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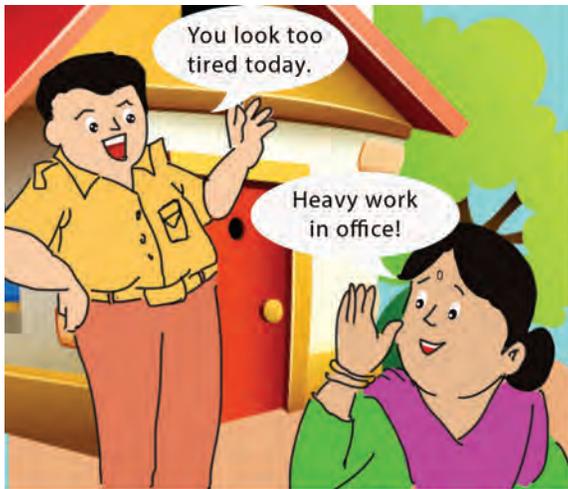
# Unit -1

## Equality



### Learning Objectives

- ❖ To understand the meaning of Equality
- ❖ To know the importance of Equality
- ❖ To learn the different types of Equality
- ❖ To know the various Articles of our constitution that have guaranteed Equality



## Introduction

Nature has made man unequal in colour, height, talent, physical strength etc., and the natural inequalities can never be rectified. Even the twins looking like the similar are not equal in their abilities. Man made inequalities on the basis of caste, religion, language, economy etc can be rectified. It is universally accepted that people are differed in their capacity, ability, attitude etc but at the same time, it is also accepted that they should be given equal opportunities for the development of their skills and talents.

## What is Equality?

Equality is ensuring individuals or groups that are not treated differently or less favourably on the basis of specific protected characteristic, including areas of race, gender, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation and age.

According to Prof Laski “Equality does not mean identity of treatment, the sameness of reward. It means first of all absence of social privilege, on the second it means that adequate opportunities are laid upon to all”.

## Importance of Equality

Equality is a powerful moral and political ideal that has inspired and guided human society for many centuries. The concept of equality invokes the idea that all human beings have equal worth regardless of their caste, colour, gender, race or nationality. The democratic ideals such as liberty, equality etc are meaningful and effective only when they are implemented with justice.

## Kinds of Equality

### Social equality

Social equality means that all citizen are entitled to enjoy equal status in society.

There should not be any discrimination of caste, creed, colour and race. All should have equal opportunity to develop their personality and to complete goals.



## Civil Equality

Civil equality is enjoyment of civil rights by all citizen. There should not be any discrimination of superior or inferior, the rich or the poor, caste or creed. Equal rights should be available to all the persons and nobody should be denied enjoyment of any rights. Rule of law is in force in England and in the eyes of law all are equal and equal treatment is given to all by the rule of law. In India the same rule of law is followed.

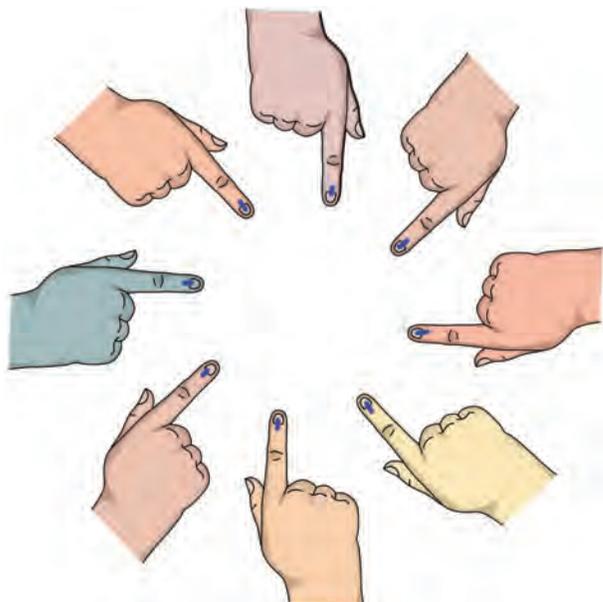
Rule of law was advocated by A.V.Dicey, the British legal luminary.

## Political Equality

All the democratic countries including India have guaranteed the political rights to all citizens. It includes

- ❖ Right to vote
- ❖ Right to hold public Office
- ❖ Right to criticise the government

Citizens should have equal opportunity to actively participate in the political life. These rights can be enjoyed through the Universal Adult Franchise. In India the voting right is given to all the citizens who has attained



18 years of age without any discriminations. India is the first country to give right to vote to women from the very first general election held in the year 1952. In Switzerland the right to vote is given to women in 1971. Any person who has completed the age of 25 years can contest in the election in India. Right to criticise the government is also very important right and the people can express their resentment through demonstrations. The value of the vote of the Prime Minister and value of vote of common man in general election is same which denotes political equality.

### Gender Equality

All human beings, both men and women, are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without any limitations. woman were not given equal rights and they were considered as weak as compared to man and they were placed in a secondary position to men. They should be treated equally. It does not mean that women and men have to become the same, but their rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender Equality is the equal right of both men and women to have

access to opportunities and resources. They have right to participate in the economic sphere and make important decisions. Women with their talent and hard work have proved that their ability is not less than men in any aspect. Nowadays, women are successfully working in many fields like Border Security Force, Indian Air Force, etc. For the uplift of women 50% reservation has been given for women in local bodies.

UNICEF says Gender Equality “means that women and men, and girls and boys, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and prolections. It does not require that girls and boys, or women and men, be same, or that they be treated exactly alike.”

As of 2017, gender equality is the fifth of seventeen sustainable development goals of the United Nations.

Efforts were made by many social activists from the 19th century for the development of women. The noted champions of this cause were Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar chandra Vidyasagar Dayanand Saraswati, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Tarabai Shinde, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain. They worked hard to get equal status to the women.

### Human dignity

Dignity means self – respect. Human dignity is the most important human right from which all other fundamental rights derive. Dignity is the quality of being honourable, noble and excellent. Every human being should be regarded as a very valuable member of the community.

### Equality of Opportunity and Education

All the individuals should have similar chances to receive education. They should

have similar opportunities to develop their personality. We need equality to get equal treatment in society. If we treat equality we can earn respect and dignity.

### Equality in Indian constitution

Almost the constitution of all the countries in the world have guaranteed equality. Likewise, the constitution of India has also guaranteed equality to all citizens by providing Articles from 14-18.

Article 14 – guarantees to all the people equality before law.

Article 15 – deals with the prohibition of discrimination.

Article 16 – provides equality of opportunity in matters relating to Public employment.

Article 17 – abolishes the practice of untouchability .

Article 18 – abolishes the titles conferred to citizen.

Equality before law and equal protection of law have been further strengthened in the Indian constitution under Article 21.

### We can promote equality by

- ❖ Treating all fairly
- ❖ Creating an inclusive culture
- ❖ Ensuring equal access to opportunities
- ❖ Enabling to develop full potential
- ❖ Making laws and policies
- ❖ Education.

### Conclusion

India is the largest democratic country in the world. Equality and justice are the pillars of democracy. Justice can be achieved when people are treated equally. Equality is so important because it preserves the dignity of an individual. Equality is an important principle for a society to function.

### Summary

- ❖ Liberty and Equality are the two fundamental concepts of democracy.
- ❖ All people should be equal before law and everybody should be given equal chance and opportunity to participate in political life.
- ❖ Civil equality implies equality of all before law.
- ❖ Gender equality means both the men and women should be treated equally.
- ❖ The various laws programmes of the government aim at gender equality.

### Glossary

|                |                                     |                  |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Equality       | absence of any privilege to anybody | சமத்துவம்        |
| Rule of law    | rule based on law                   | சட்டத்தின் ஆட்சி |
| Monarchy       | government by a single person       | முடியாட்சி       |
| Privileges     | special concessions                 | சலுகைகள்         |
| Discrimination | difference                          | பாகுபாடு         |



**Evaluation**

**I. Choose the correct answer**



1. Which one of the following does not come under Equality?
  - a) Non discrimination on the basis of birth, caste, religion, race, colour, gender.
  - b) Right to contest in the election.
  - c) All are treated equal in the eyes of law.
  - d) Showing inequality between rich and poor.
2. Which one of the following comes under political Equality?
  - a) Right to petition the government and criticize public policy.
  - b) Removal of inequality based on race, colour, sex and caste.
  - c) All are equal before the law.
  - d) Prevention of concentration of wealth in the hands of law.
3. In India, right to vote is given to all the citizens at the age of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 21      b) 18      c) 25      d) 31
4. Inequality created by man on the basis of caste, money, religion etc is called as \_\_\_\_
  - a) Natural inequality
  - b) Manmade inequality
  - c) Economic inequality
  - d) Gender inequality
5. In Switzerland, the right to vote is given to women in the year
  - a) 1981      b) 1971      c) 1991      d) 1961

**II. Fill in the blanks**

1. Civil equality implies equality of all before \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Indian constitution deals about the Right to equality from Article \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_.

3. Right to contest in the election is a \_\_\_\_\_ Right.
4. Equality means, absent of \_\_\_\_\_ privileges.

**III. Give short answer**

1. What is Equality?
2. Why is gender Equality needed?
3. What is civil Equality?

**IV. Answer in detail**

1. Write about the importance of Equality.
2. What is political Equality?
3. How does the Constitution of India protect the Right to Equality?

**V. HOTs**

1. How can we eliminate inequality at school level?

**VI. Life Skills**

| Enumeration of Different types of equality |   | Type of equality |
|--|---|------------------|
| 1.   | There should not be any discrimination among the citizens on the basis of status, caste, colour, creed and rank, etc. |                  |
| 2.   | Equality of all before the law.   |                  |
| 3.   | Right to vote, right to hold public office and right to criticize the government.                                     |                  |
| 4.   | My ability is not less than men in any aspect.  |                  |

**Reference books**

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2. Agarwal, R.C, *Political Theory*, S.Chand & Company, New Delhi, 2009.
3. Kapur, A.C. *Principles of Political Science*, S.Chand & Company, New Delhi, 2000.
4. Johari, J.C, *Contemporary Political Theory*, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 2000.

## Unit -2

# Political Parties



### Learning Objectives

- ❖ To define what political party is and to understand the importance of the political party
- ❖ To know the role and function of a political party
- ❖ To understand the party system in India and the role of opposition party



- Student Siva :** Good morning Mam. May I come in?
- Teacher Ms.Aadhi:** Good morning Siva. Always you will be on time. Why are you so late today?
- Siva:** Sorry mam. I was delayed due to a procession.
- Ms. Aadhi:** What is it about? Who arranged this procession?
- Siva :** My uncle said “That is the work of the political party”.
- Ms. Aadhi:** Oh. I see!
- Siva :** What is political party mam? Why are they doing so?
- Ms. Aadhi:** Wait. Today I am going to teach about political parties. Let us know all about that.

In earlier times, emperors and kings ruled India. The king was the supreme head of the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary branches. Governance was in the hands of one person. The welfare of the people depended on the ruler. People had no rights to do against the ruler. Later foreign powers made India as their colonies. The colonies became states, after Independence was declared.

In 1950, India became a democratic country. A vibrant democracy needs a strong political party system. Party System is a modern phenomenon. In a democracy, people are able to voice their opinions on any subject.

## What are Political Parties?

Political parties are the voluntary associations of individuals with broad ideological identity who agree on some policies, formulate an agenda and programme for the society. Political parties seek to implement their policies by winning people's support through election. Parties vary in size and in the ways they organize themselves as well as in their policies.

Any political party has three basic components

- ❖ the leader
- ❖ the active members
- ❖ the followers

## Importance of political parties

Political parties are the backbone of democracy. Parties are not part of the formal arrangement of a government but they are essential elements to form the government. They formulate public opinion. They serve as intermediaries between the citizen and the policy makers.

