

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
(2025-26)

Class : XI

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Under the Guidance of

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Secretary (Education)

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सचिव (शिक्षा)

PANDURANG K. POLE, IAS
SECRETARY (Education)



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S.M/2018/249
Date : 07/11/2025

MESSAGE

The Directorate of Education remains steadfast in its vision to achieve excellence in the academic domain and its commitment to develop meaningful, engaging, and child-friendly learning content.

Each year, the Directorate carefully reviews and updates the Support Material to ensure alignment with the latest CBSE guidelines and emerging academic developments.

The Support Material provides comprehensive academic support through well-structured practice questions and exercises that strengthen conceptual understanding and exam readiness and aims to nurture students' critical thinking, analytical abilities, and problem-solving skills. Through such sustained efforts, the Directorate of Education continues to guide students towards academic excellence and holistic growth.

This Support Material is intended to bridge classroom learning and examination preparation, enabling students to consolidate knowledge through systematic practice. It has been thoughtfully designed for students, with the belief that its effective use will strengthen their understanding and support them in achieving their learning goals with confidence.

I appreciate the dedication and collaborative effort of all those involved in the development of this material and extends my best wishes to all students—may this Support Material serve as an essential academic aid, enhancing students' confidence and preparedness for examinations.

Best wishes.


(Pandurang K. Pole)

VEDITHA REDDY, IAS
Director, Education & Sports



सत्यमेव जयते

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MESSAGE

DE-5/228/Exam/Message/S.M/2018/
402
dated - 09/05/25

Education is the cornerstone of a progressive society, and providing students with the right learning resources is essential for their academic and personal growth. Keeping this in mind, the Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi, develops comprehensive Support Material every year for various subjects of Classes IX to XII.

The support material serves as an additional study resource to supplement textbooks by offering clear and easy-to-understand explanations of complex topics. Our dedicated team of expert faculty members has meticulously reviewed and updated this material, aligning it with the latest CBSE syllabus, question paper patterns and assessment guidelines. Our effort is to simplify difficult concepts and make them more accessible to students, helping them save time and effort with ready references for effective preparation.

As Ruskin Bond beautifully said, "Education must inspire the spirit of inquiry, Creativity and joy" True learning goes beyond memorisation-it encourages curiosity, fosters creativity, and makes the learning process meaningful and enjoyable.

In alignment with the vision of NEP 2020, the CBSE framework now places emphasis on competency-based assessments for 50% of the evaluation, highlighting the need for students to develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills. The Support Material is designed to help students analyse concepts deeply, think innovatively, and apply their knowledge effectively, ensuring they are well-prepared not only for exams but also for real-life challenges.

I appreciate the dedicated efforts of the entire team of subject experts in developing this valuable learning resource. I am confident that both teachers and students will make the best use of these materials to enhance learning and academic success.

Wishing all students great success in their exams and a bright, fulfilling future ahead.


(VEDITHA REDDY, IAS)

Dr. RITA SHARMA
Additional Director of Education
(School/Exam)



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Old Secretariat, Delhi-110054
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D.O. No. **DE.S/228/Exam/Memo/SM/**
2018/570
Dated: .. **02/07/2025**

MESSAGE

"Children are not things to be molded, but are people to be unfolded." -
Jess Lair

In line with this insightful quote, the Directorate of Education, Delhi, has always made persistent efforts to nurture and unfold the inherent potential within each student. This support material is a testimony to this commitment.

The support material serves as a comprehensive tool to facilitate a deeper understanding of the curriculum. It is crafted to help students not only grasp essential concepts but also apply them effectively in their examinations. We believe that the thoughtful and intelligent utilization of these resources will significantly enhance the learning experience and academic performance of our students.

Our expert faculty members have dedicated themselves to the support material to reflect the latest CBSE guidelines and changes. This continuous effort aims to empower students with innovative approaches, fostering their problem-solving skills and critical thinking abilities.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the entire team for their invaluable contribution to creating a highly beneficial and practical support material. Their commitment to excellence ensures that our students are well-prepared to meet the challenges of the CBSE examinations and beyond.

Wishing you all success and fulfilment in your educational journey.

(Dr. Rita Sharma)

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
(2025-26)

POLITICAL SCIENCE
Class : XI

NOT FOR SALE

PUBLISHED BY : DELHI BUREAU OF TEXTBOOKS

भारत का संविधान उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक ¹[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 ²[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 ¹**[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 ²[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 सतत् प्रयास करे, जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई ऊँचाइयों को छू सके; और
- (ट) यदि माता-पिता या संरक्षक है, 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.

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).



SUPPORT MATERIAL

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

Class XI (2025-26)

SUBJECT EXPERTS

TEAM LEADER :

Mr. Santosh Kumar Sahni Vice Principal SARVODAY VIDYALAYA DORIWALAN,
KAROL BAGH.
(SCHOOL ID-1208236)

MEMBERS :

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| 2. Mr. Prem Kumar | Lecturer | SOSE/RPVV, Sector, 10,
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| 5. Mr. Mohammed Nasir | Lecturer | SBV No.1 (UM)
Jama Masjid |
| 6. Ms. DURGESH | Lecturer | GGSSS, Goela Khurd,
(School ID: 1822028) |

CONTENT

PART A : INDIA CONSTITUTION AT WORK

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Chapter-8	Local Governments	109
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Chapter-13	Equality	181
Chapter-14	Social Justice	195
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Chapter-16	Citizenship	239
Chapter-17	Nationalism	261
Chapter-18	Secularism	275

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

Class XI (2025-26)

Total Marks = 100(80+20)

A.Theory

Max Marks: 80

Time: 3 hrs.

Part A: Indian Constitution at Work

Units	Contents	Marks
1	Constitution: Why and How ?	08
2	Right in Indian Constitution	
3	Election and Representation	06
4	Executive	12
5	Legislature	
6	Judiciary	
7	Federalism	06
8	Local Governments	04
9	Constitution as a Living Document	04
10	The Philosophy of the Constitution	
	Total	40

Part B: Political Theory

Units	Contents	Marks
11	Political Theory: An Introduction	04
12	Freedom	12
13	Equality	
14	Social Justice	06
15	Rights	04
16	Citizenship	08
17	Nationalism	
18	Secularism	06
	Total	40

B. Project Work:

20 Marks

Grand Total = 100 Marks

POLITICAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS (2025-2026)

CLASS XI COURSE STRUCTURE

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	No. of Periods	Marks Allotted
PART A-INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK			
1	Constitution: Why and How?	12	8
2	Rights in the Indian Constitution	8	
3	Election and Representation	14	6
4	Executive	14	12
5	Legislature	14	
6	Judiciary	14	
7	Federalism	14	6
8	Local Governments	10	4
9	Constitution as a Living Document	6	4
10	The Philosophy of the Constitution	6	
No. of periods & marks allotted to Indian Constitution at Work		112	40
PART B-POLITICAL THEORY			
1	Political Theory: An Introduction	8	4
2	Freedom	10	12
3	Equality	12	
4	Social Justice	12	6
5	Rights	14	4
6	Citizenship	12	8
7	Nationalism	15	
8	Secularism	16	6
No. of periods & marks allotted for Political Theory		99	40
Total		211	80

CLASS XI-XI
QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

S. No.	Competencies	Marks	Percentage
1	Knowledge and Remembering: Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts.	22	27.5%
2	Understanding: Understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, explaining, describing, and stating main ideas.	24	30%
3	Applying: Solve problems by applying acquired knowledge, facts to interpret a situation/ cartoon/ clippings/sources/Map	22	27.5%
4	Analysis and Evaluation: Classify, compare, contrast, or differentiate between pieces of information; organize and/ or integrate from a variety of sources; Examine, synthesize information into parts and identify motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations.	12	15%
		80	100%

Note: Competency based questions for the examinations to be conducted in the academic year (2025-2026) will be 40% in class XII.

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

Book	Objective Type/ MCQ (1 Mark)	Short Answers Type I (2 Marks)	Short Answers Type II (4 Marks)	Passage Map Cartoon based (4 Marks)	Long Answers (6 Marks)	Total Marks
Book 1 Contemporary World Politics	6	3	3	1 (Passage)	2	40
Book 2 Politics in India since Independence	6	3	2	2 (Cartoon and Map)	2	40
Project/Practical						20
Total No. of Marks and Questions	1x12=12	2x6=12	4x5=20	4x3=12	6x4=24	80+20=100

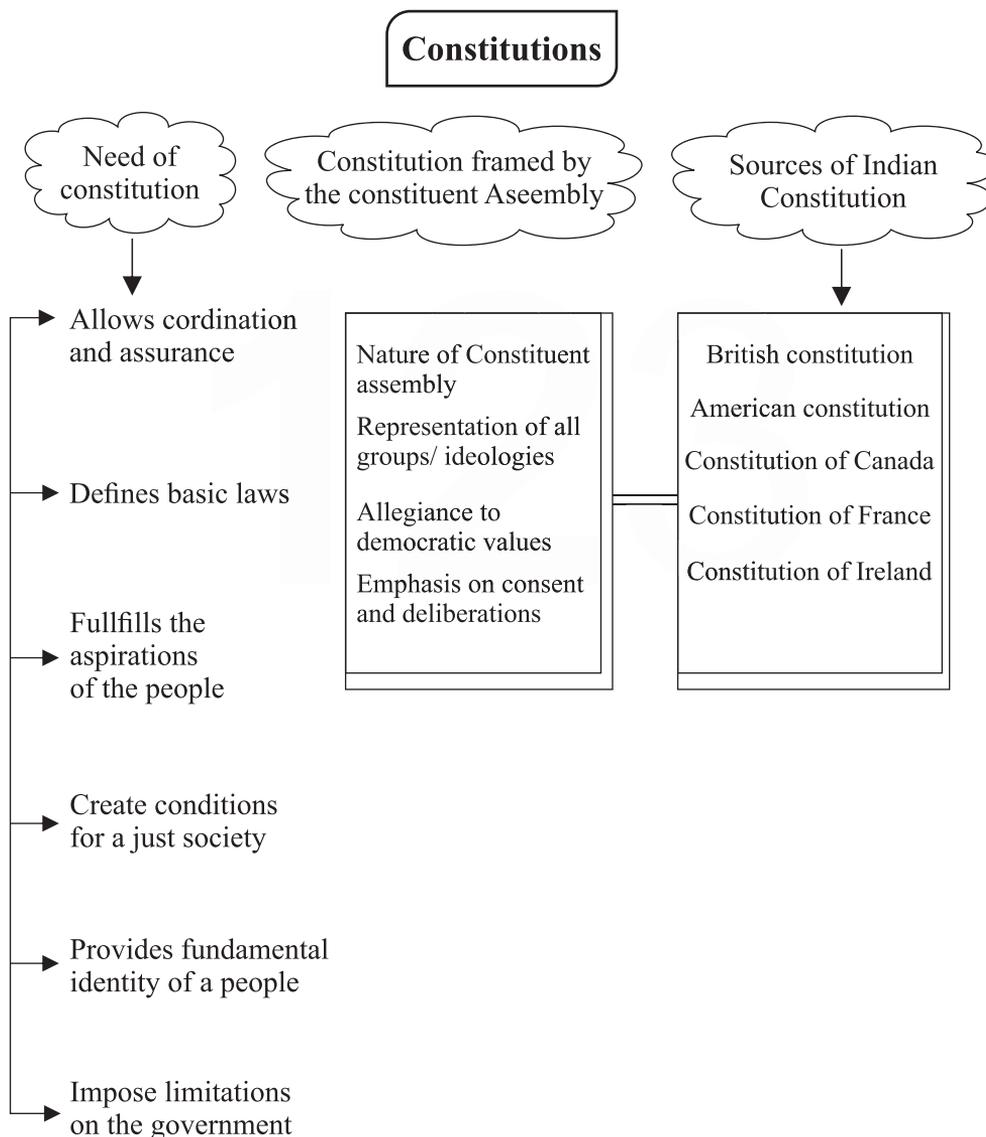
❑ Scheme of Options:

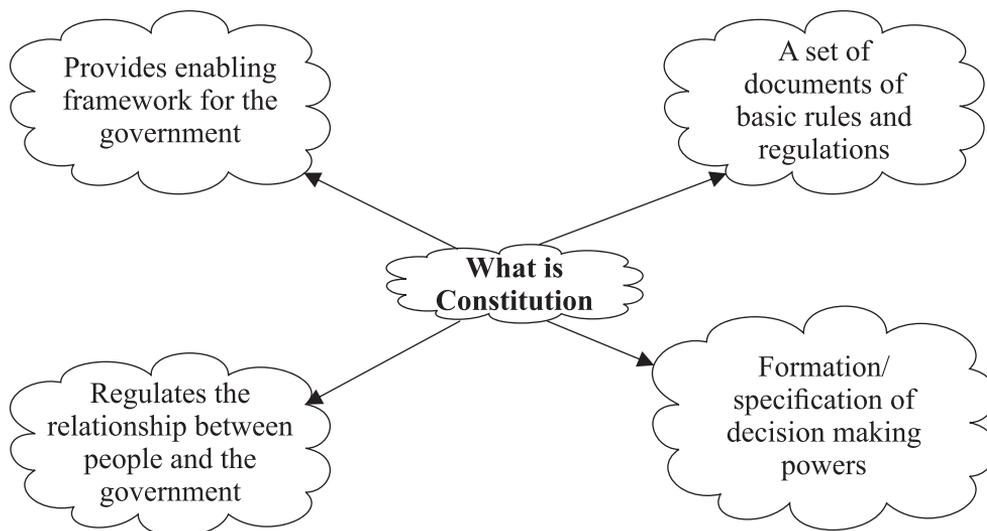
- Question paper will be in five parts (A, B, C, D & E). There will be an internal choice in Part C (Short Answer Type II in one or two questions) and Part-E. (Long Answers in all the questions)
- In order to assess different mental abilities of learners, question paper is likely to include questions based on passages, visuals such as maps, cartoons. No factual question will be asked on the information given in the plus
- (+) boxes in the textbooks.
- Map question can be given from any lesson of Book 2(Politics in India since Independence); but weightage of lessons should remain unaltered.
- Cartoon and passage-based questions can be asked from either textbook, but weightage of lessons should be maintained.

Chapter - 1

CONSTITUTION: WHY & HOW

Key Points: Why do we need a constitution, Authority of a constitution, How was the constitution made, provisions adapted from different constitutions.





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 allows 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 decides 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.

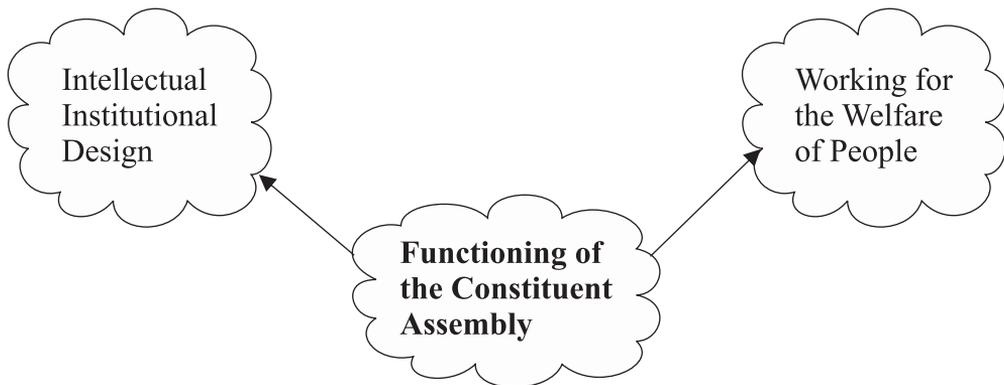
How was the Indian constitution made?/ Authority of the Constitution

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/Procedure/Inheritance

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. Bhim Rao 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.

Functioning of the Constituent Assembly



Sources of the Constitution/ Provisions adapted from different countries

- **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.

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) French constitution
 - (c) Constitution of Srilanka
 - (d) Constitution of Canada

Assertion and Reason

1. 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

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

Reason: Constitution is a set of rules and regulations.

- (A) Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A 13 XI – Political Science
- (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) That can be amended easily.
- (b) Based on the decisions of the public.
- (c) That 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

Fill in the blanks

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 Cripps mission suggest 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 a Constitution?
- (a) A set of rules
(b) A set of fundamental principles based on which government is framed.
(c) A set off instruction (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 other 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 close 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.

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.

Four Marks question: (cartoon Based Question for practice)

1. Observe the cartoon below and answer the following questions:



- 1.1 Who is the person standing in the middle?
- 1.2 What is the cultural ideology of the group of people sitting on the left hand side?
- 1.3 What is the cultural ideology of the group of people sitting on the right hand side?
- 1.4 What decision was taken to balance both of these ideologies?

