

INDIAN POLITY



... HIGHLIGHTS ...

- * Exclusively prepared for TNPSC exams.
- * Questions are taken from 6th to 12th samacheer books.

Indian Polity – [Part 1 to 20]

Prepared From Samacheer Kalvi Books (6th to 12th Std)

1. Republic

1. Who ruled our country in olden days?
Kings and Chieftains
2. Who ruled Tamil Nadu in olden days?
Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas, Kalanhras, Pallavas, Nayaks and Marathas.
3. Who were the Europeans?
English, Dutch, Portuguese, French.
4. Why did Europeans come to India?
For trade
5. What was the reason for English to start their rule in India?
Because in India there was frequent wars among the rulers.
6. How long did English rule India?
More than 200 years
7. When did Zamindari system emerge?
During the British rule
8. What was the expectation of India?
They wanted Indians to rule India.
9. When India did have its independence?
15th of August 1947
10. What was the desire of Indians after independence in case of government?
Democratic government
11. What is democracy?
It is a system of modern government in which people rule themselves through their elected representative.
12. What is the age for voting in India?
18years
13. Why is India called as republic?
Because it is ruled by constitutional laws.

14. Who can frame laws, make decisions and implement plans in India?

The elected representatives of parliament and assembly.

15. How are our representatives elected?

Through election

16. What is the feature of our election?

There is no discrimination in caste, creed, religion, language, gender and economic status to contest in the election.

17. What is the assurance given in our constitution?

Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

18. Who is the guardian of our constitution?

Supreme Court

19. Where can people get their justice? At court

20. Who give orders for the District collector? State government

21. Who helps in implementing the development programmes?

Collector along with his subordinate officers

22. When is Grievance day observed? Every Monday

23. Who conducts Grievance camp?

District collector or District Revenue Officer

24. How are the grievances solved?

Through the Public relationship programmes or Makkal Thodarbu Thittam

25. What is the duty of the District collector?

Maintaining law and order

26. Whose duty is to prevent crimes? Police department

27. Whose duty is to protect our country's border? Defence force

28. Who is the executive head of the Indian Government?

Prime Minister

29. Who rules each state of India?

Ministers under the leadership of Chief Minister

30. How are Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and state assembly representatives elected?

According to the Indian constitution.

2. Local Self Government

1. Which country has large landmass?

India

2. Where do people live in India?

Villages, towns and cities

3. Why is central and state government not able to solve the problems of people in our country?

It's because India is a vast country with a large population.

4. Why is local self government formed in India?

It is formed in India to serve every nook and corner of the country.

5. What is the specialty of Tamil Nadu?

It has fascinating and meaningful names of the villages and it also has names and places of history. Example Gangaikondacholapuram, Malaiyadikuruchi, Chera madevi etc

6. Where are the names of panchayat president, vice president and the ward members written?

In a board at the panchayat union office of village.

7. Who introduced local self government in India?

Lord Ripon

8. What is village panchayat?

The local body of the villages is called as village panchayat

9. How are presidents, ward members and councilors of village panchayat elected?

They are elected by people through elections

10. What is the period of presidents, ward members and councilors of village panchayat?

Period of five years

11. Name some functions of village panchayat?

Laying village roads, drinking water supply, laying drainage system, maintaining street lights, construction of small bridges, sanctioning the construction of the houses, maintain village libraries, construction of group houses and maintaining and establishing recreation centers and playground.

12. How do the government get fund for providing its function?

Through tax that is paid by people like house tax, professional tax, property tax.

13. Name some revenue of government?

House tax, professional tax, tax from shops, fee from drinking water connections and water tax and a share of the land revenue, one part of share from the land registration fee.

14. What are the financial assistants provided by government to local governments?

Funds, subsidiaries and grants through District Rural Development Authority.

15. Who controls the Panchayat unions?

District Rural Development agencies

16. Who controls the District Rural Development agencies?

District administration

17. Who implement the programmes and plans in local government?

District collector, programme officer and the block development officers.

18. What is district panchayat?

Each district has its district panchayat for controlling the functions in district

19. What is the election ratio in district panchayat?

1: 50,000

20. What is the period of the elected candidates in panchayat elections?

Five years

21. What is the function of District panchayat?

To provide suggestions to the government regarding the development work and improvements of the roads and transport carried out by the village panchayats and panchayat unions within districts.

22. Who is the president of District planning committee?

President of District panchayat

23. What is the important function of District planning committee?

To draft a development plan for the whole districts

24. What is town panchayat?

Villages which have more than 10,000 of population are upgraded as town panchayat

25. What is municipality?

Area which have population more than one lakh

26. Who is the Municipal Commissioner?

Administrative Officer

27. What is corporation?

City which has a large population, big infrastructure and important government office is called as corporation.

28. Who is Mayor?

Chairperson of corporation

29. What is the period of mayor?

5 years

30. Who is commissioner?

The administrative officer of the corporation is the commissioner.

3. Our Nation

1. What is the specialty of our nation?

It has the greatest civilization of the world with a rich cultural heritage

2. In which occupation did India get its self sufficiency?

Agriculture

3. What is the rank of India in industrial development?

10th rank

4. What is the rank of India in exploring outer space?

6th rank

5. Which country is called as `Epitome of the world`?

India

6. Why is India called as `Epitome of the world`?

It has varied geographical features, climate, flora and fauna, heterogeneous cultures, customs, various languages and faiths. And yet it has unity in diversity

7. What is the rank of India in term of square kilo meters?

7th largest country in the world with 32,87,263 sq.kms

8. Which is the most populous country in the world?

China followed by India

9. How is India bounded?

Himalayan ranges in the north and Indian Ocean in the South, the Bay of Bengal in the East and the Arabian Sea in the west .

10. What is the land frontier of India?

15,200 kms

11. What is the population density?

It is the number of people living per square kilometer.

12. What is the literacy rate of India according to 2011 census?

74.04% whereas for male it is 82.14% and female 65.46%

13. What is the population of India as per 2011 census?

1210.2 millions

14. Which is the largest democracy if the world?

India

15. What is the feature of Indian polity?

India is sovereign socialistic secular democratic republic with a parliamentary form of government.

16. How is republic governed?

The Republic is governed in terms of the constitution which came into force on 26th January 1950.

17. Which country has the lengthiest written constitution in the world?

India

18. What is the Indian Union comprised as?

29 states and 7 union territories.

19. Who are the union executives?

President, the Vice-president, the Prime Minister, the council of ministers and the Attorney General of India.

20. Who is the head of Indian union?

President

21. Who is the first citizen of India?

President

22. Who can be a contest in the presidential election?

A citizen of India who is not less than 35 years of age can be a contest in the presidential election.

23. Who acts as president when the president`s post is vacant or when the president is unable to discharge his duties?

Vice President

24. Who are the nominal head and real head of government?

The Prime Minister is the real head of the government and President is the nominal head of the nation.

25. Who is appointed as Prime Minister?

The leader of the majority party, who has the confidence of the Lok Sabha is appointed as the Prime Minister.

26. How is council of ministers appointed?

The council of ministers is appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

27. What is parliament?

The union legislature is called as parliament.

28. What do the union legislature consist of?

Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

29. Which is called as lower house of the parliament?

Lok Sabha

30. Who are the members of Lok Sabha?

It consists of members who are mostly directly elected by the people on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage.

31. How many members are there in Lok Sabha?

545 members along with 2 nominated members from Anglo-Indian community.

32. What is the other name for Rajya Sabha?

Upper house of the Parliament

33. How are members of Rajya Sabha elected?

They are elected indirectly

34. How many members are there in Rajya Sabha?

250 members out of which 238 members are elected indirectly and 12 members are distinguished in the field of art, literature, science and social service were nominated by the President.

35. Who are the members in the state councils?

Governor, the Chief Minister, the Council of Ministers and the Advocate General

36. Who appoints the Governor?

President

37. What is the period of a Governor?

Five years

38. Who is the constitutional head of a state?

Governor

39. Who can be appointed as Governor?

Any citizen of India above the age of 35 years is eligible to be appointed as the Governor.

40. Name some states which has bi-cameral legislature?

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

41. What is bi-cameral legislature?

It consists of two houses namely Legislative council (Upper house) and Legislative Assembly (Lower house).

42. What is uni-cameral legislature?

It consists of only one house namely the Legislative Assembly (Lower House).

43. What is judiciary?

It is an independent organ.

44. Which is the highest court of India?

Supreme Court

45. Which is the guardian of our Indian Constitution?

Supreme Court

46. Where is Supreme court of India situated?

New Delhi

47. How many judges are there at Supreme Court?

31 Judges including one Chief Justice.

48. Which is the highest court in the state?

High Court

49. How many high courts are there in India?

21 out of which 3 of them are common to two or more states.

50. What are national symbols?

All the independent nations of the world have their own unique identifications, which is popularly called as national symbols.

51. Name some national symbols?

The national flag, the national emblem, the national anthem, the national song, the national animal, the national bird, the national flower and the national tree are the national symbols.

52. Who do the national symbols do?

It gives us a feeling of oneness and inspires us to pay homage to our patriots.

53. Name some features of our National flag?

- Our national flag is horizontal tricolor of deep saffron at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion.
- Its ratio of the length to its breadth is 3:3.
- Saffron colour at the top denotes courage and sacrifice.
- It also reminds us about the sacrifice made by the freedom fighters.
- The white colour in the middle denotes truth and the Navy blue chakra denotes us to move forward along the path of dharma to bring peace and prosperity to the nation.
- The design of the chakra is taken from the lower part of the capital of Saranath pillar of Asoka.
- The chakra's diameter is proportionate to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes.
- The green colour band at the bottom signifies prosperity, greenery of our fertile land and faith.

56. When was our national flag approved by the constituent assembly?

22nd July 1947

57. When was our national flag first hoisted?

15th August 1947

58. When is our national flag flown at half?

During the death of any national leader or when the head of a friendly nation passes away.

59. How should we stand when national flag is hoisted?

We must stand in attention position.

60. What is national anthem?

All nations have a patriotic song this is called as national anthem.

61. How should we stand during playing of our national anthem?

Attention position

62. Who composed our national anthem?

Rabindranath Tagore

63. In which language was our original national anthem found?

Bengali

64. When was our national anthem adopted?

24th January 1950

65. When was our national anthem first sung?

27th December 1911 at Calcutta

66. What is the time duration for our national anthem?

52 seconds

67. What does our national anthem reflect?

It reflects the glory and the greatness of our mother land. It also gives the message of tolerance, unity, integrity and patriotism.

68. From where did they take our national emblem?

Saranath pillar of Asoka

69. When was our national emblem adopted?

26th January 1950

70. What are the feature of our national emblem?

It consists of four lions sitting back to back on a circular pedestal. Only three lions will be visible the fourth lion will be hidden from view. It represents power and majesty. The base has a horse on the left a wheel in the centre and a bull on the right.

