

## 5. TAMIL NADU - AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the prime and traditional occupation for the people of Tamil Nadu. The practice of growing plants on a large scale for food and other purposes is known as agriculture. Agriculture includes not only cultivation of crops, but also rearing of animals, birds, forestry, fisheries, and other related activities.

### Activity

Find proper word for each of the following.

Cattle rearing

Rearing of birds

Rearing of silkworms

Rearing of honeybees

Growing fruits

Growing flowers

Growing grapes

(sericulture, apiculture, animal husbandry, orchard farming, viticulture, floriculture, poultry)

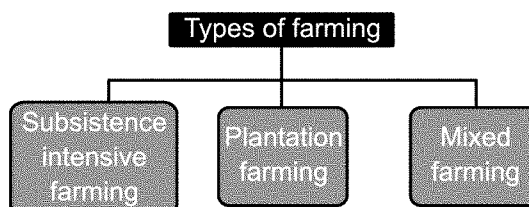
### Activity

Can you redefine agriculture using the terms learnt in previous activity.

About 56 % of the people of Tamil Nadu are farmers. Agricultural sector supplies food and fodder to the people and cattle, respectively. It is the source of raw material for many of the industries.

### Types of Farming

The methods of growing crops vary from region to region and can be classified as follows:



### Subsistence intensive farming

Farming that is carried on small land holdings that produce food crops for local consumption and not for external trade is known as subsistence intensive farming. Most farmers in Tamil Nadu practice subsistence intensive farming. With the availability of water for cultivation, farming methods are classified into three types, namely:

- 1) Wet farming;
- 2) Dry farming (*maanavari*); and
- 3) Irrigation farming.

Wet farming	Dry farming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farming where water supply is available throughout the year from rainfall and irrigation is known as wet farming</li> <li>● Crops cultivated are rice and sugarcane.</li> <li>● Most river basins of Tamil Nadu practice this type of farming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farming carried out only during rainy season without irrigation is known as dry farming.</li> <li>● Crops cultivated are ragi and other millets.</li> <li>● Drier regions of Vellore, Thiruvannamalai, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli practice this type of farming.</li> </ul>

### **Irrigation farming**

Irrigation farming is the practice of growing crops with supply of water through various sources of irrigation like wells, lakes, and canals. Rice, cotton and sugarcane are grown with irrigation farming in most part of Tamil Nadu.

Most of the farmers in Tamil Nadu practice subsistence intensive and irrigation farming. As the water requirement for each crop varies, irrigation plays a major role in the agriculture development of Tamil Nadu.

### **Plantation farming**

Plantation farming is yet another type of farming where crops are grown on large farms or estates. Plants like Tea, coffee, rubber and pepper are grown as plantation crops on the hill slopes of Tamil Nadu.

### **Mixed farming**

Mixed farming is one wherein land is allotted for more than one activity along with agriculture. The farmer grows two or three varieties of crops along with cattle rearing, poultry and fishing on a large land holding. This method is profitable to the farmer as it provides regular and continuous income. This type of farming is prevalent in the Kaveri delta region.

### **Market gardening**

Market gardening includes horticulture and floriculture, (growing fruits, vegetables and flowers) in large scale for supply to the urban markets and also for export purposes. Districts such as Madurai, Nilgiris, Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram practice this type of farming.

### **Cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu**

Farmers select particular crops to be cultivated in a season, to suit soil

and availability of water in that season. Thus most farmers in Tamil Nadu cultivate crops in three different seasons as given below:

#### **Sornavari (Kharif season) (Chitthirai pattam)**

*Sornavarai* is otherwise known as Kharif season. The seeds are sown during May and harvested in October. As the month of May coincides with the Tamil month, Chitthirai it is also known as Chitthirai pattam.

#### **Samba (Summer season) (Adipattam)**

*Samba* is otherwise known as summer season. The seeds are sown in the month of July which coincides with the month Tamil month of Aadi and harvested in January. This season is referred to as *Adipattam* in Tamil Nadu.

#### **Navarai (Winter Season-Rabi) (Karthigai pattam)**

The seeds are sown in the month of November and harvested in March. This season is known as *Karthigai pattam* in Tamil Nadu as the Tamil month Karthikgai coincides with the month of November.

#### **Activity**

List the dominant type of farming followed in your district and the reasons behind them.

Name the crops grown in your area and their growing seasons?

#### **Factors influencing agriculture**

The factors influencing agriculture may be classified as physical, social and economic factors.

○ Physical factors include soils, temperature, rainfall, humidity, climate and slope of land.

○The Social factors include traditional knowledge, belief and myths of farmers, farm size and holdings and farmer's acceptance towards innovation.

○Economic factors are market, loan assistance, Government subsidy and incentives.

### Activity

Choose the suitable crops for specific types of soils.

Soil	Crop
Red soil	
Alluvial Soil	
Laterite Soil	
Black soil	
(paddy, sugarcane, rubber, cotton)	

### Activity

List the names of crops that you have identified and correlate them with the climate of the region.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

### Sources of Irrigation in Tamil Nadu

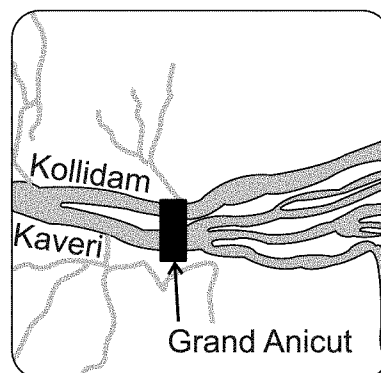
The main sources of irrigation are canals, tanks and wells.

Canals are man-made channels of water taken from a perennial river, dam or lake to supply water to the agricultural fields. Canal irrigation is the most prominent type in the basins of Kaveri and Tamiravaruni. 27 % of irrigated land in Tamil Nadu cultivates crops using canal irrigation.

### Important canals of Tamil Nadu

Arrakankottai canal, Thadapalli canal and Kalingarayan canal are

some of the noteworthy canals on river Bhavani a tributary of River Kaveri. Canals taken from Mettur dam provide irrigation for about 2.7 lakh hectares. The Grand Anicut built across the river Kaveri near Trichirappalli, diverts the water to the entire delta region through canals.



Grand Anicut on River Kaveri

River Thamiravaruni and its tributaries serve Thirunelveli district with many canals. River Tamiravaruni has nine anicuts from which the following channels, named as north and south Kodaimel Alagain canal; Nathiyunni canal, Kannadian canal, Kodagan canal, Palayan canal, Tirunelveli canal and Marudhur canal . Apart from this, Pachaiyar has nine anaicuts and Chittar has seventeen anaicuts.

### Do you Know?

Canals used for irrigation have the oldest records of two millennia in Tamil Nadu. Kallanai, built around First century by Karikalan is still in use and considered to be the oldest water-regulatory structure in the world.

The state of Tamil Nadu is pioneer in linking rivers of the state as recommended by Ministry of Water Resources.

## Tanks

Lakes are natural water bodies. Lakes are converted into tanks by strengthening their bunds to store water for irrigation. Tank maintenance and management is a common practice associated with temples. There are about 39,202 tanks in Tamil Nadu which accounts for 19 % of the irrigated area. Tanks are concentrated in the districts of Kancheepuram, Vellore, Thiruvannamalai, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli. At present, Ramanathapuram has the maximum number of tanks. Tanks have to be desilted regularly for better storage and supply of water. In Tamil Nadu, tanks are classified as follows; They are system tanks and non-system tanks. System tanks are linked to river/canal system of the state, with water filled through supply channels. The non-system tanks, on the other hand, are dependent on rainfall of that region. Tanks are maintained by either PWD or Panchayat.

## Do you know ?

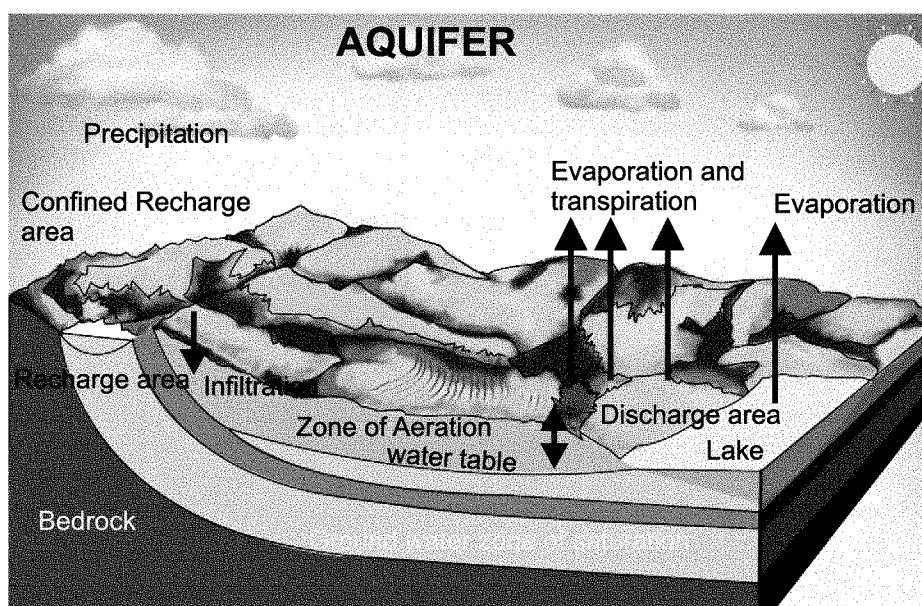
Kancheepuram is known as the land of 'thousand lakes'

Some important lakes of Tamil Nadu are found in Red Hills, Chembarambakkam, Veeranam, Madhurandhagam, Kolavai, Ambattur, Ooty and Kodaikanal.