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 of America
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, and 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	Rule of Law
2. US	Judicial review
3. Canada	Residual
4. Ireland	DPS P
30. (i) (b) The constitution is a group of some fundamental principles based on which government is framed and the state is governed.
 - (ii) (c) Legislature
 - (iii) (c) Constitution
 - (iv) (b) 26th November 1949

31. (i) (b) Democratic
(ii) (b) representing all sections of the society
(iii) (c) Public credibility
(iv) (c) 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, 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

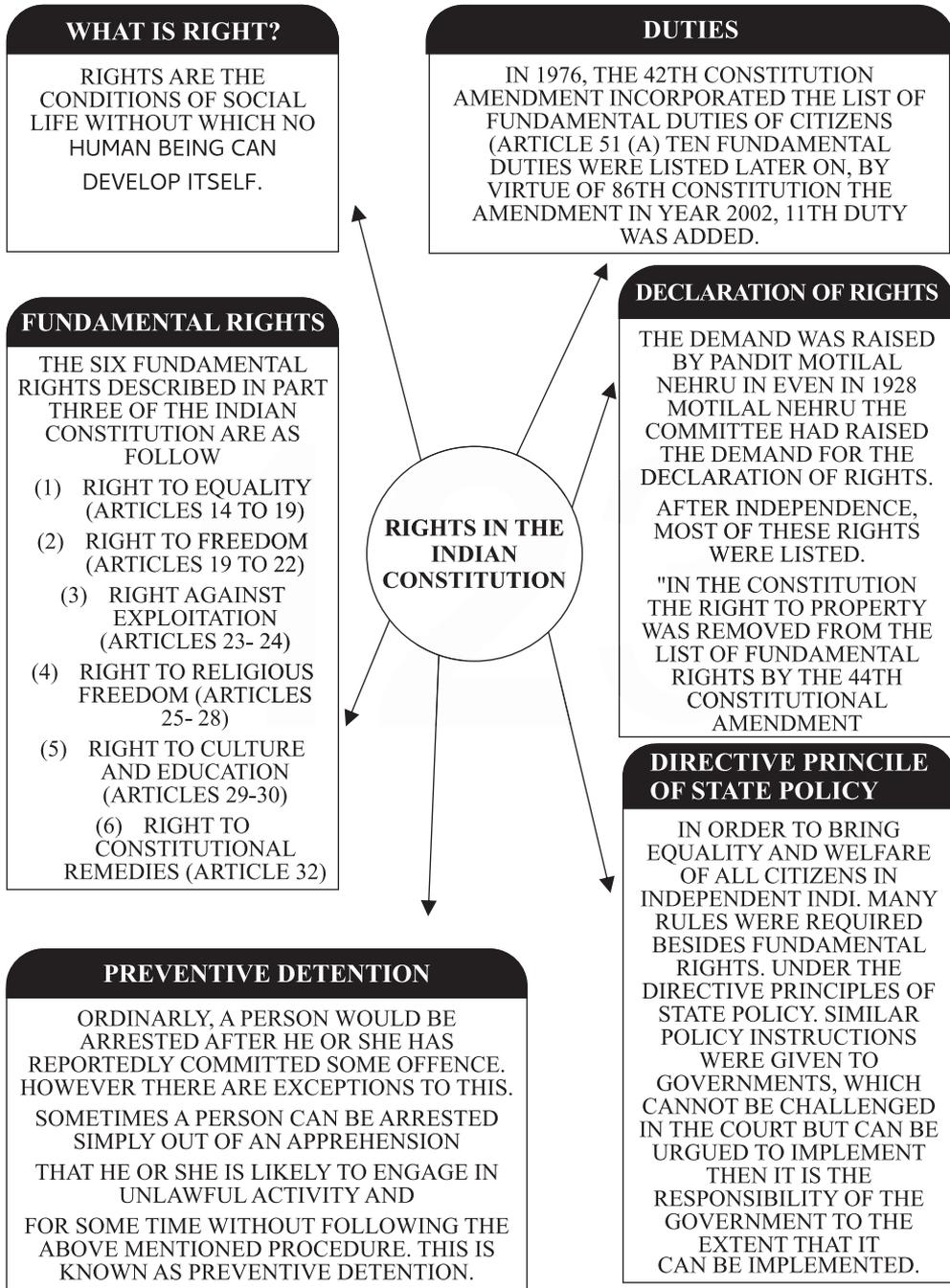
Four marks cartoon based answers.

- 1.1 - Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- 1.2 - Capitalist & Liberalism.
- 1.3 - Socialist
- 1.4 - Mixed model of economy based on socialism.

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CHAPTER - 2

RIGHTS IN THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION



Main points:

1. Rights- Meaning and Importance
2. Declaration of Rights
3. Fundamental Rights in Constitutional Rights -
4. Fundamental Rights
5. Major Rights listed in the Constitution of South Africa
6. Directive Principles of State Policy
7. Fundamental Duties of Citizens
8. Relationship between Directive Principles of Policy and Fundamental Rights
9. The difference between Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights

Rights:

Rights are the conditions of social life without which no human being can develop itself. A common person needs rights to live a life, which he calls demand.

Declaration of Rights:

- In most democratic countries the rights of citizens have been listed in the Constitution. Such list is called the Declaration of Rights. The demand of fundamental rights was raised first by Pandit Motilal Nehru in 1928.,
- Those rights which are considered to be essential or fundamental for the life of the people are called fundamental rights. During the freedom struggle of India, the demand for civil rights was raised from time to time by revolutionary's/ freedom fighters. The constitutional committee had raised the demand for the Declaration of Rights. After independence, most of these rights were listed in the Constitution. The Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Constitutional Amendment. Article 45 of the Constitution provides compulsory and free education for 6 to 14-year-old. Right to education has been made a fundamental right by 86th Constitutional amendment act. It has also been implemented in the entire India except Jammu and Kashmir since April 2010.

Ordinary rights:

Those rights are enforced with the help of ordinary laws and the parliament can make changes in these rights by making laws.

Fundamental Rights:

Fundamental rights are the basic human rights enshrined in the Constitution of India which are guaranteed to all citizens. They are applied without discrimination on the basis of race, religion, gender, etc. Significantly, fundamental rights are enforceable by the courts, subject to certain conditions.

Why are they called Fundamental Rights?

These rights are called fundamental rights because of two reasons:

1. Fundamental rights are protected and guaranteed by the constitution of the country
2. Fundamental rights may only be changed by amending the constitution itself.
3. Judiciary has the power and responsibilities to protect the rights

How many Fundamental Rights are there in Indian Constitution?

There are six fundamental rights of Indian Constitution along with the constitutional articles related to them are mentioned below.

1. Right to Equality (Article 14-18)
 2. Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)
 3. Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24)
 4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28)
 5. Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-30)
 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)
1. Right to Equality (Article 14-18): Right to equality is one of the important fundamental rights of Indian constitution that guarantees equal rights for everyone, irrespective of religion, gender, caste, race or place of birth. It ensures equal employment opportunities in the government and ensures against discrimination by the State in matters of employment on the basis of caste, religion, etc. This right also includes the abolition of titles as well as untouchability.

Article 14: Equality before law The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India
Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth

Article 15: The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them

Article 16: There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State

Article 17: Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden The enforcement of any disability arising out of Untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law

Article 18: Abolition of titles

2. Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22)

Article 19: Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc. All citizens shall have the right

- (a) to freedom of speech and expression;
- (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms;
- (c) to form associations or unions;
- (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India;
- (e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; and
- (f) to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business

Article 20: Article 20 of the Constitution provides for the protection in respect of conviction for offences.

1. The 44th amendment of the constitution provided that articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during an emergence.

Article 21: No one can be deprived of his or her life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law.

2. Article 21 (a)- RTI, 2002, 86th constitution Amendment, Education is a fundamental right, free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 years of age.

Article 22: Article 22 deals with the protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

3. Rights against Exploitation (Article 23 to 24):

Article 23: Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labor

Article 24: Prohibition of employment of children in factories or hazardous places, etc No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment

4. Right to religious freedom:

Article 25: Article 25 guarantees the freedom of conscience, the freedom to profess, practice, and propagate religion to all citizens.

Article 26: This Article provides that every religious denomination has the following rights, subject to morality, health, and public order.

1. The right to form and maintain institutions for religious and charitable intents.
2. The right to manage its own affairs in the matter of religion.
3. The right to acquire the immovable and movable property.
4. The right to administer such property according to the law.

Article 27: According to Article 27 of the Constitution, there can be no taxes, the proceeds of which are directly used for the promotion and/or maintenance of any particular religion/religious denomination.

Article 28: This article permits educational institutions that are maintained by religious groups to disseminate religious instruction.

Article (28) (1) No religious Education shall be provided in any goverment Educational Institution.

5. Cultural and educational rights (Article 29-32)

Article 29: This article is intended to protect the interests of minority groups.

Article 30: This right is given to minorities to form and govern their own educational institutions. Article 30 is also called the "Charter of Education Rights"

6. Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32):

Part III of the Constitution provides for legal remedies for the protection of these rights against their violation by the State or other institutions/individuals. It entitles the citizens of India to move the Supreme Court or High Courts for the enforcement of these rights. The State is forbidden from making any law that may conflict with the Fundamental Rights.

Type of Writs

The Constitution empowers the Supreme Court and High Courts to issue orders or writs.

The types of writs are:

- Habeas Corpus
- Certiorari
- Prohibition
- Mandamus
- Quo Warranto

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

- Background: The source of the concept of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) from the Irish Constitution.
 - The concept of DPSP emerged from Article 45 of the Irish Constitution.
- Constitutional Provisions: Part IV of the Constitution of India (Article 36-51) contains the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP).
 - Article 37 of the Indian Constitution States about the application of the Directive Principles. • These principles aim at ensuring socioeconomic justice to the people and establishing India as a Welfare State

Fundamental Duties in India

The fundamental duties which were added by the 42nd Amendment Act of the Constitution in 1976, in addition to creating and promoting culture, also strengthen the hands of the legislature in enforcing these duties vis-a-vis the fundamental rights.

The list of 11 Fundamental Duties under article 51-A to be obeyed by every Indian citizen is given in the table below.

1. Abide by the Indian Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem 1.

2. Cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom
3. Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
4. Defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so Promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India
5. Transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women
6. Value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture
7. Protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures
8. Develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform
9. Safeguard public property and to abjure violence
10. Strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement
11. Provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

- Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) are positive as they require the State to do certain things while Fundamental rights (FR) are negative as they impose limitations on the working of the state.
- Fundamental rights (FR) are justiciable, that is, they are legally enforceable by the courts in case of their violation but Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) are non-justiciable.
- Fundamental rights (FR) aim at establishing political democracy in the country but Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) aim at establishing social and economic democracy in the country.
- Fundamental rights (FR) have legal sanctions but Directive Principles of State Policies
- (DPSP) have moral and political sanctions.

- Fundamental rights (FR) promote the welfare of the individual. Hence, they are personal and individualistic while Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) promote the welfare of the community. Hence, they are sociitarian and socialistic.
- Fundamental rights (FR) do not require any legislation for their implementation. They are automatically enforced while Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) require legislation for their implementation. They are not automatically enforced.

Policy - Relationship between Directive Elements and Fundamental Rights: -

- i. Both are complementary to each other. While the Fundamental Rights prohibit certain functions of the government, the same Directive Principles also motivate them to do certain functions.
- ii. Fundamental rights especially protect the rights of the individual, the DPSPs speak of the interest of the whole society.

Policy - Difference between Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights: -

- Fundamental rights have legal support but the Directive Principles of Policy have no legal support. That is, a person can go to court for violation of fundamental rights, but a person cannot go to court for violation of policy director elements.
- Fundamental rights are related to individuals and directive elements to society. Fundamental rights have been achieved even though the Directive Principles of Policy have not yet been implemented.
- The fundamental rights are intended to establish political democracy in the country, while the directive elements/principles aim to establish social and economic democracy. Fundamental rights promote the welfare of the individual while the directive elements promote the welfare of the community.

Questionnaire

One Marks Questions:

1. Fundamental rights have been provided in which part of the Indian Constitution.
2. Indian constitution describesrights....
3. described the constitutional remedies given in Article 32 as the soul and heart of the Constitution. Dr. BR Ambedkar
4. Articles 29 to 30 describe.....
5. The right to education has been made a fundamental right by constitutional amendment.
6. How many fundamental rights are there in The Indian Constitution?
(a) Articles 12 to 32 (b) Articles 14 to 35
(c) Articles 14 to 32 (d) Articles 12 to 35
7. The right to property is -
(a) Economic right (b) Fundamental right (c) Moral right (d) Legal right
8. Guardian of Fundamental Rights (Guardian)-
(a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Supreme Court (d) Governor
9. Fundamental Rights
(a) Justice is worthy (b) Justice is not worthy
(c) Both A and B are from (d) None of these.
10. In how many articles there are provisions of right to equality?
(a) Articles 14 to 18 (b) Articles 19 to 22
(c) Articles 29 to 32 (d) Articles 25 to 28
11. What is meant by declaration of rights?
12. Freedom fighter Pandit Motilal Nehru demanded a declaration of the rights of Indians to the British in 1928, by what name is he known?
13. What is an ordinary right?
14. What is meant by Fundamental Rights?
15. Which country's constitution is given the most extensive rights in the world?

16. What is Habeas Corpus?
17. What is meant by Certiorari Writ?
18. What does meant by Mandamus?
19. What do you understand by "Quo Warranto"?
20. Under what circumstances can fundamental rights be suspended?
21. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The constitution of South Africa came into force in December 1996. It was created and implemented when South Africa was facing the threat of civil war after the abolition of apartheid government. According to the constitution of South Africa "Declaration of its rights, South Democracy is the cornerstone in Africa. "It prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, sex, conception, marital status, ethnic or social origin, color, age, disability, religion, conscience, faith, culture, language and birth.

Questions:

- 21.1 When did the constitution of South Africa come into force?
(a) 1999 (b) 1996 (c) 1998 (d) 1995
- 21.2 According to the constitution of South Africa, The declaration of rights is based on
(a) the basis of the republic (b) the basis of democracy
(c) the basis of the monarchy (d) the basis the elite system
- 21.3 The most comprehensive rights in the world are:
(a) citizens of Africa (b) citizens of India
(c) citizens of South Africa (d) citizens of South Korea
- 21.4 Which court has been formed to enforce constitutional rights in South Africa?
(a) Supreme Court (b) High Court (c) Subordinate Court
(d) Constitutional Court
22. Which part of the constitution describes the Directive Principles of State Policy?
23. Which Article of the Constitution describes fundamental duties?

24. Rewrite the following sentences as correct-

Fundamental Rights are not more justifiable, while the Directive Principles are justifiable.

25. Write true or false in front of each of the following statements-

(1+1+1+1+1)

- (i) Every country in the world has a declaration of Fundamental Rights.
- (ii) Charter protects the freedom of a person.
- (iii) The Charter describes the rights received by the people of a country.
- (iv) When the Constitution came into force, the Constitution gave us six fundamental rights.
- (v) The Directive Principles of state Policies are described in the part Three of the Constitution.

Two marks questions:

- 1. Why are the six fundamental rights mentioned in the Indian Constitution given the title of fundamental?
- 2. Under what circumstances can fundamental rights be suspended?
- 3. What does freedom of speech and expression mean?
- 4. What do you understand by bonded labor?
- 5. What is Habeas Corpus?
- 6. Which two provisions are there under the Right against Exploitation?
- 7. Write two importance of Fundamental Rights.
- 8. What are the legal rights?
- 9. Are the Directive Principle of state policies justifiable?
- 10. Write the difference between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of state policies.
- 11. Which right was at the center of the dispute between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of state Policies?
- 12. Why is Article 21 important in the Indian Constitution?

Four Marks Questions: -

1. Why do we need Fundamental Rights? 2. By which amendment to the Indian Constitution, fundamental duties were added? Describe any three duties.
3. Write a comment on the National Human Rights Commission.
4. Write four features of fundamental rights mentioned in our constitution.
5. Explain any four freedoms described in Article 19.
6. What is the Directive Principle of State Policies? Write their three main things.

(Picture based question:- Four Marks question):

7. Study the given picture/cartoon carefully and write the answers to the following questions. (4X1)



- 7.1 Who is the person in the picture above? (1)
(a) Sardar Hukum Singh (b) Sardar Hakim Singh (c) Sardar Dara Singh
(d) Sardar Nem Singh
- 7.2 What was his contribution in framing the Constitution? (1)
(a) Semi-active member (b) Active member (c) Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly (d) None of the above
- 7.3 What did he mean to the minorities (1)
(a) Protector (b) Opponent (c) Inactive (d) None of the above
- 7.4 The person shown in the picture belongs to which state (1)
(a) Rajasthan (b) Punjab (c) Haryana (d) Himachal Pradesh

Six Marks Questions: -

1. Describe the fundamental rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution.
2. Explain the right to equality under the following points:

- (A) Equality before law.
- (B) Prohibition of discrimination .
- (C) Equality of opportunity in employment.
3. Right to religious freedom is considered a symbol or basis of democracy. Prove the appropriate statement with logic.
 4. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar has called which authority the "heart and soul of the Constitution". Under this, explain the special orders (writs) issued by the court.
 5. Explain in detail the objectives and policies of Directive Principles.
 6. Explain the difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

Answers

Answer to One Mark questions:

1. Part Three,
2. Fundamental rights.
3. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
4. Culture and education rights.
5. 86th Constitution Amendment I
6. (c) Articles 14 to 32
7. (d) Legal Rights. 8.c) Supreme Court.
9. (a) Justice is worthy.
10. (a) Articles 14 to 18 1
11. The list of rights conferred and protected by the Constitution is called the Declaration of Rights.
12. Motilal Nehru Committee.
13. Such rights which are enforced with the help of general laws are called general rights.
14. Rights that are the cornerstone of the development of a person. Which are listed in the constitution and which special provisions are made to implement them.

15. By constitution of the country of South Africa.
16. Arresting a person on the basis of apprehension that he is going to do something illegal is called preventive detention.
17. Induction writ means to inform us. In this, the lower court is ordered to give details of a particular case to a higher or higher court.
18. The mandamus means "we order" such order is given to a lower court or a person to do his duty.
19. "Quowarranto" is an order issued against a person who has wrongly acquired a position.
20. If emergency is imposed in a country, in that case fundamental rights can be suspended.
21. —
- 21.1 (b) 1996
- 21.2 (b) Basis of democracy 21.3 (c) Citizens of South Africa
- 21.4 (d) Constitutional Court
22. In Part 4 of the Constitution.
23. Article 51-A
24. Rights are more justifiable, while the Directive Principles are not justifiable.
25. (1) False
 - (ii) True
 - (iii) True
 - (iv) False
 - (v) False.

Answers to two marks questions:-

1. This right is a symbol of values and principles that have been in place for years. Through this, all round development of a person occurs.
2. Fundamental rights, especially Article 19, can be suspended in the event of an emergency.
3. It means that people write their thoughts in words, get printed by the press, through photographs or through any other means.

4. Landlords, moneylenders and other rich people force the poor peoples to work without pay for generation to generation. Now it has been declared a crime.
5. The order of an arrested person by the court to appear before the court/judge is called habeas Scopus.
6. (i) Article-23 places a positive responsibility on the state to impose restrictions on the trade of persons, and forced labor and bonded labor.
7. (i) Important for all round development of citizens.
(ii) is the basis of Indian democracy.
8. Legal rights are those rights, which are listed in the constitution of a country.
9. No, Directive Principles of Policy are not justified. You cannot go to court for violation of these.
10. Inter-(I) Fundamental Rights are justified. The Directive Principles of Policy are not just.
- ii) The nature of fundamental rights is prohibitive. While the nature of Directive Principles is positive 11. Right to property, which was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Constitution Amendment.
12. Article 21 in the Indian Constitution is important because the right to education has been given the status of fundamental right by Article 21 (a). Under this, children of 6 to 14 years will be given free and compulsory education.

Answers to four marks questions:-

1. Fundamental rights are essential for the basic development of the person, all-round development. Fundamental rights provide support in bringing equality, freedom, fraternity, economic, social development in the society.
2. In 1976, through the 42nd Constitution Amendment, protect the country, increase brotherhood in the country, protect the environment and respect the Constitution.
3. Constitution of National Human Rights Commission in 2000. Member-One former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, one former High Court Chief Justice and 2 members having knowledge of practical experience in relation to human rights. Work-Listening to complaints., Investigate and provide relief to the victim.
4. Characteristics of Fundamental Rights (i) Extensive and Comprehensive I
(ii) Fundamental Rights as described in 24 Sections of Part 3 of the

Constitution. (iii) Fundamental rights for all without discrimination. It may seem. (iv) Fundamental rights are justified - violations of fundamental rights can go to court.

