC summit took place on 28th and 29th of April 2010 at Thimpu, the capital of Bhutan.

The SAARC countries identified mutual co-operation in the following areas, transportation, postal service, tourism, shipping, meteorology, health, agriculture, rural reconstruction and telecommunication.

Cordial Relationship with Neighbouring Countries **India and Pakistan**

In spite of past conflicts both India and Pakistan are trying to come closer. The Delhi – Lahore bus service was launched on March 16th 1999 to bring

the people of the two countries closer. Negotiations for setting up Iran –Pakistan–India gas pipeline are taking place.



Wagha Border

India and China

When China became republic in 1949, India was the first country to recognize it. Both the countries have successfully attempted to restore the economic lines. China has formally declared that she will back India's claim for becoming a permanent member of United Nation's Security Council.

India and Srilanka

Srilanka is a Buddhist country. The Mauryan emperor Ashoka spread Buddhism there by sending his son and daughter. We have good trade relation with Srilanka. India always support Srilanka on just and reasonable grounds. The relationship between India and Srilanka is very smooth. It will be continued for ever.

India and Bangladesh

It is due to the effort and support of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, Bangladesh got freedom from Pakistan in 1971. In 1972, a 25 years treaty of friendship, Co-operation and peace was signed in Dacca by India and Bangladesh.

The Farakka Barrage issue regarding the distribution of Ganga water was settled amicably. India is a very good friend of Bangladesh. Our friendship with Bangladesh will go on for ever.

Suez Canal

When Egypt nationalized Suez Canal in 1956, France, Britain and Israel invaded Egypt. It is due to India's effort an emergency force was sent to Egypt and peace was restored.



Suez Canal

Congo

In the South African country, Congo, civil war broke out in 1960. The task of bringing peace was given to India by UNO. India restored peace in Congo by sending her peace keeping force under the Brigadier K.N.Raja.

Cyprus

During the civil war in Cyprus between Orthodox Christians and Turkish Muslims, UNO sent its peace keeping force under Timmaia, the Indian Commander in Chief. It is due to his hard and firm effort ,peace was restored in the island.

India got its independence through Non-violence and Ahimsa under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Even after independence India is working hard to ensure peace and stability among the countries of the world.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. India is a country with an unbounded faith in
a) War b) Peace c) Love d) Enmity
2. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's five principles of peace are named as
a) Swadeshi b) New Deal c) Pancha sheel d) Apartheid
3. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in
a) 1963 b) 1993 c) 1936 d) 1998
4. India brought a resolution in the UN General Assembly in favour of disarmament in
a) 1965 b) 1956 c) 1995 d) 1976
5. Apartheid was abolished in
a) 1990 b) 1991 c) 1890 d) 1989
6. The first Secretary General of SAARC was
a) Jinnah b) Ashan c) Kofi Annan d) Gandhiji

II) Answer the following in brief.

1. Mention the important aspects of India's policy for promoting peace.
2. Why is world peace an essential one?
3. What are the five principles of the Pancha sheel?
4. Write a note on the policy of Apartheid.
5. Name the areas identified by the SAARC Countries for mutual Co-operation.
6. India has rendered whole hearted support to the UNO –Justify.

III) Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. Write a paragraph about Pancha sheel and the policy of Non-Alignment .
2. Write a short note on SAARC.

2. Democracy

Democracy is the most popular form of government in modern times. But the transition from autocracy to democracy has not been simple. Many struggles have shaped this transition. The phenomenal rise of democracy has not been overnight. Many great revolutions took place before the people got the rights to exercise their power.

Meaning of Democracy

Democracy means many thing to many people. The term Democracy was first used by **Herodutus** nearly 2500 years ago. Democracy is a term derived from two the Greek words "**Demos**" and "**Cratia**".

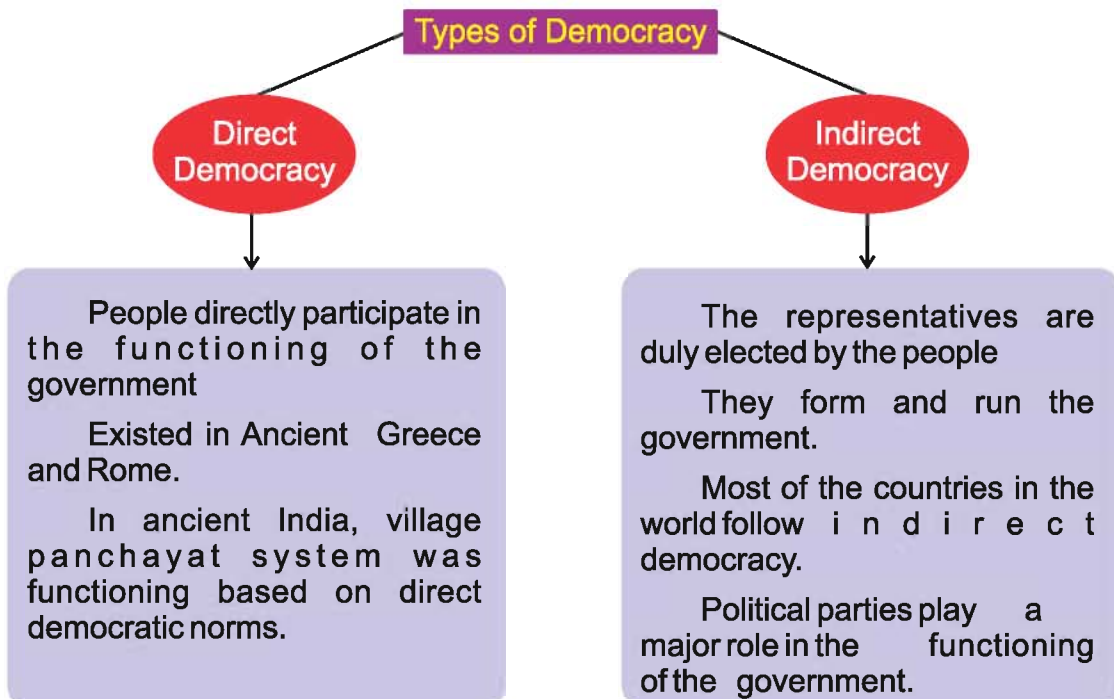
Demo - The People.

Cratia - The power or rule.

So Democracy means the power of the people. In short, democracy may be described as a system of government under which people exercise the governing power either directly or through representatives periodically elected by themselves. According to Abraham Lincoln, '**Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people**'. According to Prof. Seeley '**Democracy is a government in which everyone has a share**'.

Kinds of Democracy

Democracy can be classified into two 1)**Direct Democracy** and 2)**Indirect Democracy**.



Merits

Democracy is the most popular government in modern world. It has various merits. It provided efficient government, guaranteed the rights of the people, provided equality, educate the people, promote national character, bring peaceful change of government, believes not in battle axe, but in ballot box. In democracy there is no place for rebellion and revolutions.