71. What do the horses in national emblem means?

Energy and speed

72. What do the bull in national emblem represents?

Hard work and steadfastness

73. What do the chakra signifies in national emblem?

Dharma and righteousness

74. What do `Satyameva Jayate` means?

It is taken from Devangari script and means `Truth alone Triumphs`.

75. Who composed our national song `Vande Mataram`?

It was composed in sanskrit by Bankimchandra Chatterjee

76. In which book was our national song published?

Anand Matt in the year 1882

77. Who was the first person to sing our national song?

Rabindranath Tagore at Indian Nation Congress at 1896

78. Which is the national animal of India?

At first it was lion and later it was changed to Tiger.

79. What do our national animal resembles?

It represents the grace, strength, ability and enormous power.

80. What is our national bird?

Peacock

81. What do our national bird resembles?

Beauty, rich feathers indicate the natural beauty of our country and most of the Indian literature speaks high of the peacock.

82. What is our national flower?

Lotus

83. What do our national flower resembles?

Majesty, grandeur, beauty and fragrance. It denotes unity.

84. National Fruit - Mango

National game - Hockey

National river Ganga

85. What is our national calendar based on?

Saka Era

86. What is our national tree and what do that represents?

Banyan tree and it represent the strong political structure and national symbols of our land, instill the feeling and thought that all are Indians.

4. Indian Constitution

1. When did the 200 years rule of British ended in India?

15th August 1947

2. What has recommended for setting up a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution for India?

Cabinet Mission of 1946

3. When did our Constituent assembly has its first session?

On December 9th of 1946

4. Who was the president of Constituent assembly for its first session?

Dr. Sachidananda Sinha

5. Who took the president position after Sinha?

Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

6. Who was the first president of Republic India?

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

7. Who took the process of drafting the constitution?

Drafting Committee

8. When was the drafting committee constituted?

29th of August 1947

9. When was the constitution inauguration done?

26th January 1950

10. List some experts of the drafting committee?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman), N.Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Dr.K.M. Munshi, Syed Mohammad Sadullah, B.L. Mitter, N. Madhava Rao, T.T. Krishnamachari and D.P. Khaitan

11. What is a constitution?

It comprises of basic principles of the political system by which the people of the nation are to be governed.

12. How long did it take to make our constitution?

2 years 11 months and 18 days. It has 11 plenary sessions and 114 days of discussions

13. When is Purna Swaraj day?

26th January 1930

14. How many parts, articles and schedules are there in our constitution?

XXII parts, 449 articles and 12 schedules

15. Give some salient features of our Indian constitutions?

- Preamble
- The popular sovereignty
- Secularism
- Parliamentary democratic government
- Fundamental rights and duties
- Directive principles of state policy
- Universal adult franchise

16. What is a preamble?

It is a preface or an introduction to the Indian constitution

17. What is the role of Preamble?

It declares India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic. It also tells about the justice, liberty, equality and fraternity which are the objectives of our constitution.

18. What is popular sovereignty?

It is a rights given by our constitution so as to give full authority to the people of India.

19. What is secularism?

It is one of the important goals. In a secular state the people are not discriminated on the basis of religion. And it also tells that people are equal and political possessions irrespective of their religious belief.

20. Which provides the parliamentary form of government?

The constitution of India

21. What is parliamentary system?

In this system the executive is collectively responsible for the legislature. It is also known as Responsible government or Cabinet Government.

22. What are natural rights?

Fundamental rights

23. What are fundamental rights?

These rights are essential rights which help in realizing true democracy and ensure equality of all citizens.

24. Which rights has guaranteed and protected by the constitution?

Fundamental Rights

25. List some features of Fundamental Rights?

- Right to equality
- Right to freedom
- Right against exploitation
- Right to freedom of religion
- Cultural and educational rights
- Rights to constitutional remedies

26. What is a directive principle of state policy?

It is in the form of directions or instruction given to the state by the constitution while formulating policies or making any law.

27. What are the categories of Directive principles?

- Socialist principles
- Gandhian principles
- International principles
- Miscellaneous principles

28. Which principle reflects the ideology of socialism?

Socialist principle

29. Which principle talks about the equal pay for work for both men and women?

Socialist principle

30. Which principle talks about the ideology of Gandhi?

Gandhian principle

31. Which principle talks about international peace and security?

International Principle

32. What is miscellaneous principle?

It talks about the equal justice and free legal aid, to make uniform civil code for the citizens throughout the country.

33. Who introduced the Universal Adult Franchise?

Constitution of India

34. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

All citizens above the age of 18 years irrespective of their caste, colour, religion, sex, literacy, and wealth are entitled to participate in the elections.

35. What are fundamental duties?

The Indian constitution contains certain duties to be performed by all the citizens of India. These duties are called as fundamental duties.

36. Name some fundamental duties?

- To abide by the constitution and its ideals to respect the national flag, the national anthem etc
- To cherish and follow the noble ideas which inspired our national struggle for freedom
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render national services when called upon to do so.
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our culture
- To protect and improve the natural resources such as forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife.
- To develop the scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry.
- To safeguard the public property and avoid violence
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres

- To provide opportunities for education of his/her child or ward between the age of six and fourteen.

37. Which serves as instrument of social changes?

Indian Constitution

38. What is the aim of Indian Constitution?

It aims at making everyone equal and empowers every citizen to rise up to his/her optimum level

5. Political Parties

1. What is the present age in terms of politics called as?

Age of democracy

2. What is democracy?

Government of the people, for the people and by the people.

3. What is the citizen in democracy called as?

Citizen is both the ruler and the ruled.

4. Who are the visible institutions in a democracy?

Political parties

5. Who serves as link between the people and the government ?

Political parties

6. Who are political parties?

It is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold powers in the government.

7. What are the components of political parties?

They have three components. They are leader, active member and the followers.

8. List some characteristics of political party?

- A political party agrees on important matters of public policy
- It aims to take part in the struggle for power
- It implements its policies and programmes by constitutional means
- It should have some degree of permanence
- It must have definite aims and objectives

9. What are the functions of political parties?

- Parties contest elections
- Parties put forward their policies and programmes before the voters
- They play a decisive role in making laws
- The party which wins majority seats becomes the ruling party and runs the government
- Those parties that lose the majority in the elections form the opposition. They voice their different views and criticize the government for its failure and wrong policies.
- Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues.

10. What kind of structure do Indian political parties has?

Hierarchical structure

11. What is the structure of Political parties?

President is the head he is been assisted by the secretaries and a treasurer.

12. What are the types of party system?

- Single party system
- Bi-party system or tow party system
- Multi-party system

13. What kind of party system has one ruling party and no opposition?

Single Party system

14. What kind of party system do USSR has?

Single party system

15. What is bi-party system or two party system?

It is a system in which two major parties exist. Example, U.S.A. and U.k

16. What is Multi-party system?

It is a system in which there are more than two political parties examples India, Sri Lanka.

17. Which country has largest number of political parties?

India

18. What is the reason behind emergence of large number of state parties?

Regional issues, caste and communal division, cultural diversity and languages.

19. What is State party?

A party is recognized as state party by the election commission of India based on certain percentage of vote's secured or certain number of seats won in the Assembly or Lok Sabha Elections.

20. What is national party?

A party which is recognized as a state party in at least four states is recognized as national party.

21. Who can use the election symbol?

Only the official candidates can use it.

6. Legislations and Welfare Schemes for Children and Women

1. What kind of state is India?

Welfare state

2. What is the commitment of India?

To ensure well-being of all its citizens especially for children and women.

3. How is women education important to nation?

Only through women education a country can make its progress for economic development. A mother is the teacher of the child.

4. What do the article 39(f) and 45 deals with?

It is a law which enacts for the protection and development of children.

5. What do Article 24 talks about?

It is a fundamental right which deals with the right against the exploitation and prohibition of child labour.

6. Which article provides facilities for development of children in a healthy manner?

Article 39 (f)

7. Which article provides free and compulsory education for all up to 14 years of age?

Article 45.

8. Which ministry deals with development and protection of women and children?

Ministry of Women and Children

9. Which leader demanded for education for Indian children from the imperial legislative assembly?

Gopala Krishna Gokhale

10. When was Right to Education act (REA) introduced?

1st April 2010

11. When was Juvenile Injustice act passed?

It was passed in 1986 and amended in 2000

12. When was Infant milk substitute, feeding bottles and infant food act passes?

1992

13. When was commission for protection for child right act passed?

2005

14. What is ICDS?

Integrated Child Development Services

15. What are the objective of ICDS 1975?

- To improve the health of children and pregnant women and feeding mothers
- To reduce the rate of mortality, malnutrition and school drop-outs

16. Which act provides services to children of working mothers by opening crèches?

Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche (2006)

17. What is the aim of Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection (2005)?

It aims to provide non-formal education and vocational training to working children in order to continue their education

18. When is Children`s Day celebrated?

14th November of every year

19. Which award is given for children for their exceptional achievements?

The National Child Award

20. Which article talks about the emancipation of women?

Article 23

21. What is the specialty of Article 23?

It prohibits trade of woman like commodities, forced labour is made an offence, human trafficking is made illegal, and women are assured the right against exploitation.

22. Which act has increased the marriageable age of girls and boys?

Child Marriage Restraint Amendment Act of 1978. It has increased the marriageable girls from 15 to 18 years and for boys its from 18 years to 21 years.

23. Which act talks about the banning dowry?

The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961

24. When was Eve Teasing Law passed?

1997 and amended on 2002

25. Which act has provided 33% reservation of seats for women in Panchayatraj and Urban local bodies?

The 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts

26. What is STEP?

Support to Training and Employment Programme

27. What is Swayamsidha?

It is the scheme for socio-economic development and empowerment of women through Self Help Groups.

28. What is Short Stay Home?

These homes help to rehabilitate girls and women facing social, economic and emotional problems.

29. Why are family counseling centers established?

It was established for giving counseling to the victims facing social atrocities and family mal-adjustments.

30. What is the awareness generation programmes for rural and poor women policy?

Women face many problems as they are unaware of their rights and privileges. This program creates awareness among women on issues like status and rights and help them to solve their problems.

7. National Integration

1. What is the other name for India?

Bharat

2. When did Aryans settle in India?

During Early days

3. Which country is called as Ethnological museum?

India

4. What is Ethnological museum means?

Museum for Human Races

5. Which culture is praised to be the best in the world?

Indian Culture

6. What is culture?

Culture is a product of corporate civic society. It is defined as the activities of man individually and in society.

7. How was India divided after Independence?

India was divided into various states based on the languages spoken by a large number of people in particular region.

