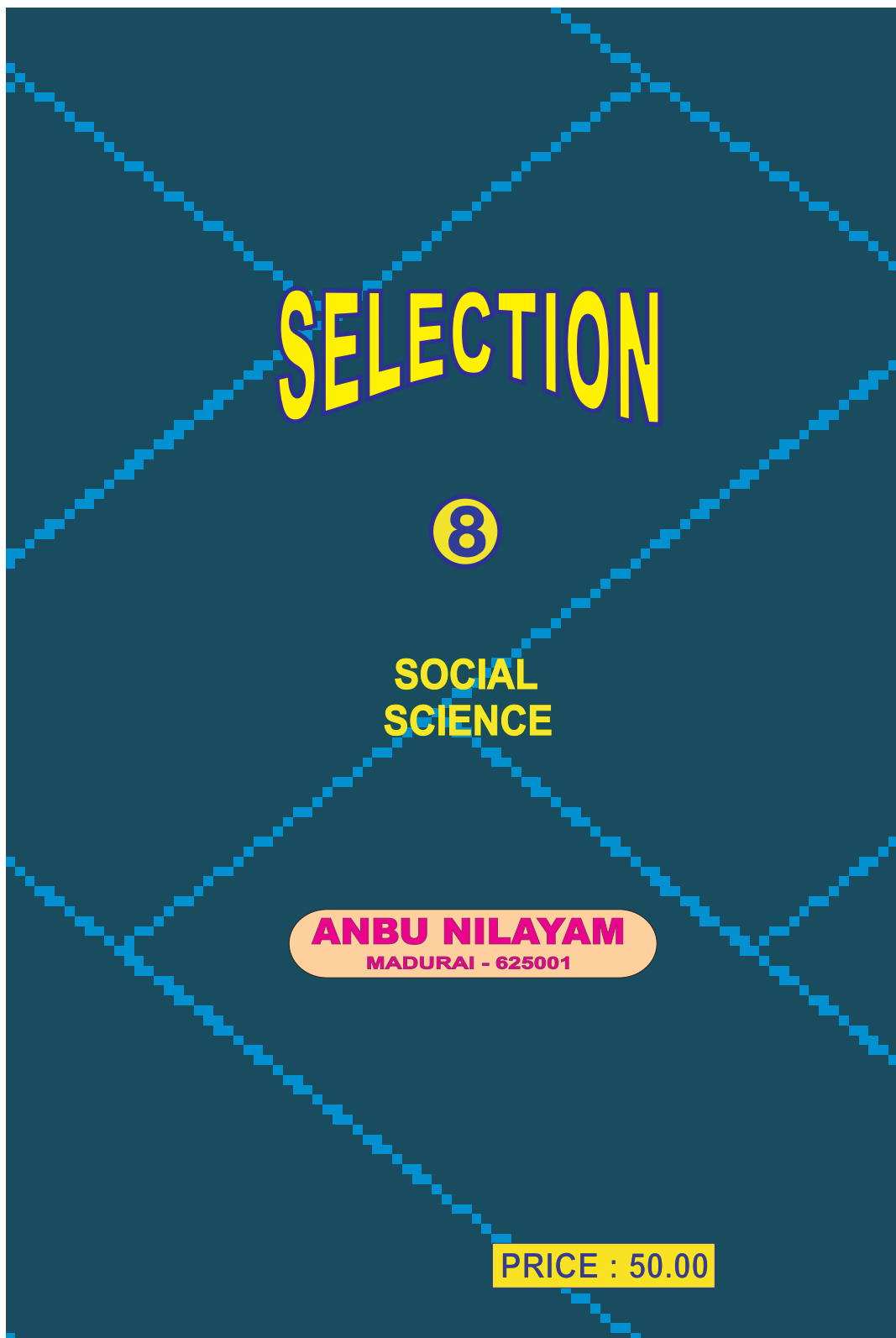




SELECTION

8 STANDARD EIGHT

TERM - III

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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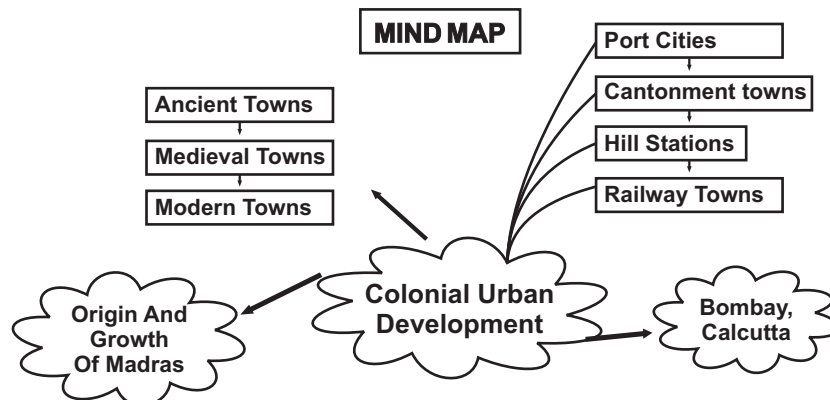
SELECTION

8 SOCIAL SCIENCE

TERM III

HISTORY

Unit - 1. Urban Changes during the British Period



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Ancient town are

- a) Harappa and Mohenjodaro b) Delhi and Hyderabad
c) Bombay and Culcutta d) None of the above

Ans : a) Harappa and Mohenjodaro

2. Coastal towns developed by the British were

- a) Surat b) Goa c) Bombay d) All these

Ans : d) All these

3. A new trend of urbanization began in the latter half of 19th century as a result of

- a) opening of Suez Canal b) Introduction of steam navigation
c) Construction of railways d) All the above

Ans : d) All the above

4. The British arrived India for

- a) for trading b) for preaching their religion
c) for working d) for ruling

Ans : a) for trading

SELECTION 8 SOCIAL SCIENCE**3****TERM - III****5. Fort St. George was constructed by the British in**a) Bombay b) Cuddalore c) Madras d) Calcutta **Ans : c) Madras****6. Which of the following port was the East India Company's principal settlement until 1774**a) Fort St. William b) Fort St David c) Fort St. George d) None of these
Ans : c) Fort St. George**II. Fill in the blanks.**1. The network of railroads in India was Introduced in **Ans : 1853**2. rightly regarded as the Father of Local Self - Government in India. **Ans : Ripon**

3. The Government of India Act of 1919 introduced in the provinces.

Ans : Dyarchy

4. was responsible for the formation of the corporation.