A party is recognized if

- ❖ it has been engaged in political activity for five years.
- ❖ its candidates secure at least six percent of total votes in the last general election.

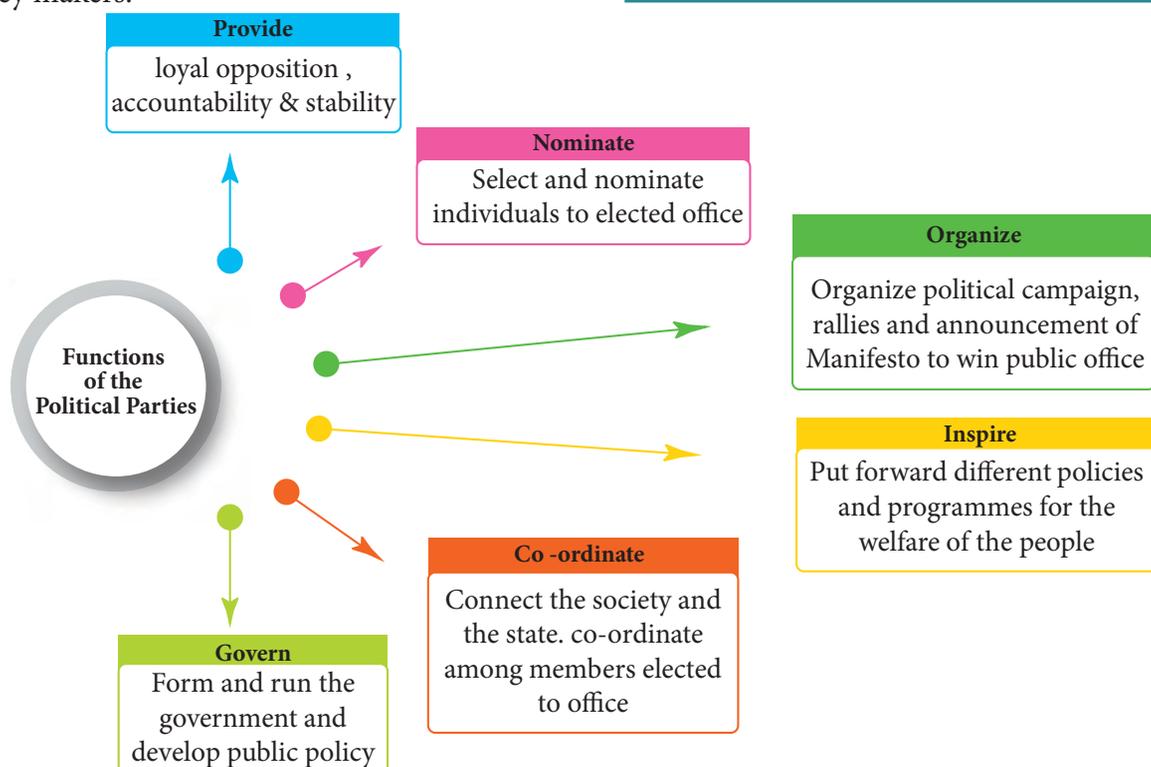
## Characteristics of Political Parties

Political parties

- ❖ consist a group of persons of common goals and shared values.
- ❖ have its own ideology and programme.
- ❖ capture power only by constitutional means.
- ❖ endeavour to promote the national interest and national welfare.

### Party 'manifesto'

During the campaign before election, the candidates announce the programmes and policies that their party will undertake if voted to power.



## Types of Party System

There are three major types of party system.

**Single Party System:** a system in which a single political party has the right to form the government. Single party is existed in the communist countries such as China, North Korea and Cuba.

**Bi - Party System:** In Bi -Party system the power is usually shared between two parties. Of the two parties one becomes the ruling party and the other becomes opposition. eg Bi-Party system can be seen in U.K. (the Labour Party and the Conservative Party) and in U.S.A (the Republican Party and the Democratic Party)

**Multi - Party System:** When the competition for power is among three or more parties, the system is known as multi party system. This type of party system is in existence in India, France, Sweden and Norway etc.

## Party system in India

Countries that follow a federal system have two kinds of parties. India's party system originated in the late 19th century. In fact India has the largest number of political parties in the world. In India we find the existence of political parties at three levels. They are National parties, Regional parties, and Registered but unrecognised parties (independent candidates). Every party in the country has to register with Election Commission.

### Election Commission - Statutory body

The Election Commission of India is an autonomous, constitutional authority responsible for administering elections. Its head quarter is located in New Delhi.



## HOW TO FORM A POLITICAL PARTY?

**Must get registered with Election Commission of India**



**Must have atleast 100 members. Each member needs to hold a voting card.**

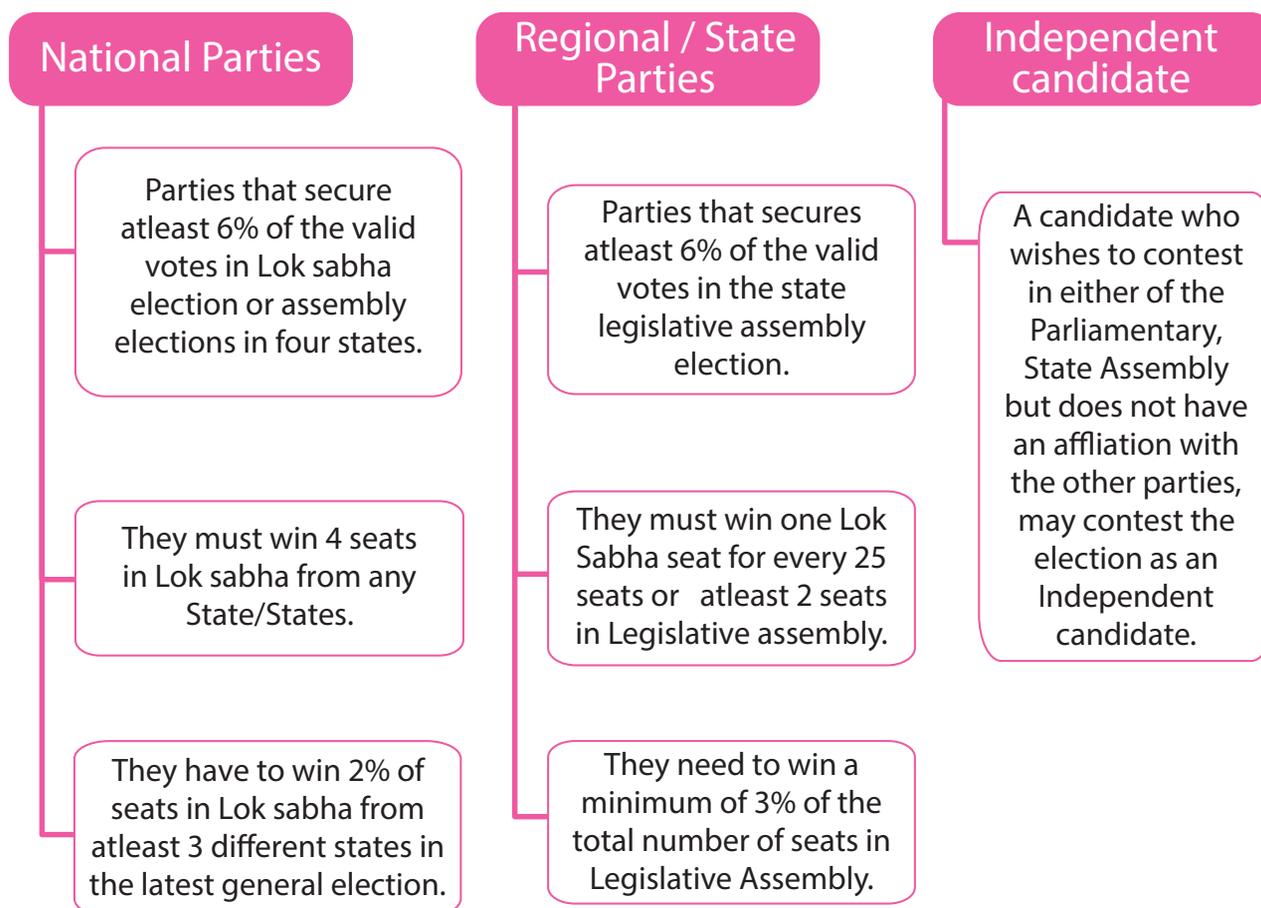


**Must write a Party Constitution**



## Criteria for Recognition

The Election Commission of India has some criteria for the recognition of political parties in India.



### Recognized parties

Parties that fulfill these criteria are called recognized parties. They are given a unique symbol by the Election Commission.

A registered but unrecognized political party cannot contest election on its own symbol. This party has to choose one symbol from free symbol 'poll panel' announced by the Election Commission.

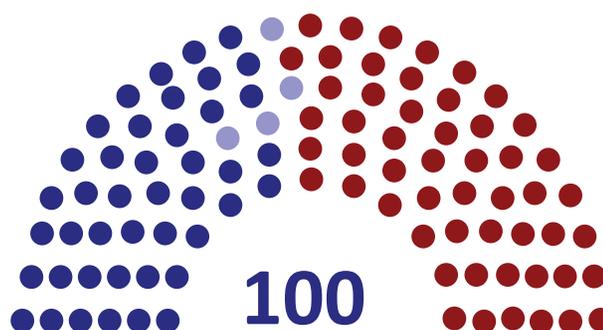
#### Free symbols 'Poll panel'

As per the Election Symbols order 1968, symbols are either reserved or free.

- A reserved symbol is meant for a recognized political party.
- A free symbol is reserved for unrecognized party.

### Majority Party

The Political Party whose number of candidates elected is more than the others is called the majority party. The Majority Party forms and runs the government. They select and appoint their ministers to run the government. They play a decisive role in making laws for the country.



### Minority Party

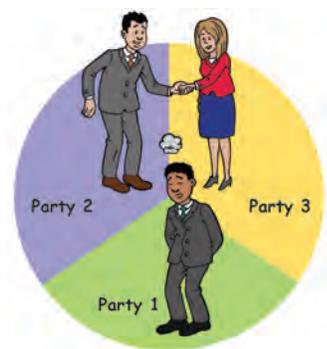
Those with lesser number of elected candidates are called the minority party.

### Opposition Party

The party which gets second largest number of seats next to the majority party in the election is called the Opposition party. An effective opposition is very essential for the successful operation of the democracy. They are as important as that of ruling party. They check the autocratic tendencies of the ruling party. They critically examine the policies and bills introduced by the government. They raise their voice on the failures and wrong policies. They highlight important issues which are not acted upon the Government. The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of Cabinet Minister.

### Coalition Government

In a Multiparty system a single party sometimes may not secure the majority



required to form the government. In such a case, some parties join together to form the government. Such government is called Coalition Government.

### Electoral Symbols and its importance

An electoral symbol is a standardised symbol allocated to a political party. They play an important role in elections. They can be easily identified, understood, remembered and recognized by the voters. The Election commission has stopped allotting animals as symbols. The only exceptions are the lion and the elephant. The symbol of nationally recognized parties is standard throughout India. That symbol will not be allotted to any other party or individual.

State parties are allotted to certain symbols that no other party can use the symbol in that particular state but which different parties in different states can use the same symbol. (e.g Shiv Sena in Maharashtra and Jharkhand Mukti Morsha in Jharkhand use bow and arrow as their symbol).