8. How many languages are spoken in India?

845

9. How many languages are constituently recognized in India?

22

10. Which is the official language of India?

Hindi in Devanagiri script

11. Which is the official link language in India?

English

12. Which country is the reassure house of literature?

India

13. Name some familiar literature in India?

Vedas, Mahabharata, the Ramayana, the Bhagavad-Gita, the Bible, the Quran and the Thirukkural.

14. Name some Tamil famous works?

Ettuthigai, Pathupattu, Pathinenkeizh Kanakku.

15. Who gave Ramayana?

Valmiki

16. Name the famous work of Kalidas`s?

Megadoodh

17. Name some Hindhu festivals?

Deepavali, Rama Navami, Krishna Jayanthi, Durga Pooja, Makara Sankaranthi, Pongal.

18. Name some Muslims festivals?

Milad-un-Nabi, Bakrid and Ramzan

19. Name some Christians function?

Easter and Chirstmas

20. What function do Sikhs celebrate?

Guru Nanak Jayanthi

21. Name some functions of Buddhist and Jains?

Buddha Poornima and Mahavir Jayanthi

22. Who celebrate New Year day?

All Indians

23. What some culture of Indians?

They are known for their heritages, advocates hospitality, charity, brotherhood, love, dharma, tolerance, peace, spiritual feelings and respect for elders.

24. What kind of cloths do people of India wear?

They wear cloths made of wool, cotton, artificial fibre, leather and silk.

25. Name two world famous paintings of India?

Paintings at Ajantha and Ellora

26. Where did carnatic style and Hindustani style music originated?

India

27. Name some of the famous dances of India?

Bharathanatyam, Kuchhipudi, Kathak, Manipuri and Oddissi

28. How are people in India known as?

Unity in diversity

29. What are the features promoting national integration?

- India`s geographical features and its defence
- Cultural heritage and cultural unity
- Religious tolerance
- Our national symbols, national flag and national anthem
- Principles of democracy , sovereignty, secularism and socialism promotes national integration

30. When is national integration day observed?

19th November of every year

31. What are the factors that affect the national integration?

- Communalism
- Linguism

- Casteism
- Economic disparity
- Regional imbalances

32. What is communalism?

It means placing one`s own community above others sometimes even above the nation. It also refers to selfish aggressive attitude of one community towards another.

32. How was India divided in 1956?

Based on linguistic

33. What is casteism?

Placing one`s caste above others sometimes even above the nation.

34. How are social structure of India classified?

Based on caste

35. What is economic disparity?

It means uneven distribution of wealth among the people in the society.

36. What is regional imbalances?

It means socio-economic disparity among the people in different regions

37. How can Indians achieve national integration?

People should develop the spirit of tolerance and feeling of oneness.

8. The State Government

1. How many states are there in India?

29 states

2. How many union territories are there in India?

7

3. Which place is called as National capital territory?

Delhi

4. How are states administrated?

By state government

5. How are union territories administrated?

President through Governors of Chief Administrators

6. When was Delhi administrated as National capital territory?

1991

7. Where is the powers and functions of the state governments defined?

In the constitution

8. How are state government functions?

- Executive (Government wing)
- Legislature (Law making wing)

9. Which article talks about administration of states?

Article 152 to 237

10. Which articles talks about the powers and functions of governor?

Article 153 to 160

11. How are state executive classified?

- State executive
- Governor
- Chief Minister
- Council of Ministers

12. Who has the entire executive authority?

Governor

13. Who is the head of the state government?

Governor

14. Who is responsible to the state legislative assembly?

The council of ministers

15. How is governor appointed?

By the president

16. Where do the Governor take oath?

Takes oath before the chief justice of the high court

17. What is the term of office of governor period?

Five years

18. How do the ministers appointed by Governor?

By advice of Chief Minister

19. Who is the part of the State legislature?

Governor

20. How many members are nominated by the governor to the legislative council?

1/6

21. What is President Rule?

If there is failure of the constitutional machines in any state, the president issues a proclamation under Article 356 of the constitution which the state assembly dissolves. The governor under such circumstances gets the real administrative powers. This is called as president`s rule.

22. What are ordinances?

It is an official announcement of the Governor when the legislature is not in session. But the ordinance must be ratified by the State legislature within 6 weeks of reassembling state legislature.

23. Whose permission is needed for introducing money bills in states legislature?

Governor

24. Who can recommend for `Demand for Grants`?

Governor

25. Whose permission is needed for presenting `State Budget`?

Governor

26. Who is the real executive powers of the state?

Chief Ministers

27. How is chief minister appointed?

By governor of state

28. What are the primary functions of the Chief Ministers?

- To form the ministry by preparing a list of ministers
- Distribute the portfolios to colleagues and get them allocated by the Governor

- Ask a minister to resign if he fails in his duties
- He has the right to change the department of ministers at his will and get it notified by the Governor
- The chief minister is the head of the cabinet. He/she convenes and presides over its meeting
- He/she is link between governor and council of ministers
- He/she can advice the governor for the early dissolution of the state assembly

29. Who are Council of ministers?

They are the real executive

30. What is collective responsibility?

When chief minister resigns, the whole council of ministers have to resign this is called as collective responsibility.

31. Where do the upper legislative assembly represents the special interest?

Teachers, graduates and local government

32. Classify the state legislature?

- State legislature is been divided as unicameral (having only lower house) and bicameral (having two houses)
- The bicameral is been dived as Legislative assembly (lower house) and legislative council (upper house)

33. Which is the real center power in the state?

Legislative assembly

34. What is the maximum and minimum strength of legislative assembly?

Maximum is 500 and minimum is 60

35. What is called as Reserved constituencies?

Some seats in the assembly are reserved for candidates from SC and ST this is called as reserved constituencies.

36. What is the term of office of legislative assembly?

5 years

37. Who is presided over the legislative assembly?

Speaker

38. Who performs the functions in the absence of speaker?

Deputy Speaker

39. What is the tenure of elected or nominated members in legislative council?

6 years

40. What is the maximum limit for the members of a state in legislative assembly?

1/3 of total member

41. Who can contest in the election of legislative council?

Above 30 years of age and citizen of India

42. When was upper house abolished in Tamil Nadu?

1st November 1986

43. Who controls the finances of the state?

Legislature

44. Where was money bill introduced?

Legislative assembly

45. Who has to answer the question put forth by the members of the legislature?

Ministers

9. Union Government

1. Which provides parliamentary form of government under an elected president?

Constitution of India

2. How many wings are there in the parliamentary form of government?

3 wings namely the legislative, the executive and the judiciary

3. Which represents the union legislature?

Parliament

4. How many members are there in rajya sabha?

Not more than 250 members

5. How are members appointed in Rajya Sabha?

12 members by president and other 238 members by representatives of the states and union territories.

6. How many members are there in Lok Sabha?

Not more than 545 members

7. How are members appointed in Lok Sabha?

Not more than 530 members are elected as representatives of people and 2 nominated as Anglo Indian representative

8. What is the procedure for amending power to provision of the Indian constitution?

First the president, judges of court and other highest constitutional authorities.

9. How is union executive made of?

President, prime minister and his council of ministers.

10. Who is the head of Indian Republic?

President

11. What are the other roles played by the President?

He is the head of Union legislature and union executive

12. Who is the first women speaker of Lok Sabha?

Smt. Meira Kumar

13. Which article gives the power of the union shall be vested in the president which shall be exercised by him directly through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the constitution?

Article 53

14. What are the qualifications of the president?

- He/she must be citizen of India
- He/she must have completed the age of 35 years
- He/she must be eligible for election as a member of Lok sabha
- He/she must not hold any office of profit in the union, state or local government

15. How is president elected?

President is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

16. Which articles talk about removing the president of India?

Article 61

17. What is the Electoral College for presidential election?

- Elected member of Lok Sabha
- Elected member of Rajya Sabha
- Elected members of all states

18. What are the powers of the President?

- Executive power
- Legislative power
- Financial power
- Judicial power
- Military power
- Emergency power

19. Who is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces?

President

20. How do bills passed by Parliament become the 'laws of the land'?

Only after getting the assent of the President.

21. What are the three types of emergency powers by the President?

- National emergency
- State emergency
- Financial emergency

22. Which article provides for a vice-president?

Article 63

23. Who was the first Vice president of India?

Dr. S.Radha Krishnan

24. Who occupies the second highest office in country?

Vice President

25. Where did the post of Prime Minister first originate?

England

26. Who is appointed as Prime Minister?

The leader of majority party or majority group in Lok sabha is to be appointed as prime minister by the president of India.

27. How are ministers classified?

They are classified based on their ranks as Cabinet ministers, minister of state and deputy ministers.

28. What are the two main judicial functions of the supreme court?

Original jurisdiction and Appellate jurisdiction

29. What is writ of habeas corpus?

Safeguards people from illegal arrests

30. What is Quo warranto?

It prevents usurpation of a public office

31. Which article talks about the functioning of high court?

Article 214

32. How are high court classified?

- Original jurisdiction
- Appellate jurisdiction

33. What gives the high court empowerment for civil and criminal cases?

Appellate Jurisdiction

34. Where is bench of Chennai High Court functioning?

At Madurai

35. Which safeguard the federal arrangements by preventing both the central government and state?

Judiciary

10. Rights and Duties of Citizens

1. In which part is fundamental rights included?

Part III

2. In which part is fundamental duties included?

Part IV A

3. Which three parts talks about the basis of democratic state?

Part III, Part IV and Part IV A

4. What do Article 23 to 24 talks about?

Right against exploitation

5. What do Article 25 to 28 talks about?

Right to freedom of religion

6. What do Articles 29 to 30 talk about?

Cultural and Educational Rights

7. What does Article 32 talk about?

Right to constitutional remedies

8. What do articles 14 to 18 talk about?

Rights to equality

9. What do articles 19 to 22 talk about?

Right to freedom of speech

10. Which article provides six freedoms to citizens?

Article 19

11. Which article prohibits arbitrary imprisonment of any person?

Article 20

12. Which article establishes the right of life and personal liberty to all?

Article 21

12. Which article prohibits the state from arbitrarily arresting any person?

Article 22

13. Which article provides protection for people from traffic of human beings and forced labour?

Article 23

14. Which article prohibits any child below the age of 14 from working in dangerous and hazardous employment?

Article 24

15. What is the role of Article 29?

It protects the right of minorities to safeguard their distinct language, culture and script.

16. What is the function of Article 30?

It provides right of minorities to set up their educational institutions

17. What is the function of Article 21 A?

It provides the Right to Education for children of age group 6 to 14 years

18. What are the fundamental duties of Citizen?

- To abide by the constitution and respect its ideal and institutions;
- To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wild-life and to have compassion for living creatures;
- To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;

- To safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement
- Who is a parent or guardian , to provide opportunities for education to his child, or as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

19. What are called as directive principles?

The constitution of India provides certain directives to the government. these directives are known as directive principles.

