

**DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION**  
**Govt. of NCT, Delhi**

**SUPPORT MATERIAL**  
**(2022-2023)**

**Class : XI**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Under the Guidance of

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**Message**

Remembering the words of John Dewey, "Education is not preparation for life, education is life itself", I highly commend the sincere efforts of the officials and subject experts from Directorate of Education involved in the development of Support Material for classes IX to XII for the session 2022-23.

The Support Material is a comprehensive, yet concise learning support tool to strengthen the subject competencies of the students. I am sure that this will help our students in performing to the best of their abilities.

I am sure that the Heads of Schools and teachers will motivate the students to utilise this material and the students will make optimum use of this Support Material to enrich themselves.

I would like to congratulate the team of the Examination Branch along with all the Subject Experts for their incessant and diligent efforts in making this material so useful for students.

I extend my Best Wishes to all the students for success in their future endeavours.

**(Ashok Kumar)**

**HIMANSHU GUPTA, IAS**  
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**MESSAGE**

“A good education is a foundation for a better future.”

- Elizabeth Warren

Believing in this quote, Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi tries to fulfill its objective of providing quality education to all its students.

Keeping this aim in mind, every year support material is developed for the students of classes IX to XII. Our expert faculty members undertake the responsibility to review and update the Support Material incorporating the latest changes made by CBSE. This helps the students become familiar with the new approaches and methods, enabling them to become good at problem solving and critical thinking. This year too, I am positive that it will help our students to excel in academics.

The support material is the outcome of persistent and sincere efforts of our dedicated team of subject experts from the Directorate of Education. This Support Material has been especially prepared for the students. I believe its thoughtful and intelligent use will definitely lead to learning enhancement.

Lastly, I would like to applaud the entire team for their valuable contribution in making this Support Material so beneficial and practical for our students.

Best wishes to all the students for a bright future.

**(HIMANSHU GUPTA)**



**Dr. RITA SHARMA**  
Additional Director of Education  
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## संदेश

शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली सरकार का महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य अपने विद्यार्थियों का सर्वांगीण विकास करना है। इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षा निदेशालय ने अपने विद्यार्थियों को उच्च कोटि के शैक्षणिक मानकों के अनुरूप विद्यार्थियों के स्तरानुकूल सहायक सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयास किया है। कोरोना काल के कठिनतम समय में भी शिक्षण अधिगम की प्रक्रिया को निर्बाध रूप से संचालित करने के लिए संबंधित समस्त अकादमिक समूहों और क्रियान्वित करने वाले शिक्षकों को हार्दिक बधाई देती हूँ।

प्रत्येक वर्ष की भाँति इस वर्ष भी कक्षा 9वीं से कक्षा 12वीं तक की सहायक सामग्रियों में सी.बी.एस.ई. के नवीनतम दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार पाठ्यक्रम में आवश्यक संशोधन किए गए हैं। साथ ही साथ मूल्यांकन से संबंधित आवश्यक निर्देश भी दिए गए हैं। इन सहायक सामग्रियों में कठिन से कठिन पाठ्य सामग्री को भी सरलतम रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है ताकि शिक्षा निदेशालय के विद्यार्थियों को इसका भरपूर लाभ मिल सके।

मुझे आशा है कि इन सहायक सामग्रियों के गहन और निरंतर अध्ययन के फलस्वरूप विद्यार्थियों में गुणात्मक शैक्षणिक संवर्धन का विस्तार उनके प्रदर्शन में भी परिलक्षित होगा। इस उत्कृष्ट सहायक सामग्री को तैयार करने में शामिल सभी अधिकारियों तथा शिक्षकों को हार्दिक बधाई देती हूँ तथा सभी विद्यार्थियों को उनके उज्वल भविष्य की शुभकामनाएं देती हूँ।

**रीता शर्मा**

(रीता शर्मा)

# भारत का संविधान

## उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक <sup>1</sup>[संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य] बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को :

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,  
विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म  
और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,  
प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता  
प्राप्त कराने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में

व्यक्ति की गरिमा और <sup>2</sup>[राष्ट्र की एकता  
और अखंडता] सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता  
बढ़ाने के लिए

दृढ़संकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख  
26 नवंबर, 1949 ई. को एतद्वारा इस संविधान को  
अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

1. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से) "प्रभुत्व संपन्न लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।
2. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से) "राष्ट्र की एकता" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।

# THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

## PREAMBLE

**WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA**, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a <sup>1</sup>**[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]** and to secure to all its citizens :

**JUSTICE**, social, economic and political;

**LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

**EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

**FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the <sup>2</sup>[unity and integrity of the Nation];

**IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY** this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

# भारत का संविधान

## भाग 4क

### नागरिकों के मूल कर्तव्य

#### अनुच्छेद 51 क

**मूल कर्तव्य** - भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह -

- (क) संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्रध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करे;
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखे और उनका पालन करे;
- (ग) भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करे और उसे अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखे;
- (घ) देश की रक्षा करे और आह्वान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करे;
- (ङ) भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभावों से परे हो, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करे जो महिलाओं के सम्मान के विरुद्ध हों;
- (च) हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझे और उसका परिरक्षण करे;
- (छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की, जिसके अंतर्गत वन, झील, नदी और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करे और उसका संवर्धन करे तथा प्राणिमात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखे;
- (ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करे;
- (झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखे और हिंसा से दूर रहे;
- (ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करे, जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई ऊँचाइयों को छू सके; और
- (ट) यदि माता-पिता या संरक्षक हैं, छह वर्ष से चौदह वर्ष तक की आयु वाले अपने, यथास्थिति, बालक या प्रतिपाल्य को शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करे।



# Constitution of India

## Part IV A (Article 51 A)

### Fundamental Duties


It shall be the duty of every citizen of India —

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- \* (k) who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

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**Note:** The Article 51A containing Fundamental Duties was inserted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976 (with effect from 3 January 1977).

\* (k) was inserted by the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 (with effect from 1 April 2010).





**DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION**  
**Govt. of NCT, Delhi**

**SUPPORT MATERIAL**  
**(2022-2023)**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**Class : XI**

**NOT FOR SALE**

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**PUBLISHED BY : DELHI BUREAU OF TEXTBOOKS**





# **SUPPORT MATERIAL**

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Class XI (2022-23)**

### **TEAM LEADER :**

Ms. Renu Kashyap                      Vice Principal      SOSE/RPVV, Kishan Ganj

### **MEMBER :**

1. Ms. Nishi Prabha                      Lecturer                      SOSE/RPVV, Nand Nagri
2. Mr. Prem Kumar                      Lecturer                      SOSE/RPVV, Sector-10,  
Dwarka
3. Dr. Alpna Singhal                      Lecturer                      SOSE/RPVV, Sector-22,  
Dwarka
4. Ram Swaroop Meena                      Lecturer                      SOSE/RPVV, Karol Bagh  
Link Road
5. Ankesh Kumar Meena                      Lecturer                      SV, New Police Line



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**POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**Class XI (2022-23)**

**Total Marks = 100(80+20)**

**A.Theory**

**Max Marks: 80**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Part A: Indian Constitution at Work**

<b>Units</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	Constitution	12
2	Election and Representation	10
3	The Legislature	
4	The Executive	08
5	The Judiciary	
6	Federalism	10
7	Local Governments	
	Total	40

**Part B: Political Theory**

<b>Units</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Marks</b>
8	Political Theory: An Introduction	04
9	Liberty	10
10	Equality	
11	Justice	08
12	Rights	
13	Citizenship	10
14	Nationalism	
15	Secularism	08
	Total	40

**B. Project Work:**

**20 Marks Grand**

**Total = 100 Marks**

# **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**(Code No. 028) (2022-23)**

## **Rationale**

At the senior secondary level, students who opt for Political Science are given an opportunity to get exposed to the diverse concepts of the discipline helping them to be a global citizen and develop skills to understand, apply and evaluate. At this level, there is a need to enable students to have the skills to engage with political processes that surround them and provide them with an understanding of the historical context that has shaped the present. The different courses expose the students to various streams of the discipline of Political Science: Political Theory, Indian Politics and International Politics. Concerns of the other two streams - Comparative Politics and Public Administration- are accommodated at different places in these courses. In introducing these streams, special care has been taken not to burden the students with the current jargon of the discipline. The basic idea here is to lay the foundations for a serious engagement with the discipline and develop competencies related to Political Science to prepare them for higher education, learning and knowledge.

## **Competencies and Outcomes:**

1. Indian Constitution at Work:
  - 1.1 Competency: Understanding, identifying and analyzing the key features, historical processes and working of the Constitution of India.
  - 1.2 Outcomes: The students will:
    - 1.2.1 Understand the historical processes and the circumstances in which the Constitution was drafted.
    - 1.2.2 Be familiar with the diverse perspectives that guided the makers of the Indian Constitution.
    - 1.2.3 Identify key features of the Constitution and compare these to other constitutions in the world.
    - 1.2.4 Analyse the working of the Constitution in real life.
2. **Political Theory:**
  - 2.1 Competency: Understanding, critically evaluating and applying political theory
  - 2.2 Outcomes: After the course the students will:

- 2.2.1 Understand different themes and thinkers associated with the real life.
- 2.2.2 Develop the skills for logical reasoning
- 2.2.3 Meaningfully participate in the issues and concerns of political life surrounding them.

**3. Contemporary World Politics:**

- 3.1 Competency: Understanding, analyzing the Contemporary World Politics
- 3.2 Outcomes: After the course the students will:
  - 3.2.1 Understand the contemporary world.
  - 3.2.2 Understand the key political events and processes in the post-cold war era.
  - 3.2.3 Analyze various global institutions, processes and events shaping their lives.

**4. Politics in India after Independence:**

- 4.1 Competency: Critically evaluate and understand, analyze politics in India after Independence
- 4.2 Outcomes: After the course the students will:
  - 4.2.1 Understand and analyze constitutional institutions, figures and their working in the post-independence period; political events, trends, other facts and figures and contribution of eminent personalities from the post-independence to contemporary India.
  - 4.2.2 Develop their capacity to link political policies and processes with contemporary realities.
  - 4.2.3 Encourage the students to understand and analyse the challenges for contemporary India.

<b>Question Paper Design (2022-23)</b> <b>POLITICAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 028)</b> <b>CLASS XI</b>	
<b>TIME: 3 Hours</b>	
<b>Max. Marks: 80</b>	
S.No.	Competencies
1	<b>Demonstrative Knowledge + Understanding</b> (Knowledge based simple recall questions, to know specific facts, terms, concepts, principles or theories, identify, define, or recite, information) (Comprehension – to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare, contrast, explain, paraphrase information)
2	<b>Knowledge / Conceptual Application</b> (Use abstract information in concrete situation, to apply knowledge to new situations; use given content to interpret a situation, provide an example or solve a problem)
3	<b>Formulation Analysis, Evaluation and Creativity</b> Analysis & Synthesis- classify, compare, contrast, or differentiate between different pieces of information; organize and/or integrate unique pieces of information from a variety of sources; includes map interpretation

**Project Work: 20 Marks**

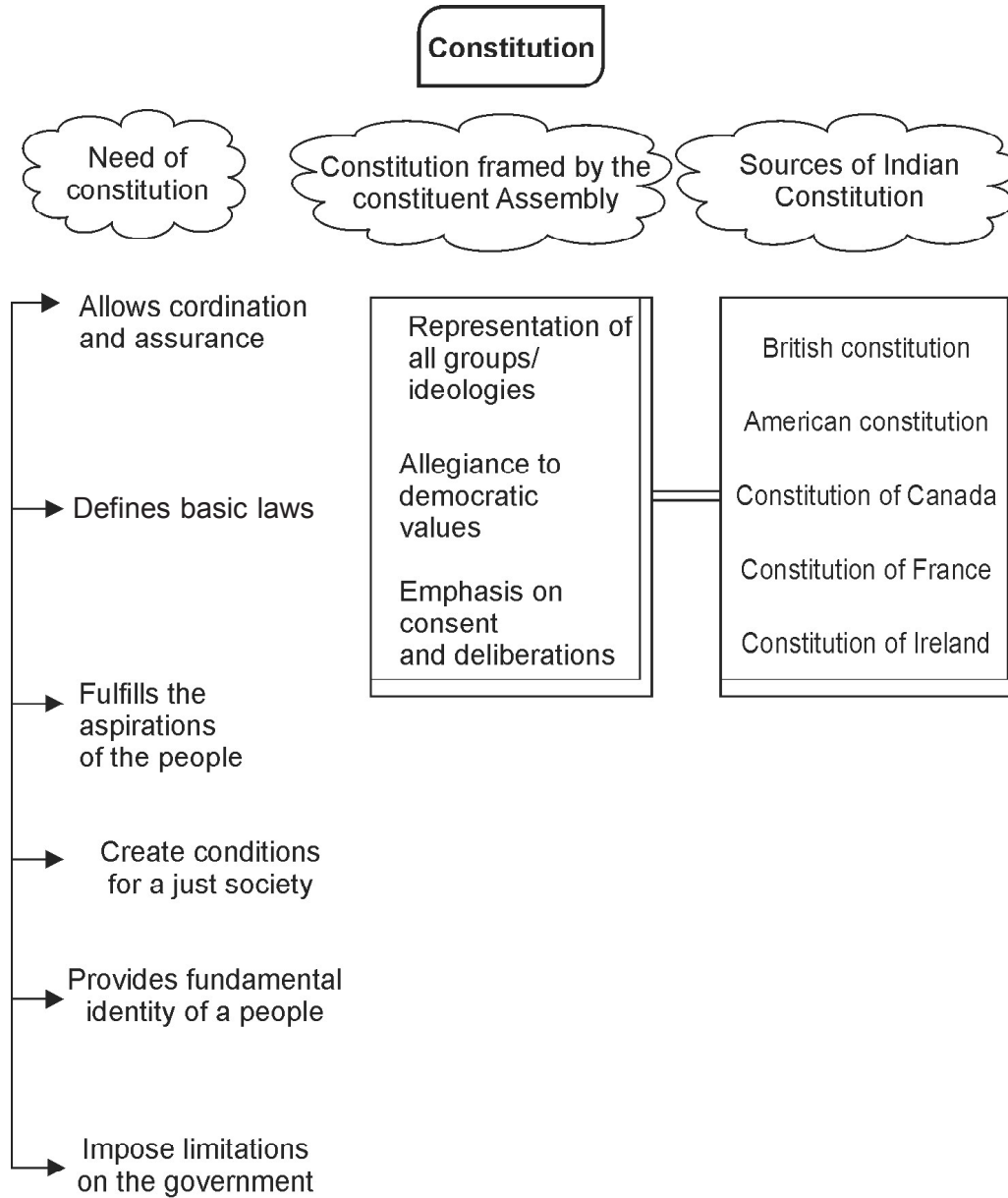
<u>Details of Project Work</u>	
<p>1. The Project work will be implemented for 20 Marks.</p> <p>2. Out of 20 marks, 10 marks are to be allotted to viva voce and 10 marks for project work.</p> <p>3. For class XII, the evaluation for 20 marks project work should be done jointly by the internal as well as the external examiners.</p> <p>4. The project can be individual/pair/group of 4-5 each. The Project can be made on the topics given in the syllabus of a particular class.</p> <p>5. The suggestive list of activities for project work is as follows: -  Role Play, Skit, Presentation, Model, Field Survey, Mock Drills/Mock Event etc.</p> <p>6. The teacher should give enough time for preparation of the Project Work. The topics for Project Work taken up by the student must be discussed by the teacher in classroom.</p>	



**PART - A**  
**INDIAN CONSTITUTION**  
**AT WORK**

# Chapter - 1

## CONSTITUTION



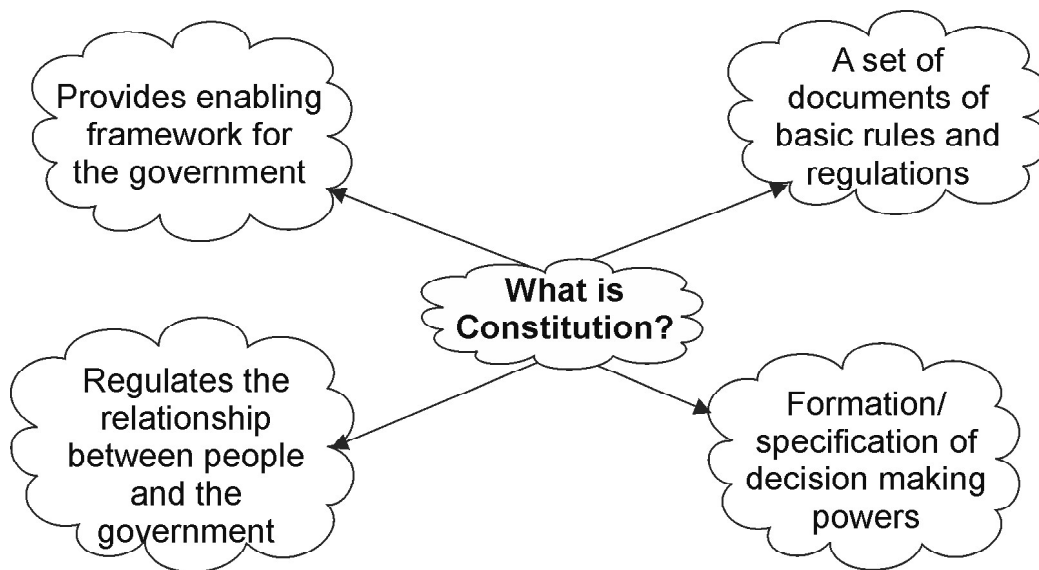
# CONSTITUTION

## Philosophy of the Constitution, Constitution as a Living Document

### Key Points :-

- What is the Constitution?
- Need of the Constitution.
- Formation of the Constitution.
- Composition of the Constitution Assembly.
- Sources of the Indian Constitution.
- Political Philosophy of the Constitution.

### Flow Chart of Constitution



## **Functions of the Constitution**

Man is a social animal. Society is made up of different types of community. Constitution is necessary to keep pace with these communities. The constitution provides the set of basic rules by which a government is framed and the State is governed.

### **Why do we need a constitution?**

1. Constitution allows coordination and assurance. The first function of a constitution is to provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination among its members of a society. These rules are legally enforceable and gives an assurance to everybody that others will follow these rules for if they do not do so they will be punished.
2. The second function of a constitution is to specify who has the power to make decisions in a society. Constitution decide how the government will be constituted. It decides who gets to decide what the laws will be. In the Indian Constitution for example, it is a specified that in most instances, Parliament gets to decide laws and policies and Parliament itself be organised in a particular manner.
3. The third function of a constitution is to set, some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that governments may never trespass them. The government has to specify certain fundamental rights that all of us possess as citizens and which no citizens can never be allowed to violate.
4. The fourth function of a constitution is to enable the government to fulfil the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just Society. For example, India aspires to be a society that is free of caste discrimination.
5. Constitution provides fundamental identity of a people. It means that people as a collective entity come into being only through the basic constitution.

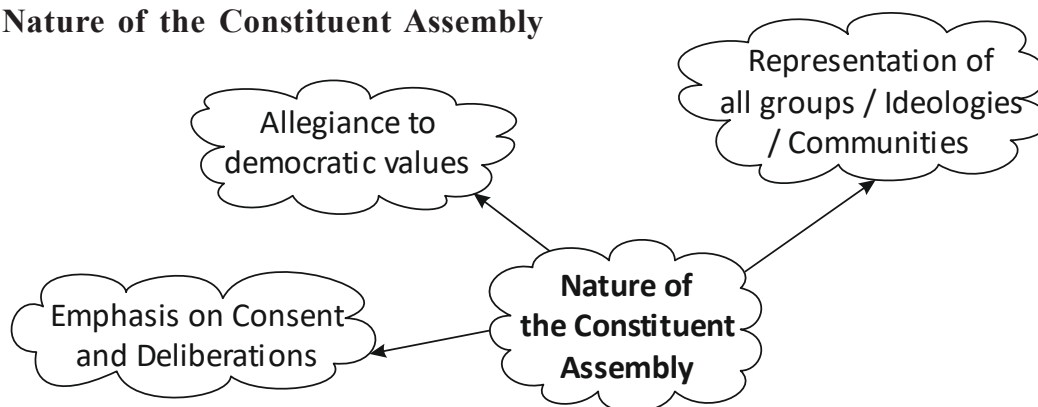
### **How was the Indian constitution made?**

The Indian Constitution was made by the constituent assembly which had been elected for undivided India. It held its first sitting on 9th December 1946 and reassembled as constituent assembly for divided India on 14th August 1947. Its members were elected by indirect election by the members of the provisional legislative assemblies. These provisional legislative assemblies had been established in 1935. The constituent assembly was composed roughly along the lines suggested by the plan proposed by the committee of the British cabinet known as the cabinet mission.

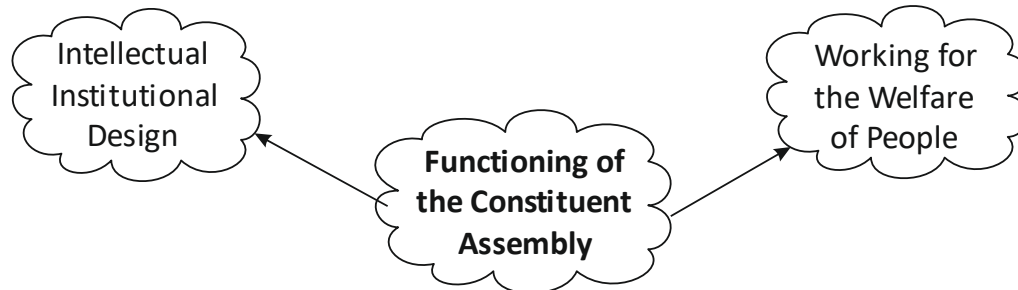
### **Composition of the Constituent Assembly**

Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was appointed as the temporary Chairman and on 11th December 1946. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent Chairman of the Constituent Assembly. On 13th December 1946, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presented the objective resolution of the Constitution. This resolution encapsulated the aspirations and values behind the constitution. Dr. BhimRao Ambedkar was elected as the Chairman of the draft committee of India. It was submitted on 22nd January 1947 by the Constituent Assembly that outlined the future sovereign democratic republic of India. On 26th November 1949, the Constitution of India had 395 articles and 8 schedules. It took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to make the constitution. At this time, the schedules have increased from 8 to 12.

### **Nature of the Constituent Assembly**



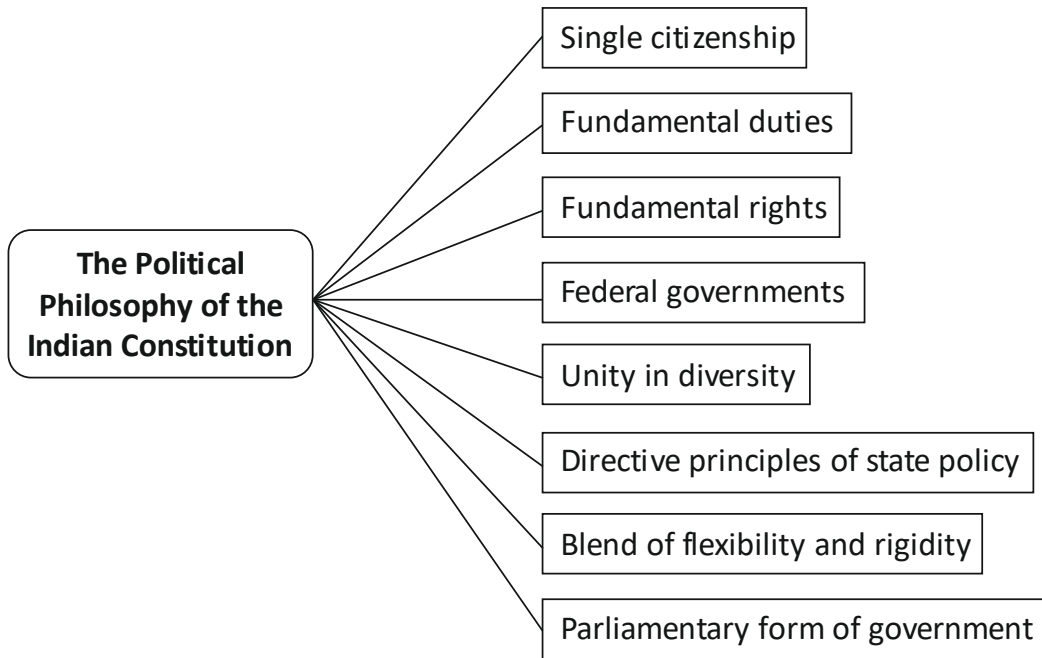
## Functioning of the Constituent Assembly



## Sources of Indian Constitution

- **The constitution of India was a by - Product** of the legacy started by the Government of India Act 1935. The constitution borrowed from its federal structure, provision of Supreme Court etc.
- **The British Constitution** - First Past the Post System, the Parliamentary form of the government, the idea of the rule of law, the role of Speaker in the legislature and its law making method.
- **The US Constitution** - The list of fundamental rights, the Preamble and the independence of the judiciary.
- **The Constitution of Ireland** - The Directive Principles of the State Policy of the State, the provision of nominated members in the Rajya Sabha, the principle of independence, equality and fraternity.
- **The Constitution of Canada** - Quasi-federal government.

Hence Indian constitution is also called the bag of borrowing, in which various provisions had been borrowed. But borrowing these ideas was not a slavish imitation. Each provision has been done in context of Indian circumstances. Each provision of the Constitution had to be depended on the grounds that it was suited to Indian contexts, problems, aspirations. India was extremely lucky to have an Assembly that instead of being parochial in its outlook could take the best available.



**The political philosophy of the Indian constitution** means that constitution is not only set of some rules only but it is connected to some moral values as well.

The basic concepts of the constitution such as rights, citizenship, democracy, equality, and freedom etc. are the ideals enshrined in the Indian constitution. Our constitution emphasizes that its philosophy is peaceful and democratic. It implements the values on which the welfare policies are framed and follow these ethical fundamental concepts.

### **Process of on achievement**

The members of the Assembly placed a great emphasis on discussion and reasoned argument. Each member deliberated upon the constitution with the interests of the whole nation in mind. There were legitimate differences of principal but they worked together. Each committee usually drafted a particular provisions of the constitution which were then subjected to debate by the entire assembly and decisions were taken with consent of all.

Thus constitution gave institutional expression to all fundamental commitments such as equality, Liberty, democracy, sovereignty and a Cosmopolitan identity. So our constitution is not merely a maze of rules and procedures but a commitment to establish a government and that will fulfil the aspirations of the people.

### **Criticism of the constitution**

- Very long and detailed.
- 448 article 22 part and 12 schedules.
- Provisions from Western countries had been borrowed.
- Representatives of all the groups were not present in the framing of the constitution.

## **CONSTITUTION IS A LIVING DOCUMENT**

The constitution is a reflection of the wishes and aspirations of the society. It is a written document prepared by representatives of the society. The constitution was adopted on 26th November 1949 and implemented on 26th January 1950.

### **The Constitution has vibrancy because,**

- changed according to circumstances.
- The constitution is a living document.
- Dynamic over time.
- Modification as required.

### **Main Points :-**

- Amendment of Constitution.
- Methods of amending the Constitution.
- Why many amendments in the Constitution.
- Controversial Amendment.
- Principle of Basic Structure of the Constitution.



- The Constitution is a Living Document.

### **Amendment of Constitution**

1. The amendment process starts only in the Parliament.
2. The amendment process is in Article 368.
3. The amendments do not mean that the basic structure of the Constitution is changed.
4. In the case of amendments, the Indian Constitution is flexible and rigid.
5. More than 100 amendments to the constitution so far.
6. In case of Constitution Amendment Bill, the President is not empowered to send for reconsideration.

### **Ways to amend the Constitution**

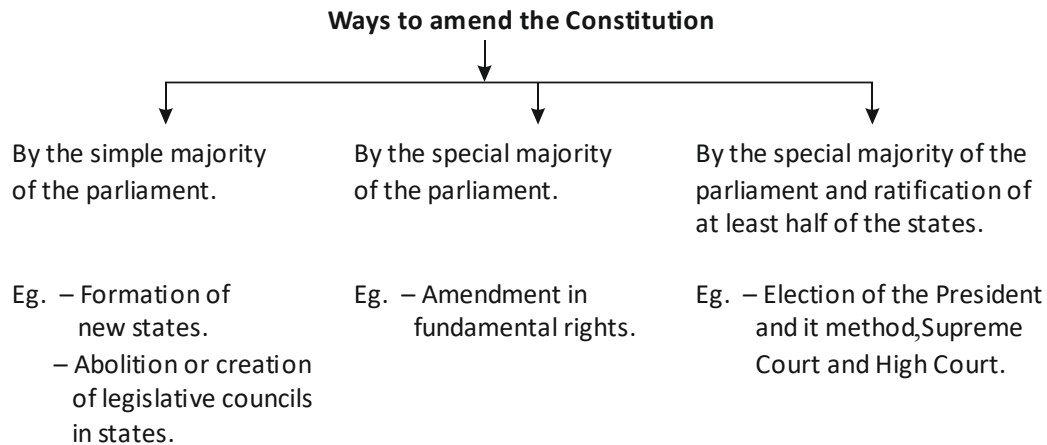
- On the basis of a simple majority in Parliament.
- Proposal to amend the Constitution on the basis of separate special majority in both the Houses of Parliament.
- Amendment by special majority and further state support.

### **Provision :-**

- Creation of new states.
- Changes in names on state borders.
- Creation or abolition of Upper House Legislative Council in states.
- Attainment and termination of citizenship.
- Increasing the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

### **Provision :-**

- The manner of election of the President.
- Distribution of powers between the Center and the States.
- Representation of States in the Parliament.



### **Why so many amendments to the Constitution ?**

The constitution was formed after the Second World War, it was working smoothly under the conditions of that time, but when the situation changed, amendments were made to maintain the constitution as a living machine. So many amendments were made in our constitution to run democracy as per the need of the hour.

### **Division of the amendments to the Constitution into three categories.**

- i) Administrative Amendment.
- ii) Relating to the interpretation of the constitution.
- iii) Amendments arising from political consensus.

### **Controversial Amendment**

- Amendments 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, are considered controversial. These amendments made during the Emergency fall in this category.

### **Principle of Basic Structure of the Constitution**

This principle was given by the Supreme Court in 1973 in the Kesavananda Bharati case. This decision gave the following support in the development of the

constitution :-

1. The limits of powers to amend the constitution were fixed.
2. It allows amendment of various parts of the constitution but within the limits.
3. The judiciary's decision on any amendment that violates the basic structure of the constitution will be final.

### **The Constitution a Living Document**

- The constitution is a movable document.
- The existence of the Indian constitution is more than 73 years hence, it has gone through many tensions here, even after so many changes in India, this constitution is working in harmony with its dynamics and changing circumstances.
- The Constitution of India stands up to the challenge of new challenges successfully by changing the circumstances, this is the proof of its liveliness.

## **CONSTITUTION**

### **MCQ**

1. Which provision of the Indian Constitution was passed without any debate?  
(a) Parliamentary system      (b) Powers of Judiciary  
(c) Decentralized system      (d) Adult suffrage
2. How many fundamental rights do a person have in the Indian Constitution?  
(a) 4                                      (b) 6  
(c) 7                                      (d) 8

3. Constituent assembly was constituted by :
  - (a) The members of cabinet mission
  - (b) Members of Legislative assembly of 1935
  - (c) Mount batter plan
  - (d) Cripps mission
4. The nature of the constituent assembly was :
  - (a) Representative
  - (b) Authoritarian
  - (c) Dictatorship
  - (d) None
5. The principle of residuary powers was taken from the constitution of which country?
  - (a) American constitution
  - (b) Franch constitution
  - (c) Constitution of Srilanka
  - (d) Constitution of Canada

**Assertion and Reason**

Assertion: The India constitution is called the bag of borrowing.

Reason: Many provisions in the Indian constitution have been taken from the provisions of other countries.

- (A) Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is false but R is true
- (D) A is true but R is false

Assertion: THE constitution decides who will have the power to give the final decision.

Reason: Constitutino is a set of rules and regulations.

- (A) Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A

- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is false but R is true
- (D) A is true but R is false

**One Mark Questions**

1. Who was the President of the Indian Constituent Assembly?
  - (a) Dr. Ambedkar
  - (b) Rajendra Prasad
  - (c) Pandit Jiharlal Nehru
  - (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
2. What do you understand by a rigid constitution?
  - (a) Which can be amended easily.
  - (b) Based on the decisions of the public.
  - (c) Which cannot be easily amended.
  - (d) None of these
3. How many members of Indian Constituent Assembly signed the constitution?
  - (a) 284 members
  - (b) 288 members
  - (c) 290 members
  - (d) 294 members
4. How many schedules are in the Indian Constitution?
  - (a) 8
  - (b) 10
  - (c) 11
  - (d) 12
5. Provision of Fundamental Rights was taken from the constitution of which country?
  - (a) Britain
  - (b) United States of America
  - (c) Ireland
  - (d) Japan

**Replacement of spaces.**

6. Crips mission came to India in the year .....
7. The constitution of India was adopted on .....
8. The Constituent Assembly was elected by .....
9. Objective resolution of constitution was presented by ..... in the Constituent Assembly.
10. Indian Constitution was adopted and enacted in .....

**Correct the following statement.**

11. The main function of the Constituent Assembly is to set up a minimal coordination amongst the members of a society.
12. Provision of fundamental rights has been taken from Great Britain.

**State the following statement as correct.**

13. First past the post system has been adopted in the Indian constitution.
14. Rule of law means that all persons are subject to the law, and the law will not be enforceable in all cases.
15. The Indian Constituent Assembly was composed by the committee of the British cabinet, known as the Mountbatten Plan.
16. The Constituent Assembly was not a representative one.

**Short Questions**

17. What do you understand by the preamble of the constitution?
18. What did the Crips mission say about the Indian Constitution?
19. Indian Constitution is committed to whom?
20. Why does the state need to be interfered into religious matters?
21. The constitution of which country is called as the Peace constitution?

22. What do you understand by mutual exclusion?
23. What is article 371-A?
24. Who opposed the ban on the freedom of press at the beginning of the 19th century?
25. What were the suggestions given by the Nehru Report regarding universal suffrage?
26. Who was the permanent chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
27. How much time was taken by the Indian constitution to be framed?
28. Which provisions were borrowed from the Constitution of France?

**29. Match the following.**

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (i) UK       | Judicial Review |
| (ii) US      | DPSP            |
| (iii) Canada | Residual Powers |
| (iv) Ireland | Rule of Law     |

**30. Read the passage and answer the following questions.**

The constitution is a group of some fundamental principles based on which government is framed and the state is governed. Constitution specifies the basic allocation of power in a society.

Constitution decides who gets to decide what the laws will be. Constitution sets some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. Constitution is an essential pre condition for a civil society. Constitution provides fundamental identity to the people. It means that people as a collective entity come into being only through the basic constitution.

- (i) What is the Constitution?
- (a) A set of rules

- (b) A set of fundamental principles based on which government is framed.
- (c) A set of instructions      (d) None of the above
- (ii) Who has the power of law making in the Indian constitution?
- (a) Executive                      (b) Judiciary
- (c) Legislative                      (d) Government
- (iii) Which institution provides the fundamental identity to people?
- (a) Government                      (b) Executive
- (c) Constitution                      (d) All of the above
- (iv) When was the constitution of India framed?
- (a) 24 November 1949      (b) 26 November 1949
- (c) 28 November 1949      (d) 30 November 1949

**31. Read the passage and answer the following questions.**

The members of the constituent assembly placed a great emphasis on discussion and reasoned argument. They did not simply advance their own interests, but gave principled reasons to other members for their positions. The very act of giving reasons to others makes you away from simply in narrow consideration of your own interest because you have to give reasons to others to make them along with your viewpoint. The voluminous debate in the constituent assembly, where each clause of the Constitution was subjected to scrutiny and debate, is a tribute to public reason at the best. These debates deserve to be memorialised as one of the most significant chapters in the history of constitution making.

- (i) What was the way / style of the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) Authoritarian                      (b) Democratic
- (c) Different                      (d) None of the above



- (ii) Do you think that the Constituent Assembly was representing all classes of the society?
- (a) Representing all sections of the society.
  - (b) Representing some sections of the society.
  - (c) Not representing any sections of the society.
  - (d) None of the above
- (iii) What was the popularity of the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) Principled organisation
  - (b) Narrow approach
  - (c) Public credibility
  - (d) All of the above
- (iv) How were the differences resolved in the Constituent Assembly?
- (a) By Conflicts
  - (b) By disputes
  - (c) By deliberations
  - (d) All of the above

### **Two Marks Questions**

1. Why is constitution important?
2. What will happen, if there is no basic rules and regulations in the society?
3. Write two functions of the Constitution.
4. How much time was taken by the Indian constitution to be framed?
5. Briefly explain the constitutional draft committee.
6. Write two ideals of objective resolution presented by Nehru in 1946.

### **Four Marks Questions**

1. Explain the process of the composition of the Indian Constituent Assembly.

2. The Constitution is usually destroyed by the some members at the expense of others. In the context of this statement, what efforts have been made to strengthen the Indian Constitution?
3. What kind of fundamental provisions must be included for a successful constitution?
4. Why Indian constitution framers adopted parliamentary form of government and federal structure?

### **Six Marks Questions**

1. Why do we need a constitution? Explain
2. Explain the main recommendations of Cabinet Mission Plan.
3. Explain the main features of the Indian Constitution with the help of examples.
4. The Indian Constitution is a blend of rigidity and flexibility. Explain with the help of examples.

### **ANSWERS**

#### **MCQ**

1. d
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. d

#### **Assertion/Reason**

1. a
2. b

#### **One Mark Answers**

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
2. Which cannot be easily amended.
3. 284 members

4. 12 Schedules
5. United States
6. in March 1942
7. 26th January 1949
8. Indirect Electoral System
9. Jawaharlal Nehru
10. 26th November 1949
11. The function of the Constitution is to establish minimal coordination and cooperation among the members of the society.
12. The provision of fundamental rights were taken from the United States.
13. Correct
14. Incorrect
15. Incorrect
16. Incorrect
17. The Preamble to the Constitution incorporates the democratic ideals, values of the Indian Constitution.
18. The Cripps Mission suggested that the Union of India must be established by the Constitution which would be created by the Constituent Assembly.
19. Our Constitution is committed to democratic values.
20. State and religion will stay away from the internal affairs of one another.
21. Japan
22. Religion and state must be separated from each other's internal affairs.
23. Nagaland has been given special status in Article 371a.
24. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

25. Motilal Nehru report recommended human rights in 1928.
26. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
27. It took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to frame the Indian Constitution and a total of 166 meetings were held.
28. From the Constitution of France, we adopted the principle of equality, freedom and fraternity.
29.
  1. UK Constitution Rule of Law
  2. US Judicial review
  3. Canada Canada principle of residual powers
  4. Ireland Directive Principles of state Policy
30.
  - (a) The constitution is a group of some fundamental principles based on which government is framed and the state is governed.
  - (b) 26th November 1949
  - (c) Legislature
  - (d) Constitution
31.
  - (a) representing all sections of the society
  - (b) Democratic
  - (c) Public credibility
  - (d) By deliberations

**Two Marks Answers**

1. It plays an important role in creating a minimum coordination and cooperation among the members of the society.
2. In the absence of constitution, every member of the society feels insecure. Because it will be difficult for the people about how to treat others.

3. Constitution provides minimum coordination and trust among the members of the society. Constitution specifies the basic allocation of power in a society. It decides who gets to decide what the laws will be.
4. 2 years, 11 months, 18 days, 166 meetings
5. It drafted the constitution. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the Chairperson of the Draft Committee.
6. India will be an independent, sovereign and socialist state. All the people of India will be guaranteed fundamental rights like equality before law, socio economic and political justice.

#### **Four Marks Answers**

1. Constituent assembly held its first meeting on 9th December, 1946. Vice chairperson was Sachidanand Sinha, Cabinet Mission. Dr. Rajender Prasad was the permanent chairperson of constituent Assembly. Members 389, total meetings 166.
2. Decentralization of powers, division of powers between union list, State list, Concurrent list, and distribution of powers in legislature, executive and judiciary.
3. Ensuring social security of minorities from the majority group, Providing basic facilities, strengthening the powers of small social groups, protecting the liberty of all in the society.
4. The Constituent Assembly was very thoughtful to establish a proper balance between the three organs of government and distribution of powers among the centre and state government.

#### **Six Marks Answers**

1. Need of the constitution- To make the supreme law of the country; to form the government; specifications of decision making powers, limitations on the powers of the government, to fulfil the aspirations and goals of a society, provides fundamental identity of a people.

2. According to cabinet mission plan.

Each province and each princely states or a group of states were allotted seat proportional to their respective population.

The seats in each provinces were distributed among the three main communities Muslims, Sikhs and general in proportion to their respective population.

