

POLITICAL SCIENCE WORK BOOK

CLASS- XI



State Council of Educational Research and Training
Govt. of Tripura

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POLITICAL SCIENCE WORK BOOK
Class - XI

First Edition
September, 2021

Cover Design
Asoke Deb, Teacher

Type & Setting : SCERT, Tripura in Collaboration with
DEO, Khowai District, Tripura.

Printed by :
Satyajug Employees Co-operative Industrial Society Ltd.
13 Prafulla Sarkar Street
Kolkata-72

Publisher :
State Council of Educational Research and Training
Government of Tripura


রতন লাল নাথ
মন্ত্রী
শিক্ষা দপ্তর
ত্রিপুরা সরকার



শিক্ষার প্রকৃত বিকাশের জন্য, শিক্ষাকে যুগোপযোগী করে তোলার জন্য প্রয়োজন শিক্ষাসংক্রান্ত নিরন্তর গবেষণা। প্রয়োজন শিক্ষাসংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে সময়ের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রশিক্ষিত করা এবং প্রয়োজনীয় শিখন সামগ্রী, পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের বিকাশ সাধন করা। এস সি ই আর টি ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যের শিক্ষার বিকাশে এসব কাজ সূনামের সঙ্গে করে আসছে। শিক্ষার্থীর মানসিক, বৌদ্ধিক ও সামাজিক বিকাশের জন্য এস সি ই আর টি পাঠ্যক্রমকে আরো বিজ্ঞানসম্মত, নান্দনিক এবং কার্যকর করবার কাজ করে চলেছে। করা হচ্ছে সুনির্দিষ্ট পরিকল্পনার অধীনে।

এই পরিকল্পনার আওতায় পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের পাশাপাশি শিশুদের শিখন সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য তৈরি করা হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক বা অনুশীলন পুস্তক। প্রসঙ্গত উল্লেখ্য, ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের সমস্যার সমাধানকে সহজতর করার লক্ষ্যে এবং তাদের শিখনকে আরো সহজ ও সাবলীল করার জন্য রাজ্য সরকার একটি উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে, যার নাম 'প্রয়াস'। এই প্রকল্পের অধীনে এস সি ই আর টি এবং জেলা শিক্ষা আধিকারিকরা বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষকদের সহায়তা গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে প্রথম থেকে দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ওয়ার্ক বুকগুলো সুচারুভাবে তৈরি করেছেন। ষষ্ঠ থেকে অষ্টম শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত বিজ্ঞান, গণিত, ইংরেজি, বাংলা ও সমাজবিদ্যার ওয়ার্ক বুক তৈরি হয়েছে। নবম দশম শ্রেণির জন্য হয়েছে গণিত, বিজ্ঞান, সমাজবিদ্যা, ইংরেজি ও বাংলা। একাদশ দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ইংরেজি, বাংলা, হিসাবশাস্ত্র, পদার্থবিদ্যা, রসায়নবিদ্যা, অর্থনীতি এবং গণিত ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের জন্য তৈরি হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক। এইসব ওয়ার্ক বুকের সাহায্যে ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা জ্ঞানমূলক বিভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদন করতে পারবে এবং তাদের চিন্তা প্রক্রিয়ার যে স্বাভাবিক ছন্দ রয়েছে, তাকে ব্যবহার করে বিভিন্ন সমস্যার সমাধান করতে পারবে। বাংলা ও ইংরেজি উভয় ভাষায় লিখিত এইসব অনুশীলন পুস্তক ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মধ্যে বিনামূল্যে বিতরণ করা হবে।

এই উদ্যোগে সকল শিক্ষার্থী অতিশয় উপকৃত হবে। আমার বিশ্বাস, আমাদের সকলের সক্রিয় এবং নিরলস অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে ত্রিপুরার শিক্ষাজগতে একটি নতুন দিগন্তের উন্মেষ ঘটবে। ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে আমি চাই যথাযথ জ্ঞানের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে শিক্ষার্থীর সামগ্রিক বিকাশ ঘটুক এবং তার আলো রাজ্যের প্রতিটি কোণে ছড়িয়ে পড়ুক।


(রতন লাল নাথ)

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PART-I

Chapter-1

Constitution : Why and How

In this chapter we shall read information about various aspects of the working of our constitution. Students will know about elections, governments, Presidents and Prime ministers. It is necessary to understand that the entire structure of the government and the various principles that bind the institutions of government have their origin in the constitution of India.

A constitution is a body of fundamental principles according to which a state is constituted or governed. It specifies the basic allocation of power in a society. It decides who gets to decide what the laws will be.

Why do we need a constitution?

(i) Constitution allows coordination and assurance. It provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimum coordination amongst members of a society. (ii) It specify who has the power to make decisions in a society. It decides how the government will be constituted. (iii) A constitution is to set some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. There limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass them. (iv) A constitution is to enable the government to fulfil the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society.

Aspirations and goals of a Society:

Most of the older constitution limited themselves largely to allocating decision – making power and setting some limits to government power. But many twentieth century constitutions of which the Indian constitution is the finest example, also provide an enabling framework for the government to do certain positive things, to express the aspirations and goals of society. The Indian constitution was particularly innovative in this respect.

Fundamental identity of a people:

Finally and perhaps even most importantly, a constitution expresses the fundamental identity of a people. This means the people as a collective entity comes into being only through the basic constitution. One has many sets of identities that exist prior to a constitution. But by agreeing to certain basic

norms and principles one constitutes one's basic political identity. Constitutional norms are the overarching framework within which one pursues individual aspirations, goals and freedoms. The constitution sets authoritative constraints upon what one may or may not do. It defines the fundamental values that we may not trespass.

Mode of Promulgation:

This refers to how a constitution comes into being. Who crafted the constitution and how much authority did they have? In many countries constitutions remain defunct because they are crafted by military leaders or leaders who are not popular and do not have the ability to carry the people with them. The most successful constitutions, like India, South Africa and the United States, are constitutions which were created in the aftermath of popular national movements. Although India's constitution was formally created by a Constituent Assembly between December 1946 and November 1949, it drew upon a long history of the nationalist movement that had a remarkable ability to take along different sections of Indian society together.

The substantive provisions of a constitution:

It is the hallmark of a successful constitution that it gives everyone in society some reason to go along with its provisions. A constitution that, for instance, allowed permanent majorities to oppress minority groups within society would give minorities no reason to go along with the provision of the constitution. If any group feels their identity is being stifled, they will have no reason to abide by the constitution. The more a constitution preserves the freedom and equality of all its members, the more likely it is to succeed.

Balanced constitutional design:

Constitutions are often subverted, not by the people, but by small groups, who wish to enhance their own power. Well crafted constitutions fragment power in society intelligently so that no single group can subvert the constitution. One way of such intelligent designing of a constitution is to ensure that no single institution acquires monopoly of power. The Indian constitution, for example, horizontally fragments power across different institutions like the Legislature, Executive and the Judiciary and even independent statutory bodies like the Election commission.

Another important aspect of intelligent institutional design is that a constitution must strike the right balance between certain values, norms and procedures as authoritative, and at the same time allow enough flexibility in its operations to adapt to changing needs and circumstances.

How was the Indian Constitution made:

The Indian Constitution was made by the Constituent Assembly which had been elected for undivided India. It held its first sitting on 9 December, 1946 and reassembled as Constituent Assembly for divided India on 14 August, 1947. Its members were chosen by indirect election by the members of

Constitution : Why and How

the Provincial Legislative Assemblies that had been established under the Government of India Act 1935.

Composition of the Constituent Assembly:

As a consequence of the partition under the plan of 3rd June, 1947 those members who were elected from territories which fell under Pakistan ceased to be members of the Constituent Assembly. The number of members in the assembly was reduced to 299. The constitution was adopted on 26 November, 1949. The constitution came into force on 26 January, 1950.

The Constituent Assembly had eight major committees of different subjects. Usually, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel or B.R. Ambedkar chaired these committees. The Assembly met for one hundred and sixty six days, spread over two years and eleven months.

Inheritance of the nationalist movement:

Perhaps the best summary of the principles that the nationalist movement brought to the Constituent Assembly is the Objectives Resolution moved by Nehru in 1946. This resolution encapsulated the aspirations and values behind the constitution. Based on this resolution, our constitution gave institutional expression to these fundamental commitments, equality, liberty, democracy, sovereignty and a cosmopolitan identity.

Thus, our constitution is not merely a maze of rules and procedures, but a moral commitment to establish a government that will fulfil the many promises that the nationalist movement held before the people.

Institutional arrangements:

The third factor ensuring effectiveness of a constitution is a balanced arrangement of the institutions of government. The basic principle is that government must be democratic and committed to the welfare of the people. This led to the adoption of the parliamentary form and the federal arrangement, which would distribute governmental powers between the legislature and the executive on the one hand and between the States and the Central government on the other hand.

The framers of the Indian constitution borrowed a number of provisions from different countries.

1. British Constitution –
 - (a) First past the post.
 - (b) Parliamentary form of Government.
 - (c) The idea of the rule of law.
 - (d) Institution of the Speaker and his/her role.
 - (e) Law making procedure.
2. United states Constitution –
 - (a) Charter of Fundamental Rights.
 - (b) Power of Judicial Review and independent of the judiciary.

3. Irish Constitution – Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. French Constitution – Principles of liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
5. Canadian Constitution– (a) A quasi– federal form of government, (b) The Idea of Residual Powers.

It is tribute to the wisdom and foresight of the makers of the constitution that they presented to the nation a document that enshrined fundamental values and highest aspirations shared by the people. India's constitution is a unique document which in turn became an exemplar for many other constitutions.

Answer the following question :-

1. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly ?
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(c) M.N. Roy (d) J.N. Nehru
Ans. (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
2. When was the first session of Constituent Assembly held ?
(a) 6th Aug. 1946 (b) 9th Aug. 1946
(c) 26th Nov. 1949 (d) 26th Jan 1950
Ans. (b) 9th Aug., 1946.
3. Who first proposed for a Constitution in India ?
(a) J.N. Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) M.N. Roy (d) J.B. Krepalini
4. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly ?
(a) 399 (b) 299 (c) 199 (d) 499
5. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee ?
(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) M.N. Roy
(c) M.K. Gandhi (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
6. Under which influence resolution taken for constitute Constituent Assembly ?
(a) Govt. of India Act 1935 (b) Indian National Congress
(c) Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 (d) Govt. of India Act 1909
7. Where was the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held ?
(a) Delhi (b) Bombay (c) Madras (d) Lahore.
8. How many members were there in the Drafting Committee of the Constitution ?
(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9
9. How many congress member were there in the Constituent Assembly ?

Constitution : Why and How

- (a) 206 (b) 208 (c) 210 (d) 24

Ans :- (b) 208

10. From where was the federal system in the Indian Constitution adopted ?

- (a) America (b) Pakistan (c) Australia (d) Canada.

Answer in a complete sentence :-

1×1 = 1

1. From which country fundamental rights of the Indian Constitution have been taken ?

Ans :- USA

2. Who was the Prime Minister of England when India was declared independent ?

3. The constitution of India is basically made in accordance with the Constitution of which country ?

4. Who first proposed for the preamble of the Constitution ?

5. How many Articles were there during the period of drafting the Constitution ?

6. From which country the concept of fundamental rights are adopted ?

7. The Constituent Assembly originally worked for how many days ?

Answer the following questions :-

2×1=2

1. When was the Indian Constitution adopted and came into force ?

Ans :- The Constituent Assembly adopted the Indian Constitution in the year November 26th 1949. It came into force on 26th January 1950.

2. What do you mean by Constitution ?

3. How many articles, schedules and part was in the original Indian Constitution ?

4. Why did the Muslim league leave the Constituent Assembly?

5. How did the Constituent Assembly of India was formed ?

6. Mention two features of the Indian Constitution, which is taken from the British Constitution.

Make answer of the following questions :-

4x1=4

1. Write four functions of the constitution.

2. How the constitution fulfill the aspirations of the people ?

3. How was the Constituent Assembly formed ?

4. Briefly discuss about the function of the Constituent Assembly.

5. Write the preamble of the Indian constitution.

6. Why do we need a Constitution ?

Rights in the Indian Constitution

During our freedom struggle, the leaders of the freedom movement had realised the importance of rights and demanded that the British rulers should respect rights of the people. The Motilal Nehru committee had demanded a bill of rights as far back as in 1928. It was therefore, natural that when India became independent and the constitution was being prepared, there were no two opinions on the inclusion and protection of rights in the constitution. The constitution listed the rights that would be specially protected and called them 'Fundamental Rights'.

Fundamental Rights are different from other rights available to us. While ordinary legal rights are protected and enforced by ordinary law, Fundamental Rights are protected and guaranteed by the constitution of the country. Ordinary rights may be changed by the legislature by ordinary process of law making, but a fundamental right may only be changed by amending the constitution itself. Besides this, no organ of the government can act in a manner that violates them. Executive as well as legislative actions can be declared illegal by the judiciary if these violate the fundamental rights or restrict them in an unreasonable manner. However, fundamental rights are not absolute or unlimited rights. Government can put reasonable restrictions on the exercise of our fundamental rights.

Rights to Equality: (14-18)

- Equality before law.
Equal protection of laws.
- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Equal access to shops, hotels, wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads etc.
- Equality of opportunity in public employment.
- Abolition of untouchability.
- Abolition of Titles.

Rights in the Indian Constitution

Right to Freedom: (Article 19-22)

- Protection of Right to
 - ◆ Freedom of speech and expression.
 - ◆ Assemble peacefully.
 - ◆ Form association/ unions.
 - ◆ Move freely throughout the territory of India.
 - ◆ Reside and settle in any part of India.
 - ◆ Practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
- Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- Right to life and personal liberty.
- Right to education.
- Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

Right against Exploitation: (Article 23-24)

- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- Prohibition of employment of children in hazardous jobs.

Right to Freedom of Religion: (Article 25-28)

- Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Freedom to pay taxes for promotion of any particular religion.
- Freedom to attend religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.

Cultural and Educational Rights: (Article 29-30)

- Protection of language, culture of minorities.
- Right to minorities to establish educational institutions.

Rights to Constitutional Remedies: (Article 29-30)

- Right to move the courts to issue direction/ orders/ writs/ for enforcement of rights. These are –

a) **Habeas Corpus:**

A writ of habeas corpus means that the court orders that the arrested person should be presented before it. It can also order to set free an arrested person if the manner or ground of arrest are not lawful or satisfactory.

b) **Mandamus:**

The writ is issued when the court finds that a particular office holder is not doing legal duty and there by is infringing on the right of an individual.

c) **Prohibition:**

This writ is issued by a higher court (High Court or Supreme Court) when a lower court has considered a case going beyond its jurisdiction.

d) **Quo- Warranto :**

If the court finds that a person is holding office but is not entitled to hold that office, it issues the writ of quo warranto and restricts that person from acting as an office holder.

Certiorari :

Under this writ, the court orders a lower court or another authority or transfer a matter pending before into the higher authority or court.

Apart from the judiciary, many other mechanisms have been created in later years for the protection of rights. Such as, National Commission on Minorities, The National Commission on Women, The National Commission on Scheduled Caste, The National Human Rights Commission etc.

Directive Principles of State Policy:

The makers of our constitution knew that independent India was going to face many challenges. Foremost among these the challenge to bring about equality and well being of all citizens. So, a separate list of policy guidelines is included in the constitution. The list of these guidelines is called the Directive Principles of state policy.

Directive Principles of state policy :

- Goals -
- a) Welfare of the people; social, economic and Political justice.
 - b) Raising the standard of living; equitable distribution of resources.
 - c) Promotion of international peace.
- Policies -
- a) Uniform civil code
 - b) Prohibition of consumption of alcoholic liquor.

Rights in the Indian Constitution

- c) Promotion of cottage industries.
- d) Prevention of slaughter of useful cattle.
- e) Promotion of village panchayats.

- Non-justiable rights -
- a) Adequate livelihood.
 - b) Equal pay for equal work for men and women.
 - c) Right against economic exploitation.
 - d) Right to work.
 - e) Early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.

In 1976, the 42nd amendment of the constitution was passed. Among other things, this amendment inserted a list of Fundamental Duties of citizens. In all, ten duties were enumerated. However the constitution does not say anything about enforcing these duties.

Relation between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles :

Both fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are complementary to each other. Fundamental Rights restrain the government from doing certain things while Directive Principles exhort the government to do certain things. Fundamental Rights mainly protect the rights of individuals while directive principles ensure the well being of the entire society.

In the writings of Jyotirao Phuley (1827-1890), a radical social reformer from Maharashtra, we find one of the earliest expressions of the view that rights include both freedom and equality. During the national movement, this idea of rights was further sharpened and expanded to constitution rights. Our constitution reflected this long tradition and listed the fundamental rights. Since 1950, the judiciary has functioned as an important protector of rights.

