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XI Std HSE PUBLIC, SUPPLYMENTRY EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER – 2020
POLITICAL SCIENCE (KEY ANSWER) ENGLISH VERSION 90 MARKS
Part I

I Choose the most appropriate from answer:-

20 x 1 = 20

- 1 (b) Aristotle
- 2 (a) Part IV
- 3 (a) John Austin
- 4 (a) B. R. Ambedkar
- 5 (b) Socialism
- 6 (a) 1951
- 7 (b) Presidential
- 8 (c) (1)-(iv), (2)-(iii), (3)-(ii), (4)-(i)
- 9 (c) Plato
- 10 (c) Rousseau
- 11 (c) Social Welfare
- 12 (c) England
- 13 (b) Followers
- 14 (a) 61
- 15 (a) President of India
- 16 (b) 1982
- 17 (c) Central Government
- 18 (a) Upliftment
- 19 (b) Sir Theagaraya
- 20 (c) Tirunelveli

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Part II

7 x 2 = 14

II Answer any seven questions Q. No. 30 is compulsory:-

21 Write about the views of Aristotle on Happiness:-

Aristotle believed that happiness was the most important thing in life. Taught that one should not waste one's time in the pursuits of pleasure, but should seek happiness instead.

22. Mention the characteristics of Sovereignty.

1. Permanence
2. Exclusiveness
3. All comprehensiveness
4. Inalienability
5. Unity and Everlasting
6. Indivisibility
7. Absoluteness

23. Feminists:-

Take equality to mean sexual equality, in the sense of equal rights and equal opportunities (liberal feminism) or equal social, economic power (social feminism?) irrespective of gender.

24. Natural Law:-

Similarly Aristotle has rightly pointed out that if there is no law even man will behave like a best Natural Law.

25. Characteristics of gregarious animals, did Thomas Aquinas:-

He argues that the State is natural because it is natural for man. To be a social and political animals, and to live in a group. Consequently he emphasizes that political activity is necessary and good.

26. The important works of Thomas Hobbes:-

(i) De Cive (ii) The Leviathan.

27. The Ideological State Apparatuses:-

The ideological State Apparatuses include family, schools, colleges, the media and trade unions. The

state creates consent and support from people by ideological indoctrination, without violence.

28. Equality:-

Equality, which means state of being equal, is derived from aequus/aequalis, meaning fair. It signifies 'having the same right, privileges, treatments, status, and opportunities'.

29. Bharathiyar's views on women's development:-

He believed in women's rights, gender equality and women emancipation. He opposed child marriage, dowry system and supported widow remarriage. Bharathi had a pre-mature death hence could not transform his ideas into a movement.

30. self-respect League:-

The Self-Respect Movement is a movement with the aim of achieving a society where backward castes have equal human rights.

Part – III

7 X 3 = 21

III. Answer any seven questions Q. No. 40 is compulsory:-

31. What are the differences between State and government?

The differences between State and government:-

S. NO	STATE	GOVERNMENT
1	The state consists of population, territory, government and sovereignty.	Government is part of the State
2	The State possesses original powers.	Powers of the government are derived from the State
3	The state is permanent and continues forever.	Government is temporary. Governments can be replaced with people's will.
4	State is abstract and invisible	Government is concrete and is visible

32. Write about the views of B. R. Ambedkar on democracy.

State-wide protests erupted in Tamil Nadu against the Verdict. S. V. Ramaswami, demanded for an amendment in the constitution. It is due to efforts of Periyar, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee President Kamaraj, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Ambedkar, an amendment was made related with the extension of Reservation Policy.

33. What is the Despotic government?

Despotic government:-

"Rule by one single person but there is no fixed rule for governance, everything conducted by his will. According to Montesquieu the survival of the government depends on 'persistence in given society of that particular spirit which is characteristic of the form."

34. Write about the concept of Deep Ecology.

Deep Ecology:

Norwegian ecological philosopher Arne coined the term Deep Ecology in 1973. He was influenced by Rachel Carson and Mahatma Gandhi. Deep Ecology theory argues that the planet Earth is constituted by three interlinked parts of the human beings, non-human biological forms and the inanimate objects and forces. The human beings are one among the millions of living organisms in this world.

35. Define Public Opinion.

Public opinion can be defined as a psychological and social process in which behaviour of each member of the public is conditional to that of all others with similar beliefs. In short it is the collective views of the people, their attitudes and opinions.

36. Write about the powers and functions of the Election Commission of India.

Powers and functions of the Election Commission of India.

1. Preparation of the electoral rolls
2. Revision of electoral rolls
3. Allotment of seats
4. Conduct of elections
5. Superintendence, direction and control of all matters pertaining to the elections
6. Granting of recognition of political parties
7. Allotment of symbols ensuring fair and free elections.
8. The Election Commission of India advises the President of India the Governor of the concerned state regarding all electoral matters including question relating to disqualifications of members.

37. Describe the Party System in the U.A.

Party System in the U.A.

In the United Kingdom, polarization of opinion on issues relating to the status and role of monarchy led to the emergence of two parties.