20. What are the directive shaping polices of state?

- Secure economic rights
- Secure uniform civil code
- Provide free and compulsory primary education
- Prohibit consumption of liquor and intoxication drugs
- Develop cottage industries
- Organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines
- Prevent slaughter of useful cattle
- Organize village panchayats as units of self government
- Promote educational and economic interest of weaker sections
- Protect and improve the environment
- Protect and maintain places of historic interest
- To separate judiciary from the executive

11. Contemporary Social Issues of Tamil Nadu

1. Why is Indian caste system considered to be unique?

It is because here social status, responsibilities, socio religious privileges and occupational positions have been determined by birth. Such birth based social divisions are the basis of social inequalities and social injustice.

2. Who are Sudras and Panchamas?

Large sections of the society who are engaged in manual works are called as Sudras and Panchamas.

3. Who are the people deprived of education, government jobs , right to entry, property and usuage of public paths?

Sudras and Panchamas

4. When did Chaturvarna caste system came into commence?

During the Kalabhra age.

5. When did Brahmins gained ascendancy?

During the Kalabhra age

6. Who influenced royal houses to accept Varna system?

Brahmins

7. Which made temple system a major socio political economic factor?

Bakthi movement

8. Who captured priesthood in rich temples?

Brahmins

9. Which is an extension of caste system?

Untouchability

10. Who suffered from denial of basic rights?

Dalits

11. When was non Brahmin movement launched?

1912

12. Who ran Dravidian Hostel?

C. Natesa Mudaliar

13. Who ran Justice party?

Pitty Thiyagaraya Chetty and Dr. T.M. Nair

14. What is Communal G.O?

It is assigning government jobs to different communities on the basis of their strength in population.

15. What was removed to enable non-Brahmins to enter medical colleges?

Sanskrit as compulsory language

16. Which act restrained the monopolistic Brahmins exploitation of rich temples?

Hindu Religious Endowment Act

17. Who was the first women doctor?

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy

18. Which system was abolished to improve condition of landless labour?

Mirasadri system

19. Who favored abolition of untouchability?

Mahatma Gandhi

20. Who rejected caste system but justified Varna system?

Dayanand Saraswathi

21. Who launched vigorous struggle against verdict?

E.V.Ramasamy

22. Who brought the first amendment to fundamental rights?

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

23. What is the reservation rate in Tamil Nadu?

18 % for SC

1% for ST

20% for MBC

30% for OBC

24. Who was the strong crusader against caste system?

E.V. Ramasamy

25. When was Vaikkam Satyagraha commenced?

1924

26. Why was E.V. Ramasamy called as Periyar?

Because of his crusade for women rights.

27. When was Grant in aid system introduced?

19th century

28. In whose government was Noon Meal scheme?

M.G.R period

29. Which scheme promotes social equity?

Equitable Education Schemes

30. Which is worse than slavery?

Untouchability

31. What are the problems faced by untouchability?

- They had no right to education
- To reside in general villages and towns
- To use public path and watersheds
- To enter into temples
- To use own land
- To do official work or to seek justice in the court of law.
- Their women are not allowed to cover their upper parts

32. What was the journal run by Gandhi called as?

Harijan

33. Who suggested conversion to Buddhism in Tamil Nadu?

Ayothidasa Pandithar

34. Who introduced legislation facilitating entry of Harijans into hindu temples?

Rajaji

35. Which acts allows the non-Brahmins to enter into temples?

Archaka Act of 2006

36. What is the period of Committee on Child Labour?

1978 to 1979

37. What is the definition of child labour?

It is defined as segment of the child population which participates in work either paid or unpaid.

38. What is the age group of child labour?

Age of 6 years to 15 years

39. Which are the socio-cultural factors to expose child to manual jobs?

Poverty

40. How many major legislative has been made for child protection?

13

41. Who are unorganized workers?

The labour who has no clear cut employer-employee relationships and have been beyond the reach of labour protection acts and social welfare measures.

42. Name some unorganized workers?

Agricultural labours, small and marginal farmers, forest workers, fishers folk, beedi rollers, garment makers, construction workers, rag pickers.

43. Who are migrant labours?

The labour who goes on moving from place to place seeking manual employment in temporary basis.

44. What is the progress made in Tamil Nadu?

Infrastructure expansion

45. When was Transgender popularized?

1970

46. Which area has proposed to establish model villages to rehabilitate members of transgender community?

Cuddalore district

47. What is RDO?

Revenue Divisional Officer

12. Democracy

1. Which is the most popular form of government in modern times?

Democracy

2. When was the term democracy used?

It is used by Herodotus nearly 2500 years ago.

3. Where is the term democracy derived from?

It is Greek term were `Demos` and `Cratia`. Demos means the people and cratia means the power of rule.

4. What is the definition of Democracy by Abrham Lincoin?

It is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

5. How is democracy classified?

It is classified into two types as Direct and indirect democracy.

6. What is direct democracy?

- People directly participate in the functioning of the government
- Existed in ancient Greece and Rome
- In ancient India, villages panchayat system was functioning based on direct democratic norms.

7. What is indirect democracy?

- The representatives are duly elected by the people
- They form and run the government
- Most of the countries in the world follow this system.

8. What are the merits of democracy?

- It is the most popular government in modern world
- It provides efficiency of government, guarantees the right of people, provides equality, promote national character, brings peaceful changes of government.

9. Which is the pre-requisite for democratic system of government?

Party

10. What are the functions of political party?

- Formulation of general policies
- Contesting elections
- Educating the masses
- To conduct and criticize the government
- Playing the role of an intermediary body between the government and the people
- Integrative agency

11. How are party system classified?

It is classified into three types as,

- Single party system

- Two party or Bi-party system
- Multi-party system

12. What is single party system?

It is a system where only one party exists. Ex. China and Cuba

13. What is bi-party system?

In this system there exist one ruling party and other as the opposition. Ex. USA, England

14. What is multi-party system?

In this system there exist more than two political parties with contending ideologies and objectives. Ex. France and India

15. How are political parties in India classified?

They are classified into two types namely as National parties and Regional parties.

16. Name some national parties of India?

Congress and BJP

17. Name some regional parties?

DMK, AIADMK, DMDK, Telugu Desam.

18. What is the specialty of elections?

Only through election people judge the functioning of the ruling party and ignore the corrupt politicians by not voting them.

19. What is flowed by democratic countries to ensure proper election?

Universal Adult Franchise.

20. What are the age criteria for contesting in election?

25 years of age.

21. What are the types of election?

Direct and Indirect elections.

22. What are mid-term polls?

Sometimes it happens that the parliament or the state legislatures do not function for the whole period of five years for various reasons. Then they are dissolved, elections are held. These elections are called the mid-term polls.

23. Can the opposition parties have the right to check the expenditure of the government?

Yes

24. What do the constitution of India based on?

Democratic principles

25. What are the two types of government provided by the constitution of India?

One at the union level and other at the state level.

26. Who are MPs?

They are the Member of Parliament.

27. Who are MLA?

Member of the Legislative Assembly.

28. Where is parliament situated?

New Delhi

29. Which is Nirvachan Sadan?

The Election commission of India.

30. Who are the members of election commission?

There are three member in the election commission of India it consists three member with the Chief Election Commissioner and tow election commissioners.

31. Who appoints election officer?

The president in the constitution with the state government.

32. What are the functions of the election commission?

- It gives recognition to the political parties
- It allots symbols for the parties
- It announces the dates of election
- It declares the final result of the election

33. Which makes democracy effective?

Right to Vote system.

13. Consumer Rights

1. Who gives final utility to a commodity?

Consumer

2. When are we called as consumer?

When we pay a price for a commodity or service and use it, we become consumers.

3. What is consumer exploitation?

Sometimes shopkeepers cheats us as he or she gives poor quality goods, or charges more for commodity services. This is called as consumer exploitation.

4. Which influence our demand for goods and services?

Advertisement

5. Who exploits the consumers?

Manufacturers and traders

6. What are the information that are to be known by the consumer?

Quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods.

7. What is the case of single supplier consumer rights?

The consumer has the rights to be assured of satisfactory of quality and service at a fair price.

8. When was RTI passed?

The Right to Information Act was passed by the parliament on 12th October 2005.

9. What is the specialty of RTI Act?

It enables all the citizens to use their fundamental rights to access information from public bodies.

10. What is the main objective of RTI?

Transparency and Accountability.

11. What are the governments covered by RTI?

State and Central government.

12. How many strategies are adopted by government for consumer protection?

Three

13. What are the three strategies adopted by government for consumer protection?

- Legislative measure
- Administrative measure
- Technical measure

14. When was consumer Protection Act established?

1986

15. What are three tier systems?

It is establishing consumer courts at national, state and district.

16. Where is national consumer commission established?

Delhi

17. Where is State Consumer commission established?

State Level

18. What is PDS?

Public Distribution System

19. What is BIS?

Bureau of Indian Standards

20. What is meant for agricultural products?

Agmark

21. What is the use of BIS?

It is used for industrial and consumer goods.

22. What is ISO?

International Organization for Standardization

23. Where is ISO located?

Geneva

24. When was ISO established?

1947

25. What is COPRA?

It is the right to redress of consumer protection.

26. Expand COPRA?

Consumer Protection Act

27. When was COPRA established?

1986

28. What is called as Magna Carta of consumers?

COPRA

29. Name the magazine which is published and distributed in Tamil Nadu for protecting consumers?

Tamil Nadu Nugarvor Kavasam

30. Who is the father of consumer movement?

Ralph Nadar

31. What is FAO?

Food and Agriculture Organization

32. What is WHO?

World Health Organization

33. When is national consumer day observed?

24th December of every year

34. When is world consumer day observed?

March 15 of every year

35. What are the consumer rights in USA?

Federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act, Truth in Lending Act.

36. Who is bounded to European Union consumer protection?

United Kingdom

37. Who is responsible for consumer rights in Germany?

Federal cabinet

38. What are the uses of consumer act?

- Creating awareness
- Social concern
- Environmental concern

39. What are the initiatives of the government for consumer awareness?

Trade fair, consumer fest, consumer awareness training to self help groups, federation members, seminar or orientation to residents' welfare association on consumer rights etc

40. How can government uplift the standard of living of the people?

Creating awareness among the people.

14. Fundamental Duties and Rights in India

1. Which is called as fundamental rights?

There are certain basic rights which are fundamental and essential for the living of man. These rights are called as fundamental rights.

2. What is the main aim of fundamental rights?

These rights promote the freedom of the individual and his well being.

3. Where are fundamental rights incorporated?

The fundamental rights are incorporated by the fundamental law of the country.

4. Who are the guaranteed for the fundamental rights in country?

All citizens

5. Name some modern democracy countries?

India, USA

6. Which part of Constitution discuss about the fundamental rights?

Part III of constitution

7. Where is fundamental rights justifiable?

A court of law

8. Which article talks about the fundamental rights?

Article 19 to 32.