Both National and Regional parties trigger the growth of the nation and work for the welfare of the people.

| National Party  | Regional /State Party   |
|---|---|
| National parties are political parties which participate in different elections all over India. | Regional parties are political parties which participate in different elections but only within one state.  |
| It should be strong enough in at least four states.   | It should be strong enough in at least one or two states.   |
| It has an exclusive symbol throughout the country.  | A symbol is reserved for it in the state in which it is recognized. But the same symbol can be allotted to different parties in different states. |
| It resolves State, National and International issues.   | It promotes regional and state interest.  |

## Summary

- ❖ Modern age is an age of mass society and of large population and party system is a modern phenomenon.
- ❖ A group of people with broad common interest who organize to win elections, control government and thereby influence government policies.
- ❖ There are three major types of party system (i.e.) single party system, Bi - party system, and Multi - party system.
- ❖ In India we have Multi – party system.
- ❖ Individual citizen who are not members of a party may also be elected. They are known as Independents.
- ❖ Election Commission is responsible for free and fair elections in India.

## Glossary

|                     |  |                    |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|
| Democracy           | Government by the people   | மக்களாட்சி         |
| Election manifesto  | a public declaration of policies and aims by political parties                                       | தேர்தல் அறிக்கை    |
| Opposition party    | a party opposing to the other parties  | எதிர்க்கட்சி       |
| Federal system      | system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs | கூட்டாட்சி அமைப்பு |
| Election commission | a body for implementation of election procedures   | தேர்தல் ஆணையம்     |
| Electoral symbols   | symbols allocated to a political party   | தேர்தல் சின்னங்கள் |
| Cabinet Minister    | member of a parliament or legislative assembly cabinet   | கேபினட் அமைச்சர்   |



## Evaluation

### I. Choose the correct answer

1. What is meant by Bi-party system?
  - a) Two parties run the government.
  - b) Two members run a party.
  - c) Two major political parties contest election.
  - d) None of these.



2. Which system of government does India have?
  - a) Single-party system
  - b) Bi-party system
  - c) Multi-party system
  - d) None of these
3. Recognition of a political party is accorded by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) The Election commission
  - b) The president
  - c) The supreme court
  - d) A committee

4. Political parties are generally formed on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Religious principles
  - b) Common interest
  - c) Economic principles
  - d) Caste
5. Single-party system is found in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) India
  - b) U.S.A
  - c) France
  - d) China

### II. Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ form the back bone of democracy.
2. Every party in our country has to register with \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Political parties serve as intermediaries between the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A registered but \_\_\_\_\_ political party cannot contest election on its own symbol.
5. The leader of the opposition party enjoys the rank of \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Match the following

|                        |                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Democracy           | criticize the government policies |
| 2. Election commission | forms the government              |
| 3. Majority party      | rule of the people                |
| 4. Opposition party    | free and fair election            |

### IV. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer

1. Which of the following statement is/are correct?
  - a) Every party in the country has to register with the election commission.
  - b) The commission treats all the parties equally.

- c) Election commission allots a separate symbol for recognized parties.
- d) All the above.

2. **Assertion:** Majority party plays a decisive role in making laws for the country.

**Reason:** The number of candidates elected is more than the others in the election.

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

### V. Answer in one or two sentences

1. Which are the basic components of a political party?
2. Name the three major types of party system.
3. Name the countries which follow Bi – party system.
4. Write a note on Coalition Government.

### VI. Answer the following

1. Write any four functions of political party?
2. When is a political party recognized as a National Party?

### VII. HOTs

1. Is political party necessary for a democratic country?
2. Give any three names of National party, Regional party, and Registered but unrecognized party.

### VIII. Activity

1. Write an election manifesto (if you were a party leader).



# Political Parties

This activity enables the students to know about the Election Commission of India



### PROCEDURE :

- Step 1:** Open the Browser and Install the URL link given below
- Step 2:** Select “Election India” (Eg: Parties) to get a brief information about “National Parties”
- Step 3:** Click the Menu button and select any title (E.g Leaders) to view about the leaders profile
- Step 4:** Touch the menu button and select “Dash board” to know about the status Of upcoming elections and National parties



Step 1



Step 2



Step 3

### URL:

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\*Pictures are indicative only

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Assessment



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# CIVICS



# Unit -I

## State Government



### Learning Objectives

- ❖ Recognise the difference between Parliament and State Legislature
- ❖ Understand the election procedures
- ❖ Know the powers and functions of Governor and Chief Minister
- ❖ Wonder how the Government works
- ❖ Identify the three main organs of the government – the legislative, executive, and judiciary



**Teacher:** Good Morning my dear students.

**Students:** Good morning teacher / sir.

**Teacher:** (after taking attendance) All are present today. Very good. Coming Monday we have a function in our school. All Should be present on that day without fail.

**Yogitha:** Do we have any cultural programme?  
**Teacher:** Yes. We are going to open the new building of our school.  
**Students:** Yeah! We are going to a new class room!  
**Muthu:** Who will be the Chief guest?  
**Teacher:** We have invited our MLA as the chief guest for the opening ceremony.  
**Rahim:** MLA. I have heard. But I don't know who is he?  
**Teacher:** MLAs are representatives of the people. He is one among us. He is the Member of Legislative Assembly.

**Saran:** What is Legislative Assembly? Will you explain in detail?

**Teacher:** Sure. (showing pictures of fort St. George, Assembly session, Chief Minister and other ministers)

**Meena:** What is that building? Where is it? It looks like a fort.

**Teacher:** Yes. You are correct. It is a fort in Chennai. First English fortress in India. The fort currently houses the Tamil Nadu legislative assembly and Secretariat of Tamilnadu.



Legislative Assembly has the lower house where all the MLAs meet to discuss various matters related to the welfare of the state.

**Kayal:** Who will be there in that Legislative Assembly?

**Teacher:** Listen! India has separate system of administration for the Union, States and Union territories. Do you know how many states and union territories are there in India?

**Ravi:** Shall I tell? 29 states and 7 union territories including our capital territory Delhi? Am I right teacher?

**Teacher:** Exactly. As I said already power is divided between two sets of governments one at the central in Delhi and separate governments for all the states. This is called as federal system.

India is a Parliamentary democratic republic where the President of India is the Head of Indian Union and the Prime Minister and all the Ministers are responsible for smooth running of the government. This is called central government.

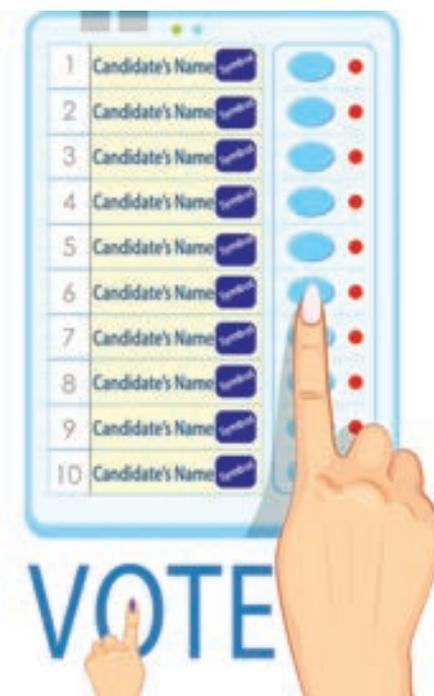


**Nil:** Do we have a separate government for states?

**Teacher:** Yes. All the states and union territories have separate governments to run its own administration. Governor, Chief Minister and all the ministers constitute the Government. The member of the Parliament is called MP whereas the member of the Legislative Assembly is called MLA. Both the Central and State Governments work according to our constitution.

**John:** Oh! Is MLA going to inaugurate the function? Who appoints him?

**Teacher:** No my child. MLAs are not appointed. They are elected by the people through general election. In the previous lesson we have studied about the political parties. Do you remember? These political parties play a vital role in election. For election, the entire state is divided into several constituencies on the basis of the population. Political parties nominate their candidates to each constituency. All the people residing in that constituency who has completed 18 years of age cast their vote. The candidate who gets the more number of votes is declared as elected and becomes MLA. The Election Commission of India conducts and monitors the elections. After the election the party which gets the more number of MLAs is declared as the majority party. The Governor calls the leader of the majority party to form the state government. In simple words a party whose MLAs has won more than half the number of constituencies in the state are called ruling party and forms the government. And the party which gets the total number of seats next to the majority party, acts as an opposition party in the legislature. But all the MLAs of other political parties who do not belong to the ruling party are called opposition party.



Electronic Voting Machine

**Shanmi:** It's very interesting to hear. Who are all included in the State Government?

**Teacher:** The Governor, the Chief Minister, Council of Ministers. The Governor is appointed by the president of India for the term of five years. The leader of the majority party is appointed as the Chief Minister by the Governor. The Chief minister in consultation with the Governor, constitutes a cabinet which includes members of his party as ministers. The term of the office is five years.

**Laya:** Teacher! Shall I become the Governor? Or Chief Minister?

**Teacher:** Why not? My child! That is very simple. To become a Governor, you



should be the citizen of India and should have completed 35 years of age and should have sound mind. And should not hold any public office of profit.



To become a Chief Minister, you should have completed 25 years of age and should be an MLA or in case of an MLC should have completed 30 years of age.

**Arya:** Who is an MLC? I never heard.

**Teacher:** Usually a state Legislature has two houses. Upper House and Lower House. This is called Bi-cameral Legislature. Upper House is called Legislative Council. The members are called MLCs and they are not elected directly by the people. The Lower House is called Legislative Assembly. The members are called MLAs. As I said earlier they are directly elected by the people.

In India some of the states have two houses in their state legislature. But in Tamil Nadu we have Lower House only. This is called unicameral Legislature.

**Ammar:** Oh! Now can you please tell me the powers and functions of Governor and Chief Minister?

**Teacher:** Sure. The Governor is an integral part of the State Legislature. Governor is the head of the state executive and he has enormous powers. All the administration is carried on in his name. He is the chancellor of Government universities in the state. All bills become law only after his assent. He appoints important officials of the state government such as advocate General, Chairman and members of State Public Service Commission, State Election Commissioner, Vice chancellors of state universities etc.

The Chief Minister is the real executive head of the state administration. He allocates the portfolios among the ministers. The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the State Legislature. All the ministers work as a team under the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister formulates programmes and policies for the welfare of the people of the state. The council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the state.

The three main organs of government are the legislative, executive and judiciary. The legislative branch makes laws, the executive branch enforces the laws, and the judiciary interprets the laws.

**Nandhu:** Judiciary. Are you saying about the courts teacher?

**Teacher:** Yes. The High courts are the highest judicial organ at the State level. It is an independent

body. As per the constitution there shall be a High Court in each state. The state high court consists of a Chief Justice and other judges. The number of Judges in the high court is not uniform and fixed. President appoints the Chief Justice and can hold the office until he completes the age of 62 years. Apart from High court there are district courts and tribunals. They ensure justice to the people without any bias. Apart from this, Family Courts are established to settle the disputes relating to marriages and family affairs.



Lok Adalat (people's court) also have been established by the Government of India to settle dispute through conciliation and compromise.

**Children:** This topic is very interesting to hear. Thank you very much teacher.

**Teacher:** Thank you children. A cultural programme is being allotted to our class for the inaugural function. So let us think. We have to practice and perform well.

### Summary

- ❖ India is divided into 29 states and 7 Union territories. Each state has a legislative assembly.
- ❖ State executive comprises the Governor and the Chief Minister with his Council of Ministers.
- ❖ The head of the state is the Governor. And he is appointed by the President for a period of five years. He is an integral part of the State Legislature.
- ❖ The real executive power in a state in India vests with the Chief Minister. The leader of the majority party is appointed as Chief Minister.
- ❖ The Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the State Legislature.
- ❖ The High courts are the highest judicial organ at the state level. State High courts have jurisdiction over the whole state.