## Well

Well irrigation is most predominant irrigation system in Tamil Nadu which utilizes groundwater. Well irrigation covers 52 % of irrigated area in the state. Wells may be classified as surface wells and tube wells.

Surface wells are also known as open wells and are dug to reach the water table lying within a few metres from the surface. Tube wells explore the aquifers of great depth with the help of electric motors. There are 1,6,21,391 surface wells and 2,87,304 tube wells in Tamil Nadu that are used for the purpose of irrigation.

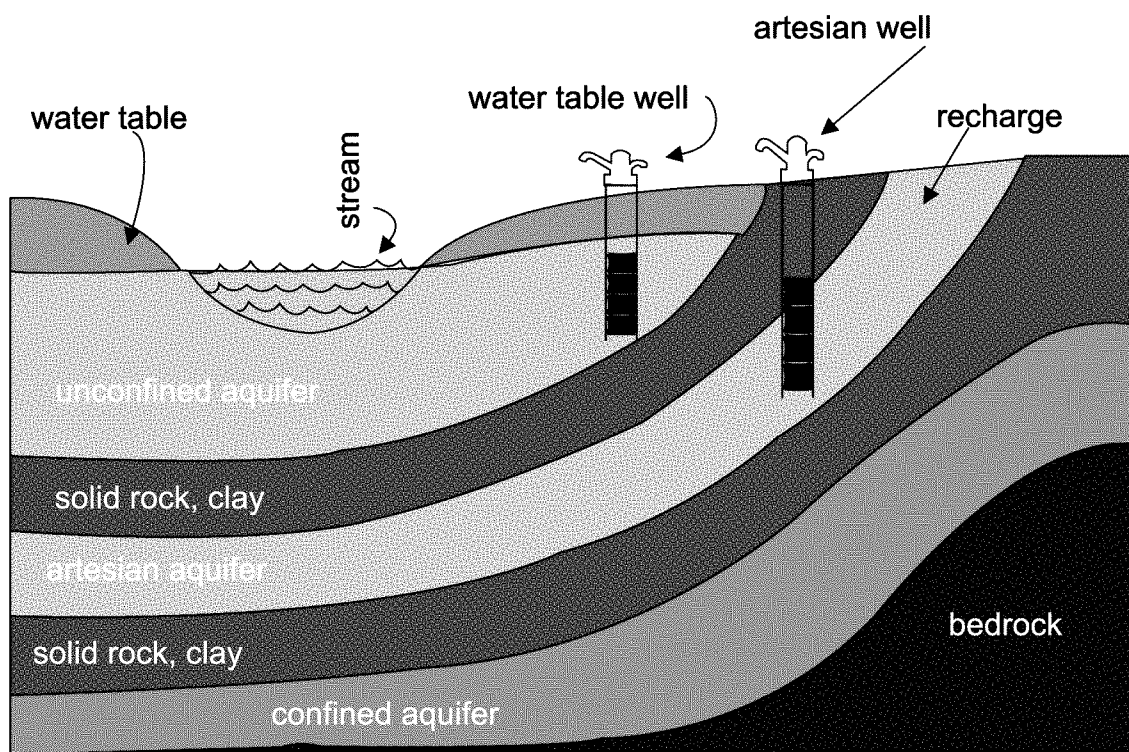


Aquifers are underground rock layers which store water and allow water to pass through them.

In Tamil Nadu a high potential artesian aquifer occurs in the Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Viruthachalam area. This aquifer named as Neyveli aquifer, pumps out water regularly from lignite mining area for irrigation and domestic supply.

There is a considerable amount of spring irrigation in the Kaveri and Vaigai beds. Irrigation from these springs is practised in a few places of Erode district.