5. Article 19 (i) Freedom of speech and expression.

(ii) Freedom to form associations/committees.

(iii) Freedom to convene

(iv) Freedom to travel.

(v) Freedom to do business. (Any four)

6. Apart from fundamental rights, the essential rules of public welfare and upliftment of the state are known as "Directive Principles of State Policy". Moral power works behind these elements. Three main things:

(i) The goals and objectives that we as a society should accept.

(ii) Rights which citizens should get besides fundamental rights.

(iii) Policies that the government should accept.

7 —

7.1 (a) Sardar Hukum Singh

7.2 (b) Active member

7.3 (a) Protector

7.4 (b) Punjab

Answers to Six Marks Questions:

1. Fundamental rights- (i) Equality, (ii) Freedom, (iii) Right against exploitation, (iv) Right to religious freedom, (v) Right to education and culture, (vi) Right to constitutional remedies.

(i) Poor and rich are equal in terms of law. Sections of law apply equally to everyone.

(ii) Prohibition of discrimination on the basis of color, caste, creed, region. (iii) Opportunities in employment (jobs)-same qualification, opportunities to sit in the same exam (opportunities).

3. Every citizen is important in a democratic country. He has the freedom to believe, vote, think, Every person is important in a democracy. Therefore, this right is called a symbol of democracy.

- (i) To believe in any religion or Freedom to propagate
 - (ii) Sarvajan Hitay Freedom to form religious communities
 - (iii) Freedom to pay "taxes" for specific religions.
 - (iv) Restrictions on religious education in government schools, colleges.
4. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar has called the right to constitutional remedies the heart and soul of the constitution.

Writs: - (i) Habeas Corpus, (B) Mandamus, (ii) Prohibition,
(iv) Quo warranto, (v) Certiorari

5. Objective - Welfare, social, and and political justice of the people.
- Raising the standard of living, equitable distribution of resources,
 - Promote international peace

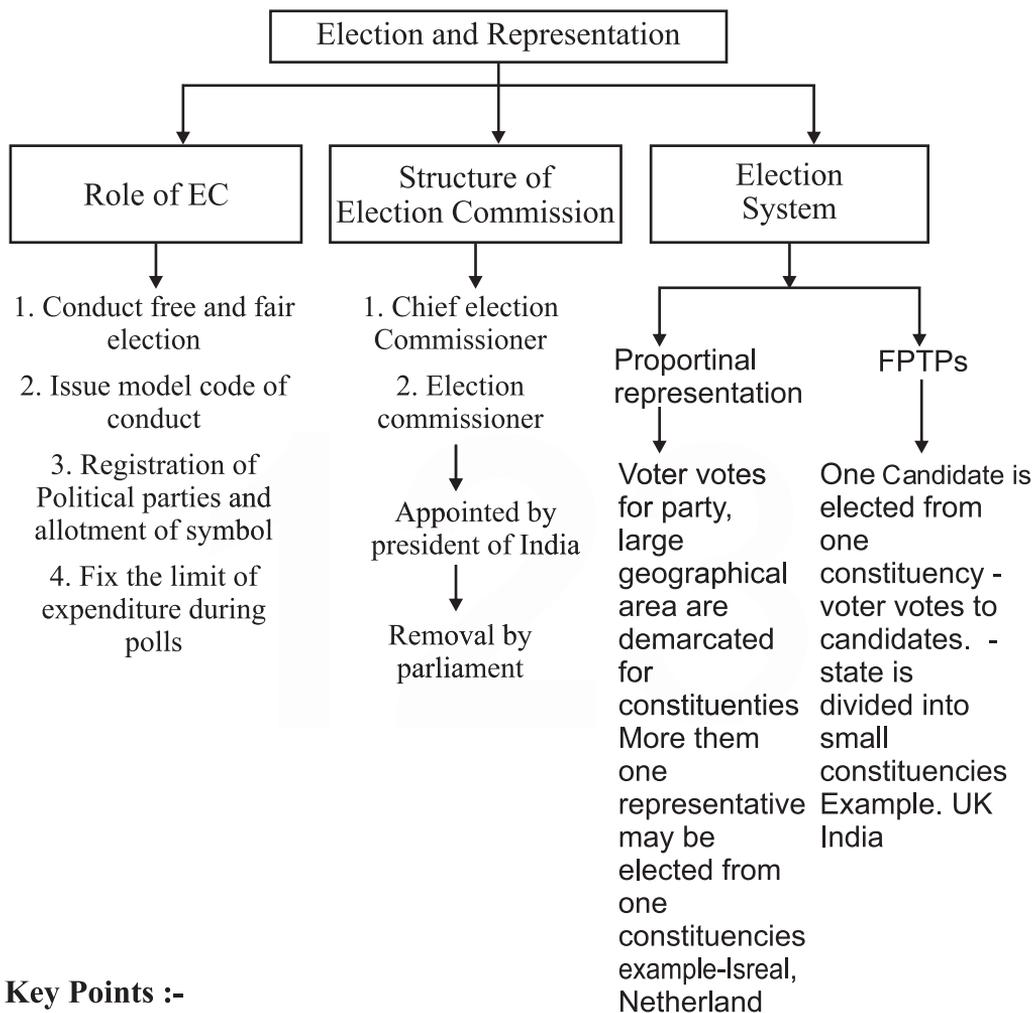
Policies - Uniform civil code, prohibition of alcohol consumption, promotion of domestic industries, prohibition of killing useful animals. Promotion of Gram Panchayats.

6. (i) Fundamental rights are justifiable. But a directive principles are not justifiable.
- (ii) Fundamental Rights are negative in nature while the Directive Principle of Policy is positive.
 - (iii) Fundamental rights belong to the individual while the Directive Principles relate to the society.
 - (iv) The scope of Fundamental Rights is limited. The area of Directive Principles of Policy is wide,
 - (v) Fundamental right is political democracy. Directive principles of state policies promote economic democracy, etc.
 - (vi) Fundamental rights have been obtained in The Indian Constitution. Directive elements of policy have to be implemented.

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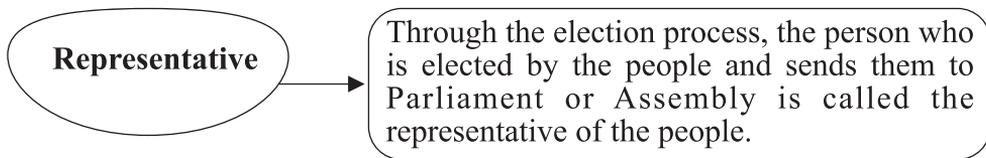
CHAPTER - 3

ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION

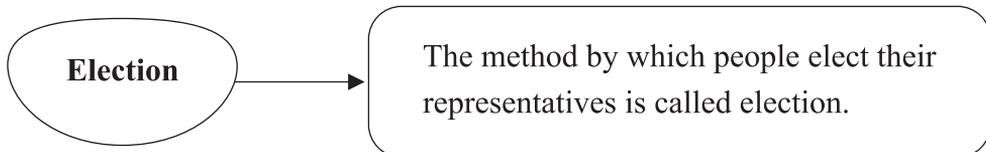
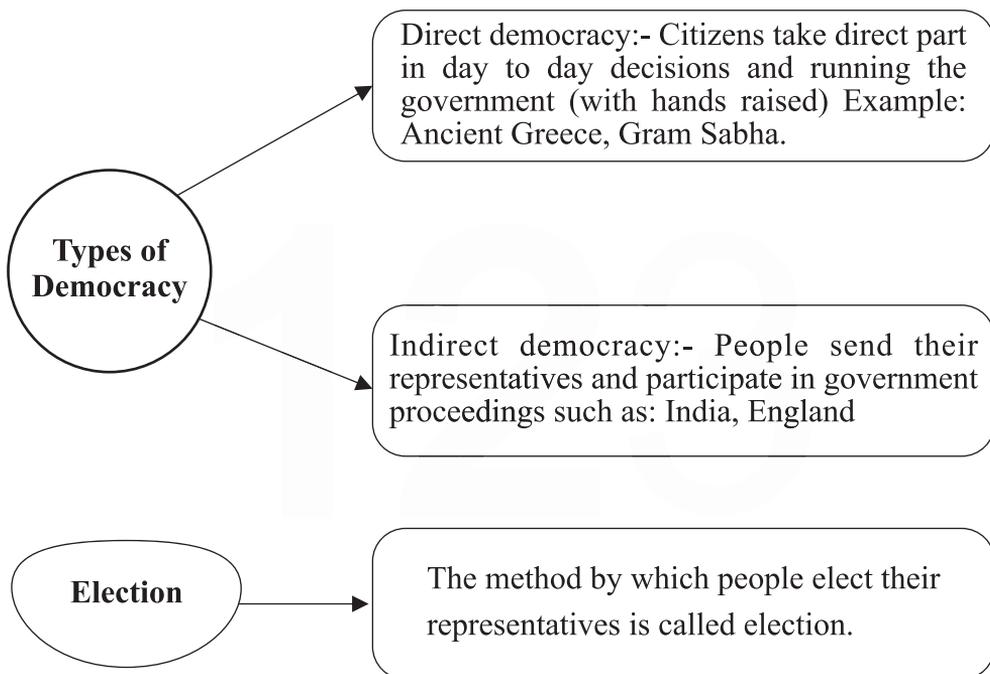


Key Points :-

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



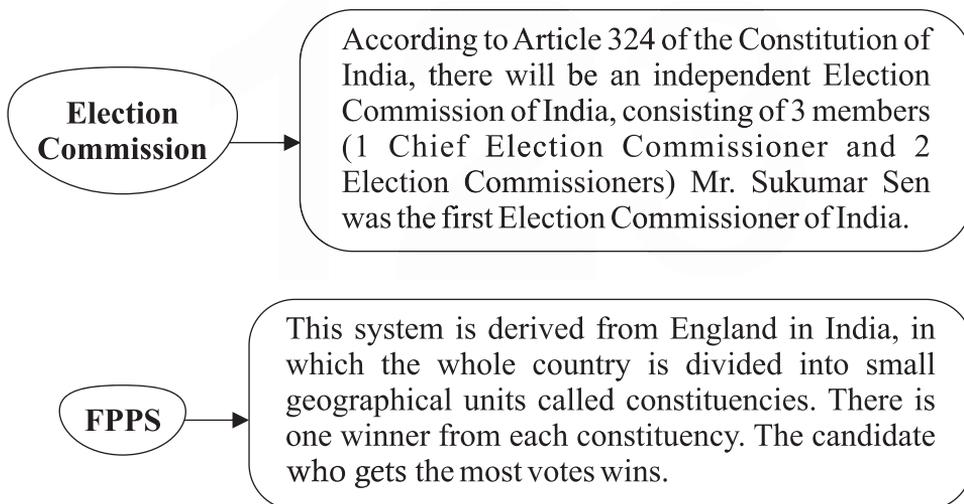
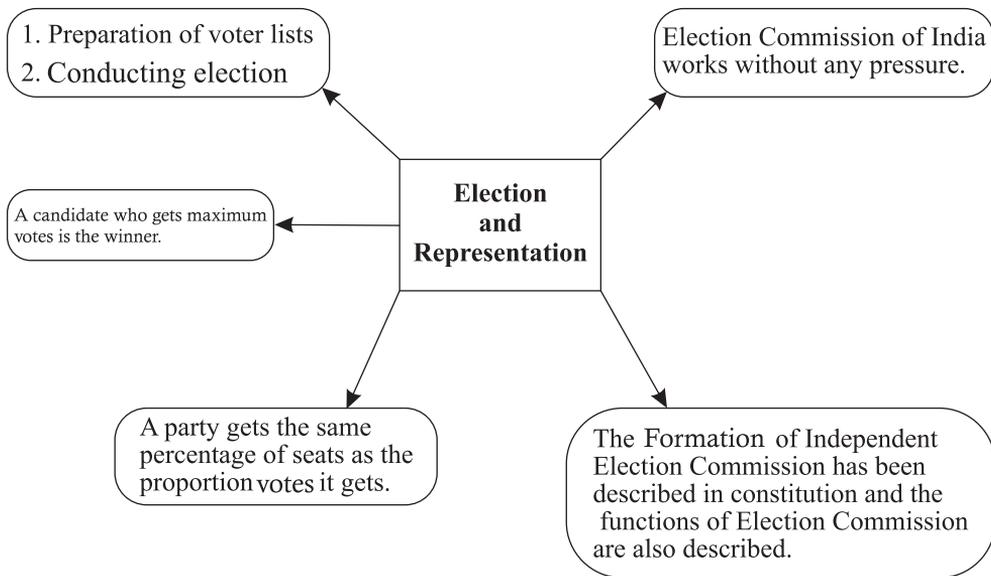
Why do we choose a representative? Due to the huge population and large area, all citizens can not participate directly while making laws or taking decisions, so people choose representatives.



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. Election Commission has been formed to conduct free and fair election.



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 divided into multi constituencies.

Why was the 'First Past the Post System' accepted in India?

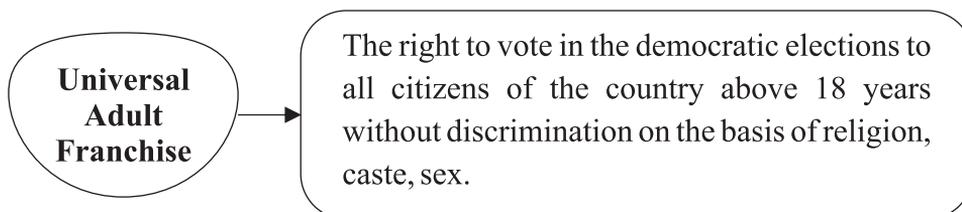
1. The system is simple
2. Voters have clear choice at the time of Voting.
3. This system is suitable for a country with a large population like India.
4. Voters know the candidate personally, this opportunity is not available in other system.

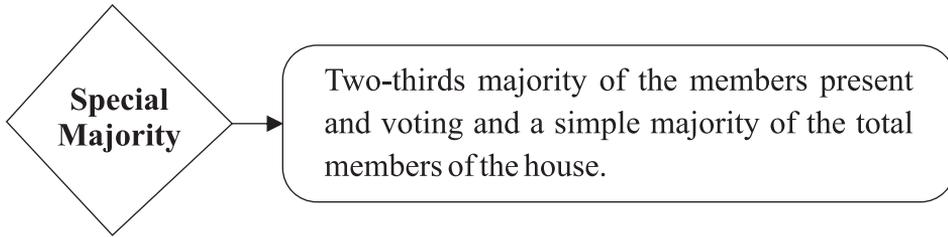
Reservation of Constituencies :-

In an effort to give equal representation to all classes in the Parliament or State Legislative Assembly by the Constitution of India, reservation Provision 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 of India.

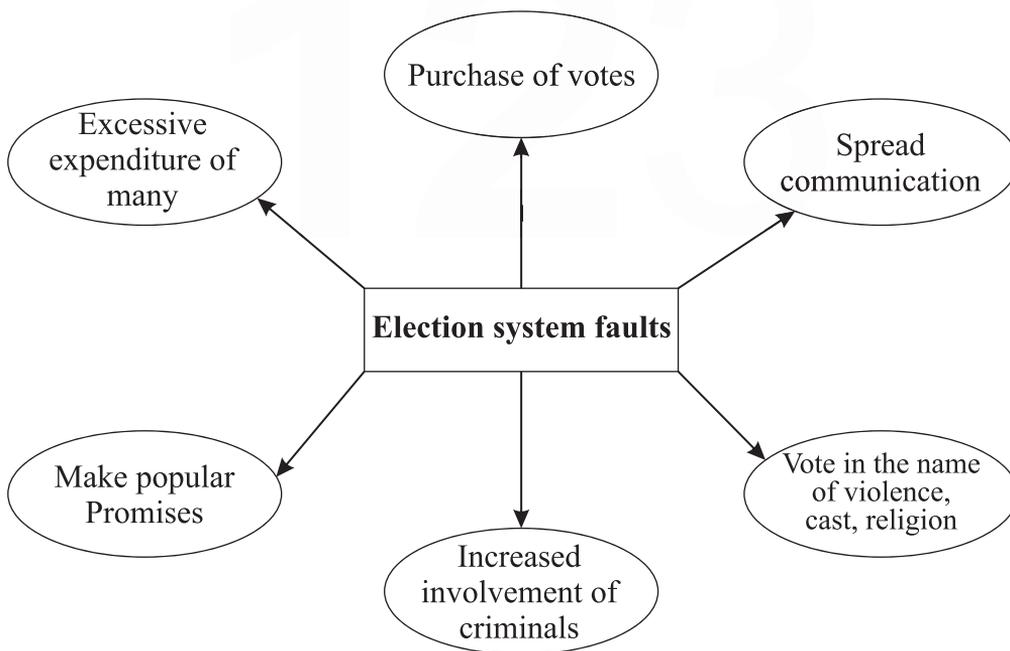




Election Reform :-

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 people with criminal Background should be banned from contesting elections.



1. In which election proportional representation is applicable in India?

(I). Lok Sabha Elections

(ii) State Legislatures Election

(i) Rajya Sabha Election

(iv) Local body elections

2. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

a. Prime Minister

b. Lok Sabha

c. President

d. Rajya Sabha

3. Who ensures free and fair election in India?

a. Supreme court

b. Election commission of India

c. High Court

d. Parliament

4. Right to vote is a _____?

a. legal Right b. Fundamental Rights

c. constitutional rights

d. statutory rights

5. where can we challenges controversies related to election commission?

A. Parliament

B. election Commission

C. President

D. high Court

Assertion and Reason Question

6. Assertion (A): The Election Commissioner works without any pressure

Reason (R): The Election Commissioner can be removed from his office only by the Parliament.

- (a) A and R Both 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.

7. Assertion (A): people of India directly choose the prime minister of India.

Reason (R) The Prime Minister of India is appointed by the President of India.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) A and R Both 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.