1. Tories or Conservatives party
2. Whigs or Liberals party

In the 19th century Labour party became a major force eclipsing the liberals in UK.

38. Define an urban area.

urban area:-

The population of such an area is 5000 or more but less than 15,000 and the revenue generated from tax and sources exceeds such amount per capita per annum as may be specified by the government from time to time.

39. Write about Discriminatory Practices in India.

The felt prestigious and energetic only when they are recognized as a part of their own group. What discrimination means means is that out grouping their own members from the membership of their group or ban their members from accessing natural resources.

40. Discuss the outcomes of the Salem Conference (1944)

Salem Conference 1944:-

In the 1944, at Salem Conference under the leadership of Periyar, a historic resolution was moved to change the name of Justice Party to Dravidar Kazhagam (DK). Periyar organised 'Dravida Nadu' conference and demanded an independent homeland for 'Dravidians'. Further, he pronounced his very famous slogan 'Dravida for Dravidians' at the conference.

Part - IV

7 X 3 = 21

IV. Answer all questions:-

41. (a) Explain the relationship between Political Science and other Social Sciences.

Political Science and other Social Sciences:-

- 1) Political Science and History
- 2) Political Science and Economics
- 3) Political Science and Ethics
- 4) Political Science and sociology
- 5) Political Science and Psychology
- 6) Political Science and Public Administration

or

(b) Write about 'Thiruvalluvar' s idea on the society.

Political ideologies in Tamilnadu is rich with ideas, beliefs, opinions and attitudes towards society, polity and economy. This is evident from the ancient political ideas of Thiruvalluvar, whereas Bharathiyar was a nationalist and Singaravelar a communist. According to Periyar, Dravidian ideology focuses on social equality. The political ideologies in Tamil Nadu are a combination of all three left, Right and centre ideologies.

42. (a) write about the idea of Welfare State.

Welfare State:-

The concept of Welfare State has its origin in Western Eroup after the Second World War. The main idea of Welfare State is that the government of Welfare State plays a vital role in human development. The role of the Welfare State extends to the protection and promotion of the well being of its citizens. The economic and social well being of the citizens is based on (1) The principal of equality of opportunity (2) Equitable distribution of wealth (3) Public responsibility for those who cannot afford themselves the minimal provisions for leading a good life.

(b) Assess Aristotle's engagement on functions and classification of State
Functions and classification of State:-

Functions

According to Aristotle the foremost function of the State is to promote good life and create essential conditions for mental, moral and physical development of the people.

The State should also function in such a way that good habits of individuals are converted into good actions and promote good, happy and honourable life.

classification of State

Quantity	Quality	
Type	Good Form	Perverted Form
One	Monarchy	Tyranny
A Few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Many	Polity	Democracy

45 (a) Explain the factors of violation of liberty.
violation of liberty:-

Liberty remained an essential element for both man and state for progress. History records very well the cruelty of absolute monarchy that ignored the claims of liberty in ancient and medieval ages of England. People could no longer tolerate and rose in revolt against the absolute monarchy. The struggle continued until Emperor John had to bow down and ensure freedom for his Subjects.

Or

(b) Write about Equality in Indian Constitution.

The concept of Equality in Indian Constitution:-

The Indian constitution under article 14 provides for equality before law to all persons. This is a statement of formal equality and gives meaning to what preamble seeks to ensure in terms of 'equality of status and of opportunity'. This also means that laws of the land will apply to all equality and there should be no discrimination on grounds of birth, caste, color, gender, language, race, religion, etc. In fact article 15 of the constitution substantiates article 14 further by prohibiting any such discrimination.

44 (a) Explore various outcomes of Citizenship in India.

The Indian Constitution attempted to provide full citizenship to all irrespective of whichever groups they belonged to.

The provisions about citizenship are found in Part II and in the subsequent laws passed by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation or inclusion of territory. There is also a provision in the Constitution that the state should not discriminate against citizens on the grounds of race, caste, sex, place birth, etc. The rights of religious and linguistic minorities are also protected.

Or

(b) Write an essay on the State Election Commission.

State Election Commission:-

The chief electoral officer of a state / union territory is authorised to supervise the election work in the state / union territory subject to the overall superintendence, direction and control of the election of India. He nominates or designates an officer of the government of the state / union territory as the chief electoral officer in constitution with the state government / union territory administration.

45 (a) Write an essay on achievements of Indian Democracy in the Political front.

Achievements of Indian Democracy in the Political front:-

The founding fathers of India and its Constitution had built strong democratic foundations in the Indian State and the Constitution thus making India a great country. The democratic constitutional foundations have strengthened the Constitution in every aspect of socio-political and economic changes. The Preamble of the Constitution laid down clear road map with Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles, Judicial Review and Basic Structure Doctrine.

Or

(b) What does Part XV of the Indian Constitution deal with?

Part XV of the Indian Constitution:-

Part XV of the Indian Constitution titled "Election" is of great importance. The constitution makers had been anxious to safeguard this political right as an integral part of the constitution itself. It is for this important reason that the subject of elections has been accorded a constitutional recognition in our country.



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