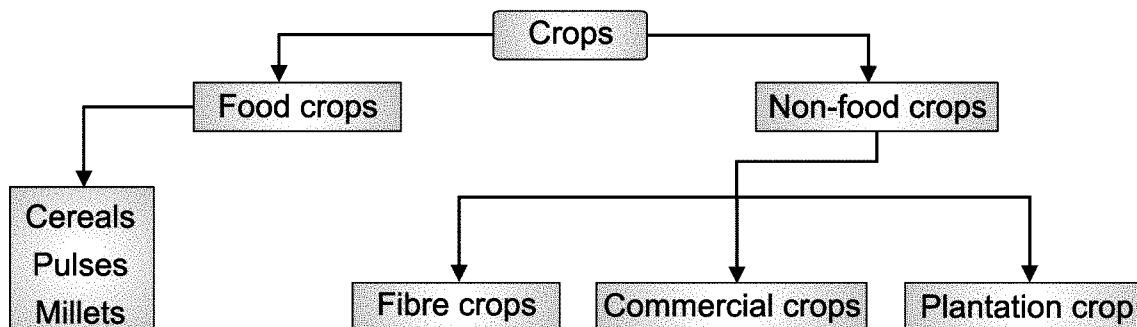
### Aquifers at different depth



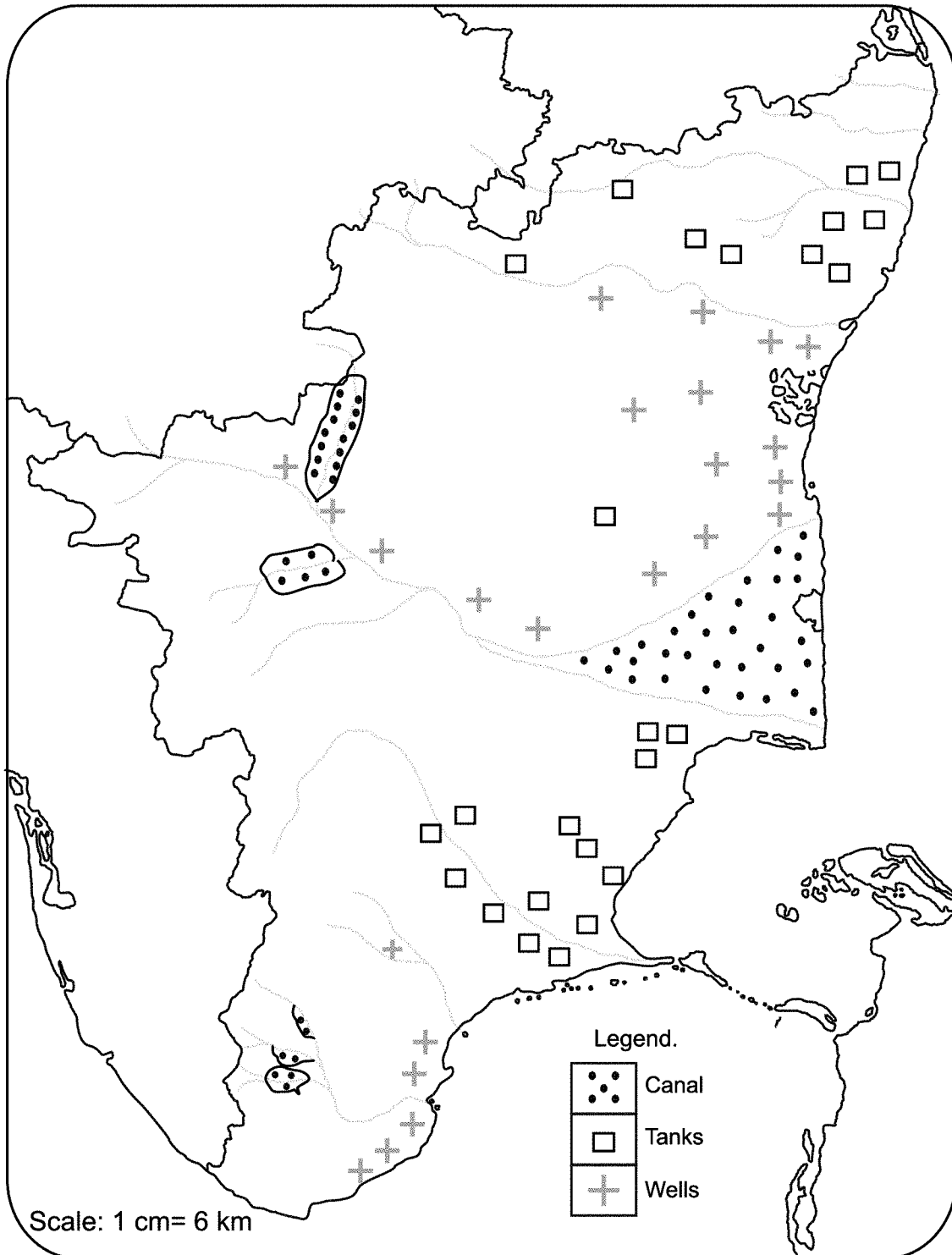
### Activity

Find out the source of irrigation in your area

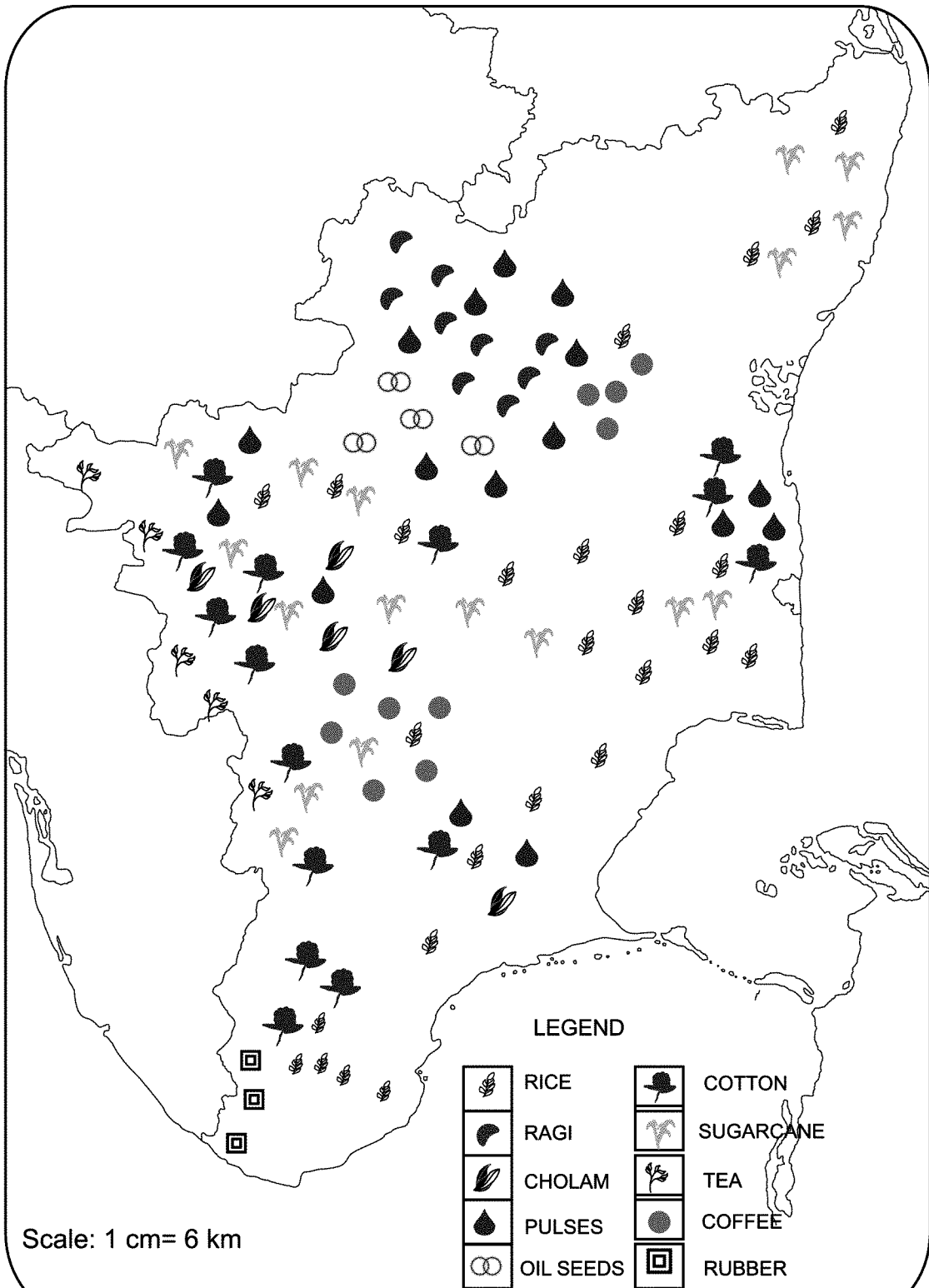
### Major Crops of Tamil Nadu



# TAMIL NADU SOURCES OF IRRIGATION



# TAMIL NADU MAJOR CROPS





### Distribution of crops in Tamil Nadu

Each crop requires specific climatic conditions for its growth. Tamil Nadu lies entirely in the tropical zone and therefore almost all tropical crops are grown here.

### Food crops

Food crops include cereals, pulses, and millets. Among the food crops (cereals), paddy is the prime crop cultivated in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. Rice (Paddy) requires level land, high temperature and continuous supply of water for its growth. Ponni, and *Kichadi Samba*, are major varieties of paddy grown in Tamil Nadu. Jaya, IR 50 are high yielding varieties grown in Tamil Nadu. Among the districts. Thanjavuar, Thiruvarur and Nagapattinam have maximum acreage as well as production of rice.

Thus Kaveri delta (especially the undivided Thanjavur district) is known

as the Granary of south India. Normally Paddy is being raised in Thanjavur district in four seasons for one agricultural year.

### Activity

Find out the reason why rice can be grown in all three cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu whereas it is not possible in north India?

### Do you know?

Tamil Nadu Rice research institute is in Aduthurai. TNRH 174, developed by the Tamil Nadu Agriculture University's Tiruvur Rice Research Station (TRRS), has recorded the highest yield of 4,500 kg per acre.

Pulses grown in Tamil Nadu are bengal gram, red gram, green gram, black gram and horse gram.

Coimbatore leads in the production of Bengal gram, whereas Vellore and

Table: Millets of Tamil Nadu

Name of the millet	Leading districts
Cholam	Coimbatore, Dindigul and Thiruchirappalli
Cumbu	Villupuram and Thuthukudi
Ragi	Krishnagiri , Dharmapuri and Salem
Maize	Salem, Perambalur and Dindigul
Korra (thinai)	Salem and Namakkal

Table: Tamilnadu-Principal food crops – area and production 2007-2008 (in percentage)

Crops	Percentage of area	Percentage of Production
Paddy	57.8	76.6
Other food crops	22.6	20.6
Pulses	19.6	2.8
Total	100	100

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Chennai 6



Krishnagiri produce red gram. The districts of Thiruvavur, Nagapattinam and Toothuthukudi stand first in production of in green gram. Nagapattinam, Thiruvavur and Cuddalore are noted for black gram production. Horse gram cultivation is widely seen in Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri districts.

#### **Activity**

Find out the reason why pulses are grown after harvesting rice.

Millets are dry crops cultivated in areas having high temperature and less rainfall.

#### **Non-food crops**

##### **Fibre crops**

Fibre crops include cotton and jute. Cotton thrives well in black soil and it is the major fibre crop of Tamil Nadu cultivated on large scale in the districts of Coimbatore, Thirunelveli Cuddalore and Villupuram. Mcu4, Mcu5, LRA5166 are the major varieties of cotton cultivated in the state.

##### **Commercial crops**

Commercial crops include all those crops that are cultivated by the farmers to sell and not for their own consumption. Sugarcane, tobacco, oilseeds and spices like chillies, turmeric and coriander are examples of commercial crops.

Sugarcane is the dominant commercial crop cultivated in Tamil Nadu. It is a nine-month crop which requires fertile soil, high temperature, and stagnant water till the time of flowering. Coimbatore, Karur, Villupuram, Thiruvallur and Cuddalore district show predominance of this crop. Tobacco is yet another commercial crop of Tamil Nadu which is widely grown in Dindigul, Theni and

Madurai district. Groundnuts, sunflower, safflower (Kusumbavrai), castor and linseed are the major oilseeds cultivated in Tamil Nadu.

#### **Plantation crops**

Tea, coffee, rubber, pepper and cashew are the main plantation crops of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu ranks second in area and production of tea next to Assam. Tea estates are seen to be concentrated on the hill slopes of the Nilgris and Coimbatore districts. Tamil Nadu stands second in area and production of coffee next to Karnataka. Coffee is grown in the Western Ghats as well as Eastern Ghats. Hill slopes of the Nilgiris, Theni, Madurai and Salem are the major regions of coffee cultivation. Andipatti, Sirumalai and Shervaroy hills also grow coffee. Rubber is grown in Kanyakumari district. Pepper is confined to the warm and wet slopes of Kanyakumari and Thirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. Cashew are extensively cultivated in Cuddalore district.

#### **Horticulture**

Cultivating fruits and vegetables on large scale is a recent trend in Tamil Nadu. Fruits like mangoes, jackfruits, banana, guava and grapes are widely grown in groves. Krishnagiri leads in mango production, Coimbatore and Erode are known for banana production and Theni for grapes. Dharmapuri leads the other districts in acreage for horticulture. It also specializes in floriculture.