Demerits

It resulted the mob government. Democracy gave important not to quality. Most of the representatives elected by the people were ignorant, incompetent and inexperience. Democracy provided costly government. No importance for individual or minorities. It leads party government and create class wars.

Importance of Democracy

People have the freedom to choose their representatives. It ensures treating people with dignity. People are guaranteed fundamental rights like the right to life and liberty by the Constitution. In a Democracy all decisions are taken based on the majority. Democratic government should enhance public welfare. Principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are the foundation of Democracy.

Political Parties

Party is a pre-requisite for democratic system of government. They provide smooth functioning of government because the majority party controls the government, while the opposition party would try to check the abuse of power by the ruling party. As the ruling party has a right to govern the state, the opposition party enjoy

the right to oppose the government, unearth its lapses and criticize the policies of the ruling party. A political party is an organized association of people who come together on a common platform with the objective of winning political power.

Functions of the Political Parties

The Political parties perform varied functions in a democratic polity. These functions are of immense value for stability as well as orderly functioning of the democratic system.

Formulation of General policies.

Contesting elections.

Educating the masses.

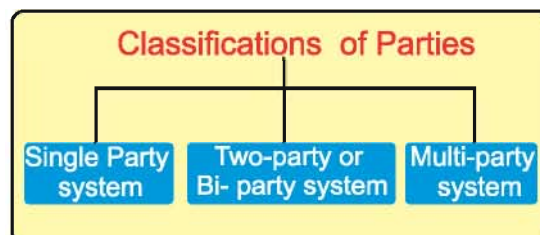
To conduct and criticize the government.

Playing the role of an intermediary body between the government and the people.

Integrative agency.

Classification of the Party System

The Political parties may be classified in to three kinds



Single Party System

In this system, only one party exists and it is officially recognized by the constitution and the people. It maintains and exercises political power without any opposition. It does not allow the existence of other parties within the state.

E.g.: China and Cuba.

Advantages of The Single Party Rule

- ✓ During the periods of emergency or external danger the one party rule could function more efficiently, independently and quickly to set matters right.
- ✓ Decisions could be taken quickly under the single party rule. Expenditure could also be controlled.
- ✓ It promotes greater national identity.

Disadvantages

- ✓ Deliberations could not take place at the national level in the single party system.
- ✓ Under the single party system sometimes political, fundamental rights and even ordinary freedom are denied to the people.
- ✓ If the single party government happens to be inefficient, the growth of the country and developmental activities will suffer.
- ✓ It paves way for totalitarianism and dictatorship.

Bi-Party System

In this system, there exist one ruling party and the other as the opposition. One party controls the government while the opposition effectively checks the government of its omissions and commissions.

Example:

1. **USA** (The Republican Party and the Democratic Party).
2. **England** (The Labour Party and the Conservative Party).

Advantages

Since there are only two parties it

is easy for the people to choose one of them.

The party in opposition makes the ruling party function effectively.

Disadvantages

In a Bi- Party system if both of them proved to be inefficient or bad there is no hope of electing a third party to power.

If both the parties come to an understanding with each other then people could be fooled. The mistakes of the parties as well as the corruption in the party could be hidden.

Multi-Party System

In this pattern there exist more than two political parties with contending ideologies and objectives. **France** and **India** come under this category.

Advantages

Since there are many parties each one will monitor the other and offer good plans to the people to capture the government.

New leaders who may come to power could give us fresh ideas and look at things in a different perspective to solve the problems.

Disadvantages

There is a possibility of the ruling party caring more for the welfare of the party members than the good of the common people.

There could be inability of the government on account of members deserting one party and joining the other.

On account of defection there by, people might lose faith in the government leading to general deterioration in conduct and character.

Political Parties in India

a) National Parties

A party recognized by the Election Commission, that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha election in four or more states, then it is called National Party. Eg: **Congress, BJP.**



National Parties

Regional Parties

A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as State or Regional party. Eg: **DMK, AIADMK, Telugu Desam.**



Regional Parties

Point out the National and Regional parties in our country.

Election

The success of democracy depends upon conducting periodical elections. It is only through election people judge the functioning of the ruling party and ignore corrupt politicians by not voting them. To ensure this, the democratic countries in the world follow **Universal Adult Franchise.** In India, all the citizens above the age of eighteen have been given the right to vote in elections. People above the age of 25 can contest in the elections.



Electronic Voting Machine

Types of Elections in India

In India, people elect their representatives through direct and indirect elections.

I) Direct Election

The citizens themselves elect the representatives through votes. Members of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies are elected in this manner.

II) Indirect Election

The citizens do not directly take part in the election. The elected representatives are the voters here. The members of the Rajya Sabha, the President and Vice- President are elected in this manner.

By-Elections

By-elections held when an elected candidate from a constituency dies or resigns from the parliament or the state

legislatures. Under these circumstances elections will be held only in those constituencies. Such elections are called by-elections.

Mid-term polls

Some times it happens that the Parliament or the state legislatures do not function for the whole period of five years for various reasons. Then they are dissolved, elections are held. These elections are called the mid-term polls.

Role of opposition parties

The Success of the democracy depends to a great extent on the constructive role of the opposition parties. In every democracy all the parties cannot get majority seats all the time in the parliament. The parties which do not get majority seats are called opposition parties. The party which gets majority seats in the Lok Sabha next to the ruling party is called the recognised opposition party. The leader of the opposition party enjoys some privileges equivalent to that of a cabinet minister.

The work of the ruling party is very important. All the powers mentioned in the constitution are exercised by the ruling party. The opposition party also functions in an effective manner, and their work is no less important than that of the ruling parties.

To check the government from becoming authoritarian and to restrict its powers, the opposition parties keep a watch over them. The main duty of the opposition party is to criticize the policies of the government. Outside the legislature the opposition parties attract the attention of the press and report their criticism of the government policy in the news papers.

The opposition parties have the right to check the expenditure of the government also. During the question hour, the opposition parties criticize the government generally. The criticisms of these parties make the ruling party correct its actions. Thus the opposition parties try to restrain the government from abusing its power.

How does democracy help a Nation?



Election Voting

Constitution of India is based on the democratic principles. India has Parliamentary democracy. Constitution of India has provided two types of government. One at the Union (Central) level and other at the State level. The elected representatives of the parliament are known as **MPs (Member of Parliament)** and the body of the elected representatives at the state level are known as State Legislature (**MLA - Member of the Legislative Assembly**). Apart from this the Local Self Government also enjoys power in villages and towns.

The Election Commission

The Indian constitution has provided for an election commission to conduct elections, to elect the peoples 'representatives to the state legislatures' and the parliament. The election commission is an independent constitutional body. It is situated at New Delhi. It is also known as "**Nirvachan sadan**".

The election commission of India consist three member with Chief Election Commissioner and two other election commissioners. They are all appointed by the President of India. The election commissioners hold office for a term of six years. The status of election commissioner is equivalent to that of the Supreme Court judges.