Method of Single Transferable Vote system

The method of selection in the case of representatives of princely states was to be determined by consultation

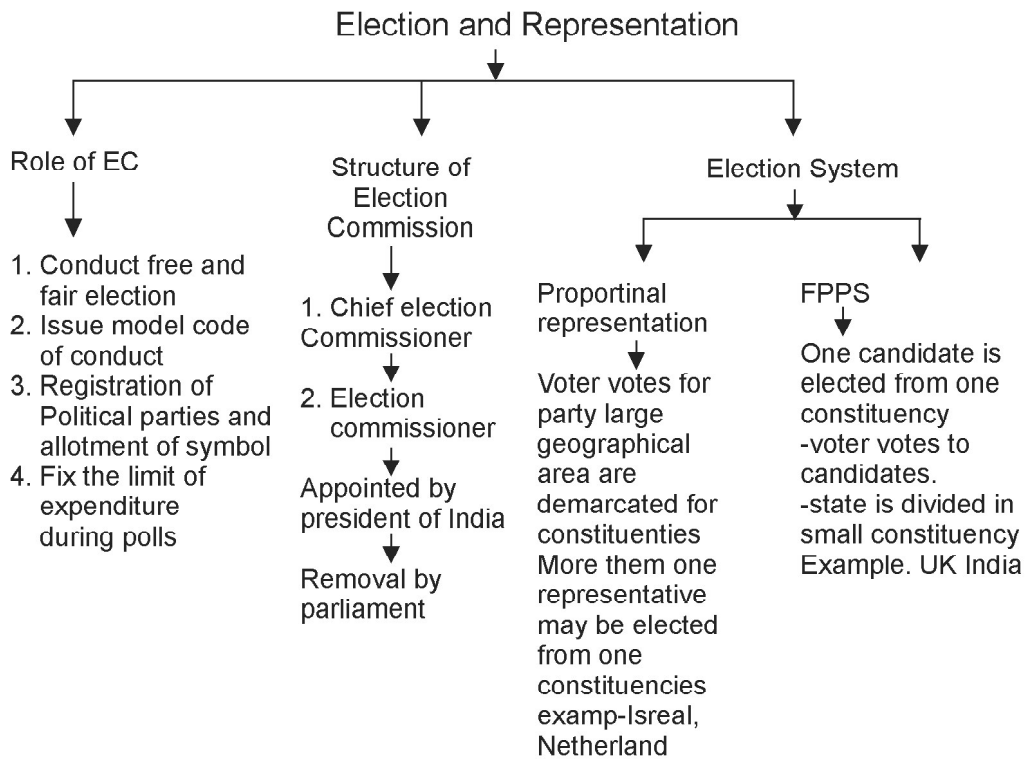
3. Features of the Indian Constitution

Written constitution, Sovereign, democratic, socialist, secular, Republic, fundamental rights and fundamental, independent Judiciary, parliamentary system of government, directive principle of State Policy

4. Indian constitution is a blend of flexibility and rigidity. Indian constitution accepts the necessity of modifications according to changing needs of the society. Indian constitution is a document made by human being and may need revisions, changes and re-examination. It is not so ordinary instrument that it can be modified just like any other ordinary law. So Indian Constitution framers were aware of this problem and so to strike a balance. Students can give examples of simple majority and special majority.

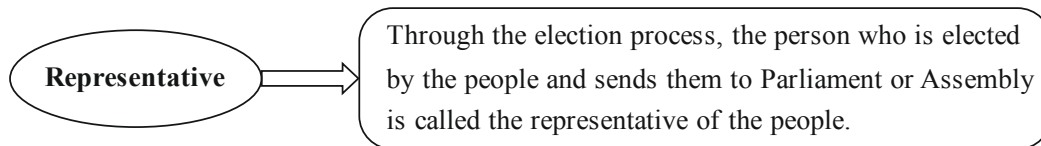
## Chapter - 2

# ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION



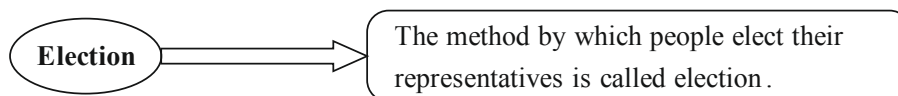
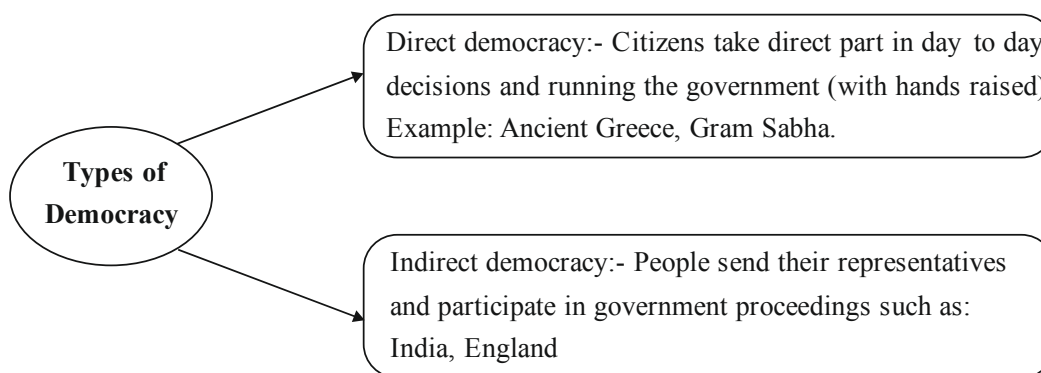
### Key Points :-

- Types of democracy
- Election system in India
- Elections and democracy
- Proportional representation
- Reservation of constituencies
- Election reform



### Why do we choose a representative?

Due to the huge population and large area, not all citizens can participate directly while making laws or taking decisions, so people choose representatives.

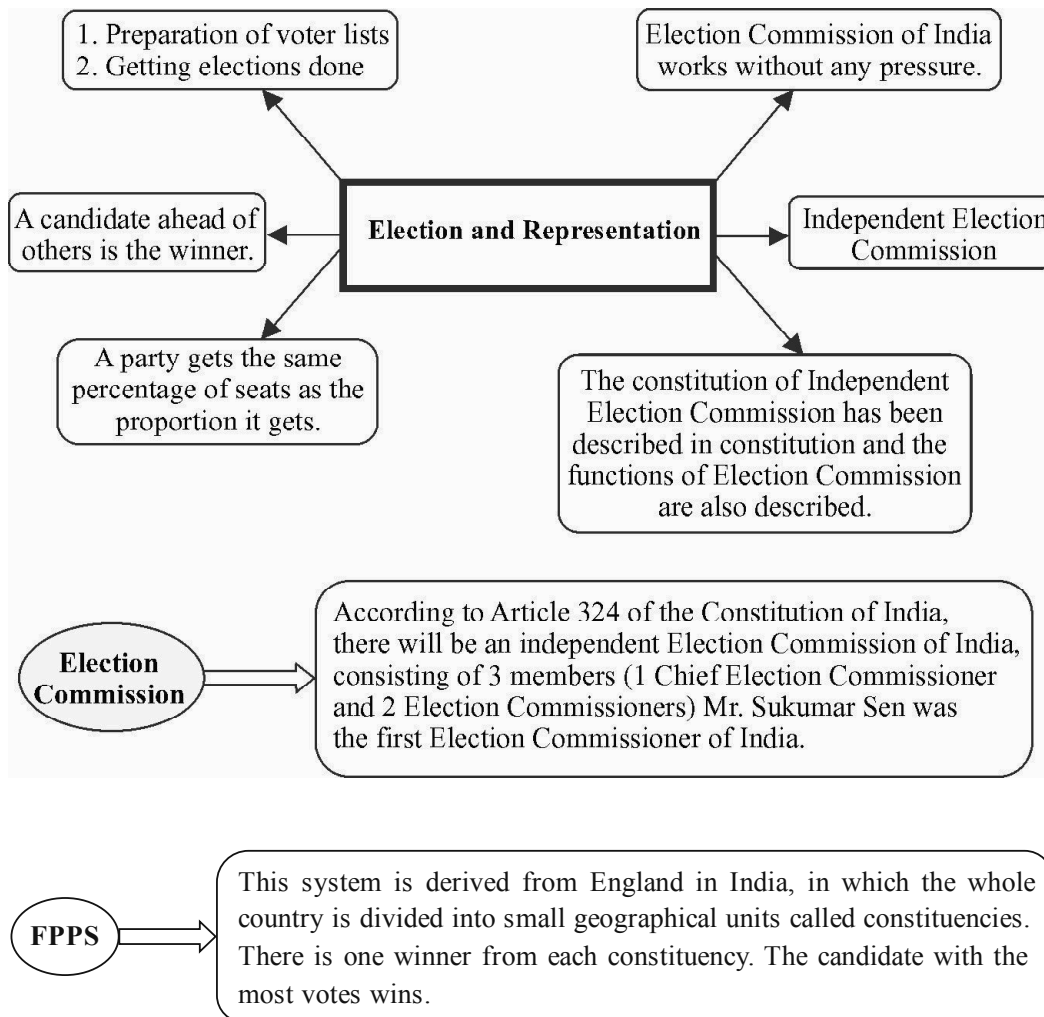


**Election and Democracy:-** Both election and democracy are two sides of a coin. Democracy without elections is incomplete and democracy has no importance without elections.

### Election System in India:-

The system of conduct of elections has been described in the constitution of India. For this, the constitution of the authority (Election Commission) and the rules have also been described.





### **Proportional Representation :-**

Each party issues a priority list of its candidates first in the elections and selects as many candidates from the priority list as the seats quota is assigned to it. This system of elections is called a proportional representation system. In this system, the voter gets the same percentage as the percentage he gets the votes, in this system, the voters vote to party not the candidate.

There are two types of proportional representation systems – In Israel and the Netherlands, the whole country is considered a constituency and each party is

given seats in proportion to the votes received in national elections. Secondly in Argentina and Portugal the whole country is multi- Are divided into member constituencies.

### **Why was the ‘First Past the Post System’ accepted in India?**

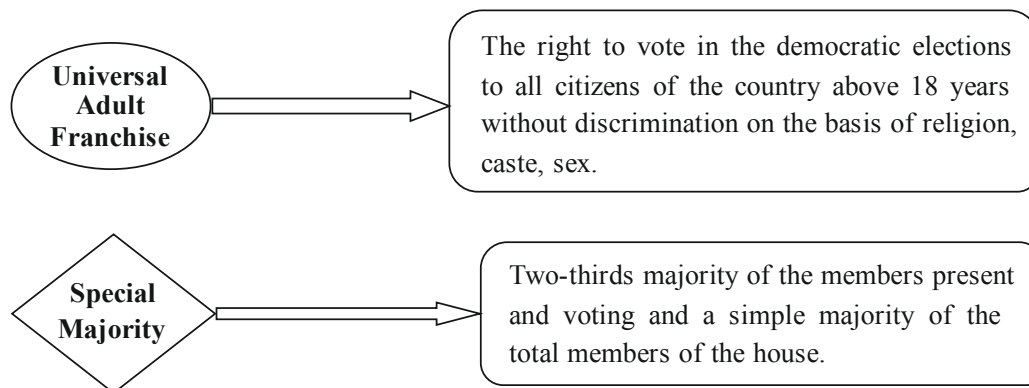
1. The system is simple
2. Voters have clear choice at the time of election.
3. This system is suitable for a country with a large population like India.
4. Voters know the candidate personally, this opportunity is not available in other system.

### **Reservation of Constituencies :-**

In an effort to give equal representation to all classes in the Parliament or State Legislative Assembly by the Constitution of India, reservation has been made in the constituencies. In this system, voters of all classes will vote but the candidate will belong only to the social class whose reservation was arranged. Initially this arrangement was only for 10 years but now it has been extended to 2030.

Out of 543 Lok Sabha seats, 84 are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 47 for Scheduled Tribes.

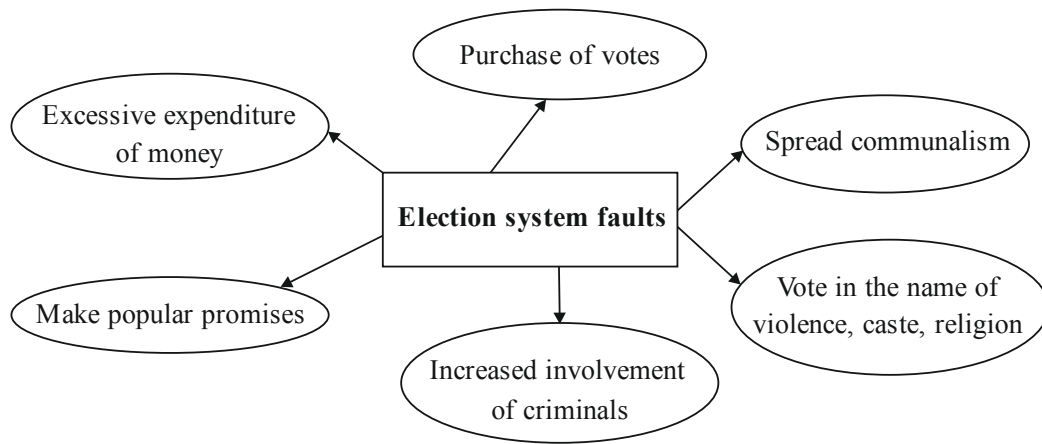
Reservation of constituencies is based on the recommendations of the Delimitation Commission which is formed by president.



### **Election Reform :-**

No system of election can ever be an ideal system. Every system has some shortcomings. The democratic society has to constantly make efforts to make its elections more fair and independent.

This is called election reform such as – In India Ban people with criminal roles from contesting elections.



### **QUESTIONNAIRE**

#### **MCQ**

1. Proportional representation is applied in which election in India?
  - (i) Lok Sabha election
  - (ii) Rajya Sabha Election
  - (iii) State legislative assemblies
  - (iv) Local bodies election
2. Who appoints chief election commissioner of India?
  - (i) Prime minister
  - (ii) Lok Sabha

- (iii) Rajya Sabha
  - (iv) President
3. Who ensures free and fair election in India?
- (i) Supreme court
  - (ii) High Court
  - (iii) Election Commission of India
  - (iv) Parliament
4. Right to vote is a
- (i) Legal Right
  - (ii) Fundamental Right
  - (iii) Constitutional Right
  - (iv) Statutory Right
5. Election disputes can be challenged in?
- (i) Parliament
  - (ii) Election Commission
  - (iii) President
  - (iv) High Courts

**Assertion and reason questions 1.**

Assertion (A): Election Commissioner works without any pressure

Reason (R): Election Commissioner can only be removed by parliament from their post

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true, but R is false.
- (D) A is false, but R is true.

2. Assertion (A): People of India directly choose their prime minister Reason  
(R): India prime minister is appointed by president of India
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - (C) A is true, but R is false.
  - (D) A is false, but R is true.

**One Mark Questions**

1. What does direct democracy mean?
2. What is meant by indirect democracy?
3. What is an election?
4. What are voters called?
5. Who prepares the voter lists?

**Fill the empty space in question number 6 to 10**

6. It is the responsibility of \_\_\_\_\_ to conduct free and fair elections.
7. When elections are held after 5 years, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. Every person above the age of 18 when they vote is called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The minimum age to contest Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly is \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. \_\_\_\_\_ has been established in India by Article 324 (1).

**Identify the correct or incorrect sentences in question number 11 to 15**

11. Proportional system is also called pluralistic system.
12. In the electoral college system, people of the same community vote for the candidate whose candidate stands in the election.

13. The boundary delimitation of constituencies in elections determines the commission.
14. Prime Minister appoints Election Commission in India.
15. Proportional representation system has been adopted in Rajya Sabha elections in India.

**Question number 16 to 20 are multiple choice**

16. The example of direct democracy in India is
  - (a) Assembly
  - (b) Parliament
  - (c) Gram Sabha
  - (d) Municipal Corporation
17. In which of the following countries is the proportional representation adopted
  - (a) India
  - (b) England
  - (c) America
  - (d) Israel
18. How many seats are reserved in Lok Sabha?
  - (a) 131
  - (b) 84
  - (c) 47
  - (d) 125
19. When was the age of voting reduced from 21 to 18 years?
  - (a) 1984
  - (b) 1989
  - (c) 1991
  - (d) 1995

20. On what basis are the eligibility to contest elections in India?
- (a) Age
  - (b) Income
  - (c) Gender
  - (d) Education

**Answer questions 21 to 25 in 20 words**

21. Who was the first Election Commissioner of India?
22. What does special majority mean?
23. Who allot election symbols to political parties?
24. Which election system is adopted in Rajya Sabha elections?
25. Who is the current Chief Election Commissioner in India?

**Two Marks Questions**

1. Write two differences between direct and indirect democracy.
2. What does the first past the post system mean?
3. What is a proportional representation system?
4. What is a secret ballot system?
5. What do you understand by reserved constituencies?
6. What are the two elements of the success of an election system?
7. Explain Delimitation Commission in brief.
8. Write the demerits of Indian Election System?

**Four Marks Questions**

1. Write four differences between 'first past the post system' and 'proportional representation election system.
2. Write the four importance of universal sufferage / adult sufferage.

3. Describe the four main functions of the Election Commission of India.
4. Explain democracy in the ancient Greek city state.
5. What qualifications have been set in the constitution to become members of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha?
6. Write a comment on the importance of elections in democracy?
7. Explain the difference between a separate electorate and a reserved constituency.

### **Five Marks Questions**

Watch the following cartoon carefully and answer the questions asked.





- (i) What problem does the elephant appear to indicate in the cartoon?
- (ii) Which point is the pulling of the elephant's tail?
- (iii) Name the leader who pulled the tail of the elephant.
- (iv) What do you understand by adult franchise?

### **Six Marks Questions**

1. Describe any 6 suggestions to improve the Indian election system.
2. Explain the selection process of the Chief Election Commissioner of India and describe its major functions.
3. Explain the various stages of India's election process.
4. Highlight the salient features of India's election system.
5. Election and democracy are two sides of a coin explaining this statement also explain the importance of elections in democracy.

### **ANSWERS**

#### **MCQ**

1. (ii) Rajya Sabha Election
2. (iv) President
3. (iii) Election Commission of India
4. (iii) Constitution Right
5. (iv) High Court

Assertion and reason-based answer

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. A is false, but R is true.

### **One Mark Answers**

1. A governance system in which citizens directly participate in government decisions.
2. A governance system in which citizens send their representatives and they decide in the name of the public.
3. The method by which the public selects their representatives is called election or election.
4. Persons above 18 years of age who vote in elections.
5. Election commission
6. Election Commission
7. General Election
8. Universal Adult Franchise
9. 25
10. Election Commission
11. Incorrect
12. Right
13. Correct
14. Incorrect
15. Right
16. Gram Sabha
17. Israel
18. 131
19. 1989
20. Age
21. Rajeev Kumar

22. Majority of the total number and two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.
23. Election Commission
24. Proportional Representation System
25. Sunil Arora

### **Two Marks Answers**

1. In direct democracy, the public participates directly in governance, while in indirect elections, the representatives chosen by the public take part, in direct democracy, every person demands himself as the ruler, while in the indirect, the people's representative considers himself as the ruler.
2. This system means that the candidate who gets ahead of other candidates in the electoral race is the victor.
3. In this system, a party gets the same proportion of seats, how many percent it gets votes, there are two types of it, such as somewhere the entire country is considered to be a single constituency, on which the whole country is divided into many member constituencies.
4. In the indirect democracy system, the system of conducting the election of the representatives is of secret voting in which no one except the voter knows who has been voted.
5. The constitution provides that in order to ensure the presence of minorities or lower class people's representatives also reached the Parliament, Delimitation Commission periodically makes reserved seats for deprived sections, it is called reserved constituency.
6. Transparent elections, independent elections.
7. Delimitation Commission works with the Election Commission of India, which determines the boundaries of the constituency for election.
8. See the answer from the main points.

### **Four Marks Answers**

1. FPTP :- Divides the country into small constituencies. One representative is elected from each constituency. The voter votes for the candidate. The candidate knows the candidate personally.

Proportional representation is one constituency of the entire country. In more than one is elected. The voter votes for the party. This voter votes in secret to the party so the candidate does not know.

2.
  - Universal franchise enforces the principle of public sovereignty
  - This is in line with democratic principle
  - Necessary for personal development
  - It brings politics awareness
3. Preparation of voter list
  - To decide the method of election
  - To conduct election inspection
  - Release of election results
4. The people of the entire city state would gather in an open space and choose their representative by raising their hands and used to get the approval of the public directly by taking up the daily government decision, it is called direct democracy system.
5. Should be a citizen of India
  - 25 years of age should not be in the post of benefit
  - should not be insolvent
  - Not of criminal offense
6. Election has great importance in democracy. Election democracy is two sides of a coin. Today there is democracy in more than 100 countries in the world, where there is democracy, the election system is adopted to elect the people's representatives.

7. In the election of a representative of a community in a separate electorate, only people belonging to the same community can vote, all the voters in the reserved constituency will vote but the candidate will belong only to the community for which that seat is reserved.

### **Five Marks Answers**

1. (a) Successful voting in first general election by controlling inexperienced voters  
(b) Attempt to prepare uncontrolled voters to vote in elections  
(c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru  
(d) To give the right to vote without discrimination to all citizens who are 18 years of age

### **Six Marks Answers**

1. Election Reforms: -  
(i) Replace proportional representation system in place of highest win system  
(ii) Election of women on one-third of seats in parliamentary and assembly  
(iii) Controlling the influence of money in elections  
(iv) Candidate secret of criminal case  
(v) Use of caste and religion should be banned in election campaigning  
(vi) There should be transparency and democracy in political parties
2. Appointment of the, Chief Election Commission. The salary by the President till the age of 6 years or 65 years is the same as the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Work:-

- (i) Preparation of voter list  
(ii) Setting election schedule

- (iii) To conduct free and fair elections
- (iv) Recognizing both parties as national one state party
- (v) Monitoring the election
- (vi) Getting the President elected Vice President

3. Election process :-

- Issue of notification by the Election Commission
- Date of withdrawal of application date of election
- Monitoring of election campaign and election campaign
- Make elections free and fair on the date
- Counting
- Declaring election results
- Appointment of election officials
- Establishment of polling stations

4. Features of election system

India has adopted the system of winning by most votes. Its characteristics are :-

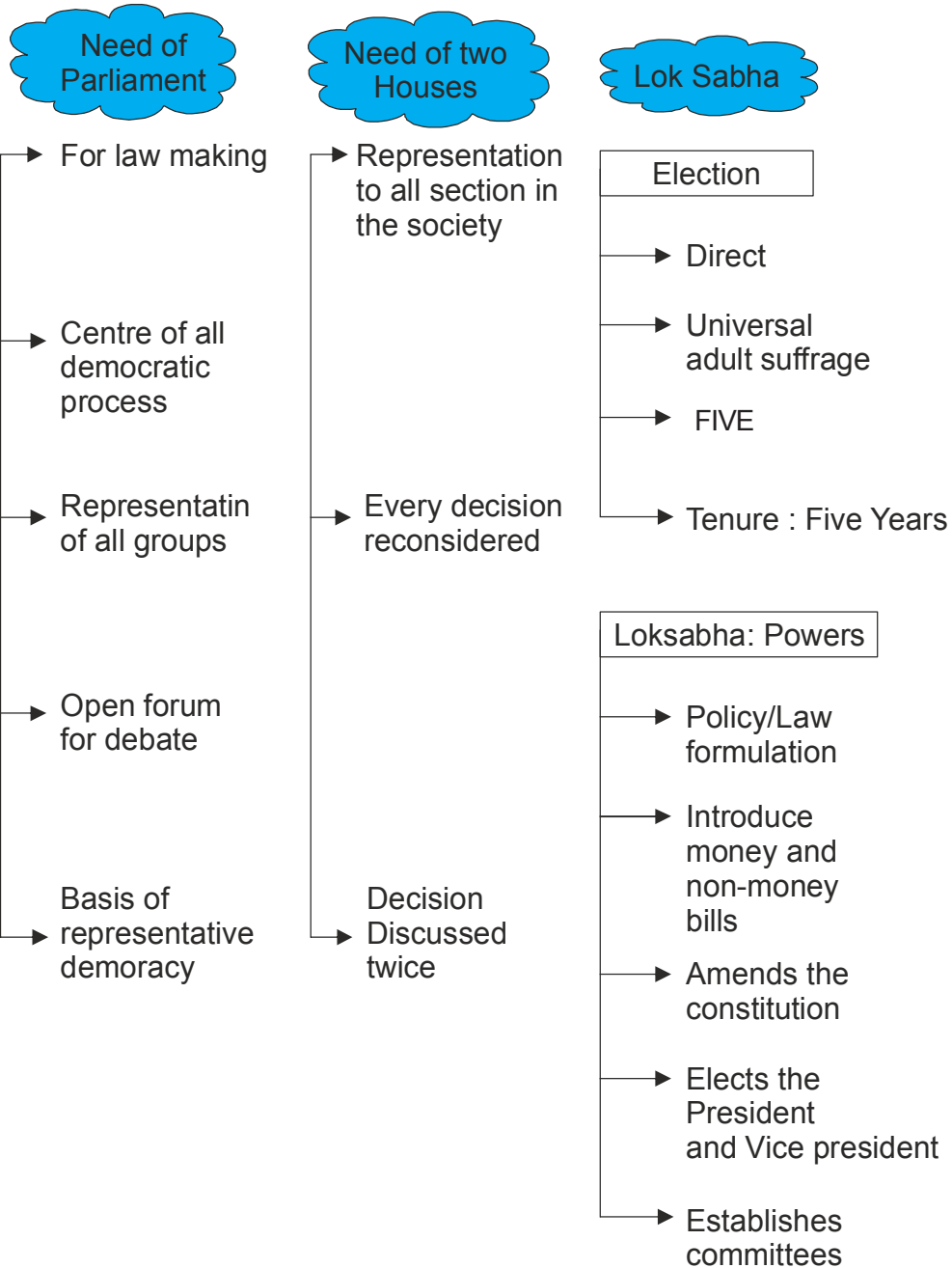
- This is simple
- In this, the representatives are accountable to the public.
- Every contact of voter and representative is there
- The system is based on the principle of regional representation democracy
- It costs money
- National unity is strengthened by this system.

5. Importance of elections in democracy

- Delegates ensure public participation in government by winning elections

- Elected representative will work according to the district
- This system increases public confidence
- Proper representation is necessary in a democracy which is possible only through elections.
- Protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens is only by fair representation.
- National unity is strengthened by appropriate representatives.

**Chapter - 3**  
**THE LEGISLATURE**





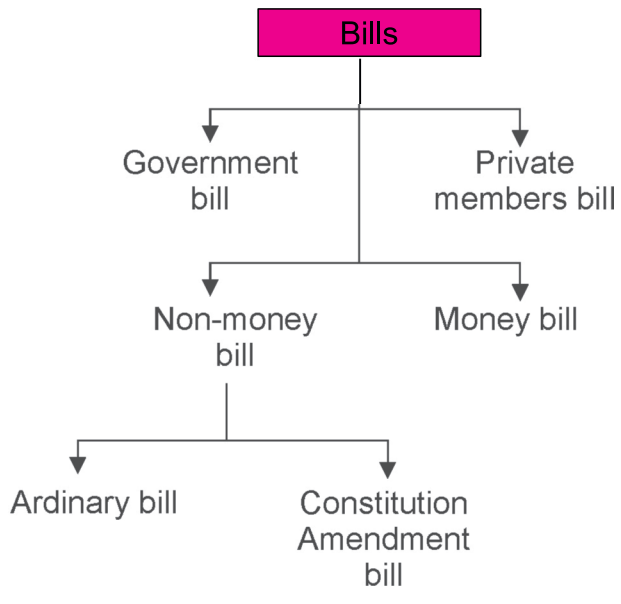
## Rajya Sabha

### Election

- Indirect
- Unequal representation of states
- Election of members for 6 years

### Rajya Sabha Powers

- Law formulation
- Hold money bill for 14 days
- Approves constitutional amendments
- Elects the President and Vice president
- Make laws on state list



### Instruments of parliamentary control

- Deliberation and Discussion
- Approval or refusal of laws
- Financial control
- No confidence motion

### **Key Points :-**

- What is Legislature
- Need of Parliament
- Need of Two Chambers
- Functions of Legislature
- Powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- Parliamentary Control over Executive

### **Legislature**

The Legislature of the Union is called the Parliament. The legislatures of the states are described as the State Legislative Assemblies. Parliament is made up of the President and the two Houses. Where there are two houses, it is called as a bi-cameral legislature. The two Houses of the Indian Parliament are the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha and the House of the People or the Lok Sabha. The legislature of the states are called the Legislature or State Legislative Assembly.

### **Why We Need A Parliament**

1. Law Making
2. Open forum for debate
3. For the formation of the Government
4. Walkouts, protests, demonstrations, co-operation
5. Proper representation to all sections of society

### **What does the Parliament do**

- **Legislative functions:** The Parliament enacts the laws for the country though no major bill can be introduced without the approval of the Cabinet.

- **Control over Executive and ensures its accountability:** The Parliament controls the Executive and the Executive always remains responsible to the people who have elected them.
- **Financial Function:** The Legislature controls taxation and the way in which money is used by the government.
- **Representation:** Parliament represents the divergent views and opinions from different Sections of the society.
- **Debating Function:** Parliament is the highest forum of debate in the country.
- **Constituent Function:** All Constitutional amendments have to be approved by a special majority of both houses.
- **Electoral Functions:** Parliament elects the President and the Vice President of India.
- **Judicial Functions:** Parliament can remove the President, Vice President and Judges of High Courts and Supreme Courts.

### **Functions of Lok Sabha**

- (i) Makes Laws
- (ii) Introduce and enact money and non-money bills
- (iii) Approves bills for taxation
- (iv) Controls the executive by asking questions
- (v) Amends the Constitution
- (vi) Approves the Proclamation of emergency
- (vii) Elects the President and the Vice President
- (viii) Removes the Judges of High Courts and Supreme Courts
- (ix) Establishes committees and commissions

## **Functions of Rajya Sabbha**

- (i) Considers and approve non money bills.
- (ii) Approves constitutional amendments.
- (iii) Control over executive by asking questions.
- (iv) Participate in the election and removal of the President Vice-President Judges of Supreme Court and High court.
- (v) Can give the Union Parliament power to make laws on matters included in the State List.

## **How Parliament Control the Executive**

There are the many ways in which the Parliament can control the executive. The legislature in Parliamentary system ensures executive's accountability at various stages:- policy-making, implementation of law or policy and during and post implementation stage. The legislature does this through the use of a variety of devices.

- **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 various instruments may be adopted during the general discussions in both the House of the Parliament. Various instruments are question hour, zero or half an hour or adjournment motion.
- **Approval and Ratification:** A law can become a law only with the approval of the Parliament. Parliamentary control is also exercised through its power of ratification. A government that has the support of a disciplined majority may not find it difficult to get the approval of the parliament. Though approval cannot be taken for granted.
- **Financial Control:** Budget cannot be passed unless it is approved by majority in the parliament. This constitutional obligation allows the legislature to exercise control over purse strings of government. Parliament can enquiry into cases of misuse of funds on the basis of the

report of comptroller and Auditor General and public accounts committee.

- **No confidence Motion:** This is the most powerful weapon that controls the Parliament to ensure executive accountability.

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### **One Mark Questions**

1. Minimum Age for the members of Rajya Sabha is
  - (a) 30 years
  - (b) 35 years
  - (c) 40 years
  - (d) 45 years
2. Who will decide whether a bill is a money bill or not?
  - (a) President
  - (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - (c) Prime Minister
  - (d) Vice President
3. The Council of Ministers in India is responsible to whom?
  - (a) President
  - (b) Lok Sabha
  - (c) Rajya Sabha
  - (d) Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
4. Who nominate 12 members in the Rajya Sabha?
  - (a) Prime Minister
  - (b) President
  - (c) Vice President
  - (d) Chief Minister

5. The President nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabha who have expertise in
  - (a) Arts, literature, sports and science
  - (b) Arts, literature, theatre and social service
  - (c) Arts, literature, politics and social service
  - (d) Arts, literature, science and social service
6. The Rajya Sabha can hold the money bill for reconsideration.
  - (a) 10 days
  - (b) 14 days
  - (c) 3 months
  - (d) 6 months
7. The Rajya Sabha represents.
  - (a) The States of India
  - (b) Union and the States
  - (c) Union
  - (d) None
8. If the Government of India wants to impose a new tax, it will have to take consent of
  - (a) Rajya Sabha
  - (b) Lok Sabha
  - (c) Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
  - (d) President

**Fill in the blanks :-**

9. Tenure of Rajya Sabha members is \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. The first Speaker of Lok Sabha was \_\_\_\_\_ .

11. The 52nd Constitution Amendment of the Constitution deals with \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. The Bill presented by MLAs is called \_\_\_\_\_ .
13. The joint session of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is presided by \_\_\_\_\_ .
14. The number of members of Rajya Sabha has been ensured in the \_\_\_\_\_ Schedule of the Constitution.

**Sate True or False :-**

15. Rajya Sabha is more powerful than Lok Sabha in Parliament.
16. The Constitution Amendment Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
17. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha.
18. Non-governmental bills are those bills which are proposed by the members of the Parliament.
19. In the United States, Members of the Second House, Senate have been granted equal representation in the States.
20. The Public Accounts Committee looks at whether government industries or businesses are being run efficiently.

**Rewrite the following statements.**

21. The term of the members of Rajya Sabha is 6 years. After every 2 years, two-thirds of the total members will get retire.
22. If the Constitutional Amendment Bill is not passed in the second house, then there is a provision of joint session in the Constitution.
23. The work of the Public Undertakings Committee is to check the expenditure of various departments of the government has been done as per rules or not.
24. Parliamentary Committee is constituted for various disciplines and daily affairs. It discusses various matters. It is mandatory for the Parliament to follow their recommendations.

25. It has been mentioned that there will be two houses in the state Legislatures.
26. If a member does not appear in the house or does not vote or voluntarily resigns from the membership of the party, despite the order of the leadership of his party, it is called control of the Lok Sabha.
28. Write the names of any two committees of Parliament.

### **Very Short Questions**

29. Which House of the Indian Parliament is more powerful?
30. In which new state bicameral legislature has been introduced?
31. Mention the three sessions of Parliament?
32. Mention one of the judicial functions of the Parliament.
33. Explain anyone advantage of bicameral legislature.
34. How many Lists are mentioned in the Indian Constitution?
35. Mention any two devices of parliamentary control?
36. What is the provision in Article 312 of the Indian Constitution?
37. Give one argument that shows the relevance of Rajya Sabha.
38. How long can Rajya Sabha hold the general bill with itself?

### **Read the following passage and answer the questions.**

**I.** The legislature is not just a law-making body; it is the centre of all democratic political processes. Protests, consensus, concern and cooperation etc. Indeed, true democracy cannot be imagined without an efficient and effective legislative representation. The legislature ensures the public representative's accountability to the public.

1. Which is the main pillar of the representative democracy?
  - (a) Executive
  - (b) Legislative
  - (c) Judiciary
  - (d) All of the above



2. The centre of all democratic political process is :
  - (a) Legislative
  - (b) Executive
  - (c) Judiciary
  - (d) Government
3. Which of the following is main device of parliamentary control.
  - (a) Question hour
  - (b) No confidence motion
  - (c) Financial control
  - (d) All of the above
4. The Indian parliamentary system is
  - (a) Unicameral
  - (b) Bi-Cameral
  - (c) Multi Cameral
  - (d) None of the above

**Read the following passage and answer the questions.**

**II.** Discussion on Bills is held mostly in Parliamentary Committees. The recommendations of the Committee are sent to the House. All the parliamentary parties get representation in these committees. These committees are also called mini legislatures. Members of these committees are selected from both Houses. The Committee system has reduced the burden on the Parliament.

1. Why are Parliamentary Committees called as mini legislatures?
2. In the Parliamentary committees' members have been selected from which house?
3. What is the importance of the parliamentary committees?
4. Parliamentary committees have drastically reduced the functions of the legislature. Do you agree with this statement?

**Two Marks Questions**

1. Give two arguments in favour of bicameral legislature.
2. Write the names of any four states of India in which there are bicameral legislature.

3. Explain the composition of Rajya Sabha in brief.
4. What are the qualifications to become a member of Rajya Sabha?
5. What are the two characteristics of Rajya Sabha?

#### **Four Marks Questions**

1. Why do we need a Parliament?
2. Why do we need two houses of Parliament?
3. What are the main functions of Parliament?
4. What are the special powers of Rajya Sabha? Explain
5. How does Parliament make the laws?

#### **Six Marks Questions**

1. Explain the instruments of parliamentary control over executive.
2. How does deliberation and discussion keep a control over executive?
3. What is 52nd amendment? Give reasons of its importance.
4. Why do we need two houses of the Parliament?
5. How can you say that Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha?
6. What are the main functions of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

### **ANSWERS**

#### **One Mark Answers**

1. 30 years
2. Speaker of Lok Sabha
3. Lok Sabha
4. President
5. Arts, literature, science and social service
6. 14 days

7. States of India
8. Lok Sabha
9. 6 years
10. G. B. Mavalankar
11. Anti Defection Law
12. Non-Government Bill
13. Speaker of Lok Sabha
14. Tenth Schedule
15. Incorrect
16. Wrong
17. Correct
18. Correct
19. Correct
20. Correct
21. One-third members
22. There is no provision for joint session for constitutional amendment. This applies only to general bill.
23. Public Accounts Committee
24. It is not mandatory for Parliament to follow their recommendations.
25. Two House arrangement is not mandatory
26. Anti-defection
27. Telangana
28. Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Lok Sabha
29. Lok Sabha is more powerful

30. Bicameral States: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kamataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh.
31. Three sessions: Budget session, Monsoon session, winter session
32. Impeachment
33. Reconsideration
34. Three lists: union list, state list, concurrent list.
35. Question Hour, No Confidence Motion.
36. New All India Services can be constituted as per Article-312 provides that if changes are to be made on the subject of the state list, it is necessary to get the consent of the Rajya Sabha.
37. Reconsiders the bills and represents the states.
38. Rajya Sabha can keep it for 6 months.

#### **Para Based Answers**

- I.
  - a. Lagislature
  - a. Legislature
  - d. all of the above
  - b. Biocameral
- II.
  - a. Parliamentary committees are called mini-legislatures because these committees consist of subject-related experts who discuss specifically on particular subject with expertise on that subject.
  - c. Parliamentary committees have members from both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
  - b. The importance of parliamentary committees is that these parliamentary committee have expertise in dealing the specific subject matter and builds political consensus on specific matters.
  - b. Parliamentary committees have significantly reduced the functions of the legislature. It examines the bills thoroughly and in detail.

### **Two Marks Answers**

1. To get proper representation of states, representation of all sections of the society.
2. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra.
3. Rajya Sabha has a total members of 250 with 238 member states elected by the state and The 12 members are nominated by the President.
4. He must be a citizen of India, he has attained the age of 30 years.
5. Representation of all states, upper house.

### **Four Marks Answers**

1. Law-making body, Essential for representative democracy, Open forum of debate, most representative of all organ of the government.
2. To give geographical representation to all sections of the society, every decision reconsidered, double check on every matter.
3. Legislative functions
  - a. Control of executive and ensuring its accountability
  - b. Financial Function
  - c. Representation
  - d. Debating Function
  - e. Constituent Function
  - f. Electoral Functions
  - g. Judicial Functions
4. Examples of article 312 and 249 of Indian constitution
5. Kindly see page no 110 of NCERT book.