### Glossary

|    |             |                                   |                   |
|----|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Legislative | law making body                   | சட்டமன்றம்        |
| 2. | Cabinet     | the committee of senior ministers | மந்திரிசபை        |
| 3. | Executive   | administrative                    | நிர்வாகம் சார்ந்த |
| 4. | Judiciary   | a system of courts of law         | நீதித்துறை        |



**Evaluation**



**I Choose the correct answer**

- What is the minimum age for becoming a member of the State Legislative Council?  
 a. 18 years      b. 21 years  
 c. 25 years      d. 30 years
- How many states does India have?  
 a. 26      b. 27      c. 28      d. 29
- The word State government refers to  
 a. Government departments in the states  
 b. Legislative Assembly  
 c. both a and b  
 d. none of the above
- The overall head of the government in the state is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. President      b. Prime Minister  
 c. Governor      d. Chief Minister
- Who appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers?  
 a. President      b. Prime Minister  
 c. Governor      d. Election Commissioner
- who becomes the Chief Minister?  
 a. Leader of the Majority party  
 b. Leader of the opposition party  
 c. Both  
 d. None
- what are the three branches of the state government?  
 a. Mayor governor, MLA  
 b. Panchayat, municipality, corporation  
 c. Village, City, State  
 d. Legislative, executive and judiciary

**II Fill in the blanks**

- The Governor is appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The leader of the majority party is appointed as \_\_\_\_\_ in the state assembly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest judicial organ of the state.
- MLA stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a particular area form where all the voters living there choose their representatives.
- The elected representatives who are not the member of ruling party are called \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Match the following**

|                   |   |                              |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------|
| MLAs              | - | Secretariat                  |
| Governor          | - | 7                            |
| Chief Minister    | - | Head of the state            |
| Union territories | - | Legislative Assembly         |
| Fort St. George   | - | leader of the Majority party |

**IV. Consider the following statements: Tick the appropriate answer**

- Which of the following statement is/are not correct?  
 To become a governor, one  
 a. should be the citizen of India  
 b. should have completed 25 years of age  
 c. should have sound mind  
 d. should not hold any office of profit.  
 i. a&b      ii. c&d      iii. a      iv. b
- Consider the following statements and state true or false.  
 a. MLAs are together responsible for the working of the government.

- b. All the MLAs of other political party who do not belong to the ruling party are called opposition.
  - c. MLAs are not the representatives of people.
3. Find out the correct meaning of bicameral legislature.
- a. It means that there are cameras in the legislature.
  - b. It means that the legislature has men and women members.
  - c. It means that there are two houses like upper house and lower house.
  - d. It means that the governor is the leader over the members of the legislature.
4. **Assertion:** India has a federal system of government.

**Reason:** According to our constitution the power is divided between central and state governments.

- 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 are wrong

#### V. Answer in one or two sentences

- 1. What are the qualifications to become the Governor of a state?
- 2. Who are called oppositions?
- 3. Write a note on Lok Adalat.
- 4. What is a constituency?
- 5. Who appoints the chief minister and other ministers?

#### VI. Answer the following in detail

- 1. Describe the powers of the Governor.
- 2. Who is an MLA?
- 3. What is the role of Chief Minister and other Council of Ministers at the state level?

#### VII. HOTs

- 1. Name some departments of the government.
- 2. Tabulate: qualification, appointment and any two powers of governor, Chief Minister and MLAs.

#### VIII. Activity

- 1. Make a list of the name of the Governor, Chief Minister and other Ministers with their departments.
- 2. Write an essay on 'If you were the Chief Minister of the state'.
- 3. Make a student Legislative body in your class. (allocate the departments and do periodical review).



# ICT CORNER

## State Government

Let's know about our state government departments

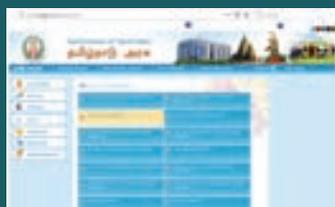


### PROCEDURE :

- Step 1:** Type the following URL <http://www.tn.gov.in> or scan the QR code given below to view the home page of the Government of Tamilnadu website.
- Step 2:** Click 'Departments' which is listed below the title 'Government'.
- Step 3:** You can see the list and link of various departments of our Government.
- Step 4:** Click on a particular department to know about its Minister's name with image, Secretary to. Government, their contact numbers, department profile..etc...



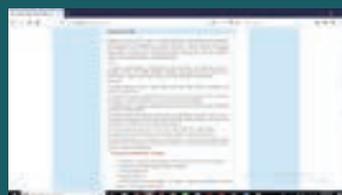
Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4

### State Government URL:

<http://www.tn.gov.in> or scan the QR

\*Pictures are indicative only

\*If browser requires, allow Flash Player or Java Script to load the page.



B352\_7\_SOCIAL\_EM

## Unit -II

### Media and Democracy



#### Learning Objectives

- ❖ Understand media and its classification
- ❖ Analyse the role of media in facilitating interaction between the government and citizen
- ❖ Know the ethic and responsibility of media
- ❖ Gain a critical sense of the impact of media on people's lives and choices.



*"Let noble thoughts come to us from every side"*

#### Introduction:

Traditionally, India has many folk form of communicating with people in rural areas. Harikatha, and koothu are originally a religious media form in which the stories were propagated. It is a collective form of music, dance, speech, storytelling with comic interludes. It has tremendous effect in communicating the messages straight into the hearts of the people. Then socially relevant messages were passed through this medium. Modern methods to address small and medium gatherings include seminars, dramas, public meetings and workshops etc. Print media has been referred to as Peoples University because they perform the role of

public informer, educate and custodian of public interest. Let us discuss about Media and its role.

#### What is Media?

Every individual person is a medium of expression. An individual interacts through the media to reach other individual and institutions. Media is generally the agency for inter-personal communication. Media includes every broadcasting and narrowcasting medium. Media is the plural of the word medium. Such a medium or media allows to communicate messages, thoughts, ideas, views, etc.

## Classification of Media

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Narrowcast Media | Cable Television, Direct mail, Seminar                  |
| Broadcast Media  | Films, Television, Radio                                |
| Print Media      | Newspapers, Magazine, Journals, Books, Posters, Reports |
| Web Media        | Google website and Blogs                                |
| Social Media     | Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp and Instagram               |

This communication can be classified into:-

**Personal communication** – these are meant for personal use, like letters, telephone, cell phone, E-mail and fax.

**Mass communication** – these are used for communicating with the masses. Newspapers, Radio, TV, Collectively they are termed as media.

Printing press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg in 1453

## Fourth Pillar of Democracy



The four pillars of democracy are Legislature, Executive, Judiciary, and Media. Media ensures the transparency in the

working of all the above three systems. This fourth pillar of democracy ensures that all people living in far off areas of country are aware of what's happening in rest of the country. In fact, mass media is the most important vehicle for information, knowledge and communication in a democratic polity.

## Importance of the Media

Media is very powerful entity on the earth. It is a mirror which shows various social, political and economic activities around us. People depend



on the media for various needs including entertainment and information. Media keeps the people awakened and it has become one of the major instruments of social change. Media not only bring out the day to day happenings in the world, but also exposes the strength and weakness of the government. It also advertises the various products produced by the private companies. It creates the awareness. All the TV channels broadcasts national and international news. Social problems are portrayed in many cinemas. Media provide a balanced report on any matters. It fights against the socio-political evils and injustice in our society while bringing empowerment to the masses and facilitating development.

**All India Radio (AIR)**

Officially known as Akashvani since 1956 (voice from the sky) is the radio broadcaster of the Government of India launched in 1936.

**Media and public opinion**

The media plays a prominent role in the formation of public opinion (general opinion of the public on particular issue). It is the powerful tool in contemporary times. It has become a part of the everyday life of the people. They play a significant role in shaping a person's understanding and perception about the events occurred in our daily lives. The mass media play a significant role in providing honest, intelligent and usually unbiased accounts of events. The newspaper reflects the response of the people to the government policies. Thus print media and electronic media helps the people to express their opinion on important social issues.

**Ethic and Responsibility**

Ethics is a code of values which govern our lives. So they are very essential for moral and healthy life. In the context of media ethics may be described as a set of moral principles. The media is expected to follow a

code of conduct which should be reflected in their reporting and writing. Sensational and distorted news should be avoided.



The fundamental objectives of media are to serve the people with news, views, comments and information on matters of public interest in a fair, accurate, unbiased and decent manner and language. An awakened and free media is very much essential for the function of the government.

It has right to collect information from any primary authentic sources which are important to the society and then report the same with the aim to inform not to create sensation. The media has a massive responsibility in providing factual coverage.

**Role of Media in Democracy**

Media is the back bone of democracy. In our democratic society mass media is the driving force of public opinion. Media strengthens the democratic value. It enlightens and empowers the people. It can educate the voters and ensures that government is transparent and accountable. Media carry every report of action of administration of the government. Based on the information, the citizen can learn about the functioning of the government and day to day happenings taking place around them.

### Theory of Democracy

Democracy means rule by the people. It combines two Greek words. Demos refers to citizen. Kratos means either power or rule.

It arranges the debate on current affairs so that we can get the different views for the same issue. Media reminds the government of its unfulfilled promises to the public. It educates masses in rural areas. Parliamentary democracy can flourish only under the watchful eyes of media. Media not only reports but acts as a bridge between the state and public. Thus the media acts as a watch dog of the democratic government. A democracy without media is like vehicle without wheel.

### Local Media



Usually the media reports the news which of national and global importance where as local media addresses public locality.

Name some local media of your locality.

### Conclusion

The media, in the contemporary world of information and technology plays a very significant role in educating masses. The media should always keep in mind, that it should not publish anything which corrupts the public mind and disturbs social peace. For healthy society sharing of views, free flow of information, free communication and expression plays a crucial role. Media, being powerful and important instruments of expression have got lot to contribute. Mass media have made the world smaller and closer.

### Summary

- ❖ A medium is a means or way of communication; media is the plural of medium.
- ❖ Modern media such as TV, radio, newspaper, and the internet reach millions of people all over the world. So the common term used for them is mass media.
- ❖ Changing technology helps media to reach more people.
- ❖ Media has brought the world closer to us. It brings the news and happenings from across the world to the public in a fair and realistic way.
- ❖ In a democracy, the media plays a very important role in providing news.
- ❖ It is working out to be an effective tool to create public opinion on issues by improving awareness among the masses.

## Glossary

|    |              |                                 |               |
|----|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Broadcast    | transmit by radio or television | ஒளிபரப்பு     |
| 2. | Polity       | system of government            | ஆட்சி அமைப்பு |
| 3. | Contemporary | present -day                    | சமகாலத்தில்   |
| 4. | Ethics       | moral principles                | நெறிமுறைகள்   |
| 5. | Unbiased     | impartial                       | நடுநிலையான    |
| 6. | Authentic    | genuine/original                | உண்மையான      |



## Evaluation



### I. Choose the correct answer

- Which one of the following comes under print media?
  - Radio
  - Television
  - Newspaper
  - Internet
- Which one of the following is the broadcast media?
  - Magazines
  - Journals
  - Newspaper
  - Radio
- Which invention has brought the world closure?
  - Typewriter
  - Television
  - Telex
  - none of these
- Which is mass media?
  - Radio
  - Television
  - Both a & b
  - None of these
- Why is it necessary for media to be independent?
  - to earn money
  - to encourage company
  - to write balanced report
  - none of these

### II Fill in the blanks

- \_\_\_\_\_ have made the world smaller and closer.
- Every individual person is a medium of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Printing press was invented by \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a code of values which govern our lives.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the radio broadcast of the Government of India.