#### **Animal husbandry**

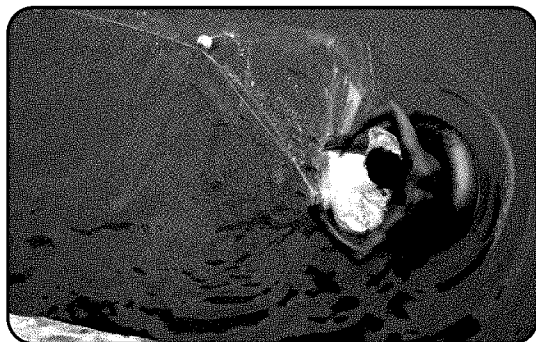
Rearing animals for the production of milk, meat and hide is known as Animal husbandry. Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation (Aavin) produces milk and

dairy products for the state. The federation handles 26.1 million litres of milk per day, processes and supplies milk for the whole state through 7,662 societies. The milk production was 55.86 million tons during 2007-08. Per capita milk consumption is 233g/day.

The poultry hub of Tamil Nadu is Namakkal, Erode, Coimbatore and Salem. Tamil Nadu produced 8394 million eggs during the year 2007-08. Per capita availability is 128 eggs/year.

### Fisheries

Tamil Nadu ranks fourth in fishing among the states of India. Long coastline of 1,076km the broad continental shelf favour coastal fishing in Tamil Nadu.



Inland fishing

The coastline has 591 fishing villages which are spread over thirteen districts of the state. Pearl fishing is predominant in Gulf of Mannar region. Thuthukudi is the leading port in fish export. Two more major fishing harbours are Chennai, and Chinnamutthom in Kanyakumari district and four minor harbours are at Pazhayar, Valinokkam, Colachael and Nagapattinam. Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram districts together contribute 40 % of marine fish

MARINE FISHING	INLAND FISHING
Fishing carried out in the Oceans and Seas.	Fishing carried out in Lakes, rivers, Ponds, estuaries, backwaters and swamps.
Large Mechanized boats are used for fish catching.	Catamaran (small wooden boats) Diesel Boats and floating net cages are used.
Fish varieties are Sharks, Flying Fish, Counc, Cat, Fish, Silver bellies and Carbs	Fish varieties are Catla, Rogue, mirkal, eel and calabaashu

production in the state.

The estimated marine fish production for the year 2007-08 was 393,266 tonnes (Source: Commissioner of fisheries, Chennai-6).

The state has 370 hectares of inland water, 63,000 hectares of estuaries, backwaters and swamps. Oysters and prawns are cultured in organized nurseries at Ennore and Pulicat lake for export. The estimated inland fish production for the year 2007-08 was 164,504 tonnes. Vellore district ranks first among the districts with 10 % of inland fish production of the state. Cuddalore, Sivagangai and Virudhunagar stands second with 9 % of inland fish catch.

Tamil Nadu Fisheries Department has introduced several programmes for the betterment of fishing.

- 1) Aqua culture in farm ponds and irrigation tanks.
- 2) Fish seed bank
- 3) Fish seed rearing in cages
- 4) Ornamental fish culture and

5) Fish Farmers Development Agency at Karaikal encourages farmers with a slogan “to grow fish and grow with fish”.

### **Agricultural Development**

Before Independence, agriculture in Tamil Nadu followed traditional method of cultivation. After Independence, there has been a steady development in all aspects of agriculture. Irrigation facilities were improved with the proper implementation of Five Year Plans in the state. Green revolution in terms of hybrid varieties and application of chemical fertilizers increased the production to a greater extent. Abolition of zamindari system, land tenuring, consolidation of farms, introduction of the land ceiling act and co-operative farming were the new agricultural reforms introduced after Independence. Recently, globalization has influenced the agricultural production positively in Tamil Nadu.

### **Changing trends in agriculture**

The traditional methods of agriculture is slowly being replaced by scientific and technical methods. As a result of this the merits of the traditional methods have vanished.

The Agriculture University in Coimbatore and the M.S. Swaminathan Research foundation are trying to fuse the traditional with the modern methods so as obtain maximum produce in the long run.

Some of the measures adopted are

- Micro - irrigation
- Integrated pest control management (IPM)
- Growing blue Algae and Azolla
- Precision farming through Remote sensing, Geographical Information system and Global positioning system.

### **Do you know?**

Increase in organic matter will increase the water holding capacity of the soil. This will support the microbial activity and hasten the nutrient absorption capacity of roots.

### **Efforts Taken by Government to Improve Agriculture**

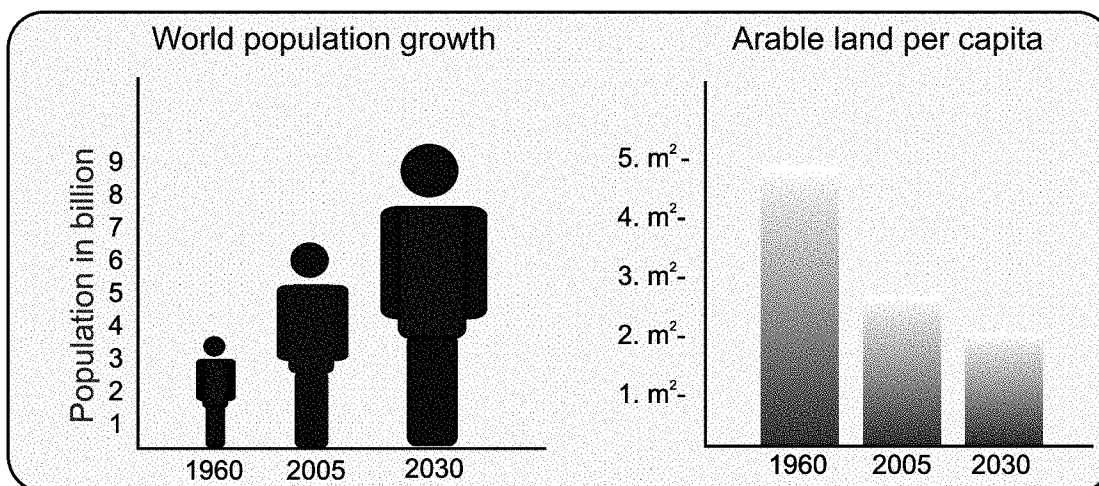
- ⊙ The Government supplies quality and certified seeds to the farmers.
- ⊙ Organic matter and micro nutrients are supplied at subsidised rate.
- ⊙ Free electricity is provided to small and marginal farmers for about 6 to 8 hours a day.
- ⊙ Government fixes the prices for agricultural products to safeguard farmers from financial crisis.
- ⊙ Farmers' Market (*uzhavar santhai*) enhances the farmers to get better share of prices and at the same time consumers to get agricultural produce at affordable prices.
- ⊙ Crop insurance scheme has been introduced.
- ⊙ Government has set up Agricultural Export Zones in Nilgiris and Krishnagiri.

### **Activity**

Look at the picture given below and compare the size of arable land and growing population given and discuss with your friends about:

- ⊙ Why should we retain arable land?(cultivable land)
- ⊙ How could we retain arable land?
- ⊙ What will happen to food security if we do not maintain the balance between food production and Population increase?

©Conduct a painting competition to express your views regarding this issue.



## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

- Tea, coffee, rubber, pepper and cashew are \_\_\_\_\_ crops.  
a) Food                      b) Fibre                      c) Plantation                      d) non-food
- Agriculture is the \_\_\_\_\_ and traditional occupation  
a) Primary                      b) Secondary                      c) Tertiary                      d) service
- \_\_\_\_\_ type of farming is known as *Maanaavari* in Tamil Nadu  
a) wet farming                      b) dry farming  
c) Irrigation farming                      d) precision farming
- \_\_\_\_\_ type of irrigation is most predominant irrigation system in Tamil Nadu  
a) Well                      b) Tank                      c) Canal                      d) Tube well
- Tamil Nadu Rice Research institute is in  
a) Aduthurai                      b) Cuddalore                      c) Neyveli                      d) Chennai

### II) Match the following.

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Rearing of birds     | Apiculture                  |
| 2. Rearing of silkworms | Poultry                     |
| 3. Rearing of honeybees | Leading port in fish export |
| 4. Growing fruits       | Sericulture                 |
| 5. Thuthukudi           | Horticulture                |
|                         | Animal Husbandry            |
|                         | Viticulture                 |

**III) Answer in brief.**

1. What do you mean by subsistence intensive farming?
2. Write short notes on: a) mixed farming b) Plantation farming and c) market gardening.
3. Name the factors influencing agriculture.
4. Bring out the significance of Kallanai in Tamil Nadu.
5. Distinguish between wet farming and dry farming.
6. Distinguish between marine fishing and deep sea fishing.

**IV) Answer in a paragraph.**

1. Describe the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu.
2. Write a paragraph about Inland fishing.
3. Write about the changing trends in agriculture in Tamil Nadu.
4. Mention the efforts taken by the government in improving agriculture in the state.