Answer the following questions :-

Mark - 1

1. Which part of the Indian Constitution enumerates the fundamental rights ?
(a) 1st (b) 2nd / II (c) 3rd / III (d) 4th / (iv)
Ans :- (c) III (3rd)
2. How many Fundamental Rights are enjoyed by the Indian citizen now ?
(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9
Ans.(a) 6
3. In which article of the constitution untouchability was banned.
(a) Art – 15 (b) Art – 16 (c) Art – 17 (d) Art – 18

4. The constitution of India prohibits the employment of children in factory under which age ?
(a) 12 yrs (b) 13 yrs (c) 14 yrs (d) 15 yrs
5. By which constitutional amendment Act has the right to property been abolished ?
(a) 41st (b) 42nd (c) 43rd (d) 44th
6. When was the Human Rights Commission set up in India ?
(a) 1993 (b) 1991 (c) 1994 (d) 1992
7. How many fundamental duties are there in the Indian constitution ?
(a) 11 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 13
8. In which article of the constitution is the directive principles of state policy laid down
(a) 26-11 (b) 30-45 (c) 36-51 (d) 40-45
9. Which of the following courts can issue prohibition writ ?
(a) The supreme court (b) High Court
(c) District Court (d) Both the supreme court and high courts.

Answer the following :-

1. What rights can a convicted person enjoy ?
2. What do you mean by Habeas Corpus ?
3. Define Mandamus ?
4. What is Prohibition ?
5. What do you mean by Certiorari ?
6. Write any two functions of the Human Rights Commission.
7. When and why was the right to property abolished from the constitution ?
8. Define Bill of Rights ?
9. What do you mean by equality before law ?
10. Mention two aims of the directive principles.
11. What measures has been taken by the state govt. for the development of the backward class people ?
12. What is Quo - warranto ?

Rights in the Indian Constitution

13. How many Fundamental rights enjoyed by the Indian citizens now ? and mention their name.
14. Why do you mean by Fundamental Rights?
15. Why do you mean by 'Directive Principles of State Policy'?

Answer the following :-

Marks - 6

1. Briefly discuss the fundamental rights of the Indian Constitution.
2. Discuss the fundamental duties of the Indian citizens.
3. Discuss the different ways in which the fundamental rights of the citizens can be violated. What measures can be taken if the fundamental rights are violated ?
4. Discuss briefly about the 'Right to equality'.
5. Discuss briefly about the 'Right to freedom'.
6. Discuss briefly about the 'Right to Religion'.
7. Discuss briefly about the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies'.
8. Discuss about the composition and functions of the NHRC.

Election and Representation

In this chapter we shall study the constitutional provisions regarding elections and representation. We shall focus on the importance of the method of election chosen in our constitution and the implications of the constitutional provisions regarding impartial machinery for conducting elections.

Election and Democracy:

Elections have today become the most visible symbol of the democratic process. We often distinguish between direct and indirect democracy. A direct democracy is one where the citizens directly participate in the day to day decision - making and in the running of the government. The ancient city states in Greece were considered examples of direct democracy. But this kind of direct democracy cannot be practiced when a decision has to be taken by laths and cores of people. That is why rule by the people usually means rule by people's representatives.

The constitution of a democratic country lays down some basic rules about elections. These basic rules are usually about –

- ❑ Who is eligible to vote ?
- ❑ Who is eligible to contest ?
- ❑ Who is to supervise elections.
- ❑ How do the voters choose their representatives ?
- ❑ How are the votes to be counted and representatives elected ?

Like most democratic constitutions, the constitution of India answers all these questions.

In India, we have adopted proportional representation system on a limited scale for indirect elections. The constitution prescribes a PR system for the election of President, Vice President and for the election to the Rajys Sabha and Vidhan Parishads.

The makers of our constitution also felt that PR based election may not be suitable for giving a stable government in a parliamentary system. After independence we adopted the EPTP system.

Election and Representation

Independent Election Commission :

Several efforts have been made in India to ensure the free and fair election system and process. The most important among these is the creation of an Independent Election Commission to supervise and conduct elections. Article 324 of the Indian Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission for the superintendence, direction and control of the electoral roll and the conduct of elections in India.

Functions of Election Commission:

The Election Commission of India has a wide range of functions –

- ◆ It supervises the preparation of up-to-date voters list. It makes every effort to ensure that the voters list is free of errors like non-existence of names of registered voters or existence of names of those non-eligible or non-existent.
- ◆ It also determines the timing of elections and prepares the election schedule. The election schedule includes the notification of elections, date from which nominations can be filed, last date for filing nominations, last date of scrutiny, last date of withdrawal, date of polling and date of counting and declaration of results.
- ◆ To ensure a free and fair election the commission can take necessary decisions. It can postpone or cancel the election in the entire country or a specific State or constituency on the grounds that the atmosphere is vitiated and therefore, a free and fair election may not be possible.
- ◆ The Election commission accords recognition to political parties and allots symbols to each of them.

The Election Commission has very limited staff of its own. It conducts the elections with the help of the administrative machinery. However, once the election process has begun, the commission has control over the administration as far as election related work is concerned.

Over the years, the Election Commission of India has emerged as an independent authority which has asserted its powers to ensure fairness in the election process. It has acted in an impartial and unbiased manner in order to protect the sanctity of the electoral process.

Electoral Reforms:

No system of election can ever be perfect. And in actual election process, there are bound to be many flaws and limitations. The Election Commission, political parties, various independent groups and many scholars have come up with proposals for electoral reform; such as –

- ◆ Our system of elections should be changed from the FPTP to some variant of the PR system. This would ensure that parties get seats, as far as possible in proportion to the votes they get.

- ◆ There should be a special provision to ensure that at least one-third women are elected to the parliament and assemblies.
- ◆ There should be stricter provisions to control the role of money in electoral politics. The elections expenses should be paid by the government out of a special fund.
- ◆ There should be a law to regulate the functioning of political parties and to ensure that they function in a transparent and democratic manner.

In countries where representative democracy is practiced, elections and the representative character of those elections are crucial factor in making democracy effective and trustworthy.

Our election system have earned respect within and outside the country.

Answer the following questions :-

1×1=1

1. How many members are there in the Lok Sabha ?
(a) 543 (b) 545 (c) 550 (d) 555
Ans :- (a) 543
2. In which article of the constitution is the provision of independent Election Commission laid down ?
(a) 324 (b) 326 (c) 327 (d) 328
Ans :- (a) 324
3. What is the tenure of the members of the Election Commission ?
(a) 5 yrs (b) 6 yrs (c) 7 yrs (d) 9 yrs.
4. What is the minimum age for contesting elections in the state Legislative Assembly ?
(a) 18 yrs. (b) 21 yrs. (c) 25 yrs. (d) 30 yrs.
5. How many member are there in the Tripura Legislative Assembly ?
(a) 50 (b) 60 (c) 70 (d) 80
6. Which of the following resembles most a direct democracy -
(a) Discussions in a family meeting (b) Election of the class monitor
(c) Choice of a candidate by a political party (d) Decision taken by the Gram Sabha
7. Which of the following tasks are not performed by the Election Commission ?
(a) Preparing the Electoral Rolls (b) Nominating the candidates
(c) Setting up polling booths (d) Implementing the model code of conduct

Election and Representation

8. Which of the following is common to the method of election of the members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha ?
- (a) Every citizen above the age of 18 is an eligible voter.
 - (b) Voter can give preference order for different candidates.
 - (c) Every vote has an equal value.
 - (d) The winner must get more than half the votes.
9. In the first past the post system, the candidate is declared winner who -
- (a) Secures the largest number of postal ballots.
 - (b) Belongs to the party that has highest number of votes in the country.
 - (c) Has more votes than any other candidates in the constituency.
 - (d) Attains first position by securing more than 50% votes.

Answer in one sentence :-

1×1=1

1. How many seats are reserved for the schedule Tribe in Tripura Legislative Assembly ?
2. What is the tenure of the member of the Lok Sabha ?
3. Which article of the constitution mentions Adult Franchises ?

Answer the following question :-

2×1=2

1. What are the requisite qualifications for contesting election ?
2. What do you mean by E.P. Method.
3. How are the members of the Lok Sabha and state Legislative Assembly elected ?
4. Write the election procedure of the members of the Rajya Sabha.
5. What do you mean by proportional method of election ?
6. What is meant by reserved constituency ?
7. How many tiers of local self govt. in India and their name ?
8. How can the election commissioner be removed from his post ?
9. How did the Election Commission was formed?
10. What do you mean by First past the post system?

Answer the following questions :-

6×1=6

1. Describe the functions of the Election Commission.
2. "Indian electoral systems need to be reformed" Argue for or against the statement.

Executive

Legislative, executive and judiciary are the three organs of government. Together, they perform the functions of the government, maintain law and order and look after the welfare of the people. In this chapter we shall discuss the composition, structure and function of the executive organ of the government.

What is an Executive:

The word executive means a body of persons that looks after the implementation of rules and regulation in actual practice. The organ of government that primary looks after the function of implementation and administration is called the executive.

Different types of Executive:

The USA has a presidential system and executive powers are in the hands of the President. Canada has a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy where Queen Elizabeth II is the formal chief of state and the Prime Minister is the head of government. In France, both the President and the Prime Minister are a part of the semi – Presidential system. Japan has a parliamentary system with the Emperor as the head of the state and the Prime Minister as the head of government. Italy has a parliamentary system with the President as the formal head of state and the Prime Minister as the head of government. Russia has a Semi-Presidential system where President is the head of state and Prime Minister, who is appointed by the President, is the head of government.

In a presidential system, the President is the Head of the state as well as head of government. In this system the office of President is very powerful, both in theory and practice. Ex. United States, Brazil, and most nations in Latin America. In a parliamentary system the Prime Minister is the head of government and the President or a Monarch who is the nominal Head of State. The role of president of monarch is primarily ceremonial and Prime Minister along with the cabinet wields effective power. Ex - Germany, Italy, Japan, UK etc.

A semi – presidential system has both a President and a Prime Minister. In this system, it is possible

Executive

that sometimes the President and the Prime Minister may belong the same party and at times they may belong to two different parties and thus, would be opposed to each other. Ex – France, Russia, Sri Lanka etc.

Parliamentary Executive in India:

The makers of the Indian Constitution wanted a government that would have a strong executive branch, but at the same time, enough safeguards should be there to check against the personality cult. In the parliamentary form there are many mechanisms that ensure that the executive will be answerable to and controlled by the legislature or people's representatives. So the constitution adopted the parliamentary system of executive for the governments both at the national and State level.

Power and Position of President:

According to article 74(1) there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice. Provided that the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice....., and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.

The constitution of India vests the executive power of the Union formally in the President. In reality, the President exercises these powers through the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The President is elected for a period of five years.

In the formal sense, the President has wide ranging Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Emergency powers. In a parliamentary system, these powers are in reality used by the President only on the advice of the Council of Ministers. There are at least three situations where the President can exercise the powers using his or her own discretion.

- a) The President can send back the advice given by the Council of Ministers and ask the Council to reconsider the decision. In doing this, the President acts on his (or her) own discretion.
- b) The President also has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to bills (other than money bill) passed by the Parliament.
- c) After an election, when no leader has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha. Now, the President has to decide whom to appoint as the Prime Minister.

Prime Minister and Council of Ministers:

In the parliamentary form of executive, it is essential that the Prime Minister has the support of the majority in the Lok - Sabha. The moment this support of the majority is lost, the Prime Minister loses the office. Formally, a leader who has the support of the majority is appointed by the President as Prime Minister. The Prime Minister allocates ranks and portfolios to the ministers. Depending upon the seniority

and political importance, the ministers are given the ranks of Cabinet Minister, Minister of State or Deputy Minister. The Prime Minister and all the ministers have to be members of the parliament. If someone becomes a minister or Prime Minister without being an MP, such a person has to get elected to the parliament within six months.

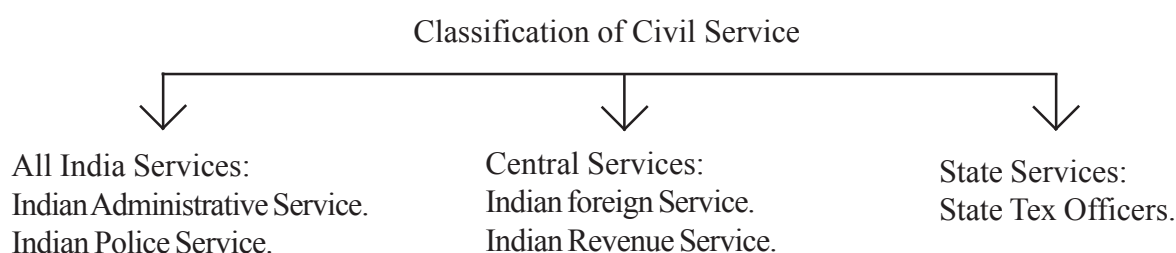
The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. Collective responsibility is based on the principle of the solidarity of the cabinet. It implies that a vote of no confidence even against a single minister leads to the resignation of the entire Council of Minister. It also indicates that if a minister does not agree with a policy or decision of the cabinet, he or she must either accept the decision or resign.

In India, the Prime Minister enjoys a pre-eminent place in the government. The Council of Ministers cannot exist without the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister acts as a link between the Council of Ministers on the one hand and the President as well as the parliament on the other. The Prime Minister is involved in all crucial decisions of the government and decides on the policies of the government. Thus, the power wielded by the Prime Minister flows from various sources ; control over the Council of Ministers, leadership of the Lok Sabha, command over the burearecratic machine, projection as national leader during international summitry as well as foreign visits.

At the state level, a similar parliamentary executive exists, through with some variations. The Governor of the State appointed by the President (on the advice of the central government). The Chief Minister, like the Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the Assembly, the Governor has more discretionary powers.

Permanent Executive : Burearecracy

The Executive organ of the government includes the Prime Minister, the ministers and a large organisation called the burearecracy or the administrative machinery. Trained and skilled officers who work as permanent employees of the government are assigned the task of assisting the ministers in formulating policies and implementing these policies.



The modern executive is every powerful institution of government. The executive enjoys greater powers compared to other organs of the government. This generates a greater need to have democratic control over the executive.

Executive

Answer the following questions :-

1×1=1

1. Who is the head of the Indian Government ?
(a) The Prime minister (b) The President
(c) Governor (d) The Vice President.
Ans :- (b) The President.
2. What is the minimum age for the candidature of the President
(a) 25 yrs. (b) 30 yrs. (c) 35 yrs (d) 40 yrs.
Ans :- (c) 35 yrs.
3. Who is the chief advisor of the President ?
(a) The Prime Minister (b) The Vice President
(c) The Supreme Court (d) The Governor.
4. Who appoints the chief minister of a state
(a) The President (b) The Governor
(c) The Prime Minister (d) The Supreme Court.
5. According to which article of the constitution national emergency can be declared ?
(a) Article – 352 (b) Article – 356
(c) Article – 360 (d) Article – 370
Ans :- (a) Article – 352.
6. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India ?
(a) The President (b) The Governor
(c) The Supreme Court (d) The Speaker.
7. Who presides over the Rajya Sabha ?
(a) The Speaker (b) The Vice President
(c) The President (d) The Prime Minister.
8. How many times a person can elected as President ?
(a) Once (b) two times (c) three times (d) many times.
9. How many days the Vice President can hold the vacant office of the President after his death ?
(a) 6 months (b) 1 year (c) 2 years (d) 3 months.
10. Who read out the oath speech of newly elected President ?
(a) The Speaker (b) The Prime Minister
(c) Chief justice of the Supreme Court (d) The Vice President.

11. In accordance with which article of the Indian constitution President be removed from his office ?
(a) Article – 61 (b) Article – 75
(c) Article – 76 (d) Article – 356.
12. What is the minimum age for becoming the Prime Minister of India ?
(a) 21 years (b) 25 years (c) 30 years (d) 35 years.
13. Who is the nominal head of U.K ?
(a) The Prime Minister (b) King or Queen
(c) The President (d) The Speaker.
14. Who was the first President of India ?
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr. Jakir Hossen
(c) Dr. Sarbapalli Radhakrishnan. (d) Dr. BR Ambedkar
15. To whom is the Chief Minister of state responsible ?
(a) The Governor (b) State Legislative Assembly
(c) The Prime Minister (d) Judges of High Court.

Answer the following questions :-

2×1=2

1. How many organs of government and what are they ?
2. What do you mean by the Executive ?
3. What is meant by single executive ?
4. What is meant by plural executive ?
5. Who is called nominal executive ?
6. What do you mean by bureaucracy ?
7. Mention any two functions of the executive.
8. How is the Prime Minister of India elected ?
9. Mention the election procedure of the Indian President.
10. How many types of emergency can be declared in India ? Mention their articles.
11. What do you mean by the veto power of the Indian President ?
12. What do you mean by collective responsibility ?

Prepare answer the following questions :-

6×1=6

1. Discuss the powers and functions of the Prime Minister.
2. Discuss the powers and position of the President of India.
3. Discusses the Discretionary powers of the President?