### III. Match the following

|                  |   |                 |
|------------------|---|-----------------|
| Narrowcast media | - | films           |
| Social media     | - | posters         |
| Print media      | - | seminar         |
| Web media        | - | google web site |
| Broadcast media  | - | facebook        |

### IV. Consider the following statements: Tick the appropriate answer

- Assertion:** Print media has been referred to as peoples University  
**Reason:** They perform the role of public informer, educate, custodian of public interest.
  - A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A

- b. A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
  - c. A is wrong and R is Correct
  - d. Both are wrong
2. Find the odd one
- a. newspapers b. magazine c. journals d. twitter e. posters
3. consider the following statements and choose the correct answer form the codes given below.
- a. Media is generally the agency for inter-personal communication.
  - b. Media is very powerful entity on the earth.
  - c. Media plays a prominent role in the formation of public opinion.
  - d. Media does not have any responsibility
- i. a,b and c are correct
  - ii. a,c and d are correct
  - iii. b,c and d are correct
  - iv. a,b and d are correct

### V. Answer in one or two sentences

1. What is media?
2. How does the public get the news about the decision that are taken in the Legislative Assembly?
3. What are the importance of local media?
4. Media is the fourth pillar of democracy. Justify
5. State any two responsibility of media.

### VI. Answer the following in detail

1. How can we classify media?
2. In what ways does the media play an important role in a democracy?
3. What are the advantages of media?

### VII. HOTs

1. Is Media necessary? Why?
2. What do you know about the term press conference?
3. In what ways media affects our daily lives?
4. Media is a boon or bane.

### VIII. Activity

1. Focus on a particular news. Collect information about that news from various media. Compare and write down the similarity and differences
2. Prepare an album – ‘the growth of media’ (from early period to till now).
3. Prepare a newspaper and circulate in your class.

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E - Book



Assessment



Digi - links



Let's use the QR code in the text books!

- Download DIKSHA app from the Google Play Store.
- Tap the QR code icon to scan QR codes in the textbook.
- Point the device and focus on the QR code.
- On successful scan, content linked to the QR code gets listed.
- Note: For ICT corner, Digi Links QR codes use any other QR scanner.



# CIVICS



## Unit -1

# Women Empowerment



### Learning Objectives

- ❖ To know the sociological perspectives of gender.
- ❖ To understand about various role played by women in society.
- ❖ To know the importance of woman's education.
- ❖ To understand the role played by women in economic development.
- ❖ To understand the idea of women's rights.



### Introduction

“Feminism is not about making women stronger. Women are already strong. It's about changing the way the world perceives that strength”.

“The story of women's struggle for equality belongs to no single feminist nor to any one organisation but to the collective efforts of all who care about human rights”.

“You educate a man; you educate a man. You educate a woman; you educate a generation”.

To call woman the weaker sex is a libel; it is man's injustice to woman –Mahatma Gandhi.

The empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is a highly important end in itself. In addition, it is essential for the achievement of sustainable development.

Women's empowerment and achieving gender equality is essential for our society to ensure the sustainable development of the country.

### Social Aspects of Gender

#### SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

Study of how society influences understandings & differences between masculinity & femininity



In sociology, we make a distinction between sex and gender. Sex is the biological trait that societies use to assign people into the category of either male or female. When people

talk about the differences between men and women they are often drawing on sex – on rigid ideas of biology – rather than gender, which is an understanding of how society shapes our understanding of those biological categories.

Gender is more fluid – it may or may not depend upon biological traits. More specifically, it is a concept that describes how societies determine and manage sex categories; the cultural meanings attached to men’s and women’s roles; and how individuals understand their identities including, but not limited to, being a man, woman, transgender, and other gender positions. Gender involves social norms, attitudes and activities that society views as more appropriate for one sex over another. Gender is also determined by what an individual feels and does.

The sociology of gender examines how society influences our understandings and perception of differences between masculinity (what society views appropriate behaviour for a “man”) and femininity (what society views appropriate behaviour for a “woman”). We examine how this, in turn, influences identity and social practices.

### The essential factors for empowerment are :

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

## Woman’s Education



Education is one of the most important means of empowering women with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process. More than 40 years ago, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserted that “everyone has the right to education”.

Educating the girl child produces mothers who are educated and who will, in turn, educate their children care for their families and provide their children care and support. The girl child needs to be educated to acquire knowledge and skills needed to advance her status for social interactions and self-improvement.

The sustainability and progress of all regions depend on the success of women across the globe. As the former President Barrack Obama said while addressing the United Nations General Assembly in 2012, “the future must not belong to those who bully women. It must be shaped by girls who go to school and those who stand for a world where our daughters can live their dreams just like our sons.”

## The Unmatched Importance of Female Education

1. **Increased Literacy:** Of the illiterate youth across the globe, nearly 63 percent are female. Offering all children education will prop up literacy rates, pushing forward development in struggling regions.
2. **Human Trafficking:** Women are most vulnerable to trafficking when they are undereducated and poor, according to the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking. Through providing young girls with opportunities and fundamental skills, Human Trafficking can be significantly undermined.
3. **Political Representation:** Across the globe, women are under represented as voters and restricted from political involvement. The United Nations Women's Programmes on Leadership and Participation suggest that civic education, training and all around empowerment will reduce this gap.
4. **Thriving Babies:** According to the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative, children of educated mothers are twice as likely to survive past the age of five.



5. **Later Marriage:** As suggested by the United Nations Population Fund, in underdeveloped countries, one in every

three girls is married before reaching the age of 18. In a region where a girl receives seven or more years of education, the wedding date is delayed by four years.

6. **Income Potential:** Education also increases a woman's earning capabilities. According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, (UNESCO) a single year of primary education has shown to increase a girl's wages later in life by 20 percent.
7. **Prospering GDP:** Gross Domestic Product also rises when both girls and boys are being offered educational opportunities. When 10 percent more women attend school, GDP increases by three percent on average.
8. **Poverty Reduction:** When women are provided with equal rights and equal access to education, they go on to participate in economic activity. Increased earning power leads to reduction in poverty level.

Savitribai Phule as a tradition breaker, the first female teacher at the first girls' school. when we talk about the girls' education only Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of women's education in India. He, along with his wife Savitribai Phule, opened the first school for girls in 1848.



### First in the World – Woman

| First woman             | Name                  | Country   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Prime Minister          | Sirimavo Bandaranaike | Sri Lanka |
| In space                | Valentina Tereshkova  | USSR      |
| To scale Mt Everest     | Junko Tabei           | Japan     |
| To win the Olympic gold | Charlotte Cooper      | England   |

### First in India - Woman

|  |
|--|
| First Women’s University Maharshi Karve starts SNDT University in Pune with five students in 1916.                               |
| First Women to hold a Union Cabinet post Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit   |
| First Women to hold a Union Foreign Minister’s post Sushma Swaraj (2014)   |
| First Women youngest minister of a state Sushma Swaraj (She became the cabinet minister of Haryana when she was only 25 yrs old) |
| First Women governor of Independent India Sarojini Naidu, in charge of United Provinces  |
| First Women president of UN General Assembly Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (1953)  |
| First Women Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi (1966)   |
| First Women IPS Officer of India Kiran Bedi (1972)   |
| First Women to win Nobel Peace Prize Mother Teresa (1979)  |
| First Indian Women to climb Mount Everest Bachendri Pal (1984)   |
| First Indian Women to win Booker Prize Arundhati Roy (1997)  |
| First Women President Pratibha Patil (2007)  |
| First Women Speaker of Lok Sabha Meira Kumar (2009)  |
| First Women judge in Supreme Court Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi   |
| First Women President of the Indian National Congress Annie Besant   |
| First Women Chief Minister of an Indian State Sucheta Kripalani  |
| First Women Director General of Police (DGP) Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya  |
| First women defence Minister of India Nirmala Sitharaman   |
| First woman Finance Minister of India Nirmala Sitharaman   |

### Factors Responsible for Poor Female Literacy Rate

1. Gender based inequality.
2. Social discrimination and economic exploitation.
3. Occupation of girl child in domestic chores.
4. Low enrolment of girls in schools.
5. Low retention rate and high dropout rate.

### Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

| Census year | Persons | Males | Females | Male-Female gap in literacy rate |
|-------------|---------|-------|---------|----------------------------------|
| 1           | 2       | 3     | 4       | 5                                |
| 1951        | 18.33   | 27.16 | 8.86    | 18.30                            |
| 1961        | 28.3    | 40.4  | 15.35   | 25.05                            |
| 1971        | 34.45   | 45.96 | 21.97   | 23.98                            |
| 1981        | 43.57   | 56.38 | 29.76   | 26.62                            |
| 1991        | 52.21   | 64.13 | 39.29   | 24.84                            |
| 2001        | 64.83   | 75.26 | 53.67   | 21.59                            |
| 2011        | 74.04   | 82.14 | 65.46   | 16.68                            |

## Role of woman in the economic development

Importance of women's economic empowerment in society is inevitable. Empowerment is one of the main procedural concerns when addressing human rights and development. Women's empowerment and achieving gender equality is essential for our society to ensure the sustainable development of the country.

### Benefits of Economic Empowerment of Woman

1. Women's economic empowerment is central to realising women's rights and gender equality.
2. Empowering women in the economy and bridging gender gaps in the world of work are key to achieving the agenda for Sustainable Development
3. When more women work, economies grow.
4. Increasing women's and girls' educational attainment contributes to women's economic empowerment and more inclusive economic growth.
5. It is estimated that companies with three or more women in senior management functions score higher in all dimensions of organisational performance.
6. Women bear disproportionate responsibility for unpaid care and domestic work.
7. Unpaid care work is essential to the functioning of the economy, but often goes uncounted and unrecognised
8. Women are less likely to be entrepreneurs and face more disadvantages starting businesses.
9. Women are less likely than men to have access to financial institutions or have a bank account.
10. Women are still less likely to have access to social protection.
11. Violence and harassment in the world of work affects women regardless of age, location, income or social status.

Indian society is known for its unity in diversity. Social inequality also prevails in this society which has given birth of weaker section of society which is as diverse as Indian society itself, women, Scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, children, poor, landless farmers are considered as weaker sections. They have faced socio-economic and political discrimination in hands of dominating section since ancient time and their fight for rights and access to justice is almost as old as the discrimination against these marginalised and weaker group.

### Summary

Women empowerment and issues related, nowadays gained its importance worldwide. Personal rights, Social equality, Political power, and Economic opportunity are the important aspects of woman empowerment. World governments, both developed and developing countries are sincerely working towards achieving the goal of Women empowerment. Almost the women population shared 50% of the total population of the world; we can't imagine world peace and prosperity without empowering each and every woman on this planet. It is everyone's responsibility to make each woman into an independent and empowered woman.