8. Whose responsibilities is fixed to conduct independent and neutral election?

- (i) supreme court
- (ii) Prime Minister
- (iii) Lok Sabha
- (iv) election commission

9. When election is conducted after 5 years it is called _____

- (i) general election
- (ii) by-election
- (iii) midterm elections
- (iv) none of the above

10. When people above 18 year of age can vote in elections it is called _

- (i) statutory right
- (ii) Universal adult franchise
- (iii) legal rights
- (iv) none of the above

11. What is minimum age for contesting elections in lok sabha or state assemblies
- (i) 30 years
 - (ii) 35 years
 - (iii) 25 years
 - (iv) 20 years
12. Which organization was established through article 324(I)
- (i) Lok Sabha
 - (ii) Rajya Sabha
 - (iii) supreme court
 - (iv) Election Commission of India

Question Numbers 16 to 20 are Multiple Choice

13. Example of direct democracy in India
- (A) Assembly (B) Parliament (C) Village Assembly (D) City Corporation
14. From which country we have adopted proportion representation
- (A) India (B) England (C) America (D) Israel
15. how many seats are reserved in loksabha?
- (A) 131 (B) 84 (C) 47 (D) 125
16. when India reduced age of voting from 21 year to 18 years.?
- (A) 1984 (B) 1989 (C) 1991 (D) 1995
17. what is the basic eligibility to contest election in India?
- (A) Age (B) Income (C) Gender (D) Education

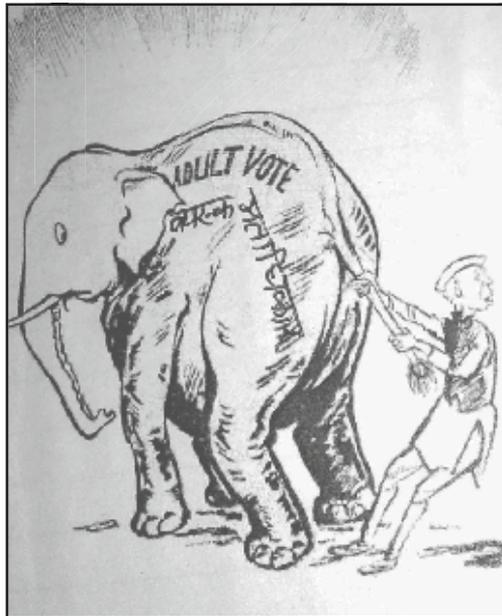
Two Marks Question

1. Write two difference between direct and indirect democracy?
2. What is the meaning of first past the post system?
3. What is proportional Representation System?
4. What is Secret vote System?
5. Why seats have been reserved in lok sabha?

6. Write two elements of successful electoral system?
7. What do you understand by Delimitation commission?
8. Write shortcoming Of Indian Election System?

Four Marks Question

1. Write four differences between FPPS and Proportional Representation Election
2. Write four importance of universal adult franchise
3. Describe the four main functions of the Election Commission of India.
4. Explain the democracy that was established in the ancient Greek city/state.
5. What are the qualifications prescribed in the constitution to become a member of Lok Sabha and Vidhansabha?
6. Write a note on the importance of elections in a democracy
7. Observe the following cartoon carefully and answer the questions asked.



- i) What problem does the elephant in the cartoon indicate?
- ii) What does the pulling of the tail of an elephant indicate?
- iii) Name the leader who pulled the tail of the elephant.
- iv) What do you understand by adult franchise?

8. A direct democracy is one where citizens participate directly in day-to-day decision-making and running of the government. The ancient city-states of Greece were considered examples of direct democracy. Many consider local governments, especially village councils, to be the closest examples of direct democracy. But this type of direct democracy cannot be implemented when millions and millions of people have to take a decision. Therefore, the rule of the people usually means the rule of the people's representatives

(i) What do you understand by direct democracy?

(A) Monarchical system

(B) people participate in day-to-day affairs

(c) People send their representatives

(D) There is no participation of the people in day-to-day affairs

(ii) Mention the examples of direct democracy in India.

(a) in the Lok Sabha

(b) in the Rajya Sabha

(c) in the Gram Sabha

(d) in the Legislative Assembly

(iii) From which country we adopted FPPS?

(I) USA

(ii) England

(iii) France

(iv) Germany

(IV) In which ancient city can we see examples of direct democracy?

(i) New York

(ii) Delhi

(iii) Greece

(iv) Paris

Six Number Question

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 main functions
3. Explain the various stages of the election process in India.
4. Highlight the main features of the electoral system of India.
5. Elections and democracy are two sides of a coin, explaining this statement also explains the importance of elections in a democracy.

Answer

1. Rajya Sabha Election
2. President
3. Election commission of India.
4. statutory rights
5. High Court
6. A
7. d
8. Election commission
9. Common Election
10. universal Adult suffrage
- 11.25
12. Election commission
- 13 Gram Sabha
14. israel
15. 131
16. 1989
- 17 age

Answer of two marks

1. In a direct democracy, the people directly participate in governance, while in indirect elections, representatives elected by the people participate.
2. This system means that the candidate who finishes ahead of the other candidates in the election race is the winner.
3. In this system, a party gets the same percentage of seats, what percentage of votes it gets, it is of two types, like somewhere the whole country is considered as a single constituency and somewhere the whole country is divided into different constituencies.
4. In an indirect democracy, the system of electing representatives is by secret ballot, in which no one except the voter knows who has been voted for.
5. There is a provision in the constitution that in order to ensure the presence of representatives of minorities or lower classes in the parliament, the delimitation department reserves seats from time to time, it is called reserved constituency.
6. transparent elections, free elections.
7. An organization working with the Election Commission in India, which sets constituency boundaries, determines constituencies, and is constituted by the President.
8. View Answers from Key Points

Answer of four marks

1. Winner is one who gets maximum votes: The country is divided into small constituencies. One representative is elected from each constituency. The voter votes for the candidate and he knows the candidate personally.

Proportional representation is a single constituency in the whole country where more than one candidate is elected. The voter votes secretly for the party so the candidate is not known.
2. Universal suffrage enforces the principle of public sovereignty
 - It is in line with the democratic principle
 - essential for personal development
 - It brings political awareness

3. preparation of voter list
 - To decide the method of election
 - To conduct election monitoring
 - To release Election result
4. The people of the entire city-state gathered in an open space and elected their representatives by show of hands and the daily decisions of the government were directly approved by the public, this is called the direct democracy system.
5. Must be a citizen of India
 - 25 years of age
 - Should not hold office of profit
 - must not be bankrupt
 - Should not be of criminal nature
6. Election is very important in a democracy. Electoral democracy is two sides of a coin. Today there is democracy in more than 100 countries of the world, where there is democracy, the election system is adopted for the election of people's representatives.
7. In the election of the representative of a community in a separate electorate, only the people of that community can vote, all the voters of the reserved constituency will vote but the candidate will be only of the community for which that seat is reserved.
- 8 (a) successful turnout in the first general election by controlling inexperienced voters
- (b) an attempt to make undecided voters vote in an election
- (c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) To give the right to vote to all citizens of 18 years of age without any discrimination.
- 9 (I) B
- (b) C

(iii) B

(iv) C

Answer of six marks

1 Election Reforms:-

Adoption of proportional representation system in place of FPPS system
Election of women to one-third of parliamentary and assembly seats
controlling the influence of money in elections Exposing the criminal case of
the candidate Use of caste and religion in election campaign should be banned
There should be transparency and democracy in political parties.

2. The Chief Election Commission is appointed by the President, he serves on his post for 6 years or till the age of 65 years, his salary is the same as that of a judge of the Supreme Court.

Work:-

preparation of voter list

election schedule declaration

conduct free and fair elections

Recognition of parties as national and a state party

election monitoring

electing the vice-president & president

3. Selection Process:-

1. Issuance of notification by the Election Commission
2. Date of Withdrawal of Application Date of Election
3. Election campaign and monitoring of election campaign
4. Make the election free and fair on the date
5. Counting of votes
6. Declaration of election result
7. Appointment of Election Officers
8. Establishment of Polling Stations

4. importance of elections in a democracy

Representatives ensure public participation in government by winning elections. Elected representatives will work according to the district.

This system increases public confidence.

Proper representation is essential in a democracy which is possible only through elections.

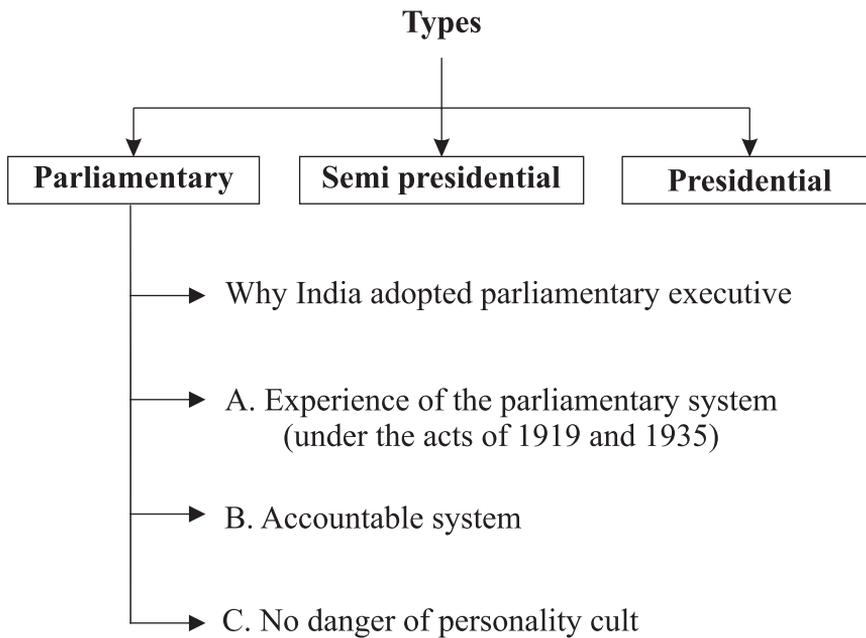
The rights and liberties of citizens are protected only through fair representation. National unity is strengthened by suitable representatives.

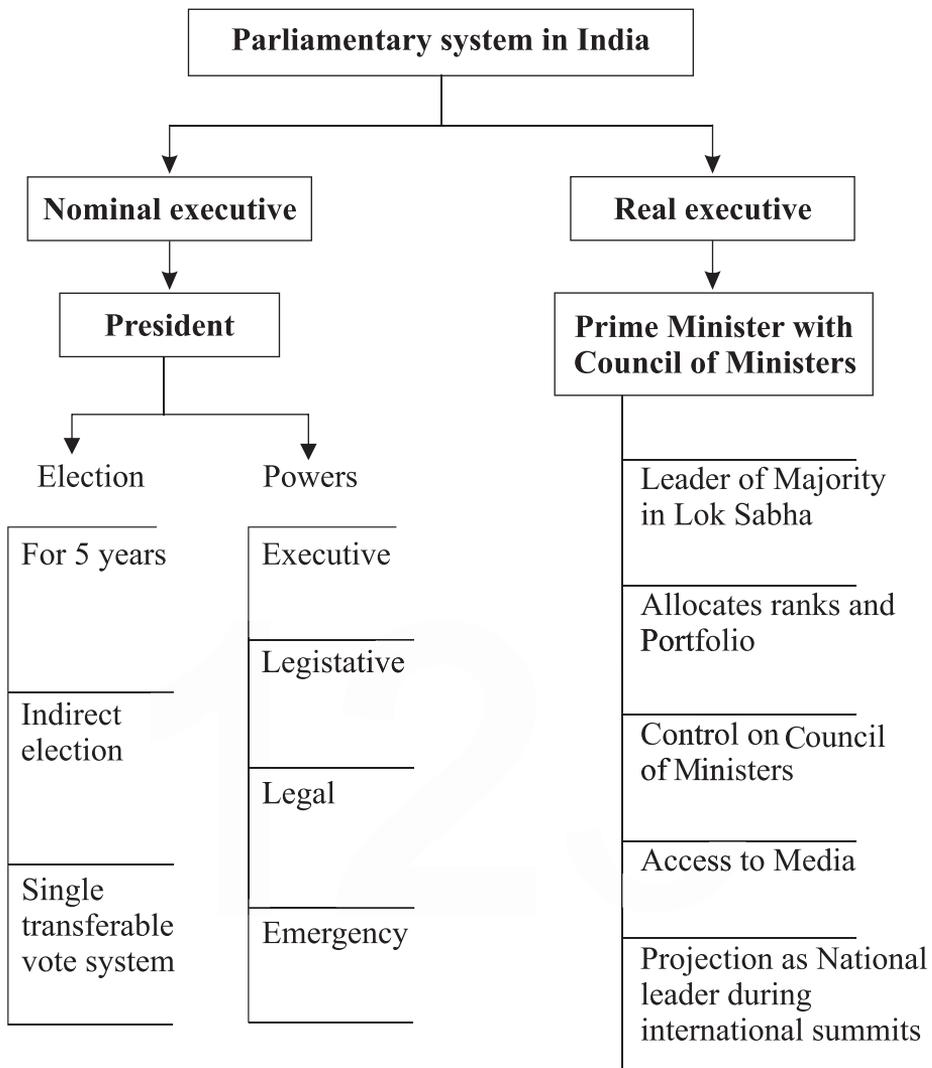
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CHAPTER - 4

THE EXECUTIVE





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. VP 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 is 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?

- 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
 - (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) The principle of the solidarity of the Lok Sabha
 - (b) The principle of the solidarity of the Rajya Sabha.
 - (c) 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 Minister 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) AS 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) AS 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) 1988
 - (c) 1987
 - (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 thesystem
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 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.

Short Questions

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

34. 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 |
- (iv) 'De Facto' executive means:
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Real Executive | (b) Nominal Executive |
| (c) Real and Nominal both | (d) None of the above |

Two Marks Questions

1. Describe any two forms of executive.
2. What do you understand by collective responsibility?
3. What does the President's emergency powers mean?
4. The President is a ceremonial head of the state. Explain in brief.
5. Ministers in the cabinet swim together and sink together. What does this statement mean?
6. Explain the powers of the Prime Minister.
7. The Governor works as an agent of the Central Government. Explain.
8. There is a strong administrative machinery in India. Do you agree with this view?
9. What provisions have been made in the constitution to enable all sections of the society to become part of the bureaucracy? Explain.
10. Bureaucracy is the means by which the government's welfare policies must reach the public. Do you agree with this statement?

Four Marks Questions

1. Define the four differences between the Political Executive and Permanent Executive.
2. Describe the four characteristics of the Permanent Executive.
3. In a presidential government, how is the President the head of both state and the government?
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 does the Prime Minister act 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 and 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. 91th
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. True
20. The executive is responsible for the execution of policies.
21. The executive Council consists mainly of the Council of Ministers and the President, including the Prime Minister.
22. In Presidential system there will be no difference between real and nominal executive while in Parliamentary Executive real and nominal executive will be same.
23. In President system head of the state is not responsible to the legislature
24. To elect a Prime Minister when no political party gets majority in the Lok Sabha.
25. Resend the bill
26. The Permanent Executive consists of accountable staff for day-to-day administration while the Political Executive includes the head of government and his ministers.
27. When the President does not allow any bill and does not return for reconsideration in such a situation he uses the pocket veto.
28. 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.
29. The Governor is appointed by the President
30. Indian Administrative Service
31. Provision of reservation
32. Prime Minister

33. (i) The Political Executive consists of the head of the government and his ministers.
- (ii) The Permanent Executive consists of responsible staff for day to day administration i.e. bureaucracy.
- (iii) The main function of the executive is to implement the policies and laws making by the legislature.
- (iv) An example of a political executive is the Prime Minister and his ministers.
34. (i) President.
- (ii) Prime Minister.
- (iii) Prime Minister
- (iv) Real Executive

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. Due to 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 (Explain these articles in brief)
5. The President has a privileges to be informed of all important matters and deliberations of the Council of Ministers, veto power send back the advice given by Concil 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. Coalition,
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.

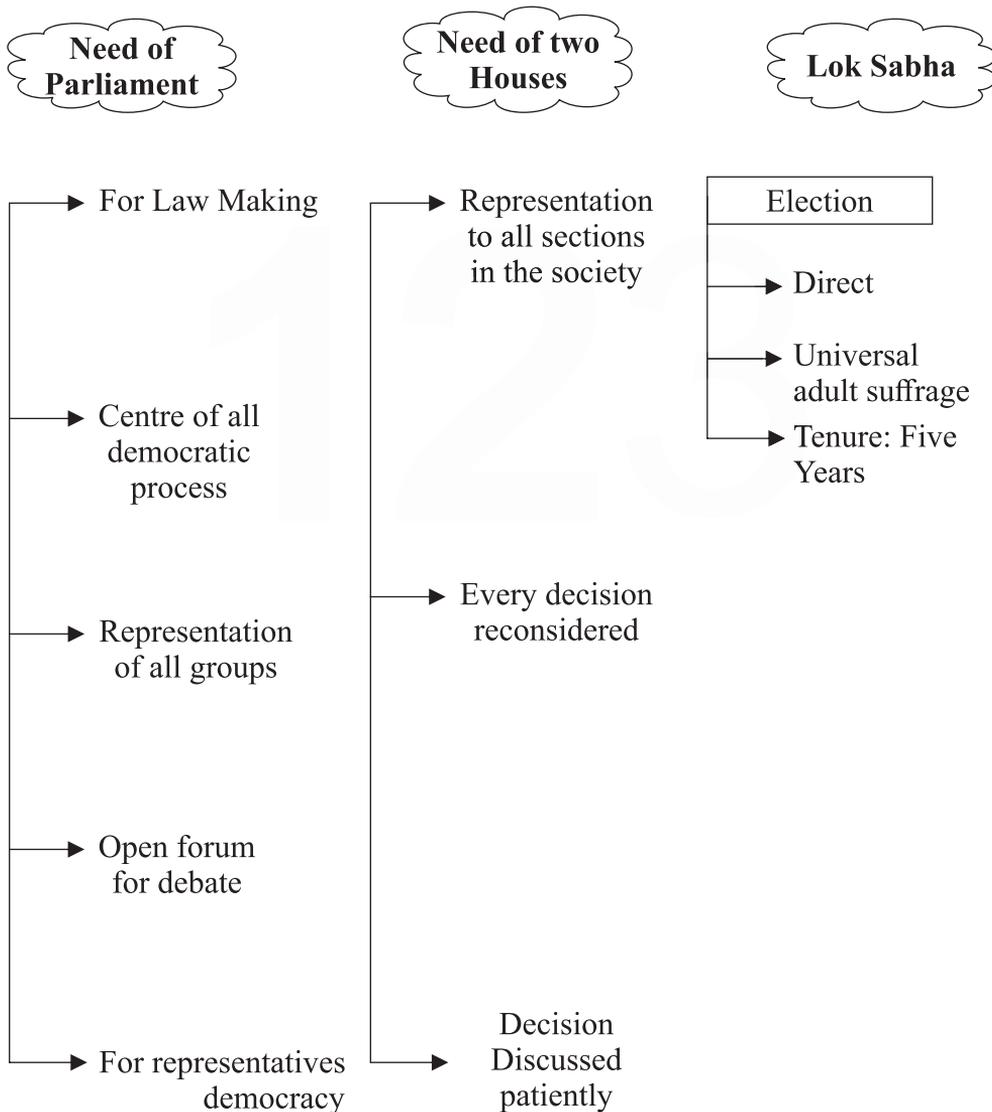
Six Marks Answers

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 implimentation.
(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 lead of the state.