Ans : Sir Jorih Child5. Francis Day and Andrew Cogan got permission to establish a factory cum trading post at madrasapatnam in
Ans : 1639**III. Match the following.****Answer :**

1.	Bombay	Religious centres
2.	Cantonment towns	hill stations
3.	kedarnath	Ancient town
4.	Darjeeling	seven island
5.	Madurai	Kanpur

1.	Bombay	seven island
2.	Cantonment towns	Kanpur
3.	kedarnath	Religious centres
4.	Darjeeling	hill stations
5.	Madurai	Ancient town

IV. State true or false

1. Towns flourished since pre-historic times in India.

Ans : True

2. British acquired political control after the Battle of Plassey.

Ans : True

3. Fort St. Williams is in Madras.

Ans : False.**Correct Statement : Fort St. Williams is in Calcutta.**

4. Army people began to live in cantonments.

Ans : True

5. Madras was officially renamed as chennai in 1998.

Ans : False**Correct Statement : Madras was officially renamed as chennai in 1996.****V. Choose the correct statement****1. Assertion : India became the agricultural colony of Britain.****Reason : The one - way free trade policy followed by British and the Industrial revolution destroyed Indian indigenous industries.**

a) A is correct and R is Wrong

b) A is Wrong and R is Correct

c) A is correct and R explains A

d) A is correct and R does not explain A

Ans : c) A is correct and R explains A

2. Which of the following statement(s) is / are not true ?

i) Srirangarayalu gave the English the grant of Madrasapatnam.

ii) Day and Cogan were jointly responsible for the construction of Fort St. George.

iii) In 1969 the state of Madras was rechristened as Tamil Nadu.

a) i only b) i and ii c) ii and iii d) iii only **Ans : a) i only**

3. Assertion : British built up their alternative capitals in hilly areas.

Reason : They found the Indian summer inhospitable.

a) A is correct and R is Wrong b) A is Wrong and R is Correct

c) A is correct and R explains A d) A is correct and R does not explain A

Ans : c) A is correct and R explains A

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. What is an urban area ?

Ans : An urban area is one that has a high population density engaged in occupations other than food production, living in a highly built environment.

2. Hilly areas were distinctive features of colonial urban development. Why ?

Ans :

* Hill stations became strategic places for billeting troops, guarding frontiers and launching campaigns.

* Hill stations were developed both these hill stations were also developed as Sanatoriums (places for soldiers for rest and recovery from illness).

* The introduction of railways made hill station more accessible.

3. Name the three Presidency cities ?

Ans : Calcutta, Bombay and Madras

4. State any four reason for the new trend of urbanization in the 19th century.

Ans :

* latter half of the nineteenth century as a result of the opening of Suez Canal, Introduction of steam navigation, construction of railways, canals, harbours, growth of factory industries, coal mining, tea plantation, banking, shipping and insurance.

5. Write short note on cantonment towns.

Ans :

Cantonment towns

* The British occupied the Indian territory and Political power by their military force,

* So they needed strong military camps and established the cantonments.

* The cantonments were thus an entirely new kind of urban centres.

* Army people began to live in these places and gradually they were grown up a city.

For e.g. Kanpur, Lahore.

6. What were the regions covered in the Madras presidency during British regime ?

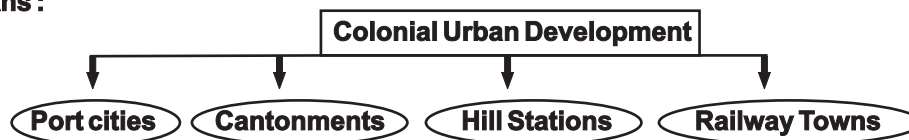
Ans :

Tamil Nadu, the Lakshadweep Island, Northern Kerala, Rayalaseema, coastal Andhra, districts of Karnataka and various districts of southern Odisha.

VII. Answer the following in detail.

1. Describe the colonial urban development.

Ans :



a. Port Cities

* The British arrived in India for trading. Madras, Calcutta and Bombay became the important ports.

* They played important role in trade.

* These cities became the prominent commercial areas with tall European - styled buildings.

b. cantonment towns

* The British occupied the Indian territory and political power by their military force, So they needed strong military camps and established the cantonments.

The cantonments were thus an entirely new Kind of urban centres. Army people began to live in these places and gradually they were grown up a city.

For e.g. Kanpur, Lahore.

c. Hill stations

* Hill stations were distinctive features of colonial urban development. Although Hill stations were not unknown, prior to their founding by the British in India, they were few and had a small population and were often visited for specific purpose.

* For e.g. Srinagar was a Mughal recreational centre, Kedarnath and Badrinath were Hindu religious Centres.

* The British coming from a cool temperate climate, found the Indian summer season inhospitable. So the cool climate of Indian hills was seen as protective and advantage.

* It protected the Europeans from hot weather and epidemics. So they built up the alternative capitals in cool areas, like Darjeeling was the alternative of Calcutta, Deradun was the alternative of Delhi.

* Hill stations became strategic places for billeting troops, guarding frontiers and launching campaigns. Hill stations were developed both in North and South India, e.g. Simla, Nainital, Darjeeling, Ootackamand and Kodaikanal. Simla (Shimla) was founded during the Gurkha war (1815 - 16). Darjeeling was wrested from the rulers of Sikkim in 1835.

* These hill stations were also developed as Sanatoriums (places for soldiers for rest and recovery from illness).

* The introduction of railways made hill station more accessible.

d. Railway towns

* Railway towns were also a type of urban settlements and were established in 1853 after the introduction of railways by the British.

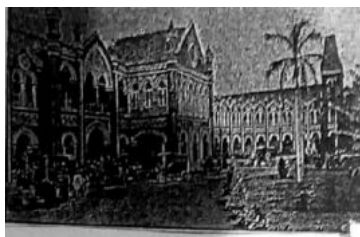
* By the nature of railway transport, all the towns were located on the plains.