### The need for Economic Empowerment of Woman.

1. Gender differences in laws affect both developing and developed economies, and women in all regions.
2. Women remain less likely to participate in the labour market than men around the world.
3. Women are more likely to be unemployed than men.
4. Women are over-represented in informal and vulnerable employment.
5. Globally, women are paid less than men.



| Glossary |              |   |  |
|----------|--------------|---|--|
| 1.       | bully        | to hurt or frighten someone, terrorise        | பலவீனனைக் கொடுமைப்படுத்துபவர், கொடுமைக்காரர் |
| 2.       | trafficking  | the act of buying or selling people           | மனித கடத்தல், ஆள் கடத்தல்                    |
| 3.       | thriving     | very lively and profitable, successful        | வெற்றிகரமான                                  |
| 4.       | chores       | task, duty                                    | வேலை, பணி                                    |
| 5.       | retention    | the act of retaining something, with holding  | தேக்கி வைத்தல், வைத்திருத்தல்                |
| 6.       | entrepreneur | a person who sets up a business or businesses | தொழிலதிபர்                                   |
| 7.       | harassment   | aggressive pressure, irritation               | துன்புறுத்தல், தொல்லை கொடுத்தல்              |



## Evaluation

### I. Choose the correct answer:

- Which of the following is NOT a consequence of gender inequality?
  - Poor maternal health
  - Greater insecurity for men
  - The spread of HIV/AIDS
  - Lower literacy rates for women
- Gender equality is an issue that is relevant to
  - Girls and women; it's a women's issue
  - All societies, women and men alike
  - Third world countries only
  - Developed Countries only
- Which of the following strategies will help women become more socially and economically empowered?
  - Women working together to challenge discrimination
  - More income sources for women
  - Improved access to education
  - All of the above
- Why are girls more likely than boys to miss out on secondary education in the developing world?
  - Because of high school fees, only boys are sent to school
  - Girls are expected to help out at home



- Child Marriage restricts girls mobility and freedom
- All of the above

### II. Fill in the blanks:

- Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of women's education in India. He, along with his wife \_\_\_\_\_, opened the first school for girls in 1848.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the first Woman to hold a Union Foreign Minister's post.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the first Woman Director General of Police (DGP)
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the first Indian Woman to win Booker

### III. Match the following:

|    |                       |           |
|----|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Sirimavo Bandaranaike | England   |
| 2. | Valentina Tereshkova  | Japan     |
| 3. | Junko Tabei           | Sri Lanka |
| 4. | Charlotte Cooper      | USSR      |

### IV. Consider the following statements:

#### 1. Tick the appropriate answer:

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

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

- Both, A and R, are true and R is the correct explanation of A



- b) Both, A and R, are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - c) If A is true but R is false
  - d) If A is false but R is true
2. **Assertion :** Violence against women cuts across caste, class, religion, age and even education.

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

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

### V. Answer the following questions:

1. Discuss about various roles played by woman in Society
2. What is gender equality?
3. Explain woman's right.
4. List out the essential factors of woman empowerment
5. Write an essay on importance of woman's education

### VI. Activity:

1. Prepare an album about top ten Women achievers of different fields of Tamilnadu?



## Unit - 2

# Market and Consumer Protection



### Learning Objectives

- ❖ To identify four different types of market structures.
- ❖ To know the differences between each type of market structure.
- ❖ To understand why consumers need protection.
- ❖ To understand the rights of consumers.



### Introduction

When we talk about a market we generally visualise a crowded place with a lot of shops and consumers. People are buying different types of goods like groceries, clothing, electronics, etc in the market.

And the shops are also selling a variety of products and services as well. So in a traditional sense, a market is where buyers and sellers meet to exchange their goods and services.

But what is a market in economics? In economics, we do not refer to a market as a physical place. Economists described a market as coming together of the buyers and sellers, i.e. an arrangement where buyers and sellers come in direct or indirect contact to sell/buy goods and services. For example, the market for books will constitute all the sellers and buyers of books in an economy. It does not necessarily refer to a geographic location.

A set up where two or more parties engaged in exchange of goods, services and information is called a market. Ideally a market is a place where two or more parties are involved in

buying and selling. The two parties involved in a transaction are called seller and buyer. The seller sells goods and services to the buyer in exchange of money. There has to be more than one buyer and seller for the market to be competitive.

### Features of a Market

In economics, the term market refers to the shops for one commodity or a set of commodities. For example a market for rice, a market for cloth, a market for electronics goods, etc.



1. A market is also not restricted to one physical or geographical location. It covers

a general wide area and the demand and supply forces of the region.

2. There must be a group of buyers and sellers of the commodity to constitute a market. And the relations between these sellers and buyers must be business relations.
3. Both the sellers and buyers must have access to knowledge about the market. There should be an awareness of the demand for products, consumer choices, and preferences, fashion trends, etc.
4. At any given time only one price can be prevalent in the market for the goods and services. This is only possible in the existence of perfect competition.

### Classification of Markets



Broadly there are two classifications of markets – the product market and the factor market. The factor market refers to the market for the buying and selling of factors of production like land, capital, labour, etc. The other classification of markets are as follows,

#### I. On the Basis of Geographic Location

**Local Markets:** In such a market the buyers and sellers are limited to the local region or area. They usually sell perishable goods of daily use since the transportation of such goods can be expensive.

**Regional Markets:** These markets cover a wider area than local markets like a district, or a cluster of few smaller states

**National Market:** This is when the demand for the goods is limited to one specific country. Or the government may not allow the trade of such goods outside national boundaries.

**International Market:** When the demand for the product is international and the goods are also traded internationally in bulk quantities, we call it as an international market.

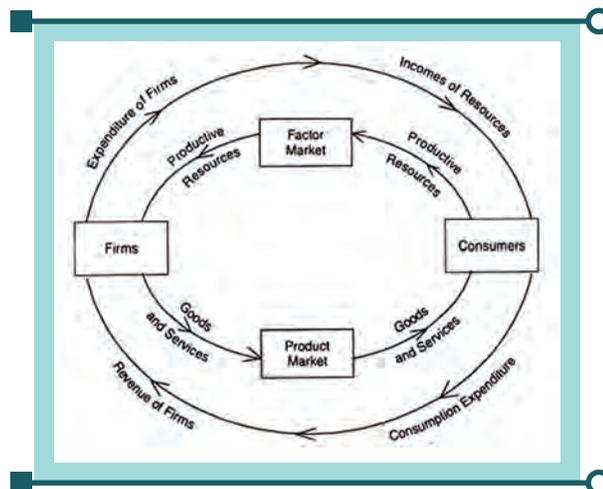
#### II. On the Basis of Time

**Very Short Period Market:** This is when the supply of the goods is fixed, and so it cannot be changed instantaneously. Say for example the market for flowers, vegetables. Fruits etc. The price of goods will depend on demand.

**Short Period Market:** The market is slightly longer than the previous one. Here the supply can be slightly adjusted. Example:

**Long Period Market:** Here the supply can be changed easily by scaling production. So it can change according to the demand of the market. So the market will determine its equilibrium price in time. Example:

#### III. On the Basis of Nature of Transaction



**Spot Market:** This is where spot transactions occur, that is the money is paid immediately. There is no system of credit.

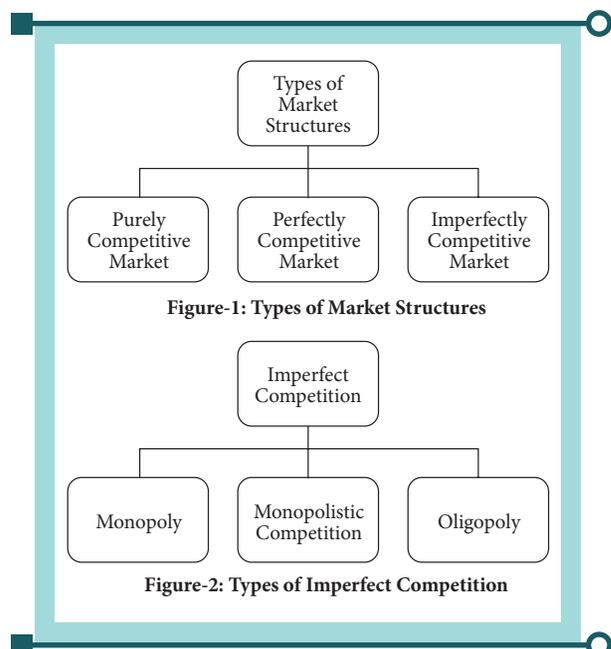
**Future Market:** This is where the transactions are credit transactions. There is a promise to pay the consideration sometime in the future.

#### IV. On the Basis of Regulation

**Regulated Market:** In such a market there is some oversight by appropriate government authorities. This is to ensure there are no unfair trade practices in the market. Such markets may refer to a product or even a group of products. For example, the stock market is a highly regulated market.

**Unregulated Market:** This is an absolutely free market. There is no oversight or regulation, the market forces decide everything. Example:

#### V. On the basis of nature of competition



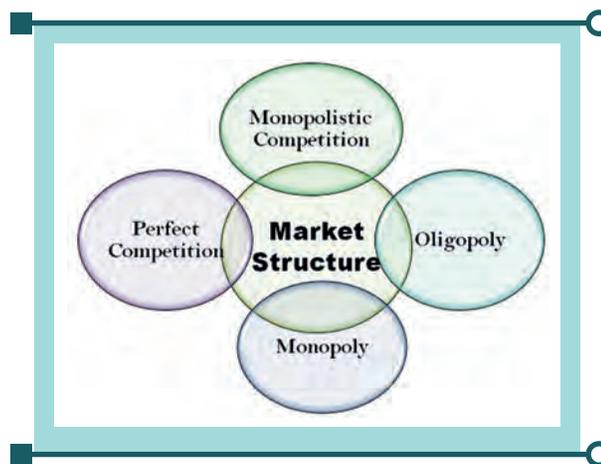
#### Monopoly:

Monopoly refers to a market structure in which there is a single producer or seller that has a control on the entire market. This single seller deals in the products that have no close substitutes.

#### Monopolistic Competition:

The term monopolistic competition was given by Prof Edward H. Chamberlin of Harvard University in 1933 in his book Theory of Monopolistic Competition. The term monopolistic competition represents

the combination of monopoly and perfect competition. Monopolistic competition refers to a market situation in which there are a large number of buyers and sellers of products. However, the product of each seller is different in one aspect or the other.



#### Oligopoly:

The term oligopoly has been derived from two Greek words, Oligoi means few and poly means control. Therefore, oligopoly refers to a market form in which there are few sellers dealing either in homogenous or differentiated products.

#### 1. Who is a Consumer?

A Consumer is a person who purchases a product or avails a service for a consideration, either for his personal use or to earn his livelihood by means of self employment.

The consideration may be:

- ✓ Paid
- ✓ Promised
- ✓ Partly paid and partly promised.

It also includes a beneficiary of such goods/services when such use is made with the approval of such person.

#### 2. Who is not a Consumer ?

A person is not a consumer if he/she:

- ✓ Purchases any goods or avails any service free of charge;
- ✓ Purchases a good or hires a service for commercial purpose;
- ✓ Avails any service under contract of service.

## What is Unfair Trade Practice?



An “unfair trade practice” means a trade practice, which, for the purpose of promoting any sale, use or supply of any goods or services, adopts unfair method, or unfair or deceptive practice. Some of these practices include:

- ◆ False representation
- ◆ When goods and services are not of stated standard, quality or grade;
- ◆ When second hand, renovated goods are sold as new ones;
- ◆ When goods and services do not have the claimed use, usefulness or benefit;
- ◆ When products / services do not have the claimed warranty / guarantee;
- ◆ When the price of product or service is misleading.
- ◆ False and misleading advertisement of selling at bargain price.
- ◆ Offering gifts, prizes, etc. to lure customers with no intention of providing them.
- ◆ Selling goods which do not fall within the safety standards set up by competent authority.
- ◆ Hoardings or destroying goods with the intention of raising the cost of these or similar goods manufactured in greater number so as to manipulate higher prices.
- ◆ Manufacturing or offering spurious goods or adopting deceptive practices in the provision of services.

“Goods once sold will not be taken back”  
 or  
 “No exchange”,  
 or  
 “No refund under any circumstances”

It amounts to Unfair Trade Practice and does not carry any legal weight.

## Consumer protection

Consumer protection is a group of laws enacted to protect the rights of consumers, fair trade, competition and accurate information in the market place. The laws are designed to prevent the businesses that engage in unfair practices from gaining an advantage over competitors. They may also provide additional protection for those most vulnerable in society. Consumer protection laws are a form of government regulations that aim to protect the rights of consumers. For example, a government may require businesses to disclose detailed information about products—particularly in areas where safety or public health is an issue, such as food.



Consumer protection is linked to the ideas of consumer rights and to the formation of consumer organisations, which helps consumers make better choices in the marketplace and get help with consumer complaints. Other organisations that promote consumer protection include government organisations and self-regulating business organisations.