Mention the name of the Chief election Commissioner of India.

The Chief Electoral Officer

Every state has a chief electoral officer. They are appointed by the president in consultation with the state government. The chief electoral officer is authorized to supervise the election work in the state.

Who is the present Chief Electoral Officer of Tamil Nadu?

Functions of the Election Commission

The election commission has the following important functions.

1. It gives recognition to the political parties.
2. It allots symbols for the parties as well as independent candidates who stand for the election.
3. It announces the dates of election and the dates on which the votes will be counted and the declaration of the final results.

Our country is the largest democratic country in the world with a large density of population. In spite of several hardships India had succeeded in preserving the democratic functioning in all spheres of life and government. For the effective functioning of democracy, all political parties, citizens should play a major role. More over, the citizens of our country should judiciously use their political rights i.e., the Right to Vote to make democracy more effective. We should not forget that it is our fundamental duty.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The most popular form of Government in modern days
a) Monarchy b) Oligarchy c) Democracy d) Hierarchy
2. Direct democracy existed in ancient
a) Greece b) Italy c) Sardinia d) Cyprus
3. Telugu Desam is a
a) Regional Party b) National Party
c) International Party d) Cultural Party

4. If two parties exist in a country, it is called
 - a) Single party system b) Bi-party system
 - c) Multi party system d) Regional party system
5. The opposition party leader will be given the status of a
 - a) Cabinet Minister b) Deputy Minister
 - c) Minister of State d) Council of Ministers
6. To contest an election a person should be above the age of
 - a) 20 b) 18 c) 25 d) 35
7. The body of the elected representative at the Central level is known as
 - a) Legislature b) Supreme Court
 - c) House of Common d) Parliament
8. The status of election commissioner is equivalent to that of the
 - a) High court judge b) Supreme court judge
 - c) District court judge d) Magistrate
9. The election process in the state level is supervised by
 - a) Chief Election Commissioner b) Chief Electoral officer
 - c) Supreme court judge d) High court judge
10. Election Commission is situated at
 - a) Madras b) Mumbai c) Moradabad d) New Delhi

II. Answer the following in brief.

1. Give Abraham Lincoln's definition of Democracy.
2. What are National Parties?
3. What is a Political Party?
4. Mention the functions of the Political Parties.
5. Write the advantages of Single Party System.
6. Give a brief note on the functions of the Election Commission.

III. Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. Explain the types and importance of democracy.
2. Mention the types of election and explain them.
3. Explain the role of Opposition Party in a democracy.

3. Unity in Diversity

India is a vast country with extreme diversity in geographical, religious linguistic, racial, cultural aspects. There are high mountains, low coastal plains, fertile plains, desert, evergreen forests, and dry scrub vegetation, variety of flora and fauna and cultures. In spite of diversities we maintain unity. The unity in diversity of India is because of our long history and rich heritage.

Religion

India has a population of more than hundred cores made up of diverse ethnic groups, divided in number of castes, professing different religions, speaking hundreds of languages and dialects. It is this marvelous diversity of people in India which has made it both a museum and a laboratory for the study of man. Hence India is rightly called the “Museum of human race”.



Religious Symbols

India is the birth place of many religions and has become the home of many others. Vedic religion is an ancient religion of our country.

Christianity was first brought to India by St. Thomas, an apostle of Christ in the first century A.D. The Persians who were driven into India brought to us their religion Zoroastrianism. Muslim conquest of India brought Islam into the land. Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism had their origin in India. In spite of all the religious diversity we have developed a spirit of religious tolerance and never give room for religious fanaticism.

Language

People of India speak different languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Hindi, Urdu, Sanskrit, Gujarathi and Bengali, besides many foreign languages and dialects are spoken by its people.

Almost, in India about 845 languages are spoken. Out of these 22 are recognized as the official languages by our government. Hindi in Devanagari Script has been chosen as the national language of India. English is being used as the concurrent – language. Language is the means of communication, now it has become an instrument of division rather than unity. If we realize all other languages are as good and special as our own language, they would become the instruments of growth, development and common brotherhood.

Literature

The growth of Indian languages led to Indian literature to reach its zenith. Sanskrit and other languages have helped the growth of thoughts and philosophy.

The Ramayana and Mahabharata are the two great epics of India. Thirukkural by Thiruvallur is the greatest literary work in Tamil. The Bhagavad-Gita is the holy book of Hindus. Umaruppalavar's Seerappuram tells the life history of Prophet Mohammad. Thembavani written by Veeramamunivar is related to Christianity.

Festivals

The Hindu festivals of Deepavali, Navarathri, Vinayaka Chatthurthi, Pongal, Chittirai Thiruvizha, Aadi Velli, and Vaikunta Ekadesi, Sri Rama Navami and Kumbamela are important festivals celebrated by all.



Deepavali

The Christians celebrate X-mas and New year day. The Muslims celebrate Meeladi-Nabi and the Ramzan. The Buddhist celebrate the Buddha poornima while the Jains celebrate Mahavir Jayanthi. The Sikhs celebrate Guru Nanak Jayanthi. In spite of all these different festivals celebrated by different people, and they advocate and practice religious

tolerance. Yet all the religious people believe that Godhood could be attained by devotion and tolerance.



Pongal

Our customs, Habits and Heritage

The Indian heritage advocates hospitality, charity, friendship, love, unselfishness, dharma, proper conduct, humility, truth, peace, mercy, spiritual feelings, respect for parents and elders and tolerance. All these help the Indian people live in unity forgetting their difference in other respects.

Art and Architecture



Statue of Buddha

Even from ancient days, India was famous for its architectural unique. Still they are growing to suit the modern tasks.

The paintings at Ajantha and Ellora are world famous. The Gandhara Art and Sculpture speaks the excellence of India's greatness in this field. Temple architecture is the best among Indian building architecture.

The North Indians go on a Pilgrimage to the South Indian temples, Churches and Dharkas In the same way the South Indians go on pilgrimage to the North Indian places like Kasi, Mathura, Haridwar and Rishikesh. Thus the Holy centres bring the unity among Indians.

Music and Dance

The Carnatic style and Hindustani style of music is originated in India which is loved and learned by many. Bharathanatiya, Kuchipudi, Kathak,



Bharathanatiyam

Manipur and Oddissi are some of the famous dances in India. In addition to this there are various folk dances which are loved and patronized by the people. In many respects the rich and varied Indian Music and Dance play an important part in fostering unity and integration.

National integration

In spite of diversity in physical features, its influences on person's living, their varied habits, religious faiths, language, food and dress habits make the people look different but the heritage of India binds them together; Humanism, spiritual urge, brotherhood, friendship, love for all and religious tolerance make the Indians live in unity and harmony.