### **Six Marks Answers**

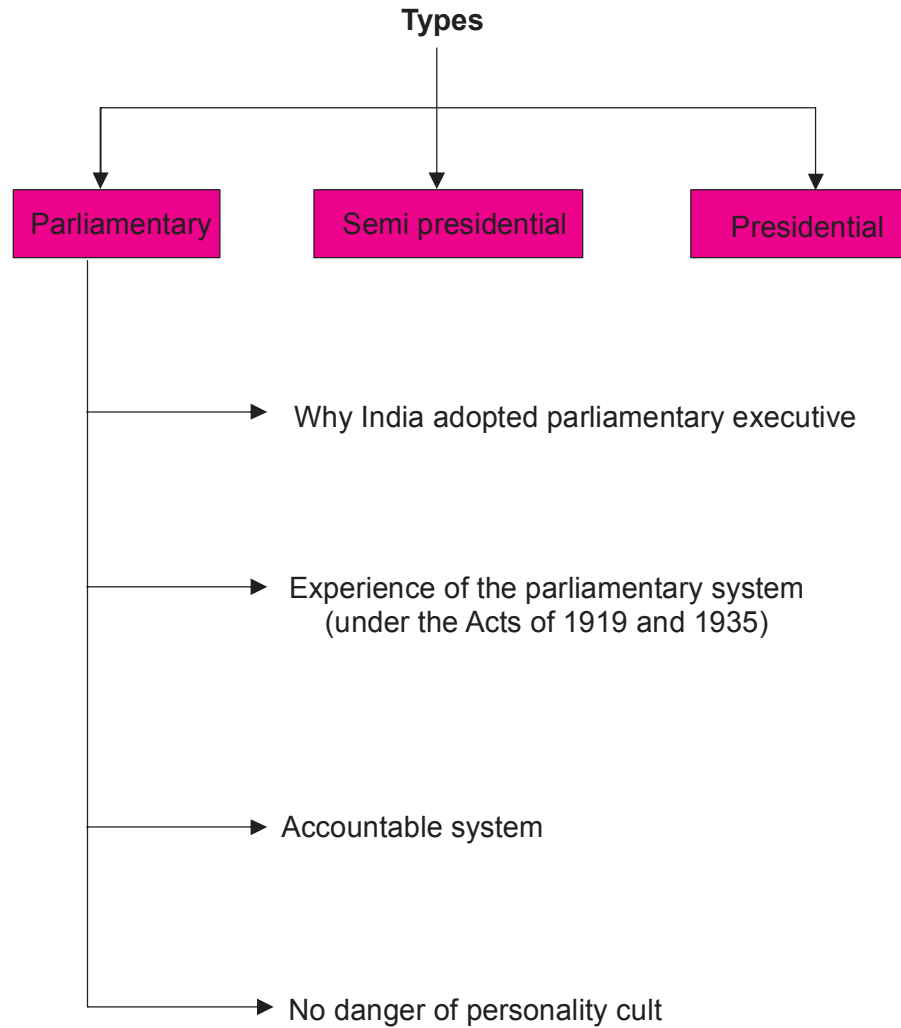
1. Question hours, adjournment motion, approval or refusal of laws, financial control and no confidence motion.
2. In Parliamentary System, the Legislature ensures executive accountability at various stages: policy-making, implementation of laws and policy making and post implementation and stage. The Legislature does through the use of a variety of devices deliberation and discussion approval or refusal of laws and no confidence motion.
3. 52nd amendment is anti-defection amendment. In this amendment the members are restricted from defecting. It means that if a member remains absent in the house when asked by the party leadership, or votes against the instructions of the party or voluntarily leaves the membership of party he is said to have been defected. If it is proved that the member has defected than he loses membership of the house and is disqualified from holding any political office.
4. Countries with large size and Diversity gives representation to all sections of the society and geographical regions of the country, every decision taken by one house is reconsidered by the second house. It means that every policy and every Bill will ,be discussed by both houses and twice so there is a double check on each and every matter.
5. Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha:
  - (i) Directly elected by the people,
  - (ii) Approves proposals for taxation, budgets, financial statements,
  - (iii) Introduce money bills
6. **Functions of Lok Sabha**
  - (i) Makes Laws
  - (ii) Introduce and enact money and non-money bills
  - (iii) Approves bills for taxation

- (iv) Controls the executive by asking questions
- (v) Amends the Constitution
- (vi) Approves the Proclamation of emergency
- (vii) Elects the President and the Vice President
- (viii) Removes the Judges of High Courts and Supreme Courts
- (ix) Establishes committees and commissions

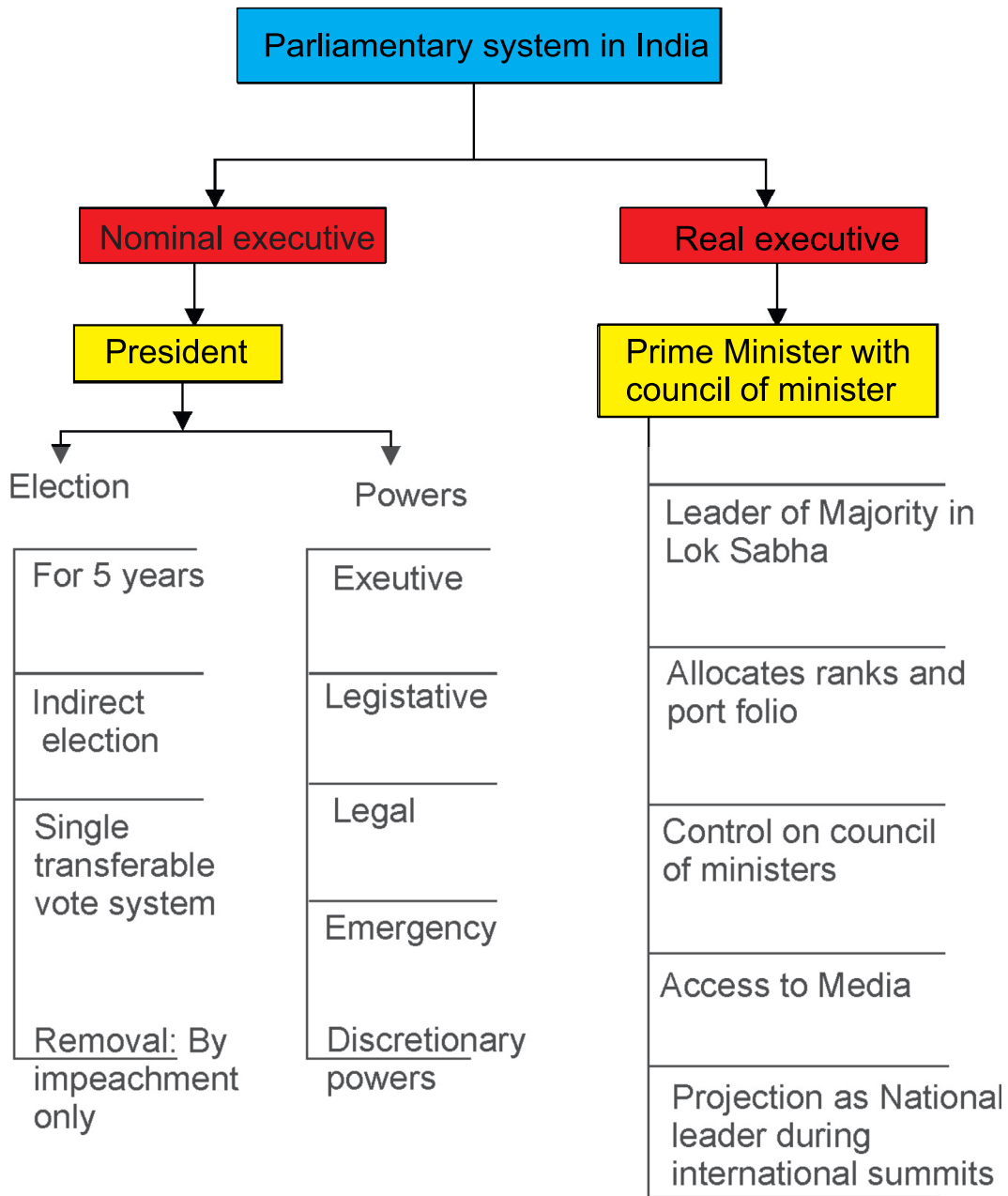
#### **Functions of Rajya Sabbha**

- (i) Considers and approve non money bills.
- (ii) Approves constitutional amendments.
- (iii) Control over executive by asking questions.
- (iv) Participate in the election and removal of the President Vice-President Judges of Supreme Court and High court.
- (v) Can give the Union Parliament power to make laws on matters included in the State List.

Chapter - 4  
**THE EXECUTIVE**







**Key Points :-**

- What is the executive?
- Parliamentary System
- Power and Position of President
- The Vice President of India
- Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- Permanent Executive : Bureaucracy

**What is the Executive?**

The organ of government that primarily looks after the function of implementation and administrations called the executive.

**Principal functions of the Executive**

- Executive is the branch of government responsible for the implementation of laws and policies adopted by the legislature.
- The executive is often involved in framing of policy.
- Some countries have presidents, while others have chancellors.
- The executive branch is not just about presidents, prime ministers and ministers.
- It also extends to the administrative machinery (civil servants).
- While the heads of government and their ministers, saddled with the overall responsibility of government policy, are together known as the political executive, those responsible for day to day administration are called the permanent executive.

## **What are the different types of Executive?**

### **Presidential System**

- The president is the Head of state as well as the head of the government.
- In this system the office of president is very powerful, both in theory and practice.
- Countries with such a system include the United States, Brazil and most nations in Latin America.

### **Semi-Presidential Executive**

- Under the system of Executive Presidency, people directly elect the President.
- It may happen that both the President and the Prime Minister belong to the same political party or to different political parties.
- Countries with such a system include the France, Russia, Sri Lanka.

### **Parliamentary System**

- The prime minister is the head of government.
- Most parliamentary systems have a president or a monarch who is the nominal Head of state.
- In such a system, the role of president or monarch is primarily ceremonial and prime minister along with the cabinet wields effective power.
- Countries with such system include Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom as well as Portugal.

### **Parliamentary Executive in India**

- India already had some experience of running the parliamentary system under the Acts of 1919 and 1935. This experience had shown that in the

parliamentary system, the executive can be effectively controlled by the representatives of the people.

### **Why Parliamentary Form of Government**

- Indian Constitution wanted to ensure that the government would be sensitive to public expectations and would be responsible and accountable.
- The presidential executive puts much emphasis on the president as the chief executive and as source of all executive power.
- There is always the danger of personality cult in presidential executive.
- Executive will be answerable to and controlled by the legislature or people's representatives.

### **What is the Parliamentary Form of System?**

- President who is the formal Head of the state of India and the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, which run the government at the national level.
- At the State level, the executive comprises the Governor and the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers.

### **Power and position of President**

- 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.

### **Discretionary Powers of the President**

- Constitutionally, the President has a right to be informed of all important matters and deliberations of the Council of Ministers.
- The Prime Minister is obliged to furnish all the information that the President may call for.
- The President often writes to the Prime Minister and expresses his views on matters confronting the country.

### **Three Situations where the President can exercise the Power using his or her own discretion :-**

- 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.
- President has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to Bills (other than Money Bill) passed by the Parliament. Every bill passed by the Parliament goes to the President for his assent before it becomes a law. The President can send the bill back to the Parliament asking it to reconsider the bill. This veto power is limited because, if the Parliament passes the same bill again and sends it back to the President, then, the President has to give assent to that bill. However, there is no mention in the Constitution about the time limit within which the President must send the bill back for reconsideration.

This means that the President can just keep the bill pending with him without any time limit. This gives the President an informal power to use the veto in a very effective manner. This is sometimes referred to as a 'pocket veto'.

- When after an election, no leader has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the President has to decide whom to appoint as the Prime Minister. In such a situation, the President has to use his own discretion in judging who really may have the support of the majority or who can actually form and run the government.

### **The Vice President of India**

- Elected for five years.
- Election method is similar to that of the President; the only difference is that members of State legislatures are not part of the Electoral College.
- Vice president may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by a majority and agreed to the Lok Sabha.
- Acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and takes over the office of the President when there is a vacancy by reasons of death, resignation, removal by impeachment or otherwise.
- Acts as the President only until a new President is elected.

### **Prime Minister and Council of Ministers**

- The Prime Minister becomes the most important functionary of the government in our country.
- Head of the Council of Ministers.
- The President exercises his powers only on the advice of the 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. This support by the majority also makes the Prime Minister very powerful.
- Decides who will be the ministers in the Council of Ministers.
- 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.
- In the same manner, Chief Ministers of the States choose ministers from their own party or coalition.
- 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.

### **Size of the Council of Ministers**

- An amendment was made that the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15 percent of total number of members of the House of People (or Assembly, in the case of the States).
- Collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This provision means that a Ministry which loses confidence of the Lok Sabha is obliged to resign.
- The principle indicates that the ministry is an executive committee of the Parliament and it collectively governs on behalf of the Parliament.

### **Collective Responsibility**

- Based on the principle of the solidarity of the cabinet.
- Implies that a vote of no confidence even against a single minister leads to the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers.
- 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.
- It is binding on all ministers to pursue or agree to a policy for which there is collective responsibility.
- The death or resignation of the Prime Minister automatically brings about the dissolution of the Council of Ministers but the demise, dismissal or resignation of a minister only creates a ministerial vacancy.
- 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 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 bureaucratic machine, access to media, projection of personalities during elections, projection as national leader during international summitry as well as foreign visits.

#### **At the State level**

- Similar parliamentary executive exists, though with some variations.
- The most important variation is that there is a Governor of the State appointed by the President on the advice of the central government.
- Though the Chief Minister, like the Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the Assembly, the Governor has more discretionary powers.
- However, the main principles of parliamentary system operate at the State level too.

#### **Permanent Executive: Bureaucracy**

- The Executive organ of the government includes the Prime Minister, the ministers and a large organization called the bureaucracy or the administrative machinery.

#### **In a democracy**

- The elected representatives and the ministers are in charge of government and the administration is under their control and supervision.
- The legislature also exercises control over the administration.
- The administrative officers cannot act in violation of the policies adopted by the legislature.
- It is the responsibility of the ministers to retain political control over the administration.
- India has established professional administrative machinery.



### **The Indian bureaucracy**

- It consists of the All-India services, State services, employees of the local governments, and technical and managerial staff running public sector undertakings.
- The Union Public Service Commission has been entrusted with the task of conducting the process of recruitment of the civil servants for the government of India.
- Similar public service commissions are provided for the States also.
- Members of the Public Service Commissions are appointed for a fixed term.
- Their removal or suspension is subject to a thorough enquiry made by a judge of the Supreme Court.
- The bureaucracy is an instrument through which welfare policies of the government must reach the people.
- Bureaucracy is insensitive to the demands and expectations of the ordinary citizen.

### **How Expectations of the ordinary citizens can be sensitized?**

- Only if the democratically elected government controls the bureaucracy, some of these problems can be effectively handled.
- On the other hand, too much political interference turns the bureaucracy into an instrument in the hands of the politician.
- Though the Constitution has created independent machinery for recruitment, many people think that there is no provision for protecting the civil servants from political interference in the performance of their duties.
- It is also felt that enough provisions are not there to ensure the accountability of the bureaucracy to the citizen.

- There is an expectation that measures like the Right to Information may make the bureaucracy a little more responsive and accountable.

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### MCQ

1. In presidential form of government. The president is the head of the
  - (a) Head of the state
  - (b) Head of the government
  - (c) Head of the state and the government both
  - (d) None of the above
2. What is the minimum age limit for the post of Prime Minister?
  - (a) Minimum 20 year
  - (b) Minimum 25 year
  - (c) Minimum 30 year
  - (e) Not decided
3. The principle of collective responsibility is based on
  - (a) Based on the principle of the solidarity of the Lok Sabha
  - (b) Based on the principle of the solidarity of the Rajya Sabha.
  - (c) Based on the principle of the solidarity of the cabinet
  - (d) None of the above
4. What is the process of removing the president from his office?
  - (a) Prosecution
  - (b) Indictment
  - (c) Impeachment
  - (d) All of the above

5. What type of government is there in the United States of America?
- (a) Parliamentary                      (b) Presidential  
(c) Mixed                                  (d) Communist

**Assertion/Reason**

1. Assertion: Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.  
2. Reason: If council of Ministers loses confidence of the Lok Sabha, it is obliged to resign.
- (a) Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A  
(b) Both A and R are true R is not the correct explanation of A  
(c) A is false but R is true  
(d) A is true but R is false
3. Assertion: Members of the Union Public Service Commissions are appointed for a fixed term.  
4. Reason: UPSC has been entrusted with the task of conducting the process of recruitment of the civil servants.
- (a) Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A  
(b) Both A and R are true R is not the correct explanation of A  
(c) A is false but R is true  
(d) A is true but R is false

**One Mark Questions**

1. Which provision is related to the President as mentioned in Article-74A?  
2. The era of coalition governments started in India?
- (a) 1986                                      (b) 1987  
(c) 1988                                      (d) 1989

3. The Prime Minister is the pivot of the government. This statement was given by
  - (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - (b) Sardar Patel
  - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (d) Sachchidanand Sinha
4. How can the president be removed from his office?
  - (a) On the violation of the constitution
  - (b) On the returning the bill for reconsideration
  - (c) On the resignation
  - (d) None of these
5. The task of recruiting members of the Civil Service in India is assigned to
  - (a) Comptroller and Auditor General
  - (b) Union Public Service Commission
  - (c) Finance Commission
  - (d) NITI Aayog
6. The criterion of the selection of Indian Public Service is based on
  - (a) Political ability
  - (b) Efficiency and competition
  - (c) Mere election
  - (d) None of these
7. President can be elected by the
  - (a) Members of both houses of Parliament
  - (b) Members of Parliament and State Legislatures
  - (c) Elected Members of both the Houses of Parliament
  - (d) Elected Members of Parliament and State Assemblies.

8. The ..... Constitution Amendment of the Constitution has included a provision relating to the size of the Council of Ministers.
9. The President can be removed by .....
10. The Vice President is the ex-officio Chairman of .....
11. The President is elected by the ..... system.
12. Indian Foreign Services are ..... services.

**Correct and rewrite the following statements**

13. Veto power means the President gives his approval immediately on the bills passed by the Parliament.
14. The strength of the Council of Minister should not exceed 35% of the total strength of Lok Sabha.
15. In the Parliamentary Executive, the head of state and the head of government are the same.
16. The President system has been adopted in India.

**State the following statement true or false**

17. The function of the Union Public Service Commissioner is to elect the President.
18. The principle of elected bureaucracy has been adopted in India.
19. The Head of State in India is the Prime Minister.
20. The tenure of the members of the Union Public Service Commissioner is fixed. Members of the UPSC can be removed on the basis of the investigation conducted by a judge of the Supreme Court.

**Answer short questions**

21. What is meant by the Executive?
22. Which people are mainly included by the Executive?
23. What is the major difference between the Parliamentary Executive and Presidential Executive?

24. What is the Presidential Executive? Give an Example.
25. Mention any one discretionary power of the President of India.
26. What do you understand by the Privileges of President?
27. Explain any difference between permanent executive and political executive.
28. What do you understand by pocket veto?
29. What is meant by the principle of collective responsibility?
30. Who appoints the Governor of the state?
31. District Collector is generally of which level of officer?
32. With qualification and efficiency in public service, all sections of society should get equal opportunities. What provision has the Constitution ensured for this?
33. Who is the leader of majority party in the Lok Sabha?
34. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The executive is that part of the government which is responsible for implementing the policies and laws accepted by the legislature. The executive often participates in policy making as well. The head of government and his ministers are called political executive and they are responsible for all policies of the government. But those who are responsible for daily administration are called permanent executive.

- (i) What do you understand by the political executive?
  - (a) Head of the Government
  - (b) Only ministers
  - (c) Head of the government and his ministers
  - (d) None of the above

- (ii) The Permanent executive consists of
- (a) Ministers (b) Bureaucracy  
(c) Prime Minister (d) All of the above
- (iii) What is the main function of the executive?
- (a) To law making (b) Law adjudication  
(c) To implement the policies and laws (d) None of the above
- (iv) The example of political executive is
- (a) Prime Minister (b) Ministers  
(c) Prime Minister and his ministers (d) None of the above

35. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The President is the formal head of the government. President has many executive, legislative, emergency powers. In the parliamentary system, the President actually uses these powers only on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers receive a majority in the Lok Sabha and are the de facto executive. In parliamentary system of government the President has to seek the advice of the Council of Ministers.

- (i) Who is the head of state in the Indian Parliamentary System?
- (a) Prime Minister (b) President  
(c) Governor (d) None of the above
- (ii) Who exercises the real powers of the President?
- (a) Speaker (b) Ministers  
(c) Prime Minister (d) Executive
- (iii) Who is the leader of majority party in the Lok Sabha?
- (a) President (b) Prime Minister  
(c) Finance Minister (d) Speaker





4. Describe the emergency powers of the president.
5. What are the privileges that make the power of the President effective?
6. The President cannot exercise his own discretion in the appointment of the Prime Minister? Do you agree to this view?
7. Why the Prime Minister acts as a Pivot between the President and the Parliament?
8. The Prime Minister's powers have been diminished due to the era of coalition. Do you agree with this statement?

### **Six Marks Questions**

1. Explain the powers of the President.
2. Why do you think is the advice of the Council of Ministers binding on the President?
3. When no leader has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, to whom President will appoint the Prime Minister? What will be the effect of this situation?
4. Generally, in parliamentary form of government, the position of Prime Minister is become very powerful a influential. How?
5. How bureaucracy helps the political executive?

### **ANSWERS**

#### **MCQ**

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (c)
4. (c)
5. (b)

#### **Assertion/Reason**

1. A
2. B

#### **One Mark Answers**

1. Council of Ministers including the Prime Minister to advise the President.
2. 1989

3. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. (a) Violation of constitution
5. (b) Union Public Service Commission
6. (b) Efficiency and competition
7. (d) Elected Members of Parliament and state Assemblies
8. 91<sup>th</sup>
9. Impeachment
10. Rajya Sabha
11. Single transferable vote system
12. Central services
13. Pending approval on bills passed by parliament
14. Not more than 15% of the total numbers of members
15. In the Presidential executive
16. The Parliament system has been adopted in India
17. False
18. False
19. False
20. True
21. The executive is responsible for the execution of policies.
22. The executive Council consists mainly of the Council of Ministers and the President, including the Prime Minister.
23. In Presidential system there will be no difference between real and nominal executive while in parliamentary executive real and nominal executive will be same.
24. In President system head of the state is not responsible to the legislature.

25. To elect a Prime Minister when no political party gets majority in the Lok Sabha.
26. Resend the bill
27. The permanent executive consists of accountable staff for day-to-day administration while the political executive includes the head of government and his ministers.
28. When the President does not allow any bill and does not return for reconsideration in such a situation he uses the pocket veto.
29. A government which loses confidence in the Lok Sabha has to resign, it means that if a motion of no confidence is passed against any one minister, then the entire Council of Ministers has to resign.
30. The Governor is appointed by the President
31. Indian Administrative Service
32. Provision of reservation
33. Prime Minister
34. (c) The Political Executive consists of the head of the government and his ministers.
  - (b) The Permanent Executive consists of responsible staff for day to day administration i.e. bureaucracy.
  - (c) The main function of the executive is to implement the policies and laws making by the legislature.
  - (c) An example of a political executive is the Prime Minister and his ministers.
35. (b) The head of state in the Indian Parliamentary system is President.
  - (c) Council of Ministers including Prime Minister.
  - (b) Prime Minister
  - (iv) Head of state and head of government both are different.

### **Two Marks Answers**

1. Presidential / Parliamentary
2. If vote of no confidence passes against a single minister, it leads to the resignation of the entire council of ministers.
3. The President (under article 352, 356 and 360 of the constitution) can declare emergency powers on the advice of Prime Minister with the council of Ministers.
4. Because real executive power vest in the hands of Prime Minister with the council of ministers.
5. Explain collective responsibility.
6. Formation of the Council of Minister, Removal of the Council of Minister, Linchpin of the Government.
7. Because central government appoints governor.
8. Yes, give four opinion.
9. Reservation for SC / ST / OBC in employment.
10. Yes, give your opinion with the help of examples.

### **Four Marks Answers**

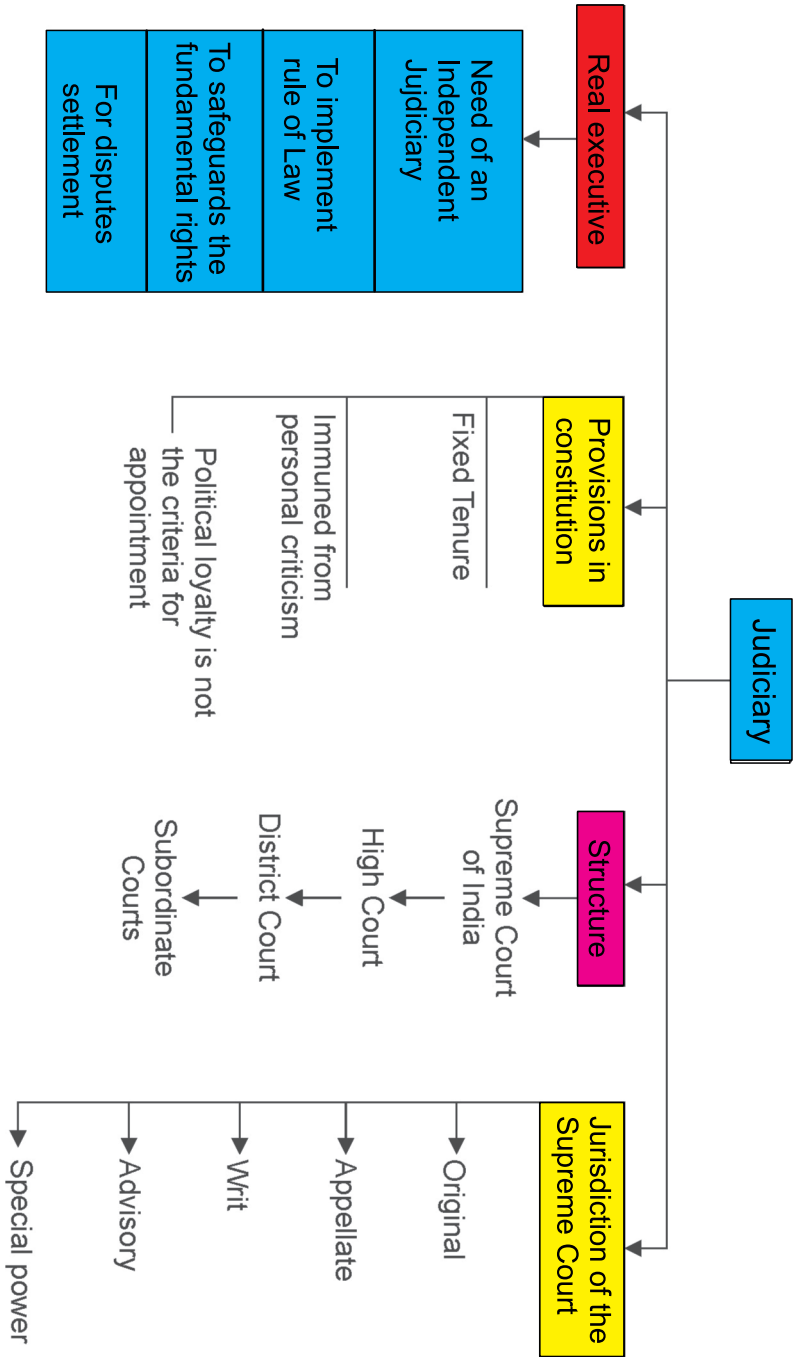
1. Political Executive : Temporary, Tenure is not fixed, politically allegiance to the political party, less experienced (sometimes).  
Permanent Executive : Tenure is fixed, partially neutral, efficient, trained and skilled officers.
2. Efficient, trained / skilled, expertise, politically neutral.
3. Because there is only one head i.e. President.
4. Article 352, 356, 360

5. The President has a regent to be informed of all important matters and deliberations of the Council of Ministers, veto power send back the advice given by Council of Ministers.
6. No, when no leader has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, President has to decide whom to appoint as the Prime Minister.
7. Because Prime Minister communicates all decisions of the Council of Ministers to the President.
8. Yes, In the era of coalition Prime Ministerial authority has been ended and it has also brought restrictions on various powers of the Prime Minister with the councils of the Ministers.

#### **Six Marks Answers**

1. President can send back the advice given by the council of Ministers, Veto Power, appointment powers, sometimes uses discretionary powers, emergency powers.
2. Article 74(1) explain with the help of examples.
3. Explain discretionary powers of the President (it has been discussed earlier).
4. Explain powers of Prime Minister (given earlier).
5. (a) Policy implementation.  
(b) Efficiently works for the welfare of the people.  
(c) Participation in drafting the policy.  
(d) Helps the political executive.
6. In parliamentary form of government, there is a nominal head of the state.

**Chapter - 5**  
**THE JUDICIARY**



**Key Points :-**

- What is Judiciary
- Hierarchy of Judiciary
- Jurisdiction of Supreme Court
- Judicial Review
- Judicial Activisms

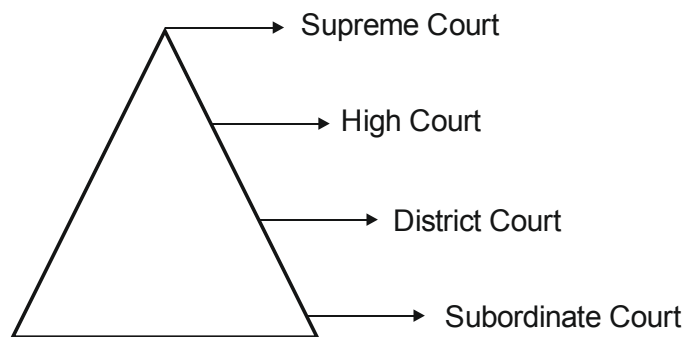
**What is Judiciary?**

- The judiciary is the third important part of the government which is seen by various individuals or institutions as the arbitrator of resolving mutual disputes to protect the rule of law and ensure supremacy of the law. For this, it is necessary that the judiciary must be accountable to the democratic traditions and the people of the country.
- Judiciary safeguards rights of the individuals. It settles disputes in accordance with the law and ensures democratic values must be secured.
- The legislature and the executive should not refrain the functioning of the Judiciary.
- Judges can do their functions without any fear or favour.
- To be appointed as a judge, a person must have experience as a lawyer and must be well versed in law, the Judges have a fixed tenure. They remain in office till they get retirement.
- Only in exceptional cases judges can be removed .
- The actions and decisions of the judges are immune from personal criticism.
- Parliament cannot discuss the conduct of judges except when the proceeding to remove a charge is being carried out.
- Judiciary is not financially dependent on legislature or executive.

### **Appointment of Judge**

- The Union Cabinet, Governor, Chief Minister and Chief Justice of India all influence the process of judicial appointment.
- In the context of the appointment of the Chief Justice, it is also a convention that the most senior judge of the Supreme Court will be elected as the Chief Justice of India but this convention was however broken twice.
- The President appoints the Judges of High Court and Supreme Court on the advice of the Chief Justice of India.

### **Pyramid Structure of Judiciary**



### **Jurisdiction of Supreme Court – Original Jurisdiction**

- o Fundamental Rights: Settlement of disputes between Centre and States
- o Writ: Protection of Fundamental Rights, disputes related to election of President, Vice-President

### **Appellate**

- o Hearing appeals on cases of the subordinate courts related to civil, criminal matters or serious matter of interpretation of law or constitution



**Advisory**

- o To advise the president of India on the matters of public importance interpretation of constitution.

**Privilege**

- o Hearing appeal under special leave petition on the decisions given by High court.

**Judicial Activism**

- o The main means of judicial activism in India has been public interest litigation or social behaviour petition.
- o After 1979-80, through public interest litigation and judicial activism, the judge showed interest in cases where people from certain sections of the society could not easily move to the court. Social organizations and lawyers were allowed to petition on the behalf of the needy and poor people of the society
- o Judicial activism democratized the judicial system and the executive was forced to become more accountable.
- o Tried to make the election system even more transparent.

**Negative aspects of Active Judiciary**

- o Increased workload in judiciary.
- o Judicial activism made it difficult to distinguish between the functions of the legislature, executive and judiciary such as - removing air and noise pollution, checking corruption and electoral reforms etc. The administration should do under the supervision of the legislator.

**Right to Judicial Review**

- o Judicial review means that the Supreme Court can examine the constitutionality of any law, if it is contrary to the provisions of the

Constitution, then it can be declared non-constitutional or null and void.

- o Supreme Court can also exercise the power of judicial review in case of federal related issues. (Centre State Relations).
- o The judiciary can interpret the constitution and the laws passed by the legislature, it effectively protects the constitution.
- o Protects the rights of citizens
- o The power of the judiciary has increased in protecting the rights of citizens by public interest petitions

### **Judiciary and Parliament**

- o In the Indian Constitution, every part of the government has a clear demarcation of functioning. Despite this separation of powers, the confrontation between the judiciary and executive in Parliament has become a controversial issue of Indian politics.
- o Right to property
- o Regarding the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution
- o Fundamental rights.
- o Preventive Detention Law
- o Laws related reservation in jobs

### **Supreme Court decision in 1973**

- o The Constitution has a basic structure and no one, including Parliament, can violate. This fundamental structure cannot be changed even by the Constitutional amendment.
- o Regarding the right to property, the court said that it is not a part of the basic structure, it can be suitably abridged.

- o The court reserved to itself the right to decide whether various matters are part of the basic structure of the constitution.
- o The constitution provides that the conduct of judges cannot be discussed in Parliament but on many occasions the conduct of the judiciary has been pointed out. Similarly, the Judiciary also criticised the executive on several occasions.

But in democracy it is essential for each organ of the government to respect the authority of others

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### **One Mark Questions**

1. Article 143 of the Indian Constitution empowered the Supreme Court with
  - (a) Original Jurisdiction
  - (b) Appellate Jurisdiction
  - (c) Supervisory Jurisdiction
  - (d) Advisory Jurisdiction
  
2. Public interest litigation has been included by which country in its constitution?
  - (a) America
  - (b) South Africa
  - (c) India
  - (d) Japan
  
3. How long can the Chief Justice of India continue his office?
  - a) 60 years
  - (b) 62 years
  - (c) 65 years
  - (d) 70 years
  
4. Appellate jurisdiction of the court is mentioned in which article?
  - (a) Article 134 of the Constitution
  - (b) Article 224 of the Constitution

- (c) Article 226 of the Constitution
  - (d) Article 27 of the Constitution
5. Which of the following is not an essential qualifications for a judge of the Supreme Court?
- (a) He must be a citizen of India.
  - (b) He must be an honourable Judge.
  - (c) At least 10 years of experience as a lawyer in the High Court.
  - (d) He has been in the High Court for at least 5 years.
6. Apex court of appeal is
- (a) Supreme Court
  - (b) High Court
  - (c) Sub-ordinate Court
  - (d) District Court

**Fill in the blanks :-**

7. Salaries and allowances of judges are provided from the.....fund of Indian government.
8. The Judges of High Court and Supreme Court have been provided.....  
With personal criticism.
9. ....appoints the judges of the Supreme Court.
10. The provision for the establishment of the Supreme Court is enshrined in the article ..... of the Constitution.
11. Supreme Court of India is located at.....

**State the following statement is true or false.**

12. The Chief Justice of India is appointed on the basis of seniority.

13. Judicial review is mentioned in the constitution of US.
14. The advisory powers of the Supreme Court are binding on the President.
15. Judicial review is first mentioned in the British Constitution.
16. All decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all the courts of India.
17. The Constitution of India establishes an integrated judiciary.

**Correct the following statements.**

18. The judgments of the High Court is binding on all other courts of the Indian Territory.
19. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court means that cases can be directly considered by the Supreme Court.
20. Integrated judicial system has not been adopted in India.

**Answer the following questions in brief.**

21. What do you understand by Appellate Authority of the Supreme Court?
22. What do you understand by the rule of law?
23. On what grounds can the Supreme and High Court Judges be removed from their posts?
24. What do you understand by the advisory powers of the Supreme Court?
25. What do you understand by the Court of Records?
26. Define judicial review.
27. How is judicial activism making the court more active?
28. What do you understand by the Public Interest Litigation?
29. How many high courts are there in India?
30. At present, how many judges are there in the Supreme Court?

31. What is the salary of Chief Justice of India?
32. How can the Chief Justice of India be removed from his office?

**Read the following passage and answer the questions.**

Judicial activism had a great impact on our political system. This led not only individuals but also various groups to move to the courts. Judicial activism democratized the judicial system and forced the executive to become answerable. The election system also became more free and fair. The court directed the contesting candidates to give affidavits regarding their property income and educational qualifications so that people can elect their representatives on the basis of correct information.

1. Judicial activism has
  - (a) democratized the judicial system
  - (b) many drawbacks
  - (c) mandatory instructions
  - (d) none of the above
2. Judicial activism forced the executive to become
  - (a) irresponsible
  - (b) answerable
  - (c) unaccountable
  - (d) None of the above
3. Which are of the following is the name of Writ?
  - (a) Habeas Manda
  - (b) Qua Mandamus
  - (c) Habeas corpus
  - (d) Habeas intellecta
4. Which jurisdiction has protected the fundamental rights of the individual?
  - (a) Right Jurisdiction
  - (b) Writ Jurisdiction
  - (c) Corpus Jurisdiction
  - (d) None of the above

### **Two Marks Questions**

1. PIL was initiated by whom and when?
2. Which two powers make the Supreme Court powerful.
3. What changes have been made in the PIL?
4. Who has been benefitted from the PIL?
5. What is the meaning of judicial review?
6. Why the Supreme Court is allowed to revert its own judgments?
7. How the judiciary can use its power of Article 32?
8. Who has the authority to issue Article 226 and How?
9. What is the difference between the writs and Judicial Review?

### **Four Marks Questions**

1. Describe the writs issued by the Supreme Court.
2. Explain advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
3. Describe the process of removal from the post of judges of the Supreme Court.
4. What is the principle of collegiate?
5. Describe appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

### **Six Marks Questions**

1. The structure of the Indian judiciary is pyramidal.
2. Describe the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
3. What is the negative aspect of the judicial activism?
4. Public interest litigation helps the poor and the deprived people. How?

## ANSWERS

### **One Mark Answers**

1. Advisory
2. America/USA
3. 65 years
4. in Article 134 of the Constitution
5. He must be an Honourable Judge of the High Court or Supreme Court.
6. Supreme Court
7. Consolidated Fund of India
8. Supreme Court and High Court judges have been given immunity from personal criticism.
9. President
10. Article 124
11. New Delhi
12. Correct
13. Correct
14. Incorrect
15. Incorrect
16. Incorrect
17. Correct
18. Supreme Court
19. Settlement of disputes between Centre and States
20. Integrated judicial system has been adopted.
21. Hearing appeals on the cases of subordinate courts related to civil, criminal, statutory questions.



22. All people are equal before law and law will be applied equally to all.
23. In case of proving misconduct or disqualification.
24. To advise the President on matters of public interest and matters of law.
25. The decisions of the Supreme Court will also be effective for other judicial decisions in future.
26. The Supreme Court can examine constitutionality of any law.
27. Judicial activism has made the judiciary more active through its judicial decisions.
28. In public interest litigation, not only a person but a person or group can also file a PIL on the behalf of others.
29. 30 + 1
30. 24 + 1
31. 2.8 lakh
32. Approval of a special majority of Parliament is required.

### **Para Based Questions**

1. a. Judicial activism has expanded the jurisdiction of the courts. For example, it is the right of the whole society to have pure air, water and a good life. Such rights have been imposed by the Supreme Court which has made the judicial system more democratic.
2. b. The executive has been forced to become more accountable and tried to make the election system more free and fair.
3. c. The court directed the contesting candidates to declare their property and give an affidavit regarding educational qualifications so that people can elect their representatives on the basis of correct information.
4. b.

### **Two Marks Questions**

1. P. N. Bhagvati and B. K. Krishna Ayer in 1970.
2. Article 32, Judicial Review etc.
3. Protection of the existing rights of poor, betterment of life conditions of the poor.
4. Poor, deplorable and deprived class of society, judiciary can issue the habeas corpus, Mandamus.
5. High Courts, Supreme Court can declare any law null and Void and prevent it from coming into force.
6. To review its verdicts
7. By issuing the writs
8. The High Court can issue writ and declare the any constitutional law as a null and void.
9. Judicial review: Judiciary can declare the law null and void, if it is inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution. Supreme Court issues an order called the Writs to protect the fundamental rights and void passed by the legislature to of the people

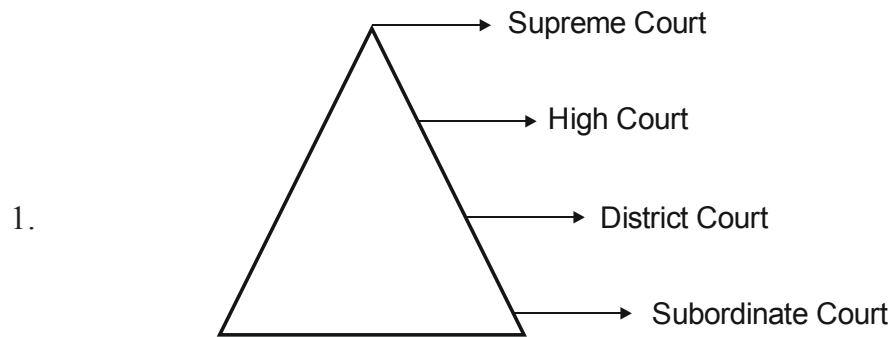
### **Four Marks Questions**

1. Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Quo Warranto, Prohibition
2. The President of India can refer any matter of public importance that involves interpretation of constitution to Supreme Court for advice.
3. A judge of the Supreme Court or High Court can be removed only on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity by special majority in both houses of the Parliament.
4. The Supreme Court has established the principle of collegiality in making recommendations for appointments. At the moment in matters of appointment the decision of the group of senior judges of the Supreme

Court carries greater weight. In matters of appointment to the Judiciary the Supreme Court and the Council of Ministers play an important role.

5. Appellate jurisdiction means a person can appeal to the Supreme Court against the decisions of the high court. High court must clarify that the case is fit for appeal and it involves a serious matter of interpretation of law or constitution. Appellate jurisdiction means that the Supreme Court will reconsider the case and the legal issues involved in it. The high courts too, have appellate jurisdiction over the decisions given by courts below them.