**Example:**

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India – **TRAI**.  
Insurance Regulatory and Development  
Authority of India – **IRDAI**.

**The Eight Basic Consumer Rights**

1. The Right to Basic Needs.
2. The Right to Safety.
3. The Right to Information.
4. The Right to Choose.
5. The Right to Representation.
6. The Right to Redress.
7. The Right to Consumer Education.
8. The Right to a Healthy Environment.

**The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (COPRA)**

This Act enacted in 1986 in the Parliament of India to protect the interests of consumers. It makes for the establishment of consumer councils and other authorities for the settlement of consumer's grievances and for matters connected there with it. The act was passed in Assembly in October 1986 and came into force on December 24, 1986.

COPRA is regarded as the 'Magna Carta' in the field of consumer protection for checking unfair trade practices, 'defects in goods' and 'deficiencies in services' as far as India is concerned. It has led to the establishment of a widespread network of consumer forums and appellate courts all over India. It has significantly impacted how businesses approach consumer complaints and has empowered consumers to a great extent.

Consumer Protection Councils are established at the national, state and district level to increase consumer awareness. To increase the awareness of consumers, there are many consumer organisations and NGOs that have been established.

**Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies**

National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC): Established by the

Central Government. It deals with matters of more than 10 million.

State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (SCDR): Also known as the "State Commission" established by the State Government in the State. It is a state level court that takes up cases valuing less than ₹10 million.

District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (DCDRF): Also known as the "District Forum" established by the State Government in each district of the State. The State Governments may establish more than one District Forum in a district. It is a district level court that deals with cases valuing up to ₹2 million.

**Consumer protection Act of 2019**

Indian Parliament, in August 2019, passed the landmark Consumer Protection Bill, 2019 which aims to provide the timely and effective administration and settlement of consumer disputes in this Digital Age. The New Act will come into force on such date as the Central Government may so notify. The New Act seeks to replace more than 3 (three) decades old Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (Act).

**Highlights of the New Act:**

1. **E-Commerce Transactions:** The New Act has widened the definition of 'consumer'. The definition now includes any person who buys any goods, whether through offline or online transactions, electronic means, teleshopping, direct selling or multi-level marketing.

**2. Enhancement of Pecuniary Jurisdiction:**

Revised pecuniary limits have been fixed under the New Act. Accordingly, the district forum can now entertain consumer complaints where the value of goods or services paid does not exceed INR 10,000,000 (Indian Rupees Ten Million). The State Commission can entertain disputes where such value exceeds INR 10,000,000 (Indian Rupees Ten Million) but does not exceed INR 100,000,000 (Indian Rupees One Hundred Million), and the National Commission can exercise jurisdiction where such value exceeds INR 100,000,000 (INR One Hundred Million).

**3. E-Filing of complaints:** The New Act contains enabling provisions for consumers to file complaints electronically and for hearing and/or examining parties through video-conferencing.

**4. Establishment of Central Consumer Protection Authority:** The New Act proposes the establishment of a regulatory authority known as the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), with wide powers of enforcement. The CCPA will have an investigation wing, headed by a Director-General, which may conduct inquiry or investigation into consumer law violations.

**5. Unfair Trade Practices:** The New Act introduces a specific broad definition of Unfair Trade Practices, which also includes sharing of personal information given by the consumer in confidence, unless such disclosure is made in accordance with the provisions of any other law.

**6. Penalties for Misleading Advertisement:** The CCPA may impose a penalty of up to INR 1,000,000 on a manufacturer or an endorser, for a false or misleading advertisement. The CCPA may also sentence them to imprisonment for up to two years for the same. In case of a subsequent offence, the fine may extend to INR 5,000,000 and imprisonment of up to five years. The CCPA can also prohibit the endorser of a misleading advertisement from endorsing that particular product or service for a period of

up to one year. For every subsequent offence, the period of prohibition may extend to three years.



**Consumer courts in India**

**National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC):** A national level court works for the whole country and deals compensation claimed exceeds rupees one core. The National Commission is the Apex body of Consumer Courts; it is also the highest appellate court in the hierarchy. The National Consumer Disputes redressal Commission (NCDRC), is a quasi-judicial commission in India which was set up in 1988 under the Consumer Protection Act of 1986. Its head office is in New Delhi. The commission is headed by a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court of India.

**State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (SCDRC):** A state level court works at the state level with cases where compensation claimed is above 20 lakhs but up to one core. The State Commission also has the appellate jurisdiction over the District Forum.

**District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (DCDRF):** A district level court works at the district level with cases where the compensation claimed is up to 20 lakhs.

**Important Acts**

- ✓ The Consumer Protection Act, 1986
- ✓ The Legal Metrology Act, 2009
- ✓ The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986
- ✓ The Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- ✓ The prevention of Black Marketing and maintenance of supplies of essential
- ✓ Commodities Act, 1980



## II. Fill in the blanks:

1. A set up where two or more parties engage in \_\_\_\_\_ of goods, services and information is called a market.
2. In regulated Markets, there is some oversight by appropriate \_\_\_\_\_ authorities.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a market structure in which there is a single producer or seller that has a control on the entire market.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ statue is regarded as the 'Magna Carta' in the field of consumer protection for checking unfair trade practices.

## III. Match the following:

|    |                                    |      |
|----|------------------------------------|------|
| 1. | The Consumer Protection Act        | 1955 |
| 2. | The Legal Metrology Act            | 1986 |
| 3. | The Bureau of Indian Standards Act | 2009 |
| 4. | The Essential Commodities Act      | 1986 |

## IV. Consider the following statements:

### 1. Tick the appropriate answer:

**Assertion :** In local Markets the buyers and sellers are limited to the local region or area.

**Reason:** A market is not restricted to one physical or geographical location.

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

## V. Answer the following questions

1. What is market?
2. Describe consumer protection.
3. List out the rights of consumers
4. Discuss about the role of consumer courts.
5. Write about the types of market and its functions.

## VI. Activity

1. List out the name and price of ten essential commodities that used in our day today's life.

## Unit -3 Road Safety



### Learning Objectives

- ❖ Understand the need for road safety
- ❖ Analyze the causes for road accidents
- ❖ List out the safety measures
- ❖ Recognize the roles and responsibilities of government and individuals
- ❖ Know about safety week and traffic signals



*Safe driving, Saves lives, Drive fine, Avoid fine*

### Introduction

The revolutionary invention of the wheel has given rise to modern technologies from transport to machinery. It is one of the most fundamental inventions we use in our daily life. Invention of wheel may be a mystery but the history of vehicles prove the intelligence of man. Can you imagine a world without two wheelers, three wheelers and four wheelers?

We have to travel via roads almost every day to go to school, college, office, shops, visit relatives and friends. We need to be safe on the roads. Road safety refers to the methods and measures used to prevent road users. from being killed or seriously injured.

### Road safety



### Need for safety on Roads

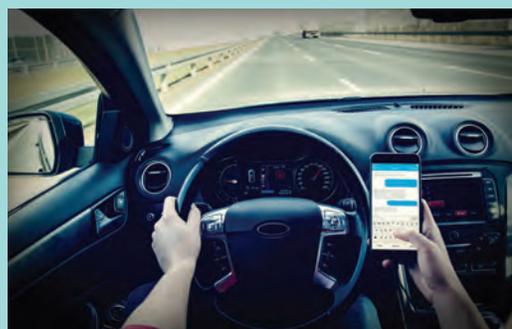


It is a saddening fact that India is the world's largest contributor to road accidents.

India accounts for about 10% of road accident fatalities at worldwide. Road crashes have a threatening impact on Indian lives, growth and economy.

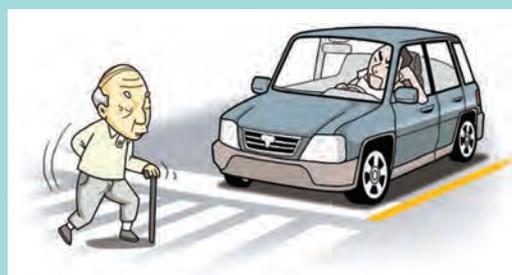
### Causes for Road Accidents

#### Distracted driving



This is a larger threat and the leading cause for road accidents. It is the distraction of the driver, engaging in any other activity while driving. It may be talking over the mobile phone or texting message or engaging in any activities with attention diverted from driving.

#### Reckless driving



It is a major traffic violation of rules. It is defined as the mental state in which the driver purposely disregard the rules of the road.

#### Night driving



An extra alertness is needed while driving at night. The uncontrolled sleep, tiredness due to long drive, poor lighting on the road can cause fatal accidents.

#### Tailgating



Tailgating refers to a condition where a driver drives behind another vehicle without leaving sufficient distance between them. In this condition, if the vehicle in front of him, stops suddenly, his own vehicle will crash with it.

#### Heavy Traffic

Increase of vehicles on the road create heavy traffic jam and cause more pollution.



### Road conditions



Road expansion is very slow when compared to the expansion of vehicles.

### Avoidance of safety gears



Avoiding the use of helmets for two wheelers and seat belts for four wheelers lead to unwanted happenings.

### Impatience of Pedestrians



Impatience of Pedestrians and violation of traffic rules result in accidents.

### Other causes



Drunken driving, jumping red light over speeding and unmanned railway crossings cause great damage to valuable lives. Due to this, many families lose their breadwinners.

### Road Safety Rules

Every country has its own road safety rules and regulations for the best interests of its citizens.

India also has designed road safety rules for protecting the road users from meeting with accidents and injury.



As per the Indian law, one should be eligible to get a driving license at the age of 18. While driving use of mobile phone is prohibited. Sound horn is prohibited near a hospital or a school zone.

## 10 GOLDEN RULES FOR ROAD SAFETY

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p><b>STOP OR SLOW DOWN</b><br/>Allow Pedestrians to cross first at uncontrolled zebra crossing. They have the Right of Way (Rule 11)<sup>1</sup></p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p><b>BUCKLE UP</b><br/>So that your family and you are safe in the car (Section 138 (3))<sup>2</sup>. Seat Belts reduce chances of death of a car occupant in accident by over 60%.</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p><b>OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC RULES AND SIGNS</b><br/>To prevent road accidents (Section 119)<sup>3</sup>.</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p><b>OBEDIENCE TO SPEED LIMITS</b><br/>For your own safety and that of others (Section 112)<sup>3</sup>. In residential area and market places, that ideal speed is 20 kmph and the limit is 30 kmph.</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p><b>KEEP VEHICLE FIT</b><br/>To prevent frequent breakdowns and difficulty in controlling vehicle which may lead to accidents on road (Section 190)<sup>2</sup></p> </div> | <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>NEVER USE MOBILE WHILE DRIVING</b><br/>To avoid distraction that lead to accidents (Section 184)<sup>3</sup>.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>WEAR HELMET</b><br/>To protect your head while riding a two wheeler (Section 129)<sup>2</sup>. A good quality helmet reduces the chances of severe head injury by over 70%.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>NEVER DRIVE DANGEROUSLY</b><br/>To ensure your own safety and that of other road user (Section 184)<sup>3</sup>.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>BE COURTEOUS</b><br/>Share the road with all and be considerate. Never range on the road. It is dangerous for your and other road users.</p>  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>NEVER MIX DRINKING AND DRIVING</b><br/>Be Responsible... Don't drink and Drive (Section 185)<sup>3</sup>.</p>  </div> |
|---|---|

1. Rules of Road Regulations 1989    2. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules. 1989    3. The Motor Vehicle Act 1968.

Use standard helmets while driving two wheeler vehicle and strap it before mounting the vehicle. Fasten the seat belts while driving a car for both the driver and co-passenger. Avoid carrying heavy load while riding a two wheeler. Two wheeler can carry one adult pillion rider and not the whole family. Keep a safe distance from the vehicle ahead of yours. Slow down on bends and turns, especially in hill stations. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 passed by the Parliament came into force in 1989 and it is applicable to across the country.