**V) Mark the following on a given map of Tamil Nadu.**

1. Granary of South India.
2. A region for cotton cultivation .
3. A region for growing tea.
4. A region for Cashew cultivation.
5. A region for sugarcane cultivation.

## **FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

### **I. Group Activity**

Prepare a chart and make models of the different types of agriculture practices discussed in the lesson. State the advantages and disadvantages of each.

### **II. Reasoning skills**

1. Compare and contrast the traditional and modern methods of cultivation of any one of crop grown in Tamil Nadu.
2. Find out the methods of irrigation used by the farmers in Tamil Nadu.

### **III. Map Skill**

Mark the following in Tamil Nadu map with suitable colour and symbols.

1. District that cultivates paddy on all the three agricultural seasons .
2. Region that has artesian basin
3. Region famous for Poultry
4. Major and minor fishing Ports
5. District that grows rubber

# CIVICS

## How are we governed ?

The founding fathers of the Indian constitution, by giving due recognition to the vastness and plural character of our nation, have provided a federal arrangement for her governance; yet they avoided the term 'federal', instead termed the central organization as Union of states. As in any federal system, we, the Indians have two sets of constitutionally constituted government, ie, Union Government and the state government, and two sets of legislature, ie, Union Parliament and the state legislature. However there is only one set of judicial courts under the authority of the Supreme Court. Powers and responsibilities of these two sets of governing institution are clearly defined in the constitution, through three lists of power, (1 ) Union list (2)state list and (3)concurrent list. To understand the system of governance in India, one should know the systems of governance both at union level and at state level



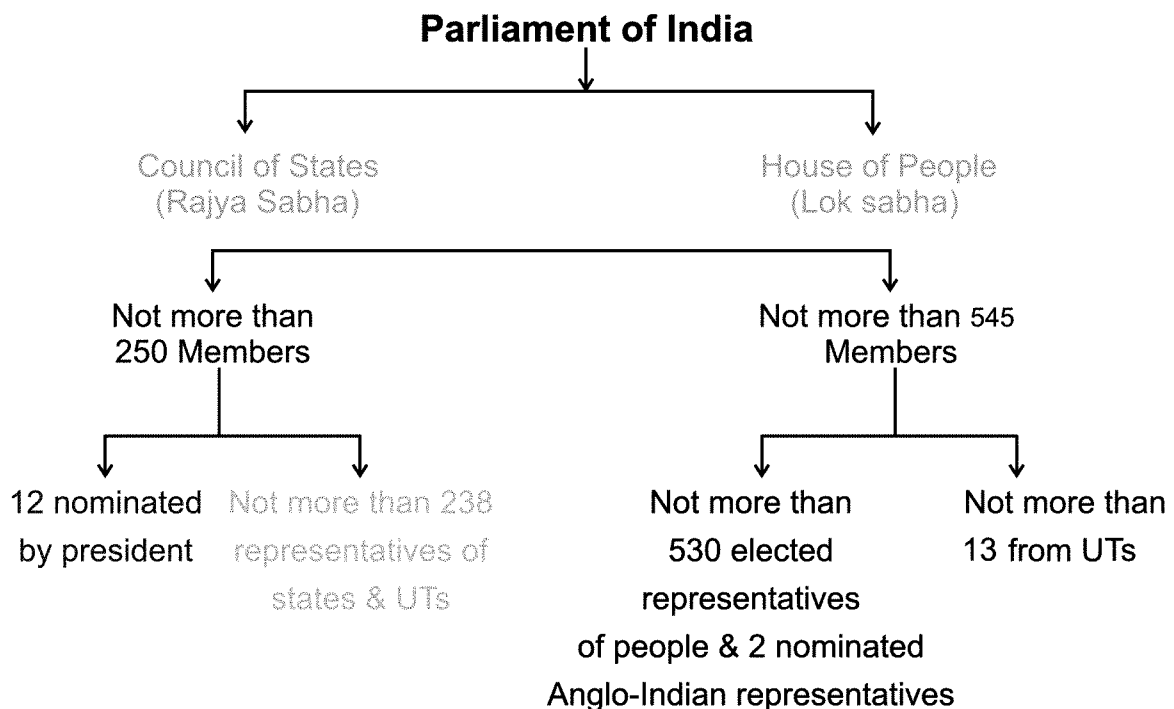
# 1. THE UNION GOVERNMENT



The Constitution of India provides for a parliamentary form of Government under an elected President. It has three wings; the legislature, executive and judiciary .

## Union Legislature

The Parliament represents the union Legislature which consists of two Houses, the Upper House called Council of States or Rajya Sabha and the lower House called House of People or Lok Sabha .



## LOK SABHA

The Lok Sabha is the popular house of the Indian parliament and contains elected representatives of the people. The Lok Sabha as of today has 543 elected members. Out of these, 530 members are elected from different states and 13 members from the Union Territories. The President generally nominates two members belonging to the Anglo-Indian community. At present, the Lok Sabha consists of 545 members.



Lok Sabha

### Do you Know?

1. Present elected members of Lok Sabha are 543 in number and two Anglo-Indian members are nominated by the President of India.
2. For Lok Sabha, Candidate can contest the election from any part of India.

### QUALIFICATION

- ⇒ A person seeking election to the Lok Sabha must possess the following qualifications.
- ⇒ He / She must be a citizen of India.
- ⇒ He / She must not be less than 25 years of age.
- ⇒ He / she must not hold any office of profit under the Union or State Government.

- ⇒ He / she must be mentally sound and financially solvent.

## THE TERM OF THE HOUSE

Normally the Lok Sabha enjoys a term of five years from the date of its first session. The term of the House can be dissolved by the President on certain occasions, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister or when the President is convinced of the uncertainty of any group enjoying necessary majority in the House. The emergency provisions of the Constitution enable the President to prorogue or dissolve the Lok Sabha either on the advice of the Prime Minister or on being convinced that no party or no alliance of Parties enjoys necessary majority support in the House.

## ELECTION

The Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people of the constituencies created on the basis of population. The Election Commission of India arranges, supervises and conducts elections to the Lok Sabha. For the sake of elections to Lok Sabha the entire nation is divided into number of constituencies which are formed more or less on the basis of the population.

“Universal Adult Franchise” is followed while electing the members of the Lok Sabha. All Indian citizens above 18 years of age who are registered as voters will vote for their representatives. This house is directly elected, enjoys more financial powers than the other House (Rajya Sabha) (e.g.) Money Bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha. Council of Ministers are collectively and individually responsible to Lok Sabha.

The Lok Sabha is presided over by the 'speaker' who is elected by its members. In the absence of the Speaker the Deputy Speaker elected by the members of the house presides over the session.

Can You name the first woman speaker of Lok Sabha ?



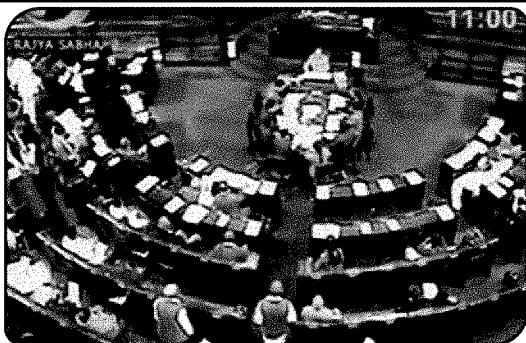
Tmt. Meera Kumar

### **RAJYA SABHA (COUNCIL OF STATES)**

The Council of States or Rajya sabha consists of 250 members Out of which 238 represent the states and the Union Territories, elected by the method of indirect election. The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst persons having 'special knowledge or practical experience in the field of literature, science, art or social service.

#### **Do you Know?**

1. Members should not exceed 250
2. Nominated membership may go up to 12.



Rajya Sabha

### **QUALIFICATION**

A person seeking membership of Rajya sabha must possess the following qualifications.

- ⇒ He/she must be a citizen of India
- ⇒ He/she must not be less than 30 years of Age.
- ⇒ He/she must possess such other qualification as may be prescribed by the Parliament for that purpose from time to time.
- ⇒ He/She must not be the member of the Lok Sabha or any other legislature.
- ⇒ He/She must be a person with sound mind and financially solvent.
- ⇒ He/she must not hold any office of profit under any government.

### **TERM OF THE HOUSE**

The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and is not subject to dissolution. The members of the Rajya sabha are elected for a term of six years. One third of the members of Rajya sabha retire every two years. The Vice President of India is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha. The Deputy Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha is elected by the members of the Rajya Sabha.

Name the present Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of Rajya Sabha.

### **ELECTION**

Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the "State Legislative Assemblies" in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. This process of election is called "Indirect election" as they are not elected by the people directly.

## **POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF PARLIAMENT**

As the Parliament consists of two houses, Rajya sabha and Lok sabha, it is termed as bicameral legislature. The main function of the Indian Parliament is to make the laws for good governance of the country. The laws are made for the sake of peace, security and progress of the nation as a whole. It has absolute control over the finances of the nation. It passes the Union budget and decides on the taxes to be paid by the people.