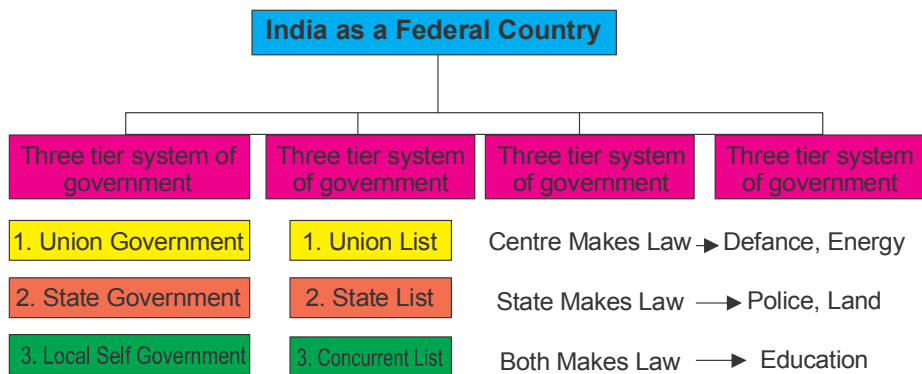
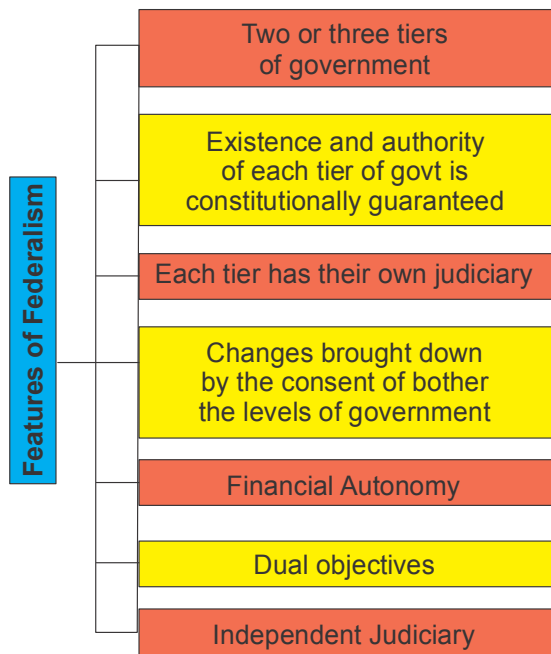
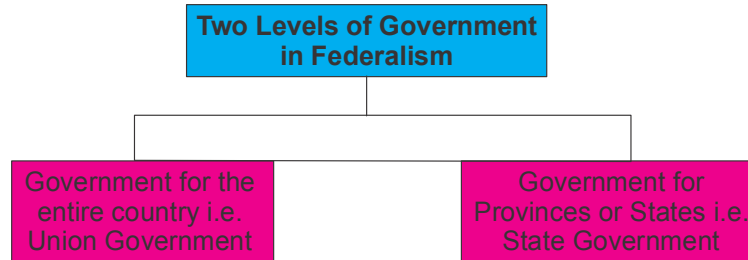
### Six Marks Questions



2. Original Jurisdiction, appellate, advisory Writ, Explain all the writs.
3. On the basis of newspaper reports and postal complaints, an individual or group can file the case on the behalf of others.
4. Increasing workload on judiciary, Lack of time, lack of judges.

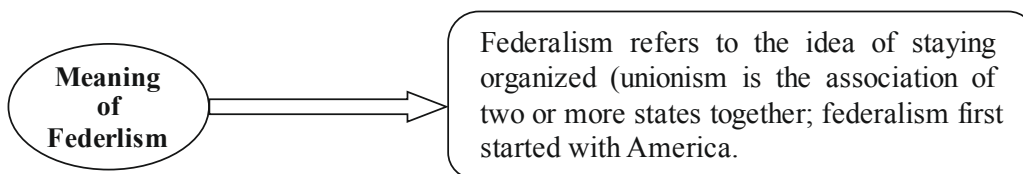
## Chapter - 7

# FEDERALISM



### **Key Points :-**

- Federalism in India
- Characteristic of Indian Federalism
- Federal traits in Indian Constitution
- Characteristics of Solidarity in Indian Constitution
- Why strong Central Government in Indian Union
- Tension in the Indian Federal System



Federalism is an institutional system that consists of two types of political system. It consists of a central level and a provincial level political system. Each level of political system is itself autonomous.

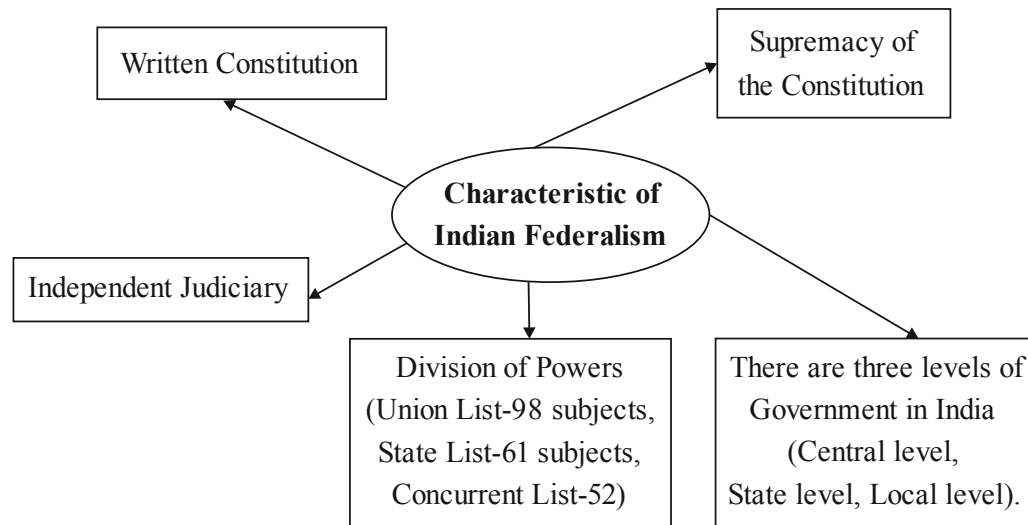
The central or federal government's jurisdiction is the whole country and its responsibilities are subjects of national importance. The Union Government can make decisions on the subjects of the Union list. Legislation creates independent judiciary to prevent conflict between centre and state.

### **Federalism in India**

Article 1 of the Constitution of India called India that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.

During the national movement, many leaders wanted that in order to rule a large country like India, it would be necessary to divide the powers or subjects into central and provincial levels. Indian society has regional and linguistic diversity, so people of every region get the opportunity of self-government.

According to Indian federalism, a federal (central) government in India, 28 states and 8 union territories governments work on their own subjects, there is a clear distribution of powers in the Indian Constitution.



In the Constitution of India, two types of governments are described, the first is the central government whose jurisdiction is the whole country, and the second government is the state level government, whose jurisdiction is limited only to the state, both are constitutional governments and a clear description of its scope.

### **Confederate Characteristics in Indian Constitution**

- The constitution is Supreme, no power is above the constitution, all will remain within the scope of the constitution.
- India has an independent judiciary that does not allow the government to be dictators.
- There are three levels of governments in India: (central level, state level, local level).

### **Characteristics of Solidarity in Indian Constitution**

- (i) Single Citizenship.
- (ii) More power inclination like central government in power division.
- (iii) Governor's appointment in states by the President.
- (iv) Same constitution for union and state.
- (v) All India Services
- (vi) Unified Judiciary.
- (vii) Centre more powerful during emergency.
- (viii) Federal Government has more importance in constitutional amendment.

### **Why Strong Central Government in Indian Union?**

India is a large and diverse country. The makers of the Constitution hoped that such a large country could be controlled only by a strong central government. At the time of independence there were more than 500 native princely states, which were merged only by a strong central government.

### **Tension in the Indian Federal System :-**

The Constitution of India has given a lot of powers to the Central Government, while the governance of the states is the responsibility of the State Governments, due to this, from time to time the states keep demanding more autonomy and powers, due to this, tensions and conflicts arise in the center and the states. Happen to be Center-state relationship

1. States keep demanding more rights and autonomy from time to time, which are in the following forms
  - (A) **Financial autonomy:-** The income resources of the states are limited and the control over resources is also limited, so the state governments keep demanding more autonomy in matters of income.

- (B) **Administrative autonomy:-** State governments want more autonomy in matters of daily administration. States want more powers and powers from central government.
- (C) **Cultural and linguistic issues:-** Many states oppose the Hindi language and encourage only the language prevalent in their state.

**2. Role of Governor and President's rule:**

- (A) The President appoints governors in the states without consulting the state governments, who sometimes interfere unnecessarily in the daily affairs of the states.
- (B) The Central Government puts pressure on the Governor and imposes unfair Presidential rule in the States through Article 356.

**3. Demand for new states:** In the Indian federal system, demand for new states keeps on increasing from time to time, due to political reasons, tensions rise in the Union and the states.

**4. Inter-state Disputes**

- (A) In the federal system, there are disputes in two or more states such as border dispute in Karnataka and Maharashtra regarding Belgaum.
- (B) In two more states, there is a dispute about the sharing of rivers, such as: Cauvery river water disputes are going on in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

**5. Specific Provisions:** Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa have been given special status in Articles 371(a) to 371(i) of the Constitution.



## QUESTIONNAIRE

### MCQ

1. Which type of citizenship is provided in India?
  - (i) Dual Citizenship
  - (ii) Multi Citizenship
  - (iii) Single Citizenship
  - (iv) None of the above
  
2. Which commission was appointed to review centre-state relationship?
  - (i) Shah Commission
  - (ii) Sarkariya commission
  - (iii) Goswami Commission
  - (iv) None of the above
  
3. Who has the power to dissolve state legislative assembly?
  - (i) Chief Minister
  - (ii) Prime Minister
  - (iii) High Court
  - (iv) Governor
  
4. Who has the power to solve interstate disputes?
  - (i) Governor
  - (ii) Parliament
  - (iii) Supreme court
  - (iv) President

### **Assertion and reason questions**

1. Assertion (A): states of India can be merged at any time Reason (R): Parliament has the power to merge state of India.  
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(C) A is true, but R is false.  
(D) A is false, but R is true.
2. Assertion (A): India has three layers of government. Reason (R): federal system in India is adopted from USA  
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(C) A is true, but R is false.  
(D) A is false, but R is true.

### **One Mark Questions**

#### **Fill in the blank in questions 1 to 5**

1. The word \_\_\_\_\_ is used for federalism in the Indian Constitution.
2. Federalism means \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Disputes between the Center and the states are resolved by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The right to enact laws on the concurrent list is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The use of President's rule in the states is under Article \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Answer questions 6 to 10 in 20 words.**

6. Why was the federalism system adopted in India?
7. When was Sarkaria Commission created?
8. Write the name of anyone state related to Article 371?
9. When was the State Reorganization Commission formed?
10. What does autonomy mean?

**Identify true or false sentences in question number 11 to 15**

11. Jammu Kashmir enjoys special status
12. America was the first to adopt federalism in the world .
13. In the Constitution of India, more powers have been given to the states than the central government.
14. Parliament can create new states in India
15. India has provision for dual citizenship.

**Two Marks Questions**

1. In which state was Mysore and Madras merged?
2. How federalism helped unity in India's diversity.
3. What does Article-1 indicate?
4. What is meant by division of power?
5. What are the residual powers?
6. On what basis do states demand autonomy?
7. What are the main provisions in Sarkaria Commission?
8. Give two examples of inter-state disputes?
9. When and by whom was the Sarkaria Commission set up?

**Four Marks Questions**

1. What demands were raised in states in the desire for more autonomy?
2. Name the four federal features of the Indian Constitution?
3. State the four unitary features of the Indian Constitution?
4. Why are many states not happy about the role of state governor?
5. Mention the provision of President's rule in the state?

### Five Marks Questions

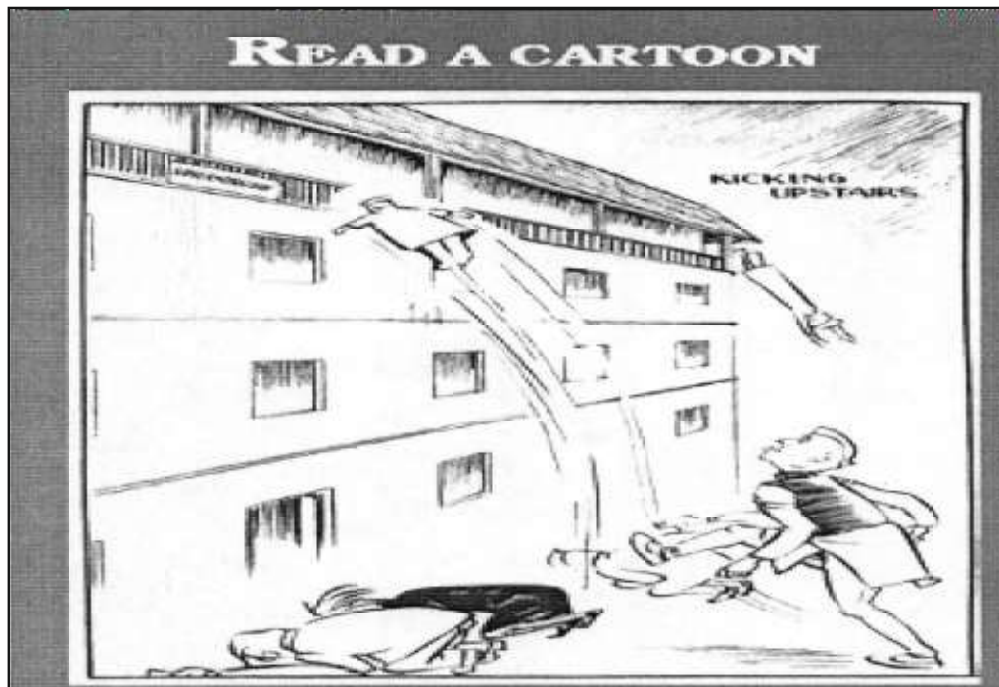
Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

1. While another state is in a state of dispute with the Center on the question of more autonomy and its 'share of sources of income, on the other hand, there are many examples of mutual disputes in states beyond the boundaries in the federal system. It is true that legal disputes the judiciary plays the role of a panch, but the nature of these disputes is not just legal, these disputes also have political aspects, so the best solution can only be based on discussion and mutual trust.
  - (a) Why is there a dispute between the Center and the states?
  - (b) Give one reason for mutual dispute among the states.
  - (c) Who can resolve legal disputes, how the political aspect of disputes can be resolved?

### Federalism

1. What kind of dispute is seen between centre and state?
  - (a) On the issue of emergency
  - (b) Finances
  - (c) Language
  - (d) For religion
2. Causes of disputes among states?
  - (a) Boundary
  - (b) Caste
  - (c) Religion
  - (d) Finance
3. Who solves leal disputes?
  - (a) Parliament
  - (b) President
  - (c) Prime Minister
  - (d) Judiciary
4. Who solves water disputes?
  - (a) State
  - (b) Parliament
  - (c) President
  - (d) Judiciary

2. Study the cartoon and answer the given questions



- (a) How is the governor appointed?
- (b) According to the cartoon, what does the appointment of the governor mean?
- (c) Is the Governor's appointment always the same?
3. Look at the map carefully and answer the questions asked
- (a) Write the names of the four princely states on the 1947 map of India and state in which states they merged at the present time.
- (b) Write the names of four states that were born as new states.
- (c) Write the name of a non-Hindi language state.



### Six Marks Questions

1. The constitution of the Indian Constitution is federal but in fact unitary features are effective.
2. Describe Union List State List Concurrent List
3. What does autonomy and isolationism mean

### ANSWER

#### MCQ

1. (iii) Single Citizenship
2. (ii) Sarkariya Commission
3. (iv) Governor
4. (iii) Supreme Court

**Assertion and reason Answers:**

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. A is true, but R is false.

**One Mark Answers**

1. Union
2. The Central Government and the State Government function independently
3. Supreme Court / Judiciary
4. Both the center and the state
5. 356
6. Due to immense diversity and large population
7. 1983
8. Manipur
9. 1954
10. Own Governance
11. Incorrect
12. Right
13. Incorrect
14. Right
15. Incorrect

**Two Marks Answers**

1. Karnataka Tamil Nadu
2. Central and State Governments own territorial rights
3. India is a union of states and centrally administered states

4. Division of executive powers, the legislature has its own jurisdiction over the judiciary, the Union State is its subject in the Concurrent List, which is made by the Central and State Governments.
5. Subject not mentioned in any list.
6. State autonomy demands language, income financial power administrative power.
7. On the balance of power related to center state relations.
8. Border dispute river water sharing dispute like Punjab, Haryana.
9. In June 1983 by Justice Rajendra Singh Sarkaria, retired Supreme Court Judge.

#### **Four Marks Answers**

1. River water sharing  
Border dispute demands new states  
Economic Financial Freedom Right to Resources
2. Division of powers  
Independent judiciary  
Bicameral legislature Constitution
3. Single Citizenship  
Highest near center  
Unified judiciary  
State is weak even financially
4. Appointment by the President, Work for the Central Government, Right to impose President's Rule, Dispute on making the law legal, Act as an agent of the Center.
5. Article 356 In case of internal peace in the state, there is no crisis with the government if there is an economic crisis;



### **Five Marks Answer**

1. (i) Power of emergency concerning financial law making  
(ii) River water distribution department  
(iii) Judiciary, deliberation, traditional belief
2. (i) By the President  
(ii) Whenever you want to make a governor, you can remove it or send it to another place.  
(iii) Yes, Governor is appointed by the will of the President and by the will of the Central Government.
3. (a) Princely State      State  
         Rajputana          Rajasthan  
         Junagadh           Gujarat  
         Mysore                Karnataka  
         Madras                Tamil Nadu  
  
(b) Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Telangana  
(c) Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka (Either)

### **Six Marks Answers**

1. Division of single citizenship powers. Emergency powers of the President. Use of Article 356 on the state, etc.
2. Union List:- Subject of national importance in which there are about 98 subjects as soon as Defence, Foreign Affairs, Rail, Port, Bank, Minerals etc.

State list:- Normally about 61 topics of regional importance like police, justice, local self-government agriculture, irrigation, health etc.

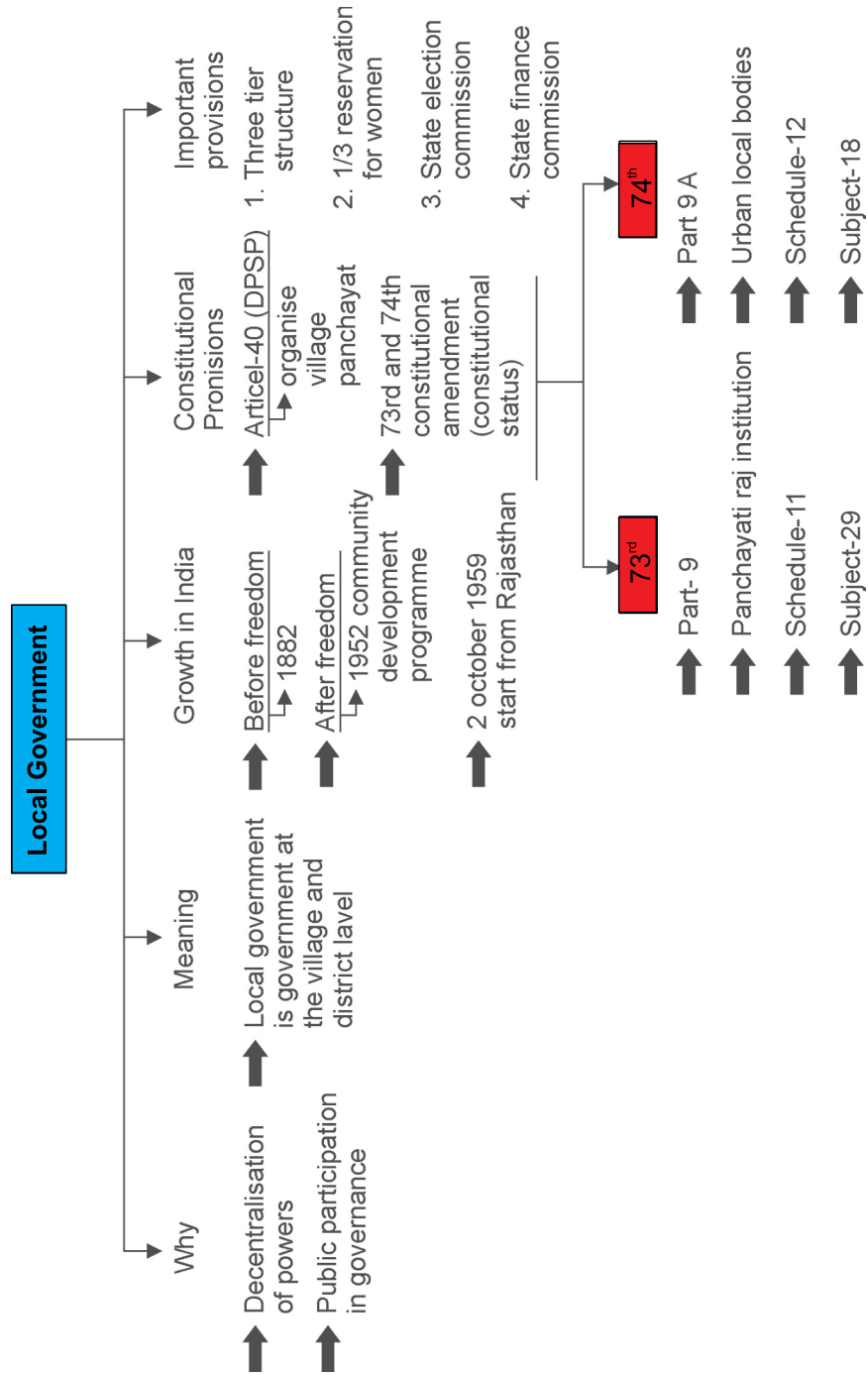
Concurrent List: - There are about 52 topics like foreclosure law process social security etc.

3. Getting more autonomy, separatism, discriminatory behaviour by central government.

Non-interference of central government while working by state.

In separatism, the central government does not provide financial assistance by the state government, does not make development related plans.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



### **Key Points :-**

- Why We Need Local Government?
- Development of Local Government in India.
- Constitutional amendments in 73rd and 74th .
- Implementation and challenges of constitutional amendments in 73 and 74.

### **Local Government**

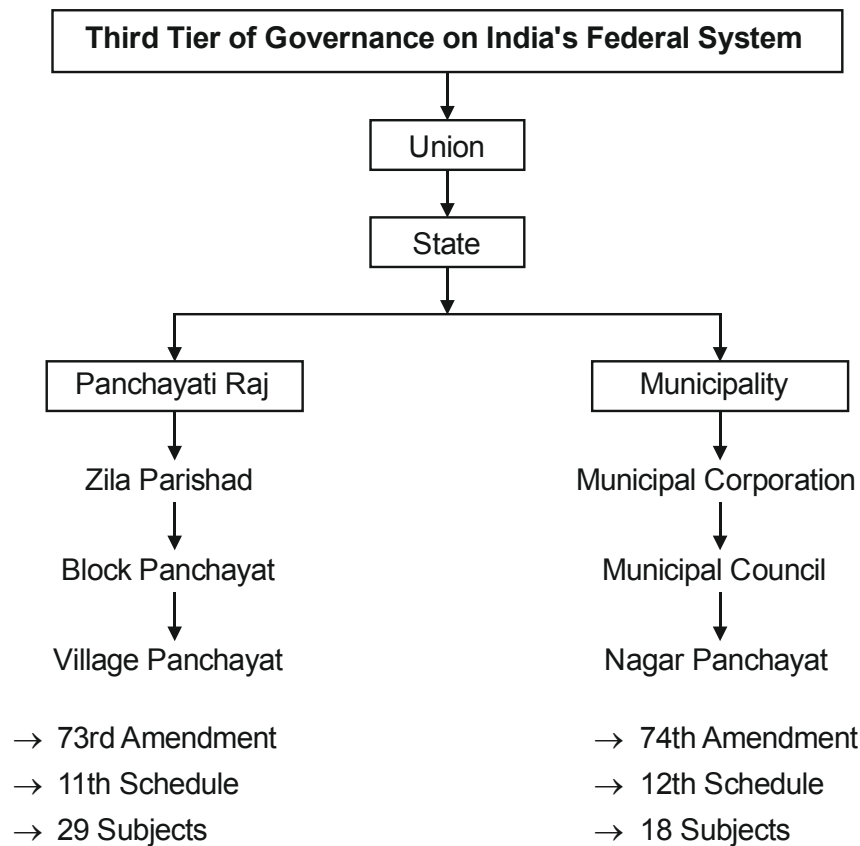
Local government is called village and district level governance, it is the nearest rule to the common man, in which the solution to the daily problems of the people gets done very fast and at a low cost. They have constitutional status.

**Democracy Means**, meaningful participation and accountability. Lively and strong local governance. Active participation and purpose ensures full accountability. The work that can be done at the local level should be in the hands of the local people and their representatives.

The general public is more familiar with local governance than the state government or the central government.

- I. Central Government
- II. State Government
- III. Local Government Central
  - (i) Panchayat
  - (ii) Nagar Palika
  - (iii) Zilla Parishad
  - (iv) Gram Panchayat
  - (v) Gram Sabha
  - (vi) Municipal

- (vii) Corporation
- (viii) Municipality
- (ix) Municipal Council



**Development of Local Governance :-** In India existed in the form of community councils which run their own rule in ancient India. In modern times, elected bodies came into existence after 1882, at that time they were called Mukami Boards.

After the formation of the Government of India Act of 1919, Gram Panchayats were formed in many provinces, when the constitution was made, the subject of

local governance was handed over to the states. It is also discussed in the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution.

### **WHY DO WE NEED LOCAL GOVERNANCE ?**

- To establish a strong democratic system.
- To ensure the local level of political and economic participation.
- For access to representatives of ordinary citizens.
- To make the work successfully and faster (public welfare work).
- For mutual coordination and successful administration.

Mahatma Gandhi Ji also talked about strengthening the gram panchayats and decentralization of power and termed it as an effective tool.

### **The Constitution of Brazil provides**

The province, federal district and municipal council system.

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments of the Constitution :- In 1992, the Parliament passed the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.

73rd constitutional amendment is related to local governance of the village, it is related to panchayati raj system, 74th constitutional amendment is related to urban local governance.

73rd AMENDMENT - Some provisions of 73rd Constitution Amendment :-

The THREE - TIER STRUCTURE now a three-tier structure of the Panchayati Raj system in all the states.

Third place – District Panchayat

Second place – Block Committee

First place – Gram Panchayat.

**Elections :-** The elections at all three levels of Panchayati Raj Institutions are conducted directly by the public. The duration of each body is 5 years.

**Reservation :-**

- One third seats are reserved for women.
- There is a provision for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population.
- If the government of the state wants, then other backward classes (O.B.C.) can also give reservation in the seats.
- The benefit of this reservation was that today women are working as sarpanch.
- The tribal populated areas of many states of India were kept away from the provisions of the 73rd Constitution, but in 1996 a separate law was enacted and these areas were also included in the provisions of Panchayati Raj.

**State Election Commissioner:-** It is necessary for the states to appoint a state election commissioner. The responsibility of this Election Commissioner will be to conduct elections to Panchayati Raj institutions.

**The State Finance Commission:-** It is necessary for the government of the states to form a regional finance commission on 5 years. This commission will keep an eye on the economic status of local government institutions in the state.

**74th AMENDMENT: -** The 74th Amendment relates to urban local governance that is to the municipality.

**Urban Area:-**

- The area has a population of at least 5000.
- At least 75% of working men work separately from farming.

- The density of population should be at least 400 persons per square kilometer. In many forms, the 74th constitution amendment is a repetition of the 73rd constitution amendment, but this amendment is related to urban areas.
- All the provisions of 73rd amendment like direct election, reservation, transfer of subjects, regional election commissioner and territorial finance commission are included in 74th constitutional amendment and apply to the municipality.

### **Implementation of 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment**

Local body elections have been held many times in the states during this period. Due to the election of local bodies, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of elected representatives. The power and confidence of women has increased significantly.

**Transfer of Subjects:-** The amendment of the constitution has handed over 29 subjects to the local government. All these topics are related to the needs of local development and welfare

### **Local Government Subjects:-**

Some topics of the eleventh schedule

- i. Health and family,
- ii. Market and fair,
- iii. Agriculture,
- iv. Irrigation,
- v. Small Scale Industry,
- vi. Rural Development,
- vii. Roads,
- viii. Drinking Water,



- ix. Education,
- x. Rural Electrification,
- xi. Library,
- xii. Public Distribution System,
- xiii. Welfare of Weaker Sections,
- xiv. Social Welfare,
- xv. Poverty Alleviation,
- xvi. Women Child Development,
- xvii. Technical Training,
- xviii. Library

**Problems of Local Governance :-**

- Lack of funds.
- Public not to be aware.
- Spend more than income
- Relying on governments for financial help.

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**MCQ**

1. The first state in the country to adopt the Panchayati Raj system on 2nd october, 1959 was?  
A. Andhra Pradesh                      B. Rajasthan  
C. Bihar                                      D. Orrisa
2. The 'National Panchayati Raj Day' is celebrated every year on?  
A. 10th April                                B. 14th April  
C. 24th April                                D. 20th April

3. Which of the following Article is related to Panchayati Raj?
  - A. Article 243
  - B. Article 324
  - C. Article 124
  - D. Article 73
4. What is the main purpose of Panchayati Raj ?
  - A. to increase agricultral production
  - B. To make people participate in developmental administration
  - C. To economic growth
  - D. To make people politically conscious
5. In India, the first Municipal Corporation was set up in which one among the following ?
  - A. Culcutta
  - B. Madras
  - C. Bombay
  - D. Delhi
6. Which amendment is related with urban local government ?
  - A. 73rd amendment
  - B. 74th amendent
  - C. 92nd amendment
  - D. None of the above
7. Which of the following States has no Panchayat Raj institution ?
  - A. Nagaland
  - B. Rajasthan
  - C. Bihar
  - D. Tamilnadu

8. Which of the following stands between Zila Parishad and Village Panchayat?
  - A. Mandal Panchat
  - B. Block Samiti
  - C. Gram Saba
  - D. All of the above
9. Which of the following system is established on the basis of direct election?
  - A. Gram Panchayat
  - B. Block Committee
  - C. Both (A) and (B)
  - D. None of the above
10. Which of the following statement is not correct?
  - A. The Gram Panchayat is headed by the Sarpanch
  - B. The Panchayat Samiti is headed by the Chairman
  - C. The Zila Parishad is headed by the Chairman
  - D. The Sarpanch and the Chairman are elected directly by the people
11. Which of the following is not one of the sources of revenue of village panchayats?
  - A. Government rant
  - B. House Tax
  - C. Income tax
  - D. Local Taxes on land
12. One third of total number of seats of Panchaayat are reserved for which group ?
  - A. Backward Classes
  - B. Scheduled Tribes
  - C. Schedule cast
  - D. Women

13. A person to be qualified for standing in Panchayat election must have attained the age of -
- A. 21 years
  - B. 18 years
  - C. 25 years
  - D. 30 years
14. Direct elections to all tiers of the Panchayat were held first after the 73th Amendment came into force in?
- A. Andhra Pradesh
  - B. Rajasthan
  - C. Madhya Pradesh
  - D. Karnataka
15. The Panchayati Raj institutions in India get their funds mainly from-
- A. Voluntary contributions
  - B. Property tax
  - C. Local taxes
  - D. Government grants
16. Which schedule was added in to the Constitution by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment?
- A. 6th
  - B. 7th
  - C. 9th
  - D. 11th
17. Which of the following played important role in the development of local government?
- A. William Bentick
  - B. Lord Rippon
  - C. Lord Dafrin
  - D. Lord mayo

18. In 1989, P.K. Thungon Committee recommended the constitutional recognition of-
- A. Local government
  - B. Electoin commission
  - C. Lokpal
  - D. Financial commission
19. Local Governments not work at which level?
- A. At state level
  - B. At district level
  - C. At block level
  - D. At village level
20. What is the objective of local Government?
- A. Participation of women in politics
  - B. Give finance to people
  - C. Decentralisation of Powers
  - D. Both A and C

**One Mark Questions**

1. Which committee recommended the grant of constitutional status to local government bodies and When to choose the right option.
- A) Panchayat Samiti In1979
  - B) Village Committee in 1669
  - C) Thungan Committee 1989
  - D) None of the above.
2. From which country we adopted the idea of the LOCAL GOVERNANCE.
3. When were the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments passed in Parliament and when were they implemented?

4. Local Government is the subject of the \_\_\_\_\_ list of the Constitution.
5. What is a Three-Tier Structure?
6. Who is the member of Gram Sabha?
7. Elections to gram panchayats and municipalities are held for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ reservation has been arranged for women in Panchayati Raj institutions
9. By which article of the constitution can the provincial government give the subject of the eleventh schedule to the panchayat?  
Choosing the right option
  - A) Article 243
  - B) Article 143
  - C) Article 75
  - D) Article 150
10. Which officer has been given the responsibility of election of Panchayati Raj Institutions? Choose the right choice
  - A) Chief Election Commissioner,
  - B) Prime Minister
  - C) Sarpanch,
  - D) Election Commissioner of the state
11. The age of the candidate should be \_\_\_\_\_ for municipal elections.
12. Write the following correct :-
  - I. The 73rd constitutional amendment relates to the local governance of the center.

- II. There is a provision for reservation for SCs and STs in proportion to their demand.
- III. The 74th constitutional amendment is related to the local governance of the village.
13. Choose the Correct and incorrect :-
- A) The agriculture and irrigation are the subjects of the 11th schedule.
  - B) Education, rural electrification, does not come in the subject of the eleventh schedule.
  - C) Panchayati Raj system in all the states has a three-tier structure.
  - D) Lack of funds is a problem for the local government.

### **Two Marks Questions**

1. Give two reasons for not having strong local governance in India.
2. What does the word URBAN AREA means
3. What are the functions of Gram Panchayats and mention any two.
4. Explain what has changed in the social status of women by the reservation given to women in Panchayati Institutions
5. What are the benefits of local governance to ordinary citizens?
6. The local government could not perform its task with the efficiency for which it was founded ? Why ?
7. For how many years is the Finance Commission of the state made and what is its main function ?
8. Recently elections have been held in some vacant places of Municipal Corporation, what do you think was the reason for holding this election ?

9. The system of Panchayati Bodies was in our country even in ancient times, what improvements have been made in their functioning in the present times?
10. What is the head of a municipal corporation called? How long is its tenure?

#### **Four Marks Questions**

1. What is the importance of local governance?
2. Write four functions of Municipal Corporation and Municipalities,
3. Who is the Mayor?
4. How many municipal corporations are there in Delhi at this time? What is the reason for the formation of so many corporations ?
5. To what extent are the municipal corporations successful in solving the problems of the general public?
6. What are the problems before the Panchayati Raj Institutions?
7. “Local institutions are not self-sufficient”, therefore, do not work efficiently, do you think this statement is true? how?
8. Democracy is successful only when there is active participation of the citizens. Explain this statement.
9. Local government has actually benefited from the reservation of women for the male ruling society. Do you agree with this ? Explain.
10. Whenever there is an attempt to make democracy more meaningful and to give strength to the deprived people, there is bound to be tension and tension in the society. Do you agree with this opinion ? Explain  
  
“Gandhiji believed that strengthening of gram panchayats is an effective means of decentralization of power. Every initiative of development should



involve the participation of local people in Kadami so that it can succeed. The independence of India as a whole must begin from the very bottom. In this way every state will be a republic". (1+1+1+1=4)

- A) What does decentralization of power mean?
- B) What does republic mean?
  - (a) Election of the head of the state by the People.
  - (b) Hereditary selection of head of State.
  - (c) Participation of People in Government.
  - (d) All of the above.
- C) How can Panchayat's be strengthened? Give two suggestions.
- D) What is the meaning of this statement "Freedom should start from the bottom".

### **Five Marks Question**

Look at the picture carefully and answer the questions.

1. What do you understand from what is written in this picture?
2. Can this objective be achieved with the help of local governance? How ?
3. What problems have to be faced in achieving this objective ?

### **Six Marks Questions**

1. What is the meaning of local government and what is its effect on the everyday life of citizens?
2. What is the meaning of the Panchayati Raj system, if you were a district collector, what problems would you solve in the village ?

3. If the local bodies were not there, then the day-to-day problems of the citizens would be solved or not? Why?
4. Where does the Municipal Corporation get its income? Is this money sufficient to solve the problems of the citizens? Why ?
5. If you had been the Sarpanch of your village, What kind of hindrance would society have caused in your work, then how could you have got rid of those obstacles?

### ANSWERS

#### MCQ

1. B. Rajasthan
2. C, 24th April
3. A, Article 243
4. B, To insure people participation in governance
5. B, madras
6. 74th constitutional amendment
7. A, Nagaland
8. B, Black committee
9. A, Gram Panchayat
10. A, the Gram Panchayat headed by the Sarpanch
11. D, Local taxes on land, C-Income Tax
12. D, Women
13. A, 21 years
14. A, Aandhra Pradesh

15. D, Government grants
16. D, 11th Schedule
17. D, Lord Mayo
18. A local government
19. A, state level
20. D, Both A and C

**One Mark Answers**

1. Thungun Committee 1989
2. Brazil
3. 1992, 1993
4. State List
5. The gram panchayat at the lower level, the block committee at the middle level and the zilla parishad at the upper level.
6. All those who have attained the age of 18 years are eligible to cast their votes in the Gram Panchayat elections.
7. 5 years
8. One third
9. Article 243
10. State Election Commissioner
11. 21 years
12. I. The 73rd constitutional amendment is related to the local governance of the village.

- II. There is a provision for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population
  - III. The 74th constitutional amendment is related to urban local governance
13. A) Correct  
B) Incorrect  
C) Correct  
D) Correct

**Two Marks Answers**

1. Casteism, factionalism, communalism
2. (i) Population at least 5000. (ii) More than 75% of working men work separately from farming. (iii) The density of population should be 400 people per square kilometer.
3. Cleaning, electricity, water system, construction of roads, registration of births and deaths etc.
4. Today, many women hold positions like Sarpanch and Mayor. They have gained more power and confidence than before. Political understanding of women has increased.
5. Solutions to the problems of citizens become very fast and at a low cost. Political participation of citizens increases
6. There is a lack of money. The expense is more in proportion to the income, so the state governments and central government have to depend on the grant.
7. To estimate the economic status of local government institutions for 5 years.

8. These places must have been vacant due to many reasons :-
  - Due to the death of a corporator
  - Reasons for changing the party of a corporator
  - Due to becoming an MLA of a corporator
9. Even in ancient times there were local institutions, but they were not accountable to the public, today these institutions are more accountable and also accountable to the public.
10. Mayor, 1 year.

#### **Four Marks Answers**

1. Local governance is very important in our lives, if local subjects remain with the local representatives, then the daily problems of the lives of citizens are resolved at a fast pace and at a low cost.
2. Management of cleanliness, provision of electricity, arrangement of drinking water, registration of birth and death rates, construction and repair of roads, arrangement of cremation ghats etc.
3. The head of the Municipal Corporation .
4. At present, there are one municipal corporations in Delhi. The population of Delhi is increasing day by day and their problems too. One municipal corporation was able to solve all the problems as efficiently as one municipal corporations are able to do.
5. Municipal corporations are not able to solve the problems of the public to the extent that they can, even today the roads remain broken. Garbage heaps can be seen somewhere. The problem of water, electricity has been solved, but still common citizens have to deal with these two during the summer.
6. Money problem, public awareness, political interference, disproportionate expenditure.

7. Yes, if these institutions become autonomous, then the problems of the citizens will be solved quickly and these institutions will also be answerable to the public.
8. Political participation of citizens is essential for the success of democracy. Only a conscious citizen can make meaningful participation in democracy. Only then will the government be accountable
9. In many cases, it has been seen that the woman has failed to make her presence felt or the woman or the head of the family takes decisions on the pretext of holding the woman in office.
10. Yes, the Constitution made the reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes mandatory. With this, most of the states made a provision for reservation for backward castes. This has brought about a drastic change in the social structure of local bodies, sometimes it creates tension and intensifies the struggle for power.

**Four Marks Answers : (1+1+1+1=4)**

- A) The meaning of decentralization of power: - The power reached the masses like Gandhiji wanted. The ideology of Gramodaya is an example of decentralization of power. Problems at the local level should be solved at the local level
- B) Republic means where the head of the state is the representative elected by the public, if local governance is passed on to the local people, then every village will become a republic
- C) They should not be short of money.  
The public should be aware.
- D) - This means that the solution of the problems can be done by the representatives of the local public.  
- The general public has access to it.

### **Five Marks Answers**

1. It means that we are a village and we should rule
2. Yes, because local representatives can solve local problems well because they are aware of the problems.
3. Sometimes the problems of money have to be faced by many problems due to the intervention of the government in excess of income

### **Six Marks Answers**

1. Local government takes care of local affairs, can solve the day-to-day problems of citizens at a fast and low cost. This makes the citizen socially and politically partner
2. Local governance of villages is called Panchayati Raj. There are three levels. (Students will answer it at their discretion)
3. Students will answer this with their discretion and with the help of their teacher.
4. Municipal corporation levies many taxes like house tax, water tax, tax on sellers of goods in weekly markets etc. Municipal corporations also receive money by receiving grants from states. No, because excess of income is spent and it is too late to receive grants from state governments.
5. Students will answer this at their own discretion.