Legislature

The term 'Parliament' refers to the national legislature. The Legislature of the States is described as State Legislature. The Parliament in India has two houses— The Council of States or Rajya Sabha and the House of the people or the Lok Sabha. The constitution has given the States the option of establishing either a unicameral or bicameral legislature. At present only six states have a bicameral legislature. These are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

Rajya Sabha :

The Rajya Sabha represents the States of India. It is an indirectly elected body. Residents of the State elect members to State Legislative Assembly. The elected members of state Legislative Assembly in turn elect the members of the Rajya Sabha.

Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of six years. They can get re-elected. Every two years, one third members of the Rajya Sabha complete their term and elections are held for those one third seats only. Thus, the Rajya Sabha is never fully dissolved. Therefore, it is called the permanent house of the parliament.

Lok Sabha :

The Lok Sabha and the state Legislature Assemblies are directly elected by the people. For the purpose of election, the entire country (State, in case of State Legislative Assembly) is divided into territorial constituencies of roughly equal population. One representative is elected from each constituency through universal adult suffrage. At present there are 543 constituencies.

The Lok Sabha is elected for a period of five years. The Lok Sabha can be dissolved if no party or coalition can form the government or if the Prime Minister advises the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha and hold fresh elections.

What does the Parliament do ?

Apart from law making, the Parliament is engaged in many other functions.

- i) **Legislature function:** The parliament enacts legislations for the country. Despite being the Chief law making body, the Parliament often merely approves legislations. No major bill is introduced in the Parliament without the approval of the cabinet.
- ii) **Control of Executive:** The most vital function of the Parliament is to ensure that the executive does not overstep its authority and remains responsible to the people who have elected them.
- iii) **Financial Function:** The financial powers of the Parliament involve grant of resources to the government to implement its programmes. The government has to give an account to the legislature about the money it has spent and resources that it wishes to raise.
- iv) **Representation:** Parliament represents the divergent views of members from different regional, social, economic, religious groups of different parts of the country etc.

Powers of the Lok Sabha :

- a) Makes laws on matters included in Union List and Concurrent List. Can introduce and enact money and non-money bills.
- b) Approves proposals for taxation, budgets and annual financial statements.
- c) Controls the executive by asking questions, supplementary questions, resolutions and motions and through no confidence motion.
- d) Approves the Proclamation of emergency etc.

Powers of the Rajya Sabha :

- a) Consider and approves non money bills and suggests amendments to money bills.
- b) Approves constitutional amendments.
- c) Exercises control over executive by asking questions, introducing motions and resolutions.
- d) Can give the Union Parliament power to make laws on matters included in the State list, etc.

Law making Process :

Within the Parliament , a bill may be introduced in the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha by a member of the house. A money bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. Once passed there, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha.

A large part of the discussion on the bills takes place in the committees. The recommendation of the committee is then sent to the House. This is the second stage in the law making process. In the third and final stage, the bill is voted upon. If a non- money bill is passed by one house, it is sent to the other House where it goes through exactly the same procedure. If there is disagreement between the two houses on the proposed bill, attempt is made to resolve it through joint session of Parliament.

Legislature

If it is a money bill, the Rajya Sabha either approve the bill or suggest changes but cannot reject it. If it takes no action within 14 days the bill is deemed to have been passed. Amendments to the bill, suggested by Rajya Sabha, may or may not be accepted by the Lok Sabha.

When a bill is passed by both houses it is sent to the President for his assent. The assent of the President results in the enactment of a bill into a law.

Parliamentary Control over the Executive :

The legislature in parliamentary system ensure executive accountability at various stages.

- a) **Deliberation and discussion** – During the law making process, members of the legislature get an opportunity to deliberate on the policy direction of the executive and the ways in which policies are implemented. Apart from deliberating on bills, control may also be exercised during the general discussions in the house.
- b) **Approval and ratification of laws**– A bill can become a law only with the approval of the Parliament. Such approvals however, cannot be taken for granted. They are the products of intense bargaining and negotiations amongst the members of ruling party or coalition of parties and even government and opposition.
- c) **Financial Control**– Preparation and presentation of budget for the approval of the legislature is constitutional obligation of the government. This obligation allows the legislature to exercise control over the purse strings of the government. It can enquire into cases of misuse of funds on the basis of the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General and Public Accounts Committees. Thus the parliament can effectively control the executive and ensure a more responsive government.
- d) **No confidence motion**– The most powerful weapon that enables the parliament to ensure executive accountability is the no– confidence motion. After 1989 several government have been forced to resign due to lack of confidence of the house.

On account of its composition, Legislature is the most representative of all organs of government. In a parliamentary democracy, Legislature, as a body representing the wishes of the people occupies a high position of power and responsibility.

Answer the following question :-

1×1=1

1. Which article of the constitution mention about Parliament ?

- (a) Art. No. 80 (b) Art. No. 79 (c) Art. No. 82 (d) Art. No. 81

Ans :- Art. No. 79

2. What is the name of the upper house of the parliament of India ?
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha
(c) Vidhan Sabha (d) Vidhan Parishad.
Ans :- (b) Rajya Sabha.
3. In which house of Parliament, money bill can be introduced ?
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Vidhan Sabha (d) Supreme Court
4. How many members of Parliament can be nominated by the President ?
(a) 12 (b) 2 (c) 14 (d) 15
5. Which article of the Indian Constitution discuss about the qualification of member of Parliament?
(a) 44 (b) 84 (c) 89 (d) 79
6. What is the strength of Lok Sabha ?
(a) 545 (b) 543 (c) 250 (d) 238
7. How many days Rajya Sabha can hold the money bill ?
(a) 10 days (b) 12 days (c) 14 days (d) One month
8. Who is the leader of State Legislative Assembly ?
(a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) president (d) GOVERNOR

Answer the following questions :

1×1=1

1. What is the tenure of the members of the upper house of the Indian Parliament ?
2. Who presides over the Rajya Sabha ?
3. What do we called the speaker of the Lok Sabha ?
4. What is the minimum age for becoming member of the Rajya Sabha ?
5. How many members of Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President ?
6. From which state of India the highest number of members are elected in the Lok Sabha ?
7. Who is the current speaker of the Lok Sabha ?
8. What is the name of the present speaker of the Tripura Legislative Assembly ?
9. How many MPs are elected in the parliament from Tripura?

Answer the following questions :-

2×1=2

1. How is the Lok Sabha formed ?
2. How is the Rajya Sabha formed ?
3. Write the qualification of the member of Lok Sabha.

Legislature

4. Write the names of two states which have bicameral legislature ?
5. What do you mean by no-confidence motion ?
6. Write two difference between government bill and private bill.
7. What is standing committee ?
8. What is zero hour ?
9. What is money bill ?

Answer the following question :-

4×1=4

1. Write four differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
2. Discuss the four important functions of the Parliament of India ?
3. Briefly describe the process of law making in Parliament.
4. Briefly discuss about the functions of the Lok Sabha.
5. Briefly discuss about the functions of the Rajya Sabha.
6. How does the Parliament control the Executive – Explain.

Judiciary

Judiciary is an important organ of the government. Many times, courts are seen as arbitrators in disputes between individuals or private parties. But the judiciary performs some political functions also. The judiciary is very important for protecting our rights.

Why do you need an Independent Judiciary:

In any society, disputes are bound to arise between individuals, between groups and between individuals or groups and government. All such disputes must be settled by an independent body in accordance with the principle of rule of law. This idea of rule of law implies that all individuals - rich and poor, men and women, forward or backward castes- are subjected to the same law. The principal role of the judiciary is to protect rule of law and ensure supremacy of law. It safeguards rights of the individual, settle disputes in accordance with the law and ensures that democracy does not give way to Individual or group dictatorship.

Independence of Judiciary: Independence of judiciary means -

- ◆ The other organ of the government like the executive and Legislative must not restrain the functioning of the judiciary in such a way that is unable to do justice.
- ◆ The other organs of the government should not interfere with the decision of the judiciary.
- ◆ Judges must be able to perform their functions without fear or favour.

How can the independence of judiciary provided and protected:

The Indian constitution has ensured the independence of the judiciary through a number of measures. These are-

- (i) The legislature is not involved in the process of appointment of judges, Thus, it was believed that party politics would not play a role in the process of appointment.
- (ii) The judges have a fixed ten ure. Security of tenure ensures that judges could function without fear or favour. The constitution prescribes a very difficult procedure for removal of judges.
- (iii) The judiciary is not financially dependent on either the executive or legislature. The constitution provides

Judiciary

that the salaries and allowances of the judges are not subjected to the approval of the legislature.

- (iv) The actions and decisions of the judges are immune from personal criticisms. The judiciary has the power to penalise those who are found guilty of contempt of court.

Appointment of judges:

The chief justice of India is appointed by the president. Over the years, a convention had developed where by the senior most judge of the Supreme Court was appointed as the Chief Justice of India. The other Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court are appointed by the President after consulting the CJI. In reality the President appoint them with the consultation of the Prime Minister.

Removal of Judges:

The removal of judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court is also extremely difficult. A judge of the Supreme Court or High Court can be removed only on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity. A motion containing the charges against the judge must be approved by special majority in both Houses of the Parliament. It is called impeachment.

Structure of the Judiciary :

The Constitution of India provides for a single integrated judicial system. This means that unlike some other federal countries of the world, India does not have separate State Courts. The structure of the judiciary in India is pyramidal with the Supreme Court at the top, High Courts below them and district and subordinate courts at the lowest level. The lower courts function under the direct superintendence of the higher courts.

Jurisdiction of Supreme Court :

The Supreme Court of India is one of the very powerful courts anywhere in the world. However, it functions within the limitations imposed by the Constitution. The functions and responsibilities of the Supreme Court are defined by the Constitution.

Original Jurisdiction:

Original jurisdiction means cases that can be directly considered by the Supreme Court without going to the lower courts before that. The Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court establishes it as an umpire in all disputes regarding federal matters.

Writ Jurisdiction:

The Supreme Court can give special orders in the form of writs. The High Court can also issue writs, but the persons whose rights are violated have the choice of either approaching the High Court or the Supreme Court directly.

Appellate Jurisdiction:

The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal. A person can appeal to the Supreme Court against the decisions of the High Court. However, High Court must certify that the case is fit for appeal. In addition, in criminal cases, if the lower court has sentenced a person to death than an appeal can be made to the High Court of Supreme court.

Advisory Jurisdiction:

In addition to original and appellate jurisdiction, the Supreme Court of India possesses advisory jurisdiction also. This means that the President of India can refer any matter that is of public importance or that which involves interpretation of constitution to Supreme Court for advice.

Judicial Activism:

The Constitution establish the Supreme Court as the protector of fundamental rights of the citizen on the one hand and interpreter of Constitution on the other. Perhaps the most important power of the Supreme Court is the Power of judicial review. In the case of federal relations too, the Supreme Court can use the review powers if a law is inconsistent with the distribution of powers laid down by the Constitution. The review power extends to the laws passed by State legislatures also.

Together, the writ powers and the review power of the Court make judiciary very powerful. The practice of entertaining PIL has further added to the powers of the judiciary in protecting rights of citizens.

In spite of the tensions that arose from time to time between the judiciary and the executive and the legislature, the prestige of the judiciary has increased considerably. Now, judiciary in India is a very powerful institution. This power has generated much awe many hopes from it. Judiciary in India is also known for its independence. Through various decisions, the judiciary has given new interpretations to the constitution and protected the rights of citizens.

Answer the following questions :-

1×1=1

1. According to which Article the Supreme Court is established ?
(a) Art -123 (b) Art - 124 (c) Art - 125 (d) Art - 126
Ans :- (b) Art - 124
2. What is the name of the highest court of India?
(a) Supreme Court (b) High Court
(c) District (d) city and Sessions court.
Ans :- (a) Supreme Court.
3. How many judges are there in the Supreme Court ?
(a) 32 (b) 33 (c) 34 (d) 31
4. When was the Tripura High Court established ?
(a) 23 march, 2002 (b) 23 march, 2003 (c) 23 march, 2004 (d) 23 march, 2005.

Judiciary

5. When was the Supreme Court of independent India established ?
(a) 28 January, 1950 (b) 26 January, 1950 (c) 15 August, 1949 (d) 26 November, 1949
6. Who appoints the judge of the Supreme Court ?
(a) Prime Minister (b) Minister of law (c) President (d) Speaker.
7. What is the retirement age of the judges of the Supreme Court ?
(a) 60 years (b) 65 years (c) 62 years (d) 70 years.
8. At present how many high courts are there in India ?
(a) 22 (b) 23 (c) 25 (d) 27
9. Who appoints the district judges ?
(a) President (b) Governor (c) Supreme Court (d) High Court.
10. What is the name of the first woman Judge of the Supreme Court ?
(a) Fatima Bibi (b) Meera Kumari (c) Sasrajini Naidu (d) Pratibha Patil.

Answer the following questions :-

2×1=2

1. How many Writs can the supreme court issue to protect fundamental rights and what are they?
2. What do you mean by Habeas Corps?
3. What do you mean by Mandamus?
4. Define Lok Adalat?
5. What do you mean by Prohibition ?
6. How are the judges of the Supreme Court appointed ?
7. How are the judges of the Supreme Court removed from their post ?
8. How are the judges of the High court removed from their post ?
9. What are the Qualifications of the judges of the Supreme Court ?
10. What are the Qualifications of the judges of the High Court ?
11. Why do we need an Independent Judiciary?
12. What do you mean by Independence of Judiciary?
13. Mention two procedure by which the Independence of Judiciary protected?

Answer the following questions :-

6×1=6

1. Discuss the structure and functions of the Supreme Court of India.
2. Describe the functions of the High Court of India.
3. Mention six features of Indian judiciary.

Federalism

What is Federalism:

Federalism is an institutional mechanism to accommodate two sets of polities – One at the regional level and the other at the national level. Each government is autonomous in its own sphere. The people likewise, have two sets of identities and loyalties – they belong to the region as well as the nation. The details of this dual system of government are generally spelt out in a written constitution.

Federalism in the Indian constitution:

Once the decision to partition India was taken, the Constituent Assembly decided to frame a government that would be based on the principles of unity and cooperation between the centre and the states and separate powers to the states. The most important feature of the federal system adopted by the Indian Constitution is the principle that relations between the States and the Centre would be based on cooperation. Thus, while recognising diversity, the Constitution emphasised unity.

Division of Power:

There are two sets of government created by the Indian Constitution : One for the entire nation called the union government (central government) and one for each unit or State called the State government. Both of these have a constitutional status and clearly identified area of activity. If there is any dispute about which powers come under the control of the union and which under the states, this can be resolved by the Judiciary on the basis of the constitutional provisions.



Federalism

Federalism with the strong central government:

Indian Constitution has created a strong central government. India is a country of continental dimensions with immense diversities and social problems. The framers of the Constitution believed that we required a federal constitution that would accommodate diversities. But they also wanted to create a strong centre to stem disintegration and bring about social and political change.

The important provisions that create a strong central government; These are -

- (i) The parliament is empowered to form a new state by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States. It can also alter the boundary of any state or even its name.
- (ii) The constitution has certain very powerful emergency provisions, which can turn our federal polity into a highly centralised system once emergency is declared.
- (iii) Even during normal circumstances, the central government has very effective financial powers and responsibilities. The central government has many revenue sources and the States are mostly dependent on the grants and financial assistance from the centre.
- (iv) The Governor has certain powers to recommend dismissal of the State government and the dissolution of the Assembly. Even in normal circumstances, the Governor has the power to reserve a bill passed by the State legislature, for the assent of the President.

Conflicts in India's Federal system:

The Constitution has vested very strong powers in the centre. Thus, the Constitution recognises the separate identity of the regions and yet gives more powers to the centre. Once the principle of identity of the State is accepted, it is quite natural that the States would expect a greater role and powers in the governance of the State and the country as a whole. This leads to various demands from the States. From time to time, States have demanded that they should be given more powers and more autonomy. This leads to tensions and conflicts in the relations between the centre and the States.

Centre state relations:

In the 1950s and early 1960s the foundation of our federalism was laid under Jawaharlal Nehru. It was also a period of Congress dominance over the Centre as well as the States. Except on the issue of formation of new States, the relations between the centre and the states remained quite normal during this period. In the middle of 1960s Congress dominance declined somewhat and in large number of States opposition parties came to power. It resulted in demands for greater powers and greater autonomy to the States. Finally, since the 1990s, Congress dominance has largely ended and we have entered an era of coalition politics, especially at the centre. In the states too, different parties, both national and regional, have come to power. This has resulted in a greater say for the States, a respect for diversity and the beginning of a more mature federalism.

Demands for Autonomy:

- 1) Some time, state and regional political parties demands that the division of powers should be changed in favour of the States and more powers and important powers be assigned to the States.
- 2) Another demand is that States should have independent sources of revenue and greater control over the resources
- 3) The third aspect of the autonomy demands relates to administrative powers of the States. State resent the control of the centre over the administrative machinery etc.