9. Who has given the power for the writs for enforcement of the rights?

Supreme Court and High court

10. Which amendment removed right to property?

44th Amendment of 1978

11. What is right to equality?

The constitution prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste or place of birth. This is called as right to equality.

12. What are the right to freedom?

The article 19 of constitution gives 7 freedoms they are as follows,

- freedom of speech and expression,
- freedom of assembly,
- freedom of association or union or cooperatives,
- freedom of movement,
- freedom of residence,
- freedom to acquire, hold and dispose property.
- Freedom to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

13. Which article imposes restriction on seven freedoms?

Article 19

14. Which article guarantees that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty?

Article 21

15. What is the protection of life and personal liberty talks about?

- No person can be convicted of any offence except for the violation of law
- No person can be given a penalty greater than what might have been inflicted under the law.
- No person will be prosecuted and punished twice for the same offence.
- No person accused of any offence will be compelled to be a witness against himself.

16. Which guarantees for right to freedom of religion?

Indian constitution

17. Where is the safeguarding the freedom of every minority community to practice its own religion and conserve its own culture, language and script?

The Indian constitution

18. Which article gives rights for every citizen has the right to move the supreme court for the enforcement of fundamental rights?

Article 32

19. Which article is heart and soul of whole constitution?

Article 32

20. Which amendment is used for competent to alter, abridge or take away any fundamental rights?

24th Amendment

21. What is the feature of Article 31 (c)?

This article of the parliament can pass laws to implement the directive principles.

22. List some fundamental duties?

- To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;

- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;
- To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- To safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- Who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child, or as the case may be, ward between the age of six to fourteen years.

23. When was the fundamental duties added to constitution?

2002

15. Election Commission

1. Why was election commission set up?

It was brought up for preparation, revision and updating of the electoral rolls from time to time.

2. Which conducts election for president, vice president?

Election commission

3. What is election commission?

It consists of the chief election commissioner and a few other election commissioners whose membership is determined and fixed from time to time by the president of India.

4. Who appoints the election commission?

President

5. What is the fixed term for election commission?

Five years

6. When can we remove the chief election commissioner?

The chief election commissioner cannot be removed from office, except on the ground and in manner on which supreme court judge can be removed.

7. Who is the head of election commission?

Chief Electoral Officer

8. Who appoints the chief electoral officer?

Chief Election Commissioner

9. When do election commission increase the number of workers?

During election

10. From where do the election commission appoints staffs for election?

From government department and educational institutions.

11. What are the powers and functions of election commission?

1. To prepare, revise and update the list of voters for elections.
2. To conduct and supervise the elections and bi-elections.
3. To delimit constituencies for election to the parliament and state legislature and to allot seats to each of them.

4. To fix the election programme including dates for the nomination and scrutiny of candidates and date of election, making arrangement and declaration of result etc.
5. To advise the President or the Government of the concerned state as the case may be regarding all electoral matters including queries relating to disqualification of members.
6. To prepare guidelines for a code of conduct for political parties, candidates and voters during the period of elections.
7. To fix limit of election expenses and to examine the accounts of electoral expenditure submitted by the candidates.
8. To determine criteria for recognizing political parties and then recognize them and decide their election symbols and allocate time to them for the use of radio and TV in order to help them to reach the people on the election issue.
9. To prepare a list of 'free symbols' for allotment to independent candidates, and
10. To settle election disputes and petition, referred to it by the President or the Governor of a state.

16. Panchayat

1. What are panchayati raj bodies?

An important element of the participation of the rural people in rural self – government is that it will provide adequate encouragement for innovations and confidence in their capacity for doing good work.

2. Who introduced the Panchayati raj?

The government at the centre and in the states, after independence.

3. What were the difficulties in introducing the panchayati raj system?

Before the Panchayati Raj system was introduced, the leaders and the Government addressed themselves to the problems that are common and the difficulties of introducing the panchayati Raj system and hence constituted several commissions and committees such as the one headed by Balwantrai Mehta (1957) the Santhanam Study Team on Panchayati Raj Finances (1963), the Santhanam Committee on supervision and control over Panchayati Raj Institutions, or the Ashok Mehta Committee (1978) on the re – organization of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

4. How was board based panchayati raj system introduced?

Based on the reports and recommendations of the committees and the exercises of the Planning Commission and other bodies relating to the Community Development and Rural Extension Schemes, a broad based Panchayati Raj system was established.

5. What is the main objective of panchayati raj system?

The main object of Panchayati Raj with its three – tier system is to have a smooth two – way channel of information, ideas and feelings from the village household right upto the national parliament and vice versa, as Members of Parliament and the Legislature have representation in the Panchayati Raj system.

6. When and how was panchayati raj system introduced in Tamil Nadu?

The Panchayati Raj system was introduced in Tamilnadu in accordance with the provisions of the Taminadu panchayat Act 1958. At the bottom of this system there is the village Panchayat.

7. What was the impact of introduction of panchayati raj system?

With the introduction of the new system, the District Boards were abolished and the Panchayat Unions become their successor bodies.

8. How are union of panchayati raj classified?

1. Panchayats :

a) Village Panchayats

b) Town Panchayats.

2. Panchayat Union

3. District Development Council

4. Panchayat Development Consultative Committees at State level.

9. Which is the milestone of growth of panchayati raj system in Tamil Nadu?

The Tamilnadu Panchayat Act of 1994 is an important milestone in the growth of Panchayati Raj institutions in Tamilnadu.

10. Who took steps for developing panchayati bodies?

Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi who became a fullpledged Prime Minister of India, took the initiative for strengthening these bodies.

11. Who fulfilled the dream of developing panchayati bodies of Rajiv Gandhi?

Thiru. P.V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister belonging to the Congress Party government in consultation with the major Political parties got the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act passed by parliament in December 1992 which became operative from May 1993 on its ratification by fifty percent of the states of India. This led to the fulfillment of the dream of Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi. This act served as a turning point for Panchayat Raj Institutions to perform very effectively their duties and responsibilities.

12. How many subjects are there in decision taking process of Panchayati raj?

29

13. When was Tamil Nadu Panchayati Raj Act enacted?

1994

14. State the features of Tamil Nadu after the Tamil Nadu Panchayati Raj Act 1994?

1. 12619 Village Panchayats
2. 385 Panchayat Unions and
3. 29 District Panchayats.

17. Indian Government and Politics

1. Who takes the task of framing a constitution of a sovereign democratic nation ?

It is performed by a representative body of its people.

2. What is constituent assembly?

A body elected by the people for the purpose of considering and adopting a constitution may be known as the Constituent Assembly.

3. Who framed the constitution of India?

The constitution of India was framed by the Constituent Assembly (1946-49). Dr. Rajendra Prasad was its President and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

4. What are the features of our constitution?

1. Preamble
2. Written constitution
3. Rigid constitution
4. Federal system
5. Secular state
6. Parliamentary democracy
7. Fundamental rights

8. Directive principles of state policy

9. Fundamental duties

10. Judicial review

11. Universal adult franchise.

5. Discuss about preamble?

- The constitution of India starts with a Preamble.
- The objective of the constitution is precisely given in the Preamble.
- It serves as a guide to interpret the provisions of the constitution.
- It is not a part of the constitution and hence not subject to judicial review.

6. How is Preamble of India read?

- WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to Constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:
 - JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
 - LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
 - EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
 - and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation:
- IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty - sixth day of November, 1949 do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

7. What is written constitution?

A written constitution is one in which most of the basic rules and regulations are written down in a document.

8. How is Indian constitution written?

It is written as one.

9. When did constitution of India come into force?

The constitution of India came into force on 26, January, 1950.

10. What are the major sources of Indian Constitution?

The constitutions of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada and Australia were major sources for the Indian constitution.

11. What is rigid constitution?

According to Prof. Dicey, a rigid constitution is one under which certain laws generally known as constitutional or fundamental laws cannot be changed in the same manner as the ordinary laws are changed.

12. What are ordinary law?

Ordinary laws are those laws enacted by the Parliament with reference to the provisions of the constitution.

13. What is federal system?

Federalism is a system of government in which powers are divided and distributed between the Central Government and State Governments

14. What are the federal system of our constitution?

Our constitution has the following federal features:-

1. Supremacy of the constitution
2. Rigid constitution
3. Division of powers
4. Independent judiciary

15. What is secular state?

The Indian constitution establishes a secular state. It means there will be complete freedom to follow any religion. It guarantees to all citizens freedom of faith, worship and conscience. It also means equal respect for all religions. The basis of secularism is ethics and to bring about a society of equality and justice.

16. What is parliamentary form of government?

A parliamentary form of government is that in which the executive is responsible to the legislature.

17. What are the divisions of executive of India?

The executive of India has two divisions. One is the nominal and the other is real.

18. Who are the nominal and real executive of India?

In India, the nominal executive is the President of India. He is elected by an electoral college for a period of five years. The real executive is the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

19. What is fundamental rights?

Part III of the Indian constitution consists of Fundamental Rights (Articles 12 to 35). These are indispensable for the growth of human personality. They not only create proper conditions for the fullest development of an individual, but also help in realising true democracy

20. How are fundamental rights classified?

The constitution of India classified the Fundamental Rights under six groups as follows: -

(a) Right to Equality

(b) Right to Freedom

(c) Right against Exploitation

(d) Right to Freedom of Religion

(e) Cultural and Educational Rights

(f) Right to constitutional Remedies

Right to property - has been abolished by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.

21. What is directive principles of state policy?

Part IV of the Indian constitution consists of Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36 to 51). They are fundamental in the governance of the country.

22. How are directive principles of state policy classified?

Directive Principles of State Policy may be grouped into following categories:

I Socialist Principles

II. Gandhian Principles

III. International Principles

IV. Miscellaneous Principles

23. What is socialist principles?

1. adequate means of livelihood for citizens, men and women equally

2. equal pay for equal work.

24. What are Gandhian ideologies?

1. organisation of village panchayats to enable them to functions as units of self-government.

2. promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.

3. Promotion of educational and economic interest of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.
4. Raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.
5. Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry
6. Preserving and improving the breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.

25. What are international principles?

1. Promote international peace and security
2. Maintain just and honorable relations between nations

26. What is miscellaneous principles?

1. Equal justice and free legal aid
2. Uniform civil code for the citizens

27. Which talks about the fundamental duties of citizens?

The Forty-Second Amendment Act of 1976 added Part IV A(Article 51 A) in the Indian constitution containing ten duties for citizens of India. According to former Prime Minister of India Mrs. Gandhi, moral value of the fundamental duties would be “not to smother rights but to establish a democratic balance” by making the people conscious of their duties equally as they are conscious of their rights.