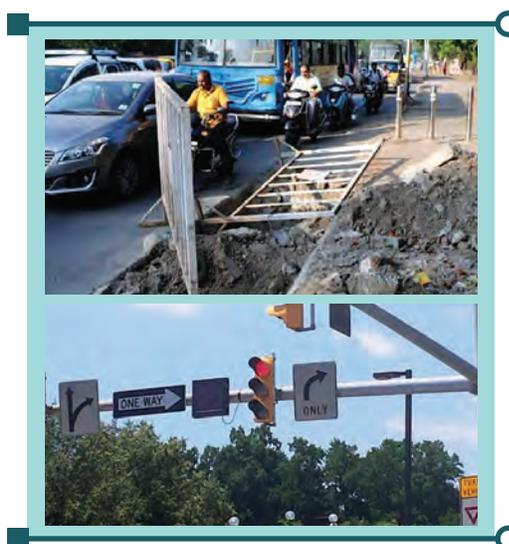
### Preventive Measures

#### Government

Through the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India has taken

earnest steps for reducing the number of road accidents.

- i) Taking steps for the rectification of accident black spots and improvement of road engineering.



- ii) Ensuring the good functioning of the traffic signals and road signs at busy crossing roads.
- iii) Constructing proper roads both in urban and rural areas.
- iv) Installation of CCTV cameras to record high speed offences which can detect the offenders.
- v) Prohibiting the act of digging or hoarding soil from roads.
- vi) Remove encroachments and maintain proper pedestrian ways for ensuring road safety. If the public are violating the traffic rules, it is the duty of government to correct the public and maintain order. Stringent actions are to be taken for the violation of any road safety rules.

### Individuals

One who drives a vehicle should have undergone the training and tests to obtain a driving license. It is compulsory to have the following documents – driving license, registration certificate of the vehicle, Insurance certificate, Taxation certificate, fitness certificate and permit.

Brake failure can result in crucial collisions. So the vehicle should be in good condition and serviced at regular intervals.

To avoid accidents because of potholes and road humps, users can opt to use the Raksha safe drive device. It is attached with velcro to the car and alerts the driver about road humps, bad roads and on crossing the speed limits.

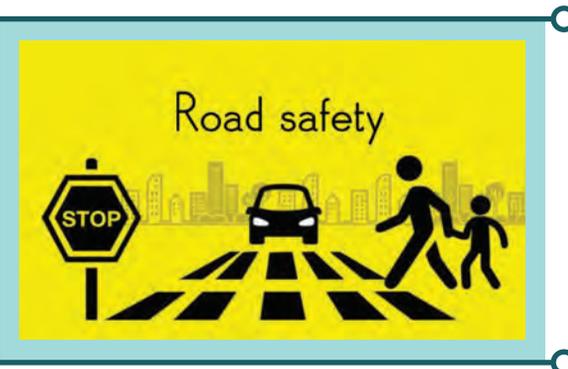
**Carpooling is the sharing of car journeys so that more than one person travels in car, and prevents the need for more cars to the same location.**

**Raksha safe drive. It is a device capable of automatic crash detection, two – way call connectivity, GPS tracking, engine health monitoring and smart panic button.**

Carpooling will reduce the number of vehicles on the road. Many people use one vehicle and so fuel, money and time are saved. It will pave way for a cordial relationship and better understanding among the fellowmen.

### Parents and Teachers

Parents and Teachers play a vital role in imparting road safety Education to young ones. If a child's parent violates the traffic rules, the child too will initiate the same in future. So the elders have to set an example for them in adhering to the safety rules and regulations. Video and computer games that simulate driving should be banned by the government or discouraged by parents as it will develop racing habit in children.

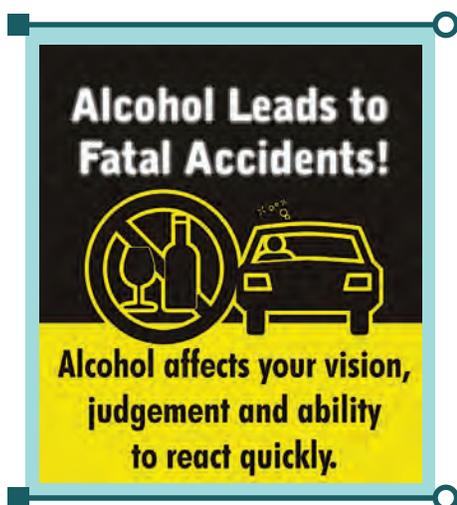


Help your children learn about the traffic signals and rules. Instruct them to wait for

the right signal and to use the zebra crossing while crossing the road. Warn them not to run across or along the road. Teach them to use the footpath, while walking on the road.

Provide Road Safety education since childhood. It has to be made a part of school curriculum, syllabus, text book and included in competition on road safety. Activities like writing of slogans, essays and paintings on this theme should be conducted for reinforcement.

### Media



Media like radio, TV, films and advertisement could take up this responsibility of creating awareness of road safety.



On Sachin Tendulkar's 45th birthday, Mumbai police has released his video to create awareness among the motorists. "The little master set great records wearing a helmet! How about simply following his footsteps".

### Traffic Signs



Traffic signs act as silent conductors of the traffic on the road. Some traffic signs are mandatory like stop, speed limit, turn right, no left turn etc. Some signs are cautionary, which warn the driver about the danger ahead like steep ascent or descent, narrow bend. Some signs are informative providing information about hospital, petrol pump, resting place, parking or no parking area.

### Road Safety Week



This is a national event which aims at promoting public awareness about traffic rules and to reduce casualties due to road accidents. It is observed annually. It is celebrated with great joy and enthusiasm. A variety of programmes related to road safety is conducted. Educational banners, safety posters, leaflets, and pocket guides related to road safety are distributed to the public.

The Government of India observes 'Road Safety Week' awareness during January, every year.

### Suggestions

- ❖ Walking is a good alternative and cycling is a good exercise for a distance of 1 to 2 kms.
- ❖ Use eco-friendly vehicles.
- ❖ Implement the idea of installing bollards near unmanned railway crossings. A separate unhindered passage for cyclists would yield many benefits and also reducing road crashes.
- ❖ Cycling is a healthy habit and reduces pollution.

- ❖ Motorcycle manufacturers should be asked to design two wheelers with a designed maximum speed of 50 km ph.
- ❖ An awareness programme can be used by narrating live examples and also projecting videos.

### Recap

- ❖ Road safety refers to the methods and measures used to prevent road users and vehicle users from fatal accidents and injuries.
- ❖ Violation of road rules and regulations cause road crashes and a threatening impact on a country's growth and economy.
- ❖ Traffic signs act as silent conductors of the traffic on the road.
- ❖ Mandatory signs, Cautionary signs and informatory signs are the three types of traffic signs.
- ❖ Every country celebrates road safety week.
- ❖ We should strictly follow the rules and regulations road safety and save our nation.

### Glossary

|     |               |   |                                |
|-----|---------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1.  | Pedestrians   | persons walking on the road                               | பாதசாரிகள்                     |
| 2.  | Fatalities    | deaths due to accident                                    | விபத்தால் ஏற்படும் இழப்பு      |
| 5.  | Breadwinner   | one who earns money to support the family                 | குடும்பத்திற்காக சம்பாதிப்பவர் |
| 6.  | Stringent     | severe  | மிகவும் கடுமையான               |
| 7.  | Collision     | crash   | மோதல்                          |
| 8.  | Rectification | correction  | திருத்தம்                      |
| 9.  | Potholes      | holes in a road surface                                   | பாதையில் உள்ள குழிகள்          |
| 12. | Mandatory     | compulsory  | கட்டாயம்                       |
| 13. | Bollards      | short concrete posts used to prevent vehicles on the road | கட்டை தூண்கள்                  |
| 14. | Pillion       | seat behind in a two wheeler                              | இருசக்கர வாகன பின்இருக்கை      |



## Evaluation

### I. Choose the correct answer:

- Road safety is meant for
  - Passersby
  - drivers
  - public
  - all who use roads
- Road accidents affect a country's
  - improvement
  - life
  - finance
  - all the above
- Permit refers to
  - permission for driving
  - permission for carrying goods
  - certificate for drivers
  - registration of vehicles
- Raksha safe drive is a device useful for
  - pedestrians
  - motorists
  - car drivers
  - passengers
- Road safety week celebration was first imitated in India in the year
  - 1947
  - 1989
  - 1990
  - 2019



### II. Fill in the blanks:

- The most useful invention of man for transport is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Using \_\_\_\_\_ is inevitable in our journey of life.
- Too many vehicles on the road cause \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ pollution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the monetary supporter of a family.
- In case of emergency for medical assistance call \_\_\_\_\_ for help.

### III. Match the following:

|    |                          |                  |
|----|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Informatory sign         | Traffic lights   |
| 2. | Zebra crossing           | Narrow bend sign |
| 3. | Mandatory sign           | Petrol pump sign |
| 4. | Cautionary sign          | License          |
| 5. | Right to drive a vehicle | Walkers          |

### IV. Consider the following statements:

#### 1. Tick the appropriate answer:

**Assertion :** Car pooling is the use of vehicles by turns.

**Result:** It saves fuel, time and money and also

- A is correct and R is not correct
- A is correct and R is also correct
- A is wrong and R is correct
- Both are wrong

#### 2. Find the odd one

- car
- trucks
- tempos
- aero planes

#### 3. Find the following statements are true or false

- Road safety education in the school curriculum is an additional burden for the students.
- An ounce of practice is worth more than tons of preaching.
- Hoarding on roads has to be banned.
- Following road safety rules from childhood will become a habit in future.

### V. Answer in one or two sentences:

- What are the distracters while driving?
- Mention the 2 safety gears for safe driving.
- Why is not safe to drive in nights?
- When can a person obtain the right to drive a vehicle?
- How can media promote road safety among the public?

**VI. Answer the following in detail:**

1. List out the documents necessary for an Indian while driving.
2. What is the need for including road safety education in the school curriculum?
3. How can parents teach their children road safety rules?

2. If wheel had not been invented, what might have been our mode of transport?

**Activity**

1. Prepare an album of all traffic signals.
2. Organise a procession promoting road safety with catchy slogans for public awareness.
3. Conduct competitions on road safety.

**VII. HOTS**

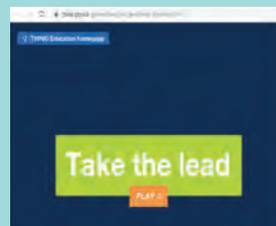
1. Knowing the road safety rules, how will you influence your parents and relatives?



**ICT CORNER**

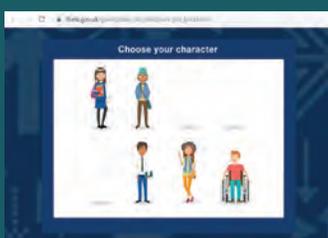
**ROAD SAFETY**

To know and learn about the safety rules through this activity.



**PROCEDURE :**

- Step 1:** Open the Browser and type the URL (or) Scan the QR Code.
- Step 2:** Game page will appear on the screen.
- Step 3:** Click on PLAY button on the screen and Choose the Characters.
- Step 4:** Select the area URBAN or RURAL. Read the instructions by clicking next then start the game.
- Step 5:** Choose the correct path A or B to reach the goal safely



**Step 1**



**Step 2**



**Step 3**

**ROAD SAFETY Web URL:**

[https://www.think.gov.uk/games/take\\_the\\_lead/take\\_the\\_lead.html](https://www.think.gov.uk/games/take_the_lead/take_the_lead.html)

\*Pictures are indicative only



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