Role of Governors and President's Rule:

The role of Governors has always been a controversial issue between the States and the central government. The Governor has the power to recommend the dismissal of the State Government and suspension or dissolution of State assembly. In some cases, State governments were dismissed even when they had a majority in the legislature, as had happened in Kerala in 1959 or without testing their majority, as happened in several other states after 1967. Some cases went to the Supreme Court and the court has ruled that constitutional validity of the decision to impose President's rule can be examined by the judiciary.

Demands of New States:

The other dimension of tension in our federal system has been the demand to create new States. This ultimately led to the demand for the creation of linguistic states after independence. In December 1953, the States Reorganisation commission was set up and it recommended the creation of linguistic States, at least for the major linguistic groups. Gujarat and Maharashtra were created in 1960, Punjab and Haryana were separated from each other in 1966 and in 2000 Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were created.

Inter-state Conflict:

Broadly two types of disputes keep recurring. One is the border dispute. One of the long-standing borders disputes is the dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka over the city of Belgaum. Manipur and Nagaland too, have a long standing border dispute.

The disputes over the sharing of river waters are even more serious. This is a major issue between Tamilnadu and Karnataka. In another similar dispute Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh. and Maharashtra are battling over sharing the waters of Narmada river.

Special Provisions:

The constitution ensuring minimum representation to each of the smaller States. Most of the special provisions pertain to the north eastern states (Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram etc.) largely due to a sizeable indigenous tribal population with a distinct history and culture, which they wish to retain (Act. 371).

10. Section 370 has recently been with drawn from which state ?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Nagaland (d) Sikkim
11. Which is the last state to be formed in India ?
(a) Telangana (b) Sikkim (c) Manipur (d) Jharkhand.

Answer the following questions :-

2×1=2

1. Mention two functions of Governor.
2. Mention two features of the Federal Government.
3. On what basis did the demands of the new states of India arise ?
4. What is a federal court ?
5. Mention two disadvantages of centralization of power in the federal system.
6. What do you mean by federalism ?

Answer the following question :-

4×1=4

1. Discuss the role and functions of the President of India.
2. Discuss the system of distribution of power between the centre and the States.
3. Discuss the characteristics of federal system of India.
4. Discuss the Special provisions enjoyed by the states of Indian Union.

Local Government

Why Local Governments:

Local government is government at the village and district level. Local government is about government closest to the common people. It believes that local knowledge and interest are essential ingredients for democratic decision making. It is convenient for the people to approach the local government for solving their problems both quickly and with minimum cost. So, local governments can be very effective in protecting the local interests of the people.

Growth of Local Govt. in India:

It is believed that self - governing village communities existed in India from the earliest times in the form of 'Sabhas' (village assemblies). In the course of time, these village bodies took the shape of Panchayats (an assembly of five persons) and these Panchayats resolved issues at the village level. Their role and functions kept on changing at different points of time. In modern times, elected local government bodies were created after 1882. Following the Government of India Act.1919, village panchayats were established in a number of provinces. This trend continued after the Government of India Act of 1935.

Local Gov't in Independent India:

Local governments speed up after the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment acts. But even before that some efforts in the direction of developing local government bodies had already taken place. First in the line was the Community Development Programme in 1952, which sought to promote people's participation in local development in a range of activities. In this background, a three-tier Panchayati Raj System of local government was recommended for the rural areas.

After 1987, a thorough review of the functioning of local government institutions was initiated. In 1989 the P.K. Thungon committee recommended constitutional recognition for the local government bodies. In 1989, the central government introduced two constitutional amendments. These amendments aimed at

strengthening local governments and ensuring an element of uniformity in their structure and functioning across the country.

73rd - 74th Amendment:

Later in 1992, the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments were passed by the Parliament. The 73rd Amendment is about rural local governments (which are also known as Panchayati Raj Institutions or PRIs) and the 74th amendment made the provisions relating to urban local government (Nagarpalikas). The 73rd and 74th Amendments came into force in 1993.

73rd Amendment:

According to the provisions of the 73rd amendment Act,

a) Three tier structure:

All states now have a uniform three tier Panchayati Raj structure. At the base is the 'Gram Panchayat'. The intermediary level is the Mandal (also referred to as the Block or Taluka. At the apex is the Zilla Panchayat covering the entire rural area of the district.

b) Elections:

All the three levels of Panchayati Raj institutions are elected directly by the people. The term of each Panchayat body is five years.

c) Reservations:

One third of the positions on all panchayat institutions are reserved for women (in Tripura 50%) Reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes are also provided for at all the three levels.

d) Transfer of subjects :

Twenty-nine subjects, which were earlier in the State list of subject, are identified and listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the constitution. These subjects are to be transferred to the Panchayati Raj institution. These are - Agriculture, Drinking water, Roads and culverts, Rural electrification, Education (including primary and secondary school), Markets and fairs, family welfare etc.

State Election Commissioners :

The state government is required to appoint a State Election Commissioner who would be responsible for conducting elections to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Earlier this task was performed by the State administration which was under the control of the State government.

State Finance Commission :

The State government is also required to appoint a State Finance Commission once in five years. It review the distribution of revenues between the State and local governments on the one hand and between rural and urban local government on the other.

Local Government

74th Amendment:

The 74th amendment dealt with urban local bodies or Nagarpalikas. In many ways the 74th amendment, except that it applies to urban areas. All the provisions of the 73rd amendment relating to direct elections, reservations, transfer of subjects, State Election Commission and State Finance Commission are incorporated in the 74th amendment also thus apply to Nagarpalikas.

Democracy means decentralisation of power and giving more and more power to the people. The laws about local governments are an important step in the direction of democratisation. But the true test of democracy is not merely in the legal provisions but in the practice of those provisions.

Choose the correct answer to the following questions :

1x1=1

1. Who is called the father of local government in India ?

- (a) Lord Maya (b) Lord Ripan
(c) Lord Curzon (d) Mahatma Gandhi.

Ans :- (b) Lord Ripan.

2. In which article of Indian constitution the panchayat raj system mentioned ?

- (a) 19 (b) 20 (c) 40 (d) 243

Ans :- (c) No. 40

3. According to which amendment of the Indian constitution the present panchayat raj system introduced?

- (a) 73rd (b) 74th (c) 75th (d) 63rd

4. What is the minimum age of a panchayat member ?

- (a) 18 years (b) 21 years (c) 25 years (d) 30 years.

5. When was the panchayat system first introduced in India ?

- (a) 1957 A.d (b) 1958 A.d (c) 1959 A.d (d) 1960 A.d

6. Under three tier Panchayat system, the block level is called as ?

- (a) Zilla Parisad (b) panchayat samiti
(c) Gram panchayat (d) Gram sabha

7. In which state panchayat raj system has not been introduced yet ?
(a) Assam (b) Sikkim (c) Nagaland (d) Manipur.
Ans :- (c) Nagaland.
8. For how many years are the members of gram panchayat elected ?
(a) 5 years (b) 6 years (c) 10 years (d) 3 years.
9. What is the current number of elected members of Agartala municipal corporation ?
(a) 35 (b) 40 (c) 49 (d) 50
10. How many gram panchayats are there in Tripura ?
(a) 511 (b) 591 (c) 611 (d) 691

Answer the following questions in a single word :-

1×1=1

1. What is the full form of B.D.O ?
2. Write a function of Gram Sabha.
3. What is the chairman of the Zila parishad called ?
4. What is a Naya Panchayat ?
5. Who conduct the Panchayat election ?
6. How many Nagar Panchayats are there in Tripura ?
7. What is the name of the current Mayor of Agartala Municipal Corporation ?
8. What is Local government ?
9. Who was called the father of local self government in India ?
10. In which State of India three tier Panchayati Raj system introduced at first ?
11. Mention one subject that is listed in the eleventh schedule.

Answer the following questions :-

4×1=4

1. What will you do for your area if you get the chance to be the head of the Gram Panchayat ?

Or

- Write some functions of gram panchayat ?
2. Briefly discuss the 73rd amendment of the constitution.
 3. Briefly discuss the 74th amendment of the constitution.
 4. Write a short note on - Why local self government is essential ?
 5. Briefly discuss about the functions of panchayat samity.

Constitution as a Living Document

Are Constitution Static?

In any society, those responsible for drafting the constitution at a particular time would face one common challenge-, the provisions of the constitution would naturally reflect efforts to tackle the problems that the society is facing at the time of making of the constitution. At the same time, the constitution must be a document that provides the framework of the government for the future as well. Therefore, the constitution has to be able to respond to the challenges that may arise in the future. In this sense, the constitution will always have something that is contemporary and something that has a more durable importance.

At the same time, a constitution is not a frozen and unalterable document. It is a document made by human beings and may need revisions, changes and re-examination. It is true that the constitution reflects the dreams and aspirations of the concerned society. It must also be kept in mind that the constitution is a framework for the democratic governance of the society. In this sense, it is an instrument that societies create for themselves.

The makers of the Indian Constitution were aware of this problem and sought to strike a balance. They placed the constitution above ordinary law and expected that the future generations will respect this document. At the same time, they recognised that in the future, this document may require modifications.

Amendment of the Constitution

The makers of the constitution kept some provisions for amending the constitution. There are many articles in the constitution, which mention that these articles can be amended by a simple law of Parliament. No special procedure for amendment is required in such cases and there is no difference at all between an amendment and an ordinary law. These parts of the constitution are very flexible.

For amending the remaining parts of the constitution, provision has been made in Article 368 of the Constitution. In this article, there are two methods of amending the constitution and they apply to two different sets of articles of the constitution. One method is that amendment can be made by special majority of the two houses of the Parliament. The other method is more difficult. It requires special majority of the Parliament and consent of half of the State legislatures. All amendments to the constitutions are initiated only in the parliament, no outside agency – like a constitution commission or a separate body – is required for amending the Constitution.

An amendment bill, like all other bills, goes to the President for his assent, but in this case, the President has no power to send it back for reconsideration.

Why Have there been many Amendments :

On January 2019, the constitutions of India completed 69 years of existence. In these years, it was amended 103 times. Barring the first decade after the commencement of the constitution every decade has witnessed a steady stream of amendments. This means that irrespective of the nature of politics and the party in power, amendments were required to be made from time to time.

Contents of Amendments made so far:

Amendments made so far may be classified in three groups. In the first group there are amendments, which are of a technical or administrative nature and were only clarifications, explanations, and minor modification etc. This is true of the amendment that increased the age of retirement of High Court judge from 60 to 65 (15th amendment). Similarly, salaries of judges of High Courts and the Supreme Courts were increased by an amendment (55th amendment).

Differing Interpretations:

A number of amendments are a product of different interpretations of the constitution given by the judiciary and the government of the day. When these clashed, the Parliament had to insert an amendment underlining one particular interpretation as the authentic one. In the period 1970-1975, the Parliament repeatedly made amendments to overcome the adverse interpretation of the judiciary.

Amendments through Political Consensus:

Thirdly, there is another large group of amendments that have been made as a result of the consensus among the political parties. We may say that this consensus made it necessary that some changes had to be made in order to reflect the prevailing political philosophy and aspirations of the society. In fact many of the amendments of the post 1984 period are instances of this trend.

Controversial Amendments:

Amendments during the period 1970 to 1980 generated a lot of legal and political controversy. The parties that were in opposition during the period 1971-1976, saw many of this amendments as attempts by

Constitution as a Living Document

the ruling party to subvert the constitution. In particular, the 38th, 39th and 42nd amendments have been the most controversial amendments so far. These three amendments were made in the background of internal emergency declared in the country from June 1975.

Basic Structure and Evolution of the constitution:

The judiciary advanced the basic structure of the constitution in the case of Kesavananda Bharati. This ruling has contributed to the evolution of the constitution in the following ways –

- ◆ It has set specific limits to parliament's power to amend the Constitution. It says that no amendment violate the basic structure of the constitution.
- ◆ It allows Parliament to amend any and all parts of the Constitution (within this limitation); and
- ◆ It places the Judiciary as the final authority in deciding if an amendment violates basic structure and what constitutes the basic structure.

Constitution as a living document:

Almost like a living being, this document keeps responding to the situations and circumstances arising from time to time. Like a living being, the Constitution responds to experience. Even after so many changes in the society, the constitution continues to work effectively because of this ability to be dynamic, to be open to interpretations and the ability to respond to the changing situation. This is a hallmark of a democratic constitution.

Contribution of the Judiciary:

The Judiciary insisted that all functions of the parliament has to take place within the framework provided by the constitution and pro-people measures should not by pass legal procedures, because, once you bypass laws even with good intentions, that can give an excuse to the power holders to use their power arbitrarily. And democracy is as much about checks on arbitrary use of power as it is about the well being of the people. The Judiciary, in its famous Kesavananda ruling found a way out of the existing complications by turning to the spirit of the constitution rather than its letter.

Maturity of the political Leadership:

When the constitution was made, leaders and people of our country shared a common vision of India. In Nehru's famous speech at the time of independence, this vision was described as a tryst with destiny. In the Constituent Assembly also, all the leaders mentioned this vision, dignity and freedom of the individual, social and economic equality, well being of all people, unity based on national integrity. Therefore, the constitution, based on this vision, has remained an object of respect and authority even after half a century. The basic values governing our public imagination remain intact.

We must remember the politics in a democracy in necessary full of debates and differences. That is a

sign of diversity, liveliness and openness. Democracy welcomes debates. At the same time, our political parties and leadership have shown maturity in setting limits to these debates. Extreme positions may be theoretically very correct and ideologically very attractive, but politics demands that everyone is prepared to moderate their extreme views, sharp positions and reach common minimum ground.

Answer the following questions :-

1×1=1

1. When did the Indian constitution come into force ?

Ans :- The constitution of India came into force on 26th January, 1950.

2. When was the constitution of India first amended ?

Ans :- The Indian constitution was first amended in 1951.

3. How many constitutions did the Soviet Union have till 1991 ?

4. When did the Russian Federation first draft a new constitution ?

5. When was the first and fifth constitution of France drafted ?

6. According to which Article, the Constitution of India can be amended ?

7. According to which article of the constitution, parliament can extend the boundaries of any state ?

8. How many times has the constitution of India been amended so far ?

9. Which constitutional amendments have excluded property rights from fundamental rights ?

10. When did the word 'socialism' added to the Preamble of the Indian constitution ?

Answer the following questions :-

2×1=2

1. What do you mean by constitution ?

2. What is meant by simple majority ?

3. What is the meaning of special majority ?

4. Why was the Indian Constitution amended so many times ?

Answer the following questions :-

4×1=4

1. Why is the Indian constitution called a living document ?

2. Discuss the amendment procedure of the Indian Constitution.

3. What is meant by flexible and rigid constitution ?

The Philosophy of the Constitution

The Indian Constitution must be read in conjunction with the Constituent Assembly debates in order to refine and raise to a higher theoretical plane, the justification of values embedded in the Constitution. A philosophical treatment of a value is incomplete if a detailed justification for it is not provided. A political philosophy approach to the constitution is needed not only to find out the moral content expressed in it and to evaluate its claims but possibly to use it to arbitrate between varying interpretations of the many core values in our polity.

What is the Political Philosophy of our Constitution:

It is hard to describe Constitutional philosophy in one word. It resists any single label because it is liberal, democratic, egalitarian, secular, and federal, open to community values, sensitive to the needs of religious and linguistic minorities as well as historically disadvantaged groups, and committed to building a common national identity. In short, it is committed to freedom, equality, social justice and some form of national unity. But underneath all this, there is a clear emphasis on peaceful and democratic measures for putting this philosophy into practice.

Individual Freedom:

The Indian Constitution is committed to individual freedom. Freedom of expression is an integral part of the Indian constitution.

Social Justice:

The makers of the Constitution believed that the mere granting of the right to equality was not enough to overcome age-old injustices suffered by these groups or to give real meaning to their right to vote. Special Constitutional measures were required to advance their interests. Therefore, the constitution makers provided a number of special measures to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes such as the reservation of seats in legislatures.

Respect for Diversity and Minority Rights:

India is a land of multiple cultural communities. Unlike Germany or France we have several linguistic and religious communities. It was important to ensure that no one community systematically dominates others. This made it mandatory for our Constitution to recognise community based rights. One such right in the right of religious communities to establish and run their own educational institutions.

Secularism:

Secular states are widely seen as treating religion as only a private matter. That is to say, they refuse to give religion public or official recognition. To protect religious freedom of individuals, therefore, state must not help religious organisations. But at the same time, state should not tell religious organisations how to manage their affairs. In short states should neither help nor hinder religions.

Rights of Religions Groups:

The Indian constitution grants rights to all religious communities such as the rights to establish and maintain their educational institutions. Freedom of religion in India means the freedom of religion of both individual and communities.

States Power to intervention:

The state simply had to interfere in the affairs of religion. Such intervention was not always negative. The state could also help religious communities by giving aid to educational institutions run by them. Thus the state may help or hinder religions communities depending on which mode of action promotes values such as freedom and equality.