2. Trace the origin and growth of Madras**Ans : Origin and Growth of Madras**

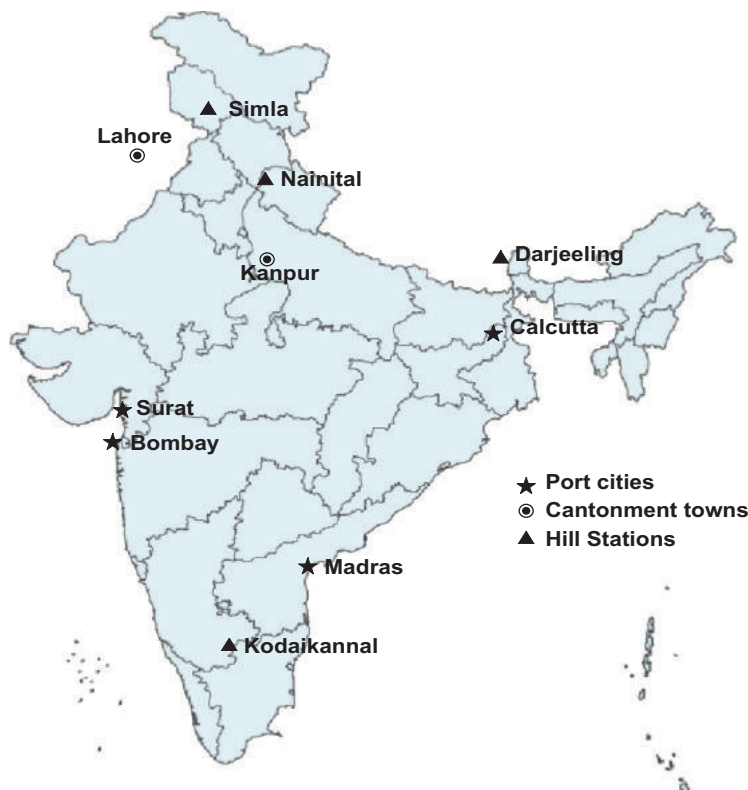
- * The English East India Company was started in 1600 A.D(CE). Twelve years later, a Factory was set up at Surat on the West coast.
- * Subsequently the search for textiles brought British merchants to have port on the east coast. The English, after some efforts secured the privilege of building a factory at Masulipatnam.
- * It was well protected from the monsoon winds.
- * But then Masulipatnam was in the throes of a famine.
- * In spite of every assurance of protection, English trade did not thrive at that place.
- * Then the English traders looked for a new site. Francis Day, made a voyage of exploration in 1637 with a view to choose a site for a new settlement.
- * At last, he was given the offer to choose Madrasapatnam,
- * Francis Day inspected the place and found it favourable to set up factory.
- * The official grant for the land was given by Damarla Venkatapathy Nayak the deputy of the Raja of Chandragiri (12 km west of Tirupathi).
- * Damarla gave British a piece of land between Cooum river and the Egmore.
- * In 1639 the deed was signed by English East India Company's Francis Day accompanied by his interpreter Beri Thimmappa and superior Andrew Cogan was granted permission to establish a factory - cum - trading post and a fort at Madrasapatnam in 1639. This fortified settlement came to be known as Fort St. George settlement. It is otherwise referred to as the White Town. While the nearby villages inhabited by local population was called as Black Town. Collectively the White Town and the Black Town were called Madras.

3. India became an agricultural colony of Britain. How ?**Ans : India became an agricultural colony :****I. De-industrialisation**

- * In the beginning of eighteenth century.
- * The economic policies followed by the British led to the rapid transformation of India's economy into a colonial economy and development of cities.
- * With the help of one-way free trade predominance of British, Indian manufacturing industries were destroyed.
- * There was a sudden collapse of the urban handicrafts industry which had for centuries made India's name in the markets of the entire civilised world.
- * Towns and cities long famed for their specialized products gazed continually shrinking market.
- * As a result, old populous manufacturing towns such as Dacca, Murshidabad, Surat and Lucknow lost their previous importance.
- * The high import duties and other restrictions imposed on the import of Indian goods into Britain and Europe led to the decline of Indian industries.
- * Thus, India became the agricultural colony of Britain.

VIII. Project And Activity.**1. Make an album - ' Making of Chennai ' (from early period till now)**

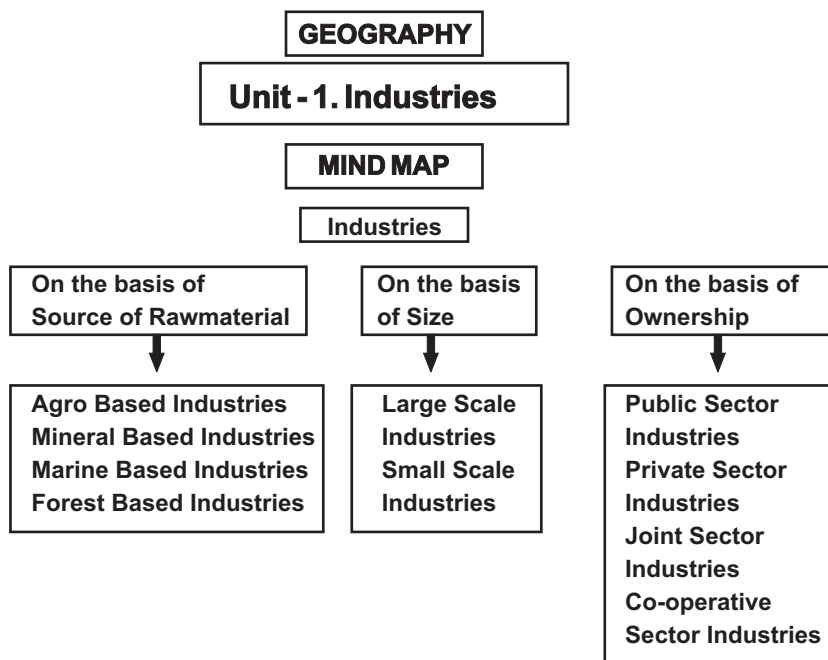
2. Mark Port cities, cantonment towns, hill stations on the outline map of India. (any four places from each)



Additional Questions and Answers

I. Fill in the blanks

- The industrial Structure Crashed down under stiff competition of
Ans : imported goods
- India became thecolony of Britain
Ans : agricultural
- Theenabled British manufactures to reach every nook and corner of the country.
Ans : railways
-and.....were Hindu religious centres
Ans : Kedarnath, Badrinath
-was wrested from the rulers of sikkim in 1835.
Ans : Darjeeling
- Theestablished Municipal administration in the three presidency towns.
Ans : Charter Act of 1793
- Presently is the power Centre of Tamil Nadu State Government.
Ans : Fort. St. George
- Venkatapathi was Succeeded by in 1642
Ans : Srirangarayaly
- In 1690 the English merchants founded a settlement at
Ans : Sutanati
- On Madras was officially renamed as chennai.
Ans : 17th July 1996.



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Silk weaving and house hold industries come under the category of _____

- a) Small scale industry b) Large scale industry
c) Marine based industry d) Capital intensive industry

Ans : a) Small scale industry

2. On the basis of ownership the industry can be divided into _____ types

- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

Ans : c) 4

3. Dairy industries are in the _____ sector.

- a) Private b) Public c) Co-operative sector d) Joint sector

Ans : c) Co-operative sector

4. Iron and Steel and Cement Industries are the examples of _____ industries.

- a) Agro based b) Mineral based c) Forest based d) Marine based

Ans : b) Mineral based

5. Tertiary activity is divided into _____ types

- a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) 5

Ans : c) 2

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Banking is a _____ economic activity.

Ans : Tertiary

2. Tertiary activity is divided into _____ and _____

Ans : Quaternary and Quinary

3. Government decision making process comes under the _____ category of tertiary economic activity.

Ans : Quinary

4. Raw material based perspective Cotton Textile industry is a _____ industry.

Ans : Agro based

5. Capital required for establishing a large scale industry is more than _____

Ans : One Crore.