Parliament also has the power to amend any provision of the Indian Constitution by following specified procedures. The President of India, Judges of Courts and other highest constitutional authorities can be tried on grave charges and be removed from their offices by the parliament and this provision for parliamentary trial and removal of persons is known as 'the impeachment powers'. The approval of the Parliament is required to continue with the emergency promulgated by the President.

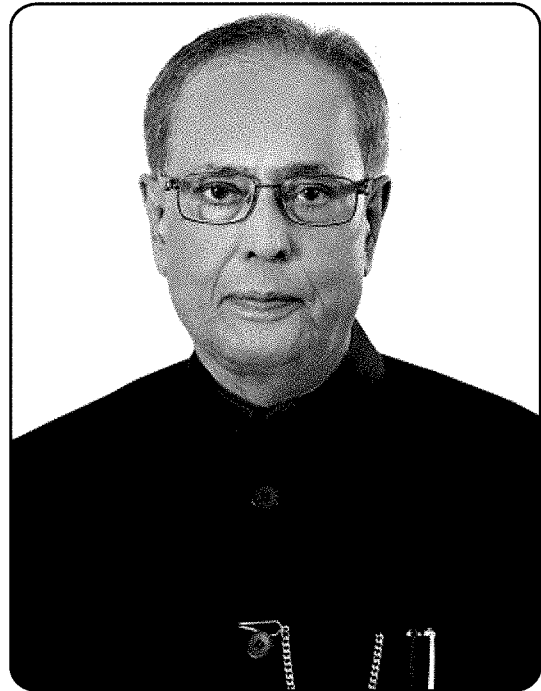
## **UNION EXECUTIVE**

The Union executive consists of the President, Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers. The President is the highest executive authority of the state. The executive powers of the President are entrusted to a team of ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The party or the coalition of parties, which enjoys a majority in the Lok sabha is to select its leader, who will be appointed as the Prime Minister by the President.

## **PRESIDENT OF INDIA**

According to the Indian Constitution, the President of India is

the Head of the Indian Republic or the State.



Shri. Pranab Mukherjee

The President is also the Constitutional head of the Union Legislature and Union Executive. He/she is also responsible for constituting the Judiciary. According to Article 53 of the constitution the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President which shall be exercised by him directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.

## **QUALIFICATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT**

The Constitution lays down qualifications for a presidential candidate.

He / she should be a citizen of India.

He / she must have completed the age of 35 years.

He / she must be eligible for election as a member of the Lok sabha.

He / she must not hold any office of profit in the union, state or Local government.

The President cannot be a member of Parliament or of a State Legislature; if she/he is a member of any legislature, her/his seat will be deemed to have been vacated on the date she/he assumes the office of President.

### **ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT**

The President is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The electoral college consists of the elected members of both houses of parliament and the elected members of the states and elected members of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry. The President of India can be relieved from his office before the expiry of his normal terms through the process of Impeachment (Art-61). He can also relinquish his office prematurely by tendering a resignation to the Vice President. The President is elected for a term of five years and can be re-elected.

### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION**

- ☞ Elected members of Lok Sabha
- ☞ Elected members of Rajya Sabha
- ☞ elected members of all state legislative assemblies/Elected members of N.C.T Delhi, Puducherry.

### **POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT**

The powers of the President can be divided into two categories

1. Power in normal times
2. Emergency powers

In normal times the president enjoys the following powers:

1. Executive Powers
2. Legislative Powers
3. Financial Powers
4. Judicial Powers

### **5. Military Powers**

### **6. Diplomatic powers**

### **EXECUTIVE POWERS**

The entire administration of India is carried on in the name of the President. Laws passed by the Parliament are promulgated with his assent. The President is authorized to make a number of appointments. He/she appoints the Prime Minister and other members of Council of ministers, the Judges of Supreme and High Courts, Heads of the Election Commission, the Attorney General, Chairperson and members of UPSC, heads of armed forces etc. The President is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces. He represents the State in international affairs.

### **LEGISLATIVE POWERS**

The legislative powers of the President include summoning and proroguing both Houses of Parliament and dissolving the Lok Sabha, opening and addressing Combined sessions of the Parliament.

All bills passed by the Parliament become "Laws of Acts" only after getting assent of the President. Money Bills cannot be introduced in the Parliament without his/her approval.

The President has the powers to nominate twelve members to the Rajya Sabha who are having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters such as art, literature, science or social service.

### **JUDICIAL POWERS**

The President is not answerable to any court of law for exercise of his/her power (however he/she can be subjected to impeachment by the Parliament). He/she can pardon or remit or suspend a sentence of

punishment given by the Court martial or a sentence of death passed by a Court.

### **FINANCIAL POWERS**

The Constitution empowers the President to have control over the finances of the state. No money bill can be introduced in the Parliament without the previous sanction of the President. "Annual" Budget of the Central Government is presented before the Lok Sabha by the Union Finance Minister only with the permission of the President. The Contingency Fund of India is at the disposal of the President. He can make advances out of it to meet unforeseen expenditure before the same is approved by the Parliament.

### **EMERGENCY POWERS**

There are three kinds of emergency powers of the president

#### **\* National Emergency**

The President is given the power to make a proclamation of Emergency on the ground of threat to the security of India, by war, external aggression or during armed rebellion (Article 352).

#### **\* State Emergency**

The President is empowered to make proclamation that the Government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provision of the constitution (Art 356).

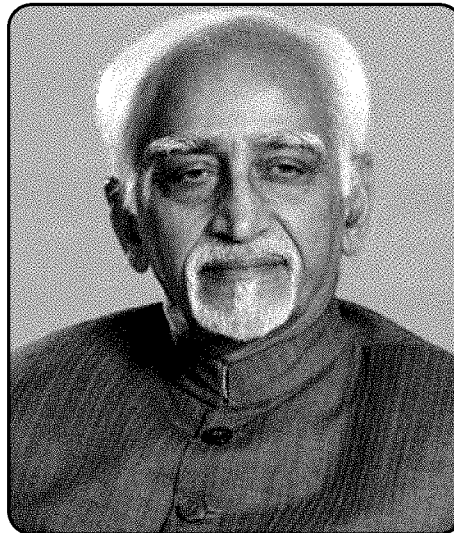
#### **\* Financial emergency**

The President is empowered to declare that a situation has arisen whereby "the financial stability or credit of India or of any part thereof is threatened" (Art 360).

### **VICE – PRESIDENT**

Article 63 of the Constitution provides for a Vice-President. This office has been created to maintain the

political continuity of the State; the Vice-President exercises the executive power of the Union as and when the President is unable to do so due to sickness or when the post of President becomes vacant due to resignation, death, or removal etc.



Shri M. Hamid Ansari

The qualifications stipulated for the post of president of India are also applicable to the post of the Vice President.

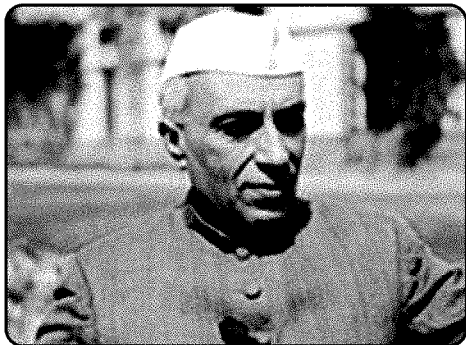
The term of office of the Vice-President is five years. His / her office may terminate earlier than the fixed term either by resignation death or by removal. He is eligible for re - election.

The Vice-President of India occupies the second highest office in the Country. No specific functions are attached to the office of the Vice-President as such. The normal function of the Vice-President is to act as the ex-officio Chair person of the Council of States. But if there occurs any vacancy in the Office of the President by reason of his / her death, resignation, removal or otherwise, the Vice President acts as the President until a new President is elected.



## PRIME MINISTER

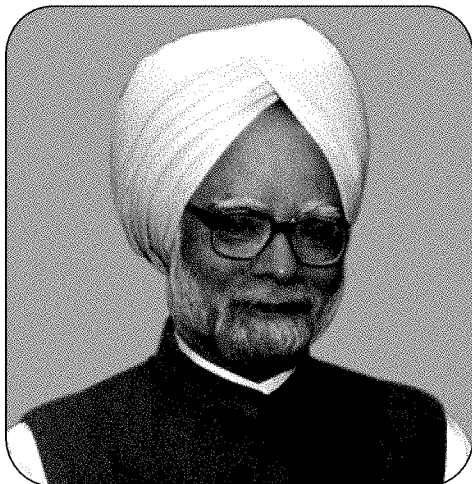
The post of Prime Minister first originated in England and is borrowed from there by the makers of our constitution. In fact the Prime Minister of India as his counter part in Britain is the *de facto* executive head of the nation. According to the constitution of India, the leader of the Majority party or Majority group in the Lok Sabha is to be appointed as the Prime Minister by the President of India.