Universal Franchise:

Indian nationalism always conceived of a political order based on the will of every single member of society. The idea of universal franchise lay securely within the heart of nationalism. The Motilal Neheru Report (1928) reaffirms this conception of citizenship, reiterating that every person of either sex who has attained the age of twentyone is entitled to vote for the house of Representatives or parliament. According to sixty first Amendment in (1989) the voting age has been reduced from 21 to 18 years.

Federalism:

Federalism is an institutional mechanism to accommodate two sets of politics- one at the regional level and the other at the national level. Each government is autonomous in its own sphere. The details of this dual system of government are generally spelt out in a written constitution. To prevent conflicts between the centre and state there is an independent judiciary to settle disputes.

The Philosophy of the Constitution

National Identity:

Thus the constitution constantly reinforces a common national identity. This common national identity was not incompatible with distinct religious or linguistic identities. The Indian constitution tried to balance these various identities. Rather than forced unity, our Constitution sought to evolve true fraternity, a goal dear to the heart of Dr. Ambedkar.

Procedural Achievements:

Indian constitution have some procedural achievements. These are -

- a) The Indian constitution reflects a faith in political deliberation. The makers of the constitution wanted to be as inclusive in their approach as possible.
- b) It reflects a spirit of compromise and accommodation.

Criticism:

The Indian constitution can be subjected to many criticisms. These are -

- (i) It is based on the assumption that the entire constitution of a country must be found in one compact document. But this is not true even of countries such as the - USA, which do have a compact constitution.
- (ii) A Second criticism of the constitutions is that it is un-representative. At that time, adult franchise was not yet granted and most members came from the advanced sections of the society.
- (iii) A final criticism alleges that the Indian constitution is entirely alien document, borrowed article by article from western constitutions and sits uneasily with the cultural ethos of the Indian people.

Limitation:

There are many limitation of the constitution. These are-

First, the Indian Constitution has a centralised idea of national unity.

Second, it appears to have glossed over some important issues of gender justice, particularly within the family.

Third, it is not clear why in a poor developing country, certain basic socio-economic rights were relegated to the section on Directive Principles rather than made an integral feature of our fundamental rights.

The core features of the Indian constitution gives it the stature of a living document. Legal provisions and institutional arrangements depend upon the needs of the society and the philosophy adopted by the society. The Constitution gives expression to this philosophy.

Answer the following questions :-

1×1=1

1. The constitution of Japan is known as
(a) Unique (b) peaceful (c) flexible (d) inflexible.
Ans :- (b) peaceful.
2. In which Articles of the Japanese constitution declared about international peace ?
(a) 205 (b) 20 (c) 9 (d) 7
Ans :- (c) 9
3. The first pledge of the India constitution is
(a) Personal liberty (b) Socialism
(c) Secularism (d) Brotherhood.
4. Which state of India enjoyed special privilege under Article 370 of the constitution ?
(a) Nagaland (b) Sikkim
(c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Assam.
5. Which state of India enjoys the benefit of special state under section 371 (A) ?
(a) Nagaland (b) Sikkim (c) Assam (d) Tripura.

Answer the following questions in a single word :

2×1=2

1. For whom the Indian Constitution provides reservation ?
2. What do you mean by Secularism ?
3. Which country's constitution is called the constitution of peace ?
4. From which state of India section 370 has been withdrawn recently ?
5. What do you mean by written constitution ?

Answer the following questions :

2×1=2

1. What do you mean by personal liberty ?
2. How social justice has been established in the Indian Constitution ?
3. What special provisions enact in the Indian constitution for religions and linguistic minorities ?
4. What do you mean by Federal system ?
5. What do you mean by universal suffrage ?
6. Write two procedural achievement of the Indian Constitution.
7. Mention two limitations of the Indian Constitution.

Political Science

Part-II

Part-II

Chapter -1

Political Theory

What will be known from this chapter-

- What is meant by politics ?
- What is political theory ?
- What do we study in Politics?
- Practical implementation of Political theory.
- Why should we study political theory?

What do mean politics / what is politics ?

The word 'Politics' is a mass practised subject. Different people have different ideas about politics. The word 'Politics' was derived from Greek word 'Polis' The meaning of 'Polis is 'City'. In present modern age lifestyle of human beings and the structure of state also been changed. Thats way generally politics means that, party ideology, competition for capturing power and to attain executive power of the state through election. According to political scientist Allan Bal 'Politics' is an activity that concerned with conflict and its settlement of all section of the society. In Marxian approach 'Politics is a class concept, that directly or indirectly related with the functions of execution of power.'

What is Political Theory:

Political theory is that branch of Social Science, which specifically discusses constitution of a country, Government and various principles and ideals of social life of men. From organisational structure to government and its need etc. subject. People's interest for knowing is unlimited. So, the function of the political theory is to proper interpretation of all the question of the society.

What do we study in political theory ?

Political theory deals with the ideas and principles that shape constitutions, governments economy and social life in a systematic manner. It clarifies the meaning of concepts such s freedom, equality, justice, democracy, secularism and so on. It probes the significance of principles such as rule of law, separation of

Political Theory

power, judicial review etc. So every citizen of a country first have to achieve idea about political theory for getting clear concept on above mentioned subjects.

Putting Political Theory to practice:

Theoretical application of political theory occur more than practical application. The function of Political theorist is to (pay attention) notice how much application of political theory can be practical. As per our observation political theory discusses various subject of state and constitution very nicely, but practically not applied. It was noticed that, various opinion and privileges are mentioned in political theory regarding democracy, equality, secularism etc. Practically to some people democracy completely absent even the cannot cast his vote. So it can be said that, in practice political theory is not applied always.

Why should we study political theory?

Now the question may arise in our mind, why should we study political theory in the study of Political Science? In response to this question it can be said, every member of a family live in the society with some individual political ideas. But there is no clear idea on definite aspect among them. Hence, it is said, that the study of political theory is necessary to form clear ideas on specific political topic or aspect. The common people can know about their rights and various amenities if they have proper knowledge on political theory. The study of political theory is necessary to become politically conscious. The citizen of a country can be aware about structure of state, administrative principals, democracy, dictatorship, Politics, duty and responsibilities toward the country if studied political theory.

Marks-1 (Answer should be written in a complete sentence)

1. Who was the author of the book “Hind Swaraj” ?
2. Which country did Philosopher Socrates belong to?
3. Who sentenced Socrates to death?
4. Who was Plato?
5. Who was Plato’s guru ?
6. Who was disciple of Socrates?
7. Who wrote the book “The Republic “?
8. Who was Socrates?
9. From which word has ‘Politics’ been derived ?
10. Who is called the father of Political Philosophy?
11. What is politics?

12. Who is the writer of 'A Grammar of politics' ?
13. Who regarded politics as "Master science" ?
14. What is the central point of Marxist politics?
15. How many parts has politics been divided into?

Marks-2 (Answer should be written within 40 words)

1. What do you mean by Politics?

Ans:- Politics involves the multiple negotiations that go on in the society through which collective decisions are made. At one level, it involves what governments do and how they relate to the aspirations of the people; at another level, it involves how people struggle and influence decision making.

2. What is meant political theory?
3. Write 2 functions of political theory.
4. Write 2 characteristics of politics.
5. Name 2 characters of the book 'Republic'.

Marks-4 (Answer should be written within 80 words)

1. What are the subject-matter of political theory?-Discuss.

Or

Discuss about the scope of political theory.

2. What are the purposes of political theory?

Or

Write the functions of political theory.

Marks-5/6 (Answer should be written within 150 words)

1. Why should we study political theory? Discuss.

Or

What is the necessity of studying political theory?

Freedom

What will be know from this chapter–

- What is freedom?
- The ideal of freedom
- The source of constraints
- Why do we need constrains?
- Liberalism
- What is Harm principle
- Negative and Positive Freedom
- Freedom of Expression

Freedom:

English similar meaning of the word “Freedom” is ‘Liberty’. The word ‘Liberty’ comes from Latin word ‘Liber’ and English similar word “Freed”. In general ‘Freedom’ is meant the absence of external constraints on person. According to Laski - Freedom is the careful preservation of such a special environment where people have the opportunity to develop their personality to the fullest. According to Marxists,- Freedom is the all-round development of capability and qualification of people. An individual can be considered as free if external controls or coercion not imposed on him and able to take decisions without depending on others and can act freely.

The Ideal of freedom:

Freedom is as an ideal to people living in the society. A national movement can be organised with inspiring this ideals. Ideals of Freedom is not only to get free from the clutches of foreign power, but also making a suitable environment to fulfill self development. The name of Nelson Mandela, Gandhiji, Aung-san-Suukyi are significant in the context of freedom. Nelson Mandela spent 28 years of his life in jail for freedom movement of South Africa. His autobiographical book ‘Long walk to Freedom’ is known for its tales of struggle for freedom.

The source of constraints:

Freedom of the individual is not unrestrained. If freedom is unrestrained, one's freedom may be hampered by others. That's why some reasonable restriction or constraints are imposed on freedom. The sources of such constraints may be use of force or through government laws. Constraints were imposed on freedom in various countries during colonial rule. Caste based social and extreme economic inequality may create constraints on freedom.

Why do we need constraints :

Freedom is, creating an environment, where every person can develop his/her personalities. In general, though it is said, freedom is the absence of every constraint that is absolute free freedom. In fact, uncontrolled or unfettered freedom is the name of arbitrariness. If there is unrestrained freedom, all people can not enjoy freedom. All freedom will enjoy the strong and the rich person. The weak or the poor will not be able to enjoy any freedom. So, in order to enjoy equal freedom and to maintain peace and order in society, there is a need to constraint on freedom.

Liberalism:

Liberalism was formally launched in seventeenth century in Europe through the puritan revolutionary movement in England in the 1640's. Locke, Bentham, J.S Mill and others were proponents of liberalism. The word liberalism comes from the Latin word 'Liber'. The word 'Liber' means freedom. Liberalism means the doctrine of individual freedom. The doctrine that emphasizes on the independent thinking, and free expressions, the right to liberty and the right to private property as a means of personality development is called liberalism. Liberalism emphasizes on freedom of privacy, private property, political equality, neutral courts, multi-party system, economic freedom, freedom of mass media and adult suffrage etc.

What is Harm Principle:

John Stuart Mill discusses the Principles of Harm in his book "On liberty". In his discussion of political theory of freedom, J.S. Mill speaks of two types of freedom, one is self-regarding freedom and another is other-regarding freedom. J.S. Mill divides self-regarding activities and other-regarding activities of individual functions. In the case of self-centered activities, the freedom is free. Individuals in their own area are completely free but in the case of other-regarding activities the conditions of others are associated with the activities of the individual. So, J.S. Mill thinks there is some rationale for state intervention in this case. If a person's actions cause harm to others, then the state can control the behavior of the person doing, which Mill declared as harm Principle.

Negative and Positive Liberty:

The concept of freedom has two aspects, one is Negative and the other is Positive Freedom. Negative freedom refers to the removal of all restrictions and controls on the individual, that is, the absence of all kinds

Freedom

of restrictions is called Negative freedom. Bentham, Hobbes, Lock, James Mill, J.S. Mill were in favour of Negative freedom. In positive sense, Freedom refers to emphasis on self-rule and self-control. Through this freedom, the individual can realize his own will, where there will not be any unrestrained freedom. Positive freedom is to enjoy one's own freedom without harming others. Green, Hegel, Rousseau believed in positive freedom.

Freedom of expression:

Individuals have right to express opinion freely is called freedom of expression. Freedom of expression means freedom of speech and freedom of Press. But on special ground government can impose restrictions on freedom of speech.

Marks-1 (Answer should be written in a complete sentence)

1. Who wrote the book "Long walk to Freedom"?

Ans:- Nelson Mandela.

2. Who fought against apartheid in South Africa ?

3. Who is Nelson Mandela?

4. How many years did Nelson Mandela have to spend in prison?

5. Who is Aung-San-Suukyi?

6. By whose satyagraha and non-violence ideology, Aung-san-suukyi was influenced?

7. Who is the writer of the book "Freedom From Fear"?

8. "To me the real freedom is free from fear and unless you are free from fear, you will not be able to live a dignified human life" - who said this?

9. What is the meaning of the word 'Swaraj'?

10. 'Swaraj' consists of how many words?

11. Who wrote the book "Hind Swaraj"?

12. Which is the motherland of Aung-San-Suukji?

13. What is freedom?

14. Write a resource of constraints.

15. When did Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose address in a student's - conference in Lahore?

16. Who is the proponent of harmful policy?

17. Write the name of two negative freedom supporters.

18. Write the name of two positive freedom supporters.

19. Who wrote the book 'On Liberty' ?

20. Who wrote the book 'The Satanic Verses'?
21. Who is the writer of the book 'Ramayana Retold'?
22. Who is the writer of the book "The Last Temptation of Christ"?
23. Who wrote the book "Me Nathuram Baltey"?
24. Where was Aung-san-Suu Kyi placed during house arrest?
25. Who said 'freedom means swaraj'?
26. "Freedom other than economic freedom is meaningless" - who said this?

Mark-2 (Answer within 40 words)

1. What do you understand by the word "Freedom"?

Ans :- Freedom is said to exist when external constraints on the individual are absent. Freedom is also about expanding the ability of people to freely express themselves and develop their potential.

2. What does positive freedom mean?
3. What does negative freedom mean?
4. What is freedom of expression?
5. What do you understand by the term "constraints"?

Mark-4 (Answer within 80 words)

1. What is harmful policy ?
2. Discuss Negative and positive freedom.

Or

What is the difference between Negative and Positive freedom?

3. Discuss Gandhiji's concept of swaraj.

Mark-5/6 (Answer within 150 words)

1. Why do we need constraints?
2. What do you understand by social constraints ? Is there any kind of social constraints requirement for the individual to enjoy freedom?
3. What should be the role of the state in protecting the freedom of the people?
4. What is meant by freedom of expression? What in your view would be a reasonable restriction on this freedom. Give Examples—
5. Discuss the concept of freedom.

Equality

What will be known from this chapter

- What is Equality ?
- Why does equality matter?
- Equality of opportunities
- Natural and social inequality
- Three dimension of Equality, Political Equality, Social Equality and Economic Equality
- Feminism
- How can we promote equality?

What is equality:

Equality is a multi dimensional concept apparently, equality means everyone is equal. But equality in political science does not mean equalization. According to Professor Laski – Equality means the absence of special facilities and adequate facilities for all. In other words, equality is the adequate opportunity for the full development of everyone's personality.

Why does Equality matter? or Why is Equality important ?

Equality in society is a moral and political ideal. All religions in the history of human society believe that all human beings are the creation of this same creator. The concept of equality recognizes that in this world every person, regardless of race, religion, language, culture, ethnicity, etc is equally important in this society. In fact, the ideal of equality is an uncompromising struggle against state power and other social institutions that are anti-equality in society on the basis of descent wealth etc. many countries formed movement inspired by this ideal of equality. All the people will not be considered as human beings without the concept of equality, so the concept of equality is very important in human society.

Equality of opportunities:

Equality for all in term of opportunity is called positive equality. However, the needs and demand of all people are not the same, so it may not be possible to give everyone the same opportunity' in the same way. The fulfill development of personality takes place by giving equal opportunities to all people. However, the type of apportunities may be different. Discriminatory behaviour to the citizens in the field of apportunities, deprives the citizen's own development in various cases. So it is necessary to pursue the ideal of equality in providing opportunities to all.

Natural and Social Inequalities:

Though it is said, equality for all of the society, in reality it is not possible to establish equality in reality, In the natural aspect, inequality exists always in some aspects. In that case, equality cannot be established. Natural inequality refers to such kind of inequality, that imerge among people as a result of their different capabilities and talents. In this case, it is never possible to establish equality. Some social inequalities like natural inequalities are also seen in the society, social inequalities are those that are created by society. For example, different religions, different castes, 'different groups have different customs, so it can be said that all people would not be equal in all respects.

Form of equality:

There are four main forms of equality. Natural equality, Social equality, Legal equality and International equality. Legal equality again has three forms - personal equality, political equality and economic equality.

Three Dimensions of equality:

In identifying different types of ongoing social inequalities, various political scientists, thinkers have pointed out three important aspects of equality - social equality, political equality, and economic equality.

Political equality:

Political equality refers the right to equal participation of all in the formation and management of government, Political equality is the equal right to participate in election, putting complaint and demand to government, criticize government work irrespective of caste, religion, gender , rich-poor.

Social Equality:

Social equality refers to the equality of people with people in the social sphere, when people are not distinguished on the basis of race, religion, caste, creed, status, economic condition etc, is called social equality.

Economic Equality:

Generally equality in income and right to property is called economic equality. Professor Laski explained that economic equality is to providing adequate economic opportunities for all. For example, providing equal payment for the same job etc.

How can we promote equality :

The socialists and the liberals described some way of establishing equality in society. These are:-

Equality

(i) Establishing Formal equality:

It is necessary to establish equality in the society by abolishing all kind of prohibitions and traditional facilities. It is necessary to ending all kinds of restriction and formal facilities to establish equality in the society. It is possible to establish equality in the society by abolishing untouch ibility, high caste, low caste, discrimination between men and women etc for ever that prevailing in the society, this kind of equality is called establishing Formal equality.

