

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION, CHENNAI - 6
HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION - MAY 2022

Political Science key

PART - I

Choose the most appropriate Answer:

1. a) 1969
2. (b) Article 333, one member
3. (d) The Rajya Sabha
4. (d) The President
5. (d) Both Houses of Parliament
6. (c) Have distinguished themselves in fine arts, literature, social service, etc...
7. (a) Judiciary
8. (b) 1937
9. (b) Inter - State River water Disputes
- 10.(a) Decentralization of powers
- 11.(c) Indian Economics Service
- 12.(b) 1926
- 13.(a) Cabinet
- 14.(d) June 1st
- 15.(d) Anand in Gujarat
- 16.(b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- 17.(d) Look East Policy
- 18.(a) 1(iii), 2(i), 3(iv), 4(ii)
- 19.(d) 1945
- 20.(b) Cochin International Airport

PART - II

(2 marks)

- 21.1) The bicameral system in Tamil Nadu legislature was abolished in 1986
 - 2) Now T.N. Legislative Assembly Consists of 234 elected members.
 - 3) Under Article.333 of the constitution of India, the Governor nominates one member representing from Anglo-Indian community.
22. The council of states Rajya Sabha is called as second chamber of the parliament of India. It is an institution to protect the rights and interests of the states like the senate in U.S.A.
- 23.1) Candidate must be citizen of India.
 - 2) Must have completed the age of 35 years.
 - 3) Must not hold any office of profit.
- 24.1) Administrative Law is a branch of public law
 - 2) It deals with the relationship of individuals and Government.
 - 3) It puts in place a control mechanism by which administrative agencies stay within bounds.
- 25.1) The first Administrative reforms commission was formed in 1966 under the leadership of Morarji Desai, the second commission was formed in 2005 under the leadership of Veerappa Moily.
 - 2) It is established to provide recommendations for reviewing and reforming the administrative system of the country.
 - 3) It also suggests in the matters of Centre state relations some time.
- 26.1) It assures a steady source of people who can contribute to the success of an organization and meet the growing demands of development.
 - 2) The primary objective of personnel administration is to ensure effective utilization of human resources in pursuit of organization goals.
- 27.1) Lok Sabha has supreme power over money.
 - 2) It contains the suggestions related to financial matters of the Government.
 - 3) Most of the important financial bills are passed by money bill.

28. The idea of mixed economy was thus adopted which included the liberal policy of encouraging private enterprises and also promoting the public sector for the good of the society by socializing the means of production and giving powers to the state to have control over the economy.
- 29.1) NRI – Indian citizens living abroad for an indefinite period.
2) PIO – Overseas Indians
3) SPIO – Stateless Person of Indian Origin.
30. 1) The Challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in achieving justice, are both complex and extensive.
2) These issues stem from successive centuries of asserted colonial power, which consequently has resulted in the undermining of rights for many indigenous communities.

PART - III

(3 MARKS)

31. Making of Indian Constitution:
1) The members of Constituent Assembly drafted the Indian constitution.
2) 284 members present on 26 November 1949 and appended their signature to the constitution as finally passed.
3) The constituent assembly debate consists of 12 volume and it was held between 9th December 1946 to 24 January 1950.
32. 1) Simple majority of the parliament
2) Special majority of the parliament
3) Special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislature.
- 33.1) The Governor of the state is appointed by the president of India.
2) The prescribed term of office for the Governor is 5 years.
3) As per the constitution of India, the Governor is the constitutional head and executive head of the state.
4) The executive power of the state is vested with Governor.

34. Judicial Review:

- 1) The Supreme court and the High courts in India are entrusted with the power of judicial review.
- 2) Which extends to adjudicating upon the constitutionality of legislations as well as the legality of executive action.

35. Features of Bommai case judgment of the supreme court:

- 1) S.R.Bommai was the Chief Minister of Karnataka and his government was dismissed in 1994 by the Central Government leading to the filing of the case in the supreme court.
- 2) Its verdict is that the Legislative Assembly of the State cannot be dissolved before the Proclamation of the president is approved by both Houses of the Parliament.
- 3) Ever since the Judgment was delivered by the supreme court, the state Governments ruled by opposition parties have been protected from arbitrary dismissal by the central Government with a different ruling party.

36. Regulatory Authorities are agencies of modern democratic governments, parts of executive wing with degree of statutory or constitutional autonomy, reporting directly to the legislature. IRDA, TRAI, CCI, PERDA, SEBI etc. are some of the Regulatory Authorities.

37. Dhar commission:

- 1) The Dhar commission did not favour the linguistic redistribution.
- 2) It feared threat to national unity and difficulty in the administrative process.

38. Role of National Development Council:

- 1) The National Development Council included all the Chief Ministers of the States along with the Prime Minister as its chairman.
- 2) The NDC had the role of reviewing the implementation of the plans periodically and discusses various issues relating to the development of the state.

39. The objectives of the SAARC:
- 1) To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia.
 - 2) To improve their quality of life.
 - 3) To accelerate economic growth and social progress.
 - 4) To cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes. (any three points)
40. Three sessions held in a year by Parliaments:
- 1) Budget session – February to May
 - 2) Monsoon session – July to August
 - 3) Winter session – November to December.

PART - IV

(5MARKS)

- 41(a) Sources of Indian Constitution :

Constitution:

- 1) Britain : Parliamentary, single citizenship
- 2) U.S : Fundamental Rights, Judicial Review
- 3) Canada : Federation with strong constitution
- 4) Australia: Freedom of trade and commerce
- 5) Germany: Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency
- 6) Soviet : Fundamental duties, the ideal of Justice
- 7) French : Republic, The ideals of liberty
- 8) South Africa: Procedure for amendment to the constitution.

