

POLITICAL SCIENCE (317)
TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Answer any one of the following questions in about 40-60 words.

A) Highlight any two differences between Politics and Political Science.

Answer:- Politics is used to mean the problems of the citizens interacting with the instrument of political power in one form or the other whereas Political Science comprises theory of the state, concept of sovereign power, forms and functions of government etc. Politics implies practical politics whereas Political Science as a discipline is acquired through study, the skill of practical politics.

B) Why United Nations cannot be called at state? Explain.

Answer:- No, because United Nations lacks two elements of a State-territory and sovereignty.

The United Nations (UN) cannot be called a state because it does not possess the key characteristics of a sovereign state. It is an international organization composed of member states. It serves as a forum for diplomacy, cooperation, and conflict resolution among its member states.

2. Answer any one of the following questions in about 40-60 words.

A) Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalization.

Answer:- Globalization has both positive and negative effects. On the positive side, globalization has led to increased regional cultural integration through the development of a common language, such as English, which has facilitated intercultural communication and understanding. It has also resulted in an increase in cultural diversity, with exposure to different cultures through music, food, and other forms of cultural exchange. On the negative side, globalization has led to the spread of Western culture, which has challenged traditional beliefs and values in local cultures. It has also disrupted traditional family structures and social relationships. Globalization has created economic inequality and threatened the survival of weaker sectors of the local economy.

B) Examine the importance of the Governor of a state.

Answer:- Governor's role in three respects i.e. recommending to the President for the proclamation of emergency; appointing a Chief Minister in case no party gets a clear majority and deciding the fate of the Chief Minister in case of intra-party defections, has become very controversial. The deterioration in the political standards and practices that has come about in the wake of multi-party ministries in many of the States, party rivalries, political defections and fragmentation of the political parties has been at the root of these controversies. Suggestions and recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission as well as of Sarkaria Commission have remained only on paper, in spite of the fact that these recommendations would help in minimising partiality on the part of the functioning of the Governors.

3. Answer any one of the following questions in about 40-60 words.

A) Identify any two electoral functions of the 'Vidhan Sabha' of a state.

Answer:- The elected members of the Vidhan Sabha are members of the Electoral College for the election of the President of India. Thus they have say in the election of the President of the Republic. The members of the Vidhan Sabha also elect members of the Rajya Sabha from their respective States. One-third members of the Vidhan Parishad (if it is in existence in the State) are also elected by the members of the Vidhan Sabha. In all these elections, members of the Vidhan Sabha (Assembly) cast their votes in accordance with single transferable vote system.

B) Discuss main function of Central Vigilance Commission.

Answer:- CVC has a role to play in the case of the appointment of Chief Vigilance Officer of each ministry/department. The CVC is to be consulted before giving such an appointment. Moreover, the CVC has been empowered to assess the work of the Chief Vigilance Officer. This assessment is recorded in the character rolls of the officers. Finally, all proposals for re-organising or strengthening the Vigilance Organisation by the Chief Vigilance Officers are to be referred to the CVC for scrutiny. The role of CVC is, however, limited because it is not a statutory commission and has only advisory role. Further, the procedure of investigation is so vexatious that people do not desire to be involved in long and unpleasant proceedings. Thus it has been commented that the Central Vigilance Commission is not at all a substitute for an Ombudsman.

4. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100-150 words.

A) Analyse the role of caste in Indian Politics.

Answer:- Caste began to play an important role after independence as its involvement in politics increased. The fact that it existed as easily identifiable social cluster of people made it an easy object of political mobilization by political parties in their quest for political support and votes. While the political parties sought to exploit caste for its own electoral purposes, caste groups by making politics their sphere of activity got a chance to assert their identity and bargain for benefits and position in society. Thus, caste and politics interaction has been a two-way process. In politicizing the castes, the caste associations played a crucial role. Caste associations were quasi-voluntary associations in the sense that its membership was open only to the individuals of the caste community. These associations were formed to secure economic benefits or educational openings or for more clearly political purpose of uniting to fight the hegemony of the upper castes. In either case, involvement in politics was considered necessary for securing the specific purpose for which they were formed. Thus, once formed on the basis of caste identity, caste associations went on to acquire non-caste functions.

B) Highlight any two aims of the World Health Organisation and two steps taken by it.

Answer:-

Two aims of the World Health Organization (WHO) are:

1. Disease Eradication:

WHO aims to work towards the eradication of various diseases, particularly infectious diseases. One significant example of this is the WHO's efforts to eradicate smallpox, which was declared successful in 1980.

2. Healthcare Access:

WHO aims to improve access to essential healthcare services, particularly for marginalized and underserved populations. This involves promoting equitable access to quality healthcare, vaccines, and medicines.