Equality through differential treatment:

Sometimes, it is possible to establish equality by treating people differently. For this, requires special consideration of the natural differences that exist among people. For example, it is possible to establish equality for people with disabilities by arranging ramp in social and governmental institutions. It is possible to establish equality in the society by providing special facilities to the women working in the call centre to commite to the work place.

Affirmative Action:

The notion that positive activity is based on the idea that establishing social equality in society through legislation is not enough, some positive steps need to be taken to remove the long-standing inequalities and various social discrimination. For example, allocating funds for upliftment of the backward communities, awarding scholarship, arranging hostel, special priorities in service etc through this equality can be established in the society.

Feminism:

Feminism is a widely studied topic now a days, Feminist is developed as an anti-patriarchal doctrine. Feminism is a discussion regarding the rights of men and women in the society. Those who speak of equal rights for men and women in society are called feminists. According to feminists, men are more important than women in the socio-economic, political and cultural spheres. Women are considered to be weak due to their low physical capacity. Feminists believe that society is responsible for various forms of inequality between men and women, in this case, nature cannot be blamed. Nowadays, like men, women also work outside the home, in shop and do house work as equal.

Marks-1 (Answer within a complete sentence)

1. What was the main slogan of the French Revolution?
2. When did the French Revolution take place?
3. What is equality ?
4. In which country did the idea of equality originate?
5. How many dimensional is the concept of equality?
6. What is positive equality ?

7. Who was the writer of the book “Utopia”?
8. Who wrote the book “Spirit of the laws”?
9. Who wrote the book “Rule of law”?
10. Who is the writer of the book “City of God”?
11. How many main forms of equality are there?
12. How many forms of legal equality are there?
13. “Freedom is not possible without equality” who said?
14. What is negative equality?

Marks—2 (Answer within 40 words)

1. What is political equality ?

Ans:- In democratic societies political equality would normally include granting a equal citizenship that brings with it certain basic rights, such as the right to vote, freedom of expression, movement and association.

2. What do you understand by the term “social equality”?
3. What is economic equality?
4. What is natural equality ?
5. What is feminism?
6. What is socialism?
7. What do you mean by equality of opportunities ?

Marks – 4 (Answer within 80 words)

1. Discuss the three main aspects of equality,
2. What is equality ? why the concept of equality is so important?
3. Write a note about Feminism.
4. What is meant by equality in terms of opportunity?
5. Briefly discuss about formal equality.

Marks- 5/6 (Answer within 150 words)

1. How can we establish equality in society ?
2. Explain the different forms of equality.
3. Discuss the nature of equality.
4. How can equality be promoted ?

Social Justice

What will we know from this chapter –

- What is justice ?
- Social justice
- Different forms of Justice
- Principle of Justice
- Equal Treatment For equals
- Proportionate Justice
- Recognition of special needs
- Just Distribution
- John Rawl's theory of Justice
- Free markets Versus state intervention.

What is justice:

The English word 'Justice', comes from the Latin word Justus, and 'Justitia'. This means connecting, Justice means, unceasingly acknowledging each other's social status and rights. According to Institutes of justinian. Justice is an emotional feeling and good-will to establish the right; common and consistent system, Justice refers to the impartial treatment of all, regardless of race, religion, caste, gender or behaviour.

Social Justice:

In the broader sense, Justice is not only mean the equality in the eyes of the law, protection equally by the law, independence of judiciary, but also the protection of the interests of minorities and removing, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, backwardness etc.

Different forms of Justice :

From a different angle, Political scientists refer to the four main forms of Justice, These are– i) Equal Treatment for equals, ii) proportionate justice and iii) Recognition of special needs.

Equal Treatment for Equals :

Equal arrangement to all people is equal treatment for equals. According to this Principle, all have equal right for enjoying equal rights. Regardless, religion, caste, class, need, gender etc. It refers to protect equally rights as well as equal rights among people of equal Status. If two persons of two different races do the same Job, they should be paid the same wages. One cannot be paid Rs.200 and Other Rs. 100.

Proportionate Justice:

This principle can actually be called the second step of the first policy. Proportional Justice means that the first principle of Justice is not enough. This principle states that the principle of equal treatment among peers cannot be considered the only decision. There are some situations in society where it is considered unjust to treat everyone the same. For example, it would not be just for a school to give equal marks to all in a particular class, Justice will be done only when each student is given marks on the basis of evaluation of his her answer scripts, this is called proportional Justice.

Recognition of special Needs:

The third principle of Justice which we recognise is for a society to take into account special needs of people while distributing rewards or duties. Many citizen exist in our society who are not like others in born. Physically and mentally challenged citizen also exist. The state should remind their special needs. Special reservation required for those in the field of education and job. This principle exist in India. For example reservation for SC, ST and specially able citizens.

Just Distribution :

To achieve social justice in society, government might have to do more than just ensure that, laws and policies treat individuals in a fair manner. Social justice also concerns the just distribution of goods and services among individuals in society. If there are serious economic or social inequalities in a society, it might become necessary to try and redistribute some of the important resources of the society so that, each citizen of the society can shareholder of equal opportunity. To just distribution our constitution abolished the practice of untouchability to promote social equality and ensure that, people belonging lower castes have excess to temples, jobs and basic necessities like water.

John Rawless theory of Justice:

John Rawls was an American Political -philosopher. He was born on 21st February, 1921 AD. in

Social Justice

Mariland, America. He was influenced by Kant, Hobes, Lock, J.S. mill and so on, John Rawls published a justice theory on the establishment of Justice in the state. In this theory, he said veil of ignorance, According to him, people in society remain ignorant about his socio-political, economic position Being in such ignorance will allow people to choose the position they need. With the help of which people will be able to develop their personality to the fullest, while they will be free from ignorance. If a person is disabled after getting rid of ignorance, he can ask for that special previlage, in this case, the state helps him to return in the mainstream of society.

Free markets versus state Intervention :

When individuals being free from Govt. control to own property and make profit through trade and commerce independently compete selling and purchasing, such market system is called free market. This creates a competitive mentality among the vendors (sellers). As a result, it is possible to increase self enterprise in the field of trade and industry.

Today proponents of a free market economy, do not support a completely unregulated market economy. Some state control over the market economy needs to be imposed. The state needs to control the basic needs of the people such as food, clothing, shelter health and Education. Otherwise the common man will not be able to enjoy these. so it can be said that the free market policy needs state intervention.

Marks-1 (Answer in a complete sentence)

1. Which country does philosopher Confucius belong to ?
2. Who wrote the book 'The Republic' ?
3. What is the name of the capital of Greece?
4. Which country does philosopher Plato belong to ?.
5. Which text did Plato discuss the subject of justice?
6. Which country does philosopher Emanuel Kant to ?
7. What is the English synonym of the word 'Justice' ?
8. What is the etymological meaning of justice?
9. How many types of justice are mentioned by Aristotle?
10. What is social justice?
11. How many principle of Rawls' justice are there ?
12. What is justice according to Rawls?
13. What is "Veil of Ignorance"?

14. Who promotes the idea of a distributional justice?
15. What is the first condition of the concept of justice ?
16. Who was the writer of the book ‘Political Justice’?
17. Who was John Rawls?
18. Who were Glucose and Adimentus?
19. “The king will try to establish justice in the society by suppressing the evil and keeping the decency” who said this?

Marks--2 (Answer within 40 words)

1. What is open or free market?

Ans:- Free market means an individual should be free to own property and enter into contracts and agreements with others regarding prices, wages and profits. They should be free to compete with each other to gain the greatest amount of benefit.

2. What is social justice?
3. What is justice?
4. What is political justice?
5. What is Economic justice?
6. What is proportionate justice?
7. What is distribution of justice ?
8. What do you understand by “veil of ignorance” ?

Marks-4 (Answer within 80 words)

1. Explain Plato’s concept of Justice?
2. What is meant by equal treatment for people ? How can justice be established through the recognition of special needs?
3. What is free market? Write the benefits on utilities of free market?

Marks-5/6 (Answer within 150 words)

1. Briefly discuss the main principles of justice ?
2. Discuss John Rawl’s theory of justice ?
3. Discuss the concept of John Rawls‘veil of ignorance’?
4. Discuss the various Forms of Justice.

Rights

What can be learned from this chapter

- What is right ?
- Different types of Rights
- Source of Rights
- Nature of Rights
- Human Rights
- Responsibilities and Duties of citizen towards state
- Rights and Responsibility
- Kant on Human Dignity

What is right:

Generally rights are those facilities and opportunities which are essential for the development of human personality. According to Prof. Laski, “Rights are those conditions of social life– without which true development of individual is not possible.” Right is a social concept, because rights cannot be imagin outside of social life.

Different types of Rights

Rights can be divided into two main types- moral rights and legal Rights. The rights that are based on a sense of social justice are moral rights, But rights that are recognized and supported by the law, are legal rights. Legal rights can be divided into four main categories they are - civil rights, social rights, political rights and economic rights,

Civil rights

The rights without which people cannot lead a civilized and social life and without which fullfil development is hampered, are called civil rights, such as the right to life, the right to form a family, the right to religion, the right to property and so on.

Social Rights

Social rights are the social facilities recognized and preserved by the state to make the social life of the citizens beautiful and fulfilling. such as the right to education, the right to health, the right to live in a healthy environment.

Political Rights :

Political rights refer to direct or indirect Participation in state function. Such as, the right to vote, the right to criticize of Government's activities, the right to movement and so on.

Economic Rights:

Economic rights make people's lives happier and more secured by freeing them from poverty and uncertainty. Such as the right to work, right to leisure, the right to adequate wage.

Source of Rights:

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, political theorists argued that, source of right was nature or God. The rights of men were derived from natural law. This meant that, rights were not conferred by state, a ruler or a society, Men born with right. As such these rights are inalienable and no one can take these away from us. The English Philosopher John Locke identified three natural rights of men. The right to life, liberty and property. All other rights said to be derived from these basic rights.

Nature of Rights:

Analyzing the nature of rights reveals several aspects of rights that are similar to the feature of rights. Rights are a social, legal concept and non-transferable universal concept. In other words, rights are a birth-right.

Human Rights:

The United Nations General Assembly discussed Human Rights in details in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December, 1948, Human rights are the rights that enable a person to develop his/her innate qualities of intellect and perfection at any time. According to Dr. Upendra Baxi "Human rights are the rights of human species" Analyzing the nature of human rights, a few aspects can be said that human rights are universal, non-transferable, natural and eternal. Human rights are the rights of human species that can be enjoyed by all as human beings.

Responsibility or Duties of citizen to states:

Every citizen has certain responsibilities or duties towards the state which are absolutely necessary to be fulfilled. Citizen's obligations to the State are to show loyalty, to obey the law, to pay taxes, to vote, to help the development of the country etc.

Rights

Rights and Responsibility :

Rights are the environment or opportunity to bring about the full development of the personality. In order to enjoy rights, some duties and responsibilities have to be fulfilled. Right and duties are interrelated. Rights and duties are two sides of the same coin. One cannot be without the other. Just as it is inappropriate to perform duties without rights, it is also inappropriate to enjoy rights without duties. So, it can be said that one complements the other.

Kant on human Dignity :

Every thing in this world has a value or dignity. Mankind has a different status than everyone else. The famous eighteenth century's German philosopher Emmanuel Kant developed his idea of human dignity, According to Kant, to treat any person with respect means to treat that person morally. Kant's concept serves as a guide for those who have fought against class discrimination or defended human rights.

Marks-1 (Answer in a complete sentence)

1. Mention a political right.
Ans:- Right to vote.
2. Mention a social right.
3. Mention a economic right.
4. What kind of right is right to education.
5. What kind of right is to get a government job ?
6. What kind of right is right to vote ?
7. What kind of right is to retire from job ?
8. Define right?
9. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted ?
10. Which is the oldest theory of rights?
11. What is the source of right?
12. What kind of right is Right to Freedom of Religion ?
13. "No Right without duties" no duties without Right"- who remarked this?

Marks-2 (Answer within 40 words).

1. What is right?

Ans :- Rights are primarily those claims which are necessary for leading a life of respect and dignity. This right gives us the opportunity to be creative or original, whether it be in writing or dance, or music, or any other creative activity.

2. Define Social Right ?

3. Define Political Right ?
4. Define Economic Right?
5. Define Civil Right?
6. Write two features of Right.
7. What is Human Right?
8. What is Right to Education?

Marks-4 (Answer within 80 words)

1. Briefly discuss the features of the rights.
2. What are the duties or responsibilities of the citizens - towards the state?
3. Discuss the nature of rights.
4. What is Human Right ? Discuss the nature of Human rights.

Marks-5/6 Answer within 150 words)

1. Define right? Discuss the importance of rights?
2. On what basis do the various demands of people become rights?
3. On what basis are some rights considered universal rights?
4. Discuss the differences between political, economic and cultural rights,
5. Discuss the types of rights.
6. Explain “There is a duty in the right”

Or

Discuss how rights and duties are interrelated.

Or

“Rights and duties are two sides of the same coins. Explain.

Or

“Rights and responsibilities are related with each other - discuss .

Citizenship

What can be learned from this chapter

- What is citizenship?
- Full and Equal membership.
- Enjoy of Right
- System of acquiring citizenship
- System of acquiring citizenship in India
- Difference between citizen and Alien
- Similarity between citizen and Alien
- Causes of ‘cancellation of citizenship
- Good citizen end some obstacles before good citizen.
- Concept of universal citizenship
- Citizen and Nation.

Citizenship:

There are different ideas or opinions about definition of citizens. According to the ancient concept, the word citizen means city dweller. Among the inhabitants of the city-states of ancient Greece and Rome, only those who participated in administrative work were called citizen According to the modern concept, a citizen is a person who lives permanently in a state and is loyal to the state

Full and Equal memberships

Permanent residents of a country are called full citizens. They enjoy all the facilities of the government sometimes it is seen that people from one state to another state go in search of work, they should be treated as equal members without discriminating against them that is, those who are permanent residents in the state should be given equal opportunities with those who have come from other states, because they are also the citizens of the same country.

Enjoy of right:

Citizen of any country i.e. those who are Full citizen, they enjoy political, social, economic, cultural etc rights” within the country. But those who are Partial citizens they can enjoy the rest of the rights except political right. since citizens vote, they can report their grievances to the government. Citizens have their right to express their grievances through sending delegate or through peaceful protests.

Method of acquiring citizenship:

Citizenship is a special status. If a person lives in a country he cannot be called a citizen, he has to acquire this citizenship. There are several methods of acquiring citizenship. These methods are divided into two parts, by virtue of blood and by virtue of birth place. This is the second method’ of acquiring citizenship with the approval of the state. This method is further divided into individual recognition and collective recognition.

Method of acquiring citizenship in India

The citizenship Act was passed in 1955 AD after the execution of the Indian constitution. This law specifies the methods of acquiring citizenship Method of Acquisition of citizenship in India are– i) by birth ii) by blood relation iii) by naturalization and iv) by annexation of territories. Currently, in 2020 A.D. a new law was passed in parliament to acquire citizenship called C.A.A (Citizenship Amendment Act). Through CAA Hindus, Bhuddists, Jains etc from neighbouring countries who are being persecuted as a minority in their own Country, can apply for Indian citizenship through online. It was introduced by the NDA Government in the year 2020 A.D.

Differences between citizen and Alien

Permanent residents of a state are called citizen and a Alien is a person who has left his or her home country for a special need and is living in another state. Alien is considered a in that state. Some differences are observed between citizens and aliens these differences are as follows – i) citizens are permanent residents of the state but Aliens are not permanent residents. ii) citizens are loyal to the state but foreigners are loyal to their own state, iii) citizens enjoy all kinds of political, social, socio-economic and cultural rights, while, Aliens enjoy some rights but cannot enjoy political rights, iv) citizens have to perform certain duties in exchange for enjoying their rights, but foreigners have no duty to any state other than the state itself. and v) the state can execute (sentence to death) a citizen for a serious crime but cannot execute sentence to death to an alien.

Similarity between citizens and Foreigners

As there are differences between citizens and Aliens, in that very way there are differences also– (i) both citizens and Foreigners have to abide by the laws of the state in which they live. (ii) The state provides security to both citizens and foreigners. iii) Foreigners, like citizens, have to pay taxes set by the state (iv) Both citizens and foreigners enjoy the right to social, economic, life, religion etc. (v) Both are punished for disobeying law of the country.

Citizenship

Causes of loss of citizenship:

Citizenship is a special status, some conditions have to be obeyed, otherwise, citizenship will be abolished. There are some reasons for the loss of citizenship. They are - If a citizen accepts the citizenship of another country, a woman married to a foreigner, takes a job abroad, receives a foreign title, joins the enemy, camp and be absent for long time from own country etc. For all these reasons, a citizen loose his citizenship.