- 41(b). Major challenges in the process of Nation building in India.

Explain about these challenges in Detail:

1. Agriculture Challenges
2. Industry Challenges
3. Political Challenges
4. Union - State relations
5. Social Challenges

- 42(a) Challenges faced by Indigenous peoples in achieving Justice, are both complex and extensive. These issues stem from successive centuries of asserted colonial power, which consequently has resulted in the undermining of rights for many Indigenous communities.

Indigenous people still suffer at the hands of such good will. Good will alone does not improve livelihoods.

42(b) Stages of Law making process in the Parliament:

- (1) The Law is primarily introduced in the parliament in the form of 'bill' as proposed legislation for consideration of the legislature.
- (2) The bill will be taken for through discussion in the Parliament to have an understanding within the frame work of the constitution.
- (3) The bill will become law once the legislature passed it and approved by the president.
- (4) The Law becomes an Act only after getting consent from the president of India.
- (5) Every bill has to pass through the following stages:
 1. First reading ,
 2. Second reading
 3. Committee stage
 4. Report stage
 5. Third reading in which voting takes place.

43(a) Major achievement of white Revolution:

1. Phenomenal growth of milk production in India from 20 million metric tons to 100 million metric tons.
2. Also increased the production of infant milk powder.
3. The dairy cooperative movement facilitated the Indian Dairy farmers to take interest in cows and buffaloes
4. It resulted in the 500 million cattle population in the country which is the largest in the world.

43(b) 1. The Parliament is known as Union Legislature

2. The Parliament is the Supreme body of Decision making and symbol of democratic governance.

3. It also the platform for enacting Laws and making changes to the constitution

4. It has two important powers and functions called as legislative and Financial

5. Legislative powers are for law making

6. Financial powers are to prepare money bills as called as budget.

7. The Parliament has electoral functions with regard to elect the President and Vice - President

8. It also has Judicial function, on the matters of the proposals for the removal of the president, vice - president, Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court.

(any five points)

44(a).

1. SAARC was established on 8 December 1985 with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka.
2. To promote economic cooperation and Development.
3. The welfare of the people and for the close cultural and historical links among the South Asian countries.
4. SAARC comprises of 8 member states Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
5. And also to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia.

44(b).

1. The Indian Judiciary is a wing of the state
2. The Constitution provides for a single integrated Judicial system with the Supreme court at the apex, High courts at the middle (state) level and District Courts at the Local level.
3. Indian Judiciary acts as the guardian protector of the constitution.
4. Single and Integrated Judiciary system
5. Independent Judiciary
6. Judicial Review
7. Supreme court as the Arbiter of legal disputes between the union and states.
8. Guardian of Fundamental Rights
9. Judicial Activism
10. Public interest litigation system.

(any five points)

45(a).

1. The Council of ministers consists of cabinet ministers, minister of states and Deputy Ministers.
2. They are appointed by the president on advice of the prime minister.
3. Prime minister is the head of these ministers.
4. They are jointly responsible to the Loksabha for all the acts of the Government.
5. All the ministers of the Government are expected to be unanimous in support of policies on all public occasions and issues.
6. Ministers must not speak in public in different voices.
7. These are collective responsibility of the council of ministers.

45(b). Centre – State relations:

There are three types of distributions, they are

1. Legislative power distribution
2. Executive power distribution
3. Financial power distribution

In legislative Relations: Two aspects to the distribution of Legislative powers between centre and states.

- a) Territorial Distribution of powers
- b) Subject Distribution

Executive Powers:

List I :The Union List

List II : State List

List III: Concurrent List

Financial Powers:

Two sources of Revenue Distributed by the constitution namely Tax Revenue and Non - tax Revenue

46(a) Parliamentary type of Democracy:

1. Under Article 79, the Parliament consists of the president, and two houses, house of people (Loksabha), Council of states (Rajyasabha)
2. The Union Legislature is bicameral
3. The Upper house represents the States the Lower house represents the people.
4. The two houses respectively functions to preserve the integrity of the units and to secure the integration of the union.
5. Parliament controls the functions of the council of ministers, and hence it is called the parliamentary system.
6. In a Parliamentary system of government the executive is responsible to the legislature.

46(b) Structure of the united Nations:

The United Nations Organization is an Organization of governments of the world while the non-governmental organization represents the people of all nation of the world.

Six branches of the United Nations:

1. The General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. The U.N. Trusteeship Council
4. The Economic and Social Council
5. The International court of Justice

6. The Secretariat

This organization is dedicated to the promotion of peace all over the world.

47(a) Functions and position of the prime minister:

1. He is the Head of the Government.
2. P.M. is the most important political powers.
3. The first and foremost function of the P.M. is to prepare the list of his ministers.
4. He meets the president and discuss about this matter, then the council of ministers formed.
5. One of the discretionary power of the P.M is to designate a Minister as Deputy P.M
6. The president allocates portfolios among the ministers.

47(b) Inter - State River water Disputes play a crucial role in the evolution of federalism in Indian politics:

1. Constitution and Inter-State River water disputes.

The article 262 of the constitution empowers the Parliament to enact a law providing for the adjudication of any dispute, complaint relating to the use, distribution and control of any inter-state river or river vally.

2. Inter-State river water disputes Act, 1956 empowered by the Art 262, the parliament enacted interstate river water dispute act 1956. This act enables the union government to establish a tribunal for the adjudication of an interstate river water dispute. The indian constitutional and legal consensus is that all inter-state river water disputes must be resolved through peaceful negotiations.