The feeling and thought that all are the sons of Bharath, all are Indians and brothers and sisters help towards the growth of National Integration along with national symbols. National flag, and National anthem. United we live, divided we fall is the spirit with which the Indians live and safeguard National Integration. This unity of India which we have achieved is basically the result of cultural heritage which has developed through the ages right from the days of the Indus culture.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The ancient religion of our country is
a) Vedic religion b) Christianity c) Islam d) Zoroastrianism
2. Recognised official languages of India
a) 25 b) 23 c) 22 d) 27

3. Language is, the means of
a) Transport b) Irrigation c) Communication d) Spirituality
4. Thembavani is related to
a) Hinduism b) Sikhism c) Christianity d) Islam
5. Buddha Poornima is celebrated by the
a) Hindus b) Muslims c) Jains d) Buddhist
6. They play an important part in fostering unity and integration
a) Music and Dance b) Art and Architecture
c) Food and Customs d) Dress and Habits.

II) Answer the following in brief.

1. Why is India called the "Museum of human race"?
2. Name some of the religions of India.
3. How do our customs, habits and heritage help to maintain unity?
4. What do you know about art and architecture of India?
5. Give a brief note on Indian Music and Dance.

III. Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. Explain how do language and literature help to maintain unity in diversity.
2. Write a paragraph on National Integration.

4. Consumer Rights

Consumer is a person one who gives final utility to a commodity. When we pay a price for a commodity or service and use it, we become consumers. Sometimes the shopkeeper cheats us as he or she gives poor quality goods, or charges more for a commodity or service.

Forms of Consumer Exploitation

Due to the expansion of business activities in an economy, we have a variety of goods available in the market. We also have a number of services including insurance, transport, electricity, finance and banking. Our demand for goods and services is influenced by the advertisement.



Grocery Shop

The companies spend a considerable amount on advertisements alone to attract consumers and feed information that they want us to know, but not the information that we as consumers need about the products. When the consumers, do not have sufficient information about the products, normally they get exploited and are sometimes even harassed by the business community.

The consumers are exploited by manufacturers and traders in different ways.



Electronic Shop

The goods being sold in the market are sometimes not measured or weighed correctly. The goods sold are sometimes of sub-standard quality. Selling of medicines beyond their expiry dates and supply of deficient or defective home appliances are generally the regular grievances of consumers. Very often the traders charge a price higher than the prescribed retail price. In the name of genuine parts, duplicate items are being sold to the consumers.

Rights of Consumers

The following are the rights of consumers as codified in the Indian laws, which the business community has to keep in mind:

Rights

The consumers have the right to be protected against marketing of goods and services, which are hazardous to life and property. The quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods; should be properly informed. assurance of access to variety of goods and

services at competitive price. In case of single supplier, the consumer has the right to be assured of satisfactory quality and service at a fair price. The consumer's interests should receive due consideration at appropriate forums relating to consumer welfare. They seek redressal against unfair trade practices or exploitation of consumers and right to fair settlement of the genuine grievances and the knowledge about goods and issues relating to consumer welfare. **The Right to Information Act** was passed by the Parliament on 12th Oct 2005 to enable all citizens to use their fundamental rights to access information from public bodies.

The main objectives of the RTI Act

To promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority and to setup a practical regime for giving citizens access to information that is under the control of public authorities.

The Right to Information Act (RTI) will cover all levels of government Centre, State, district and the local self governing bodies like Panchayats and Municipal bodies. It will also cover non-governmental organizations- i.e. NGOs, VOs, and other private bodies- that are financed substantially with public funds provided by the government. This means every citizen has the right to put in an application requesting information or copies of records held by these bodies and such information should be given by the concerned body. The citizens' right to information is not explicitly mentioned in the fundamental rights chapter of the Constitution. Parliament passes the Act to enable all the citizens' fundamental right to access information from public bodies.

Consumer Protection Measures

In order to protect the interests of the consumers, the government adopted three strategies:

(1) Legislative measure- Enactment of Consumer Protection Act (2) Administrative measure- Distributing essential commodities through Public Distribution System (PDS) (3) Technical measure- Standardization of the product

a) Legislations Concerning Consumer Rights

The Government enacted a specific law called the consumer Protection Act in 1986. The Act has led to setting up of separate Departments of Consumer Affairs in Central and State governments, which focus exclusively on the rights of the consumers as enshrined in the Act.

Legal formalities for filing a complaint

There are no legal formalities for filing the complaint. Suppose, you find yourself cheated by a trader or a manufacturer and wish to make a complaint to consumer court, you can write the details on a plain paper. Attach the supporting documents, that is, guarantee or warranty card and cash memo with the complaint and submit it in the district consumer court. You do not have to go to any lawyer or professional for legal assistance. You yourself can plead the case in the consumer court.

Most important feature of the Act is the provision for setting up a three-tier system, popularly known as Consumer Courts at national, state and district levels.

National Level- National Consumer Commission (Delhi) Apex court under the Act.

State Level- State Consumer Commission

District Level - District Forum

b) Public Distribution System

Apart from ensuring food security to the poor as a part of certain administrative measures, Public Distribution system is also expected to be strengthened. Measures to prevent hoarding, black-marketing and over-charging by traders need to be enforced.

c) Standardization of Products

Another important measure taken by the government to protect the consumers from lack of quality and varying standards of goods is creation of institutions for setting up the standards for making and producing various products and enforcing them. In India, this has been achieved through **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)** and **Agmark**. While BIS caters to the industrial and consumer goods, the Agmark is meant for the agricultural products.

Just as we have standardization of products in India, at the International level also, an institution called **International Organization for Standardization (ISO)**, located in Geneva, serves to provide such a common reference standard. It is a non-governmental organization established in 1947. ISO's work results in international agreements, which are published as international standards.

For setting international food standards, there is a similar body called **Codex Alimentations Commission**. This commission was

created in 1963 by the **Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)** and **World Health Organisation (WHO)**, located in Rome, Italy. It develops food standards, guidelines and codes of practices for production and international trade in food products.

India has been observing 24th December as the National Consumers' Day. It was on this day that the Indian Parliament enacted the Consumer Protection Act in 1986. March 15 is observed as 'the World Consumers' day'. This day has a historic importance as it was on this day in 1962, when the Bill for Consumer Rights was moved in the US Congress.

Ralph Nadar, a consumer activist was considered as the Father of Consumer Movement.

Birth of 'Copra'

The right to redress lead to the passing of the **Consumer Protection Act (COPRA)** in 1986 in India which has been defined as the Magna Carta of consumers.

Measures taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to protect-the consumers

Establishment of Citizen Consumer clubs in every educational institution. Providing consumer education to rural masses through Women Self Help Groups/ Panchayat level federations and through Residents Welfare associations in urban areas. Generating awareness through sectoral workshops/ seminars. Publication and distribution of monthly magazine under the caption. "**Tamil Nadu Nugarvor Kavasam**". Propagating consumer awareness messages through Radio/ Television Media and short video films.

With the motive of developing citizen as a **"Valuable Consumer"** various consumer organisations are serving together with Government of Tamil Nadu in providing consumer education to general public.