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

1. Judicial sector	Private Sector	1. Judicial sector	Quinary activity
2. TV telecasts	Non Geographical factor	2. TV telecasts	Quaternary activity
3. Geographical factor	Quaternary activity	3. Geographical factor	Raw materials
4. Capital	Raw materials	4. Capital	Non Geographical factor
5. Bajaji Auto -	Quinary activity	5. Bajaji Auto	Private Sector

IV. Distinguish the following**1. Secondary economic activity and tertiary economic activity.****Ans :**

S. No.	Secondary economic activity	Tertiary economic activity
1.	Secondary activities are those that change raw materials into usable products through processing and manufacturing.	Tertiary economic activities are those that provide essential services and support the industries to function.
2.	Bakeries that make flour into bread and factories that change metals and plastics into vehicles are examples of secondary activities.	It is called service industries, this level includes the transportation, finance, utilities, education, retail, housing, medical and other services.

2. Agro based and marine based industries.**Ans :**

S.No.	Agro based industries	Marine based industries
1.	These industries use plant and animal based products as their raw materials.	These industries use products from the sea and oceans as raw materials.
2.	E.g. Food Processing, Vegetable oil, Cotton Textiles, Dairy Products, etc.	E.g. : Processed sea food, fish, oil manufacturing units, etc.

3. Large scale industries and small scale industries.**Ans :**

S.No.	Large Scale Industries	Small Scale Industries
1.	The Capital required for the establishment of an industry is more than one crore, the industry is called as large scale industry.	The capital required for the establishment of an industry is less than one crore, the industry is called as small scale industry.
2.	Eg. Iron and Steel, oil refineries, cement and Textile industries.	Eg. : Silk Weaving and house hold industries.

V. Answer briefly**1. Define industry.****Ans :** Industry is a process by which the raw materials are changed into finished products.**2. What is meant by economic activity ?****Ans :** Any action that involves in the production, distribution, consumption or services is an economic activity.**3. Name the major economic activities.****Ans :****Major economic activities are :**

- * Primary Economic Activities (e.g., Raw cotton production)
- * Secondary Economic Activities (e.g., Spinning mill)
- * Tertiary Economic Activities (e.g., Trade, Transport) Quaternary Activities (e.g., Banking sector) and Quinary Activities (e.g., Judicial sector)

4. What are the secondary economic activities ? Give some example ?**Ans :**

- * Secondary activities are those that change raw materials into usable products through processing and manufacturing.

Examples :

- * Bakeries that make flour into bread and factories that change metals and plastics into vehicles.

5. What is Quinary activity? Elucidate with an example.**Ans :**

- * Quinary economic activities refer to the high level decision making processes by executives in industries, business, education, and government.
- * This sector include top executives or officials in the fields of science and technology, universities, health care etc.
- * The Council of ministers take decisions to introduce various people welfare schemes in the state.
- * These two are examples of quinary activities.

6. Name the factors responsible for the location of industries.**Ans :** Factors responsible for the Location of industries :

Raw Materials, Land, Water, Labour, Capital, Power, Transport, and Market.

7. Write a short note on the following**a) Large scale industries****b) Small scale industries****Ans :****(i) Large Scale Industries:**

- * The capital required for the establishment of an industry is more than one crore the industry is called as large scale industry.

- * Iron & steel, Oil refineries, Cement and Textile industries are the best examples for large scale industries.

(ii) Small Scale Industries:

- * The capital required for the establishment of an industry is less than one crore, the industry is called as small scale industry.

- * Silk weaving and household industries belong to this category.

VI. Write in detail**1. Classify and explain the industries based on the source of raw materials.****Ans : on the basis of Raw****(i) Agro Based Industries:**

- * These industries use plant and animal based products as their raw materials.

- * Example: Food Processing, Vegetable Oil, Cotton Textile, Dairy Products, etc.

(ii) Mineral Based Industries:

- * These are the industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials. Iron made from iron ore is the product of mineral based industry.

- * Cement, Machine Tools, etc. are the other examples of mineral based industries.

(iii) Marine Based Industries:

- * These industries use products from the sea and oceans as raw materials.

- * Example; Processed Sea Food, Fish Oil manufacturing units etc.

(iv) Forest Based Industries:

- * These industries use forest products as their raw materials.

- * Example: Pulp & Paper, Furniture and Some Pharmaceuticals industries, etc.

2. Explain the Geographical factors which affect the location of industries?**Ans : Geographical factors that affects the location of an industries are : -****1. Raw Material:**

- * Bulky goods and weight losing materials cannot be transported for long distances.

- * Therefore, industries like iron and steel and sugar industries are located near the place of availability of iron ore and sugar cane respectively.

- * Steel Plant in Salem is located near Kanjamalai, where iron ore is available.

- * Similarly, Sugar industries are located near the sugarcane growing areas.

2. Power: * Power is base and essential to run the entire industry.

- * Power is mostly generated from the conventional sources like coal, mineral oil, and water.

- * So, any one of these sources must be located near the industries to fulfil its power requirement.

3. Labour:

* Availability of cheap and skilled labour is another important requirement for labour intensive industries (e.g., Tea industry).

4. Transport:

* It is needed for transporting raw materials to the industries and also for sending the finished products to the market.

* Availability of easy transportation always influences the location of an industry. So, the junction points of waterways, roadways and railways become active centres of industrial activity.

5. Storage and Warehousing:

* The finished goods should reach the market at the end of the process of manufacturing.

* Hence, such finished products should be stored at suitable storage or warehouse till the goods are taken to the market.

6. Topography:

* The site that is selected for the establishment of an industry must be flat.

* So, it can be well served by different modes of transport.

7. Climate:

* Climate of the area selected for an industry is also one of the important factors of location of industries.

* Extreme climate condition is not suitable for the successful industrial growth.

* Moreover, there are certain industries which require a specific climate.

* Example: Cool- humid climate is ideal for cotton textile industry.

* As Coimbatore and Tiruppur have such type of climate, many cotton textile industries are located in this zone.

8. Water Resources:

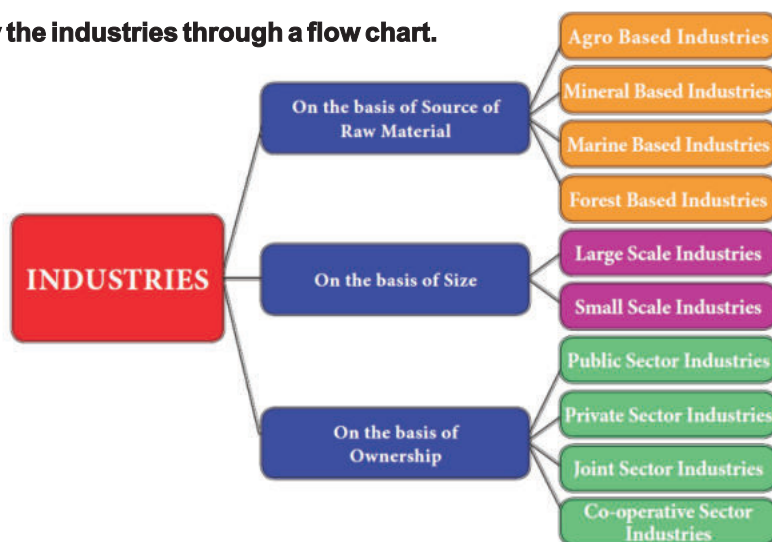
* Availability of water is another important factor that influences the industrial location.