CHAPTER - 5

THE LEGISLATURE

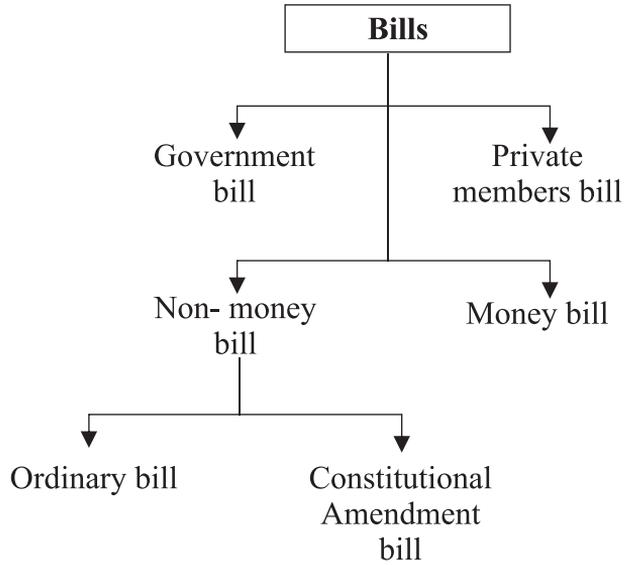
Key points: Why do we need a parliament, Two houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha), What does the Parliament do? Powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, How does the Parliament make laws? Parliamentary committees, Parliamentary control



Rajya Sabha

Election

- Indirect
- Unequal representation of states
- Election 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

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 Do 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 of different sections:** 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.

Power/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.

Powers of Rajya Sabha

- (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 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 enquire 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.
27. Write the names of any two committees of Parliament.

Very Short Questions

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

- (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 the Parliamentary Committees called 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 that have 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 Houses arrangement is not mandatory
26. Anti-defection
27. Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Lok Sabha
28. Lok Sabha is more powerful
29. Telangana
30. Three sessions: Budget session, Monsoon session, winter session

31. Impeachment
32. Reconsideration
33. Three lists: union list, state list, concurrent list.
34. Question Hour, No Confidence Motion.
35. 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.
36. Reconsiders the bills and represents the states.
37. Rajya Sabha can keep it for 6 months.

Para Based Answers

- I.
 1. d- All of the above
 2. a. Legislature
 3. d. all of the above
 4. b. Bicameral
- II.
 1. 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.
 2. Parliamentary committees have members from both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
 3. The importance of parliamentary committees is that these parliamentary committees have expertise in dealing the specific subject matter and builds political consensus on specific matters.
 4. 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, final 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 then 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

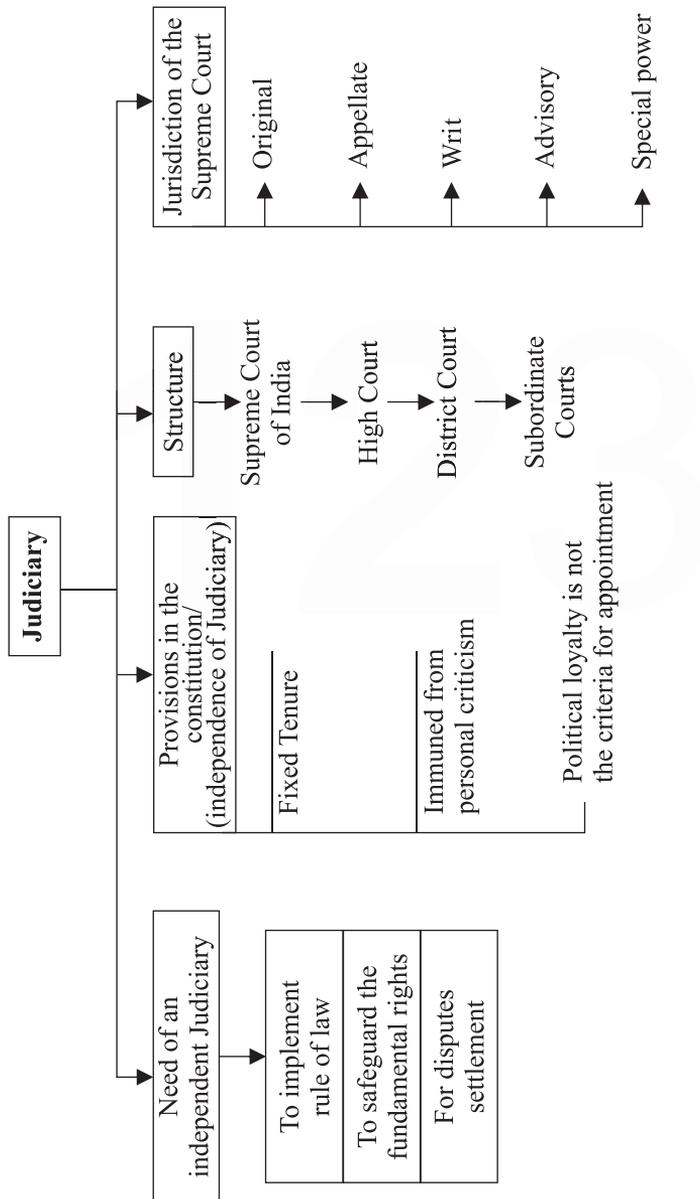
Functions of Rajya Sabbha

- (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 - 6

THE JUDICIARY

Key points: What is Judiciary, Need, structure, Jurisdiction of Supreme Court
 Judicial Action, Judiciary and thoughts, Judiciary and Parliament



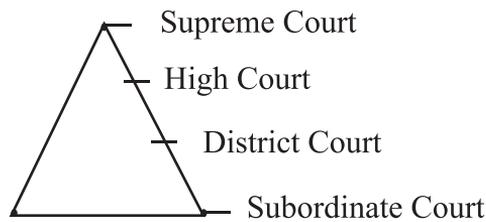
What is Judiciary?

- 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.
- The actions and decisions of the judges are immuned 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/Removal

- 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/ only in exceptional cases judges can be removed.

Pyramid Structure of Judiciary



Jurisdiction of Supreme Court - Original Jurisdiction

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

Appellate

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

Advisory

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

Privilege

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

Judicial Activism

- The main means of judicial activism in India has been public interest litigation or social behaviour petition.
- 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

- Judicial activism democratized the judicial system and the executive was forced to become more accountable.
- Tried to make the election system even more transparent.

Negative aspects of Active Judiciary

- Increased workload in judiciary.
- 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

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

Judiciary and Parliament

- 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.
- Right to property

- Regarding the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution
- Fundamental rights.
- Preventive Detention Law
- Laws related reservation in jobs

Supreme Court decision in 1973

- The Constitution has a basic structure and no one, including Parliament, can violate. This fundamental structure cannot be changed even by the Constitutional amendment.
- Regarding the right to property, the court said that it is not a part of the basic structure, it can be suitably abridged.
- The court reserved to itself the right to decide whether various matters are part of the basic structure of the constitution.
- 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 US 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 one of the following is the name of Writ?
- (a) Mandamus (b) Qua Warranto
(c) Habeas corpus (d) All of the above
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. correct
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. 33 +1
30. 25
31. 2.8 lakh
32. Approval of a special majority of Parliament is required.

Para Based Answers

1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-b

Two Mark Answers

1. P. N. Bhagwati 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.

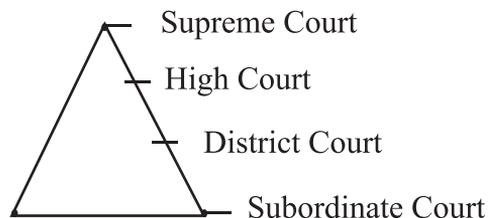
9. Judicial review: Judiciary can declare the law null and void, if it is inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution. Supreme Court issues an order called the Writs to protect the fundamental rights null and void passed by the legislature to of the people

Four Marks Answers

1. Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Qua Warrnato, 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 is behaviour or incapacity by special majority in both houses of the Parliament..
4. The Supreme Court has established the principal 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.

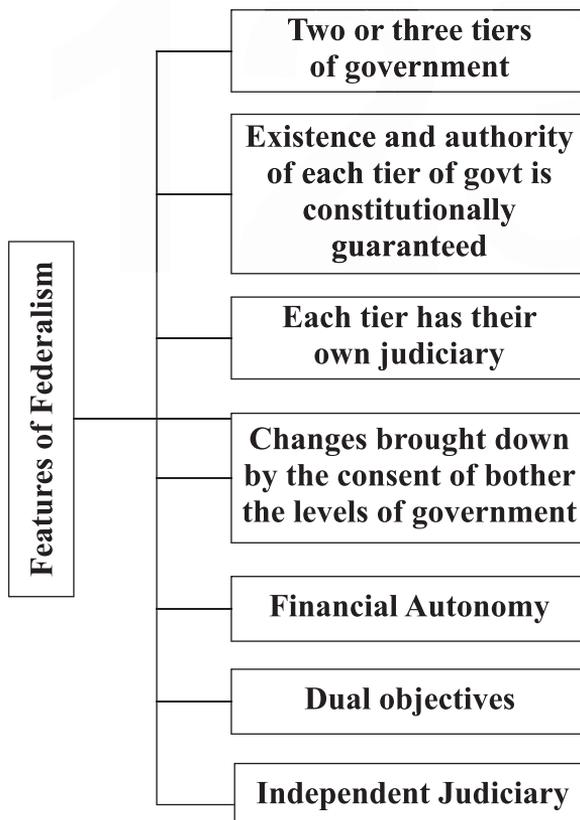
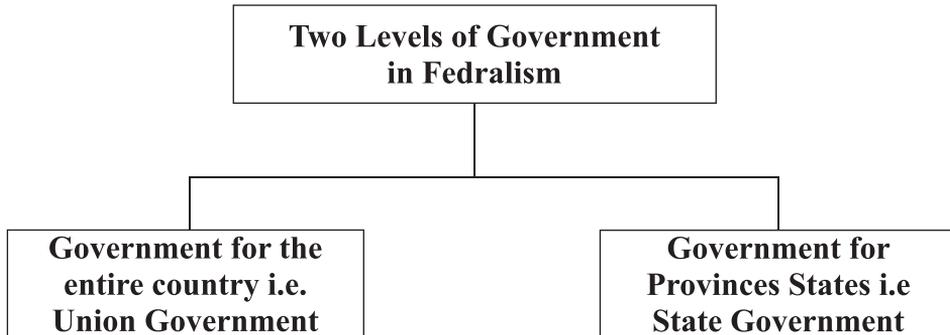
Six Marks Answers

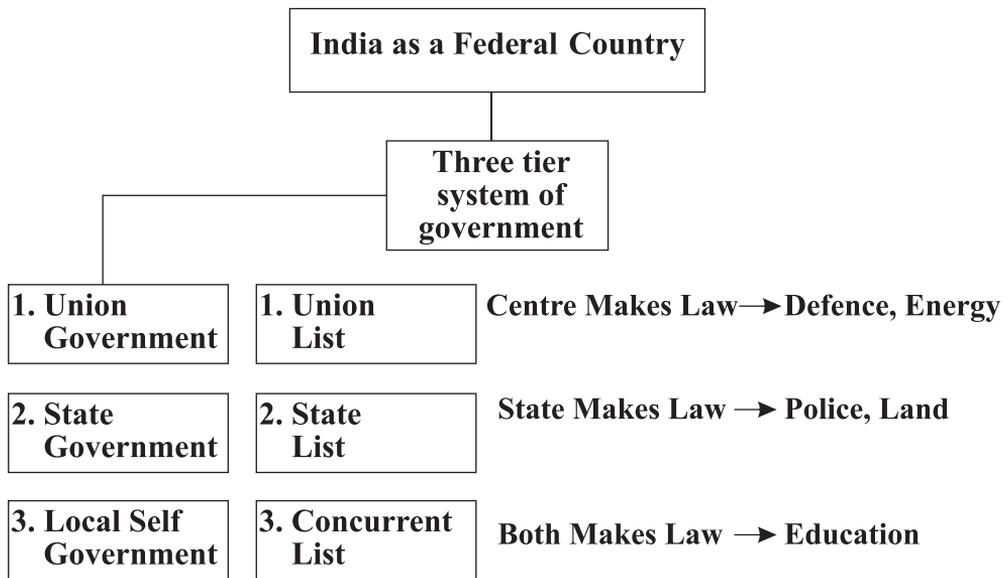
1.



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.

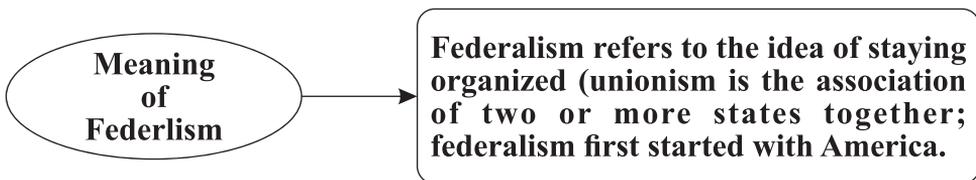
CHAPTER - 7
FEDERALISM





Key Points:-

- Federalism in India
- Characteristics 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.

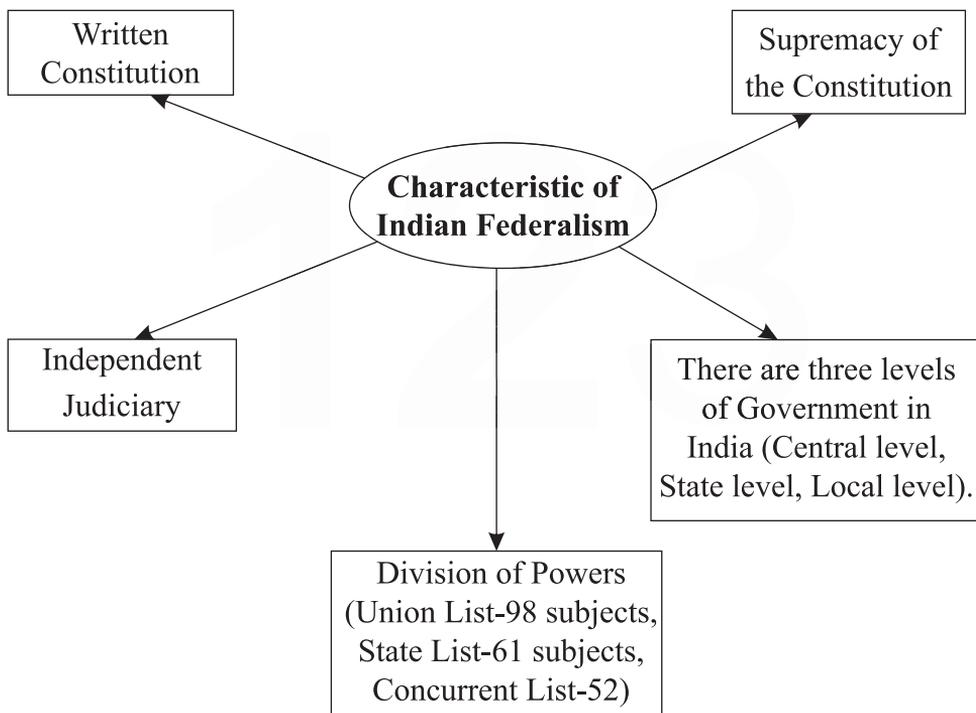
The central or federal government's jurisdiction is the whole country and its responsibilities are subjects of national importance. The Union Government can make decisions on the subjects of the Union list. Legislation creates independent judiciary to prevent conflict between centre and state.

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.

Federal Characteristics in Indian Constitution

- The constitution is Supreme, no power is above the constitution, all will remain within the Limitation 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..

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 formed?
8. Write the name of any one 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

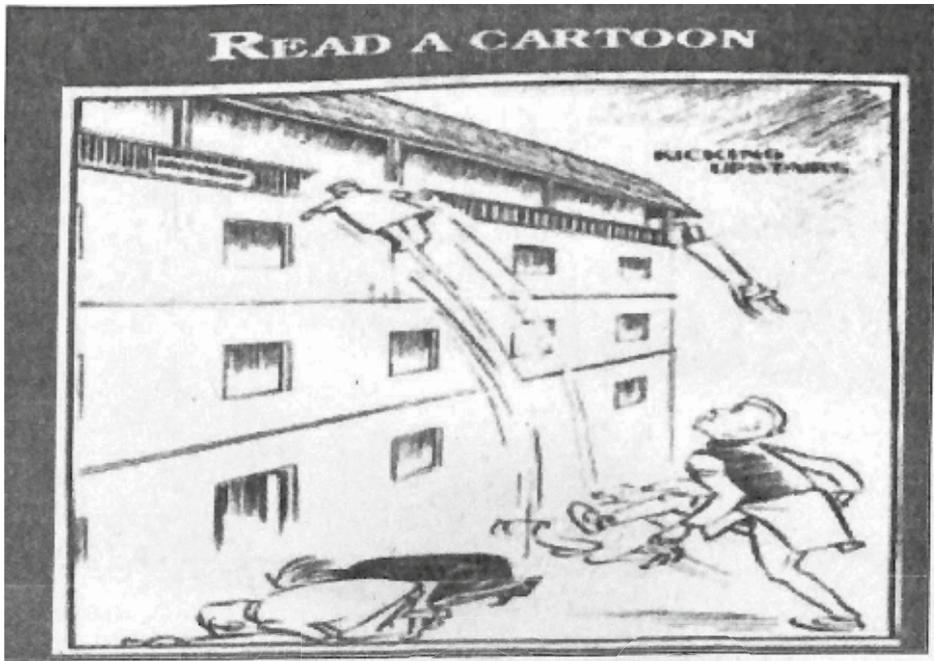
1. What kind of dispute is seen between centre and state?
 - (a) On the issue of emergency
 - (b) Finances
 - (c) Language
 - (d) For religion

2. Causes of disputes among states?
 - (a) Boundary
 - (b) Caste
 - (c) Religion
 - (d) Finance

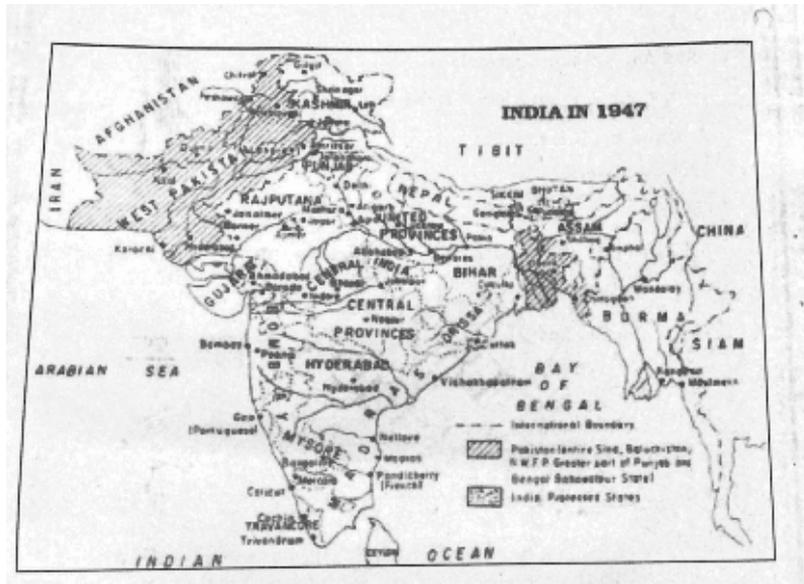
3. Who solves legal disputes?
 - (a) Parliament
 - (b) President
 - (c) Prime Minister
 - (d) Judiciary

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 isolation mean

ANSWER

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.