**PART - B**  
**POLITICAL THEORY**

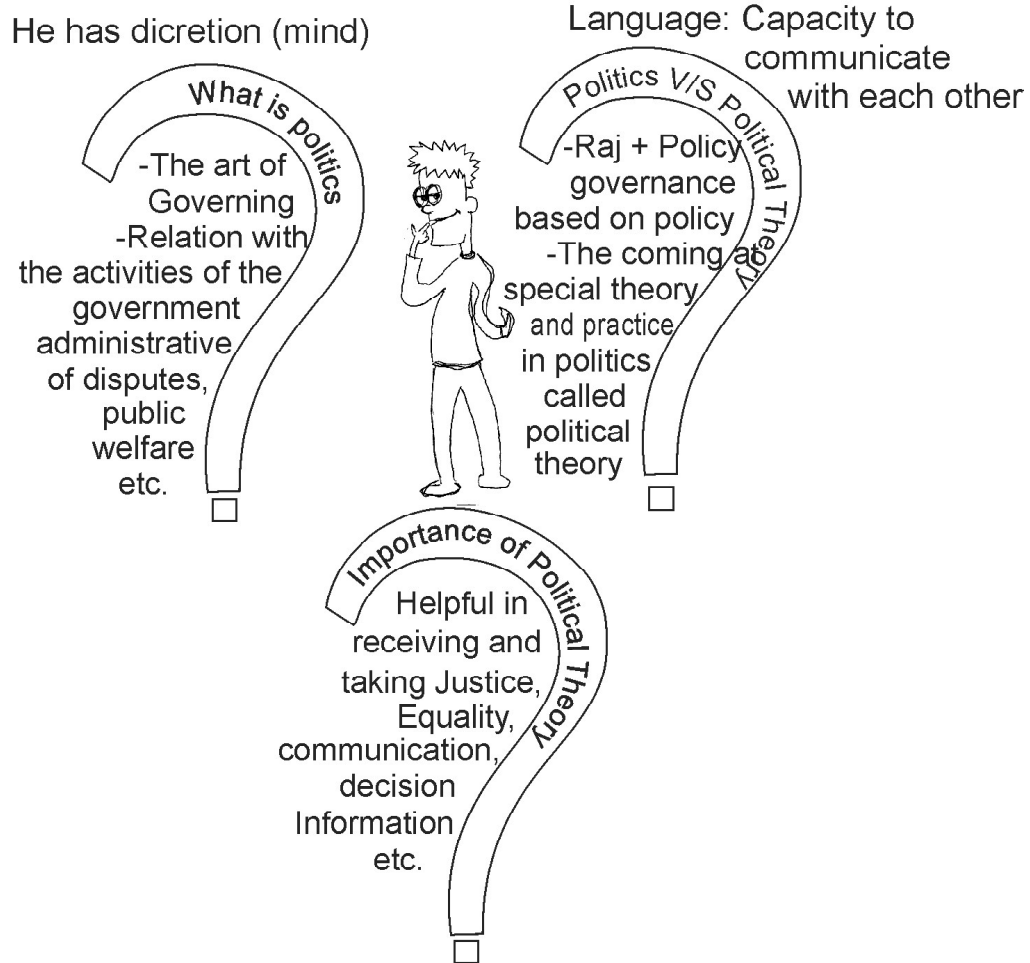


## Chapter - 9

# POLITICAL THEORY: AN INTRODUCTION

### Human Beings

Human beings are unique in two respects



#### Main Points :-

- What is politics?
- What we read in political theory?

- Putting political principles into practice.
- Why should we read political theory.
- Politics V/s. Political theory.
- Importance of political theory.

### **What is Politics**

Scholars have different views to define politics in general :-

- (i) Politics is the art of governing.
- (ii) Politics teaches how to run the government's activities properly.
- (iii) Politics presents a solution to administrative governance disputes.
- (iv) Politics teaches participation, but the common man encounters conflicting images of politics. Today, the relationship of politics is linked to personal selfishness
- (v) It is related to public welfare.
- (vi) Politics is an important and integral part of any society.

### **What Do We Study in Political Theory**

- In political theory we study various aspects of life like social life, government and constitution, freedom, equality, justice, democracy, secular etc.
- Reads the principles of fixed values by which policies are directed.

### **Putting Political Principles into Practice**

The nature of politics has changed with the passage of time, the task of putting political principles such as freedom and equality into practice is very difficult. We should abandon our prejudices and adopt them. By studying political theory, we can test our thoughts and feelings about political systems,

we can understand that only conscious citizens can develop the country. Political theory is not an object, it is related to humans.

For example, equality means equal opportunities for all, yet separate arrangements have been made for women, elders or differently abled, so we can say that complete equality is not possible. Reasonable basis of discrimination is important.

### **Why We Should Study Political Theory**

1. To be a citizen to take a proper decision at the time of future problems.
2. For basic and general knowledge.
3. To become an empowered and aware citizen.
4. To awaken political consciousness.
5. To cast the vote .
6. To eradicate prejudices from society and establish unity.
7. To give inspiration and right direction to the movement.
8. To learn the art of making the right decision after assessing the debate, argument, profit and loss. It is necessary to study political theory.
9. For information about governance. To make policy.
10. To gain knowledge of the utility of democracy.
11. To understand the rights and duties .
12. To make future plans.
13. To promote international peace and cooperation.
14. For studying various governance systems.
15. Being a student .

### **Politics V/s. Political Theory**

Political theory in politics are two different beliefs. Politics is made up of two words, Raj + policy, ie policy-based governance. The use of any particular

principle or practice at the individual level of the job comes under politics. The decision making process, the process of forming a government, the process of obtaining power, etc.

While the main subjects of political theory are the state and the government. It explains the meaning of concepts like freedom, equality, justice and democracy. The aim of political theory is to train citizens to think rationally about political questions and assess socio-political events properly. Unlike in mathematics, where there is a definite definition of triangle or square, in political theory we come across several definitions of equality, freedom or justice.

This is because words like equality, justice are concerned with our relationship with other human beings rather than anything. Political theory encourages us to test emotions through our thoughts and behavior about political things.

Secondly, political science and politics are also two different perceptions. Political science is born before politics. It is based on morality, whereas politics is based on opportunity and convenience, even then it can be considered as two sides of the coin.

### **Importance of Political Theory**

- Development of systematic thinking about justice and equality.
- Communicate rationally and effectively.
- Assist in efficient and effective political decision making.
- To get information of international world.

## **QUESTIONNAIRE**

## MCQ

1. Assertion (A) : Political science and Politics are two different Ideologies.

Reason(R) : Political Science originated before politics it's based on morality whereas politics based on opportunity and convenience.

- A. A and R both are false
  - B. A is true and R is also true. R is the correct explanation of A
  - C. A is true and R is false
  - D. A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
2. Assertion (A): Political theory is important for everyone's life.

Reason (R) : Study of political theory develops systematic thinking about Justice, equality.

- A. A is true and R is false
- B. A is false and R is true
- C. A and R both are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- D. A and R both are true R is the correct explanation of A

3. What is politics?

- A. Art of Governing .
- B. Teaches how to run the activities of government properly .
- C. Gives solution to the matters of administrative operation.
- D. ALL OF THE ABOVE.

4. What is the main topics (Subjects ) of political theory?

- A. Government and Citizen
- B. Citizen and Voter.

- C. State and Government
  - D. None of the above.
5. Behavioural political theory is the product of which century?
- A. 18th century
  - B. 20th century
  - C. 16th century
  - D. 21st century.
6. Who wrote the book 'Republic'?
- A. Aristotle
  - B. Mahatma Gandhi
  - C. Ambedkar
  - D. Plato
7. The word 'Theory' originated from the word 'Theoria' which language is this word from?
- A. Sanskrit
  - B. Latin
  - C. Greek
  - D. French.
8. Human beings are unique because they:
- A. Participate in politics
  - B. They fight with each-others
  - C. They have mind & Language to communicate with each others
  - D. None of above

### **One Mark Questions**

9. Explain what is political theory?
10. Which subject is highlighted in Gandhiji's book, Hind Swaraj?
11. What is the ideology of ordinary people regarding politics?
12. Write a difference between political science and politics.
13. Why should we study political theory?
14. What is the main theme of political theory?
15. What is politics? Mark the correct from the following.
  - (a) Politics is the art of governing.
  - (b) Politics presents a solution to administrative governance disputes.
  - (c) Politics is related to public welfare.
  - (d) All of the above.
16. In political theory we study \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Write any 4 aspects)
17. Write the sentence correctly. 'It is not necessary for citizens to be aware for successful operation of democracy'.
18. Politics and political theory are two different assumptions. (Right / Wrong)
19. Political theory is helpful in making future political decisions. (Right / Wrong)

### **Two Marks Questions**

1. Explain the meaning of politics.
2. Explain any two areas of political theory.
3. Write the names of any four political scholars.
4. What aspects of life do we study in political theory?
5. Why should we study political theory? Write any two reasons.

### **Four Marks Questions**

1. 'Politics is science as well, not even'. Explain this fact.
2. Political principles are essential for the successful running of a democratic government in a country. How?
3. Politics affects man's daily life step by step! Explain.

### **Four Marks Questions (1+1+1+1)**

Political theory systematically considers values like freedom, equality, justice, which inspire political life. Explains the current definition of these concepts by keeping some of the major political thinkers in the past and present at the center. How appropriate are the current definitions and how to scrape them to make compliance with current policies more democratic. The aim of political theory is to train citizens to think rationally about political questions and properly organize social political events.

1. What are the values that inspire political life?
  - (a) Education, Morality
  - (b) Liberty, Equality and Justice
  - (c) Ideals, Truthfulness, Honesty
  - (d) Equality, Secularism, Friendship
2. What does political theory train to judge?
  - (a) Economic and Political events
  - (b) Educational and Foreign events
  - (c) Social and Political events
  - (d) Foreign policy and Social policies
3. Whose objective is to train citizens to think rationally to judge Social, Political events?
  - (a) Political theory
  - (b) Economic theory
  - (c) Rawls's theory of Justice
  - (d) Social justice's theory



4. Which political thinkers are kept at the center to clarify the current definition?
  - (a) All thinkers of the present
  - (b) Major thinkers of the Economic field
  - (c) Thinkers of the past
  - (d) Major thinkers of the past and present.

**Five Marks Question**

Which form of politics does the cartoonist want to represent in the given cartoon? Write any one point in detail.



**Six Marks Questions**

1. What do we study in political theory?
2. Write down the features of political theory.
3. Why should we read political theory? Explain.
4. Political theory is very relevant in solving questions related to equality and freedom”. How? Prove it with logic.

**ANSWERS**

**MCQ**

1. (B) A is true and R is also true. R is the correct explanation of A.
2. (D) A and R both are true but R is the correct explanation of A.
3. (D) All of the above
4. (C) State and Government

5. (B) 20th century
6. (D) Plato
7. (C) Greek
8. (C) They have mind And Language to communicate with each-others.

### **One Mark Answers**

9. Political theory reflects the systematic form of ideas and policies that have shaped our social life, government and constitution.
10. On explaining the meaning of Swarajya.
11. Common people do not consider politics to be good.
12. Political science is based on certain ideals while politics is based on opportunity and opportunism.
13. This leads to knowledge of political rules / principles, equality, freedom and democracy, which is essential for democracy .
14. State government .
15. (d) All of the above.
16. Freedom, equality, justice or democracy (others mentioned in the text)
17. Citizens aware for successful operation of democracy.
18. Right
19. Right.

### **Two Marks Answers**

1. The word politics derives from the Greek word 'polis'. Which literally means 'city state'.
2. (i) Study of state and government.  
(ii) Study of power and ideologies.
3. Aristotle, Plato, Russo, Kautilya, Karl Marx and Dr. Ambedkar.
4. In Political Theory mainly studies social life, government and constitution, freedom, justice, democracy, secularism etc.

5. (1) For information about governance.
- (2) To understand the rights and duties.

#### **Four Marks Answers**

1. Political Science is Science - Scholars who consider political science as science argue that science is a systematic knowledge and political science is also studied in a systematic way. It is possible to use in it, it has the ability to predict and can be used as a laboratory of history and the whole world .

Political Science is not Science :- Those who do not consider it a science, say that the principles of political science are not clear, but despite the same reasons in politics, it is not possible to use it in political science. It also has no real laboratory. The scientific method cannot be adopted in its study.

2. Political theory discusses those ideas On the basis of which political institutions are formed. Political theories explain the differences between different religions. It explains the meaning of concepts like equality and freedom.
3. In the daily life, the person is seen struggling for freedom and equality at every step, for example, water has to be filled on the public drains even if it is equally about entering the temple.

#### **Four Marks Answers (1+1+1+1)**

- 4.b. Values like freedom, equality and justice.
- 4.c. Social and political events.
- 4.a. Provides training to citizens to think rationally about political questions and to assess social, political events properly.
- 4.d. Major political thinkers of past and present.

### **Five Marks Answers**

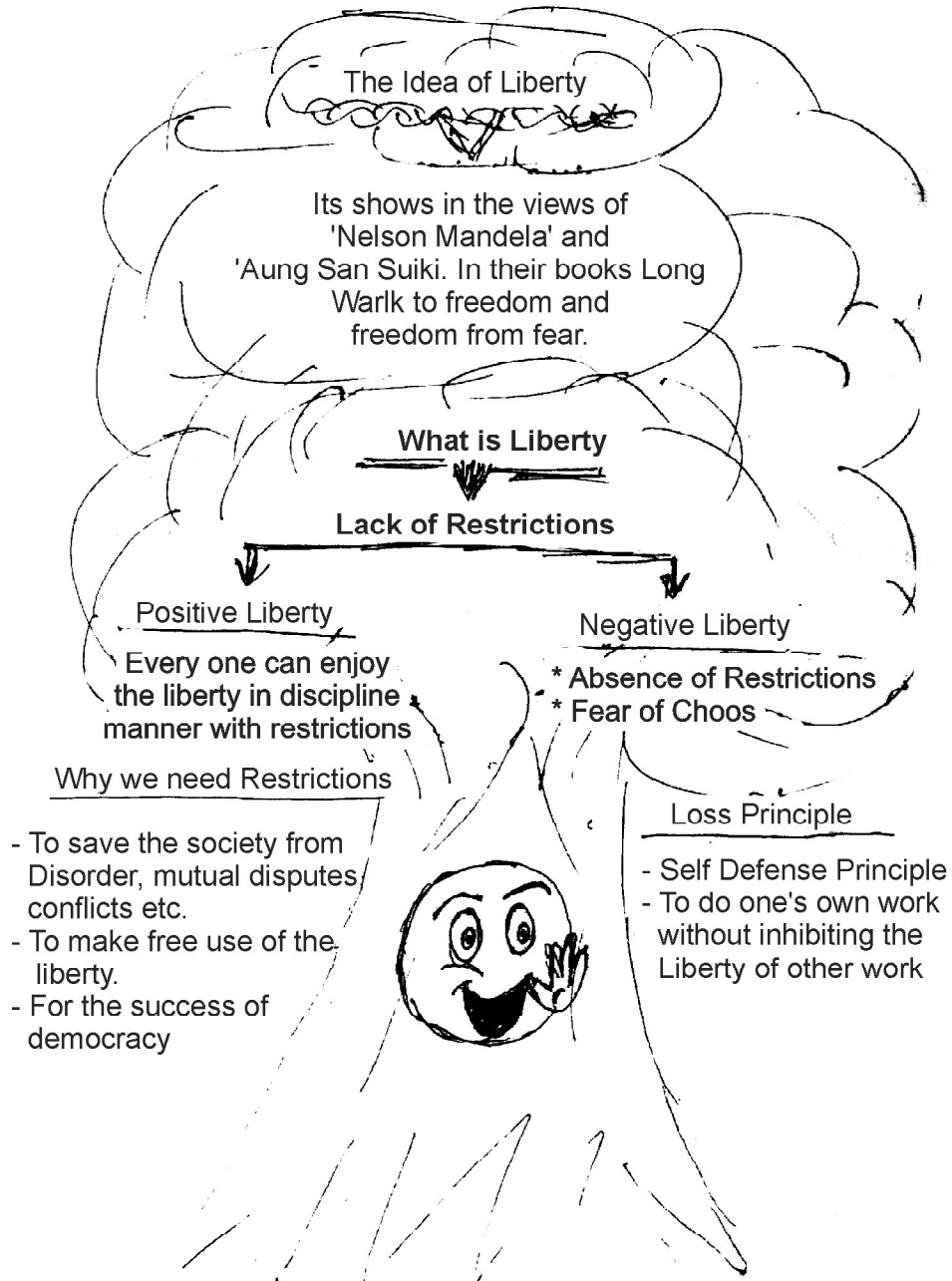
Watch the cartoon carefully and assess yourself, write the answer in your own discretion or with the help of the Teacher.

### **Six Marks Answers**

1. In political theory, we study the changes, movements, development and various types of governance in the society and other reasons.
2. Freedom, equality, renunciation of prejudices, development of country, guidance of all-round development of the individual, etc.
3. To create awareness.  
To prepare successful solvers of future problems.  
To establish unity in the society.  
Preparation for rational decision making etc.
4. Political theory offers simple and easy answers to questions related to freedom and equality. It provides the example of the development and civilization of the entire human society, and suggests the path to becoming a civilized human being and shows the consequences of going the wrong path .  
  
It shows the way to end slavery and failure from all over the world through the story of prosperity and success of a nation adopting freedom and equality.

Chapter - 10

**FREEDOM/LIBERTY**



### **Main Points :-**

- The idea of Liberty.
- What is Liberty ?
- Idea of Liberty, source of restrictions.
- Why need restrictions?
- Loss principle.
- Liberty versus Freedom (Freedom)
- Negative and Positive Freedom (Two Dimensions)

The right to Liberty is described in Articles 19 to 22 of the Indian Constitution.

### **THE IDEA OF LIBERTY**

Nelson Mandela's book '*Long Walk to Freedom*' and Aung San Sui's book '*Freedom from Fear*' show the power of the idea of freedom. To live a dignified life it is important to be fear free.

### **What is Liberty?**

- Liberty is generally regarded as the absence of restrictions and limitations. It is considered synonymous with the right of human beings to show whatever they want. (Lack of external restrictions)
- Hobbes called the situation 'do whatever you want'. The state of freedom is said. Which is Available in the natural condition.
- In other words, Liberty means the right of man to do the work which he is capable of doing. To expand the ability of self-expression of a person and to have such situations in which people can develop their talent.

- According to Warker, Liberty of individuals is associated with the liberties of other individuals.
- Liberty features personality development + logical binding.
- In the 20th century, Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela and Aung San Suu Kyi etc. made freedom their ideal of life by opposing discrimination, constructive and oppressive policies in governance.

## **TYPES OF LIBERTY**

### **Natural Liberty :-**

- (i) A person's complete freedom to do everything he wishes.
- (ii) There should not be any kind of restrictions on human actions.

### **Personal Liberty :-**

- (i) Freedom of choice in personal matters;
- (ii) Safety of life;
- (iii) Freedom of expression and faith.

### **Political Liberty :-**

- (i) The right to participate in the functions of the state.
- (ii) Right to vote.
- (iii) Right to contest free and fair elections.
- (iv) Right to support or oppose the policies and actions of the government

### **Economic Freedom :-**

- (i) Right to get a beneficial position or to do business, right to freedom from absence, the right to produce and distribute goods.

### **Liberal V/s. Marxist Motion**

- Historically, liberalism has favored free market and state minimization. However, they now accept the role of the welfare state and believe that measures to reduce social and economic inequality are needed.
- Positive liberals support that the law protects the freedom of individuals. Supporting appropriate sanctions to provide the best development opportunities to individuals in the public interest.
- Liberals give priority to personal freedom over values like equality. They also usually look at political power with suspicion.
- Marxists value the economic freedom available in the framework of social life.
- The Marxist notion of freedom wishes its equal interests to all people. Its implications in bourgeois society, burdened by classes, differ for different classes. Therefore, real freedom is not possible until the socialist system is replaced by the capitalist system.

### **Sources of Ideal Restrictions**

- (i) Source of restrictions.
- (ii) Dominate and control heavily.
- (iii) Forcefully and through law.
- (iv) Because of social inequality.
- (v) Due to economic inequality.
- (vi) Welfare state

### **Requirement of Restrictions**

- Requirement of restrictions.
- To fulfill the rights of another person.



- For the goal of social welfare.
- To prevent a collision situation.
- For proper sharing of limited resources.
- To maintain their ideas and develop their ways of living in a free society.

### **Theory of Loss**

- “Self-defense is the sole goal of interfering individually or collectively in the freedom to do an act. The sole purpose of the justification of power against the will of a member of civil society may be to avoid harm to another.”
- J.S. Mill put forward an important distinction here as ‘self-relational’ and ‘relational’ as self-reliance which only has an impact on the person doing the work, but in which the act of doing has an effect on other outsiders as well. If those actions are causing great harm to others, then in such a situation the state can impose restrictions on them

### **Person’s Work**

- (i) Self related work
- (ii) Work related to others

The purpose of the state to impose sanctions against the actions and wishes of a person is to protect someone from harm.

### **Freedom (Liberty) V/s. Freedom (Freedom)**

**Liberty vs. Freedom** - We often see the concept of freedom as synonyms of freedom and liberty, but there are some fundamental differences between these two concepts. It is necessary to understand these. Liberty comes from the Latin word meaning ‘status of free man’. Whereas Freedom is derived from the English word Freedom which means ‘Free State’.

Liberty is the power to act according to one's desire for freedom and to express oneself, whereas freedom is the power to determine one's work. Freedom is a more concrete concept than Liberty . Freedom is the concept of relationship between the person with the state and with others. The state offers its citizens a guarantee of freedom through Liberty.

### **FREEDOM (Freedom)**

- Status of a free person.
- Power to work.
- Free to do something.

### **FREEDOM (Liberty)**

- Free will status
- Decision making power.
- Independent of anyone.

A common feature between these two concepts is that both of them are related, that is, they are free from obstacles to attain each other. In addition, both follow moral conformity in terms of their realization.

### **Dimensions of Freedom**

Freedom has two dimensions :-

(1) Negative Freedom and (2) Positive Freedom

**(1) Negative Freedom** - The implication of this in the negative sense is the lack of restrictions as far as possible. Because restrictions cut personal freedom. Therefore, there is an exemption to work according to desire and there is no restriction on the actions of the person.

Supporters are John Stuart Mill and F. A. Hauk etc.

## **(2) Positive Freedom**

- Such a system under rules and laws so that man can develop himself.
- The ban is mandatory if the state wants to achieve the goal of public welfare.
- Humans live in society, their actions affect people's freedom. Therefore, its life should be regularized by bonding.
- Presence of hostages with logic.
- Supporters T H Green and Professor Isaiah.

### **Freedom of Expression:-**

- The issue of freedom of expression is related to the smallest area of non-interference
- John Stuart Mill, in his book '*On Liberty*', argued strongly that freedom of expression should be given to those whose views seem wrong and misleading in today's situations.
- Four powerful arguments
  1. No idea is completely wrong. There is also some piece of truth in it.
  2. Truth does not originate from itself, but arises from conflict of opposing views
  3. When an opposing view comes with an idea, then only that idea's credibility is proved.
  4. What is true today cannot always be true or many times the idea which is not acceptable today can be valuable for the time to come
- Many times restrictions on freedom of expression become a solution to the problem in the short term and meet the demand of the present day, but it is very dangerous in terms of the far-reaching possibilities of freedom in society.

### **Measures to Protect Freedom**

- Democratic governance.
- Provision of Fundamental Rights.
- The rule of law.
- Independence of the judiciary. Decentralization of powers.
- Strongly contending party.
- Economic equality.
- Lack of privilege.
- Conscious public opinion.

### **QUESTIONNAIRE**

#### **MCQ**

1. Assertion (A): Rights are necessary for the protection of Liberty and Dignity of an Individual.  
Reason (R): Indian constitution provides rights to citizens.  
A- A is false and R is true  
B- A and R both are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
C- A is true and R is false  
D- All above true.
2. The origin of the word Liberty is believed to be from which language?  
A. Spanish  
B. Greek  
C. Latin  
D. French.

3. What is meant by Negative freedom ?
  - A. Freedom with restrictions
  - B. Absence of restrictions
  - C. Excess of restrictions
  - D. All of the above.
4. What do you understand by
  - A. Freedom with restrictions
  - B. Restrictions according to circumstance
  - C. Restrictions on Political freedom
  - D. Restrictions on economic and cultural Freedom.
5. What is the meaning of 'Liber'?
  - A. Global freedom
  - B. Economic Freedom
  - C. Political freedom
  - D. Complete freedom
6. What are the two dimensions of freedom?
  - A. Solidarity and Negativity
  - B. Positivity and Pluralism
  - C. Negative and Positive
  - D. All of the above.
7. Freedom (Liberty) means?
  - A. The state of independent will.
  - B. Decision making power
  - C. Independent from anyone
  - D. All of the above.

8. Match the following : (1+1+1+1+1)
- |                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| A-Nelson Mandela    | (i) Hind Swaraj            |
| B-Aung San Suukyi   | (ii) Ramayana Retold       |
| C-Gandhi Ji         | (iii) Long walk to freedom |
| D-Johan stuart mill | (iv) Freedom for fear      |
| E-Aubrey Menen      | (v) On liberty             |

**One Mark Questions**

9. Why does independence require restrictions?
10. What is the source of the restrictions?
11. What do you understand by negative freedom?
12. Why is freedom necessary for a person?
13. How many parts has John Stuart Mill divided a person's work into?
14. Nelson Mandela's autobiography is titled .....
15. Aung San Suu Kyi ..... Struggled for freedom in the country.
16. Write the meaning of freedom according to liberal litigants.
17. What is the synonymous concept of freedom in Indian political thought?
18. "I do not support what you say, but I will defend your right to say till death."  
Whose statement is this and what kind of freedom is talked about in it?
19. What are Netaji Subhash Chandra ji's views on freedom.
20. What does the word Swaraj mean?
21. Describe a feature of freedom.
22. What did Lokmanya Tilak say about independence?

23. Salman Rushdie's ..... book was banned.
24. Which of the following are measures to protect freedom?
- A. Rule of law
  - B. Economic equality
  - C. Conscious public opinion
  - D. All of the above
25. Write the statement correct and 'It is not necessary to be fear-free to live a dignified life'.
26. The following sources of sanctions are:
- A. Welfare state
  - B. Dominance and external control
  - C. Force and through law
  - D. Social inequality and all
27. The purpose of the state to impose sanctions against the will in a person's actions is to protect someone from harm. (True / False)
28. 'Harm's theory' is related to :-
- A. Plato
  - B. Aristotle
  - C. J S Mill
  - D. Karl Marx

**Two Marks Questions**

1. What do you understand by personal freedom?
2. Express your views on political freedom?
3. Give your views on national independence?
4. Explain the meaning of civil liberties?

5. Explain the meaning of financial freedom?
6. What do you mean by independence?
7. On what basis was filmmaker Deepa Mehta stopped from making a film on widows in Kashi? What freedom was it violated?

#### **Four Marks Questions**

1. What is the difference between negative and positive freedom?
2. What do social restrictions mean? Are any restrictions necessary for independence?
3. Describe the four signs of independence.
4. Describe the 'loss theory' of Jan Stuart Mill?

#### **Four Mark Question (1+1+1+1)**

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions asked.

The advocates of positive freedom believe that a person can be independent only in the society and not outside the society, so he tries to make the society such that clear the way for the development of the person. On the other hand, positive freedom is concerned with the inviolable area of non-interference, not the conditions of society outside this area. Negative freedom would like to expand this small area of non-interference as much as possible. However, in doing so, it will take care of the sustainability of the society. Generally both types of liberties run concurrently and support each other, but it is possible that autocratic regimes try to justify their rule by resorting to positive libertarian arguments.

- 5.1. What is meant by Positive liberty?

- |                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Having restrictions | (b) Freedom of obey restrictions |
| (c) Anarchy             | (d) Freedom of Government        |



- 5.2. What is meant by negative liberty?
- (a) Sovereignty of the state                      (b) Mutual Harmony  
(c) Arbitrary of all                                (d) Absence of restrictions
- 5.3. Do both freedom usually go together?
- (a) Yes  
(b) No
- 5.4. Proponents of positive liberty believe that a person can be free only in -
- (a) At home    (b) In the country  
(c) In the society                                 (d) in the workplace

### **Six Marks Questions**

1. What does freedom of expression mean? In your opinion what would be the appropriate restrictions on this freedom? Explain with examples.
2. Why should we not let the habit of sanctions develop? How can such a habit endanger freedom? Explain

### **ANSWERS**

#### **MCQ**

1. B- A and R both are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. C- Latin
3. B- Absence of Restrictions
4. A- Freedom with restrictions
5. D- Complete freedom
6. C- Negative and Positive

7. D- All of the above
8. (A-iii), (B-iv), (C-i), (D-v), (E-ii)

### **One Mark Answers**

9. If there are no restrictions on freedom, then the society will fall into a chaos. Conflicts may arise between people.
10. On the basis of force by law
11. An area in which individuals can behave unabashedly.
12. To expand the capacity of self-expression and to develop talent .
13. In two parts: Self related work and others related work.
14. Long Walk to Freedom (Long Journey to Freedom)
15. In Myanmar
16. According to liberals the focal point of freedom is the individual, emphasizing more economic social, political freedom and promoting welfare state of the person.
17. Concept of Village Swarajya.
18. This is the statement of Voltaire which talks about ‘freedom of expression’
19. Such is all-round freedom which belongs to the individual and the society, rich and poor, women and men and all people and all classes.
20. Swaraj can also mean rule over self. Swaraj is not only freedom but also freedom from such institutions which deprives man from his humanity.
21. Having appropriate bonds.
22. “Swaraj is my birthright and I will take it.”

23. The Satanic Verses'
24. All of the above
25. To live a dignified life, it is necessary to be fear-free.
26. Social inequality and all.
27. Right.
28. J. S. Mill

### **Two Marks Answers**

1. Man should have complete freedom in personal matters. The state should not interfere in matters like food, clothes, marriage, marriage, living and living etc.
2. Citizens of the state :-
  - To participate in their government.
  - To exercise franchise.
  - Contest elections etc.
3. The nation enjoys independence from foreign control. An independent nation can provide rights and freedom to its citizens. So that citizens can develop their own social, cultural, religious, economic and political.
4. A person gets due to being a citizen of a state. Such freedom is granted through the state. In the protection of the state itself, the individual uses freedom for his development without disturbing the freedom of anyone
5.
  - Freedom to do business according to your interest and ability.
  - Freedom to run business in the country.
  - Production and distribution of wealth should be fair.
  - There should not be unemployment.

6. Freedom: - Meaning, lack of heavy restrictions on the person. It also means to expand the ability of self-expression of the person and to develop the possibilities within which the creativity and abilities of the person can develop
7. • Bad depiction of the state of India.  
• To meet the need of foreign tourists.  
• The city of Kashi to be infamous.
- It was a violation of freedom of expression.

#### **Four Marks Answers**

1. Negative freedom means freedom under which there is no restriction on the individual. A person acts according to his wish. According to Hobbes such freedom means: lack of all kinds of restrictions. 'Whereas positive freedom is freedom obtained under rules and laws. In short, the supporters of negative freedom were in favor of the least interference of the state so that there is no control over human beings, whereas the nurturers of positive freedom are in favor of giving more and more work to the state. According to him, this does not control individuals but the state provides appropriate conditions for the development of individuals.
- Negative freedom is absolute freedom while positive freedom is controlled freedom.
  - Negative freedom lacks all types of shackles while positive freedom has undue influence and proper shackles.
  - Negative freedom is the freedom of the 18th and 19th centuries while positive freedom is the freedom of the present century.
  - In negative freedom a person can say something, but in positive freedom a person can do something only by staying within limits.

2. Social restriction:- Social restriction means the freedom of the individual to choose, decide or work by the group, community or state. Restrictions that are necessary that protect the liberty of the person. A situation without restrictions will lead to chaos, a state of disarray.

Not all types of restrictions are necessary for independence. Restrictions that are imposed by force, which serve the interests of the ruling class, are not necessary for individual freedom, such as in a dictatorial regime. Whereas in democratic countries, the imposition of sanctions by the government to protect the aid of the people is to give appropriate conditions to the people. Hence the social restriction that gives the person the freedom to choose, decide or work is necessary for freedom. Restrictions are necessary for success that apply to the relationship between individual and nation .

3. The following are the signs of independence :-
  - (i) Freedom is enjoyed equally by all individuals.
  - (ii) There is freedom of power to do the work done.
  - (iii) Freedom not only provides freedom from control but also provides opportunities for development of the individual.
  - (iv) Freedom can be found in society, not outside the society.
  - (v) Freedom cannot be used against society.
4. The theory is that self-defense is the only goal of interfering individually or collectively in one's freedom to act. The only purpose of the justification of power against the will of any member of civil society can be to avoid harm to someone else, hence the ban on harmful actions can be imposed, which is called the principle of harm.

**Four Marks Answers (1+1+1+1)**

- Students will do it themselves with their teacher's help.

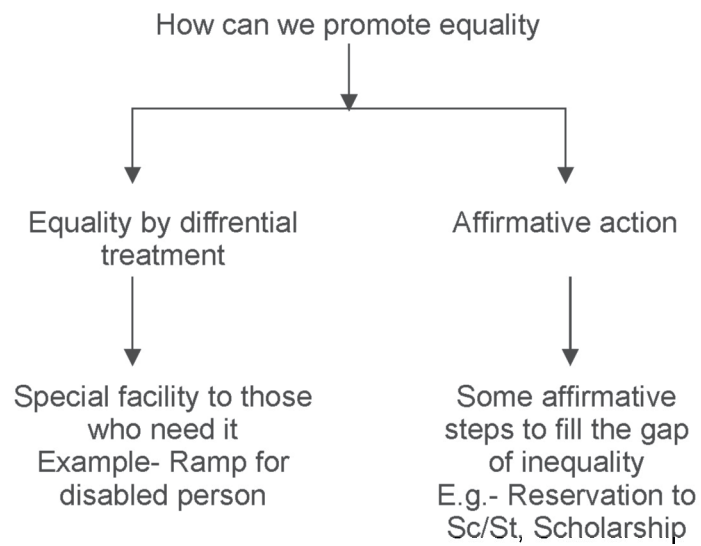
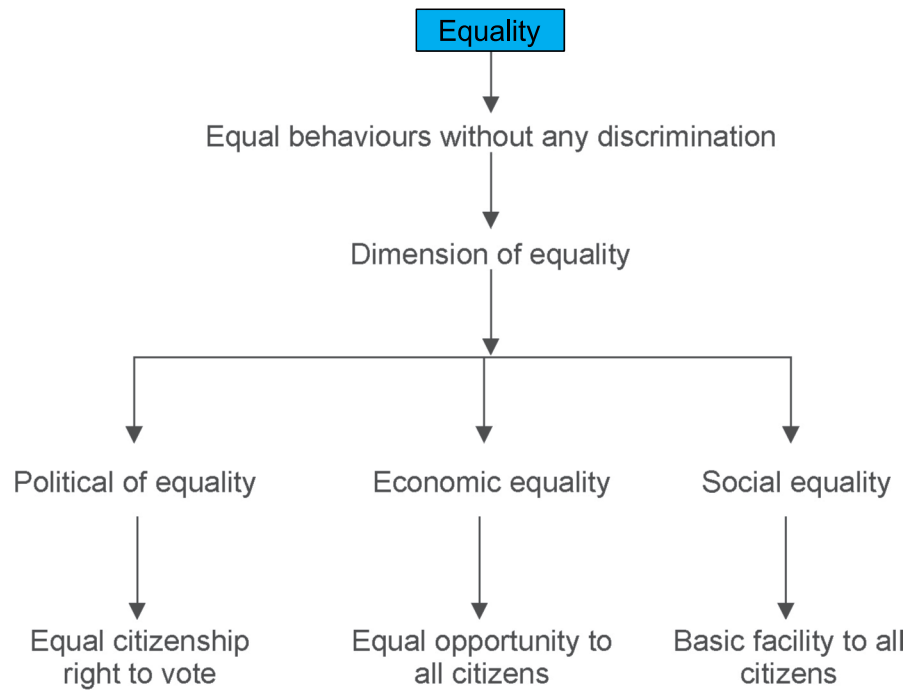
### **Six Marks Answers**

1. Freedom of expression:- Freedom of expression is the freedom to express one's thoughts. Individuals can express their thoughts by saying, writing or by any means . Freedom of speech and expression to citizens by Article 19 of the Constitution of India. There is proper restriction on this freedom. No freedom can exist in the absence of bonds. People's freedom can be maintained due to restrictions . If a person expresses his thoughts but he cannot insult a person or abusive someone, that person can do the work freely according to his wish, but I cannot do my own arbitrariness . But the state has been given the power that it can ban these rights keeping in view the integrity, security, peace, morality etc. of the country.

States also take care that the restrictions should not be so much that the freedom itself is destroyed. In democratic states, the government is the protector of people's freedom.

2. Students will answer at their own discretion.

**Chapter - 11**  
**EQUALITY**



### **Main Points :-**

- Importance of equality?
- What is equality?
- Different dimensions of equality.
- How can we promote equality?

### **Importance of Equality (Why Important?)**

Equality is a very important right among fundamental Equality claims that all human beings deserve equal importance and respect due to equal humanity. This belief is also the father of universal human rights. Equality is also very important for the all-round development of man. Equality claims that all human beings deserve equal importance and respect due to equal humanity.

This belief is also the father of universal human rights. Equality is also very important for the all-round development of humans.

### **What is Equality ?**

To treat everyone equally means to behave the same without ...

Despite the inclusion of equality in the laws of many countries, there is a huge disparity in wealth, wealth, opportunity, work, status and power in society.

- According to equality, the opportunity or behavior a person receives should not be determined by birth or social circumstances.
- Natural and inequalities arise due to their different institutions and talents in the people and inequalities generated by society, equality and exploitation of opportunities.

### **Three Dimensions of Equality**

- (i) **Political Equality :-** Granting equal citizenship to all citizens entails political equality. Equal citizenship also brings the right to vote, the right to form organizations and freedom of expression, etc



- (ii) **Economic Equality :-** The goal of economic equality is to reduce the gap between rich and poor groups. It is true that complete equality of wealth or income may never exist in any society, but the democratic state would provide an opportunity for the person to improve his condition by providing equal opportunities.
- (iii) **Social Equality :-** Giving political equality and equal rights was the first step towards achieving this goal, along with the essential things for the survival of all people in society, adequate health facilities, education, nutritious food and guarantee of minimum wages were also considered necessary. It will also be the responsibility of the state to provide equal rights to the deprived sections of the society and women.

There has been an attempt to establish equality by abolishing inequality and special rights.

Differential behavior means keeping in mind the difference between people, a policy of some differential behavior (reservation) has been formulated so that all sections of society have equal access to opportunity. In some countries it has been called a policy of affirmative action.

According to Marxism on socialism, economic inequality promotes social status or privileges like sky, so there is a need to go beyond equal opportunity and ensure control of the public rather than private ownership of economic resources.

Liberals support the principle of rivalry in the matter of distribution of resources in society and consider state intervention as mandatory.

The struggle for equal rights by women is mainly associated with the feminist movement. Privileges like maternity leave are extremely important for the female society.

The purpose of differential treatment or privilege is to promote a just and equitable society. It is not to re-create the privileged class in society.

**Major types of Equalities :-**

- (i) Natural equality.
- (ii) Civil equality.
- (iii) Social equality legal equality.
- (iv) Political equality.
- (v) Economic equality.
- (vi) Equality of education.
- (vii) Equality of opportunity.
- (viii) Cultural equality etc.

**How can we promote equality?**

- By establishing formal equality.
- By ceasing to protect the system of equality in government and law.
- The formal system of special rights will also have to be abolished
- The legal system and customs establishing social, economic and political equality around the world have to be abolished.
- By allowing women to participate in a lots of business and activities.

**Equality by differential treatments**

Formal equality or equality before the law is necessary to convert the principle of equality into reality, but not enough Sometimes it is necessary to treat them differently to ensure that they can use the same rights. For example, special effects are treated to provide facilities to the differently abled.

### **Affirmative (Positive) Action**

- Implement the laws that have been made properly.
- Positive steps should be taken to fill the deep gap of inequality.
- Facilities like scholarships and hostels should be provided for women belonging to Dalit deprived communities.
- Special arrangements should be made for all classes in jobs and educational institutions. In order to provide special assistance, the state i.e. the government should formulate social policies that bring equality.

### **QUESTIONNAIRE**

#### **MCQ**

1. Assertion (A) : Equality before the law is not applicable to the president of India.

Reason (R): The president of India enjoys special powers and privileges under the constitution.

A- Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B- A is true and R is false.

C- A and R, both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

D- Both are False.