28. What are the ten fundamental duties of citizens?

- (a) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem
- (b) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom

- (c) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
- (d) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so
- (e) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to dignity of women
- (f) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
- (g) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures
- (h) To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform
- (i) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
- (j) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of Endeavour and achievement

29. Who enjoys the power of judicial review?

The Supreme Court and the High Courts in India enjoy the power of Judicial Review.

30. What is judicial review?

The power of judiciary to declare law as unconstitutional and to interpret provisions of ordinary laws enacted by 82 legislatures is called Judicial Review.

31. What is universal adult franchise?

The constitution of India has introduced universal adult franchise. All the adults above the age of 18 years, irrespective of their castes, colour and / sex are entitled to participate in the election.

32. Who is president?

The President is the first citizen of India. He is the Head of the State

33. What are the qualifications for president election?

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He must have completed the age of 35 years.
3. He should be qualified to become the member of the Lok Sabha.
4. He should not hold any office of profit under the government.

34. How is president election conducted?

The President is elected by members of an electoral college consisting of:-

1. The elected members of both Houses of Parliament
2. The elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.
3. The election of the President of India is in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
4. The system of secret ballot is adopted for the election of the President.
5. The President of India is elected for a period of five years. He is eligible for reelection for a second term.

35. What are the powers of president?

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

36. Who is vice president?

The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Vice-President acts as the President until the date on which a new President takes charge. When the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President shall discharge his functions until the date on which the President resumes his duties.

37. What are the qualifications of vice president?

1. He should be a citizen of India
2. He must have completed the age of 35 years
3. He should possess the qualifications to become the member of the Rajya Sabha.
4. He should not hold any office of profit under the government.

38. How is the election for vice president conducted?

The Vice - President of India is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament.

39. Who is Prime Minister?

The Prime Minister is the Head of the Government. He is the real executive. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President. The President invites the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha to become the Prime Minister.

40. What are the functions of prime minister?

1. Leader of the majority party
2. Leader of the Cabinet
3. Leader of the Parliament

4. Link between the President and Council of Ministers
5. Link between the President and Parliament
6. The Chief Spokesman of the Nation 87
7. Responsible for running the administration of the country
8. Responsible for conduct of international relations.
9. The Prime Minister is described as the 'Keystone of the Cabinet Arch' and 'First among equals'.

41. What is cabinet?

In the parliamentary government, the cabinet is described as the committee of parliament. The cabinet brings together the executive and legislative branches.

42. What are the features of the cabinet?

1. Cabinet real executive
2. Real executive drawn from parliament
3. Link between the real executive and the legislature
4. Leadership of the Prime Minister
5. Political homogeneity
6. Cabinet responsible to the legislature
7. Executive subordinate to the legislature
8. Party government
9. Ministerial individual and collective responsibility

10. Opposition party

11. Cabinet secrecy.

43. Who are council of ministers?

There are two categories of members in the Council of Ministers. They are Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State. The Cabinet is comparatively a smaller body and the most powerful organ of the government. The Cabinet Ministers are incharge of important portfolios and form the inner circle of the Council of Ministers.

44. Who is a speaker?

The constitution provides for a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker for the Lok Sabha and a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman for the Rajya Sabha. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are chosen by the Lok Sabha from among its members. In the absence of the Speaker in the House, the Deputy Speaker discharges the functions of the Speaker.

45. What is Rajya Sabha?

It consists of not more than 250 members. Out of these, 12 are nominated by the President for their special knowledge or practical experience in the fields of literature, science, art and social service. The remaining 238 seats are allocated to various States and Union Territories. The number of seats allocated varies from State to State in proportion to their population. Elections to the Rajya Sabha are indirect.

46. What is Lok Sabha?

According to the constitution, the strength of Lok Sabha should not be more than 552 members - 530 members to represent States, 20 to represent Union Territories and not more than 2 members of Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the President, if in his opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House. The number of members of each State to be elected is determined on the basis of the population. At present, the Lok Sabha consists of 545 members.

47. What are the sessions of parliament?

- (a) budget Session which is normally summoned in February
- (b) Monsoon Session which ordinarily meets in July and
- (c) Winter Session, which commences in November.

48. What are the functions of parliament?

1. Parliament of India has the functions of legislation
2. Overseeing of administration
3. Passing of budget
4. Ventilation of public grievances
5. Discussion of various subjects like development plans, international relations and national policies.

49. What is supreme court?

For the entire republic of India, there is one unified judicial system - one hierarchy of courts — with the Supreme Court as the highest or the Apex Court and as the only arbiter in nature of relations between the union and the states.

50. What is habeas corpus?

The words Habeas corpus literally mean to have body'. A writ of habeas corpus is in the nature of an order calling upon the person who has been detained another to produce the latter before the court, in order to let court know on what ground he has been confined and set him free if there is no legal justification from the imprisonment. This is a very powerful safeguard to the subject against arbitrary acts not only of private individuals but also of the executive.

18. Organization of State Government in Tamil Nadu

1. What is the federal government in India?

There are 29 states, 6 Union territories and one national capital territory known as New Delhi in India.

2. Who is governor?

The executive power of the state is vested in the Governor and all executive actions of the state have to be taken in the name of the Governor. But, he has to act as the nominal head of the state due to parliamentary system.

3. Which article allows a governor for two or more states together?

An amendment of 1956 makes it possible to appoint the same person as the Governor for two or more states.

4. What are the criteria's for governor?

1. He should be eminent in some walk of life.

2. He should be a person from outside the state.

3. He should be a detached figure and not intimately connected with local polities of the state.

4. He should be a person who has not taken too great a part in polities generally and particularly in the recent past and

5. In selecting a Governor in accordance with the above criteria, persons belonging to the minority groups should continue to be given a chance as hitherto.

5. Who appoints a governor?

According to the Constitution, the Governor is appointed by the President by a warrant under his hand and seal. But, in actual practice, the Governor is appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

6. What are the powers and functions of governor?

- A. Executive powers
- B. Legislative powers
- C. Financial powers
- D. Judicial powers
- E. Discretionary powers, and
- F. Miscellaneous powers.

7. List of governors of Tamil Nadu.

S.No. Name of Governors Period

1. Thiru Shriprakash 1952 - 56
2. Thiru A.J. John 1956 - 57
3. Thiru Vishnuram Methi 1958 - 64
4. Thiru J.V. Bhahadur 1964 - 66
5. Thiru Sardar Ujjal Singh 1966 - 71
6. Thiru K.K. Shaw 1971 - 76
7. Thiru Mohanlal Sugadia 1976 – 77
8. Thiru Prabudas Patwari 1977 - 80

9. Thiru Sadiq Ali 1980 - 82
10. Thiru Sundarlal Khurana 1982 - 88
11. Thiru P.C. Alexandar 1988 - 90
12. Thiru Surjeeth Singh Barnala 1990 - 91.
13. Thiru Bisma Narain Singh 1991 – 93
14. Thiru M. Chenna Reddy 1993 - 96
15. Thiru Krishnakanth 1996 - 97
16. Miss Fathima Bevi 1997 - 01
17. Thiru C. Rangarajan 2001 - 02
18. Thiru Ram Mohan Rao 2002 - 04
19. Thiru Surjeeth Singh Barnala 2004 - 11
20. Thiru K. Rosiah 2011 - 16
21. Thiru CH. Vidyasagar Rao (Acting) 2016 - Till date

8. Who is the chief minister?

According to the Constitution of India, the Governor is the nominal head and the Chief Minister is the real head in the state executive. Since the parliamentary form of government exists, we find two types of heads. Thus, the position of the Chief Minister at the state level is analogous to the position of Prime Minister at the Centre.

9. What are the powers of Chief Minister?

- A. Relating to the council of ministers
- B. Relating to the Governor

C. Relating to the State Legislature

D. Other functions and powers

10. List of Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu

S.No. Name of the Chief Ministers Party Year

1. Thiru . C. Rajagopalachariar Congress 1952 - 54
2. Thiru. K. Kamaraj Congress 1954 - 63
3. Thiru. M. Bhakthavath chalam Congress 1963 - 67
4. Thiru. C.N. Annadurai DMK 1967 - 69
5. Thiru. N. Karunanidhi DMK 1969 – 76
6. Thiru. M.G. Ramachandran AIADMK 1977 - 87
7. Tmt. Janaki Ramachandran AIADMK Jan 1988
8. Thiru. M. Karunanidhi DMK 1989 - 91
9. Selvi. J. Jayalalithaa AIADMK 1991 - 96
10. Thiru. M. Karunanidhi DMK 1996 - 01
11. Thiru . O. Panneerselvam AIADMK 2001 - 02
12. Selvi. J. Jayalalithaa AIADMK 2002 - 06
13. Thiru. M. Karunanidhi DMK 2006 - 11
14. Selvi. J. Jayalalithaa AIADMK 2011 - 14
15. Thiru. O. Panneerselvam AIADMK 2014 - 15
16. Selvi. J. Jayalalithaa AIADMK 2015 - 16

17. Thiru. O. Panneerselvam AIADMK 2016

18. Thiru. Edapadi Palanisamy AIADMK till date

11. Who are council of ministers?

The constitution of India under Article 163 provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as its head to aid and advise the Governor in every state. Accordingly, the Governor is a nominal head and real powers of the state government vests in the Council of Ministers in Tamil Nadu.

12. What are the functions and power of council of ministers?

1. The Council of Ministers maintains law and order and security of life and property of the people in the state.
2. It formulates and decides the policies of the state and implements them effectively.
3. It decides the legislative programmes of the Legislative Assembly and sponsor all important bills.
4. It controls the financial policy and decides the tax structure for the public welfare of the state.
5. It chalks out programmes and schemes for the socioeconomic changes so that the state makes headway in various inter-related fields.
6. It makes the important appointments of the Heads of Departments.
7. It discusses and takes efforts on the dispute with other states
8. It advises the Governor on the appointment of Judges of the subordinate courts.
9. It considers state's share of work in the Five Year Plans and determines its obligations.
10. It frames the proposal for incurring expenditure out of state reserves.

11. It decides all the bills whether ordinary bills or money bills to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly.

12. Each minister of the Council of Ministers supervises, controls and coordinates the department concerned; and

13. Annual Financial Statement called as the Budget is finalized by the Council of Ministers.

13. What is state legislature?

The Legislature of a state consists of the governor and one or two houses. A State Legislature may be unicameral or bicameral. At present only 5 states have the bicameral legislatures, namely, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir. Legislative Assembly is the Lower House or First Chamber or the Popular Chamber in a state and the Legislative Council is the Upper House or Second Chamber.

14. What is legislative council?

The Legislative council is a mere ornamental chamber and its very existence is depending on the will of the Legislative Assembly.

15. What is the composition of legislative council?

Elections to the Legislative Council are to be held by the system of proportional representation by single transferable vote system in the following manner (Article: 170-171).