Ration Shop

Consumer Rights in Different Nations

United States

In the United States a variety of laws are passed at both the federal or state levels to regulate consumer affairs. Among them are the Federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, Truth in Lending Act etc.

At the state level, many states have a Department of Consumer Affairs devoted to regulating certain industries and protecting Consumers.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom, as member state of the European Union, is bound by the consumer protection directives of the EU.

It also acts as the UK's official consumer and competition watchdog.

Germany

A minister of the federal cabinet is responsible for consumer rights and protection.

Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages

1. Create Awareness – The responsibility to be alert and questioning the price and quality of the goods and services we buy and use.

2. Social Concern – We need to make sure that the product and services that we use or not produced in a situation that harms others.

3. Environmental concern – We should understand the environmental and other consequences of our consumption.



Social Awareness



Environmental Awareness

Disadvantages

1. In many cases consumers are exploited by attractive advertisements through media.

2. The sellers take full advantage of weakness of consumers to mould it

in their favour whether it is scheme of exchange, gifts, lotteries, etc., if there is any problem arise most of the people cannot move to consumer court.

3. The Government in most of the countries has found that, though consumer is the king, he is exploited.

4. The People had no awareness of the consumer rights and products.

Current Planning to create consumer awareness

Planning for Elders staff and leaders participate in core activities, discussions, and popular education activities.

Other Planning

- Trade Fair
- Consumer Fest

- Consumer Awareness Training to self help group / Panchayat level
- Federation members
- Seminar or Orientation to Residents Welfare Associations on Consumer Rights
- Workshop on Unfair Trade Practices
- Seminar on "Credit Cards"
- Seminar on "Mobile phones"

By creating consumer awareness among the people the Government can uplift the standard of living of the people.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. A person one who gives final utility to a commodity is
a) Producer b) Consumer c) Shop keeper d. farmer
2. The customer are exploited by the
a) Carpenters b) Farmers c) Tailors d) Traders
3. The Right to Information Act was passed by the parliament on
a) 12th Oct. 2005 b) 21st Oct. 2005
c) 12th Oct 2006 d) 21st Oct .2006
4. World consumer day is celebrated on
a) March 15 b) March 16 c) March 14 d) March 11
5. The Magnacarta of consumers
a) WHO b) COPRA c) EXNORA d) FAO
6. One of the planning schemes to create awareness among the consumers
a) Vana Mahotsava b) Operation 21 c) Trade fair d) Rajarajan 1000

II) Answer the following in brief.

1. How are the customers exploited? Mention any two forms.
2. Write a brief note on the birth of COPRA.
3. Write any two measures taken by the Government of TamilNadu to protects the consumers against exploitation.

III) Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. Write a paragraph on the rights of consumers.
2. What are the measures taken by the Government of TamilNadu to protect the consumers?

The background of the page features a close-up, warm-toned photograph of several stacks of gold coins. The coins are resting on a surface that appears to be old financial documents or newspaper clippings, with some text like "The Dow Jones" and "for the" visible. The lighting creates a sense of depth and texture on the metallic surfaces of the coins.

ECONOMICS

1. NATIONAL INCOME

Introduction

We classify the people of our society into three such as rich, middle and poor on the basis of their individual income. Likewise the countries are also classified into two such as developed countries and developing countries based on their national Income. Now we study what is national Income, its components, the measurement of National Income and the need for the study of National Income.

Definition of National Income

“National Income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year”. Commonly National Income is called as Gross National Product or National Dividend.

Basic concepts of National Income

Gross National Product (GNP)

Gross National Product is the total value of output (goods and services) produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country. It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product is the total value of output (goods and services) produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.

“Goods include the total number of cars, motorcycles, ships, rail engines, pens, pencils, rice, wheat, edible oils etc. The services include the services of doctors, engineers, teachers, artists etc.”

Net National Product (NNP)

Net National product is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation. That is we arrive the NNP by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National Products (GNP)

$$\text{NNP} = \text{GNP}(-)\text{Depreciation}$$

Depreciation

Decline in the value of capital assets (machineries) due to tear and wear is measured as depreciation.

Net Domestic Product (NDP)

Net Domestic Product is part of Gross Domestic product. Net Domestic Product is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the quantum of tear and wear expenses (depreciation).

$$\text{NDP} = \text{GDP}(-)\text{Depreciation}$$

Percapita Income (PCI)

Percapita Income or output per

person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country. It is obtained by dividing the national Income by the population of a country.

$$\text{Percapita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

International Comparison of Percapita Income

Name of the Country	Percapita income (in us dollars)
Japan	47490
United States of America	46040
United Kingdom	42740
Germany	38860
France	38500
Italy	33540
Brazil	4870
China	2360
Srilanka	1540
India	950
Pakistan	870
Bangladesh	470

Source: World Bank Report

Factors of production are land, labour, capital and organization.

Method of calculating National Income

The National Income of a country can be calculated by the following three Methods.

1. Product Method
2. Income Method
3. Expenditure Method

1. Product Method

In this method the total value of all goods and services produced in a country is taken into account.

2. Income Method

In this method, the Income and Payments received by all the people in the country are calculated.

3. Expenditure Method

In this method we add up the expenditure of all people on consumer goods, investment and saving.

Generally in India we use the product method and the Income method to arrive at National Income.

Difficulties in the calculation of National Income

1.Black money: Black money is nothing but unaccounted money. That is money earned by illegal activities, illegal business and money through corruption. This unreported money affecting the economy as well as the society. This black money under estimates the national income

2. Non-monetization: In most of the rural economy, considerable portion of transaction occurs informally and they are called non-monetized economy. This presence of such non-monetary economy keeps the National Income estimates at lower level than the actual.

3. Double counting: Double counting is a difficulty associated in the calculation of National Income. The error of double counting may occur in calculating raw materials first and then the finished products.

4. Unscientific and unreliable data: The data collected in the agriculture sector is unreliable and the estimates are unscientific too.

5.Household services: The National Income analysis ignores domestic work, house keeping and social services. Most of such valuable work rendered by our women at home does not enter our national counting

6.Social Services: It ignores volunteer and unpaid social services. For example the wonderful services of Mother Teresa to destitute orphans and

the diseased are not included in our National Income.

Need for the study of National Income

1.To measure the size of the economy and level of country's economic performance.

2.To measure the production of goods and services.

3.To trace the trend or speed of the economic growth of our country in relation to previous years and that of other countries.

4.To know the contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector in the National Income.

5.To help government, to formulate development plans and policies to increase economic growth.

Economic activities are classified into three sectors namely Primary Sector, Secondary Sector and Tertiary Sector.

Primary sector consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying.

Secondary sector includes manufacturing industries, electricity, gas, water supply and construction.