2. What are the three main dimensions are:

A- Political equality

B- Economic equality

C- Social equality

D- All of the above

3. 'Man' is stronger than 'woman'. This is an example of :
- A- Natural in equality
  - B- In equality of opportunity
  - C- Inequality of opportunity
  - D- Economic Inequality
4. There is no any discrimination on the basis of religion, birth, language, caste etc. is called?
- A- Moral equality
  - B- Political equality
  - C- Social equality
  - D- All of the above
5. Satisfaction of minimum needs means:
- A. Social equality
  - B. Economic equality
  - C. Natural equality
  - D. Cultural equality
6. Right to vote to all Adults without any discrimination related with Which type of Equality?
- A. Political equality
  - B. Religious equality
  - C. Educational equality
  - D. Equality of opportunity

### One Mark Questions

7. Write the importance of equality.
8. Does equality mean treating the person equally in every situation?
9. What was the slogan of the French Revolution of the late 18th century?
10. Does inequality appear more along with equality in society.
11. Specifically mention a simple inequality prevalent in Indian society?
12. What do you understand by feminism?
13. What do disadvantaged groups mean?
14. Is equality mentioned in the articles of Indian constitution?
  - A) 19 to 22
  - B) 14 to 18
  - C) 10 to 12
  - D) None of these
15. In which year did the Government of India pass the Person with Disabilities Act, 1995 :-
  - A) 1975
  - B) 1875
  - C) 1895
  - D) 1995
16. Write the statement correct :-

Three dimensions of equality: cultural equality, economic equality and immoral equality .
17. Mark the Correct / Wrong mark :-
  1. Equality means equal behaviour with all. ( )

2. Equality is to give everyone equal opportunities for development. ( )
  3. The lack of special rights is actually equality. ( )
  4. Equality is the freedom to do whatever you want. ( )
18. Equality is very important for man's ..... development.
  19. Write any two factors that promote equality.
  20. Write one such inequality that you have experienced yourself
  21. Is it possible to end economic inequality? If yes, how?

**Two Marks Questions**

1. What do you understand by just and unjust inequality?
2. Write the meaning of economic equality.
3. What does the ideal of equality mean?
4. Some variations have been made inborn rather than innate? Write your thoughts in this context .
5. What do you understand by natural and social inequalities?
6. Can our society be an example of a society based on equality?
7. Do you think social equality is the most important concept in India? Why?
8. What do you understand by Marxism?
9. Understanding the concept of socialism, name the prominent socialist thinker of India.
10. "Differential behavior (reservation) is an important step towards establishing equality". How ?

### **Four Marks Questions**

1. Are natural variations always invariant? Write your thoughts with examples in this regard.
2. Explain the difference between Marxism and Liberalism keeping in mind the concept of equality.
3. How can we promote equality?
4. “Political equality is mere deception without economic equality”. Express your thoughts after keeping in mind the sentence used.
5. What steps did the government take to combat racial-based inequality in the United States? Did it work?
6. Do you consider the difference between the salary of a teacher and a factory worker to be inequality? If not, why?

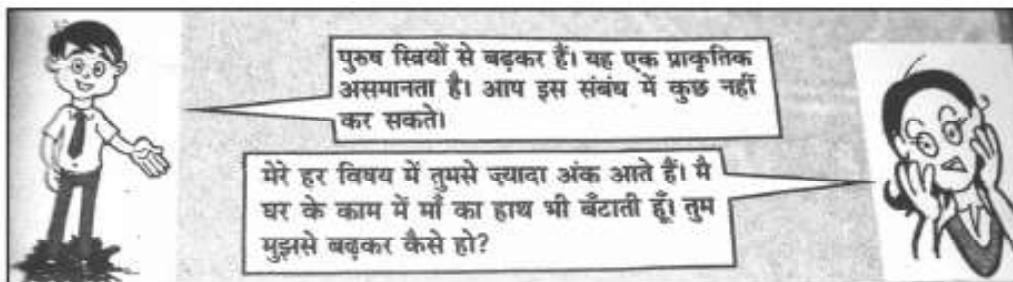
### **Answer the questions based on the passage. (1+1+1+1+1)**

Many issues related to the purpose of equality were raised by the feminist movements. In the 19th century, women fought for equal rights. For example, they demanded the right to get a degree in the franchise college university and the right to work in the same way as the rights of men. However as soon as she entered the job she realized that women need special facilities to use these rights. For example, they needed provisions such as maternity leave and kindergarten at the workplace. Thus, without special treatment, they could neither participate seriously or enjoy a successful business or personal life, in other words, they often required a special treatment to exercise equal rights for men.

1. What does feminism mean?
2. Why did women need special rights despite having equal rights with men?
3. Are these privileges against the principle of equality or not? Explain.
4. Which topic is showing the significance of the appropriate passage?

### Five Marks Questions

In the context of the cartoon presented, Is the man or woman are similar or dissimilar? Submit your thoughts.



### Six Marks Questions

1. “Equality is essential and essential for the respectful operation of human life”. Keeping this fact in mind, highlight the three dimensions of equality.
2. Differential Behavior (Reservation) is an anti-equality concept? According to you what suggestions or improvements should be made in this regard.

### ANSWERS

#### MCQ

1. A- Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. D- All of the above
3. A- Natural Inequality
4. C- Social equality
5. B- Economic equality
6. A- Political equality



### **One Mark Answers**

7. Due to equality, all people are entitled to respect. This belief gave rise to the notion of universal human rights.
8. No, but the talent of the person is to provide equality of opportunity keeping in mind the odds.
9. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
10. Yes. Slums with plush colonies, wastage of food, and starvation can easily be seen in society.
11. Female, Male equality which has led to the sin of female feticide in society.
12. Feminism is a political doctrine favoring equal rights for men and women.
13. For a long time, victims of inequality and exploitation have been tortured due to birth and caste differences.
14. Articles 14 to 18
15. Year 1995
16. The three dimensions of equality are political equality, economic equality and social equality.
17. 1. Correct ◀  
2. Correct ◀  
3. Correct ◀  
4. Wrong ▶▶
18. All round
19. (i) By establishing formal equality.  
(ii) By allowing women to participate in a lot of business and activities.
20. Students write the answers based on their experience.
21. By equality of opportunity.

### **Two Marks Answers**

1. Inequality based on the importance of the work of the individual, justice cannot be fulfilled such as special status or respect to the Prime Minister and the General of the Army, whereas inequality based on the birth and caste of the person will complete injustice such as prohibition of entry into temple and public place.
2. Reduce the gap between rich and poor and achieve equality of opportunities.
3. The opportunities or behaviors a person receives should not be influenced by birth or social conditions.
4. When certain variations exist in the society for a long time, it seems to be based on natural differences as if from ancient times it was considered justifiable to deny women equal rights by considering them as cowards in comparison to men and women.
6. Although equality in fundamental rights of the Indian constitution is described, yet examples of rich - poor, female - male and caste inequality are seen daily in the society.
7. Yes, Because Indian society is divided into caste differences. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar referred to the provisions related to reservation to eliminate disparity on the basis of birth.
8. Measures to eradicate social and economic inequality should be abolished by private ownership and public ownership of economic resources.
9. Socialism means equitable distribution of resources by minimizing the meaning and equality. India's leading socialist thinker Ram Manohar Lohia.
10. Yes, because the classes left behind in the race for equality and development need special rights.

### **Four Marks Answers**

1. No! It can be variable. Medical technology and computers can be helpful in resolving disability. The contribution of science is commendable in spite of the famous physicist Stephen Hawkins walking and not speaking.
2. Marxism believes in attempting to establish equality by controlling the public over economic resources, while liberals believe in excluding qualified individuals from all classes by open competition.
3. Ending of privilege class and attempts to bring equality by divisive behavior.
4. In the absence of meeting the minimum requirements, one cannot understand the importance of their political rights, which promotes political corruption.
5. In 1964, the Civil Rights Act was passed by the government, which attempted to establish equality on the basis of color, race and religion. Barack Hussein Obama, a black man, has twice held the position in America's highest dignity. Which is an example of the policy of apartheid being rejected. But still, from time to time in the society, there is an echo of violence against blacks.
6. According to equality, equal work should have equal pay, work is different intellectual and physical

### **Paragraph Based Answers (1+1+1+1)**

1. The principle favoring equal rights of men & women.
2. Some necessities are nature-oriented, such that women need a break in their later stages of childbirth.
3. No, it is not against the principle of equality because it is a natural imperative.
4. The topic related to women.

### **Five Marks Answers**




1. Some inequalities in the society have been going on for a long time, so they have been considered based on natural variation, in India also, the gender-male variation is an example of this, in fact this inequality is society-born. Women are also capable of doing all the things that men can do. Today, women have been successful in all areas of life. Such as Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Kalpana Chawla, Sania Mirza etc. are excellent examples.

### **Six Marks Answers**

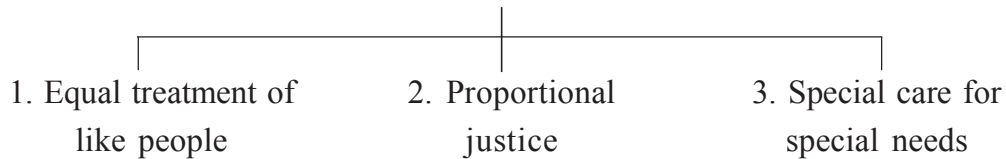
1. Political Equality (Including interpretation), Social equality (Including interpretation), Economic Equality (Including interpretation)
2. No, the concept of reservation is not opposed to equality, but is necessary for the establishment of equality. For a long time, the backward and exploited castes could not be brought forward without support in the race of development.

Reservation should be based not only on the basis of ethnic birth but also on the basis of economic backwardness etc.

**Chapter - 12**  
**SOCIAL JUSTICE**

		
<p>"A just society is one in which the increasing sense of mutual respect and the decreasing sense of humiliation combine to form a society full of compassion." - Dr. BR Ambedkar</p>	<p>Social Justice :- Rules and methods of organizing personal life and public life, sharing of social benefits and social duties.</p>	<p>"Justice consists of something which is not only right to do and only wrong not to do, which any individual can claim from us as his moral authority." - J.S. mill</p>

**Principles of Justice:**



**Fair distribution:** - Fair enforcement of rules and regulations and equitable distribution of goods and services.

**Theory of Justice of John Rawls:-** Argument-1. The fair and just rule is that if we imagine ourselves to be in a position in which we have to decide how society should be organized i.e. "thinking under the cover of ignorance".

Argument-2. Not morality but rational thinking leads us to think objectively in the matter of distribution of profit and burden in society.

**Pursuing social justice:** - To end the permanent division between the rich and the poor prevailing in the society.

**Free Market Vs State Intervention:-1.** Proponents believe that if markets are left free from state interference, the sum of market transactions will ensure an overall distribution of benefits and duties in society. However, some supporters accept state intervention, to compete on equal terms.

2. Private agencies should be encouraged to provide services. State policies should try to empower people to buy these services.

**Main Points :-**

- Meaning of Justice
- Different dimensions of Justice
- Three Principles for Establishing Social Justice
- Just Distribution
- Rawls's Theory of Justice
- Pursuing Social Justice
- Free market versus state intervention
- Steps taken to establish Social Justice in India

**Meaning of Justice :-**

- 'Justice' is derived from the Latin word 'Jus', which means – 'Bandhan' (Bound or Tie). This means that 'justice' is the name of the system by which one human being is connected to another human being. Therefore, justice relates to giving every person living in society a 'proper' right without any discrimination.

- According to Plato- “Justice is the quality that harmonizes among other qualities.”
- Justice is related to the rules related to our life and public life. By which social benefits and duties are distributed.
- Justice in ancient Indian society was associated with religion, which was the ultimate duty of the king.
- According to Chinese Philosopher Scrooge, “justice should be established by rewarding those who do wrong”.
- Plato has discussed justice in his book “The Republic”.
- According to Socrates, “if all do injustice, no one will be safe”.
- In simple words, it is justice to give every person a fair share.
- According to the philosopher Emmanuel, “the attainment of every person is the attainment of opportunities for his talent development”.

#### **Different Dimensions of Justice :-**

1. **Legal Justice:-** It is a narrow concept of justice and exists in the society as a legal process. The Court of Law interprets the law and enacts it after hearing the opposition from the litigants involved in the dispute. Here, justice, the law is administered by the court and the interpretation of the judge is considered as a symbol of justice.
2. **Political Justice:-** In any democratic society, political justice means the promotion of equal political rights. Political justice is for the free and fair participation of people in the political arena. Universal Adult Franchise is an expression of political justice. In public offices, equal opportunity to be elected is the freedom of expression and freedom to form a union are important pillars of political justice.

3. **Social Justice:-** It means the elimination of all kinds of social inequalities and ensuring the opportunity for the development of a personality to every citizen in all walks of life, ensuring social security and provision of equal political rights. The concept of Social Justice is based on the belief that all human beings are equal and they should not be discriminated on the basis of caste, religion, sex and place of birth.
4. **Economic Justice:-** It means to provide equal opportunity for everyone to live. It also means helping people who are not able to work and earn their livelihood in today's world. The basic needs of every person such as food, clothing, shelter and education should be fulfilled. It assures adequate means of livelihood through provisions like equal pay for equal work, equal economic opportunity, proper distribution of resources etc.

While the concept of political justice is closely associated with the idea of freedom, economic and legal justice deals with "equality" and social justice with "fraternity". The combination of all these will help in achieving the four dimensions of justice.

### **Three Principles of Establishment of Justice :-**

1. **Equal treatment towards common people:-** Equal rights for everyone and to forbid discrimination. Citizens should not be judged on the basis of their class, caste, creed, or sex, but on the basis of their work. If two people of two different castes are doing the same work then they should get equal remuneration.
2. **Proportional Justice:-** There may also be some situations where the same behavior will be unfair. Like all students appearing in the exam are given the same marks, this cannot be termed as justice. Therefore, it would be



appropriate to give different remuneration keeping in mind the hard work, skill and potential danger etc.

3. **Special needs have special care:-** Special duties of people should be taken care of when duties and remuneration is determined. People who are not equal in some important contexts, should be treated differently by giving them special attention.

#### **Just Distribution :-**

- Justice also means fair distribution of goods and services. This distribution takes place among different groups and individuals of the society so that citizens can get equal level of living, such as abolition of untouchability in India, system of reservation and there are steps like land reforms taken by the state governments.

#### **John Rawls's Theory of Justice :-**

- By the “veil of ignorance” Rawls has presented the principle of justice. If a person does not know what his position will be in a society and he is given the task of organizing the society and making Policies, then he will obviously make best policy, which provide facilities to every section of of the society.
- For the establishment of justice, it is necessary to reduce the deep gap between rich and poor to provide minimum basic conditions of life i.e. housing, pure drinking water, minimum wages, education and food for all the people of the society.

#### **Free Market versus State Intervention :-**

- The free market, direct benefit to qualified and able persons through open competition, is against the intervention of the state. In such a situation, the debate intensifies whether the government should be



4. The king should uphold justice by punishing the wrongdoers and rewarding the good ones. Whose statement is this?
- (a) Plato (b) Confucius  
(c) Socrates (d) Aristotle
5. Who was the author of the book "The Republic"?
- (a) Aristotle (b) Socrates  
(c) Plato (d) Locke
6. Who among the following was a disciple of Socrates?
- (a) Aristotle (b) Lasky  
(c) Rousseau (d) Glaucon
7. Plato was related to
- (a) Iran (b) Iraq  
(c) Greece (d) Lebanon
8. If a male teacher is paid more than a female teacher in a school, then which principle is it against?
- (a) against liberty  
(b) against equal treatment to equal people  
(c) against the principle of equal treatment to equals  
(d) none of the above
9. The determination of different remuneration for different work keeping in view the factors like required effort, skill and potential danger etc. for a job is called?
- (a) justified  
(b) just

- (c) against equal treatment to equal people
  - (d) none of the above
10. By what means can justice be given to those who have physical disabilities, or who have not yet reached good education or health services?
- (a) Equal treatment to equal people
  - (b) Right to equality
  - (c) Special care for special needs
  - (d) All of the above
11. Efforts to promote social equality in the Indian Constitution:
- (a) Abolition of the practice of untouchability
  - (b) Implementation of land reform laws
  - (c) both (a) and (b) above
  - (d) none of the above
12. Which commission had proposed seat reservation in educational institutions or government jobs to establish social justice in India?
- (a) Sarkaria Commission
  - (b) Mandal Commission
  - (c) Shah Commission
  - (d) Jain Commission
13. Who was Socrates?
- (a) Politician
  - (b) King
  - (c) Philosopher
  - (d) Economist

14. The principles of justice are -
- (a) Proportional justice
  - (b) Equal treatment of equal people
  - (c) Both (a) and (b) above
  - (d) None of the above
15. "A just society is one in which increasing feeling of mutual respect and decreasing feeling of humiliation together form a society full of compassion." Whose statement is the above statement?
- (a) Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phule
  - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - (d) Dr. B R. Ambedkar
16. John Rawls gave the theory of
- (a) equality                      (b) justice
  - (c) property                      (d) liberty
17. As far as possible individuals should be free to enter into contracts and agreements with others to acquire property. The above view is-
- (a) Supporters of free market
  - (b) Socialists (c) Both (a) and
  - (c) above
  - (d) None of the above
18. What is the symbol of the deep gulf between those who have immense wealth and the downtrodden in the society?
- (a) Lack of opportunity

- (b) Lack of social justice
- (c) Lack of equality
- (d) None of the above

19. Assertion :- Provision of Directive Principles of Policy has been made to establish social justice in India.

Reason:- Article 38 of the Indian Constitution directs the state to promote social, economic and political justice as well as promote the good of the people.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is false but reason is correct.
- (d) Assertion is true but reason is false.

20. Assertion- The goddess of justice is blindfolded.

Reason:- The goddess of justice is blindfolded to give fair and transparent justice.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is false but reason is correct.
- (d) Assertion is true but reason is false.

### One Mark Questions

21. From which language did the word JUSTICE originate?
- (a) Greek language
  - (b) Japanese language
  - (c) Latin language
  - (d) Arabic language
22. “Justice is the quality that harmonizes among other qualities”. Who has given this definition of justice?
- (a) Laski
  - (b) Plato
  - (c) Aristotle
  - (d) Rousseau
23. Which aspect of justice is the “making of lawful justice”?
- (a) Political Justice
  - (b) Social Justice
  - (c) Economic Justice
  - (d) Legal Justice
24. In which of his books has John Rawls described the principle of distributive justice?
- (a) The Theory of Justice
  - (b) The Republic
  - (c) The Democracy
  - (d) The Politics

25. What kind of injustice is the example of exploitation of Backward / Dalits in India?
- (a) Economic injustice
  - (b) Social injustice
  - (c) Legal injustice
  - (d) Religious injustice

**Fill in the blanks:**

26. Socrates has said that justice remains \_\_\_\_\_ to all people.
27. Truth and freedom; include basic \_\_\_\_\_ of Justice.
28. The principle of distributive justice was given by \_\_\_\_\_.
29. Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India will create a social system for the promotion of welfare, which will provide social, economic and political justice to the citizens.
30. “A just society is one in which a growing sense of mutual respect and a decreasing sense of humiliation together create a compassionate society”. Who is the author of this statement?
31. “There is something inherent in justice, which is not only right to do and not just wrong, but on which a person can claim us as his moral authority”. Write the name of the author of this statement.
32. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.  
Proponents of the free market believe that individuals should, as far as possible, be free to acquire property and enter into agreements with others in terms of value, wages and profits. To compete with each other must be exempted. It is a simple depiction of the free market. The proponents of the free market believe that if the markets are freed from the interference



of the state, then the sum of the market trade will benefit the society as a whole. And justice will ensure full distribution of duties.

- (i) What is meant by “free market”?
  - (ii) When can maximum profit be achieved in the markets?
  - (iii) What is the simple depiction of the free market?
  - (iv) What would be the benefit of freeing the markets from state interference?
33. Write and rewrite the following statement correctly:  
Injustice was associated with religion in ancient Indian society.
34. Write True or False in front of each of the following statements- (5×1)
- (i) All cultures and traditions have to face the question of justice.
  - (ii) Plato discussed economic issues in his book ‘The Republic’.
  - (iii) It is necessary for justice to give due importance to all persons.
  - (iv) A proposal is under consideration in Parliament that two-thirds of the total seats of Parliament be reserved for women.
  - (v) Rawls has given the principle of justice.
35. What was the concept of justice in ancient Indian society?
36. Explain the meaning of justice in simple terms.
37. What can be a way to promote justice?
38. What is the meaning of equal treatment towards the same people?
39. The concept of minimum requirements was introduced in which five-year plan?

40. What was the name of the movement which went against the proposal of reservation in government jobs?
41. Which Indian philosopher's contribution to the establishment of social justice in India is paramount?
42. What is the meaning of 'Just distribution'?
43. What are the basic requirements for a person's life?
44. Due to lack of access to basic necessities in India, which communities have been provided reservation in government jobs and educational institutions?

#### **Two Marks Questions**

1. Justice \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are harmonized.
2. Explain the meaning of "veil of ignorance" of Rawls.
3. Explain the relation between equality and social justice.
4. What is meant by Just Distribution?
5. What is expected from the concept of a just society?
6. What facilities have UN units calculated to have minimum requirements?
7. What is meant by free market?

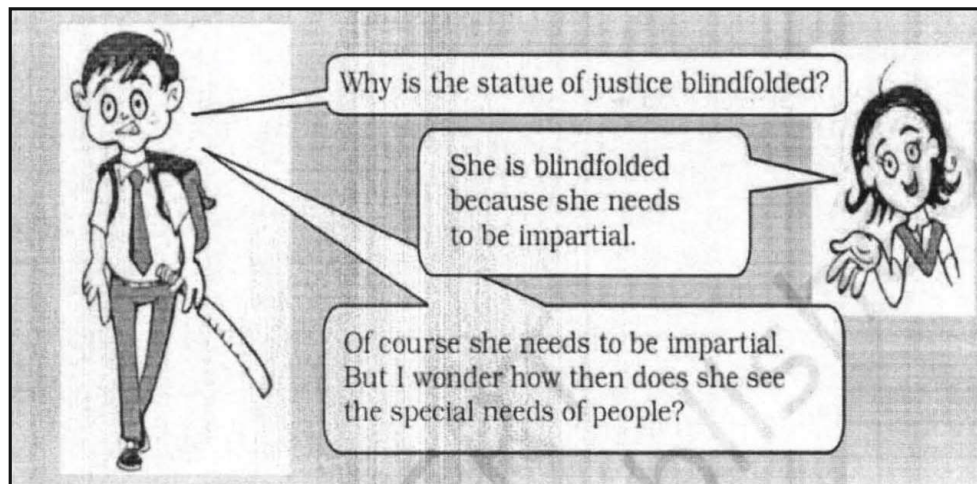
#### **Four Marks Questions**

1. 'Justice delayed' is justice denied. Explain the meaning of this sentence.
2. Justice is a complete process in itself, yet why special emphasis has been laid on social justice in India?
3. Give arguments in favor opposition to free market.

4. How has the meaning of giving everyone attainable changed over time?
5. Write the views of German philosopher Emmanuel in relation to justice

### Five Marks Questions

1. Answer the following questions based on the cartoon.



- (i) What does justice mean?
- (ii) What does special needs signify?
- (iii) Does the doctrine of special needs obstruct the path of justice? Write your thoughts.

### Six Marks Questions

1. Highlight three principles to be applied by the government for the establishment of social justice.
2. Explain Rawls's theory of justice.
3. What does free market versus state intervention mean? Explain in detail.
4. Describe in detail the various dimensions of justice.

## ANSWERS

### MCQ

#### Objective type questions(One Marks)

1. (d) Justice
2. (b) Religion
3. (b) Raja
4. (b) Confucius
5. (c) Plato
6. (d) Glucon
7. (c) Greece
8. (c) Against the principle of equal treatment with peers
9. (b) equitable
10. (c) By special care of special needs
11. (c) Both (a) and (b) above
12. (b) Mandal Commission
13. (c) Philosopher
14. (c) Both (a) and (b) above
15. (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
16. (b) Justice
17. (a) Supporters of free market
18. (b) Lack of social justice

19. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
20. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

**One Mark Answers**

21. (c) Latin language
22. (b) Plato
23. (d) Legal Justice
24. (a) The Theory of Justice
25. (b) Social Injustice
26. Goodness
27. Elements
28. John Rawls
29. Article-38
30. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
31. J. S. Mill
32. (i) Free market means that enterprises should be exempted from government control.
- (ii) When the state / government's ban on markets is minimal.
- (iii) Markets should be allowed to compete with each other to get the maximum amount of profit. This is a simple depiction of the free market.

- (iv) If the markets are freed from the interference of the state, then the aggregate of market trading will ensure a fair distribution of profits and duties in the society overall.
33. Justice in ancient Indian society was associated with religion.
34. (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False (v) True
35. In ancient Indian society, justice was associated with religion and it was the duty of the king to maintain a just social order.
36. In simple words, justice means that every person is given his due share.
37. The principle of taking care of special needs of people while distributing remuneration and duties can be considered as a way of promoting justice.
38. Equal treatment toward people means that people should not be discriminated against on the basis of class, caste, race or gender. If two persons of different classes do the same work then they should get equal remuneration.
39. The concept of minimum requirements was introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979).
40. Mandal Commission Anti Movement - 1991
41. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
42. Full sharing of justice means fair distribution of goods and services among the people.
43. Basic requirements for the life of an individual - Food, housing, supply of pure drinking water, education, health and minimum essential resources are necessary.
44. Due to lack of access to basic requirements in India, reservation was made for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

### **Two Marks Answers**

1. Individual rights, social rights.
2. Let us imagine ourselves to be in a situation where we have to decide how to organize the society and at the same time do not know what our place in the society will be, then we will take such a decision which would be beneficial for us and everyone impartially.
3. There is a close relationship between the two. Equality is established by social justice and social justice is established by equality.
4. Social justice is related to equitable distribution of goods and services. This distribution takes place among different groups of people in the society, so that they can get equal ground to live.
5. A just society should provide minimum basic conditions for the people, so that they can develop their talent through equal opportunities with a healthy and safe life.
6. Food, pure water, housing, income and education.
7. Supporters of the free market are in favor of open rivalry. In order to earn property for the person, in terms of wages in value, the individual has to be free.

### **Four Marks Answers**

1. The delay in Justice is really dark, because if the victim keeps wandering from justice to justice for a long time, then his mistrust in justice starts to rise. Sometimes the victim goes out of the world to expect justice.
2. Due to long-standing caste differences, the process of justice has been affected somewhere. Justice should be done only with this social fabric in mind.

3. Pros:- The market does not care about the caste, religion or gender of the person. The market only cares about the ability and skill of the person.  
  
Cons:- The free market tends to work in the interest of the powerful and influential people. The impact of which may not be denied to the opportunities for the disadvantaged.
4. The needs of the person have also changed due to changing times and circumstances. Globalization and expansion of technology has brought great changes in the life of a person. Accordingly, the needs of every sphere of life have also increased.
5. According to Emanuel Kant, every person has dignity, so the attainment of every person will be that they get equal opportunities for the development of their talent and the achievement of the goal.

#### **Five Marks Answers**

1. Every person should get a fair share of it and should get equal opportunities to develop his talent.  
  
People who are not equal in some important contexts should be treated differently.
2. No, it is not obstruction in the way of justice but establishment of justice. People with special needs or disability may be considered unequal and deserving of special assistance in certain cases. Lack of access to basic facilities caste-based social discrimination. Being attached to the Constitution of India, there is a provision of reservation in government jobs in educational institutions.

#### **Six Marks Answers**

1. (i) Equal treatment among equal people and provision of minimum life requirements and opportunities for the needy.



- (ii) Recognizing the skills (proportional justice) various efforts while deciding benefits.
  - (iii) Special care for special needs:- People who are not equal in some important contexts, should be treated differently by giving them special attention.
2. Rawls has given the principle of “veil of ignorance” to achieve justice. If it is decided in ignorance what should be the justice in society, what should be the facilities for which class, then the person is the weakest or lower class. We will also choose the best policy for this, because he will not know where in which society he will have his place.
3. The proponents of free market are opposed to the interference of the state and in favor of open competition. According to them, it will give good results to those equipped with merit and talent, while the disabled will gain less.
4. Different dimensions of justice:-
- (i) Legal Justice:- It is a narrow concept of justice and exists in the society as a legal process. The Court of Law interprets the law and enacts it after hearing the opposition from the litigants involved in the dispute. Here, justice, the law is administered by the court and the interpretation of the judge is considered as a symbol of justice.
  - (ii) Political Justice:- In any democratic society, political justice means the promotion of equal political rights. Political justice is for the free and fair participation of people in the political arena. Universal Adult Franchise is an expression of political justice. In public offices, equal opportunity to be elected is the freedom of expression and freedom to form a union are important pillars of political justice.

- (iii) **Social Justice:-** It means the elimination of all kinds of social inequalities and ensuring the opportunity for the development of a personality to every citizen in all walks of life, ensuring social security and provision of equal political rights. The concept of Social Justice is based on the belief that all human beings are equal and they should not be discriminated on the basis of caste, religion, sex and place of birth.
- (iv) **Economic Justice:-** It means to provide equal opportunity for everyone to live. It also means helping people who are not able to work and earn their livelihood in today's world . The basic needs of every person such as food, clothing, shelter and education should be fulfilled. It assures adequate means of livelihood through provisions like equal pay for equal work, equal economic opportunity, proper distribution of resources etc. While the concept of political justice is closely associated with the idea of freedom, economic and legal justice deals with 'equality' and social justice with 'fraternity'. The combination of all these will help in achieving the four dimensions of justice.

## Chapter - 13

### RIGHTS

**Right:** A demand made by an individual, which is accepted by the society and recognized by the state, keeping in view the public welfare.

#### Origin of Rights:

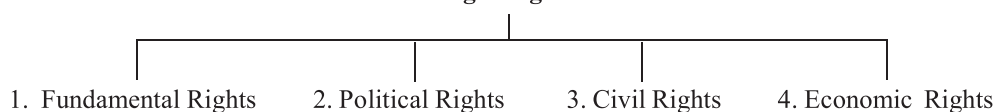
**1. In the ancient era-** Principle of Natural Rights :- (right given by nature or God/birth) Right to Life, Right to Freedom and Right to Property.

**2. In the modern age-** natural rights unacceptable. Human rights are more important from the point of view of social welfare.

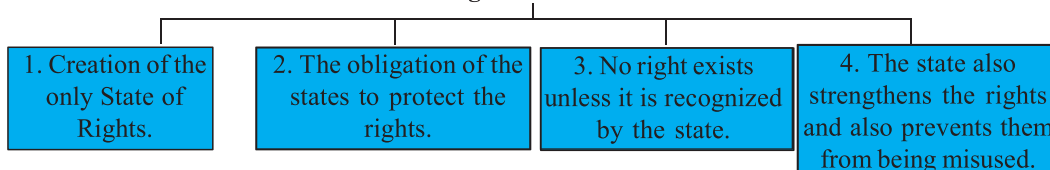
#### Types of Rights:



#### Legal Rights :



#### Rights and State:



In order to give full rights to citizens of all countries of the world, on 10 December 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and implemented the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

### **Main Points :-**

- Meaning of Right.
- Worldwide Declaration of Human Rights.
- Why rights are necessary?
- Origin of Rights.
- Types of Rights.
- Claims of Rights.
- Duties, Types of Duties.
- Human Rights

### **Meaning of Right:-**

- Right is a demand made by a person, which the society accepts and gives a leader in the state, keeping public welfare in mind, then that demand becomes a right.
- Without getting acceptance in the society, 'demand' cannot take the form of authority.

### **Universal Declaration of Human Rights:-**

- Citizens of all the countries of the world have not got full rights yet. In this direction, on 10th December 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and implemented the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- Human Rights Day – 10th December (every year)

### **Why rights are necessary?**

- For the freedom of the person and protection of dignity.
- To run a democratic government smoothly.

- To develop the talent and ability of the person.
- For the overall development of the person.
- A person without rights is like a bird in a closed cage.

### **Origin of Rights:-**

- (i) Principles of natural rights - life, liberty and property - natural rights (17th and 18th century)
- (ii) In the modern era - natural rights unacceptable  
Human rights are the most important in terms of social welfare

### **TYPES OF RIGHTS**

1. Natural Rights
2. Moral Rights
3. Legal Rights

1. **Natural Rights:-** Rights at birth, Life, liberty and property.
2. **Moral Rights:-** Rights associated with the moral feelings of a person. Serving parents, decent behavior, true character and respect.
3. **Legal Rights:-** Which the state has given legal recognition.

#### **3.1 Fundamental Rights:-**

- i. Equality
- ii. Freedom
- iii. Right against Exploitation
- iv. Right to Religious Freedom
- v. Cultural and Educational Rights
- vi. Right to Constitutional Remedies

### **3.2 Political Rights:-**

- i. Right to vote.
- ii. Right to be elected.
- iii. Right to get government office.

### **3.3 Civil Rights:-**

- i. Freedom to go anywhere in the country.
- ii. Freedom of thoughts & expression.

### **3.4 Economic Rights:-**

- i. Right to work.
- ii. Right to keep property.

### **Claims of Rights:-**

- Universal rights - Right to education, freedom of expression.

### **Certain activities which cannot be considered as rights:-**

Those activities which are harmful to the health and welfare of the society.

- Such as smoking.
- Consumption of intoxicating or prohibited drugs.

### **Authority and State:-**

- (i) Creation of authority sole state
- (ii) Protection of Rights of States
- (iii) No right exists, unless it is recognized by the state.
- (iv) The state also empowers rights and prevents them from being abused.

### **How rights can become more powerful?**

1. Let the constitution be written.

2. Independent Judiciary, Guardian of Rights
  3. Federal Government and Division of Powers
  4. The State should not interfere in the internal affairs of the citizens
  5. Public awareness
  6. Independent Press
- If the rights are protected by the states, they also get the right to prevent the misuse of the rights, so the reasonable restrictions are also described in Article-19(2) of the Constitution.
  - Rights and duties are two side of a coin. One aspects is right and the other asepect is duty. We have to hide something in return for the rights we get in society. It is not our duty.

### **TYPES OF DUTIES**

**Moral Duty:-** 1. Duty to keep your environment clean.

2. Providing proper education to children.
3. Serving parents and elders.
4. Adherence to social rules.
5. Fulfilling the needs of the family.

**Legal Duty:-** 1. Honoring the Constitution.

2. Honoring the national flag and national anthem.
3. Maintaining law and order.
4. Regular taxation, protection of national property.
5. Maintaining the unity and integrity and security of the country.
6. Protecting the country.

7. Wise utilization of natural resources.

8. Protecting the ozone layer.

**Some New Human Rights :-**

List of new human rights to overcome some new threats and challenges in the country:-

1. Right to clean air, safe drinking water and sustainable development.
2. Right to information claim.
3. Women's Right to Protection.
4. Toilets for the weaker sections of the society.
5. Children's right to food preservation and education.
6. Necessary conditions for simple living.
7. Rights to privacy.
8. Right to clean environment.

**Price of Human Rights :-**

- Continuous awareness of human beings.
- No person can be arrested arbitrarily, proper reason for arrest is necessary.
- Harassment is not appropriate to obtain the sanction of crime from the offender.

It is necessary for a citizen to be vigilant, keep his eyes open, always aware to protect his rights and freedom.



## QUESTIONNAIRE

### Objective type questions(One Marks)

1. A right is basically a ..... which is justified.  
(a) Claim (b) Demand  
(c) Duty (d) Right
2. Political theorists in the 17th - 18th centuries argued that rights are given to us by  
(a) by nature (b) by god  
(c) by nature or by god (d) any of the above
3. In recent years, the word 'right' is being used more than the word 'natural right',  
(a) Political (b) Social  
(c) Economic (d) Human
4. Most democratic systems begin with the preparation of a Declaration of Rights  
(a) Social (b) Political  
(c) Economic (d) Cultural
5. 10 December ..... The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and implemented the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.  
(a) 1945 (b) 1947  
(c) 1948 (d) 1960

6. Natural rights in the modern period are:-
- (a) acceptable (b) unacceptable  
(c) legal (d) none of the above
7. Human rights are from the point of view of social welfare:-
- (a) important (b) insignificant  
(c) general (d) specific
8. Rights acquired by birth are called?
- (a) legal (b) moral  
(c) political (d) natural
9. Right to be elected comes under which category?
- (a) Natural Right (b) Social Right  
(c) Political Right (d) Cultural Right
10. The right to "work" is :-
- (a) Social (b) Economic  
(c) Political (d) Moral (a) (b) (c) (d)
11. Who gives us the right to be self-realized and original?
- (a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Freedom of Religion  
(c) Right to Expression (d) Right Against Exploitation
12. The right which helps in developing our reasoning power is-
- (a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Education  
(c) Right to Expression (d) Right to Freedom of Religion

13. Which rights of man were marked by political theorists in the 17th and 18th centuries-
- (a) Right to life (b) Right to liberty  
(c) Right to property (d) All of the above
14. "All people are entitled to have certain things by simply being human." This is the basic belief-
- (a) Human Rights (b) Moral Rights  
(c) Social rights (d) Political rights
15. Who has played the most important role in the abolition of slavery?
- (a) Natural Rights (b) Social Rights  
(c) Human Rights (d) Political Rights
16. The right to have a clean environment comes under which category of rights?
- (a) Social Right (b) Economic Right  
(c) Cultural Right (d) Human Rights
17. The foundation of a democratic system of government is formed by
- (a) by civil liberties and political rights  
(b) by civil liberties and economic rights  
(c) by civil liberties and social rights  
(d) by civil liberties and cultural rights
18. The right to get primary education in one's mother tongue, comes under which category of rights-
- (a) Right to Freedom (b) Right to Equality  
(c) Against Exploitation (d) Right to Education and Culture

19. Who builds the foundation of a democratic society?
- (a) Duty (b) Right  
(c) Claim (d) None of the above
20. Showing a sting operation based on a conversation between a famous cine star and a renowned officer on television is an infringement of which right?
- (a) Right to privacy (b) Right to freedom  
(c) Right to equality (d) Right to freedom of expression
21. Assertion:- The great philosopher in 18th century Germany was "Immanuel Kant".
- Reason: - According to the great philosopher "Immanuel Kant" - 'We should behave with others as we expect others for ourselves'.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) Assertion is false but reason is correct.  
(d) Assertion is true but reason is false.
22. Assertion:- The oppressed people all over the world are taking advantage of the concept of universal human rights.
- Reason:- The world community collectively wants to live a life full of dignity and self-respect.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) Assertion is false but reason is correct.  
(d) Assertion is true but reason is false.

23. Assertion:- In 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations accepted the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights and appealed to the world to implement them.

Reason :- The success of moral appeal of human rights claims depends on the governments and laws of the countries of the world.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is false but reason is correct.
- (d) Assertion is true but reason is false.

24. Assertion:- Rights not only tell what the state has to do, they also tell what the state has nothing to do.

Reason :- If the state wants to put a person behind the bars, then it will have to give reasons for that before the court.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is false but reason is correct.
- (d) Assertion is true but reason is false.

25. Assertion:- The object of rights is to protect the welfare of the people.

Reason:- Democratic government is accountable to the people.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c) Assertion is false but reason is correct.

(d) Assertion is true but reason is false.

### **One Mark Questions**

26. What is a right?
27. Why are rights important?
28. Where did political theorists state the origins of rights in the 17th and 18th centuries?
29. In recent years, which “right-world” is being used more than the word natural rights?
30. What is the “core belief” behind human rights?
31. Who has created the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
32. When is World Human Rights Day celebrated?
33. What is the importance of rights in human life?
34. What are the rights described in the Constitution of India?
35. Why is the right to education to called a universal right of an individual?
36. What do you understand by duty?
37. Write a distinction between fundamental rights and natural rights.
38. What are the types of duties? Write the name
39. Name two moral duties?
40. “We should behave with others as we expect of ourselves”. Which philosopher has this moral concept of authority?
  - (a) Laski
  - (b) Aristotle
  - (c) Kant
  - (d) Lock
41. What is meant by natural rights?
  - (a) Those rights which were given by the king in ancient times.
  - (b) Rights that are given by the state to citizens.
  - (c) Rights that nature has given to a person.
  - (d) Rights that are necessary for the development of a person.

42. What is the support of nature rights :-  
(a) Karl Marx (b) Locke  
(c) Aristotle (d) Machiavelli
43. Right to life \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Social Rights (b) Economic Rights  
(c) Political Rights (d) Cultural Rights
44. "Rights are the name of social systems without which a person cannot develop in full". Whose statement is this  
(a) Macyavali (b) Aristotle  
(c) Einstein (d) Laski
45. The right to vote is -  
(a) Social Rights (b) Political Rights  
(c) Economic Rights (d) Moral Rights

**Fill the blanks:-**

46. \_\_\_\_\_ are also essential conditions of social life, which is necessary for the all-round development of a person.
47. Right to work \_\_\_\_\_ right.
48. Political Rights in India \_\_\_\_\_ citizens of the age or older get it.
49. The farmers are criticizing the government against the agricultural laws \_\_\_\_\_ under the authority.
50. \_\_\_\_ December \_\_\_\_\_ The General Assembly of the United Nations accepted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

51. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

“Today the United Nations General Assembly declares the world-wide Declaration of Human Rights as the universally accepted standard of achievement for all civilizations and countries, that - every person and every part of society always keeping this manifesto in mind. The rights and freedoms will promote the dignity of liberties through the medium of teaching and education, and their all-country and strong acceptance and compliance by national and international instruments oriented towards development among themselves, between the people of the member countries and under their jurisdiction will establish it among the people of the coming regions”.