(a) 1/3 members shall be elected by the Legislative Assembly

(b) 1/3 members shall be elected by the municipalities, district boards and other local authorities as specified by parliament by law.

(c) 1/12 members shall be elected by the graduates constituencies.

(d) 1/12 members shall be elected by the teacher's constituencies; and

(e) 1/6 members are nominated by the Governor From amongst persons who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, art, science, social service and cooperative movement.

16. List of legislative assembly.

S.No Year Ruling party

1. 1952 Congress

2. 1957 Congress

3. 1962 Congress

4. 1967 DMK

5. 1971 DMK

6. 1977 AIADMK

7. 1980 AIADMK

8. 1985 AIADMK

9. 1989 DMK

10. 1991 AIADMK

11. 1996 DMK

12. 2001 AIADMK

13. 2006 DMK

14. 2011 AIADMK

15. 2016 AIADMK

17. What is high court?

The High Court stands at the head of the Judiciary in Tamil Nadu. It consists of a Chief Justice and several other judges

18. What are the departments that are included in the secretariat in Tamil Nadu?

1. General Administration
2. Home
3. Finance
4. Personnel and Administrative Reforms
5. Revenue
6. Jail
7. Forest
8. Agriculture
9. Labour and Employment
10. Panchayat Raj
11. Public works
12. Education
13. Planning
14. Irrigation and Power
15. Law
16. Social Welfare
17. Housing

18. Civil supplies 126
19. Transport
20. Local Government
21. Excise and Taxation
22. Industries
23. Publicity and information
24. Cooperation
25. Health

19. What are the functions of secretariat?

1. The secretariat formulates the policies and programmes of the state government.
2. It coordinates the policies and programmes of the state government.
3. It prepares the state budget and imposes control on public expenditure.
4. It frames legislation, rules and regulations.
5. It supervises the implementation of policies and programmes by the field agencies.
6. It reviews the results of the execution of public policies.
7. It maintains contacts with the control and other state governments.
8. It takes initiative measures to develop greater organisational competence through O&M.
9. It assists the ministers in discharging their responsibilities to the legislature, like answering the questions asked by the members of the legislative Assembly.

10. It appoints the heads of departments and looks into the consequent establishment work like salary.

11. It approves the service rules and their amendments.

12. It explores the possibilities of improving the financial position of the state.

13. It serves as a think-tank of the state government.

14. It assists the chief secretary in the proper functioning of the secretariat; and

15. It receives the complaints, representations and appeals from the people and solve them.

20. What is district administrative structure?

District is the basic unit of administration in India. The Oxford Dictionary defines it as a “territory marked off for special administrative purpose”. A district is generally named after the largest town or city of the territorial area of the concerned district. Therefore, a district is an administrative unit in the hierarchy of administration which consists of a number of territorial areas, namely, villages, towns and cities.

21. What are the functions of district administration?

1. It is at district level that the state government comes into contact with the people.

2. District administration is a field work as opposed to staff or secretariat functions.

3. The problems at the district level are local relating to the district.

4. At district level, policy formulation ends and the implementation begins.

5. The District Officer is the last agent of the state government and the ‘man of the spot’ for any activity or incidence in the district; and

6. At the district, there is functional aggregation of units. A large number of departments have their field agencies located in the district.

22. When was the office for collector first created?

The office of the collector at first was created by Warren Hastings in 1772 for the dual purpose of collecting revenue and dispensing justice.

23. What are the roles of district collector?

1. As Collector, he has to collect land revenue.
2. As District Magistrate, he has to maintain law and order in the district.
3. As District Officer, he has to deal with the personnel matters like salary, transfer, etc within the district.
4. As Development Officer, he is responsible for the implementation of rural development programmes.
5. As the Returning Officer, he is the chief for the elections to the Parliament, the State Legislative Assembly, and the local government in the district. Hence, he coordinates the election works at the district level.
6. As the District Census Officer, he conducts the census operations once in ten years.
7. As the Chief Protocol Officer, he has to protect the VIPs in their tour and stay in the district.
8. As the coordinator, he supervises the district level other functionaries and departments.
9. He presides over the District Plan Implementation Committee.
10. He acts as the official representative of the state government during the ceremonial functions in the district.
11. He acts as the Public Relations Officer of the state government.
12. He acts as the Crisis Administrator in chief during the natural calamities and other emergencies.

13. He supervises and controls the local government institutions.

14. He handles the work pertaining to civil defence; and

15. He is responsible for civil supplies, food and other essential commodities.

24. Who is the head of divisional administration?

In Tamil Nadu, Revenue Divisional Officer is the head of divisional administration especially for revenue administration

25. Who is the head of Taluk level administration?

Tahsildar is the head of taluk level administration in Tamil Nadu

26. Who is the head for firka level?

Revenue Inspector is the head of Firka level revenue administration.

27. Who is VAO?

Village Administrative Officer is the head of village level administration. He is the most important functionary in the field especially in the village. Under him, there are village level workers. He performs revenue, police and general administrative duties and acts as the representative of the government in the village.

19. Local Self Government in Tamil Nadu

1. Who is known as the Father of Indian Local Self Government?

Lord Rippon

2. What are the characteristics of rural and urban government?

- Local government possesses a well defined jurisdiction. It has a definite territory like village or district. Its aim is to solve the peculiar problems present in that area.

- Local government is governed by the locally elected representatives. They are accountable to the local electorate. The elected representatives administer the local affair without undue interference from the central or state governments. At the village level, there is direct participation of all adult population in the Gram sabha.
- The primary concern of the local government is to promote the interests of the local people.
- Local government has its own budget and financial resources.
- Local government enjoys complete autonomy. It is free to manage its affairs according to the rules laid down by the central and state governments. It has a definite sphere of activity.
- Local government enjoys the constitutional status and protection with compulsory existence and functioning.

3. When did constitution of India come into practice?

The constitution of India came into force on 26 January, 1950

4. When was Balwantrai Mehta Committee appointed?

In the year 1956.

5. When was panchayat raj inaugurated?

The Panchayat Raj was inaugurated on October 2nd, 1959 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

6. Who was the chairman of Panchayat Raj system?

A committee on Panchayat Raj institution under the chairmanship of Ashoka Mehta was appointed by the government in 1977

7. When was amendment bills introduced?

Amendment Bills were introduced and passed in the Lok sabha in 1989.

8. Which amendment gives grama sabha?

The 73rd constitution amendment provides a 'Gramsabha' in each village of panchayats at village, intermediate and district levels.

9. What are the features of new system created by 73 and 74th amendment act?

1. Direct election to all the rural and urban local bodies, with a uniform tenure of five years.
2. Reservation of seats for the scheduled castes and
3. Not less than one third reservation of seats for women.
4. Similar reservation of the offices of chairpersons as said above.
5. An Election Commission to conduct elections for the local bodies.
6. A Finance Commission to ensure financial viability of these institutions. This commission is to be constituted once in five years to review the financial position of the local bodies.
7. Provision for auditing the accounts of the local bodies;
8. Provision for holding election compulsorily within a period of six months in the event of suppression of any local body, and
9. The candidates can take part in the local bodies election as party candidates or as independents.

10. Where is the functions of urban government stated?

12th schedule

11. What are the characteristics of municipal corporations?

1. A Municipal Corporation is established only by the statute passed by the state legislature.

2. A Municipal Corporation is based on the separation of the deliberative and executive functions.
3. The state government has powers to control, supervise and dismiss the council.
4. Usually a municipal corporation is set up for thickly populated urban areas.
5. A municipal corporation functions within the specified peripheral jurisdiction.

12. What are the functions of corporation?

1. Urban planning, including town planning.
2. Regulation of land, use and construction of buildings.
3. Planning for economic and social development.
4. Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.
5. Water supply.
6. Public health and sanitation;
7. Fire services.
8. Urban forestry and protection of the environment..
9. Safeguarding the interests for weaker section of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.
10. Slum improvement.
11. Urban poverty alleviation.
12. Provision of urban facilities such as parks, gardens, play grounds.
13. Promotion of educational and cultural aspects.

14. Maintenance of burial/cremation grounds.
15. Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals.
16. Vital statistics, including registration of births and deaths.
17. Public amenities, including street-lighting, public convenience and busstops.
18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.

13. What are the sources of income of municipal corporations?

1. Property tax on lands and buildings.
2. Taxes on vehicles and animals.
3. Theatre tax.
4. Tax on advertisements exhibited to people within the city.
5. Tax on preference, trades and callings.
6. Entertainment tax.
7. Tax on consumption and sale of electricity.
8. Betterment tax on the increase of land values.
9. Tolls.

14. What is corporation council?

The Corporation Council is the major part of the corporation. A corporation is divided into a number of wards depending on the population and the extent of the area. For each ward a representative will be elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. These representatives or members are known as councillors.

15. How many members are there in Chennai corporations?

200

16. Who is mayor?

The Mayor is the political head of corporation. He is called the First Citizen and Father of the city. The mayor is directly elected by the people. His tenure is five years.

17. What are committee?

The Committees of a Municipal Corporation play important role in looking into various activities of the council. They help for the efficient performance of the functions of 141 the corporation

18. List some committees?

- Standing Committee,
- Schools Committee,
- Hospitals Committee,
- Electricity supply and Transport Committee,
- City Improvement Committee,
- Health Committee,
- Taxation and Finance Committee,
- Water Works Committee and etc

19. Who is a commissioner?

The commissioner is the Chief Administrator of the corporation. His primary responsibility is to implement the policies made by the corporation council. The commissioner is mostly a member of the State Administrative Service. He is appointed by the state government.

20. How many municipalities are there in India?

More than 1500

21. What are the functions of municipalities?

The municipalities have the following obligatory functions:

1. Supply of pure water.
2. Construction and maintenance of public streets.
3. Lightening and watering facilities in the streets.
4. Cleaning the public streets.
5. Regulation of dangerous trades and practices.
6. Maintenance of hospitals and schools.
7. Registration of births and deaths.
8. Removing obstructions and projections in public streets, bridges and other public places.
9. Naming streets and numbering the houses.
10. All matters relating to public health, sanitation prevention of dangerous diseases and regulation of places for disposing of the dead ones of various kinds.
11. Provision for fire-fighting services.

The discretionary functions of the municipalities are as follows:

1. Laying out of the town areas
2. Construction and maintenance of public parks, gardens, libraries, rest houses, leper homes, orphanages, reserve homes for woman, etc.
3. Planting trees on roadsides
4. Survey conducting.
5. Housing for weaker sections
6. Promoting the welfare of the municipal area and

7. Providing transport facilities within the municipal area and organising cultural and other activities for the people.

22. What are the sources of Income for municipalities?

1. Property tax.
2. Profession tax.
3. Octroi duties - taxes on goods.
4. Animal and vehicle tax.
5. Entertainment tax.
6. Water and lighting tax.
7. Grants and loans from the government.

