

APPENDIX - C

LIST OF TERMINAL BEHAVIOURS

The following terminal behaviours are expected of students after completing a particular unit. List of terminal behaviours has been presented unitwise.

UNIT - 1 (National Integration)

After completion of the unit, students will be able to:

- recognise that India's culture is all that is good in cultures of the people who came to India from different parts of the world.
- define the concept of 'National Integration'.
- recognise that unity can be of two types and unity based on diversity is central to India.
- recognise that India is more or less equal to the whole of Europe.
- recognise that India has the second largest population in the world.
- recall the number of languages mentioned in our constitution as national languages.
- identify the various forms of diversity in our country.
- identify the forces which hamper national integration.
- name the factor responsible for communal riots during independence.
- recall the year in which India was split into India and Pakistan.

- define the concept 'Secularism'.
- identify the forces which promote national integration.
- recognise the constitutional provision regarding untouchability.
- distinguish between the Directive Principles of State Policy and the Fundamental Rights.
- State whether regional interdependence does promote national integration or not.
- give examples of the major religions of our country.
- give examples of national festivals.
- give examples of national symbols and constitutional provisions.

UNIT- II (India's Defence)

After completion of the unit, students will be able to:

- recognise that defending the country against any foreign invasion is one of the primary functions of the Government.
- point out the reason for which the role of the defence forces becomes all the more important.
- name the supreme commander of the defence forces of India.
- name the constitutional body which advises the President to exercise his powers and functions.

- recognise that the Defence Minister coordinates the functions of the Army, the Navy and the Air force.
- identify the place the headquarters of the Army situated at.
- recall the rank of the Chief of the Army Staff.
- recognise that the army has been organised into five commands.
- recall the rank of the Head of the army command.
- name the place the headquarters of the Navy situated at.
- recall the rank of the Chief of the Naval Staff.
- recognise that the Navy has been divided into three area commands.
- name the place Hindustan Shipyard is situated at.
- state whether the Western fleet is an army command.
- name the place the headquarters of the Indian Air Force are situated at.
- recognise that the organisation of the Air Force is divided into seven commands.
- name the articles produced at ordinance factories.
- identify the age group for joining the Territorial Army.
- recall the year the Border Security Force was formed in.
- name the place the Coast Guard is situated at.

- recognise that defence forces are employed for the service of the community during flood, earth-quake and peace-keeping activities in other countries.
- give examples of defence training institutions, branches of the army, naval training centres, leander class frigates, aircrafts, and the Coast Guard fleet.

UNIT - III (Foreign Policy of India)

After completion of the unit, students will be able to:

- recognise that foreign policy of India determines India's relations with other countries.
- recall the year in which the Britishers left India.
- name the countries which were heading the two opposite military blocs.
- define India's policy of non-alignment.
- differentiate between the policy of non-alignment and the policy of neutrality.
- recall the date on which five principles of Panchsheel were formulated as part of India - China agreement.
- give examples of principles of Panchsheel.
- name the place the Afro-Asian Conference in 1955 was held at.
- describe India's position towards the policy of apartheid in South Africa.
- define the concept 'Cold war'.

- describe India's stand in the U.S. War in Vietnam.
- point out the effects of the significant reduction in military expenditure.
- give the names of countries supported by India in their freedom movement.

UNIT - IV (The United Nations)

After the completion of the unit, students will be able to:

- recall the time during which the second world war was fought.
- recall the year the League of Nations was set up in.
- name the place the delegates of the U.S.A. the U.S.S.R, the Great Britain and China met to emphasize the need for a world organisation.
- recall the year the Charter of United Nations prepared by the Conference of fifty nations.
- name the date which is observed as the U.N. day.
- name the place the United Nations' headquarters are situated at.
- recognise that the United Nations has six organs.
- state the number of representatives every member can send to the General Assembly.
- state the number of members of the Security Council.
- state the number of members elected by the General Assembly to the Security Council for a duration of

two years.

- identify the permanent members of the security council.
- state the number of members in the Economic and Social Council.
- state the number of judges in the International Court of Justice.
- recognise that a member of the General Assembly has one voting right.
- name the body which recommends the appointment of the Secretary General.
- describe the objectives of the Trusteeship Council.
- describe the functions of the United Nations.
- recall the year the UNESCO was set up in.
- recall the year in which the WHO was established.
- name the award which was given to the United Nations for its peace keeping activities.
- name the year ILO was set up in.
- name the year FAO was set up in.
- describe India's role in Korean war.
- describe India's role in the United Nations.
- describe the role of the UNICEF.
- name the International body which has given loans for our Five Year Plans.
- describe the objectives of the United Nations.