* Many industries are established near rivers, canals, and lakes for this reason.

* Iron and steel industries, textile industries and chemical industries require plenty of water, for their proper functioning.

3. Classify the industries through a flow chart.

Ans :



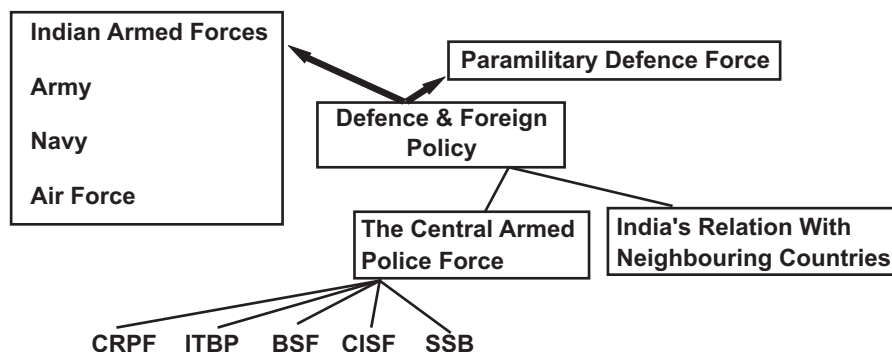
Additional Questions and Answers :**I. Fill in the blanks :**

1. sector is the Largest sectors of India. **Ans : Service**
2. Service sector is the of the Indian economy. **Ans : back bone**
3. Service sector contributes around of the Indian Gross Domestic Products. **Ans : 53%**
4. Availability of Loan is a factor. **Ans : Non - Geographical**
5. Mineral based Industries use ores as their raw materials. **Ans : Mineral**
6. Pulp and paper industries are based Industries **Ans : Forest**
7. World's traditional automotive centre is in Michigan State USA **Ans : Detroit City**
8. In India is Known as 'Detroit India'. **Ans : Chennai**
9. The City Chennai Accounts for of the Country's automotive exports. **Ans : 60%**
10. sector is owned and operated by individuals. **Ans : Private**

CIVICS

Unit - 1. Defence & Foreign Policy

MIND MAP



Evaluation

I. Choose the best answer

1. The Supreme Commander of the Armed forces is our

- a) President b) Prime Minister
c) Governor d) Chief Minister

Ans : a) President

2. The primary mission of Indian Army is to ensure

- a) National Security b) National Unity
c) Defending the nation from external aggression
d) All the above

Ans : d) All the above

3. The Army day is

- a) 15th January b) 1st February
c) 10th March d) 7th October

Ans : a) 15th January

4. Assam Rifles is under the control of

- a) Ministry of Defence b) National Security Advisor
c) PMO d) Ministry of Home Affairs

Ans : d) Ministry of Home Affairs

5. Indian Coast Guard was established in

- a) 1976 b) 1977 c) 1978 d) 1979

Ans : c) 1978

6. India's foreign policy is based on several principles. One of which is

- a) Satyameva Jayate b) Panchasheel
c) both of these d) None of these

Ans : b) Panchasheel

7. Which of the following islands belonged to India

- a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
b) Andaman and Lakshadweep Island
c) Sri Lanka and Maldives
d) Maldives and Lakshadweep Island

Ans : b) Andaman and Lakshadweep Island

SELECTION 8 SOCIAL SCIENCE

36

TERM - III**II. Fill in the blanks**

1. The Madras Regimental Army centre is at _____
Ans : Wellington, Udhagamandalam
2. The Indian Navy Chief is _____
Ans : A Four Star Admiral
3. _____ is first and only officer of Indian Air Force to be promoted to Five Star rank Marshal of Indian Air Force.
Ans : Arjan Singh
4. The chief architect of India's foreign policy was _____
Ans : Jawaharlal Nehru
5. The Word Non – Alignment was coined by _____
Ans : V.K.Krishna menon

III. Match the following**Ans :**

1.	Nelson Mandela	8 members	1.	Nelson Mandela	Apartheid
2.	National war Memorial	Field Marshal	2.	National war Memorial	New Delhi
3.	Manekshaw	Energy development	3.	Manekshaw	Field Marshal
4.	SAARC	Apartheid	4.	SAARC	8 members
5.	BCIM	New Delhi	5.	BCIM	Energy development

IV. State true or false

1. Central Armed Police Force serve under the Ministry of Defence. **Ans : False**
2. The Madras Regiment is one of the oldest infantry regiment. **Ans : True**
3. The Rapid Action Force is a specialised wing of the CRPF. **Ans : True**
4. NCC Cadets are given basic military training. **Ans : True**
5. Bangladesh is a part of India. **Ans : False**
6. Myanmar is land bridge to ASEAN nations. **Ans : True**

V. Choose the correct statement

1. Consider the following statement related to Armed forces.
i) The Indian Army is the land based branch of Armed forces.
ii) The mission of Indian Army is not only ensure the national security but also conducts humanisation rescue operations.
a) i only b) ii only
c) Both i and ii d) Neither i nor ii
Ans : c) Both i and ii

2. Assertion: The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed forces of India.**Reason: The President is the head of the State and occupies the highest position.**

- a) A is correct and R explains A b) A is correct and R does not explain A
c) A is correct and R is wrong d) Both A and R are wrong
Ans : a) A is correct and R explains A

3. Assertion: India has favoured international co-operation.**Reason: She believes that all disputes among nations can be solved through friendly co-operation.**

- a) A is correct and R is wrong b) Both A and R are wrong
c) A is correct and R explains A d) A is correct and R does not explain A
Ans : c) A is correct and R explains A

4. Which of the following statements is not true about "Apartheid?"

i) Apartheid is a policy of racial discrimination.

ii) It is against humanism.

iii) The policy of racialism is practiced in India.

a) i and ii

b) ii and iii

c) ii only

d) iii only

Ans : a) i and ii

5. Find the odd one out

a) Maldives

b) Sri Lanka

c) Myanmar

d) Lakshadweep

Ans : c) Myanmar

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences

1. Why national security is very essential?

Ans :

National Security is very essential for the political, social and economic development of any country. It is also important for the growth of a country's peace and prosperity.