(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.

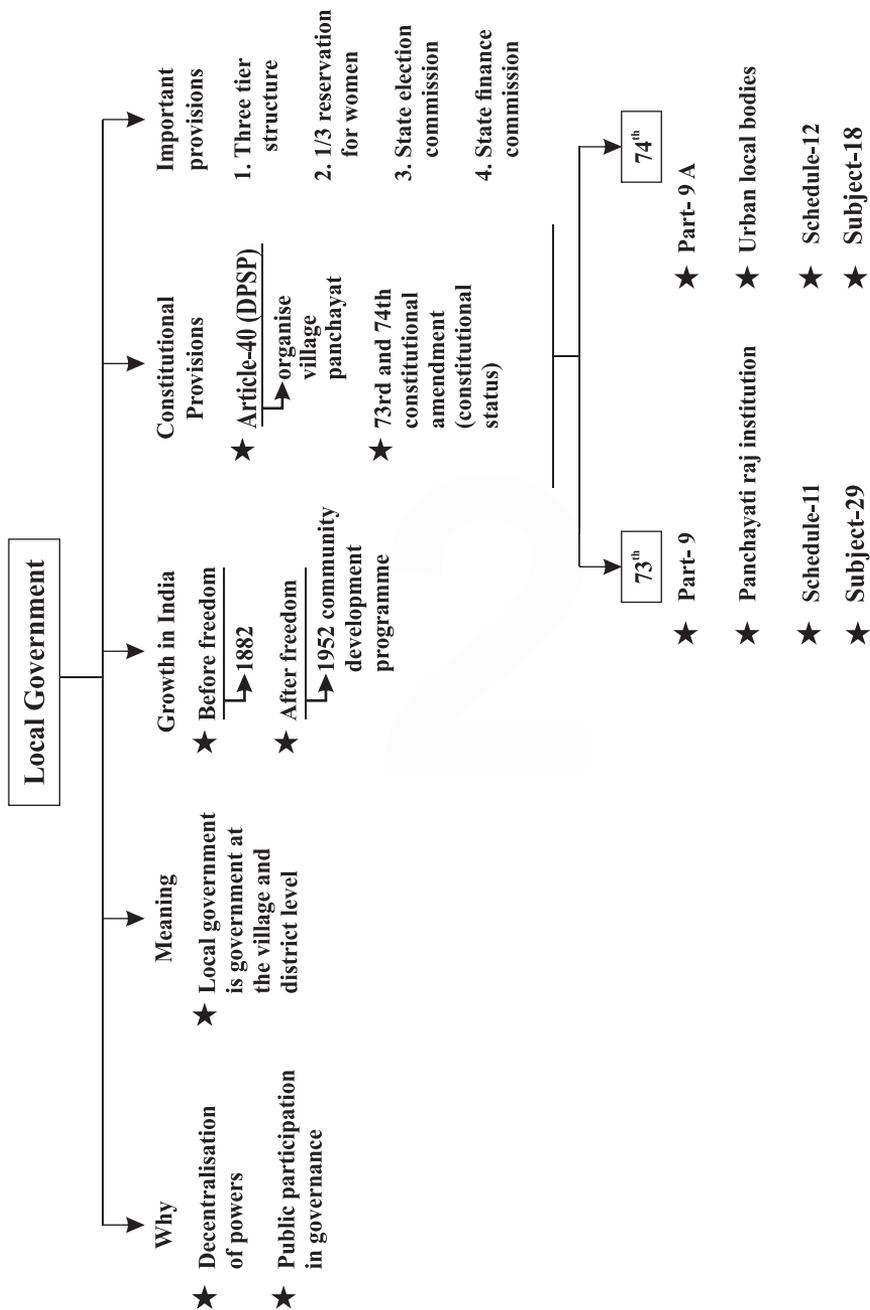
3. Getting more autonomy, separatism, discriminatory behaviour by central government.

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.

CHAPTER - 8

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



Key Points :-

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

Local Government

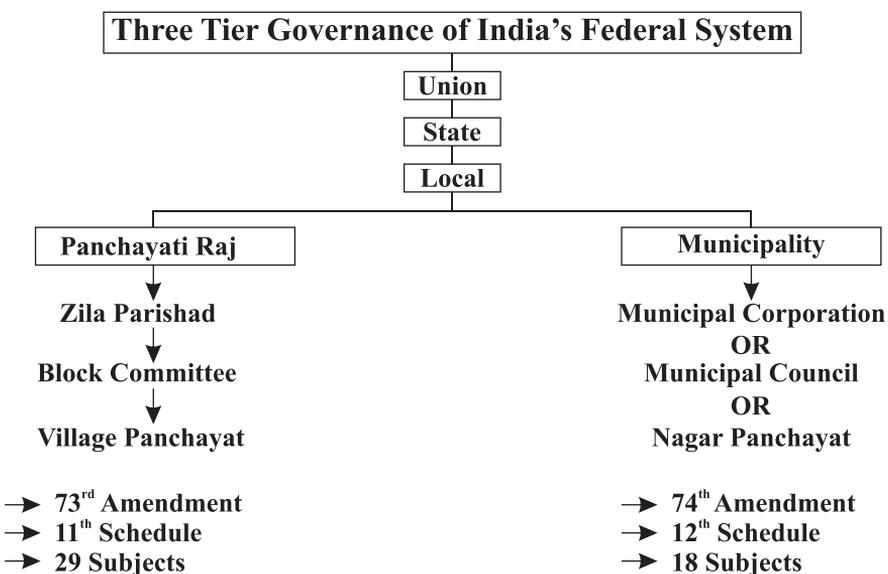
Village and district level governance is called local government. It is the nearest rule to the common man, in which the solution to the daily problems of the people gets done very fast and at a low cost.

It has constitutional status.

Democracy Means, meaningful participation and accountability. Lively and strong local governance ensures active participation and purpose 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



Local Governance in Independent India

After the 73rd and 74th amendment of the constitution the local governance got the strong base. Before this the community development programme of 1952 was another effort in this field. In this background under the rural development programme a three tier Panchayati Raj system was started on the recommendation of 1959 B.R. MEHTA committee. These bodies were very much dependent on the state and central government. After 1987 an intense review of these institutions was started.

In 1989 the P.K. Thugan Committee recommended Constitutional status to the local governance bodies.

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.

Development of Local Governance :- In ancient India communities were existed in the form of councils or Sabha which run their own rule. 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.

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

WHY DO WE NEED LOCAL GOVERNANCE?

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

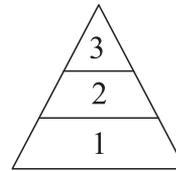
73rd AMENDMENT - Some provisions of 73rd Constitutional Amendment :-

1. **The Three-tier Structure** now There is 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.



2. **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.

3. **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 given 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 Constitutional amendment 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 of Panchayati Raj institutions.

The State Finance Commission:- It is necessary for the government of the states to form a regional finance commission on every 5 years. This commission will ever 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 constitutional amendment is a repetition of the 73rd constitutional 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 regional finance commission are included in 74th constitutional amendment and apply to the municipality.

Implementation of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1994-2025)

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 self 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:-

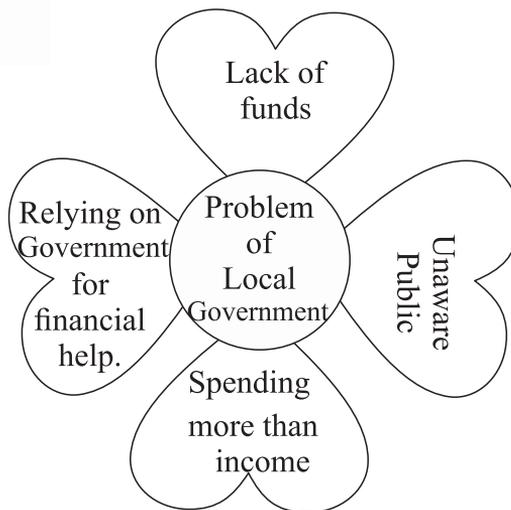
Some topics of the eleventh schedule are -

- 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 and Child Development,
- xvii. Technical Training,

Problems of Local Governance :-

- Lack of funds.
- Unaware Public
- Spending more than income
- Relying on governments for financial help.



QUESTIONNAIRE

MCQs

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 (Odisha)
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 System?
 - A. To increase agricultural production
 - B. To make people participate in developmental administration
 - C. To provide finance to people.
 - D. To make people health conscious.
5. In which of the following city the first Municipal Corporation was set up in India?
 - A. Calcutta (Kolkata)
 - B. Madras (Chennai)
 - C. Bombay (Mumbai)
 - D. Delhi
6. Which amendment is related with urban local government?
 - A. 73rd amendment
 - B. 74th amendment
 - C. 92nd amendment
 - D. 25th amendment

7. Which of the following States has no Panchayati Raj institutions?
- A. Nagaland
 - B. Rajasthan
 - C. Bihar
 - D. Tamilnadu
8. Which of the following stands between Zila Parishad and Village Panchayat?
- A. Mandal Panchayat
 - B. Block Committee
 - C. Gram Sabha
 - D. Municipal Committee
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. Block Development Office
10. Which of the following statement is 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 one of the sources of revenue of village panchayats?
- A. Sale Tax
 - B. House Tax
 - C. Income tax
 - D. Local Taxes on land

12. One third of total number of seats of Panchayat are reserved for which of the following group?
- A. Other 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 minimum age of-
- A. 21 years
 - B. 18 years
 - C. 25 years
 - D. 30 years
14. In which state direct elections to all tiers of the Panchayat were held very first after the 73th Amendment came into force ?
- 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. Who among the following played important role in the development of local government?
- (A) William Bentinck (B) Lord Ripon
(C) Lord Dufferin (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. At which level Local Governments not work?
- A. At state level
B. At district level
C. At block level
D. At village level
20. What is the Main objective of local Government?
- A. Participation of women in politics
B. Providing finance to people
C. Decentralisation of Powers.
D. Both A and C
21. Which committee recommended the grant of constitutional status to local government bodies and when?
- A) Panchayat Samiti In 1979”
B) B.R. Mehta Committee in 1959
C) Thungan Committee 1989
D) Ashok Mehta committee 1977

22. From which country we adopted the idea of the LOCAL GOVERNANCE?
A. CHINA B. GREECE C. EGYPT D. BRANZIL
23. The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments passed in _____ Parliament and were implemented in year _____.
24. Local Government is the subject of the _____ list of the Constitution.
25. In the Three-Tier Structure of Panchayati Raj at the top is.
A. Gran sabha B. Gram panchyat C. Block Comitte D. District panchayat
26. What is the minimum age of the Gram sabha ?
A. 18 years B. 21 years C. 25 years D. 30 years
27. Elections to gram panchayats and municipalities are held for _____ years.
A. 08 years B. 04 years C. 05 years D. 06 years
28. How much reservation has been arranged for women in Panchayati Raj institutions ?
A. 15% B. 24% C. 33% D. 50%
29. By which article of the constitution can the provincial government give the subject of the eleventh schedule to the panchayat?
 Choose the right option -
A) Article 243
B) Article 143
C) Article 75
D) Article 150
30. Which officer has been given the responsibility of election of Panchayati Raj Institutions? Choose the right option -
A) Finance Minister.
B) Prime Minister
C) Sarpanch,
D) State Election Commissioner.
31. What is the minimum age of Candidate for municipal corporation elections?
A. 18 years B. 21 years C. 25 years D. 30 years

32. Correct the underline and rewrite the following sentences :-

- I. The 73rd constitutional amendment relates to the local governance of the city
- 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.

33. Choose the Correct and incorrect and fill in the blanks.

- A) The agriculture and irrigation are the subjects of the 11th schedule.(.....)
- B) Education, rural electrification, does not come in the subjects 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 any two reasons for not having a strong local governance in India.
2. What does the word URBAN AREA means ?
3. What are the functions of Gram Panchayats? Mention any two.
4. Explain what Changes have come in the social status of women by giving reservation 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 these 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. With what title is the head of a municipal corporation called? How long is his/her tenure?

Four Marks Questions

1. What is the importance of local governance?
2. Write four functions of Municipal Corporation and Municipalities?
3. Who becomes the Mayor?
4. How many municipal corporations were there in Delhi before a few Months? What was 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 autonomous, 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 some conflict and tension in the society". Do you agree with this opinion? Explain
11. Paragraph/Map/Cartoon based Questions-
Read the following Paragraph and write the correct option of the questions given below:

"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 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?
- a) Strengthening of Gram Panchayats
 - b) Participation of local peoples in developmental works
 - c) Reaching of Power up to the people.
 - d) All of the above
- B) What does republic mean?
- a) Election of the head of the state by the People.
 - b) Hereditary selection of head of state
 - c) Dictatorial head of the state
 - (d) King or queen being the head of the state.
- C) How can Panchayats be strengthened?
- a) They should not have a lack of money
 - b) Support of Centre & State must be given
 - c) People should be well aware
 - d) All of the above.
- D) Who gave this statement “Freedom should start from the bottom”
- a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) Pandit Nehru
 - c) Sardar Patel
 - d) Netaji Subhash chandra Bose

12.



Our Rule in our village

Look at the picture carefully and answer the questions.

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

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

MCQs

1. B. Rajasthan
2. C. 24th April
3. A. Article 243
4. B. To ensure people participation in developmental administration.
5. B. Madras (Chennai)
6. B. 74th constitutional amendment
7. A. Nagaland
8. B. Block Committee
9. A. Gram Panchayat
10. A. The Gram Panchayat headed by the Sarpanch
11. D. Local Taxes on land
12. D. Women
13. A. 21 years
14. A. Andhra 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

21. Thungan Committee 1989
22. Brazil
23. 1992, 1993
24. State List

District Panchayat

25. (A) Gram Panchayat
26. (A) 18 years
27. (C) 5 years
28. (C) One third (33%)
29. (A) Article 243
30. (D) State Election Commissioner
31. (B) 21 years
32. 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
33. A) Correct
B) Incorrect
C) Correct
D) Correct

Two Marks Answers

1. Castism. Factionalism, etc.
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. Arrangements of cleanliness, electricity, water etc 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 self confidence than before. Political understanding of women has increased.

5. Solutions to the problems of citizens have been done very fast and at a low cost. Political participation of citizens increased.
6. There is a lack of money. The expense is more in proportion to the income, so there is dependence on State governments and Central government for 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 Councillor
 - Changing the party by a Councillor
 - Becoming an MLA of a Councillor
9. Even in ancient times there were local institutions, but they were not accountable to the public, today these institutions are more responsible 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 based problems of the lives of citizens can be 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, construction and repair of roads, arrangement of cremation ghats etc.
3. The head of the Municipal Corporation.
4. That time, there were three municipal corporations in Delhi. The population of Delhi is increasing day by day and their problems too. one municipal corporation was not able to solve all the problems as efficiently as three municipal corporations were 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 Problems 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. Then only the government will be accountable.
9. In many cases, it has been seen that the women have failed to make Their presence felt or the woman or the head of the family takes decisions on the pretext of holding the woman in office. The Concept of Pradhan pati is increasing.
10. Yes, the Constitution had made the reservation for 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 this intensifying is the struggle for power.
11. **Source/ Picture/ Map/ Cartoon Based Answers**
 - A) d) All of the above
 - B) a) Election of the head of the state by the people.
 - C) d) All of the above
 - D) a) Mahatma Gandhi
12.
 1. It means that it is our village and we should rule here
 2. Yes, because local representatives can solve local problems well because they are aware of the problems.
 3. Sometimes the problems of money, intervention of the government and expense more than income etc. create problems.

Six Marks Answers (Points only, need to be explained)

1. Local government takes care of local affairs, can solve the day-to-day problems of citizens fast and at a low cost. This makes the citizen socially and politically power sharer.
2. Local governance of villages is called Panchayati Raj. There are three levels. for next part of the question (Students will answer it at their own discretion
3. Students will answer this with their own 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 grants from states.
No, because excess of income is spent and sometime it gets too late to receive grants from state governments.
5. Students will answer this at their own discretion.

CHAPTER - 9

CONSTITUTION IS A LIVING DOCUMENT

Main Points:-

- The Constitution has vibrancy
- Methods of amending the Constitution.
- Why many amendments in the Constitution.
- Controversial Amendments.
- Principle of Basic Structure of the Constitution.
- The Constitution is a Living Document.
- Contribution of Judiciary
- Maturing of Politicians.