- i) The United Nations was established?
- (a) 1940                      (b) 1945  
(c) 1950                      (d) 1955
- ii) Which part of the United Nations declared the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights”
- (a) UNHIEF                      (b) Security Council  
(c) UNESCO                      (d) General Assembly
- iii) Which medium is considered appropriate by the United Nations to promote human rights
- (a) Media                      (b) All India Radio and Doordarshan  
(c) Education                      (d) Correspondence
- iv) The United Nations called for the establishment of human rights among
- (a) between member countries  
(b) among non-member countries  
(c) among the people of member countries  
(d) none of the above



52. Write true or false in front of each of the following statements- (5×1)

- i) The right to education is a social right.
- ii) The right to work is a cultural right.
- iii) The right to speech is an economic right.
- iv) The right to contest elections is a political right.
- v) In order to live with respect, a person must have the right to work.

### **Two Marks Questions**

- 1. What rights are included in political rights?
- 2. Explain any two measures for protection of rights.
- 3. Write any two duties of the citizen towards the state.
- 4. What are the economic rights of a citizen?
- 5. Match the following:-
  - (a) Economic right = right to vote
  - (b) Civil rights or social rights = right to freedom
  - (c) Political rights = minimum allowance
  - (d) Cultural right = right to get education in mother tongue

### **Four Marks Questions**

- 1. Duty and authority are two sides of the same coin. Do you agree with this statement? Explain
- 2. Describe any four political rights of citizens.
- 3. Rights impose certain limits on state power? Explain by giving examples.

### Five Marks Questions

1. Look at the following picture and read the conversation and answer the questions below.



- (i) What right is the above picture claiming?
- (ii) What does a person feel hurt due to delay in any work in the society?  
Who gives him relief?
- (iii) What is the right to information?

### Six Marks Questions

1. What is duty? Mention the duty of a good citizen.
2. What are the types of right? Explain by giving examples.
3. What is the relationship between rights and duties?
4. Write the difference between right and claims?

## ANSWERS

### Objective Type Questions

1. (a) claim
2. (c) by nature or by God
3. (d) Human
4. (b) Political
5. (c) 1948
6. (b) unacceptable
7. (a) Important
8. (d) Natural
9. (c) Political Rights
10. (b) Economic
11. (c) Right to Expression
12. (b) Right to Education
13. (d) All of the above
14. (a) Human Rights
15. (c) Human Rights
16. (d) Human Rights
17. (a) by civil liberties and political rights
18. (d) Right to Education and Culture
19. (b) Right
20. (a) Right to privacy
21. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
22. (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
23. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

24. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
25. (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

### **One Mark Answers**

26. A right is a demand or claim made by a person, which the society accepts and the state recognizes, taking public welfare into consideration, then that demand becomes a 'right'.
27. Right signifies those things and others consider it important and necessary to live a life of honor and dignity.
28. In the 17th and 18th centuries, political theory used to argue that for us rights are nature or God.
29. In recent years, the term 'human rights' is being used more than the word natural rights.
30. The basic belief behind human rights is that all people, being mere human beings, possess certain things as water. Every human being as a human being is of specific and equal importance.
31. The United Nations has created the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
32. Every year on 10th December.
33. Rights are very important for the all round development of human beings.
34. The rights mentioned in the Constitution of India are called "Fundamental Rights".
35. Because education helps in the development of all areas of the person, this right is called universal right.
36. Responsibilities played in lieu of obtaining rights are called duties.
37. Fundamental rights are conferred by the constitution while natural rights are derived from birth.
38. The duties are mainly of two types:- (i) moral duty, (ii) legal duty
39. Moral duties are:- (i) obeying social norms, (ii) caring for the elderly

- 40. (b) Aristotle
- 41. (c) Rights that nature has given to a person
- 42. (b) Locke
- 43. (a) Social rights
- 44. (d) Laski
- 45. (b) Political rights

**Fill the blanks:-**

- 46. Rights
- 47. Economic Rights
- 48. 18 years of age
- 49. Political authority
- 50. 10th December 1948
- 51. i) (b) 1945  
ii) (d) General Assembly  
iii) (c) by education  
iv) (c) among the members of the member countries.
- 52. (a) right  
(b) wrong  
(c) wrong  
(d) right  
(e) right

**Two Marks Answers**

- 1. (i) Vote  
(ii) to be elected
- 2. (i) by state  
(ii) by the independent judiciary
- 3. (i) Respect for the Constitution  
(ii) Cooperation in maintaining law and order
- 4. (i) Right to choose business, work  
(ii) Right to keep property

5. (a) Economic right = minimum allowance
- (b) Civil rights or social rights = right to freedom
- (c) Political rights = right to vote
- (d) Cultural right = right to get education in mother tongue

#### **Four Marks Answers**

1. Close Relation of Rights and Duties:- Rights cannot fulfill a person's personality unless the person performs his duties towards the society, Duty is an obligation which gives freedom to others to exercise their rights.
2. Right to vote, right to contest elections and right to form political party.
3. State cannot infringe on rights.  
Public interest should be taken care of by the state because it is the people who choose the government in democratic countries.  
Rights only give the state the responsibility to act in certain ways.  
Rights ensure that states act without violating the dignity of life and liberty of the individual.

#### **Five Marks Answers**

1. (i) Right to information  
(ii) Insecure and helpless, judiciary.  
(iii) To obtain information and data on any subject, in case of doubt / doubt.

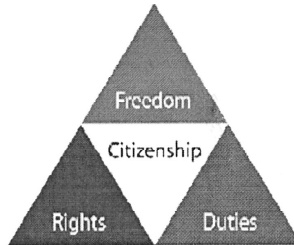
#### **Six Marks Answers**

1. Duties are obligations. Duties we perform towards others, which leads to the development of society.  
Duties:- (i) keeping body, mind clean (ii) education, (iii) service to parents, (iv) devotion to the nation, (v) security of the country, (vi) national flag and dignity of the national anthem.
2. (i) Natural - Life, Freedom  
(ii) Ethical - Service to parents, Education of children  
(iii) Legal - Fundamental, Social, Economic, Political

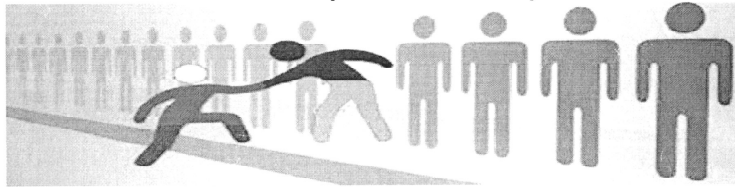
3. Deeply connected, who sides of the same coin, rights cannot apply without duty.
4.
  - (i) Not all claims are rights but all rights are claims.
  - (ii) Rights are claims that are recognized by the state, all claims are recognized by the state.
  - (iii) Claims - Not guaranteed by the constitution of the state.  
Fundamental rights - Guaranteed by the constitution of the state.

Lesson - 13  
**CITIZENSHIP**

**Citizenship: Citizenship means full and equal membership of a political community in which there is no discrimination.**



**Full and equal membership:**



**Methods of official citizenship**

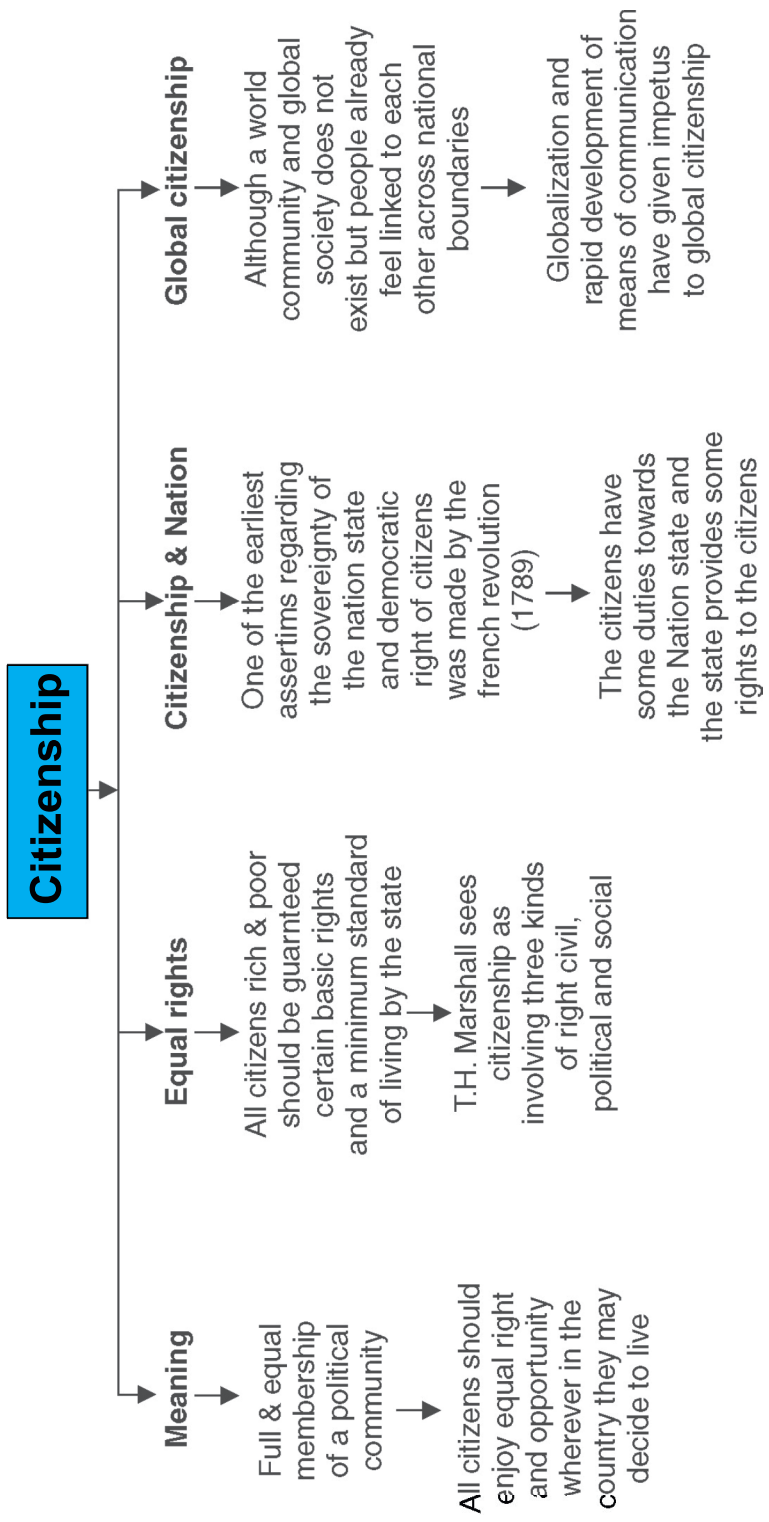
1. Registration, 2. Domestication, 3. Genealogy, 4. Merging of a land area into a territory



**Universal Citizenship / World Citizenship:**







**Main Points :-**

- Citizenship
- Complete and Equal Membership
- Migrant
- Ways of Protest
- Citizens and Nations
- Statehood Citizenship Methods
- Universal Citizenship
- Reasons of Displacement
- Meaning of Refugee
- World Citizenship
- Benefits of World Citizenship

**Citizenship:-**

The provisions related to citizenship are described in Part Two (Articles 5-11) of the Indian Constitution.

Citizenship refers to complete and equal membership of a political community in which there is no discrimination. Nation have given their members a collective political identity as well as certain rights. That is why we call ourselves Indians, Japanese or German.

- In most democratic countries, citizens' right to expression is included in the right to vote or freedom of faith, minimum wage or education.
- The rights which citizens use today, they have gained after a long struggle. Like the French Revolution of 1789, and the long struggle to get equal citizenship in South Africa.
- Citizenship also involves the mutual relation of citizens. It involves certain obligations of citizens towards each other and towards society.

- Citizens are also considered heirs and trustees of the country's cultural and natural resources.

#### **Complete and Equal Membership:-**

- It means that citizens get equal opportunity to live, study and work wherever they want in the country and all the rich poor citizens have to get some basic rights and facilities.

**Migrant:-** In search of work, people go from one city to another and from one country to another country, then they are called migrants.

- Poor migrants are not welcomed in their respective areas in the same way as skilled and wealthy migrants.

The right to protest (protest) is an aspect of freedom of expression ensured for citizens in our constitution, provided it should not harm the lives and property of other people or the state.

#### **Ways of Protest:-**

- Citizens are free to form groups, perform demonstrations, use the media, appeal to political parties or judge and influence public opinion and government policies in court.
- Equal Rights:- In the cities, more population is of the people settled on the slum and land of illegal occupation. These people are of great use to us. Not even one day can be spent without them.
- Government and voluntary organizations are also becoming aware of these people. A national policy was formulated in 2004, which gave millions of footpath shopkeepers the power to run independent businesses.

Similarly, there is another class which cannot be ignored, that is tribal and forest dwellers. These people depend on forest and other natural resources for their subsistence.

- Equal rights for citizens means taking care of different needs and claims of different people while making policies.

**Citizens and Nations: -**

- A citizen can express his national identity through symbols such as a national anthem, flag, national language or special celebrations. Democratic countries are as inclusive as possible, allowing all citizens to identify themselves as part of the nation. Such as France, which includes not only people of European origin but also citizens from other regions such as North Africa, it is called statehood citizenship.
- The conditions for allowing applicants for statehood citizenship are different in each country, as elements such as religion and ethnic origin in Israel or Germany are preferred.
- The Indian Constitution has attempted to accommodate many diverse societies. It has attempted to give full and equal citizenship to individual communities such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women, some remote communities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- The provisions related to citizenship are described by the third section of the Constitution and the laws passed by the Parliament.

**Methods of Statehood of Citizenship:-**

1. Registration
2. Deshiyakaran (Naturalisation)
3. Dynasty
4. Any land area in the territory

**Universal Citizenship:-**

- We assume that full membership of a country should be available to all those who are ordinarily residents of that country, work there or who apply for citizenship, (but the conditions for granting citizenship all decide. Unwanted citizenship. States use power to keep out of it, but still people have longitude on a wide scale).

**Reasons of Displacement:-**

- War, famine and persecution.

### **Meaning of Refugee:-**

- Due to the displacement, people who can neither return home nor any country is ready to adapt them, they are called stateless or refugees.

### **Global Citizenship:-**

- Today we live in a world that is interconnected, means of communication, television or internet has drastically changed the way we understand our world. To help victims of Asia's tsunami or major disasters. The rise in sentiment from all parts of the world indicates the emergence of world society. This is called world citizenship. This is also the basis of the Vishwagram system.

### **Benefit from Global Citizenship:-**

- This will make it easier to solve the problems on both sides of the national borders which require the joint action of the governments and people of many countries. This can make it easier to settle the problem of migrant or stateless people.

## **QUESTIONNAIRE**

### **Objective type questions(One Marks)**

1. What is equal membership of a political community called?  
(a) Political membership                      (b) Citizenship  
(c) Civil rights                                      (d) Social membership
2. The secondary challenges of citizenship are:-  
(a) poverty    (b) illiteracy  
(c) regionalism                                      (d) all of the above
3. Citizenship is not an attribute of:  
(a) self-restraint                                      (b) character  
(c) devotion to duty                                      (d) separatist

4. When was the first revolution to get equal citizenship in Europe?
  - (a) 1785
  - (b) 1789
  - (c) 1885
  - (d) 1889
5. Against whom did the people of Africa have to fight for equal citizenship in South Africa?
  - (a) against the African army
  - (b) against the African king
  - (c) Against the ruling white minorities in Africa
  - (d) All of the above
6. From the 17th century to the middle of the century, the white people of Europe continued to rule over the people of South Africa.
  - (a) 19th century
  - (b) 20th century
  - (c) 21st century
  - (d) none of the above
7. Martin Luther King Jr. is related to ..... was it from the country?
  - (a) Russia
  - (b) Germany
  - (c) Italy
  - (d) America
8. The 1950s witnessed the civil rights movement among the and ..... populations ..... of the southern states of America.
  - (a) North ..... South
  - (b) East ..... Western
  - (c) Ghorri ..... Kali
  - (d) Plains ..... Hills
9. A national policy has been prepared for the footpath shopkeepers in year
  - (a) 2004
  - (b) 2006
  - (c) 2001
  - (d) 2008
10. The English sociologist T.H. Marshall wrote the book "Citizenship and Social Class" in the year
  - (a) 1960
  - (b) 1918
  - (c) 1950
  - (d) 1980

11. National identity can be expressed by.....
- (a) National Anthem (b) Flag  
(c) National Language (d) All of the above
12. Which three types of rights are considered essential in citizenship by the sociologist TH Marshall?
- (a) Civil, economic and social rights  
(b) Social, Educational and Civil Rights  
(c) Civil, political and social rights  
(d) Civil, political and cultural rights
13. France country is
- (a) Secular (b) Inclusive  
(c) Both (a) and (b) above (d) None of the above
14. In which part of the Indian Constitution the provisions related to "citizenship" are mentioned-
- (a) Part 1 (b) Part 2  
(c) Part 3 (d) None of the above
15. Preference is given in the country of Israel in granting "citizenship"....
- (a) Religion (b) Caste  
(c) Both (a) and (b) above (d) None of the above
16. Citizenship is obtained in India
- (a) by birth (b) by lineage  
(c) by registration (d) all of the above
17. The conditions for granting citizenship are often written in the constitutions of countries and in .....
- (a) Laws (b) Conditions  
(c) Texts (d) None of the above

18. The citizens of one country live in another country without obtaining citizenship. They are called...
- (a) worker (b) refugee  
(c) slave (d) None of the above
19. Citizens of one country go to another country in search of work, they are called...
- (a) refugee (b) migrant  
(c) citizen (d) none of the above
20. The problems of migrants and stateless people can be easily settled....
- (a) by giving world citizenship  
(b) by giving financial assistance  
(c) by giving employment  
(d) by giving social security
21. Assertion:- The precise nature of the rights conferred on the citizens may differ from country to country.
- Reason :- All the rights which the citizens exercise today have been achieved after a long struggle.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) Assertion is false but reason is correct.  
(d) Assertion is true but reason is false.
22. Assertion :- French Revolution took place in Europe in 1789.
- Reason: - On the lines of the French Revolution, there was a struggle for equal citizenship in many colonies of Asia and Africa.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.



- (c) Assertion is false but reason is correct.
- (d) Assertion is true but reason is false.
23. Assertion:- Markets have developed for skilled and unskilled laborers in different parts of our country.
- Reason;- Skilled workers are moving towards Bangalore city in the field of information and technology.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is false but reason is correct.
- (d) Assertion is true but reason is false.
24. Assertion:-Martin Luther King Jr. was America's foremost black leader.
- Reason:- Martin Luther King has argued that the practice of segregation enhances the quality of life of the white community.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is false but reason is correct.
- (d) Assertion is true but reason is false.
25. Assertion:- In every city of India, a large population is inhabited by slums and people living on illegally occupied land.
- Reason:- Majority of the population of the city looks upon the slum dwellers as undesirable guests.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is false but reason is correct.
- (d) Assertion is true but reason is false.

### **One Mark Questions**

26. Define citizenship.
27. “A citizen is a person who has the right to participate in the deliberations and judgments of the law of the state”. Which scholar has this definition?
28. Which of the black population of Africa had to struggle to get equal citizenship in South Africa?
29. Write one of the characteristics of the citizen.
30. In which ‘part’ of the Indian Constitution are the provisions related to citizenship described?
31. Who is called a refugee?
32. What does the slogan ‘For Mumbai-Mumbaikar’ mean?
33. What do external people mean?
34. What is meant by the urban poor?
35. What is the point of attraction of the notion of ‘World-citizenship’?
36. The world’s first revolution for civil rights was -
  - (a) Russian Revolution
  - (b) French Revolution
  - (c) American Revolution
  - (d) German Revolution
37. Europeans retained their rule over the black people of South Africa -.
  - (a) 15th century to 18th century
  - (b) 16th century to 20th century
  - (c) 17th century to 20th century
  - (d) 18th century to 20th century

38. In which decade did the civil rights movement against the inequalities between black and white population in the United States happened?
- (a) 1850s (b) 1960s  
(c) 1860s (d) 1950s
39. Which of the following means of obtaining citizenship of the state?
- (a) Long term housing (b) Government job  
(c) Marriage (d) All of the above
40. Which of the following is means of losing citizenship?
- (a) Long term accommodation (b) Long absence  
(c) Marriage (d) Government job
41. Correct and rewrite the following statements.  
Abraham Lincoln Jr. of America was the leading black leader in the movement against ‘segregation laws’.
42. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.  
Citizenship is not just a legal concept. It also has a close connection with the broader objectives of equality and rights. The relationship has been unanimously discussed by the British sociologist TH Marshall. Marshall in his book “Citizenship and Social Class”. Defined citizenship as “the prestige bestowed upon the full members of a community”. All those who hold this reputation are equal in terms of differences in reputation, rights and duties. The concept is of ‘equality’. Marshall believes citizenship to include three types of rights - civil, political and social rights. Marshall has identified social class as a “system of inequality”.
- i) T. H. Marshall -  
(a) Economist (b) Sociologist  
(c) Politician (d) Historian

- ii) The author of the book “Citizenship and Social Class” is -  
 (a) T. H. Green (b) T. H. Salve  
 (c) T. H. Gandhi (d) T. H. Marshall
- iii) The key concept provided, by Marshall of citizenship is the basic concept -  
 (a) Citizen (b) Government  
 (c) Equality (d) Freedom
- iv) How many types of rights are included in Marshall Citizenship?  
 (a) Two types of rights (b) Three types of rights  
 (c) Four types of rights (d) Six types of rights.

**Fill the blanks:-**

43. Article of Indian Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ the provisions related to citizenship are described in.
44. In most democratic countries, citizens are given \_\_\_\_\_ rights.
45. People go from one city to another or from one country to another country in search of work, then they are called \_\_\_\_\_ .
46. Conditions of allowing applicants for state citizenship in each country \_\_\_\_\_ Occur.
47. The Indian constitution has tried to accommodate \_\_\_\_\_ society.
48. Write true or false in front of each of the following statements- (1×5)  
 (a) ‘Nagarik’ word is a Hindi translation of the word Citizen in English.  
 (b) Local people are angry with the rivalry of ‘outsiders’.  
 (c) The 1960s was a witness to the civil rights movement against inequities in America.  
 (d) Martin Luther King Jr. was the leading white leader.  
 (e) The notion of world citizenship is based on ‘Vasudev-Kutumbakam’.

### **Two Marks Question**

1. What duty does a citizen have towards other citizens?
2. What is the policy of apartheid?
3. What does equal membership mean?
4. How can citizens defend or protest?
5. What are the rights of tribals or forest dwellers?
6. Explain the meaning of this statement 'Sometimes religious symbols and customs enter public life'.
7. Write two ways to get citizenship.
8. Give two reasons for losing citizenship .
9. Write two reasons why people are displaced.
10. Describe the struggle done by people displaced by development schemes in India.

### **Four Marks Question**

1. What is the difference between a citizen and a foreigner?
2. What qualities should a good citizen have? Give your views.
3. What is universal citizenship? Give examples of some refugees.
4. Universal citizenship has become an attraction. How?
5. Describe a generic and an environmental movement in India.
6. What problems do refugees face?
7. Describe the problem of "outer and inner".
8. Today the world is changing like a 'Vishwagram' (Global village). How?
9. What is civil and social rights?
10. What steps has the Government of India taken to protect the rights of the urban poor?

### Five Marks Questions

1. Study the given picture / cartoon carefully and write the answers to the following questions. (1+2+2 = 5)



- i. What is a migrant? (1)
- ii. What jobs do migrants do in cities? (2)
- iii. How can the lives of urban people without migrants be affected? Explain with examples. (2)

### Six Marks question

1. "The rights that citizens have today are the result of their hard struggle". Prove.
2. "Equal membership does not mean that everyone can use it equally". Do you agree with this statement? Give a suitable example.

3. “The fundamental principle of democracy is that disputes should be resolved by treaty negotiations and discussions rather than by force”. According to you, will this method promote world citizenship?
4. “India is a democratic and secular state”. How? Explain

### ANSWER

#### **Objective type Questions**

1. (b) Citizenship
2. (d) All of the above
3. (d) Separatists
4. (b) 1789
5. (c) Against the ruling white minorities in Africa
6. (b) 20th century
7. (d) America
8. (c) Gori..... Black
9. (a) 2004
10. (c) 1950
11. (d) All of the above
12. (c) Civil, Political and Social Rights
13. (c) Both (a) and (b) above
14. (b) Part 2
15. (c) Both (a) and (b) above
16. (d) All of the above
17. (a) Laws

18. (b) refugee
19. (a) (b) Overseas
20. (a) By giving world citizenship
21. (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
22. (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
23. (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
24. (d) Assertion is true but reason is false.
25. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

**One Mark Answers**

26. Citizenship is the full and equal membership of a political community.
27. Aristotle
28. In order to get equal citizenship in South Africa, the black population of Africa had to wage a long-struggle against the ruling white minorities.
29. A citizen gets rights from the state, which he uses for the welfare of himself and the society.
30. The provisions related to citizenship are described in 'Part Two' (Article 5-11) of the Indian Constitution.
31. Displaced people due to famine, natural disasters or war are called 'refugees'.
32. The slogan 'For Mumbai-Mumbaikar' means that only people from Mumbai will live in Mumbai, not outsiders.



33. Those who do not get the approval of society and government are called outsiders.
34. People living on illegally occupied land or urban slums in urban areas, who often work on low wages, are called urban poor.
35. The point of attraction of the notion of world citizenship is that it can make it easier to confront the problems on both sides of national borders which require the joint action of governments and people of many countries.
36. (b) French Revolution
37. (c) 17th century to 20th century
38. (d) 1950s
39. (d) All of the above
40. (b) Long absence
41. America's "Martin Luther King Jr." was the leading black leader in the movement against 'segregation laws'.
42. i) (b) Sociologist  
ii) (d) T. H. Marshall  
iii) (c) Equality  
iv) (b) Three types of rights
43. Article 5 to 11
44. Right to expression / right to vote / right to freedom of faith / right to education / right to get minimum wages.
45. Migrant
46. Different
47. Diversity (Society)
48. (a) True    (b) True    (c) False    (d) False    (e) True

### **Two Marks Answers**

1. It is the duty of the citizens to respect the rights of other citizens. It is their responsibility to participate and contribute in everyday life.
2. South Africa example of discrimination between whites and black people.
3. Guaranteeing some basic rights by the state to all citizens, whether rich or poor.
4. By forming groups, demonstrations, picketing, using media, appealing to political parties or going to court to examine and influence public opinion and government policies.
5. They have the right to live with the forest and other natural resources for their living, the right to maintain their culture and traditions.
6. Students should answer this question at their discretion.
7. Statehood citizenship: (i) by department, (ii) by job, (iii) by application.
8. (i) by seditious activity.  
(ii) by the department.
9. From problems like famine, flood, tsunami, corona epidemic.
10. Describe Sardar Sarovar Dam.

### **Four Marks Answers**

1. Citizen - Use the political rights of the country. He has the right to vote, contest elections, get government job.  
Foreigner- Foreigner does not get all the above rights.
2. Students should answer this question at their discretion.
3. Full membership of a country should be available to all those who normally live and work in that country and who apply for citizenship like Bangladeshi etc.

4. Because it is believed that this can make it easier to face the problems on both sides of the national borders, in which the joint action of governments and people of many countries is necessary. Example of Vijay Mallya.
5. Generic Movement - Dalit Panthers  
Environmental Movement - Chipko Movement. Save Narmada Movement.
6. (i) Any country does not accept them.  
(ii) They are forced to live in camps or as illegal migrants.  
(iii) They cannot educate their children.  
(iv) Can not acquire property.
7. Inner :- who get acceptance from the society and get the right of citizenship from the government.  
Outsiders :- who do not get approval from society and state.
8. 'Vishwagram' (Global Village) - We all feel connected to each other through new means / means of communication like television, internet etc. Today people of all the nations of the world are developing common sense and brotherhood.
9. Civil Rights - Rights of Faith and Freedom.
10. (i) A national policy was formulated in 2004 so that the footpath shopkeepers do not have to face harassment from the police and city administrators.  
(ii) Article-21 of the constitution guarantees the right to live, including the right to livelihood.

#### **Five Marks Answers**

1. (i) People move from one city to another or from one country to another country in search of work, they are called Migrants.

- (ii) Migrants people work in cities like domestic servants, sweepers, newspaper distributors, selling goods on street tracks, sending goods by hawking, selling small items of daily use in weekly markets etc.
- (iii) The life of urban people without migrants can be greatly affected, migrants have a very important place in the everyday life of urban people. Right now in the era of coronavirus when domestic servant / maid went on vacation and got locked down. So the life of the urban people was inrdisrepair. Migrants have an important role in the lives of urban people, urban people depend on migrants for small things.

### **Six Marks Answers**

1.
  - i. In many European countries such conflicts occurred, such as the French Revolution of 1789.
  - ii. The demand for equal citizenship in Asia Africa has also been obtained through conflict.
  - iii. Even in South Africa , the black population had to wage a long struggle against the ruling white minorities.
2. In most societies organization is based on the merits and strengths of the people. People can be different in terms of economic, social environment and fundamental needs and facilities. If people are to be brought on equality, then, Different needs of people should be kept in mind while determining policies.
3. Yes, public particirpation in democracy is necessary for this citizens must be aware. The next step may be the government's counter-affidavit, but the condition is that the life and property of other citizens and government should not be damaged. The process of protest may be slow, but problems can be resolved by negotiation or by treaty.
4. The basis of the freedom movement was broad and people of different religions, regions and cultures had to make efforts in relation to each other.

Partition could not be stopped in India but the secular and inclusive character in India has been upheld. It has been included in the constitution. There has been an effort to give full and equal citizenship to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women, some remote communities of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and many other communities.

Chapter - 15  
NATIONALISM

## NATIONALISM

- Nationalism is the feeling of oneness among the people living in a territory



### What is Nationalism

- A political doctrine , the belief that nations should be self - governing.
- Nationalism advocated **the right of people who defined themselves as nations to establish their own independent states.**
- National Self – determination (*central theme*)
- Nation-State Building (*Goal*)
- Independence

### **Main Points :-**

- What is nationalism?
- Nation and nationalism
- Beliefs about the nation
- National self determination
- Nationalism and pluralism

### **What is Nationalism?**

- Generally, if public opinion is taken, nationalism will only mean listening to such things as the national flag, patriotism and sacrifice for the country, Republic Day parade seen on the Rajpath in Delhi is a unique symbol of nationalism.

During the last two centuries, nationalism has emerged as a compelling political doctrine that has played an important role in creating history, it has helped in liberating slavery from slavery, it has also led to protests, bitterness and wars. There have also been nationalist conflicts that have contributed to the determination and re-determination of the boundaries of the armies and empires.

In the nineteenth century, nationalism has consolidated many small princely states of Europe such as Germany and Italy, because of the spirit of nationalism, nationalism has also been involved in the decline of great empires, Austria in Europe in the beginning of the twentieth century. Nationalism was at the core of the partition of the French, British, Dutch and Portuguese empires in the Hungarian and Russian empires as well as in Asia and Africa.

### **Nation and Nationalism:-**

A nation is to a large extent an imaginary community that is bound together by the collective beliefs, hopes and imaginations of its members, based on certain

beliefs that people formulate for the entire community from which they establish their identity. Nations are believed to be constructed by such groups as a clan or language or religion or ethnicity, and share some identity.

#### **Assumptions about the Nation:-**

1. **Shared Faith :-** A nation can exist only as long as its members believe that they are with each other.
2. **History :-** Individuals consider themselves as a nation, they have a sense of permanent identity in them. To present the structure of the permanent identity of the country, they themselves understand the history of the nation through the creation of legends, memories and historical buildings and records make up.
3. **Land Area :-** Living together on a land area to a great extent and the memories of the shared past related to it, make the common people experience a collective identity like someone calls the land area as motherland or fatherland.
4. **Common political ideals :-** The members of the nation have a common vision of what kind of state they want to create. They accept values and principles like democracy, secularism and liberalism, they come together and live with these conditions.
5. **Common political identity :-** People believe that shared political views about the state are not enough to bind individuals as a nation, but want a common political identity like a common language or ethnic lineage tradition.

#### **National Self-determination:-**

- Apart from other social groups, nations want the right to govern themselves and decide their future. In other words, they want the right



to self-determination. In their claim of self-determination, the nation demands from International community that its first political entity or State status should be recognized or accepted.

- A Culture in Europe in the Nineteenth Century:- The recognition of a state increased emphasis after the Treaty of Versailles, the formation of various small and newly independent states resulted in changes in the boundaries of the state, displacement of large population, many people also victims of communal violence.
- The boundaries were changed keeping in mind that different cultural communities got different nation states, but it was not possible to do so because people of more than one race and culture lived in one nation state.
- Surprisingly, nation states that gained independence after conflicts, but now deny minority groups demanding the right to national self-determination in their territories.

### **How to deal with the movements of self-determination?**

There is no solution in the formation of new states, but in making the states more democratic and egalitarian, the solution to the self-determination movement is that people of different cultural and racial identities can coexist in the country as equal citizens and friends.

### **Nationalism and Pluralism:-**

- One culture - after giving up the idea of a state, democratic countries have introduced ways to culturally accept and protect the identity of minority communities. The Indian constitution has broad provisions for the protection of linguistic, religious and cultural minorities.
- While it may be that despite providing recognition and protection to minority groups, some groups have remained adamant on the demand of a primitive state. It would be a contradictory fact that where global

village talk is going on, national aspirations are still being addressed by different sections and communities. To resolve this, the concerned country will have to show generosity and efficiency to various sections, as well as to deal harshly with intolerant one ethnic forms.

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### MCQs

1. Which is not included in nationalism?
  - (i) Common history
  - (ii) Common land area
  - (iii) Common belief
  - (iv) Common religion
2. Which of the following treaty constituted new states?
  - (i) Treaty of Versailles
  - (ii) Treaty of London
  - (iii) Treaty of Peris
  - (iv) Treaty of New York
3. Who said nationalism can not be our final destination?
  - (i) Pandit Nehru
  - (ii) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (iii) Ravinder nath thakur
  - (iv) Aurbind Ghosh
4. The word 'Nation' is derived from which language?
  - (i) Greek
  - (ii) French

- (iii) Latin
  - (iv) Russian
5. A hindrance in the development of nationalism is
- (i) Strong historical legacy
  - (ii) Communalism
  - (iii) Emotional integration
  - (iv) Common civilisation

### **Assertion and reason questions**

**1. Assertion (A):** Nationalism was the main factor in integration of Italy and Germany  
**Reason (R):** major violence was seen during integration of Italy and Germany

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true, but R is false.
- (D) A is false, but R is true.

**2. Assertion (A):** concept of nationalism is no more important in present time.  
**Reason (R):** whole world is shifting towards a global village

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true, but R is false.
- (D) A is false, but R is true.

### **One Mark Questions**

1. What do nationalism mean?
2. What is the meaning of the word nation?
3. What has been the contribution of history in nation building?

4. By what other name do people know the territory?
5. What is meant by the principle of national self-determination?
6. What do egalitarian society mean?
7. What does the principle of one culture - one state mean?
8. Under which spirit was Germany and Italy united?
9. Who has written a book titled "Discovery of India"?
10. How to deal with self-determination movements?

**Identify the true or false in question number 11 to 15**

11. A nation is to a large extent an imaginary community.
12. In the reorganization of states after the First World War, the idea of one culture one state was adopted.
13. In newly formed states, people of the same race live in a state.
14. Rabindranath Tagore was bitterly opposed to the colonial rule.
15. Nationalism has not contributed to the decline and integration of the big states.

**Two Marks Questions**

1. Nationalism has organized and divided people, how?
2. Nationalism has been responsible for the downfall of the empire, how? Give some examples.
3. What is the difference between the word nation and nationalism?
4. How are shared beliefs helpful in the development of nationalism?
5. What does common political identity mean?
6. Is the demand for national self-determination contradictory in the contemporary world?

7. What does it mean to work with an inclusive policy for national identity?
8. What does pluralism mean?

#### **Four Marks Questions**

1. Nationalism has united and broken states. How?
2. In the era of globalization even today national aspirations keep raising their heads, how is it possible to solve this problem?
3. A culture state what is the meaning of this policy, is it possible to use this policy?
4. Through the principle of self-determination, why did the nations which achieved independence today oppose the demand for the right to national self-determination in their regions?
5. What are the difficulties in the path of nationalism?
6. National unity is necessary to respect the rights and culture of minority groups in your governance, do you agree with this statement?

#### **Five Marks Questions**

7. Although there was enormous diversity and countless variations among people, there was a tremendous impression of unity everywhere which kept us connected to people irrespective of the political fortune or misfortune we had to face.
  1. Who said above mentioned statement?
    - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
    - (b) Tagore
    - (c) Pandit Nehru
    - (d) Sardar Patel
  2. Write is taking about which kind of diversity?
    - (a) Religion, language, caste
    - (b) State, Country
    - (c) Forest, Land
    - (d) Neighbourhood Country
  3. What is political unfortunate?
    - (a) Dominance
    - (b) Freedom
    - (c) Nationalism
    - (d) Global village

4. What is available in excess in India?
- (a) Diversity (b) Linguistic dispute  
(c) Religious dispute

Question No. 2

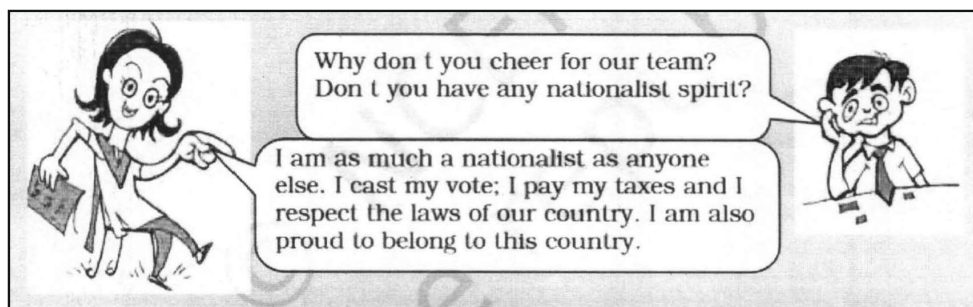
1. Why author is giving emphasis on humanity than nationalism.
- (a) Humanity is used for others well (b) Humanity is good  
(c) Humanity is corrupt (d) Humanity is necessary
2. Patriotism should not win over humanity, what is, what is means of it?
- (a) patriotism has destroyed countries (b) patriotism makes corrupt  
(c) patriotism makes human aggressive (d) patriotism is not necessary
3. I will not buy diamonds over glass. Whom glass and diamond is said
- (a) Humanity and patriotism (b) religious and patriotism  
(c) patriotism and caste (d) patriotism
4. Who is more affected by nationalism?
- (a) Male (b) Female  
(c) Youth (d) Old
8. Nationalism cannot be my spiritual destination, my place of refuge is humanity, I will not buy a mirror at the cost of a hero and as long as I am alive, patriotism will never be victorious over humanity.

Answer the following questions :-

- (a) Why is the author giving importance to humanity rather than nationalism?  
(b) What is the intention of not allowing patriotism to win over humanity?

(c) I will not buy glass at the cost of the hero in this statement, whom has the author said diamond and mirror?

9. Look at the following cartoon carefully and answer the questions written below.



- Generally what people understand by nationalism?
  - National anthem
  - Fighting
  - Corruption
  - to stole
- How nationalism is shown is this diagram?
  - to vote
  - to abuse
  - to lie
  - to fight
- What are the characteristics of a good citizen?
  - Sleep on time
  - Pay tax on time
  - To corrupt

### Six Marks Questions

- Describe the various elements that promote nationalism.
- How have democratic governments proved more effective in dealing with conflict-prone forces, rather than dictatorial governments?
- What are the limitation of nationalism?

### ANSWER

- (iv) Common religion
- (i) Treaty of Versailles

3. (iii) Rabinder nath Thakur
4. (iii) Letin
5. (ii) Communism

**Assertion and reason answers:**

1. A is true, but R is false
2. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

**One Mark Answers**

1. A nation is to a large extent a fictitious community that is bound together by the collective beliefs, hopes and imaginations of its members.
2. The same community that lives in a certain geographical range.
3. All the people living in the nation have a sense of historical identity.
4. Motherland or fatherland or holy land.
5. When nations want the right to govern themselves and decide their future.
6. To co-exist as equal citizens and friends in a country with different cultural and racial identities.
7. People of the same culture reside in a state.
8. Nationalism
9. Jawaharlal Nehru
10. By making states more democratic and egalitarian
11. Right
12. Right
13. Incorrect
14. Right
15. Incorrect



### **Two Marks Answers**

1. Nationalism has encouraged excellent devotion as well as deep rancor, it has collected and divided the people.
2. The collapse of the Austrian-Hungarian and Russian empires in Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century and the partition of the French British Dutch and Portuguese empires in Asia and Africa with them was nationalism.
3. Nation :- Nation is not a casual group of people. It is different from family. Most members of the nation never get to know directly nor do they need to have a hereditary relationship with them.

Nationalism :- Nationalism is a feeling of love of the country that develops through shared faith, shared history, shared land area, and shared political ideals and common political identity.

4. Shared Faith:- Nation is built by faith. Nations are not buildings that we can touch, nor objects that exist independently of people's faith, the nation can be compared to a team.
5. Common political identity:- Most societies are culturally diverse, people of different religions and languages live in the same geo-region, so it is good if we imagine the nation in political terms, not democracy in cultural terms. It requires loyalty to a value group instead of affiliation with a particular race, religion, language.
6. National Self-Confidence :- It seems contradictory when those nation states which have gained independence on the strength of their own struggles but are now denying minority groups seeking the right to national self-determination in their territories.
7. Inclusive policy is intended to approve the importance and unique contribution of all members of the nation state, that is, the rights of constitutional protection for the culture language and religion of minority groups and their members.