2. What does the following abbreviation stand for?

a) SFF b) ICG

c) BSF d) NCC

Ans :

a) SFF - The Special Frontier Force

b) ICG - Indian Coast Guard

c) BSF - The Border Security Force

d) NCC - National Cadet Corps

3. Write a short note on CRPF

Ans : CRPF :

The mission of Central Reserve Police force shall be to enable the government to maintain Rule of law, public order and internal security effectively and efficiently, to preserve national integrity and promote social harmony and development by upholding supremacy of the Constitution.

4. Name the founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement

Ans : The founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement:

Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Kwame Nkumarah of Ghana.

5. Write the basic principles of India's Foreign Policy.

Ans :

* Preservation of national interest

* Achievement of world peace

* Disarmament

* Abolition of Colonialism, Racism and Imperialism

* Increasing the number of friendly nations

6. Name the member countries of the SAARC.**Ans :****Member Countries of the SAARC**

* India	* Bangladesh	* Pakistan	* Nepal
* Bhutan	* Sri Lanka	* Maldives	* Afghanistan

VII. Answer the following in detail**1. Describe the structure and administration of Indian Army.****Ans : Army**

- * The Indian Army is the land-based branch and it the largest volunteer army in the world.
- * It is commanded by the Chief of Army Staff (COAS), who is a four-star general.
- * The primary mission of the Indian Army is to ensure national security, national unity, defending the nation from external aggression, internal threats and maintaining peace and security within its borders.
- * It conducts humanitarian rescue operations during natural disaster and calamities. The Indian Army has a regimental system. It is operationally and geographically divided into seven commands.

2. Write about Paramilitary Defence Forces.**Ans :****Paramilitary Defence Forces**

The Forces which help in maintaining internal security, protecting the coastline and assisting the army are known as "Paramilitary Forces". The responsibility is the security of important places like Railway stations, Oil fields and refineries, water reservoirs lines. They also participate in the management of natural or man-made disasters. During peace time, the paramilitary forces also have the responsibility of protecting the international borders.

- a) The Assam Rifles (AR)
- b) The Special Frontier Force (SFF)

The Assam Rifles (AR)

The Assam Rifles came into being in 1835 which was established by the British in the Assam region, as a militia called the 'Cachar Levy'. There are currently 46 battalions of Assam Rifles. It is under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

The Special Frontier Force (SFF)

The Special Frontier Force (SFF) is a paramilitary special force of India created in 1962. This force was put under the direct supervision of the Intelligence Bureau, and later, under the Research and Analysis Wing, India's external intelligence agency.

3. Write five principles of Panchasheel**Ans :****Panchasheel**

- * Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India was the chief architect of India's foreign policy.
 - * Nehru was a supporter of world peace. Hence he gave utmost importance to world peace in his policy planning.
 - * He declared the five principles of peace, known as Panchasheel.
- These principles included

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
2. Mutual non-aggression
3. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
4. Equality and mutual benefit
5. Peaceful co-existence.

4. India focuses on improving ties with its neighbours. How?

Ans :

* India provides neighbours with support as needed in the form of resources, equipment and training.

* Greater connectivity and integration is provided so as to improve the free flow of goods, people, energy, capital and information.

Act East Policy

* South East Asia begins with North East India. Myanmar is our land bridge to the countries of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

* The purpose is to ensure a stable and multipolar balance of power in the Indo-Pacific and to become an integral part of Asia.

SAARC

* India believes in regional co-operation. To foster the bonds of brotherhood, co-operation and peaceful co-existence SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) was established.

* India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Afghanistan are the eight members of the SAARC.

BCIM

* This Bangladesh – China – India - Myanmar Economic corridor envisages the formation of a thriving economic belt, focusing on cross- border transport, energy and telecommunication networks.

BIMSTEC

* It refers Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation.

* Its main objectives are to strengthen and improve the technological economic cooperation, international trade and foreign direct investment cooperation. The member countries are Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal

BBIN

* Bangladesh – Bhutan - India – Nepal has signed a framework to enable movement of passengers, cargo vehicles and for energy development.

* India gives highest priority to her neighbours. A peaceful periphery is essential for India to achieve her multifarious developmental goals.

VIII. HOTs

1. A career in defence forces promises one of the most prestigious and respected position in the country. State the importance.

Ans :

* A Career in defence forces in the respected and important position.

* Serving Motherland

* Youngster who aspire to choose a career of excitement, adventure, and challenges

IX. Project and Activity**1. Prepare an album about our Defence System****2. Collect information about awards in the Indian Army (for Example Param Vir Chakra)****Ans :**

- * Ashoka chakra - Awarded for Valour and Courageous
- * Kirti Chakra - Peacetime gallantry award
- * Shaurya Chakra - Peacetime gallantry award
- * Mahavir Chakra
- * Vir Chakra
- * Param Vishist Seva Medal
- * Ati Vishist Seva Medal and
- * Vishist Seva Medal

3. Divide the whole class into eight groups, each representing one SAARC countries. Each group should Display the name of the country and its national flag. Hold group discussion or quizzes and the Following topics

- i) Land and people
- ii) Form of Government
- iii) Capital
- iv) Currency
- v) Points of agreement with India

Additional Questions & Answers

1. is a monument built by the government of India to honour the Indian Armed Forces.