Two steps taken by WHO include:

1. Immunization Programs:

WHO has initiated and supported vaccination and immunization programs worldwide. This includes programs for polio, measles, and various other vaccine-preventable diseases.

2. **Global Health Monitoring:**

WHO monitors global health trends and provides data and research to help countries improve their healthcare systems. They also respond to international health emergencies, such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

5. **Answer any one of the following questions in about 100-150 words.**

A) Assess the contemporary relation of India and the United States of America.

Answer:- The contemporary relationship between India and the United States of America is significant. These two countries have strengthened their political, economic, and defense cooperation. They share common values, democratic ideals, and a commitment to freedom.

Bilateral trade and cooperation in the field of science and technology are also of great importance, contributing to their economic growth. Defense collaboration between India and the USA is crucial, particularly in the field of mutual security. Through these contemporary relations, both countries are working together to find solutions to their national and international issues, making a global impact.

B) Highlight any eight functions of the District Collector.

Answer: - Eight functions of the District Collector:

1. **Revenue Administration:** Collectors oversee land records, land revenue, and the distribution of agricultural loans.
2. **Law and Order:** They are responsible for maintaining peace and order within the district, coordinating with the police and other law enforcement agencies.
3. **Disaster Management:** In times of natural disasters or emergencies, Collectors lead relief and rescue operations.
4. **Election Authority:** They supervise elections at the district level, ensuring a fair and smooth electoral process.
5. **Development Administration:** Collectors implement government schemes and policies, focusing on socio-economic development.
6. **Tax Collection:** They collect various taxes and fees on behalf of the government.
7. **Liaison with Government:** Collectors act as intermediaries between the district and the state or central government, conveying the needs and issues of the district to higher authorities.
8. **Public Grievances:** Addressing citizen grievances, conducting public hearings, and ensuring that government services are delivered effectively.

POLITICAL SCIENCE (317)
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6. Prepare any one project out of the given below:

- a) Ask the following questions from the 20 people known to you and collect the information in the following performa. Tick the column no. 1 for correct answer and column 2 for the wrong answer. Use the collected information to conclude as to what percentage % people have information about the constitution and its preamble. Four correction answer may be taken as the criteria for having information about the preamble of the constitution.

SL. NO.	QUESTION	CORRECT ANSWER 1	WRONG ANSWER 2
1	Have you ever heard about the constitution of India?		
2	When was the constitution of India implemented?		
3	Did India become an independent country or Republic after the implementation of constitution?		
4	Was the constitution of India framed by a person or any other committee?		
5	Can the Constitution be amended?		
6	Which organization frames the laws.		
7	Which organization provides justice on the basis of Laws? Name.		
8	Name the highest post in the Government of India.		

POLITICAL SCIENCE (317)
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- b) Ask the following questions from the 20 known people and collect the information.
On the basis of the collect information make your own conclusions.

SL. NO.	QUESTION	CORRECT ANSWER 1	WRONG ANSWER 2
1	Do you participate and vote in every election?		
2	Do you cast vote on the basis of your own caste?		
3	Have you ever been offered any gift or money for Voting in favour of a candidate?		
4	Have you ever been stopped forcibly from casting Vote		
5	Do police provide your security without any bias?		
6	Which organization frames the laws.		
7	Are anti social elements used by candidates in your constituency during campaigning.		

Answer: -

a) Here are the answers to the questions based on the Constitution of India:

1. **Have you ever heard about the constitution of India?**

Correct Answer: Yes

2. **When was the constitution of India implemented?**

Correct Answer: 26th January 1950

3. **Did India become an independent country or Republic after the implementation of constitution?**

Correct Answer: Republic

4. **Was the constitution of India framed by a person or any other committee?**

Correct Answer: Committee (Constituent Assembly)

5. **Can the Constitution be amended?**

Correct Answer: Yes

6. **Which organization frames the laws?**

Correct Answer: Parliament of India

7. **Which organization provides justice on the basis of laws? Name.**

Correct Answer: Judiciary (Supreme Court of India)

8. **Name the highest post in the Government of India.**

Correct Answer: President of India

POLITICAL SCIENCE (317)
SOLVED TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT
(OCTOBER 2024)

b) Here are the answers to the questions based on voting and elections in India:

1. **Do you participate and vote in every election?**

Correct Answer: Yes

2. **Do you cast vote on the basis of your own caste?**

Correct Answer: No

3. **Have you ever been offered any gift or money for voting in favour of a candidate?**

Correct Answer: No

4. **Have you ever been stopped forcibly from casting vote?**

Correct Answer: No

5. **Do police provide your security without any bias?**

Correct Answer: Yes

6. **Which organization frames the laws?**

Correct Answer: Parliament of India

7. **Are anti-social elements used by candidates in your constituency during campaigning?**

Correct Answer: No