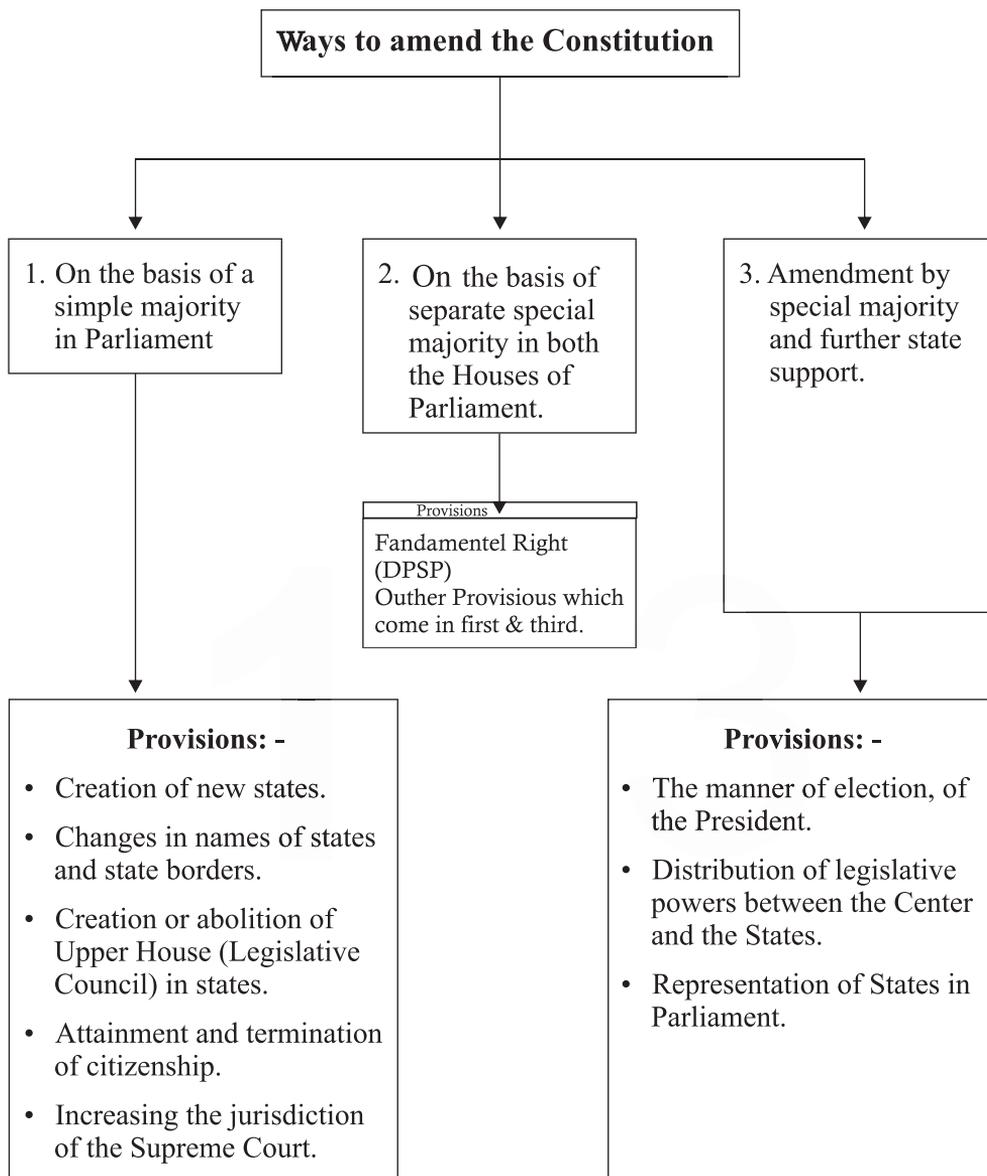
The constitution is a reflection of the wishes and aspirations of the society Indian Constitution the Indian Constitution. a written document prepared by representatives of the society. in Indian constitution Assembly. was adopted on 26th November 1949 and implemented on 26th January 1950.

The Constitution is a living document because

- It can be changed according to Circumstances.
- Dynamic over the time
- Modifications can be done as required.

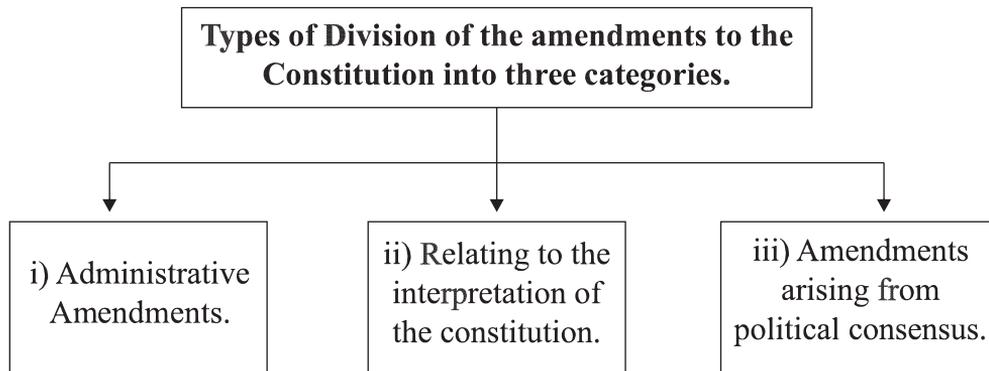
Amendment in the Constitution

1. The amendment process starts only in the Parliament.
2. The amendment process is mentioned 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. About 106 amendments have been done in the constitution so far, since 1950.
6. In case of Constitution Amendment Bill, the President is not empowered to send for reconsideration.



Why so many amendments in 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 about 106 were made in our constitution to run democracy as per the need of the hour.



Controversial Amendments

Amendments that cause controversy such as 38th, 39th, 42nd. These amendments made during the Emergency period. opposition MPs were in the Jail government got unlimited powers.

Principle of Basic Structure of the Constitution

This principle was given by the Supreme Court in 1973 in the Kesavananda Bharti 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 is a Living Document

- The constitution is a dynamic document.
- The existence of the Indian constitution is more than 75 years, it has gone through many tensions with the pace of time even after this constitution is working with harmony and coordination in the changing circumstances.
- The Constitution of India is amended as per the circumstances to face new challenges, this is the proof of its liveliness.

Contribution of the Judiciary

To change the understanding of constitution there is a big role of Judicial reviews. Education, Life, Liberty, Provisions relates to minorities etc. indirectly amended by the Judiciary.

To prevent the constitutional structure also Judicial activism contributed.

Maturity of Politicians

During the Constitutional development journey of last 75 years Indian Political Leaders are agreed to respect & give importance for the basic ideals and values despite of several contradictions.

QUESTIONNAIRE

One Mark Questions

1. Explain the meaning of a vibrant constitution?
2. When was the Indian Constitution adopted and implemented?
3. What is the nature of the constitution of India?
4. Out of the following which article of the constitution mentions the process of constitutional amendment?
(a) 366 (b) 367 (c) 368 (d) 369
5. With whom is the 15th constitutional amendment related?
6. Rewrite the sentence:-
The voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years by 68th amendment.
7. 42nd Amendment of Indian Constitution was passed in year.....
8. What should be kept in mind while reviewing the constitution?
9. By which case did the notion of the fundamental structure of the Indian Constitution develop?
(a) Bogai case (b) Minerva Mills case
(c) Keshavanand Bharti case (d) Golaknath case
10. How many amendments have been done in the Indian constitution till date.
a) 100 b) 103 c) 106 d) 109

11. How many years have passed after the implementation of the Indian Constitution?
 a) 50 b) 56 c) 75 d) 80
12. State True or false-
- (I) Amendment bill is not send for the approval of the President
 - (ii) Amendment bill is required to pass only in Lok Sabha.
 - (iii) There is a need of two types of special majority to amend the Constitution
 - (iv) Amendment bill can be passed without special majority.
13. On which fact the review Commission of the constitution year 2000 (Sh. Venkat chalaiya Commission) kept belief?
14. The concept of 'Basic structure' was mainly developed by whom;
 (a) Executive (b) legislature (c) Judiciary (d) Municipal Committee
15. **Assertion (A):** Indian Constitution is a living document.
Reason (R) It can be amend es per the circumstances of that time
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
 - (d) (R) is correct but (A) is wrong.

Two Marks Questions (50 to 60 words)

1. Give any two examples (provisions) in which Parliament can amend the procedure given in Article 368 without, adopting it?
2. Which ideals keeping in mind the constitution makers framed the constitution that still exist today?
3. What will happen if there are differences between the two houses of Parliament on the proposal for amendment of the constitution?
4. The Indian constitution is 'rigid and a mixture of flexibili' Principle Do you agree with this statement? give arguement.

5. What is judicial review?
6. Why is the constitution called a living document ?
7. What are the reasons for so many amendments in the Indian Constitution?
8. Write any two significance of Kesavanand Bharti Court case.
9. Give two reasons because of which Indian Constitution. is being working from so many years?
10. Which two types of special majorities are required to amend the Constitution?

Four Marks Questions (100 to 120 words)

1. In which subjects can the Indian Constitution be amended by ordinary law?
2. Which majority need to be used for the following amendments in the Indian Constitution?
 - a) Related to the Election Commission
 - b) Changes in the boundaries of the states
 - c) Right to religious freedom.
 - d) Changes in the center list
3. What is the difference between a simple majority and a special majority?
4. What is the role of judiciary for Constitutional amendment?
5. Which amendments of the Indian constitution are called controversial and why?
6. What is the contribution of the period of coalition politics (2001-2003) in the amendments of the Indian Constitution?
7. Describe some of the amendments in Indian Constitution through Political Consensus?
8. Explain about the maturity of the Indian politicians in the constitutional amendments?

Paragraph/ Cartoon/ Map based Questions

These three amendments, declared a state of emergency in June 1975, came from this background. The goal of these amendments was to make fundamental changes in several important parts of the Constitution. In fact, the 42nd amendment of the constitution is a very big amendment. It affected the constitution at a deep level. Thus it also challenged the decision given by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda case. Under this, the term of Lok Sabha was also increased from 5 years to 6 years. The fundamental duties were also added by this amendment. It is said that a large part of duties of original constitution was released by this amendment.

- (i) When was the Emergency declared in India?
(a) June 1965 (b) June 1975 (c) June 1977 (d) June 1985
- (ii) Which amendment is considered as a big amendment?
(a) 42nd (b) 44th (c) 46th (d) 48th
- (iii) By the 42nd amendment the tenure of Loksabha was _____
(a) Increased (b) Decreased (c) Kept same (d) Abolished
- (iv) By which amendment the fundamental duties were included in the Indian Constitution?
(a) 38th (b) 39th (c) 42nd (d) 44th

Six Marks Questions (170 to 180 words)

1. Describe in detail the methods of amending the Indian Constitution.
2. Is the constitution a living document? Give your opinion with any three supporting arguments
3. Describe some of the changes made by the constitutional amendments in India?
4. With the help of internet and your subject teacher know about the Keshvanda Bharti case and write a note on it.

ANSWERS

One Mark Answers

1. A Constitution which can be changed in different circumstances.
2. Constitution adopted on 26th November 1949, Implemented on 26th January 1950.
3. Flexible as well as rigid
4. 368
5. The age of retirement of a Judge of the High court was increased from 60 to 62.
6. 61st Amendment Act 1989
7. 1976
8. "It should not go beyond the limits prescribed by the principle of basic structure.
9. (c) Kesavananda Bharati case.
10. (c) 106
11. (c) 75
12. (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False
13. On the basic structure of the Constitution.
14. (c) Judiciary
15. (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the right explanation of (A).

Two Marks Answers

1. Article 2 (Establishing new states)
Article 3 (Increasing the area of the states).
2. Dignity and freedom of the individual, social and economic equality, national unity and integrity.
3. If the amendment is not passed in both the houses, then it gets repealed.
4. Yes because Two-thirds majority of both houses of Parliament is required to change certain sections of the constitution and for some support is required by majority as well as amendment by the legislature of at least half the states.

5. Judicial review is the re-consideration of the laws made by the Legislature by the judiciary.
6. According to the circumstances, modifications can be made at any time.
7. 1) Flexibility
2) Circumstances.
3) To satisfy different classes.
4) For social, Economic changes.
8. (i) The basic structure of the constitution can not be changed.
(ii) The Supreme Court can abolish any such amendment through Judicial Review.
9. (i) It can be changed as per the need of the time.
(ii) Any Constitutional provision can be explained with more than one explanations.
10. (i) The number of members voting in favour of amendment bill should be at least half of the total members.
(ii) The numbers of favouring members of amendment should be 2/3 (Two Third) of the members participating in voting.

Four Marks Answers

1. (a) Creation of new states.
(b) Change in the name of a state
(c) Changes in state boundaries
(d) Amendment regarding special rights of the members of parliament.
2. a) Special majority.
b) General majority.
c) Special majority.
d) Special majority and approval by at least half of the states.
3. The number of members who vote for a simple majority is 50% +1. while for Special Majority-There is a need of two third 2/3 majority of the total members of the House.

4. (i) Judicial interpretations have played a vital role to change the understanding of the Constitution.
 - (ii) Reservation related decisions.
 - (iii) Many amendments have been done informally in Education, Life, Liberty, Minority group related provisions.
 - (iv) To ensure that Supremacy of the Parliament and Constitutional amendments must be under the basic structure of the Constitution.
5. (i) Amendments during 1971-76 period like 38, 39th and 42nd amendments.
 - (ii) Opposition parties used to see these amendments with doubt. They believed that through these amendments the ruling party want to spoil the basic structure of the Constitution.
 - (iii) All these three amendments were emerged from the background of the Emergency declaration of June 1975.
 - (iv) The changes which were made through these (38th, 39th and 42nd) amendments, mostly out of these were cancelled by the new government through 43rd and 44th amendments.
6. (I) Even in just 3 years from 2001-2003 ten amendments were made.
 - (ii) It was the period of Coalition politics and different parties were working in different States.
 - (iii) Although there was a bitter competition between BJP and opposition parties but these amendments were made as per the need of the hour and not just because of the Political thought or majority of the Party.
 - (iv) These amendments were the common Political Consent.
 - (v) These amendments were made through Comprehensive Common agreement to contain the Contemporaneous Political Philosophy and the aspirations of the Society.
7. (i) 52nd and 91st (ii) 61st (iii) 73rd (iv) 74th etc. (Any other with brief description)
8. (i) During the period of bitter contradiction of 1967 to 1973 Parliament and the Executive felt a balanced and long term solution.

- (ii) Political Parties, Political leaders, Government and the Parliament all accepted the sensitive thought of 'Basic Structure'.
- (iii) Important role and acceptance of the Keshvananda decision.
- (iv) Even the thought of review of the constitution is not beyond the limits of the theory of the basic structure.
- (v) Ever respect and importance of the basic values and ideals of the Constitution.

Paragraph/Map/Cartoon based answer-

- (i) (b) 25 June 1975 (President Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.)
- (ii) (a) 42nd amendment (iii) (a) Increased (iv) (c) 42nd

Six Marks Answers

(Describe Points)

1. (A) By the general majority of Parliament.
 - (B) On the basis of separate special majority in both the Houses of Parliament.
 - (C) Separate special majority in both the houses of the Parliament and at least half of the total states approval.
2. (A) Constitution is a dynamic and lively document.
 - (B) Learns from experiences like a living being.
 - (C) One has to be able to find solutions to the challenges in the future, so amendments happen.
3. (i) 1951-Amendment of right to property. The Ninth Schedule was added to the constitution.
 - (ii) 1969 The Supreme Court's decision that Parliament cannot amend the constitution if thereby infringing on fundamental rights.
 - (iii) Inclusion of secular (Panth Nirpekeh) and 'socialist' words after 42nd amendment .
 - (iv) 52nd Amendment (1985) Prohibition of defection.
 - (v) 61st Amendment-(1989) Voting age reduced from 21 years to 18-years
 - (vi) 73rd, 74th Amendment-Local Self-Government (1992)
 - (vii) 93rd Amendment (2005) Reservation for Backward Classes in Higher Education Institutions.

4. Students will do themselves.

CHAPTER - 10

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Key Points:-

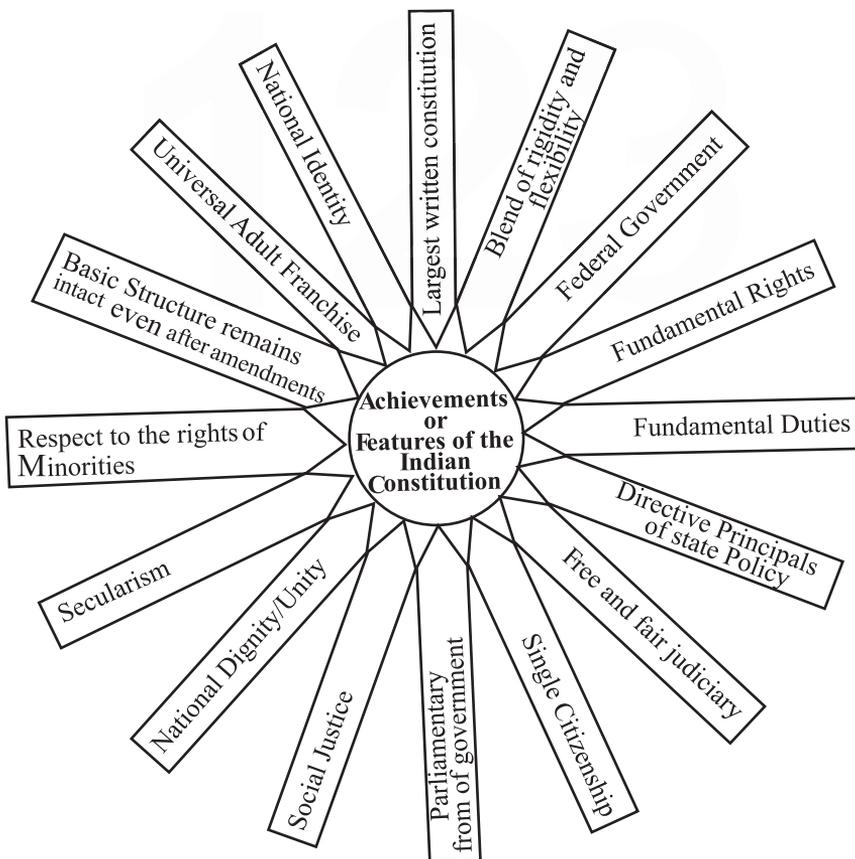
- What is meant by Philosophy of the Constitution?
- Constitution as means of Democratic Transformation.
- Why do we need to go back to the Constituent Assembly?
- What is the Political Philosophy of our Constitution?
- Individual Freedom
- Social Justice
- Respect for diversity and minority rights
- Secularism
- Universal adult Franchise
- Federalism
- National Identity
- Procedural Achievements
- Criticism
- Limitations

The Summary of the Constitution- Preamble

**Preamble of the
The Constitution of India Preamble**

We the people of India...