Ans : The National War Memorial

2. The Indian Coast Guard was established in

Ans : 1978

3. The Second Field Marshal Next to Manekshaw was

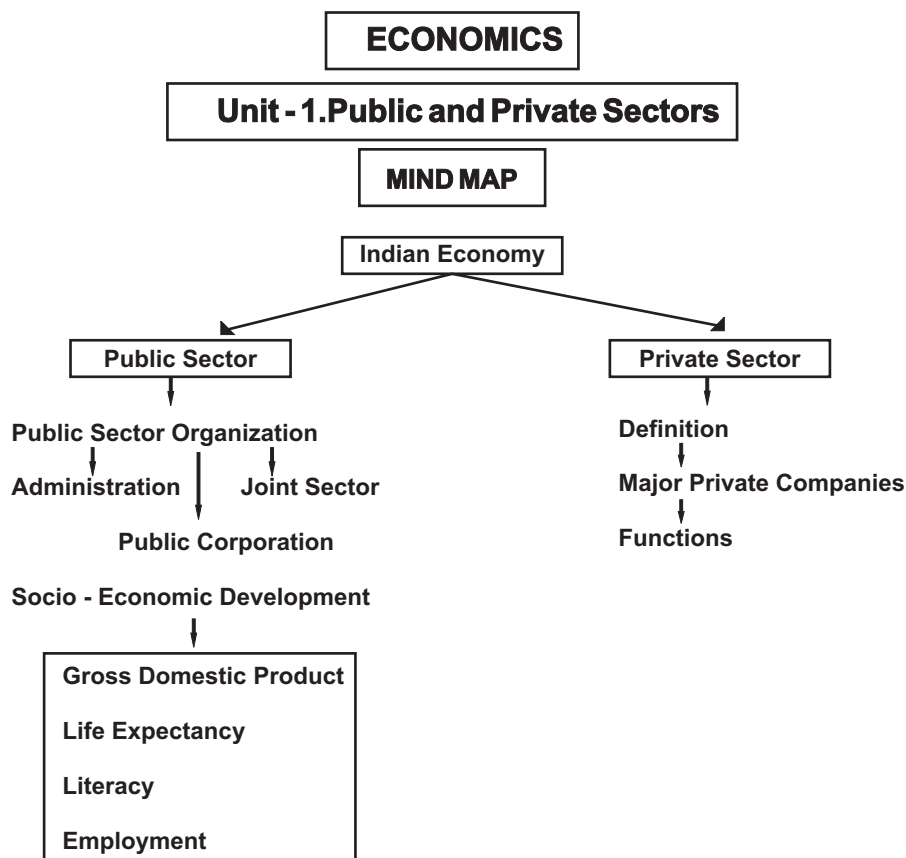
Ans : K.M.Cariappa

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TERM - III

-
4. Two officers Training Schools were established in and
Ans : Pune, Chennai
5. There are currently battalions of Assam Rifles.
Ans : 46
6. The is a Specialised wing of the CRPF
Ans : Rapid Aciton Force.
7. The end of racialism in South Africa in was a great Success for India's Policy
Ans : 1990
8. is charged with guarding India's land border during peace time.
Ans : The Border Security Force
9.the Armed Border Force is the border guardening force for Nepal and Bhutan border.
Ans : Sashastra Seema Bal
10. Normal tenure of membership in home guards is to years.
Ans : Three, Five
-



Exercise

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The public sector in India owes its origin in the _____ Industrial policy resolution of the Government of India.

- a) 1957 b) 1958 c) 1966 d) 1956 **Ans : d) 1956**

2. Mixed economy is the mixture of _____.

- a) Capitalism b) Socialism c) a & b are correct d) a & b are incorrect
Ans : c) a & b are correct

3. _____ is governed by a company law and controlled by the Government as principal major share holders.

- a) Private Sector b) Joint Sector
c) Public Sector d) None of these **Ans : b) Joint Sector**

4. Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL) is a _____ Industry.

- a) Miniratna Industry b) Maharatna Industry
c) Navaratna Industry d) None of these
Ans : b) Maharatna Industry

5. Public sector is on _____ motive.

- a) Profit Motive b) Service Motive
c) Speculative Motive d) None of these **Ans : b) Service Motive**

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TERM - III**II. Fill in the blanks**

- The _____ and _____ are allotted their respective roles in promoting the economic welfare of all sections of the community.
Ans : Public Sector, Private Sector
- The private sector is on _____ motive.
Ans : Profit
- In 1956 the _____ bank was nationalized.
Ans : SBI
- _____ is the process of social and economic development in a society.
Ans : Socio - Economic development
- The main function of private sector is to create _____ and _____.
Ans : Innovation, Modernization
- The government is committed to strengthening _____ and co-operation among the citizens.
Ans : Socio Economic development

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

1.	Think Tank	Primary Sector
2.	Agriculture	Gross Domestic Product
3.	Industries	NITI Aayog
4.	GDP	Navaratna Industry
5.	BHEL	Secondary Sector

1.	Think Tank	NITI Aayog
2.	Agriculture	Primary Sector
3.	Industries	Secondary Sector
4.	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
5.	BHEL	Navaratna Industry

IV. Which is the Odd one.

- Which one of the following is not the indicator of the Socio Economic Development.
a) Black Money b) Life Expectancy
c) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) d) Employment

Ans : a) Black Money**V. Which of the following is a correct answer**

- i) The Industries which would be exclusively owned by the state are referred to as Schedule-A
ii) The industries in which the private sector could supplement the efforts of the state sector, with the state taking the sole responsibility for starting new units which are specific in Schedule-B.
iii) The remaining industries which were in the private sector are not mentioned in Schedule.
a) All are Correct b) i and iii are correct
c) i and ii are correct d) None of these

Ans : c) i and ii are correct**VI. Short Answer:****1. Write short note on public sectors?****Ans :**

* The sector, which is engaged in the activities of providing government goods and services to the general public is Public Sector. The enterprises, agencies, and bodies are fully owned, controlled and run by the government whether it is central government, state government or a local government.

2. What does the society want?**Ans :**

The Society wants Socio - Economic Development Like Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Life Expectancy, Literacy, Employment, Provision of House, Clean Drinking water and Sanitation.

3. Write the objectives of Public sector?**Ans :****The objectives of Public Sector**

- * To promote rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure
 - * To generate financial resources for development
 - * To promote redistribution of income and wealth
 - * To create employment opportunities
 - * To promote balanced regional growth
 - * To encourage the development of small-scale and ancillary industries, and
 - * To accelerate export promotion and import substitution
-

4. What are the three organs of public sectors?**Ans :**

1. Administration by a Government Department
 2. The Joint Sector Companies
 3. Public Corporation
-

5. Name some indicators that measure socio-economic development.**Ans :**

- * Socio - economic development is measured with indicators, such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment.
-

6. Write short note on Private sector?**Ans :**

- * The segment of a national economy that is owned, controlled and managed by private individuals or enterprises is known as Private sector.
 - * The private sector companies are divided on the basis of sizes which are privately or publicly traded organizations.
-

7. Name any three Maharatna Industries.**Ans :**

1. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)
 2. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
 3. Coal India Limited (CIL)
-

8. Name any three Major Private Sector industries?**Ans :**

1. Infosys
 2. Reliance Industrial Companies
 3. Tata Group of Companies
-

VII. Brief Answer:**1. Explain the organs of public sector.****Ans :****Organs of public sector:****1. Administration by a Government Department**

* It is very common all most in all countries.

Example - Post and Telegraph, Railways, Port Trust, Irrigation Projects on India etc.,

2. The Joint sector companies:

* It is governed by a company law and controlled by the Government as principal major share holders. Example - Indian Oil Petronas pvt ltd, Indian Oil Sky tanking Limited.

* Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited, Indian Synthetic Rubber Limited.

3. Public Corporation :

* This type of organization is the establishment of public corporation by the state of the parliament of legislature. Example - LIC, Air India, The Reserve bank of India, Electricity Board

2. Write briefly explain the history of public sector?**Ans :****History of public Sector**

* When India achieved independence in 1947, it was primarily an agricultural country with a weak industrial base.

* There were only eighteen Indian Ordnance Factories in the country which the British had established for their own economic interest and rule the subcontinent with brute force.

* The national consensus was in favour of rapid industrialisation of the economy which was seen as the key to economic development, improving living standards and economic sovereignty.

* Building upon the Bombay Plan, which noted the requirement of government intervention and regulation, the first Industrial Policy Resolution announced in 1948 laid down broad contours of the strategy of industrial development.