23. What is municipal council?

Every municipality has a governing body. It is the law making body of the municipality. The Municipal council consists of councilors elected directly from various wards

24. What are the characteristics of townships?

1. These are entirely planned.
2. They maintain civic services and other facilities which are of higher quality than generally provided by the municipal bodies.
3. These services and facilities have been financed by the industry.
4. A township has a variety of employment and other opportunities to offer to the people. Hence a large number of people go to it.

25. What are cantonment boards?

The cantonments are centrally administered areas. They are placed under the direct administrative control of the Ministry of Defence. The cantonment boards are constituted under the Cantonments Act, 1924. These are corporate bodies like the other local bodies. Cantonment is the place in a city where troops are stationed. Cantonment board is constituted for dealing with the local problems of the cantonment area.

26. Where is town area committee been created?

The town area committees have been created in Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Town Area committees are governed by separate acts passed by the state government.

27. What are the powers and functions of district panchayat?

1. It examines and approves the budgets of the panchayat union.
2. It issues directions to panchayat unions for efficient performance of their functions.
3. It coordinates development plans prepared by the panchayat unions.
4. It advises the state government on all matters relating to the development activities in the district.
5. It distributes funds, allocated by the state government, to the panchayat unions in the District.
6. It collects statistics relating to the activities of the local authorities in the district.
7. It advises the state government on allocation of work to be made among the panchayat.
8. It regulates better relationship between the lower tiers.
9. It exercises such other powers as may be conferred by the state government.

28. What is standing committee?

The District panchayat functions through standing committees. These standing committees have been constituted for the following subjects.

1. Community development.
2. Agriculture, Cooperation, irrigation and animal husbandry.
3. Cottage, village and small scale industries.
4. Education and social welfare.
5. Finance and taxation.
6. Public health.

29. What is grama sabha?

Gram sabha is the foundation of the Panchayat Raj. It is a general body. It has been recognised as a statutory and corporate body. It is composed of all the eligible voters of the village panchayat.

30. What are the functions of grama sabha?

1. Grama Sabha reviews the progress of the works done by the panchayat.
2. It draws plan for the development of the sabha area.
3. It considers the annual statement of accounts and audit report of the panchayat.
4. It considers the administrative report of the last year and the programme of work for the ensuing year.
5. It approves the annual budget and development schemes of the village panchayat.

20. India in 21st Century

1. Which is the main factor to unite all Indians?

The principle of Unity in Diversity

2. Name some great men and visionaries?

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Patel and Ambedkar

3. Who took the reconstructing of nascent India?

Indira Gandhi

4. Give details on population growth in India?

The population in India according to 2001 census was put at 102.7 crores. There was an increase of 21.34 percent over the 1991 census.

(a) The average population density for the whole country is 324 persons per square kilometers.

(b) Delhi had the highest density with 9294 persons per square km.

(c) Among the states while West Bengal had the highest density of 904 persons in Arunachal Pradesh it was 13 persons per square km.

(d) Among the cities, Calcutta, Chennai, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Delhi, Chandigarh and Bangalore have a density of more than 2000 persons per square km.

(e) The sex-ratio on an average was 933 females per 1000 males. Kerala has a high of 1058 females per 1000 males. Haryana has a low of 861 females per 1000 males.

(f) The average literacy rate for the whole country is 65.38 percent. The literacy rate in Kerala is the highest with 90.92 percent whereas Bihar has the lowest with 47.53 percent. The literacy rate in Tamilnadu is 73.47 percent

5. What is population policy?

The Government of India in order to enable it to formulate a population policy appointed an Expert Group with Dr. M.S. Swaminathan as chairperson which made the following recommendations on 21st May 1994.

6. Give features of population policy 1994?

1. The objective of the policy will continue to be population stabilization, but it should be achieved through a stronger emphasis on social development with the involvement of decentralized institutions.
2. Family planning strategies should be linked with the provision of minimum needs.
3. Greater emphasis on removal of child-marriage, dowry and other social evils.
4. Dispensing with national method of specific targets and cash incentives.
5. Allowing locally elected bodies to set social development-cum-demographic targets.
6. Establishment of an apex body called the Population and Social Development Commission similar to the Space Commission and the Atomic Energy Commission, which will replace the departments dealing with health and family welfare.

7. What are the objectives of population policy 2000?

1. The immediate objective is to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure, and basic reproductive and child health care.
2. The medium term objective is to bring that Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to replacement levels of 2.1 by 2010.
3. The long term objective is to achieve a stable population by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental protection.

8. What are the achievements of the population policy 2000?

1. The Crude Birth Rate has come down from 40.8 in 1951 to 25.8 in 2000.
2. Infant Mortality Rate has decreased from 146 per 1000 live births in 1951 to 68 per 1000 live births in 2000.
3. The Crude Death rate has come down from 25 in 1951 to 8.5 in 2000.

4. The life expectancy of an average Indian has increased from 37 in 1951 to 67 years in 2000.

5. Total Fertility Rate (TFR - the average number of children born to a woman during her life time) has reduced from 6.0 in 1951 to 2.8 in 2000.

9. What is poverty?

According to the Human Development Report of 1997, “poverty is the denial of opportunities to lead a long, healthy and creative life and to enjoy a decent standard of living, freedom, dignity, self-respect and the respect of others”.

10. What are the types of poverty?

Poverty is of two types namely, absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is when a person cannot obtain certain absolute standards of minimum requirements, usually measured in terms of income. Relative poverty is when a person falls behind others.

11. What are the poverty alleviation programmes launched by government?

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) 1978
2. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) 1979
3. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) 1980
4. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) 1982
5. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) 1983
6. India Awaas Yojana (IAY) 1985
7. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) 1989
8. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) 1993
9. Million Wells Scheme (MWS) 1996

10. Ganga Kalyan Yojana(GKY) 1997

12. What is national income?

The real income of a country is the sum total of goods and services produced in that country. Since these goods and services come in different measures., it is not possible to quantify' the sum total in a common measure. Therefore, the values are expressed in terms of money. Thus, national income is the money value of all the final goods and services produced in a country in a year

13. Name some major initiatives for industrial development?

- The Industrial Policy Resolution. 1948
- The Industries Development and Resolution Act, 1951
- The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956
- The Industrial Policy Statement, 1973
- The Industrial Policy Statement, 1977
- The Industrial Policy Statement, 1980
- The New Industrial Policy, 1991

14. What are the five year plans and priorities given.

- First Five year plan 1951-56 Priority to agriculture, irrigation and power projects
- Second Five Year plan 1956-61 Priority to Industry
- Third Five Year plan 1961-66 Basic industries
- Fourth Five Year plan 1969-74 Growth with distributive justice
- Fifth Five year plan 1974-79 Poverty eradication and self reliance
- Sixth Five Year plan 1980-85 Poverty alleviation
- Seventh Five Year plan 1985-90 Generation of employment
- Eight Five Year plan 1992-97 Employment Generation leading to achieve full employment by 2000.
- Ninth Five Year plan 1997-2002 Growth with social justice and equality
- Tenth Five Year plan 2002-2007 Reduction of poverty and population growth

15. List some constitution changes after independence?

1. Enlargement of Constitution

The original Constitution of India consisted of a preamble, 22 parts, 395 Articles and 8 schedules. Now, it consists of a preamble 26 parts, 444 Articles and 12 Schedules. Not only that, it has been amended more than 100 times according to article 368. Hence, we proudly say that ours is the most detailed constitution in the world.

2. Changes in the Preamble

In the original constitution, only three major principles such as sovereignty, Democracy and Republic placed. But, the Forty Second constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 inserted another two major principles, namely, socialism and secularism in the preamble. Hence, we say that India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic country. As such, unit and integrity of the nation' has been added in the preamble of the constitution by the 42nd amendment.

3. Maintenance of Basic Structures

As in the original constitution, the basic structures of principles are properly maintained without any dislocation. Sovereignty, secularism, socialism, democracy, republic, parliamentary form of government, rule of law are some of the basis features of the constitution In the Kesavanatha Bharathi Vs State of Kerala (1973), the supreme court held that the parliament may amend any part of the constitution including the preamble, but the basic structures of the constitution should ever remain unchanged.

4. Fundamental Duties

Fundamental duties were included in the constitution under Part IV A and a new article 51A was inserted. It deals with 10 fundamental duties such as to abide by the constitution, respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the national unity and integrity of India; to safeguard public property and so on.

5. The Panchayats

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 has placed the panchayats in part IX of the constitution from Article 243 to 243-0. This part deals with the structure and functions of panchayatiraj - the rural local bodies in India. Also, the 73rd amendment has created the 11th Schedule of the constitution in which 29 functions of the panchayats are listed. 170

6. The Municipalities

The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 has created a new part - IX-A of the constitution from Article 243-p to 243-ZG. The part discusses the composition, and functions of the urban local governments. Reservation and participation have also been dealt with in this part. Also, the 74th amendment has provided the 12th schedule of the constitution in which 18 functions of the urban local bodies are listed.

7. Co-operative Federalism

Originally, the constitution of India has provided a quasi-federalism according to which the features of federal and the unitary form of governments are included in the constitution. Since India has many states and problems not only among the states but also between the centre and the states, the constitution has created an Inter-State Council. It was created only in May 1990 on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. The council comprises of the prime minister, the chief ministers of all States and union - territories having legislative assemblies. In addition, the Prime Minister can nominate six ministers of cabinet rank from the union cabinet to this council. The meetings of the council are presided by the Prime Minister. Actually, the provision of this council has created a co-operative federalism in India.

8. Electoral Reforms

For electoral reforms in India, many committees and commissions were appointed. Tarkunde Committee (1974) and Dinesh Goswami Committee (1990) are two important committees which have contributed many recommendations for the electoral reforms. In addition, the election commission has also suggested certain electoral reforms from time to time. For example, in 1994, the Election Commission issued a notification which required the political parties to elect their respective office bearers as per their constitutions within four months. Anti-Defection law

(1985), 61st Constitutional Amendment Act (1989) which gave the right to vote to all of 18 years of age, etc. or some of the important electoral reforms in India

9. Elections

Since independence, many elections have been conducted for the parliament and the state legislative assemblies in India. Actually, the elections have given opportunity for the people to participate in politics and have created awareness among the people.

16. List some administrative reforms made in India?

- Ayyangar Committee, 1949.
- Gorwala Committee, 1951
- Appleby Report, 1953 and 1956
- Administrative Reforms Commission (1966-70)

17. What are the ten areas of public administration?

- The machinery of the government of India and its procedures of work.
- The machinery for planning at all levels
- Central-State relations.
- Financial Administration
- Personnel Administration
- Economic Administration
- Administration at the State level.
- District Administration.
- Agricultural Administration.
- Problems of redress of citizen's grievances.