

: St Mary's Anglo Indian Higher Secondary School ,Chennai-1

Social science revision test 5

1. The constitution is the fundamental law of a country it reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based.
2. The position or status of being a citizen of a particular country
3. The president under article 352 who can declare emergency if is satisfied that India security is in danger due to war for armed rebellion or if there is an imminent danger or threat . This type of emergency was declared three times in the year 1962 1971 and 1975
4. He must be a citizen of India. He should I work as a judge of a High Court for at least 5 years. He should have worked as an advocate of High Court for at least 10 years. He is in the opinion of the president a distinguished jurist.
5. National income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time normally one year.
6. Per capita income is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country. Per capita income is equal to national income divided by population.
7. Globalisation is the process of integrating various economies of the world without creating any barriers in the free flow of goods and services, Technology, capital and even labour for human capital.
8. Multinational corporation is a corporate organisation which owns or controls production of goods or services in at least one country other than its home country. Example Microsoft.
10. To set and frame rules for international trade. To solve trade disputes. To increase the transparency of decision making process.

II. Income tax	direct tax
excise duty	indirect tax
VAT	value added tax
GST	1 July 2017
Black money	smuggling
Entrepreneur	organiser
MEPZ	export processing zone
Indian Ordnance Factory	Aravankadu.
TNPL	Karur
Manchester of South India	Coimbatore

: 11. The supreme court is called the guardian of the constitution. According to Dr. Ambedkar article 32 is the heart and soul of the constitution.

Habeas corpus safeguards people from illegal arrest

. Mandamus it protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by public authorities.

Prohibition.. it prohibits subordinate Court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.

Certiorarii.. stops an order issued by subordinate court by overstepping it's jurisdiction

Quo warranto. It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.

12.Powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Any bill can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. It has the same power as Rajyasabha to participate in case of impeachment of president and the judges of supreme court. It has equal powers of Rajya Sabha in passing any bill for constitutional changes. Lok Sabha members have the power to elect the president and Vice President. Powers of Rajya Sabha. Except money bill it needs approval by Rajya Sabha to get passed. The members of Rajya Sabha have the electoral power for selection of president and Vice President. It has the same power as Lok Sabha for passing any bill for constitutional amendment.

13. The term globalisation was introduced by professor Theodore Levitt.

It has three stages 1 Archaic globalisation .2. proto globalisation 3 Modern globalisation  
Archaic globalisation : it existed since the rise of tradelinks between sumerian and Indus valley civilization in 3rd BC

Later Greece Spain Alexandria Athens and Antioch became the centre.

The Islamic Golden Age was an important early stage.

Proto Globalization. The Portuguese Spanish Dutch and British Empires started this in the 16th and 17 century.Eg The East India Company.

Modern globalisation :it started in the 19th century and flourished in the 20th century.

General agreement on tariffs and trade and World Trade Organisation. Technological changes have caused lower transporting cost and increased profit. It just takes a few hours to transport goods between continents today

14. Methods of of calculating GDP

Expenditure approach : in this method the GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country during a specified period

. The income approach : this method looks GDP from the the earnings of men and women who are involved in producing goods and services.  $Y = \text{wages} + \text{rent} + \text{interest} + \text{profit}$

Value added approach : the value added by each intermediate good is the final good value. The sum of the value added by all the the intermediate goods used in production gives the total value of the final goods. Example the tea served in a hotel is a final good. The goods used to produce are are tea powder milk and sugar. They are intermediate goods.