Good citizen and some obstacles before good citizen.

A good citizen is a type of citizen who has the qualities of conscience, self-control and judgment. A citizen who always helps in the work of the state and obeys the laws of the state is called a good citizen. The role of a good citizen in the development of a country is very important. However, there are some hindrances in the way of good citizen -ship that citizens have to face. These hindrances are—indifference, selfishness, narrow-mindedness, inactivity, ignorance etc.

Universal Citizenship

Today, with the proliferation of global media and the internet, the whole world is in the hands of everyone. As a result, there is no need to wait for the news of an event to take place in one end of the world. In a moment, everyone in the world knows everything. Now, the whole world seems to have become a small village with the help of social media like Facebook, Whatsapp, Twitter, Instagram, Youtube various news channels. People of different countries extend a helping hand in case of any natural calamity. The grief of the people of one country is excluded by the people of another country. In this way, the people of the whole world are called universal citizenship. The main importance of universal citizenship is to play a helpful role in solving an international problem. Thus building co-ordination among different states,

citizen and nation

According to the modern concept, a citizen is a person who lives permanently in a state and is loyal to the state. According to Lord Bryce, a nation is a politically motivated society that seeks to be completely free or prepared to be freed, Nation is the ultimate form of society,

Marks-1 (Answer in a complete sentence)

1. In which year did Dalai lama first visit India?
Ans:- 30th March, 1959.
2. When was the voting age in India reduced from 21 to 18 years?
3. At what age can full citizenship be obtained?
4. Who are considered as the alien in the state?
5. Who wrote the book “ citizenship and social class?
6. When was the French Revolution happened?

7. Mention one similarity between citizen and foreigner.
8. What do you mean by full citizen?
9. Define incomplete citizen ?
10. How did Mother Teresa get Indian citizenship?
11. Which type of right the foreigner cannot enjoy?
12. In which year Citizenship Amendment Act was passed?
13. Write a quality of a good citizen.
14. Write an obstacle in the way of good citizenship.
15. Define nation?

Marks- 2 Answer within 40 words)

1. Who is a stateless person?

Ans:- A person who does not possess a nationality of any country is called a stateless person. Infact, he is not considered as a national under the law of any country. He does not have any legal bond with a government. Hence, he cannot enjoy the citizenship of any country.

2. Who are called citizens?
3. Who are called foreigners?
4. Write two methods of acquiring citizenship?
5. Who are called good citizens?
6. Write two obstacles in the way of good citizenship?
7. Who are called Full citizens?
8. Define Universal citizen ?
9. What is dual citizenship?

Marks-4 (Answer within 80 words)

1. Write the difference between citizen and alien.
2. Write the similarity between citizen and alien,
3. Write two reasons for loss of the citizenship?
4. Who are called good citizen? What are the various hindrances in the way of good citizen?

Marks – 5/6 (Answer within 150 Words)

1. Discuss the methods for acquiring citizenship.
2. Discuss the methods of acquiring Indian citizenship.
3. Write a short note on global citizenship.

Nationalism

What can be learned from this chapter

- Nation and Nationalism
- Factors of Nations
- Argument in favour of Nationalism
- Argument against Nationalism.
- Right to National self-determination
- Reasons for National self-Determination.
- Reasons against National self determination
- Nationalist and pluralism
- Rabindra Nath on criticism of Nationalism,

Nation:

The word nation comes from the Latin word Natio. The Bengali Synonym of English Nation is Jati. Nation is the ultimate form of nationality. The nationality is created out of a deep unity and individual feeling within the masses. When a deep political consciousness is born in this nation. National perfection is achieved through the formation of nation and state. According to Lord Bryce, “A nation is a nationality which has organised itself into a political body either independent or desiring to be independent.”

Nationalism :

Nationalism is a mental or ideological concept. A sense of Nationalism is created in a society when one is united on the basis of ideological unity and is aware of one's individual identity. Patriotism has been combined with this sense of Nationalism and political ideology has been formed, it is called Nationalism. Nationalism is a great ideal, Inspired by this ideal, a deep love for one's nation and one's homeland is created in one's mind.

Factors of Nations :

Nation is formed of some basic elements, The elements of Nation building are-

i. Shared beliefs

Collective belief refers to the collective political belief of the people of a particular territory. When political beliefs are formed among all, then they become a nation. A Nation is formed by the shared beliefs.

ii. History:

Behind the formation of a nation embody a sense of counting historical identity. The historical acquaintance of the past, heritage helped to unite the member of that nation.

iii. Territory

Nation also identity with a particular territory. Sharing a common past and living together on a particular territory over a long period of time gives people a sense of collective identity. It helps them to imagine themselves as people of same gotra.

iv. Citizens shared political ideals

In a democratic society, citizen collectively formulate some political ideals and norms that are the cornerstone of the nation-state – A nation is strong when its citizens become respectful and dutiful to each other.

v. Common political identity:

Shared belief and political ideals is not enough to bind together as a nation. It seek shared cultural identity such as common language and common aspiration. Common language, religion culture create a common political identity among the people which helps in nation building.

Argument in favour of nationalism:

There are some arguments in favour of nationalism. They are -

i) A great ideal:

Nationalism as a great ideal inspires patriotism in the whole nation. As a result, the individual is motivated to commit sacrifice in the interest of the country.

ii) Blessings for a be berating country:

Inspired by ideals of nationalism the subjugated nations participate in the freedom struggle for their liberation. As a result subjugated nations achieved the status of independent country.

iii) Contributes to the development of human civilization:

Nationalism creates a favourable environment of development of human society by improving the inherent qualities of various nations.

iv) complementary to internationalism

The main mantra of ideal nationalism is to live and let live. Ideal nationalism inspires other nations to maintain harmony. So nationalism is the complement of internationalism.

Nationalism

v) **Decreasing of possibility of war:**

Ideal nationalism creates bonds of friendship among nations, so the possibility of war from the the world decreases.

Argument against Nationalism

These are the arguments that some political scientists have made against nationalism—

i) **Father of imperialism :**

Distorted nationalism is the father of imperialism. The capitalist states of Europe have been exposed to the Frenzy of Nationalism and have expanded the empires of various weak states in Asia, Africa and Latin America,

ii) **Anti-world peace**

Distorted nationalism is the anti world peace. Because of this, it is considered right to take the path of war instead of Justice in all kinds of disputes,

iii) **crisis of civilization**

Distorted nationalism creates in the mind of the nation a sense of pride about its own nation and an attitude of hatred towards the other nations. As a result, there is a sense of animosity between different nations and civilization faces a 'serious crisis.

iv) **Against healthy Culture**

Distorted Nationalism has always considered its own culture to be the best and they do not hesitate to destroy the civilization and culture of others in order to prove their superiority.

v) **Anti-Democracy**

In their quest for liberation from the capitalist crisis, Nationalist states destroyed the, democratic ideals such as equality, unity and freedom

Nation's self-Determination

Discussion of self-determination begins with the division of Poland in 1772. As the primary program for the formation of socialist society in Soviet Union, Lenin declared that, the czar ruled oppressed nations has to be provide liberty and self determination. In 1914 the US President Wilson delivered a strong speech in USA congress for self-determination. J.S. Mill was proponent of the doctrine of national self-determination. The right of self-determination is the demand for the formation of a separate state to protect the individual identity and characteristics of each self-conscious nation. The theory is based on the principle of one nation one state The following are some of the arguments for and against the self-determination of the nation.

Reasons for National self-Determinations:

The argument for self-determination of the nations are –

i) **Development of the qualities of the nations :**

Every nation has its own characteristics and entities. Every nation wants to develop these national qualities in its own way which is only possible in race based state.

ii) Justifiable

In multi nations state, the weak and under developed nations are controlled and suppressed by the strong and developed nation. This immoral problem can be solved in one nation state.

iii) Democratic agrees :

According to mill, the essential condition for the success of democracy is the recognition of the right to self-determination. But the minorities of multi-nations states never get a chance to form a government, As a result, the rights of minorities are neglected.

iv) The government is permanent

In one Nation state government is established on the consent of the governed. As a result obligation of the governed establish to government is to be loyal by the people. That ensures the stability and success of the government.

v) view of mill

According to the political scientist mill, the boundaries of the nationality should be proportionate to the boundaries of the state. In a multinational state, minorities never get a chance to form a government,

Reasons against National self-determination

The argument against the self-determination of the nation are–

i) Nationality will be backward

The co-existence of different nations in the same state leads to the development of . advanced civilization which is impossible in a nation-state.

ii) Unlimited demand

According to lord Curzon, the theory of the right to self-determination is like a saw, it unites on the one hand and inspires to separate on the other hand.

iii) Impractical in practices

According to many, the application of this principle is not possible. The state unity that develops in a multinational state, if this principle is applied, the unity will be destroyed.

iv) Create Political and Economic problems.

The formation of a nation state could lead to unequal distribution of natural resources among the new states and would create political and economic problems among the state.

v) Break up of large state:

The world's largest nations are made of the co-ordination of multinational state. According to this principle, if a nation based state is formed, the big states will be broken up and numerous small states will be emerged.

Nationalism

vi) Nationalism and pluralism

The concept of nationalism is related to the concept of pluralism. According to pluralists, men are social beings. The social nature of human beings develops through various social organizations, All these organizations are formed Spontaneously in human society. According to this doctrine the power of the state is ultimate and not unlimited. Other organizations in society are as important as the state. Like the state, they are also sovereign. Higher value or status are not given to the state in pluralism.

Rabindra Nath on criticism

Rabindra Nath Tagore was not only the brightest star in the world of literature but also contributed a lot to political thought. He had expressed his views on nationalism in his book “Nationalism”. Rabindranath thought that the purpose of the politically and commercially aggressive character of the nationalism of the western countries and Japan was to bring the whole world under his rule by exploiting it. According to him, the problem of caste and segregation has been going on in India since the beginning of history and till today it has been identified as the biggest problem in the socio Political life of India. Rabindranath Tagore said that he was not against any particular nation but he is against the idea of nation. Because, he thought, the concept unity, humanity, fraternity and creativity is the way of true nationalism, Rabindranath Tagore considered nationalism as crisis of the civilization. The nation is the source of this nationalism and the father of that nationalist aggressive and perverted nationalism. So he believed that unity, humanity, the idea of brotherhood and creativity are the path of distorted nationalism. Rabindranath considered nationalism as a crisis of civilization.

Marks -1 (answer in a complete sentence)

1. From which the word nation derived?
Ans :- The word nation derived from latin word ‘Natio’.
2. When was the idea of nationalism born?
3. Who is the father of Italian Nationalism?
4. From which the word Nation came from ?
5. When did India emerge as a nation?
6. Who is the father of fascism?
7. “Live and let live”-This is the essence of which doctrine?
8. Who is the writer of the book “Nationalism”?
9. One nation, one state “ - who is the originator of this concept?

10. Who said “ Road to internationalism through nationalism”?
11. “ The dream of internationalism was a cowards dream”- Who said this?
12. Who is the proponent of the right to self-determination of the nation?
13. What is the etymological meaning of the word Nation?
14. When was the idea a nation-state originated?
15. Define self-control?
16. Who was the proponent of Deserted nationalism ?
17. Who said “Nationalism is the enemy of civilization”?
18. Who is the writer of the book “The Discovery of Indian”?
19. What kind of nationalism is the enemy of human Civilization or Internationalism?

Marks-2 (Answer within 40 words)

1. Mention two elements of nation building?
2. What is nationalism?
3. What do you mean by mass society?
4. What is Distorted nationalism?
5. What do you understand by the right to self-control”?
6. What is pluralism?
7. Name two proponents of the nationalist idea?

Marks- 4 (Answer within so words)

1. Write four arguments in favour of right to self-determination.
2. Write four arguments against Nation’s right to self-determination.
3. What is the difference between Nation and state?
4. Write Rabindra nath’s ideas about Nationalism.

Marks-5/6 (Answer within 150 words)

1. Write four arguments each in favour of and against nationalism.
2. Explain that “Distorted nationalism calls for a crisis of civilizations.
3. Discuss the elements of nation building.

Secularism

What can be learned from this chapter

- What is secularism ?
- What is secular state ?
- Inter-religious Domination, Intra-religion Domination
- The western model of secularism
- Features of Western secularism
- The Indian model of secularism
- Features of Indian secularism .
- Nehru's view on secularism
- criticism of Indian secularism.

What is secularism

Secularism is a normative doctrine which seeks to realise a secular society or a society without inter religious or intra religious domination. The concept of religious freedom is embedded in the word secularism. All people believed the Principle of secularism to be respectful and tolerant to other religion. Such respect and tolerance helps to unite the people of each religious community with in a state.

What is secular state?

A state that does not declare or recognize a particular religion as a state religion where all religions are equally respected and where people of all religions can practice their religion freely is called a secular state. For example, India is a secular state. India added the word 'secular' in the preamble to the 42nd amendment of the constitution in 1976 A.D. There is no state religion in India. People of all religions are living in India and are able to perform their religious rituals. The state does not interfere in any religion in this case, people of all religions are therefore practicing their religion freely That is why, India is called a secular state.

Inter-religious Domination :

When a majority religious community seeks to subjugate another minority religious community in the Pride of its own power, it is called inter-religious domination. For example, Sikh in different parts of India were persecuted in 1984 A.D and 2700 Sikhs were killed. In 2002, about 1000 citizens of Gujarat were killed in Gujrat, most of them Muslims.

Intra-religion Domination :

When divisions within the same religion are for social stratification, those divisions are called intra-religious or internal religious Domination. When people of higher caste in the same religious community control the people of lower caste and impose restrictions on their religious behaviour , it is called intra-religious Domination. In India, for example, women from the Hindu Dalit community are barred from entering temples. The fact that women are not allowed to enter the sabar mala temple is an internal or intra-religious domination.

The western model of secularism:

The source of secularism is in both the East and the west. In the west, secularism is in the separation between church and state. According to the western concept, the separation of church and state is secularism, that is, the state will not interfere in religious affairs, nor religious organization interfere. State affairs. Every one will be working independently.

Features of western secularism The features of western Secularism are as follows – (i) As a result of the separation of state and church, the state will not interfere in any matter of religious institutions. (ii) The state will not formulate any state policy centered on religion. (iii) The state can not aid religious institutions or even can not give financial support to any educational institution run by religions (iv) Religious communities operate within the broad limits set by law of the land. (v) If a particular religious community prevents some members of its community from entering the temple, the state can do nothing there.

The Indian model of secularism:

The concept of Indian secularism is completely different from the concept of the west. Indian society has long been inhabited by people of many religions and castes. As a result, tolerance has developed naturally among different religious communities. Moreover, mutual understanding has been developed. Secularism in India means treating all religions equally, giving them equal status and not treating any religious institution in a special way. With these three issues in mind, the principle of secularism was included in the Indian constitution in 1976 through the 42nd Amendment of the constitution.

Feature of Indian secularism:

Notable features of Indian secularism are (i) Indian secularism teaches every man to be secular. (ii) Indian secularism not only grants religious freedom to individuals but also recognise freedom to minorities, (ii) Here every person can practice religion according to his choice. (iv) Indian secularism is associated with the reform of Indian religion. (N) The government, i.e. the state plays role in turning Indian religious reform into laws. The Laws were passed on the prohibition of widow marriage, child marriage and sateedah etc, (VI) Fundamental rights to Education and culture have been added to the Indian constitution to ensure the survival of minorities.

Secularism

Nehru's view on secularism:

Nehru wanted a secular state to be established where all religions could be equally protected. No religion will be discriminated against and the state will not give any religion the status of a state religion. According to Nehru's secularism does not mean hostility towards any Religion. From this point of view, he was completely different from Kamal Ataturk of Turkey. According to him, a secular state can interfere in religious affairs to reform society, Nehru himself played important role in enacting various laws, such as abolition of the practice of dowry system, the abolition of the practice of satidah, the end of caste discrimination and so on. He meant secularism as opposed to communalism by all kinds of majority people. According to him, secularism is not an ideal or a principle, it is the only guarantee of the unity and integrity of India

Criticism of Indian secularism:

Indian secularism is facing several criticism from various quarters. These criticisms are as follows—

(i) Anti-religious :

Critics say Indian secularism is anti-religious Secularism is a threat to the religious situation. Indian secularism seeks to suppress on the basis of some religious affiliation.

(ii) Western import:

Many think that Indian secularism has been imported from the west. Since western secularism is related to Christianity, secularism imported from the West and therefore unsuited to Indian conditions.

(iii) Minoritism

Many complain of Indian secularism as a policy of appeasing minorities. It is true, that Indian secularism protect the rights of the minority community.

(iv) Interventionist:

Many critics think that Indian secularism is in fact oppressive and interferes too much with the freedom of different religions. Indian secularism allows religious reform, which is not right.

(v) Vote Bank Politics

There is a big allegation against Indian secularism that encourages vote Bank Politics. Many times votes are sought in the name of religion, caste.

(vi) Impossible project:

The latest criticism of Indian secularism is that it can not do any work, because its expectations are limitless.