Jawaharlal Nehru

The Prime Minister nominates members to his Council of Ministers including his/her cabinet. Thus the Prime Minister becomes and functions as the head of the Council of ministers.

The Prime Minister allocates portfolios to other ministers and monitors their functions. The Cabinet under the leadership of the Prime minister is the



Dr. Manmohan Singh

policy making body which formulates the policies and programmes of the state. He / she is the principal advisor to the President on all governmental issues.

He / she is the Chief spokesperson of the Government. Thus the prime minister becomes the political leader of the government. He/she is the Chairperson of all highest central commissions like the Planning commission the finance commission and National integration Council.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The number of members of the council of Ministers are not specified in the constitution. The ministers are classified under three ranks (i) Cabinet Ministers (ii) Ministers of State (iii) Deputy Ministers.

### 1. Cabinet Ministers

They constitute a policy making body of the government known as the Cabinet. It is a collective body in which decisions are taken either by consensus or by majority. Normally the cabinet ministers are assigned important portfolios such as Finance, Home, External Affairs and Railways.

### 2. Ministers of State

They are also in charge of ministries or departments but they do not participate in the meetings of the cabinet unless invited to do so.

### 3. Deputy Ministers

They assist either the Ministers of Cabinet or State in the performance of the duties entrusted to them.

## THE JUDICIARY

Our constitution provides for the establishment of an independent and integrated judiciary with "Supreme Court" as the highest court in the





Supreme Court

country. Our judiciary is independent of the Legislative and Executive wings of the Union and State Government. An integrated judiciary means a single judicial hierarchy for the whole country.

The judiciary plays an important role in protecting the rights and freedom of the citizens. It plays an important role in analyzing and interpreting the provisions of laws and the constitution.

### **Composition of the Supreme Court**

At the Commencement of the Constitution in 1950 our Supreme Court consisted of 8 judges including the Chief Justice. At present, the Supreme Court consists of 26 Judges including the Chief Justice

### **Appointment of Judges**

The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President of India. The other Judges are appointed by the President in consultation with the Collegium with Chief Justice as Head.

### **Qualifications of Supreme Court Judges**

1. He / She must be a citizen of India.
2. He / She should have worked as a Judge of a High Court for at least 5 years.
3. He / She should have worked as an advocate of a High Court for atleast 10 years.

The Constitution also provides for the appointment of judges (besides the regular judges) to the Supreme Court on an ad-hoc (temporary) basis.

The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office upto the age of 65 years. The judges of the Supreme Court can resign before their term by giving their resignation in writing to the President. The Parliament also has power to remove the Judges by invoking impeachment provisions.

The Supreme Court has its permanent seat in "New Delhi" (Capital of India). It may also sit in any other place in India which may be decided by the Chief Justice of India with the approval of the President of India.

## **Powers and Functions of the Supreme Court**

### **A. Judicial Functions**

The Supreme Court is the "Guardian of the Constitution". The two main judicial functions of the Supreme Court are "Original Jurisdiction" and "Appellate Jurisdiction".

### **Original Jurisdiction**

The cases which are brought directly in the first instance to the Supreme Court come under original jurisdiction. These may be (a) dispute between the Government of India and one or more states of (b) Dispute between two or more state(c)the cases involving fundamental rights (dispute over the enforcement) come under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The writs issued by the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the fundamental rights are,

- (1) Habeas corpus, (2) Mandamus, (3) Prohibition, (4) Certiorari, (5) quo Warranto.

The Supreme court as well as the State High Courts can issue the above mentioned "5 writs" under "Right to Constitutional Remedies" to protect the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the people (citizens) by the Constitution. That is why the Supreme Court is called the "Guardian of the Constitution".

**1) Writ of Habeas Corpus:**

Safeguards people from illegal arrests.

**2) Mandamus**

It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.

**3) Prohibition**

It prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.

**4) Certiorari**

It quashes an order issued by a subordinate court by overstepping its jurisdiction.

**5) Quo Warranto**

It prevents usurpation of a public office.

**Appellate Jurisdiction**

As regards the Appellate Jurisdiction, the Supreme Court hears appeals against the decisions of the High Court in "Civil, Criminal and Constitutional" cases with a certificate from the High Court that it is fit to appeal in the Supreme Court.

**Administrative Functions**

There is a chain of courts of different types for providing justice to the aggrieved. At present there are 21 High Courts. (some High courts look after cases from more than one state). Below the high courts there are the subordinate courts of different

categories. But all the courts in India are administered and controlled by the Supreme Court.

Recently for giving speedy and cheaper justice especially for the poor people Lok Adalats (people's courts) have been established.

Consequent to the "Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987" Lok Adalats came in to existence. These are organized at different levels for quick disposal of pending cases. One should try to settle his/her case through a Lok Adalat to save time, energy and money. Except criminal cases, all other categories of cases can be settled by these courts.

If you want to know more about these courts, the advertisements in the local news papers are of great help. Even in Tamil Nadu, these courts have settled many of the cases. Such courts are known as fast track courts.

The President can seek advice of the Supreme Court on important questions of law or fact.

**Judicial Review**

The power of the judiciary to declare a law as unconstitutional is known as "Judicial Review". By "Judicial Review", the Supreme Court can declare a law null and void when it is found against the Constitution. Thus it checks the arbitrary power of the executive and the legislature. Hence, the Supreme Court is rightly known as the "Guardian of the Constitution".

**Activity**

Is integrated and independent judiciary essential in India? If so why?

**Do you know?**

The Supreme Court cannot interfere in the judgments declared by

the Military Tribunals. No appeal can be taken from Military Tribunals to Supreme Court.

#### Do you know ?

There is one High Court for Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh. Similarly, there is one High Court in Chennai for Tamilnadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry. Can you give any other example?

### High Court

As per the article 214 of the constitution, there shall be a High Court in each state. There may be a common High Court for two or more states or union territory, if it is sanctioned by a law of the Parliament. All other courts in the state are supervised by the High Court. The appeals from the High Courts are tried in the Supreme Court of India.

The state High Court consists of a Chief Justice and other judges. They are all appointed by the president of India. The number of judges differ from time to time as it is not fixed.

#### Activity

What are the different courts functioning under the jurisdiction of the high court in the state?

#### Appointment of the Chief Justice and other Judges

The President appoints the Chief Justice of a High Court in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, and the Governor of the concerned state. The chief justice of the high court is also consulted by the President in the appointment of other judges. Generally, a senior most judge will be appointed as the Chief Justice.

#### Qualification for the judges

- i) He/she must be a citizen of India.
- ii) Must have at least "ten" years experience as judge of a court in any territory of India.

or

- iii) Must have at least "ten" years experience as an Advocate in one or more High Courts in India.

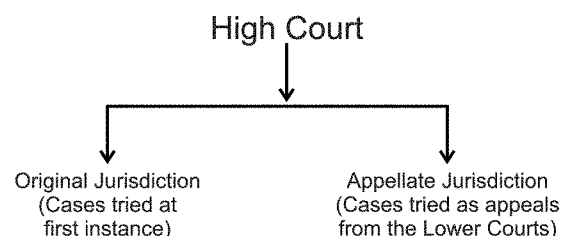
Originally the age of retirement of the judges was fixed at 60. By the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution in 1963 the age of retirement of the judges was raised to 62.

#### Powers and functions of the High Court

The High Court has two types of jurisdictions namely Original Jurisdiction and Appellate Jurisdiction.

#### Original Jurisdiction

The original Jurisdiction of the High Court is restricted. Under article 226 of the Constitution, the State High Court is empowered to issue writs and orders in the enforcement of fundamental rights and also other purposes. The original



High Court

jurisdiction extends to the matter of admiralty, matrimonial (marriage and divorce), company law and contempt of court.

The High Court like Supreme Court can issue writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto and Certiorari for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. – Article 226.

### **Appellate Jurisdiction**

Under Appellate Jurisdiction, the High Court is empowered to try both “Civil and Criminal” cases. The High Court also hear cases involving interpretation of the Constitution or law.

In performing its judicial functions, the High Court enjoys full power and freedom to act within its jurisdiction.

#### **Activity**

Find out what are the courts below the High Court in a state? Who is a sessions judge?

#### **Do you know?**

In civil cases, a first appeal or a second appeal from lower courts are entertained by the High Court.

In criminal cases, the High Court tries the cases as an appeal against the judgement of a sessions judge or an additional sessions judge.

### **Administrative powers**

There is a hierarchy of courts and judicial officers in the state. The High Court supervises the working of all subordinate courts. The other courts have to follow the rules and regulations framed by the high court. The High Court inspects the files of the lower courts. It can transfer the cases from one court to another. It may even call for returns from the subordinate courts.

### **Power of judicial review**

Like the Supreme Court, the High Court also has the power of “judicial review”. If any law goes against the Constitution, the High Court can declare such law null and void (ineffective). Thus it checks the arbitrary power of the executive and the legislature.

There is a bench of Madras High Court functioning in Madurai.