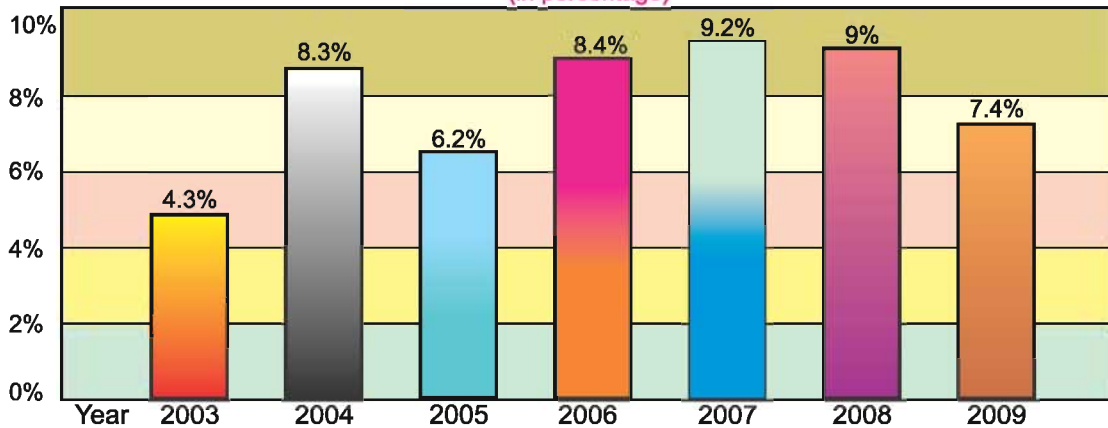
Tertiary sector includes trade, hotel industry, transport, storage, communication, finance, insurance, real estate and social services.

Sectoral Growth rate of National Income in India (2009).

Sector	Percentage
Primary sector	15.8
Secondary sector	25.8
Tertiary sector	58.4

Source : central statistical organisation

Trends in National Income
Growth of National income in India
(in percentage)



Source : central statistical organisation

Role of Government in economic development

In modern days, the role of government has totally changed. In olden days, the Laissez-faire doctrine was very much prevalent. The government was more or less a police state confining their activities to maintain law and order, rendering justice and protecting the country from external aggression.

Laissez-faire means non-intervention by the government.

In recent times the role of government has expanded. Government functions as a welfare state catering to the needs and aspirations of the people.

Functions of Modern welfare state

1. Protective functions

Economic development can be achieved only if there is peace in the state. So the primary function of the government is to maintain law and order besides protecting the people from external aggression and internal disorder.

2. The Administrative function

The three important wings of the state are legislature, Executive and Judiciary

3. Social Security functions

The government undertakes social security measures by offering relief to the poor, sick and the unemployed.

4. Economic Functions

The government takes various measures to improve agriculture and develop trade and industry.

Conclusion

Thus the Government performs a wide range of functions in order to accelerate economic development.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. National Income is otherwise called
 - a) Real Income b) Money Income
 - b) Nominal Income d) Gross National Product
2. National Income of a country can be calculated by
 - a) 2 methods b) 3 methods c) 4 methods d) 5 methods
3. Net National Product
 - a) GNP (-) Depreciation b) Net domestic product (-) Depreciation
 - c) Per capita Income (-) Depreciation
 - d) Gross domestic product (-) Depreciation
4. India's per capita Income is
 - a) 220 dollars b) 950 dollars c) 2930 dollars d) 600 dollars
5. Primary sector consists of
 - a) Trade b) Construction c) Agriculture d) telecommunication
6. National Income is a measure of
 - a) Total value of money b) Total value of food grains
 - c) Total value of Industrial products d) Total value of goods & services
7. Expenditure method estimates national income from the
 - a) Output side b) Income side
 - c) Expenditure side d) Savings side
8. Income method sums all forms of
 - a) Expenditure b) Income c) Savings d) Investment
9. Per capita Income is an Indicator of
 - a) Richness of People b) Poverty of people
 - c) Living Standard of people d) Literacy of people
10. Primary sector Contribution to national Income in India is
 - a) 15.8 % b) 25.8% c) 58.4% d) 12.8%

II) Write Short Notes on the Following.

1. Define National Income
2. How you arrive at NNP?
3. Write a note on Income method?
4. What is Percapita Income?
5. Write any two needs for the study of National Income.
6. What is tertiary Sector?
7. What is Laissez-faire?
8. Write a note on the Productive functions of modern welfare State.
9. Define Gross Domestic Product?
10. What is net Domestic Product?

III) Write in a Paragraph.

1. Explain two basic concepts of National Income.
2. Explain the need for the study of National Income.
3. Explain the methods of calculating National income
4. Write about the Functions of Modern Welfare State.

Activity

1. Find out the Percapita income of Tamilnadu

2. INDIAN ECONOMY AFTER INDEPENDENCE

INTRODUCTION

This lesson explains the basic features of the Indian economy, its status during the British rule and after Independence. Now we study the Indian economy before the Independence.

Indian Economy during the British Rule

Indian economy in the early days was a village economy. Agriculture was the primary occupation and nearly 70 percentage of the population engaged in Agriculture. The community of the village produced the necessary requirements and rarely the products went beyond the local market. The relationship with neighbouring village is very much limited.

More over India had a well established industries in the nature of handicrafts. The chief among them is textile industry. Trade and commerce flourished only in urban centres.

Bengal was famous for calicos, Benares for silk, Tamilnadu for Handlooms, Kashmir for shawls and Ludhiana for woolen products.

When the British conquered India they disintegrate the village economy. The British rule coincided with the industrial revolution in England. This Industrial revolution exploited India to serve the economic interests of Great Britain. India was considered as the repository of raw materials intended for supplying the industrial needs of England. All the expansions in the fields of transport, communication, irrigation, education etc were mainly aimed at accelerating the process of economic drain from India.

The important consequences of British rule in India are as follows:

1. Decline of the rural economy
2. Decline of Indian handicrafts
3. Introduction of new land system.

We conclude, though the British policy was aimed at exploiting the natural resources for the benefit of England, their administration ensured unified India, security and safety but not prosperity.

After Independence the leaders and the planners aimed at improving the economy of the nation. The then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru wanted strengthening the rural base. He gave high priority to agriculture, irrigation and power projects. To achieve progress Nehru decided that India would be a mixed economy in which public and private sectors would co exists. Hence Nehru recommended five year plans to improve the National Economy.

Five Year Plans in India

Five Year plan concept was borrowed from former Soviet Russia. In Russia it was a seven year plan. To execute Five Year plan, the planning commission was set up in India in the year 1950. The Prime Minister of India is the chairman of planning commission of India. Its activities are coordinated by a full time Vice-Chairman.

Objectives of Five Year plans

The important objectives of five year plans in India are as follows:

1. Increasing the National Income .
2. Reducing the inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth.

3. Elimination of poverty.

4. Providing additional employment.

5. Removing the bottlenecks in agriculture production and in manufacturing sector.

National development council is formed to ensure the cooperation of states in the implementation of five year plans. Chief Ministers of the states are its members.