Marks-1 (Answer in a complete sentence)

1. Define inter-religious Domination.
2. Give an example of an intra religious Domination.
3. Under which amendment act the word 'Secular' adopted in Indian constitution?
4. "The state should protect all religions equally"-who said this?

5. Who is called the philosopher of Indian secularism?
6. Who is the father of secularism in Turkey?
7. What is the meaning of the word “Ataturk”?
8. When did the Anti sikh riots take place in India?
9. When did the Godhara incident happen?
10. In which state Babri Masjid is located ?
11. Write names of two secular countries,.
12. Define secularism?

Marks-2 (Answer within 40 words)

1. What is secularism?

Ans:- Secularism is a normative doctrine which seeks to realise a secular society. Positively it promotes freedom within religions and equality between, as well as within religions. In political term secularism is a movement towards the seperation of religion and government.

2. What is secular state ?
3. What is inter-religious Domination?
4. What is intra religious Domination ?
5. What is vote Bank Politics ?
6. What is the western idea about secularism?
7. What is interventionism?

Marks-4 (Answer within 80 words)

1. Is India a secular state? Argue for your Answer.
2. What was Nehru’s view on secularism?
3. Is secularism anti-religious? Argue for your answer.

Marks-5/6 (Answer within 150 Wonds)

1. Discuss the western concept of secularism.
2. Discuss the Indian concept of secularism.
3. What are the dirrerence between Indian and Wester Secularism?

Peace

What can be learnt from this chapter-

- What is the meaning of peace?
- What is pacifism ?
- Forms of structural violence
- Eliminating violence
- Can violence ever promote peace?
- Mahatma Gandhian non violence
- Different Approaches to the pursuit of peace.
- Contemporary obstacles to the establishment of peace,

What is the meaning of peace

Peace is often defined as the absence of war. The definition is simple but misleading . This is because war is usually equated with armed conflict between countries. While every war leads to the absence of peace, every absence of peace need not take the form of war. So peace can be said to be the absence of all kinds of conflicts, such as war, communal riots, genocide, assassinations or any kind of physical attack. In short, peace is the atmosphere of non-violence which is a special need for living in a society.

What is Pacifism

The word pacifism comes from the French word peace. Emily Arnold, a French peace preacher, used the term pacifism. The term pacifism is derived from non-violence. Which is the motto of Hindu, Buddhism and Jainism. In a word, pacifism is the prevention of violence. Peace keeping promotes alternatives to war or conflict as a means of resolving crisis. Principled pacifism springs from the belief that war, deliberate lethal force, violence or any form of coercion is morally wrong.

Forms of structural violence:

Violence is not just a war or war like situation. Situation of originating violence may be more differently. The types of structural violence are as follows-

i) Caste systems

Caste system is a form of structural violence in India. From time immemorial, the seeds of caste system were sown in the heart of Indian society, which is rampant in present day India, violence prevails in caste system, untouchability, upper cast, lower caste etc.

ii) Patriarchal society

Patriarchal society is another structure of violence in India. As a result of patriarchal society, women are discriminated in India. Moreover, female feticide, neglect of girls, indifference in education, child marriage, introduction of dowry system, rape, suicide etc. are increasing day by day.

iii) Colonial rules

The colonial system of government is a structure of violence, in which violence is seen, when India was subjugated, an atmosphere of unrest often developed in India. The only reason for that was the colonial system. Indians used to join the movement to get rid of this system, which was against the peace, peace in the country was disturbed when the British also suppressed the Indians through repressive policies.

iv) Distorted nationalism and imperialism :

Extremist nationalism or Distorted nationalism and imperialism can create unrest in the country in addition to war. Hitler's genocide of Jews by Germany and the enslavement of black people in America created instability in the country and created an atmosphere of unrest.

Way to eliminate violence :

The constitution of the UNESCO' rightly observes 'since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that, the defences of Peace must be constructed' we have noted that violence does not originated only with in the individual psyches, it is also rooted in creation social structure. The eliminating of structural violence necessitates the creation of a just and democratic society. Peace, understood as the harmonious co-existence of contented people, would be a product of such a society. It can never be achieved once and for all. Peace is not an end-state, but a process involving an active pursuit of the moral and material resources needed to establish human welfare in the broadest sense of the term.

Can violence ever promote pence

Though violence is an evil can sometimes be a necessary prelude to bringing about peace. It may argued that, tyrants and oppressors can be prevented from continuing to harm the populace only by being forcibly removed. The liberation struggles of oppressed people can be justified even though they may use

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some violence. However sometimes once violence starts, it tends to spin out of control leaving behind a trail of death and destruction.

Mahatma Gandhi on non-violence:

We usually understand non-violence to mean non injury. A non violence act is thought to be one that does not cause Physical injury. Gandhiji changed this meaning in two fundamental ways. For him non violence meant not just refraining from causing harm, mental harm or loss of livelihood. It also meant given up even the thought of harming someone. Gandhiji said, “ I would be guilty of violence, if I helped someone in harming someone else or if I benefited from a harmful act.” The second idea of Gandhiji’s non-violence is more positive. Not causing harm is not enough. Ahimsa required an element of conscious compassion. For him non violence meant a positive and active pursuit of wellbeing and goodness. Non violence is an extremely active force that has no room for cowardice or weakness.

Different Approaches to the pursuit of peace

Peace is the key to the development of a country. Therefore, various kind of strategies have been adopted to establish peace in the country and also to protect the country. These strategies can be explained through three types of approaches:

i) First approach

According to the first approach, supports and respects the centrality and sovereignty of states and recognizes competition among states as an essential part of life. This approach avoids conflict among states through competitive management.

ii) Second approach

The second approach recognizes inter state disputes, but it emphasizes the need for interdependence of states. It is possible to establish peace between countries through increasing social and economic co-operation, such co-operation enriches international understanding. As a result, global conflicts would be reduced.

iii) Third approach

Unlike the first two approaches the third approach considers the state system to be a passing phase of human history. It envisages the emergence of a supra national order and sees the fostering of a global community as the surest guarantee of peace. The UNO has adopted this three approaches. The Economic and Social Council promotes interstate co-operation in several spheres.

Contemporary obstacles in establishing peace.

The obstacles in establishing peace are —

- (i) Although, the United Nations has been able to solve various problems in this world, but it has failed to establish lasting peace in the world. Different powerful countries have formed alliances: to protect their own interests. These allied countries do not hesitate to occupy any foreign territory and attack other states.

- (ii) The rise of terrorism is mostly responsible for selfishness and irresponsible conduct of the aggressive states. At present, terrorists have become a threat to peace through their skillful and ruthless use of weapons made with modern and advanced technology. As an example, it is said that the demolition of the world Trade Centre on September 11, 2001 by Islamic terrorists. (iii) The global community has failed to curb the rapacity of the domineering power and the guerrilla tactics of the terrorists. It has also often served as a mute spectator of genocide the systematic massacre of an entire group of people. As a result terrorism increased and disturbed peace keeping (iv) There is lack of unity among the different countries of the world. All countries do not come together to punish a terrorist group, Disagreement among different countries is a big obstacle for the destruction of world peace. (v) A major obstacle to world peace; is the veto power of United Nations. Due to the veto power of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the five countries can not always give their consent unanimously. NO decision can be taken once a country has vetoed it. Therefore, for the interest of world peace, the veto Power of security council needs to be abolished immediately

Marks - 1 (Answer in a complete sentence)

1. In which continent is Cuba located?
Ans:- North America.
2. Which is the first socialist republic country in the world?
Ans:- Cuba.
3. Who made the word 'cold war' popular?
4. When was the word 'cold war' first used?
5. In which year was the cold war ended ?
6. When was bipolar politics ended ?.
7. When was the United Nations formed ?
8. When was NATO Formed?
9. Define peace ?
10. Write the name of a proponent of peace?
11. What is the full form of UNESCO?
12. Where is the Headquarter of UNESCO located ?
13. What does veto mean?
14. When was the World Trade Centre attacked by Islamic terrorists?
15. In which country is the world Trade centre located ?

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16. When was soviet Russia disintegrated?
17. Who was martin Luther?
18. Which country dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan?
19. When was Cuban misssile crisis occurred?

Marks-2 (Answer within 40 words)

1. Define peace?

Ans:- Peace without war is called peace. In the other word peace as the absence of all forms of conflict such as war, communal riots, genocide, assassinations or any kind of Physical attack.

2. What is pacifism? .
3. Why is the concept of peace important ?
4. What is the role of UNESCO in eliminating violence?
5. What do you mean by types of structural violence?

Marks-4 (Anseder within 80 words)

1. Explain the word “peace”,
2. What is pacifism?
3. Discuss Gandhiji’s policy of non-violence.
4. What are the ways to eliminate violence ? can violence ever promote to peace?

Marks-5/6 (Answer within 150 words)

1. Briefly discuss the types of structural violence.

Or

Do you think without war an atmosphere of violence can be created in the world.

2. What are the contemporary obstacles or challenges peace?
3. Discuss different approaches to the pursuit of peace?

Development

What can be learn from this chapter -

- What is Development?
- The challenges of Development
- Criticism of Development model
- The social costs of Development
- Environmental costs of Development
- Assessing Development
- Alternative conceptions of Development
- Democratic participation
- Development and life style
- Environmentalism Movement of Kensara-wiwa
- Narmada Bachao movement
- Advantages and disadvantages.

What is development ?

Development is an ongoing process that leads to progress, Positive change and integration of social, economic, physical and environmental elements. The objective of development is to improve the quality of life by increasing the opportunities for earning money locally and regionally. However, these improvements have to be increased and the environment must not be harmed.

The challenges of Development:

The concept of development gained importance from the second half of the twentieth century. At that time, many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America gained political independence. The economic conditions of the newly independent states were not very good and the standard of living of most of the citizens was declining. Even education health and other civic amenities were inadequate. As a result, these countries were considered as underdeveloped and developing countries at that time, when Asian-African countries had just

Development

gained independence from colonial rule in the 1950s and 60s, their main task was to solve problems such as poverty, Malnutrition, unemployment and illiteracy.

Prolonged colonial rule and exploitation was a major obstacle to development for the newly independent countries. The imperialist rulers did not use the domestic resources for the benefit of the people but for their own benefit, as a result of which a lot of the countries wealth went to the Foreign country. The transfer of wealth from one country to another, in this way, is called drain of wealth. As the British smuggled a lot of raw materials from India to England, India lagged behind in development in the post-independence period.

Criticism of Development model

Critics of development have pointed out that the development models adopted by various countries have proved too costly for developing countries. Due to such huge financial expenditures the many countries of the world putting into long term debt. The entire African continent is still burdened with unlimited debt. As a result, the development goals are incompatible with the economic development are achieved and disasters like poverty and epidemic have engulfed the entire continent.

The social costs of Development

The social value of the development model is immense. Many people have been displaced from their areas and homes due to the construction of huge dams, setting up of industrial plants and mining activities. As a result, their livelihood is affected and poverty increases. Due to various development schemes, farmers often lose their agricultural land and fall into misery. Again they lost their jobs and became, unemployed many are evicted from their homes and became refugees and the shadow of poverty descends on their lives.

Environmental costs of development

Many developmental works such as construction of dams, construction of roads, construction of reservoirs. Factories etc. have to destroy a lot of vegetation, which has an adverse effect on the environment. The level of environmental pollution continues to increase, just as deforestation harms wildlife, so does the lives of poor people, especially, tribal people who depend on forests for their livelihood. Moreover, the lack of vegetation reduces rainfall, groundwater goes down, the supply of fuel wood decreases and so on bring miserly in the lives of people.

Assessing Development

Just as development has social and environmental costs, it also has positive aspects, As a result of developmental Work, economic development takes place in the country and poverty rate is reduced. As a result of setting up industrial factories, unemployed youths find jobs and get rid of the life of unemployment, unskilled workers of the village are engaged various' factories engaged in unskilled work. Then the rural economy improved. Development fulfills the basic needs of the people such as food, clothing, shelter, education, health etc. Economic development changes the quality of life of the people.

Alternative conceptions of Development

The adoption of narrow policies in development project affected the human and natural environment. Moreover, a class has benefited from unequal distribution of the benefits created by the development. Most of the people have been deprived. All decisions in the verification and implementation of development projects and procedures are made by high level political leaders and bureaucrats. Instead of such developmental planning and work to reach the goal of development in an alternative way is called Alternative Conception of Development.

Democratic participation:

In a democracy conflicts over resources, or different visions of the good life are resolved through debate and discussion by participation of all is called democratic participation. If everyone in a society has a common stake in achieving a better life, then everyone needs to be involved in formulating the plans of development. In the present democratic administration any decision needs to be taken in democratic manner. Otherwise one group will forcibly impose their decision on others. This imposition will lead to conflict.

Therefore at present mass participation is very essential for taking resolution of any developmental work.

Development and lifestyle

Alternative model of development would also try to move away from the high cost, ecologically wasteful, technology driven notion of development. Development should not be measured only by the number of cell phones in the country, or by the sophisticated weapons which are developed or by the size of cars which people drive, but by the quality of life enjoyed by the people in- terms of happiness and harmony and satisfaction of essential needs. Natural resources to be conserve through development that is making the best use of natural resources and conserving them for future is called sustainable development.

Environmentalism

Those who think about the various pollutants of the environment and ways to keep the environment clean are called environmentalists and their way of thinking is called environmentalism. Environmentalists believe that human society is wasting and destroying so much natural resources that they will leave for future generations polluted weather, toxic rivers and a barren world. At present, the environmental movement has taken a global form and thousands of non-governmental organizations and social workers are joining this movement, The Chipko Movement is significant as an environmental movement. An Indian organization is working to conserve Himalayan forests. There are some world-renowned organizations that are constantly working to protect the environment. Such as green peace and the world wildlife fund.

Movement of Ken Sara-wiwa

In 1950 A.D mineral oil was discovered in the ogoni region of Nigeria From there, crude oil production began later. As a result, corruption and political conspiracies began due to the economic development of the region and the large commercial system, Ken Sara wiwa of ogoni region, was a journalist, writer and

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television producer. He saw that the people of the agoni region were being persecuted, the farmers were being persecuted. The people there were losing lands and Environment was being polluted severally so he started a political non-violent movement called the movement For the survival of the Ogoni people” (MOSOP) which was open to all. The movement was so string that in 1993, the oil companies were forced to flee the ogoni region. He was sentenced to death in 1995 by Nigerian military ruler for plotting to assassinate him in a military tribunal. He is famous till for this movement.

Narmada Bachao movement :

Narmada Bachao movements is a social movement in India. It is about building a dam on the river Narmada, which is known as Sardar Sarobar Dam. The Dam was built over these three states of Gujarat, Madhyapradesh and Maharastra. People organized hunger strikes, processions etc. in protest. The movement was led by a social worker named Medha Patkar.

Advantage

- i) If this dam is constructed, it will be able to supply irrigation water to 18.5 mm Hectares of land.
- ii) Drinking water shortage will be met in 9490 villages of and 173 cities.
- iii) If plans to meet the power shortage by constructing— two power plant of 1200 mw and 250 mw.
- iv) Bird con servation centers in Gujarat will be benefitted,

Disadvantages

- i) 245 villages need to be shifted.
- ii) Forest resources will be destroyed.
- iii) The river bed will lose depth due to siltation in the river bed.
- iv) The people of the villages will be homeless and lose their job.

Marks-1 Answer in a complete sentence)

1. Who is the leader of Narmada Bachao movement ?
Ans:- Medha Patkar.
2. Who did the movement for the survival of the ogoni peopleva
Ans:- Kensarowiwa.
3. Who was ken saro-wiwa ?
4. When and why was ken saro-wiwa sentenced to death?
5. Ken saro-wiwa was a citizen of which country?
6. When did India adopt the Five year plan?
7. In what year did ken saro-wiwa start the movement ?
8. Where was the field of work of the chipco movement ?

9. What is development ?
10. What is chipko movement ?
11. What is the full form of UNDP ?
12. Write the full form of MOSOP ?
13. Write the name of two environmental movements in India.
14. Write the name of two organizations associated with environmental conservation.
15. What is the name of the dam that is being built on the river Narmada?

Marks-2 (Answer within 40 words)

1. What do you understand by Development?

Ans:- Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components. The purpose of development is a rise in the level and quality of life of the population and the creation or expansion of local regional income and employment opportunities without damaging the resources of the environment.

2. What is Environmentalism?
3. What is the alternative concept of development?
4. What do you understand by Democratic Participation?
5. Define sustainable development?
6. Write two features of development.

Marks-4 (Answer within 80 words)

1. what is the Environmental cost or value of development ?
2. Discuss on ken saro-wiwa's movement ?
3. write a short note on u Narmada Bachao movement'
4. Write four criticisms on developement model.

Marks-5/6.(Answer within 150 words)

1. Discuss the main challenges or obstacles to development.
2. Discuss the social and Environmental costs on value of - Development?
3. Discuss the demand for rights and democratic participation as an alternative type of development?