8. Pluralism :- When the concept of one culture was abandoned, then the new system will be one where many cultures and communities can flourish in the same country. The Indian constitution has made elaborate arrangements to protect linguistic religious and cultural minorities.

#### **Four Marks Answers**

1. The integration of many small princely states in nineteenth-century Europe in nationalism showed the way for the establishment of greater nation states. Today Germany, Italy was formed through this process of integration and consolidation, but nationalism in the collapse of the big empire. In the twentieth century, in the twentieth century, the Austrian Hungarian and Russian empires in Europe and the partition of French, British, Dutch and Portuguese empires in Asia and Africa with them, nationalism was at the core.
2. The era of globalization is going on, while on the other hand some national aspirations keep raising their heads, the only way to deal with such demands is democratic way, in dealing with it, the respective countries should show generosity and efficiency with different sections, but this does not mean that we sympathize with one of the ethnic forms intolerant of nationalism.
3. The concept of one culture one state was introduced in 19th century Europe. As a result, after World War-I, the re-organization of states tested this idea but it was not possible to satisfy all the demands of self-determination. It is not possible to bring in pluralism only then the prevalence of pluralism means that people of many communities and cultures can flourish in the same country.
4. Self-determination:- Because of this there are incidents of migration of population, war on borders and violence, as many new nation states were formed after the First World War, it has resulted in huge displacement of

the population, millions of people were destroyed from their homes and there were pushed out of where their home was for generations.

5.
  - Communalism
  - Racism
  - Regionalism
  - Linguist
  - Racism
6. For a nation state that does not respect the rights and cultural identity of minority groups under its rules, it is difficult to gain the loyalty of its members, for this the states have to be made more and more democratic and homogenous so that different cultural and racial people of identity can live like equal citizens and friends in the country.

#### **Five Marks Answers**

1. (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru  
(b) The author shows unity in spite of having different religions, languages, castes in his country.  
(c) Political misfortune means the time of long subservience that India suffered during the British period.
2. (a) The author wants that the states should not have borders but everyone should work for the good of humanity so that the world looks like a Vishwagram.  
(b) Patriotism has led to the decline of the empire, so the human being should be given priority and not the state or the nation.  
(c) The author means that we should walk towards attaining Vishwagram, not to create boundaries of the country or nation.
3. (a) Generally people attach national flag national anthem, national anthem, patriotism, sacrifice to the country etc.

- (b) Nationalism is depicted in the picture by casting votes, paying taxes, respecting laws, being a countryman or cheering the team while winning.
- (c) A good citizen to follow the laws, vote, pay tax on time, feel proud to be a countryman, protect historic buildings etc.

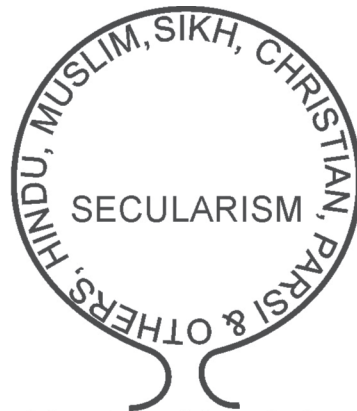
### **Six Marks Answers**

1.
  - (i) Shared history
  - (ii) Shared trust
  - (iii) Shared land area
  - (iv) Common political ideals
  - (v) Common political identity
2. Democratic governments struggle to be equitable and inclusive; they are adept at dealing with the forces of dictatorship. Today, the world is dreaming of a world class, in such a way that the conflict-prone powers obstruct the dream of such obstacles. Can be resolved and the country concerned will have to show its ability and efficiency.

It is necessary that we accept the veracity of these claims of national identity, but this does not mean that we are tolerant of nationalism and have any sympathy with one of the ethnic forms.

3.
  - (i) Regionalism
  - (ii) Decline of moral values
  - (iii) Religious diversity
  - (iv) Economic disparity
  - (v) Linguistic asymmetry

**Chapter - 16**  
**SECULARISM**



Meaning of Secularism

Freedom of all indian citizens to practice and propagate their own religion without any discrimination

SUPREMACY BETWEEN RELIGIONS  
(I am the best)

SUPREMACY INSIDE RELIGIONS  
(I am the best in this too)

SECULAR STATE

State has no religion of its own

WESTERN MODEL OF SECULARISM

Sapration between state and religion  
Eq. European and American model

INDIAN MODEL OF SECULARISM

Equal distance from all religion conferred by fundamental Rights. The word secular was added in 1976 by 42nd amendment

42nd amendment

CRITICISMS OF INDIAN SECULARISM

-threat of religious identity  
-Taken over western....& others

**Main Points :-**

- Meaning of Secularism
- Supremacy between Religions
- After Domination within Wealth
- Secular State
- European Model of Secularism
- Indian Model of Secularism
- Right to Religious Freedom
- Criticism of Indian Secularism

**Secularism means:-**

- Freedom to all people to follow and propagate their religion without any discrimination, that is, when the state does not discriminate about religion.
- India is a country of various leaders, the task of providing equal opportunities to all to maintain democracy is difficult. Hence, with the 42nd amendment to the Indian Constitution, the term secularism was added. The Declaration of the constitution declares to oppose hegemony, to oppose the domination of religion and to promote equality between and among different religions, etc.

**Supremacy between religions:-**

- Every Indian citizen has the right to live with freedom and dignity in any part of the country, yet many examples of discrimination are prevalent, in which the domination between religions is bigger because we consider our own religion superior.



### **Supremacism inside Religion:-**

- (i) Women and Dalits were barred from entering into the Temples.
- (ii) In most of the Mosques, women are not allowed.

### **Secular State:-**

- State where no religion has been given official (legal) recognition by the government.
- Importance of the concept of equality of all religions.
- Stop the domination of the religious group.
- There should be a clear distinction between religious institutions and institutions of state, only then peace, freedom and equality will be established.
- Avoiding any kind of religious association.
- In such symptoms, one should be committed to principles that give importance to freedom from peace, freedom, religious oppression, discrimination and taboo.

### **European Model of Secularism: -**

- American Model of Religion and the separation of state power is considered as mutual prohibition. Religion will not interfere in matters of state power.

- This concept describes freedom and equality in an individualistic manner.
- There is no place for pro-state religious reforms in secularism.

### **Indian Model of Secularism:-**

- Indian secularism does not merely emphasize the separation between religion and state.
- Gives freedom to minority and all persons to adopt religion.
- In Indian constitution, minorities have the right to find their own problems and can also get help through state power.
- After the 42nd Amendment 1976 in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, the word 'secular' was added.
- Among the fundamental rights, the right to religious freedom, the right to equality and the right to education and culture provides equal opportunities to all religions.

### **Right to Religious Freedom:-**

#### **Articles 25 to Article 28**

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>Article 25</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every person living in India can follow any religion.</li> <li>• Can believe in any religion</li> <li>• Can promote own religion</li> </ul> |
| <b>Article 26</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freedom to manage religious affairs is provided</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Article 27</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No person will be forced to pay any tax which is useful for the promotion of any religion.</li> </ul>                                       |
| <b>Article 28</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religious education has been banned in government educational institutions.</li> </ul>  |



### **Criticisms of Indian Secularism:-**

- According to the opponents, secularism is anti-religion and poses a threat to religious identity.
- Imported from the west.
- Advocates for minority officials. Accusations of minorityism are made.
- Promotes vote bank politics.
- Extremely interventionist because Indian secularism allows state-backed religious reform.

### **Impossible Project:-**

- The policy of secularism wants to do a lot but this project is far from the truth which is impossible.
- Despite many criticisms, India's secularism represents a reflection of their future world. Great experiments are being done in India been watched over by the world. Some countries of Europe, America and Middle East have started to look like India due to the diversity of religious culture.

## **QUESTIONNAIRE**

### **MCQs**

1. Assertion (A) : Article 25 stipulates that all persons have the right to extertain any religious belief and to propagate it.

Reason (R) : The state can not regulate or restrict the Economic, Financial, Political or other secular activities associated with religious practices.

- A. A is true but R is false
- B. A is false and R is true
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. Both A and R are true and R is not the the correct explanatio of A.

2. What is Secularism?
3. What is secular / secular state?
4. Is India a secular / secular state?
5. What does “Ataturk” mean?
6. What was the new name of “Mustafa Kamal Pasha”?
7. When was the term secular added to the Indian Constitution?
8. Under which articles religious freedom is given in Indian constitution?
9. Write a feature of the secular state.
10. What does “communalism” mean?
11. What is the danger of communalism to Indian democracy?
12. What type of state in India?
  - (a) Hindu state
  - (b) Muslim state
  - (c) Religious state
  - (d) Secular state
13. Which Article of the Indian constitution rovided religious freedom to Indian citizens?
  - A. 29th to 38th
  - B. 25th to 28th
  - C. 19th to 22nd
  - D. 14th to 18th
14. What type of state is India?
  - (a) Hindu state
  - (b) Muslim state
  - (c) Religious State
  - (d) Secular State.

16. The specialty of a secular state is –
- (a) The state has no religion
  - (b) Religious freedom
  - (c) Equality in all religions
  - (d) All of the above.
17. In independent India “equal protection by the state to all religions”. Who is this statement?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (b) Dr. BR Ambedkar
  - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.
18. There is a reason for criticism of Indian secularism –
- (a) The state has no religion of its own.
  - (b) Religious freedom is described in the constitution.
  - (c) Advocates for the rights of minorities.
  - (d) Indian state opposes religious atrocities.
19. Is there an obstacle in the path of secularism?
- (a) Communal parties
  - (b) Communalism
  - (c) Racism
  - (d) All of the above.
20. Correct and rewrite the following statements.  
“Right to religious freedom belongs to Part Four of the Indian Constitution”.
21. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.  
Jawaharlal Nehru himself did not follow any religion. He did not believe in God. But for him, secularism did not mean rancor towards religion. In this

sense Nehru was quite different from Ataturk of Turkey. Also, they were religion and state. They were also not in favor of severing ties. According to their view, secular state power can interfere in the matter of religion for the improvement of society. To enact laws for the elimination of caste discrimination, dowry and sati and Nehru himself played an important role in providing legal rights and social freedom to women.

- 21.1. What does secularism mean by Nehru?
- (a) The state will have its own special religion.
  - (b) All religions will have equal protection by the state.
  - (c) The state will make laws for religion.
  - (d) None suitable.
- 21.2 Which religion did Nehru follow?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru used to follow Hinduism.
  - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru Ji followed Buddhism.
  - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru used to follow Christianity.
  - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru did not follow any religion himself.
- 21.3 Nehru was related to Ataturk of Turkey: -
- (a) was a follower of Ataturk
  - (b) was an associate of Ataturk
  - (c) had different views than Ataturk's views
  - (d) were opposed to Ataturk.
- 21.4 Nehru's views on the relationship between religion and the state were—
- (a) Nehru ji was in favor of severing complete relation between religion and state.
  - (b) Nehru ji was not in favor of severing complete relation between religion and state.
  - (c) Nehru saw religion and state from two different perspectives.
  - (d) None of the above

**Fill the blanks:-**

22. Secular state is called that which is not based on .....

23. Religion to all people in a secular state ..... is received.
24. According to Article ..... of the Indian Constitution, all citizens are free to follow any religion.
25. In 1976, by amending ..... India was declared as a secular state in clear terms by adding the word secular to the Preamble of the Constitution.
26. Nehru Ji was the ..... of Indian secularism.
27. Write true or false in front of each of the following statements – (5×1)
  - (a) India is a theocratic state.
  - (b) Pakistan is a religion religion.
  - (c) Jawahar is done in India with different castes and classes.
  - (d) In 1928, the new Turkish alphabet was adopted in modified Latin form.
  - (e) Communalism impedes the development of society.

### **Two Marks Questions**

1. What does the word 'Dharma' mean?
2. Give two ways to maintain secularism.
3. What is the specialty of Indian secularism?
4. What do you understand by the theoretical distance of the state in religion?
5. Write two shortcomings of secularism.
6. How did Turkey adopt secularism in the twentieth century?
7. Explain the meaning of end religious domination.
8. What is the basic mantra of western secularism? How is this an example of domination?

9. Is secularism allowed for a minority community to make its own educational institution? Give reasons.

#### Four Marks Questions

1. What is the difference between Indian concept of secularism and Western concept?
2. What is the meaning of communalism? What are the ways to prevent this?
3. What is the reason for adopting secularism in India?
4. Why is the secular state criticized?

#### Five Marks Questions

1. Study the given picture carefully and answer the questions please.

(2 + 2 + 1 = 5)



- (i) What did the French government ban educational institutions?
- (ii) Is France a Secular State?

- (iii) What is the difference between the idea of secularism between France and India?

### **Six Marks Questions**

1. Why to discuss criticism of Indian secularism?
2. The emphasis of Indian secularism is not on the separation of religion and states, but more than that, explain this statement.
3. Is secularism justified in the following things?
  - (i) To provide financial grant for the pilgrimage site of minority community?
  - (ii) To conduct religious rituals in government offices?

### **ANSWERS**

#### **One Mark Answers**

1. (c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. Secularism is an ideology in which it is the duty of the government / state to provide equal opportunities to all without discrimination between different religions.
3. A secular / secular state is one which has no religion / creed of its own and does not pressurize its citizens to follow any religion / creed. Secular states are neither religious, nor any religion. Establish a particular religion.
4. Yes, India is a secular / secular state. You can find its description only in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. Every citizen in India has the right to religious freedom.
5. 'Ataturk' means "father of Turks".

6. Mustafa Kamal Pasha changed his name to 'Kamal Ataturk'.
7. The term secular was added to the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitution Amendment in 1976.
8. Freedom to practice, practice and propagate religion is given under Articles 25 to 28 in the Indian Constitution.
9. The secular state has no religion. It does not protect any particular religion nor does it make laws based on religion.
10. Using one religious community against another community and nation is called communalism.
11. Communal riots are carried out by anarchist elements in India, then democracy of India is affected and this hinders social progress.
12. (d) Secular State
13. (B) 25th to 28th
14. (A) Which is not based on any religion
15. (C) 42nd
16. (D) All of the above
17. (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
18. (c) Advocates for the rights of minorities
- 19 (d) All of the above
20. Right to religious freedom belongs to Part Three of the Indian Constitution.
- 21.1 All religions will be equally protected by the state.
- 21.2 Jawaharlal Nehru did not follow any religion himself.
- 21.3 differed from Ataturk's views.



21.4 Nehru Ji was not in favor of severing complete relation between religion and state.

**Fill the blanks:-**

22. Religion

23. Freedom

24. Article 25

25. 42nd Constitution Amendment

26. Philosopher

27. (a) False (b) True (c) False (d) True (e) True

**Two Marks Answers**

1. To perform duty

There are many religions of religion.

2. (i) The state is not related to any religion.

(ii) Do not favor any religion.

3. The right to equality in the constitution without any religious discrimination, respecting everyone as their religion, equality before the law, regardless of religion.

4. The state has no religion of its own.

5. i) Politics of vote bank.

ii) an impossible project.

6. i) Ban on muslims wearing a special hat.

ii) Emphasis on wearing western dress.

7.
  - i) To get a particular community to be dominated or arbitrary within a particular religion.
  - ii) Exploitation and discrimination of women and Dalit.
8.
  - i) Relation between religion and Rajya Sabha is different.
  - ii) Both do not interfere in each other.
  - iii) The use of the internet, wearing western clothing, consuming McDonald's food and drinks, the prevalence of millions of things is called dominationism.
9. Yes, because according to Article 29, minorities have the right to retain their specialty, script or culture. Article 31: Minorities and all others can get education of their interest.

#### **Four Marks Answers**

1.
  - i) Religious tolerance in India not in Western countries.
  - ii) Protection of minorities, not discrimination with diversity not in the west.
2. To give more importance to your religion, consider other religion to be inferior.
  - i) To end recognition of discriminatory political parties.
  - ii) Punishing the officials.
  - iii) Changes in educational materials.
  - iv) Prohibit the news that creates discrimination.
3. To maintain fraternity equality among people of different language, caste, religion.
4.
  - i) Secularism is considered an impossible project.
  - ii) The politics of vote bank gets a boost.

- iii) Financial assistance to minorities and numbers opposing the right to equality.

### **Five Marks Answers**

1. i) Banning of wearing of turbans, wearing of burqas, religious symbols.
- ii) France is the European model of secularism.
- iii) France prohibits symbols of religion, not India.
  - You can do publicity of your religion in India but not in France.

### **Six Marks Answers**

1. Anti-religion, from the West, promoting minorityism, interventionist, vote bank politics is an impossible project.
2. To instill a feeling of love, fraternity, unity in people, to preserve integrity, to develop cultural language of minority people.
3. i) Yes, it is justified, so that minorities can spread their religion, and respect the feelings of the economically backward.
- ii) No, it is against secularism because rituals of a particular religion in government office is against other religions.

## Practice Question Paper-3 (2020-21 )

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Time: 3 Hours Maximum

Marks 80

### General Instructions:

- The question paper has three sections as A, B & C.
- Section 'A' has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.
- Section 'B' has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.
- Section \*C has 12 questions, attempt any 10 questions.
- There is only one correct option for every question. Marks will not be awarded for marking more than one option.
- All questions carry equal marks. There is no negative marking.
- Marks will be 0.8 (50 x 0.8 = 40 Maximum Marks) awarded for one right option.

### SECTION : A

#### Attempt any 20 questions.

1. Which among the following statement is not correct about Indian Constitutional Amendment.
  - (a) All amendments to the constitution are initiated only in the Parliament.
  - (b) Provision has been given in the article 368 to amend the Constitution.
  - (c) Referendum is required for ratification of the amendment.
  - (d) President has no power to send Constitution Amendment bill back for reconsideration.

2. Who was the first President of independent India?
  - (a) Pandit Nehru
  - (b) Sardar Patel
  - (c) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
  - (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
3. What was the duration of the sittings of the Constituent Assembly?
  - (a) 1 year
  - (b) 2 years
  - (c) 2 years 11 months
  - (d) 3 years
4. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar was the Chairman of the ..... of the Constituent Assembly.
  - (a) Union Rights Committee
  - (b) State Committee
  - (c) Drafting Committee
  - (d) Fundamental Rights Committee
5. Which of the following \_\_\_\_\_ principles has not been adapted from the Constitution of France?
  - (a) Freedom
  - (b) Equality
  - (c) Fraternity
  - (d) Fundamental Rights
6. Paying wages less than the minimum wages fixed by the government is a violation of which fundamental right of the citizens?
  - (a) Right to Equality
  - (b) Right to Freedom
  - (c) Right to Education
  - (d) Right Against Exploitation
7. Which article deals with the process of Constitutional amendment?
  - (a) Article 361
  - (b) Article 363
  - (c) Article 365
  - (d) Article 368

8. By the use of \_\_\_\_\_, any citizen can choose not to vote for any of the contesting candidates.
- (a) NOTA (c) QUOTA  
(b) POTA (d) GOTA
9. Which of the following is known as the upper house of the Indian Parliament?
- (a) Lok Sabha (c) Legislative Assembly  
(b) Rajya Sabha (d) Zila Parishad
10. By whom the Election Commissioner of India is appointed?
- (i) The Chief Justice of India  
(ii) Prime Minister  
(iii) Leader of Opposition  
(iv) President of India on the advice of Council of Ministers.
- Choose the right answer -
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)  
(c) (i) and (iii) (d) Only (iv)
11. When was the 74 constitutional amendment passed by the Parliament?
- (a) 3990 (b) 1991  
(c) 1992 (d) 1995
12. In order to strengthen the Panchayati Raj, \_\_\_\_\_ subjects have been identified and listed in the 11th Schedule by the Constitutional Amendment?
- (a) 10 (b) 15  
(c) 25 (d) 29

13. Which institution is at the top level in the Three Tier Panchayati Raj System?
- (a) Gram Panchayat                      (b) Mandal Panchayat  
(c) Zilla Panchayat                      (d) Gram Sabha
14. \_\_\_\_\_ book was written by Mahatma Gandhi.
- (a) The Republic                      (b) Long Walk to Freedom  
(c) Hind Swaraj                      (d) Discovery of India
15. When did the Constituent Assembly adopted our Constitution?
- (a) 15 August 1947                      (b) 15 November 1947  
(c) 26 November 1949                      (d) 26 January 1950
16. Which is considered to be the best form of governance?
- (a) Democracy                      (b) Monarchy  
(c) Dictatorship                      (d) Military rule
17. Which type(s) of 'Justice' is mentioned in the Preamble of our Constitution?
- (i) Social                      (ii) Economic  
(iii) Political
- Choose the correct option.
- (a) only (i)                      (b) (i) and (ii) only  
(c) (ii) and (iii) only                      (d) (i), (ii), (iii) all three

18. Which day is celebrated on 10th December?
- (a) Independence Day                      (b) Republic Day  
(c) Human Rights Day                      (d) Environment Day
19. In 1948, \_\_\_\_\_ of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- (a) General Assembly  
(b) Security Council  
(c) International Court of Justice  
(d) Trusteeship Council
20. Which of the following are 'Political Rights'?
- (i) Voting Right                              (ii) Contesting elections  
(iii) Forming a political party              (iv) Campaigning in elections
- Choose the correct option.
- (a) Only(i)&(ii)                              (b) Only (ii) & (iii)  
(c) Only (i) (ii) & (iii)                      (d) All (i), (ii), (iii) , (iv)
21. If there is a delay in the completion of any of your work in government office, then by which right you can get information?
- (a) Right to equality  
(b) Right to freedom  
(c) Right to Constitutional Remedies  
(d) Right to information



22. In which field does the organization Greenpeace work?
- (a) Environmental protection
  - (b) Business rules
  - (c) Organizing sports competitions
  - (d) Rail traffic
23. The pace of development of the countries of which continent was badly affected due to colonial rule?
- (i) Asia
  - (ii) Africa
  - (iii) North America
- Choose the correct option.
- (a) Only (i)
  - (b) Only (i) & (ii)
  - (c) Only (ii) & (iii)
  - (d) All (i) (ii), (iii)
24. Which of the following publishes 'Human Development Report' annually?
- (a) UNDP
  - (b) UNICEF
  - (c) UNESCO
  - (d) UNSC

**( Section-B)**

**Attempt any 20 questions.**

25. Which of the following is the best description of Fundamental Rights?
- (a) All the rights an individual should have.
  - (b) All rights given to citizen by law.

- (c) The rights given and protected by the Constitution.
  - (d) The rights given by the Constitution that cannot ever be restricted.
26. Which Right is considered as the 'Heart and Soul' of our Constitution?
- (a) Right to Freedom
  - (b) Right to Equality
  - (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
  - (d) Right to Freedom of Religion
27. From which country's Constitution the provision of 'Power of Judicial Review' has been adopted?
- (a) Ireland
  - (b) America
  - (c) Canada
  - (d) France
28. In which year the '42nd Constitutional Amendment' was passed?
- (a) 1970
  - (b) 1972
  - (c) 1976
  - (d) 1982
29. What is the name of the national legislature of Israel?
- (a) Congress
  - (b) Duma
  - (c) Knesset
  - (d) House of Common
30. Who appoints the Delimitation Commission?
- (a) Prime Minister
  - (b) Defense Minister
  - (c) President
  - (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha



- (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- (d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

35. What are the 'Rights'?

- (i) A claim which is justified.
- (ii) A Claim which are recognized by the society.
- (iii) Demands which are very necessary for the best human development.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (i) and (ii)
- (c) Only (ii) and (iii)
- (d) All (i), (ii), (iii)

36. What is meant by Civil Liberties?

- (i) Freedom of expression of ideas
- (ii) Right to Dissent

Choose the correct option,

- (a) only (i)
- (b) only (ii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) None of the above

37. Citizens should always be \_\_\_\_\_ about the controls imposed on their rights.

- (a) Indifferent
- (b) Aware
- (c) Inactive
- (d) Detached

38. In which state did the Chipko movement start?
- (a) Gujarat (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Uttarakhand (d) Kerala
39. In which country the movement called 'Movement for Survival of Ogoni People' started?
- (a) Libya (c) Nigeria  
(b) Brazil (d) Australia
40. **Assertion** : Directive Principles of Policy are non-Justiciable Rights.  
**Reason** : If the government does not implement any Directive Principles of Policy, then we cannot go to court asking the court to instruct the government to implement that policy.
- (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.  
(b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.  
(c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.  
(d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.
41. **Assertion** : The members of Constituent Assembly did not adopt the 'Separate Electorates for India'.  
**Reason** : Many members expressed a fear that this system will not suit our purposes.
- (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

- (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- (d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

42. **Assertion :** Political principles are relevant to all of us.

**Reason :** Political theory refines our thoughts and enables us to communicate effectively.

- (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- (d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

43. **Assertion :** Rights place an obligation upon the state to act in certain kind of ways.

**Reason :** Each rights indicates what the state must do as well what it must not do.

- (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
- (d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.

44. World Wildlife Fund is related to which of the following?
- (a) Military Organization
  - (b) Sports Organization
  - (c) Protection of Environment and Wildlife
  - (d) Global Business
45. **Assertion** : The people of many countries of Asia and Africa have low standard of living.
- Reason** : Education, medical and other facilities are very poor in these countries of Asia and Africa.
- (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - (c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
  - (d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.
46. Which of the following is a characteristic of an ideal development project?
- (i) Durable
  - (ii) Justifiable
  - (iii) Democratic Participation
- Choose the correct option.
- (a) Only (i)
  - (b) Only (i) and (ii)
  - (c) Only (ii) and (iii)
  - (d) All (i), (ii), (iii)

47. In Indian Constitution 'Cultural and Educational Rights' is a Fundamental right. What is included in this right:

- (i) Protection of language, culture of minorities
- (ii) Right of minorities to establish educational institutions
- (iii) Freedom to manage religious affairs

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (i) and (ii)
- (c) Only (ii) and (iii)
- (d) All (i), (ii), (iii)

48. When was the 'Right to property' removed from the list of Fundamental rights?

- (a) 1975
- (b) 1978
- (c) 1980
- (d) 1985

**(Section-C)**

**Attempt any 10 questions.**

49. Study the picture given below and answer the question:





What is the person standing in the middle of the picture trying to do?

- (a) Helping to play the tune.
- (b) Ignoring the views of both sides.
- (c) Trying to balance between different visions and ideologies.
- (d) Enjoying the music.

This question is only for visually impaired students. Which is our national song?

- (a) Vande Mataram
- (b) JanaGanaMana
- (c) Both (a) and ((b) above
- (d) None of the above

50. Study the cartoon given below and answer the question :



**Watch out! Winning the elections is going to be tough. We will have to face new situation like the code of conduct, fair and free polling, strict....!**

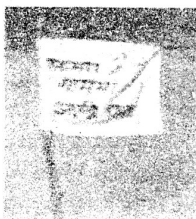
Why does Netaji look worried in this Cartoon?

- (a) The Election Commission has started using more effectively the powers it always had in the constitution.
- (b) Due to lack of finance.
- (c) Due to not getting the symbol of own choice.
- (d) None of the above.

This question is for visually impaired candidates only What is the minimum age of a candidate for contesting the Rajya Sabha election?

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

51. Study the picture given below and answer the question:



What does the Flag symbolizes?

- (a) Expectations of people about local government.
- (b) Expectations of people about employment.
- (c) Expectations of people about education.
- (d) Expectations of people about trade.

The following question is for visually impaired candidates only It is necessary for the state government to appoint a State finance commission once in every \_\_\_\_\_ years.

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 7

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions :

As early as the Constitution for India Bill (1895), the first non-official attempt at drafting a Constitution for India, the author declared that every citizen, i.e. any one born in India, had a right to take part in the affairs of the country and be admitted to public office. The Motilal Nehru Report (1928) reaffirms this conception of either sex who has attained the age of 21 years, is entitled to vote for House of Representatives.



56. Which word is used in English language for internet users?
- (a) Writer (b) Reader  
(c) Netizens (d) Gamer
57. Internet commerce is all set to \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.
- (a) Increase (c) Stable  
(b) Decrease (d) No change
58. Internet is making it \_\_\_\_\_ for the activist to network with one another of the world for protecting tribal cultures or forests.
- (a) Easier (b) Difficult  
(c) Tough (d) Impossible
59. Which of the following is a social media platform?
- (i) WhatsApp (ii) Facebook  
(iii) Instagram Choose the correct option.
- (a) Only (i) (b) Only (i) and (ii)  
(c) Only (ii) and (iii) (d) All (i), (ii), (iii)
60. Which of the following is important while using internet?
- (a) Individual's Security (b) Individual's Privacy  
(c) (a) and (b) both (d) None of the above

## Practice Question Paper-2 (2021-22 )

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Time: 3 Hours Maximum

Marks 80

### General Instructions:

1. *The question paper has 3 sections A, B and C.*
2. *Section A has 8 questions of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should be completed within 50 words each.*
3. *Section B has 3 questions of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should be completed within 100 words each. Answer to map question should be attempted accordingly.*
4. *Section C has 2 questions of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should be completed within 170 words each.*

### SECTION : A

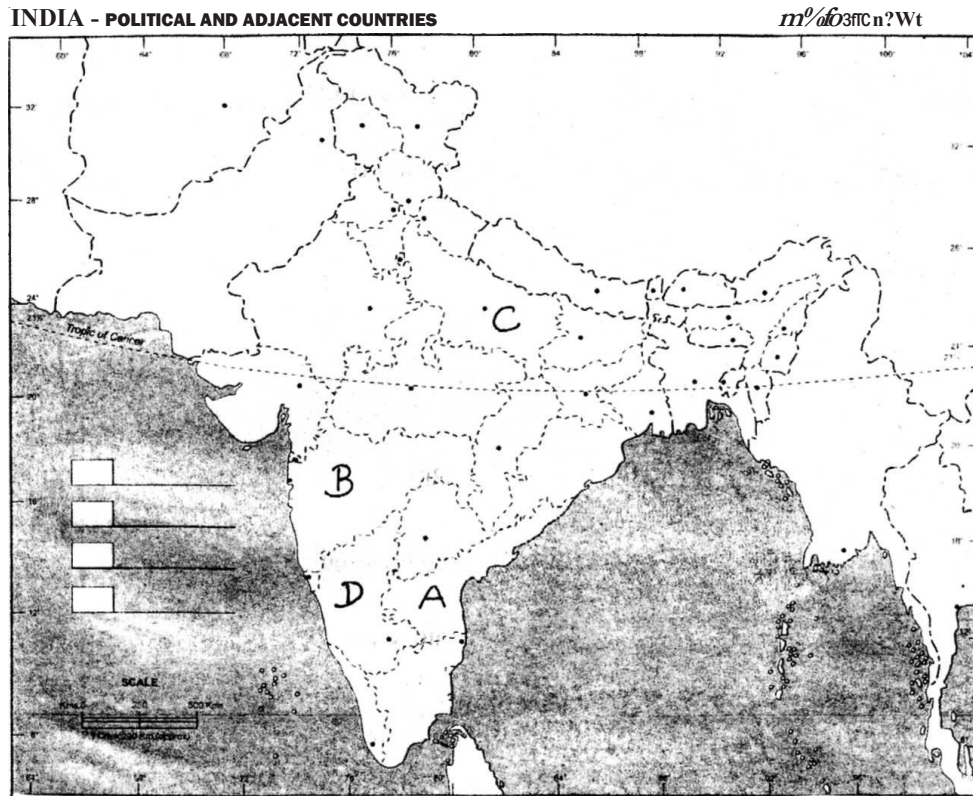
1. What is the name of our National Legislature? Write the name of two houses it has.

**OR**

Which houses are known as Upper House and Lower House in Indian Parliament?

2. Mention any one function of Parliament. 2
3. What is an Executive ? 2
4. What is 'pocket veto'?
5. Write the full form of UPSC and IAS.
6. Who wrote the books titled 'Long walk to Freedom' and 'Freedom from Fear'?

7. What is Feminism?
8. What does it mean to give each person his/her due?



In the given map of India four states which have bicameral legislature are shown with A, B, C and D. Identify these and write in the table mentioned as below-

S.No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name of State
1		
2		
3		
4		

9. This Questions is only for Blind Candidates (in place of Q 9).

Write the name of any four States having Bicameral Legislature.

10. There is a view that absolute economic equality is neither possible nor desirable. It is argued that the most a society can do is to try and reduce the gaps between the richest and poorest members of society. Do you agree?

11. Briefly explain 'John Rawl's theory of Justice'. 4

### **Section-C**

12. Which subjects come under Appellate and Advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court?

OR

Draw the diagram describing the structure of Judiciary.

13. What is the difference between the negative and positive conception of liberty?

OR

What is meant by freedom of expression? What in your view would be a Write with reasonable restriction on this freedom? Write with example.

## **PRACTICE PAPER**

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### **One marks Questions:**

1. Why do we need a constitution?
2. What is full form of FPPS?
3. Who allots symbol to political parties?
4. Which types of electoral system is used in Rajya Sabha election?
5. What is universal adult franchise?
6. Why independent status is given to election commission of India?
7. Write types of executives?
8. Which types of executives is adopted in India?
9. What is discretionary power of president of India?
10. Does president have any role in choosing prime minister of India?
11. How permanent executive is appointed in India?
12. Why 12 members are nominated in Rajya Sabha?
13. Which bill is called private bill in parliament?
14. How judges are appointed in supreme court?
15. Who solves a matter if controversy arises among states?
16. What is judicial activism?
17. Write name of matter on which PIL has filled recently in Supreme Court?



18. What do you understand by federalism?
19. Concept of federalism in India is adopted from which country?
20. What do you understand by concurrent list?
21. Where was first municipal corporation constituted in India?
22. Who is actual head of executive in India?
23. What was the main slogan of the French revolution?
24. Who wrote 'On Liberty'?
25. Which constitutional amendment gave legal status to local government?
26. Mention the parts of Indian parliament?
27. Where can we find direct democracy in India?
28. Who wrote 'long walk to freedom'?
29. What is positive liberty?
30. What do you understand by feminism?
31. What is the difference between legal right and fundamental rights?
32. Explain nation and nationalism
33. What is secularism?
34. Write two beliefs of nationalism?
35. who demanded democratic rights first?

**Two Marks Questions:**

1. Write different type of legislature?
2. What is the role of preamble in Indian constitution?

3. What do you understand by the term nation?
4. Why Indian constitution is called federal constitution?
5. What do you mean by equality before law?
6. Justify the statement that India is a secular country.
7. What do you understand by constitutional remedies?
8. Write two socio-economic rights?
9. Explain the term 'swaraj'.
10. Define negative liberty.

1. Assertion and Reason based Question.

Assertion: Election commissioner works without any pressure.

Reason: Election commissioner can only be removed by parliament from their post.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

2. Assertion (A): Political science and politics are two different ideologies.

Reason (R): Political science originated before politics its based on morality whereas politics based on opportunity and conveniences.

- (A) A and R both are false
- (B) A is true and R is also true. R is the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of 'A'.

3. Assertion (A): Rights are necessary for the protection of liberty and dignity of an individual.

Reason (R): Indian constitution provides right to citizenship

A— A is false and R is true

B— A and R both are true and R is the correct explanation of A

C— A is true and R is false

D— All above are true

4. Assertion (A): Equality before the law is not applicable to the president of India.

Reason (R) : The president of India enjoys special powers and privileges under the constitution.

(A) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(B) A is true and R is false

(C) A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(D) Both are false

#### **Four Marks Question**

1. What are the qualification of for becoming member of parliament?
2. Write federal features of indian constitution.
3. Politics affects our daily life explain.
4. Write difference between negative and positive freedoms.
5. How can we promote equality in our country suggest four steps.
6. How can we deal with the movement of self determination?
7. Write criticism of indian secularism?
8. Describe the writs issued by supreme court.

9. What is the importance of local governance.
10. Justice delayed is justice devied explain the meaning of this sentences.

**Six Marks Question**

1. Explain the main features of the indian constitution. With examples.
2. Describe any 6 suggestion of improve the indian election system?
3. Explain the powers of president.
4. Why do we need two houses of the parliament?
5. Write jurisdiction of the supreme court.
6. What do you understand by local government? How it has strengthend our democracy.
7. Why should we read political theory, explain.
8. What do you understand by freedom of expression? At what extent freedom of expression should be given.
9. Explain Rawl's theory of justice.
10. What is relationship between right and duties, explain.

**Note:** Please refer to support material for more questions.

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## **SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2022-23 )**

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**Time: 3 Hours Maximum**

**Marks 80**

### **Instructions:**

- i) All questions are compulsory.
- ii) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- iii) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- iv) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- v) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- vi) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.

### **Section A**

1. Which of the following provisions of the Indian Constitution was passed without virtually any debate?
  - (a) introduction of Universal Suffrage
  - (b) Fundamental Rights
  - (c) Directive Principles of State Policies
  - (d) Parliamentary Democracy

2. The members of the Constituent Assembly were:
  - (a) Directly elected
  - (b) Nominated by Congress and Muslim League
  - (c) Indirectly elected
  - (d) Appointed by the Governor-General and Governors
3. The authority that issues the notification for elections is:
  - (a) Prime Minister
  - (b) President
  - (c) Governor
  - (d) Chief Election Commissioner
4. After the polling has finished, the votes are counted under the supervision of
  - (a) Election Commission
  - (b) Polling Officer
  - (c) Returning Officers and Observers
  - (d) Delimitation officer
5. The members of parliament are free to raise any matter, which according to them is important, during
  - (a) Adjournment motion
  - (b) Question hour
  - (c) No-confidence motion
  - (d) Zero hour
6. Confidence or no-confidence motion can be moved only in
  - (a) Rajya Sabha

- (b) Lok Sabha
  - (c) Planning Commission
  - (d) Estimate Committee
7. The longest tenure as the Prime Minister of India is enjoyed by
- (a) Jawahar Lai Nehru
  - (b) Charan Singh
  - (c) V. P. Singh
  - (d) Lai Bahadur Shastri
8. The President can be removed by:
- (a) The Rajya Sabha
  - (b) The Lok Sabha
  - (c) The Electoral College
  - (d) Impeachment
9. The number of Judges of the Supreme Court is fixed by:
- (a) Parliament
  - (b) Prime Minister
  - (c) President
  - (d) Cabinet
10. \_\_\_\_\_ government is about the government closest to the common people.
- (a) Local
  - (b) Union
  - (c) state
  - (d) Provincial

11. Identify the author of Hind Swaraj.
- (a) J.L. Nehru
  - (b) Dr. Radha Krishnan
  - (c ) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (d) Gokhle
12. Ambedkar and Gandhi both championed the cause of untouchables, but they could not agree on
- (a) Reservations in the private sector
  - (b) Reservations
  - (c) Role of judiciary
  - (d) Role of cottage industry

### **Section B**

13. What do you understand by absolute freedom?
14. What do you mean by proportionate justice?
15. What do you mean by universal rights?
16. What is apartheid? Discuss its impact on citizenship.
17. What do you mean by pluralism?
18. Write the main features of the Western View of Secularism

### **Section C**

19. Why the constraints are necessary for freedom?



20. Explain the area of political theory
21. What are the essentials of the positive aspect of equality?
22. How does the reservation help in social justice?
23. Name the Fundamental Rights which are given in the Indian Constitution.

#### **Section D**

24. Read the passage (NCERT Textbook, page 70) given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

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. During the election process, the administrative officers of the State and central governments are assigned election related duty and, in this respect, the Election Commission has full control over them. The EC can transfer the officers, or stop their transfers; it can take action against them for failing to act in a non-partisan manner.

#### **Questions:**

1. How does the Election Commission conduct the elections?
2. During election process, who are assigned election related duty?
3. What are the powers of Election Commission?
4. How election commission appoints staff?

25. Read the cartoon (NCERT Textbook, page 108) given below and answer the questions that follow:



1. What does the cartoon represent?
  2. How does Parliament control over executive financially?
  3. What are the financial powers of the Parliament?
  4. Which house can pass money bill?
26. Read the passage (NCERT Textbook, page 95) given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:

The Indian bureaucracy today is an enormously complex system. It consists of the All-India services. State services, employees of the local governments, and technical and managerial staff running public sector undertakings. Makers of our Constitution were aware of the importance of the the non-partisan and professional bureaucracy. They also wanted the members of the civil services or bureaucracy to be

impartially selected On the basis of merit. So, the Union Public Service Commission has been entrusted with the task of conducting the process of recruitment of the civil servants for the government of India. Similar public service commissions are provided for the States also. Members of the Public Service Commissions are appointed for a fixed term. Their removal or suspension is subject to a thorough enquiry made by a judge of the Supreme Court.

**Questions:**

1. What do you mean by bureaucracy?
2. What does the Indian bureaucracy consist of?
3. How are the public servants appointed?
4. How can the public servants be removed?

**Section-E**

27. How is judicial activism related to the protection of fundamental rights? Has it helped in expanding the scope of fundamental rights?
28. List four features of the Indian Constitution that give greater power to the central government than the State government.
29. Critically examine the Indian secularism?
30. What is the theory of National self determination?

## NOTES