Ten five year plans have already been completed. Now, Eleventh Five year plan is in progress.

Eleventh five year plan (2007-2012)

The eleventh five year plan commenced in April 2007. It covers a period of five years i.e., 2007-2012.

Objectives of Eleventh five year plan

1. Increasing the public investment in irrigation, rural electrification and rural roads.

2. To reduce the subsidies in power, fertilizer.

3. Promoting agricultural research.

4. To ensure environmental protection.

5. Larger employment opportunities.

6. To develop rural infrastructure.

7. To abolish poverty.

8. To reduce the dropout rate in primary schools.

Now, let us discuss the agricultural and industrial development which are the key factors for our national Economy.

Agricultural Development and food production

In India, agriculture is the backbone of the economy. Nearly 40% of the

National Income of India is derived from agriculture.

Green revolution

Green revolution was introduced in the year 1967. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) introduced this new strategy through land reforms, promoting the use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds and improved irrigation facilities, to increase the agricultural production.



Impact of Green Revolution

Land reforms

The government initiated speedy land reform measures like land ceiling legislation, abolition of intermediaries and tenancy legislation. In this regard the Bhoodhan movement started by Vinobhabhave deserves a mention.



Acharya Vinobhabhave

Through the Bhoodhan movement millions of acres of land were received from the landlords and distributed to the landless poor.

High Yielding Variety seeds programme

The green revolution largely means increasing production of food grains by using High Yielding Variety seeds especially of wheat and rice. The use of High Yielding Variety seeds requires regular supply of water, fertilizer, pesticides and financial resources.

As a result of green revolution large number of states benefited by producing more crops. This enabled India to achieve self-sufficiency in food grain production. The credit of introducing the High Yielding Variety seeds goes to Indian Council of Agriculture Research and many agricultural universities in India particularly Ludhiana, Pantnagar (UP) and Coimbatore.

Industries



Hindustan ship yard-vizakapattinam

A number of public sector industries were started. The important public sector industries are Hindustan machine tools, Hindustan Shipyard, Sindhri Fertilizer factory, Integral Coach Factory and newsprint mills.

Public sector units refer to industries run by government e.g. Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Bharath Heavy Electricals Limited, BSNL and Air India.

Private sector industries refer to industries run by private like Asokh Leyland, TVS group of companies, Godrej and Tl cycles.

High priority was given to heavy engineering and machine building industries, castings and forgings, fertilizer and petroleum products.

Economic reforms of 1991

The year 1991 has a special significance in the Indian economy. Many economic measures were introduced to achieve the objectives of new economic policies of government.

The economic reforms aimed at rapid industrialization. For this, abolition of industrial licensing, allowing foreign investment, encouragement to private sector and coexistence of public sector and private sector were taken by the government.

Because of the economic reforms foreign investment in India is increased many fold. Multi national companies like Nokia, Ford, Hyundai and L&T have made investment in India.

Multi National corporations (MNC) are business firms operating in several countries but centrally managed from one (home) country.

More over small scale industries and cottage industries were allowed to expand by providing them concessions.

Cottage industries are household industries depending on local market and production is of primitive methods. Example-handlooms, Coir industries.



Cottage industries

Small scale industries are more or less mini factories. They depend on large scale industries:

Example: Industrial units in and around BHEL of Trichy and Ranipet.

The notable aspects of economic reforms are as follows 1.Liberalisation, 2.Privatisation 3.Globalisation.

1. Liberalisation

Liberalisation means movement towards a free market system. Liberalisation otherwise known as withdrawal of regulation and restrictions for private sectors.

Private sectors are encouraged to enter into core industries which are reserved for public sector.

2. Privatisation

Privatisation generally means transforming all economic activities from public sector to private sector. It also refers to the setting up of private units in public utility services.

3. Globalisation

Globalisation refers where a country draw raw materials from any source of the world and manufacture goods and services. The finished goods also find a place in the global market. Thus globalisation is the linkage of nation's markets with global markets.

The Ultimate benefits of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation in India are the sizable increase in foreign exchange reserves.

Science and technology

The another important aspect in Indian Economy is the science and technology. India occupies a unique position in the fields of nuclear programmes, space research, astronomy and Astro physics, oceanography, bio-technology and organic chemistry.

Nuclear power programme

The importance of nuclear energy to meet the long term energy needs of the country was felt quite early in 1954. The primary objective of India's nuclear energy programme is the development and use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes such as power generation, application in agriculture, medicine and industry. The first atomic power station in Trombay was started in the year 1956. At present there are 17 atomic power stations in India.



Atomic power station-kalpakkam

Space research

India is one of the six nations in the world, capable of launching satellites. The Indian space research organization (ISRO) under the department of space is responsible for research and development in the area of satellite communications and remote

sensing. In the year 1975 the first satellite Aryabhata was launched. So far in the last 40 years 50 satellites were launched. An Indian mission to moon-Chandrayan 1 was launched in 2008. It discovered presence of water in the moon.



Rocket launching

Oceanography

The department of ocean development has projects for exploration of marine living and non-living resources and conservation of its environment.



Marine Resources

Bio-technology

Through several research and development projects significant developments in the field of agriculture, health care, animal sciences, environment and industry have been achieved. (e.g. oral vaccine for cholera)

Telecommunication

India has the tenth largest telecom network in the world. The network

comprises of 77.93 million telephone connections and over 1.79 million public call offices. There are 65.2 crores cellular subscribers in the country and the cellular base is growing at the rate of one million per month.



Tele Communication Antenna

Information technology

Information technology refers to the use of computers and software to manage information. Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai are the main information technology centres in India. It earns millions of crores of rupees as foreign exchange. Tata Consultancy Services, Infosys, Wipro, HCL and Cognizant technologies are the major players in the information technology sector. IT sector provides massive employment opportunities to the Indian youth.

Educational achievement in India

In 2001 census the literacy rate increased to 64.8 percent. The male literacy rate increased to 75.25 percent. The female literacy rate was 53.67 percent. The number of literate persons increased to 560.68 millions in 2001.

Among the states Kerala has the highest literacy rate exceeding 90

percent while the lowest literacy rate has been Bihar with 47 percent. Literacy rate of Tamilnadu is 73.5 percent.

Primary education

The Indian government takes serious efforts for the enrolment of children up to the age of 14 years. It has also banned child labour. In India 80% of all recognized schools at the elementary stage are government run or supported. Education has been made free and compulsory upto the age of 14 under the Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009.

Because of the quality enhancement programs through the agencies of District primary education programme and Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyan enrolment has been enhanced. Now the right to education gives impetus to primary education.