Even though all the three wings are independent organs, they cannot go beyond their limit in administration. If any one organ violates the Constitution or misuses its power, the other organ will check its power and safeguard the people from being affected by it. This is called system of “Checks and Balances”. Thus it is clearly seen that the “Executive, Legislature and Judiciary” enjoy freedom in their respective spheres of activities. Similarly the judiciary safeguards the federal arrangement by preventing both the central government and state government from encroaching in to the rights of each other.

#### **Activity**

Learn more about the importance of law and justice for mankind.

Know more things about how the various courts in the state are functioning.

Besides the law courts what are the other courts prevalent in the State?

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The parliament of India consist of
  - a) one house
  - b) two houses
  - c) three houses
  - d) none
2. Prime Minister is appointed by
  - a) Lok sabha
  - b) Council of Ministers
  - c) Rajya sabha
  - d) The President
3. Lok Sabha has \_\_\_\_\_ elected members.
  - a) 530
  - b) 238
  - c) 545
  - d) 250
4. Members of Lok Sabha are elected by
  - a) Indirect election
  - b) Direct election
  - c) Chair person
  - d) Prime minister
5. The upper house is known as
  - a) Rajya Sabha
  - b) Lok Sabha
  - c) Cabinet
  - d) Parliament
6. The head of the Indian Republic and Union is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Speaker
  - b) Vice President
  - c) President
  - d) Supreme Court Judge
7. Money bills cannot be introduced without the approval of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Parliament
  - b) Prime Minister
  - c) President
  - d) Attorney General
8. The Union Finance Minister presents the Annual Budget before \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) The Parliament
  - b) The Lok Sabha
  - c) Rajya Sabha
  - d) Prime minister
9. The Article of the constitution provides for a Vice President \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Article 53
  - b) Article 356
  - c) Article 360
  - d) Article 63
10. The President of India is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Mrs. Sonia Gandhi
  - b) Dr. Manmohan Singh
  - c) Shri. Pranab Mukherjee
  - d) Dr. Abdul Kalam
11. Supreme Court Judge is appointed by \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Cabinet Minister
  - b) Members of the Parliament
  - c) Prime Minister
  - d) President
12. Number of Judges in Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 26
  - b) 15
  - c) 9
  - d) 12

13. The Supreme Court Judges retire at the age of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 62                      b) 65                      c) 58                      d) 60
14. Lok Adalat was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1950                      b) 1987                      c) 1984                      d) 2000
15. The Supreme Court is in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Chennai                      b) Mumbai                      c) Kolkata                      d) New Delhi

**II) Answer briefly.**

1. What are the qualifications to become the Rajya Sabha Member?
2. How is the Prime Minister elected?
3. What is a bicameral legislature?
4. Explain the term the 'Lok Sabha'.
5. What is the Electoral college?
6. Who are all appointed by the President ?
7. When is the emergency power declared ?
8. How is the Vice President elected ?
9. What are the qualifications of the Supreme Court Judge ?
10. What is the original jurisdiction ?
11. Describe about the Judicial review
12. Write the functions of the High Court Judge.
13. Explain the power of the Appellate.

**III) Answer in a paragraph.**

1. What are the powers and functions of the Parliament?
2. Explain about the Council of Ministers
3. Explain the power of the President
4. What are the functions of the Vice President ?
5. Explain the power and functions of the Supreme Court
6. Explain the role of the High Court Judges.

**FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

1. Prepare a chart with pictures to show the Prime Ministers of India from 1947 to 2013.
2. Make a list of ten powers and responsibilities of the Government under
  - a) The Union list
  - b) The state list
  - c) The concurrent list
3. Draw mind type to show the duties of the President and Prime Minister of India.
4. Collect news clipping and stick in your scrap book on the laws or Acts currently being debated upon in the legislature.
5. Prepare a class constitution outline the rights and duties of the student in your class.
6. Draw a line diagram to show the structure of the Parliament of India.

# ECONOMICS

## 1. DEMAND AND SUPPLY

Economics plays a vital role in every man's day to day life. Economic terms, like demand and supply are that most related and important terms used in every day life.

We often speak about demand. What does it mean? It is just a desire. But in economics it is not merely a desire, it is the desire backed by purchasing power in terms of money. It is called effective demand in economics. In other words demand is the desire to purchase and ability to pay for a good.

We explain effective demand by a statement of demand.

1. What is Demanded?
2. When is Demanded?
3. Where is Demanded?
4. At what price it is Demanded?

A statement that answers the above questions is called demand. Ex: Last week Ram bought two dozens of hand kerchiefs at a price of ₹ 50 per dozen at Trichy.

Find out answers for the above questions from the given statement.

### Activity

Form some statements of demand for your favourite goods.

So demand comes from the people who buy goods. They are called consumers. They demand both perishable goods like fish, durable goods like chair. The demand for all the goods depend on price. So price is the determinant of demand. Other determinates of demand are

1. Taste and preference of the consumers.
2. Price of substitutes
3. Number of Consumers
4. Expectation of future price rise
5. Income Distribution
6. Climate and Weather

### Activity

Tea is the substitute for coffee. Write some ten products and their substitutes.

### SUPPLY

Supply come from producers. Supply means the amount offered for sale at a given price.

Statement of supply

1. What is Supplied?
2. When is Supplied?
3. Where is Supplied?
4. At what price Supplied?

The answers to these questions can be derived from the following statement of supply Ex: Raju sold 2 Kg of mangoes yesterday at T-nagar at a price of ₹ 50 per Kg.

### Activity

Constitute some more supply statements to understand the concept properly.

Like demand supply also depends on price. But there are also other factors that influence supply. They are

1. Production technology.
2. Prices of factors.
3. Prices of other products.



4. No. of producers.
5. Future price expectations.
6. Taxes and subsidies.
7. Non-economic factors like natural calamities, war, epidemics etc.

#### Activity

Mention some Taxes of Central and State Governments.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

#### Law of demand and Law of Supply

We have seen that price is the main determinant of demand. How does it influence the demand? This relationship is explained by the law of demand.

**Law of demand:** If price rises the demand falls, if price falls demand rises. This shows that there is an indirect relationship between price and demand.

**Alfred Marshall's Law of demand:** "The greater the amount to be sold, the smaller must be the price at which it is offered. In other words the amount demanded increased with a fall in price and diminishes with a rise in price".

The following demand schedule shows the inverse or indirect relationship between price and demand.

Price(In Rs)	Demand (in Kg)
25	1
20	2
15	3
10	4
5	5

The above demand schedule shows the different quantities demanded at different prices by an individual consumer.

When the price of mangoes is ₹ 25 per Kg, the consumer demands 1 Kg. when the price falls from ₹ 25 to ₹ 20, ₹ 15, ₹ 10, ₹ 5 the consumer increases the demand from 1 to 2, 3, 4 and 5 Kgs respectively. This shows that with a fall in price the demand increases. It indicates the indirect relationship between price and demand.

#### Activity

From your friend draw a demand schedule of some commonly used products.

**Exemptions to the law of demand:** This law is not applicable to necessary goods like, rice, luxury goods like gold, diamond. In these cases when the price rises demand also rises and when the price falls demand also falls.

#### Activity

List out the necessities, comforts and luxuries and find out the price and demand relationship by conducting a random sample survey.

#### Law of supply

As a main determinant of supply the price influences the supply. This law explains the relationship between price and supply.

**Law of supply:**

As the price of a commodity rises the quantity supply is extended and as the price of the commodity falls the quantity supply is contracted. This is called the law of supply.

In other words there is a direct relationship between the price of the commodity and the quantity supplied.

The quantity offered for sale is directly proportional to its price. If the price increases the quantity offered for sale also increases and if the price falls the quantity offered for sale also falls.

Price(In Rs)	Supply (in Kilos)
10	1
20	2
30	3
40	4
50	5
60	6

From the above table it is clear that 1 Kg of wheat is supplied to the market when the price is ₹ 10 per Kg of wheat. When the price of wheat increases to ₹ 20 the supply of wheat rises to 2Kg. From ₹ 20 the price rises to ₹ 30, ₹ 40, ₹ 50 and ₹ 60 per Kg the supply of wheat also rises to 3Kg, 4Kg, 5Kg and 6Kg respectively. It is simple to observe that as the price of wheat increases the quantity supplied also increases.

#### Activity

Write supply schedules for some products of your choice.

### EXERCISE

#### I) Choose the Correct answer.

- There exists an indirect relationship between
  - Price and demand
  - Price and supply
  - Price and income
  - Price and Tax.
- Law of demand is only applicable to
  - Necessaries
  - Comforts
  - Luxuries
  - Very low priced goods.
- One of the determinants of demand is
  - Taste and preference
  - Production technology
  - No of producers
  - Price of factors of production

#### II) Write short notes on.

- Alfred Marshal's Law of demand
- Law of supply.
- List out the determinants of supply.

#### III) Write in a paragraph.

- With the help of a table explain the law of demand.

# **'I can, I did'**

## **Student's Activity Record**

**Subject:**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Lesson No.</b>	<b>Topic of the Lesson</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Remarks</b>