* Subsequently, the Planning Commission was formed by a cabinet resolution in March 1950 and the Industrial Act was enacted in 1951 with the objective of empowering the government to take necessary steps to regulate industrial development. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru promoted an economic policy based on import substitution industrialisation and advocated a mixed economy.

* He believed that the establishment of basic and heavy industry was fundamental to the development and modernisation of the Indian economy.

* India's second five year plan (1956–60) and the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 emphasised the development of public sector enterprises to meet Nehru's national industrialisation policy.

* His vision was carried forward by Dr. V. Krishnamurthy known as the "Father of Public sector undertakings in India".

* Indian statistician Mahalanobis was instrumental to its formulation, which was subsequently termed the Friedman–Mahalanobis model.

3. Explain any five measured indicators of socio - economic development?**Ans :****INDICATORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT****Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

* GDP supports in developing socio - Economic Development. The proportion of GDP by the industrial sector both private and public sector has been increased. It results increasing government funds and increase public spending.

Life Expectancy

* Statistical reveals in the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare shows that life expectancy in India is 67.3 years for male and 69.5 years for female.

* Government provides high degree of health measures through various programmes.

* The Government announced in the Union Budget 2018-19 the "National Health Production Scheme" (NHPS) to serve poor and vulnerable families.

Literacy

* Educational skill plays a vital role in the Socio Economic Development.

* Sarva Siksha Abhiyan(SSA) is government of India's flagship programme.

* It is implemented for making free and Compulsory Education to the children of 6-14 years with life skills.

* The Government also introduced RMSA, Smart class, e-learning, free computer skill classes and eco-friendly studying environment, Digital India for increasing the level of quality in education.

Employment

* There is a clear shift in employment to secondary and tertiary sector from the primary sector. A growing number of people moved urban areas in search of employment. It increased urban population, hence Government started the 'Smart city' Scheme which provides the city with many facilities like hospitals, schools, housing facilities and shopping centers.

* To promote rural and backward areas in terms of employment the Government encourages private sectors to start an industry in backward areas by providing tax benefit electricity at a lower tariff, etc., It removes regional inequality.

Provision of House , Clean Drinking Water and Sanitation

* Government sector provides housing facilities, clean drinking water facilities and sanitary facilities under clean India Planning.

* Providing clean water and sanitary facilities overcome diseases and malnutrition.

* By providing these facilities the Life Cycle of the people increases.

4. What are the importance of public sector?**Ans :****Importance of Public sector**

Public sector plays a major role in the development of any economy. It has following importance:-

1. Public Sector and Capital Formation: The role of public sector in collecting saving and investing them during the planning period has been very important.

2. Economic Development:

* Economic development mainly depends upon industrial development.

* Heavy & basic industries like iron & steel, shipping, mining, etc. are required for supplying raw materials to small industries.

3. Balanced Regional Development:

* Public sector undertakings have located their plants in backward parts of the country. These areas lacked basic industrial and civic facilities like electricity, water supply, township and manpower.

* Public enterprises have developed these facilities there by bringing about complete transformation in the socio-economic life of the people in these regions.

4. Employment Generation:

* Public sector has created millions of jobs to tackle the unemployment problem in the country.

* The number of persons employed during the year 2011 was 150 lakh.

* Public sector has also contributed a lot towards the improvement of working and living conditions of workers by serving as a model employer.

5. Export Promotion and Foreign Exchange Earnings:

* Some public enterprises have done much to promote India's export.

* The State Trading Corporation (STC), the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC), Hindustan Steel Ltd., the Bharat Electronics Ltd., the Hindustan Machine Tools, etc., have done very well in export promotion.

6. Protection to Sick Industries:

* Public sector, to prevent sick unit closing down, takes over their responsibility & prevent many people from getting unemployed not only this but it prevents unnecessary locking of capital, land, building, machinery, etc.

7. Import Substitution:

* Some public sector enterprises were started specifically to produce goods which were formerly imported and thus to save foreign exchange.

* The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., the Bharat Electronics Ltd., etc., have saved foreign exchange by way of import substitution.

5. Difference between public and private sector.**Ans :**

S.No.	PUBLIC SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR
1.	Ownership of industries is with government	Ownership of industries is with private individuals
2.	Public Revenue Depends upon levy of taxes, on income and commodities and services	Issuing shares and debentures or by taking loan
3.	Public sector ensures the proper wage	Private sector exploits the workers.
4.	It does not allow to concentrate huge wealth in few hands or rich people	It allows concentrated of huge Wealth in few hands or rich people
5.	Public sector industries include Police, Army, Mining, Health, Manufacturing, Electricity, Education, Transport, Telecommunication, Agriculture, Banking, Insurance, etc.	Private sector industries include Finance, Information Technology, Mining, Transport, Education, Telecommunication, Manufacturing, Banking, Construction, Pharmaceuticals etc.
6.	No tax evasion	Tax evasion is high
7.	It is service oriented	It is purely profit oriented
8.	Reservations are implemented. Priority is given to the socially backward people	It does not care the socially backward class people Reservation is not followed

6. Write the functions of private sector?**Ans :****Functions of Private Sector**

- * The main function of private sector is to create innovation and modernization. The profit motive drives them to invent, innovate new techniques of production and manage the productive activities in a scientific manner.
- * develop and maintain infrastructure and services.
- * Promote and expand existing businesses.
- * Promote human capital development, to help vulnerable groups especially to participate in the labour market and encourage community development by promoting community business and co-operatives, local exchange systems and informal credit etc..
- * Promote small, micro and medium enterprises (SMME) through supply side measures and demand side measures and attract investment in the city.

VIII. Activity**Life expectancy - ability to lead a long and health life.**

S.No.	Name of The Person	Nature of work done	Agriculture / Industry / Service
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Explain your reasons for the classification.**IX. Life Skills:**

1. Teacher and students are discuss about the Socio - Economic Development and industrial growth and development in that locality.

Additional Questions

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Industries which would be exclusively owned by the state are referred to as

Ans : Schedule - A

2. enterprises also to have control of the ' Commanding heights of the economy '

Ans : Public Sector

3. is essentially a think tank and a truly advisory body.

Ans : NITI Aayog

4. skill plays a vital role in the Socio - Economic Development.

Ans : Educational

5. The Largest Public Sector employer in India is

Ans : Indian Railways

6. In India, there are nearly CPSEs in total.

Ans : 300

7. The term Navaratna meant a talisman composed of precious gems.

Ans : nine

8. sector is playing an important role in managing the entire agricultural sector.

Ans : Private

9. The planning commission was formed by a cabinet resolution in

Ans : March 1950

SELECTION

Our Publications

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TAMIL

ENGLISH

MATHS (TM&EM)

SCIENCE (TM&EM)

SOCIAL SCIENCE (TM & EM)

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