Secondary education

The Secondary education covers children of 14 – 18 years which covers 88.5 million children. A significant feature of India's secondary school system is inclusion of vocational stream at the higher secondary level. Another new feature of secondary education is the implementation of RMSA (Rastriya Madhyamic Skiksha Abyan)

Higher education

India's higher education system is the third largest in the world after China and the United states. The main governing body at the tertiary level is the University Grants Commission. As on 2009, India has 20 central Universities, 215 state Universities, 100 Deemed Universities and 13 institutes which are of national

importance. Other institutions include 16000 colleges including exclusive 1800 women colleges. The emphasis in the tertiary level education lies on science and technology. Some institutions of India such as the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Management (IIM) have been globally acclaimed for their standard of education.

The Union and the state governments in India have been earmarking substantial financial outlays for the development of education. The spread of education across different sections of society should be ensured so as to attain economic growth.

Socio-Economic Development in Tamilnadu

Tamilnadu stands third among the Indian states in the achievement of socio-economic development. The various Welfare measures implemented by the State Government are listed below:

- 1) Reservation in jobs for scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, Backward classes and other minorities.
- 2) Periyar Ninaivu Samuthuvapuram housing scheme.
- 3) Kalaingar Veetu Vasathi Thittam.
- 4) Varumun Kappom Thittam
- 5) Kalaingnar insurance scheme for life saving treatment.
- 6) Pallisrar Kannoli kappom Thittam
- 7) The school health programme
- 8) Uzhavarsanthai Thittam
- 9) Women self help groups
- 10) Emergency ambulance service 108

Education

Primary Education

The primary education in Tamil Nadu had a remarkable expansion during the period of Thiru. K.Kamaraj, the then Chief Minister of Tamilnadu. In the field of primary education, access to primary schools is almost totally achieved. All the villages and habitations have been provided with a primary school. To ensure Universal enrolment, universal retention, universal achievement the government provides welfare schemes such as the noon meal and free bus pass. Under the noon meal scheme food is prepared in every school daily and five eggs per week are served to the students. More over the state collaborates with centrally sponsored scheme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to achieve the objectives of elementary education for all.

Secondary Education

Secondary education serves a bridge between primary and higher education. With the aim of encouraging the students the government distributes free cycles to the XI Standard Students. Laptop computer were provided to X Std students who get ranks. The government is also providing computer education and vocational education to the students for gainful employments. The RMSA (Rastriya Madhyamic Skiksha Abyan) scheme is implemented with the central government to promote talent among students to enable them to become socially and economically active citizens.

Teacher Education

There are 30 District Institute of Education and Training to produce

efficient teachers and to impart skills in modern teaching techniques.

Higher Education

Tamilnadu is one of the most advanced states in the country in the field of Higher Education. The government makes higher education more accessible to the economically weaker sections and rural students. The aim of the government is to increase the gross enrolment rate in higher education from the present level of 11.72% to 25% by 2020.

Agriculture

Agriculture has been the major source of livelihood for the people of Tamilnadu. The major food crops of Tamilnadu are paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi. Sugarcane, cotton, sunflower, coconut, cashew, chilli, gingelly and groundnut are the commercial crops. The plantation crops of Tamilnadu are coffee, Tea, cardamom and rubber. Agricultural production in Tamilnadu has increased due to land reforms and improved methods of agriculture.

Industrial development

The Tamilnadu government encourages industrial development. The major industries in Tamilnadu are cement, Textiles, petro chemicals, sugar and information technology.

Electricity



Neyveli lignite corporation

The important power stations in Tamilnadu are listed below:

1. Thermal Power

Thermal power stations are in Ennore, Tuticorin, Mettur, Basin Bridge and Neyveli.

2. Hydel Power

Hydel power stations are in Mettur, Kundah, Periyar Dam, Kothayar Dam, Pykara, Singara and Moyar.

3. Atomic Energy

Atomic power stations are in Kalpakkam and Koodankulam.

4. Wind Energy

It is a non-conventional form of energy. The windmills are situated in Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.



Wind mill

5. Biomass Energy

This is another kind of non-conventional energy. This kind of electricity is produced in Namakkal and Dharmapuri Districts.

Biomass energy is a non conventional form of energy made from agricultural waste.

To cope with the increasing demands 8315 MW Production

capacity thermal Stations are being started in Tamilnadu. In a joint venture the National Thermal Power Corporation and Tamilnadu Electricity Board have established a thermal station in Valloor of Thiruvallur District. These will definitely augment the increasing power supply of Tamilnadu.

Transport

The efficient road system in Tamilnadu is the reason for rapid industrialization. The rail transport has connectivity throughout India. Surveys are conducted to lay new railway lines. Mass rapid transit systems and Chennai metro rail project provides a rail network to Chennai city. There are three major ports in Tamilnadu-Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin. The minor ports are Cuddalore and Nagapattinam. The airports in Tamilnadu are Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Salem and Tuticorin.



Chennai Port

Conclusion

Because of the efforts of the union and state governments agricultural development and industrialisation are taking place in India. In the near future India is to be a major economic power in the World.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Five year plan in India was borrowed from
 - a) Soviet Russia
 - b) United States of America
 - c) United Kingdom
 - d) United Arab Emirates
2. Eleventh Five Year Plan Period is
 - a) 1956-1961
 - b) 1997-2002
 - c) 2002-2007
 - d) 2007-2012
3. Chairman of Planning commission of India is
 - a) President of India
 - b) Prime Minister of India
 - c) Finance Minister of India
 - d) Vice President of India.
4. Planning Commission of India was setup in the year
 - a) 1962
 - b) 1950
 - c) 1956
 - d) 1949
5. Nehru decided that India would be a
 - a) Mixed economy
 - b) Socialist Economy
 - c) Capitalist Economy
 - d) Money economy
6. Green revolution was introduced in the year
 - a) 1967
 - b) 1977
 - c) 1987
 - d) 1957
7. Bhoodan Movement was started by
 - a) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c) Acharya Vinobhabhave
 - d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
8. Which year has a special Significance in Indian Economy.
 - a) 1981
 - b) 1991
 - c) 2001
 - d) 2010
9. The Organization which is responsible for research and development in the area of Satellite and Communication is
 - a) ICAR
 - b) ICMR
 - c) ISRO
 - d) CSIR
10. As per 2001 census the literacy rate in India is
 - a) 64.8%
 - b) 65.8%
 - c) 66.8%
 - d) 67.8%

II) Write Short notes on the Following.

1. Write any three Objectives of Eleventh Five year plan.
2. Write a note on Green revolution?
3. What is Mixed Economy?
4. What is Multi National Corporation?
5. Write a note on cottage Industries.

6. Write a note on Liberalization
7. What is Privatisation?
8. What do you mean by Globalization?
9. List down any four welfare measures implemented by the Tamil Nadu Government.
10. Write a note on Transport System in Tamil Nadu.

III) Write in a Paragraph.

1. Write down the Objectives of Eleventh Five Year Plan.
2. Explain Green Revolution.
3. Explain Economic Reforms of 1991.
4. List down the various welfare measures implemented by the Tamil Nadu Government.
5. Explain the Various Power Programs in Tamil Nadu.

Activity

1. Find out the major agricultural crops in your area.