**Preamble is the soul of
our Constitution**



THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a ¹**[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

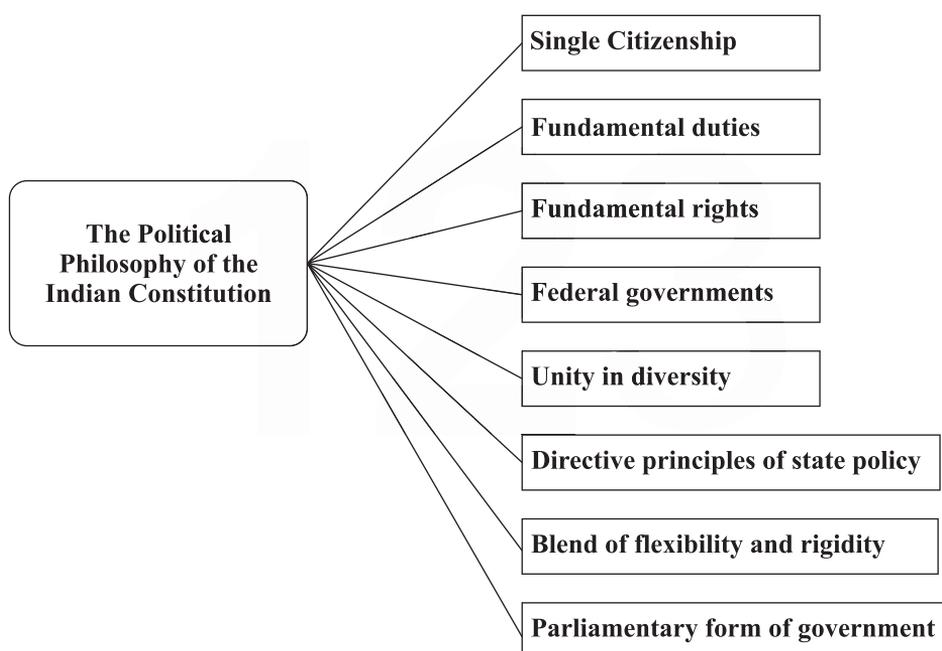
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the ²[unity and integrity of the Nation];

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)

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 achievement

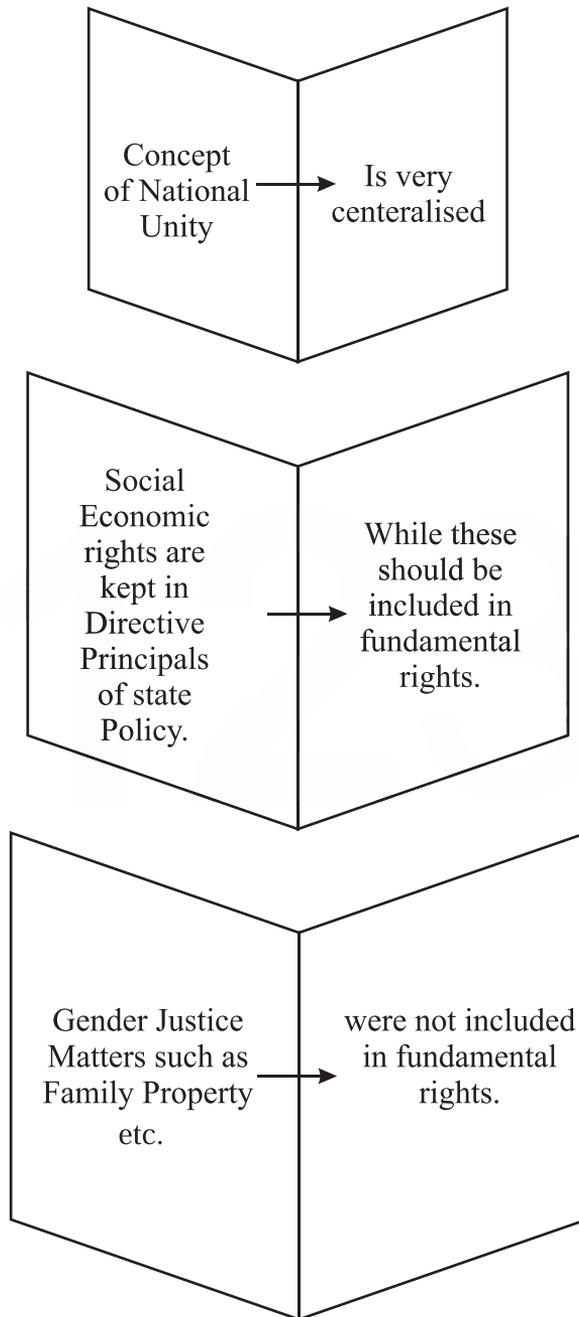
The members of the Constituent Assembly placed a great emphasis on discussion and reasoned arguments, Each member deliberated upon the constitution with the interests of the whole nation in mind. There were legitimate differences of principals but they work together. Each committee usually drafted a particular provision 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.
- Originally there were 395 articles, 22 parts and 8 schedules in the Indian constitution now after almost 106, amendments there are 448 articles, 25 parts and 12 schedules.
- Provisions from Western countries have been borrowed.
- Representatives of all the groups were not present in the framing of the constitution.

Major Limitation Seen in Indian Constitution



One Marks Questions

1. Philosophy of the Indian constitution is given in which part?
a) Preamble b) DPSP
c) fundamental rights d) Equality
2. At present how many fundamental rights are there in Indian constitution?
a) 6 b) 8 c) 10 d) 12
3. Which country's constitution is called peace constitution?
a) China b) India c) Japan d) America
4. Who was temporary president of Constituent Assembly of India?
a) Pt. Nehru b) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
5. Which of the following is in article 51A under part-IV of the Indian constitution? Obeying constitution comes under —
a) Fundamental rights b) Fundamental duties
c) DPSP d) Preamble
6. What is the minimum age to vote in India?
a) 18 year b) 20 year c) 25 year d) 35 year
7. At present many Articles are there in Indian constitution?
a) 445 b) 448 c) 450 d) 455
8. Who has the final power according to Indian constitution?
a) Prime Minister b) Governor c) President d) People
9. Mark right or wrong
(i) Article 370 was belonged to North-East states.
(ii) In India one person one vote theory is given
(iii) Right against freedom to arrest was violated during Rowlett Act.
(iv) DPSP & FR are given same legal validity.
(Directive Principles of state policy and fundamental rights)
(v) Raja Ram Mohan Rai emphasize on rights of person specially right of women.

10. Assertion- Reason based Question

Assertion- Our constitution is related to social Justice

Reason- Reservation provision are given for SC's & S.T.s

Assertion (a) Reason (R) both are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

(b) Assertion (A) & Reason (R) both are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

(c) Assertion is right but reason is wrong

(d) Assertion is wrong but reason is right

Two Marks Question (50 to 60 words)

- 1) What is political philosophy of the Indian constitution?
- 2) What do you mean by universal Adult franchise?
- 3) What do you mean by National identity?
- 4) What do you know by constituent assembly debates.
- 5) What is the meaning of mutual exclusion in Secularism.

Four marks Question (100 to 120 words)

- 1) Write any four characteristics of the Indian constitution
- 2) Write four values described in preamble of the Constitution?
- 3) Write about liberty of a person & social Justice?
- 4) Study the passage give below and write the answer of the questions that follows.

Legal Provision and institutional arrangements depend upon society. the constitution gives expression to this philosophy adopted by the society.

The institutional

arrangements that were Studied throughout this book are based on a core and commonly agreed vision.

That vision has historically emerged throughout our struggle for independence. The constituent assembly was the Platform-on which this vision was stated, refined and articulated in legal institutional form. Thus the constitution becomes the embodiment of this vision. Many people say that the best summary of this vision or the philosophy of full constitution is to be found in the preamble of the constitution.

- (i) What is the Meaning of vision towards future?
- (a) Limitation of Constitution
 - (b) Criticism of Constitution
 - (c) Value and philosophy of constitution
 - (d) Meaning of the Constitution.
- (ii) When was Philosophy of the constitution originated?
- (a) Before freedom/indipendence
 - (b) During the freedom struggle
 - (c) In present time
 - (d) During first world war.
- (iii) Who Advocated this philosophy?
- (a) Constituent assembly
 - (b) Lok Sabha
 - (c) Rajya Sabha
 - (d) State legislative assembly.
- (iv) Where is best concept of constitution is given?
- (a) In fundamental rights
 - (b) In Fundamental duties
 - (c) In DPSPs
 - (d) In the Preamble

Six Marks questions (170 to 180 words)

- (1) What is the meaning of political philosophy of Constitution?
- (2) What is political philosophy of our Constitution?
- (3) Write at least three criticism of our constitution?
- (4) Write any three limitations of Indian constitutions?
- (5) What will be your contribution if you become a member of any constituent assembly ?

- (6) Try to see a copy (Replica) of Indian constitution: Write your experience.
- (7) Try to read debates of constituent assembly with your parents or teachers. Write a note or (At Parliament Library)
- (8) Try to go to visit Dr. Ambedkar National memorial at civil lines Delhi. Write a note on making & Features of the constitution.

One Marks Answers

1. a) Preamble
2. a) Six
3. c) Japan
4. b) Sachidanand Sinha
5. b) fundamental duties
6. a) 18 years
7. b) 448
8. d) Janta / Public/ People
9. (I) false (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False
(v) True
10. a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and Reason (R) is the right explanation of Assertion (A)

Two Marks Answers

1. Indian Constitution is Committed to the democratic values like liberty, Equality, Democracy, Social justice and National unity.
2. Any adult (More than 18 years of age) has a right to vote without the discrimination of cast, creed, class, color, gender etc.
3. A common National Identity without any discrimination of religion nanguafe, region, catse, etc.
4. Various debates and view points during the making of the Constitution are compiled in many volumes and can be referred from the Parliament library.
5. Both religion and state must stay away from the internal affairs of one another.

Four Marks Answers

1. (i) Fundamental Rights (ii) Fundamental Duties
(iii) Federalism (iv) Secularism (Any four with explanation)
2. Equality, Liberty, Justice, fraternity etc. (105 four with explanation.)
3. Individual freedom - The Character for the Indian constitution is established on the strong Liberal base. Example: fundamental rights etc.
Social Justice - with the right to equality, lows and reservations without any discrimination providing Justice to all the classes of society.
4. (i) c) values and Philosophy of the Constitution
(ii) b) During the freedom Struggle
(iii) a) Constituent assembly
(iv) d) In the Preamble of the constitution.

Six Mark Answer (Point to be explained)

1. (I) Explanation of concept of constitution is required.
(ii) Society and govt. system should be based on these concepts
(iii) Constitution must be read with the debate of constituent assembly.
2. Values and ideas gained during freedom struggle must be respected and accepted in democratic and peacefull way.
3. (I) Unstructured constitution
(ii) Not represented by all
(iii) Against Indian circumstances (any other explanation)
4. (i) Concept of National unity is centralized
(ii) less attention on Gender based justice
(iii) Some basic socio-economic rights are the part of DPSP. (any other with leburetion)
5. Student can take help of their teachers/Parents and write a note at their own

6. Students will answer at their own with the help of teachers or Parents.
7. Students will answer at their own with the help of teachers or Parents.
8. Students will answer at their own with the help of teachers or Parents.

PART- B
POLITICAL THEORY

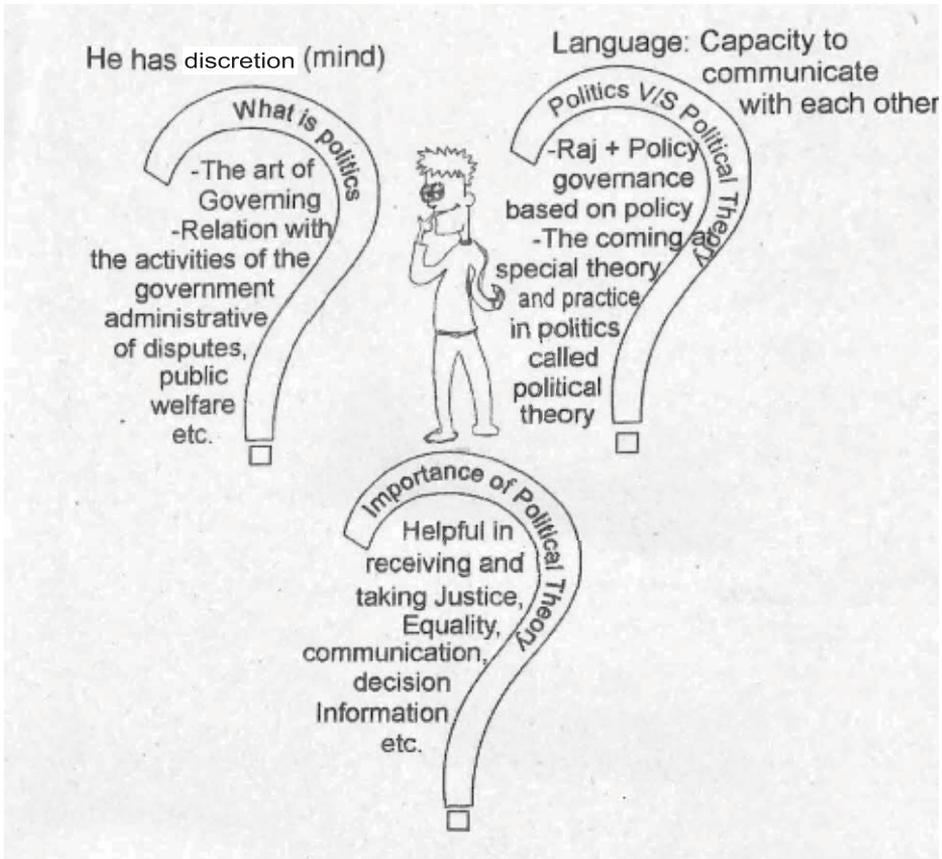
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CHAPTER - 11

POLITICAL THEORY: AN INTRODUCTION

Human Beings

Human beings are unique in two respects



Main Points :-

- What is politics?
- What we study in political theory?
- Putting political principles into practice.

- Why should we study 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.
- study the principles of fixed values by which policies are directed.

Putting Political Theory 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 Should we 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 - One mark Questions.

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 ®: 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 are 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. Behavioral 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-other
 - C. They have mind & Language to communicate with each others
 - D. None of above
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. "Political science is both a science and not a science explain.
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.
4. 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.

- 4.1 What are the values that inspire political life?
 - (a) Education, Morality
 - (b) Liberty, Equality and Justice
 - (c) Ideals, Truthfulness. Honesty
 - (d) Equality, Secularism, Friendship
- 4.2 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

- 4.3 Whose objective is to train citizens to think rationally to judge Social, Political events?
- (a) Political theory (b) Economic theory
 © Rawls's theory of Justice (d) Social justice's theory
- 4.4 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.

Six Marks Questions

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

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.

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.

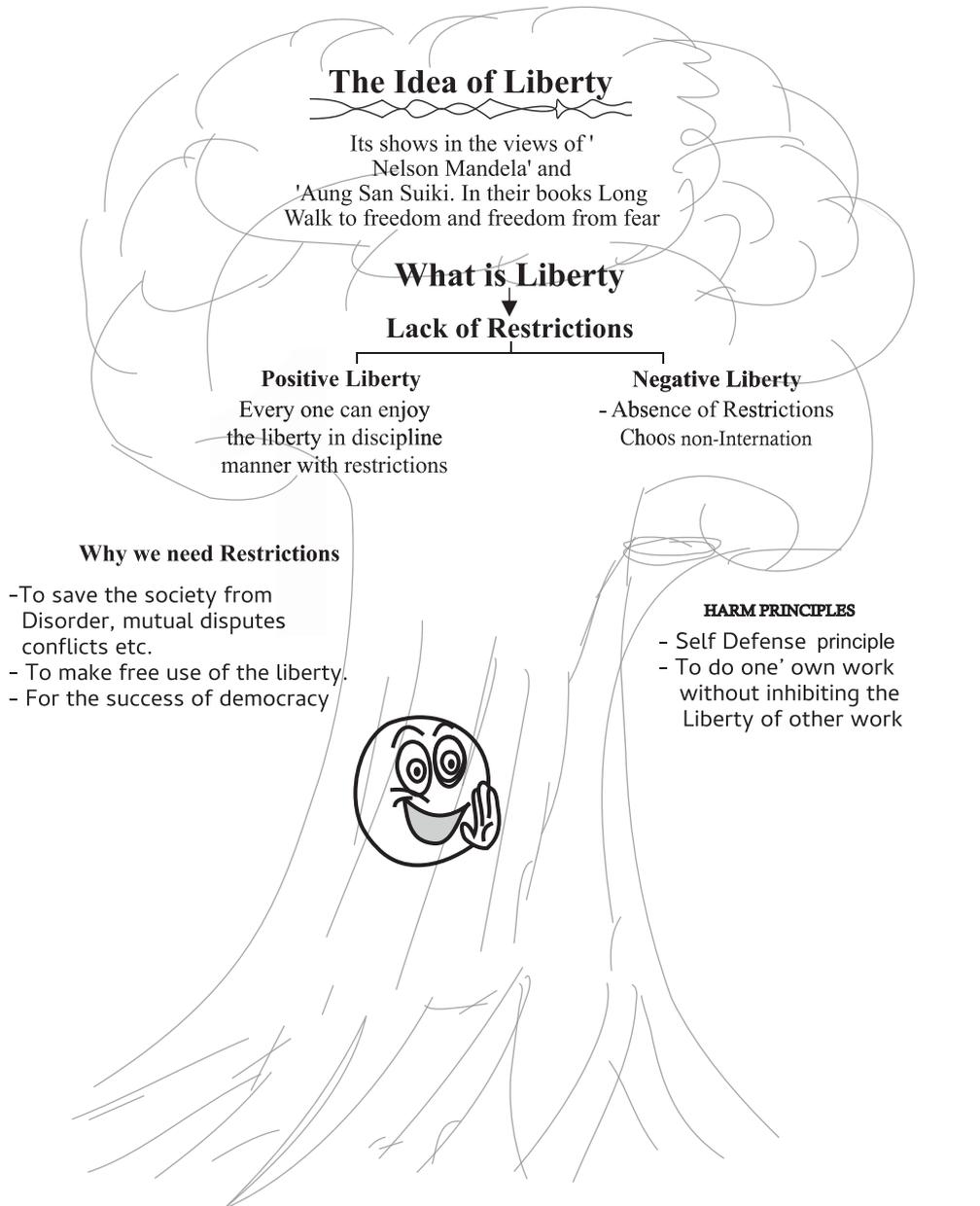
2. Political theory discusses those ideas On the basis of which political institutions are formed. Political theories explain the differences between different religions. It explains the meaning of concepts like equality and freedom.
3. In the daily life, the person is seen struggling for freedom and equality at every step, for example, water has to be filled on the public drains even if it is equally about entering the temple..
4. Four Marks Answers (1+1+1+1)
 - 4.1 Liberty, equality and justice. (B)
 - 4.2. Social and political events. (C)
 - 4.3 (A) Political theory.
 - 4.4 Major political thinkers of past and present. (D)

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.
5. Political science aims to explain and understand the “how” and “why” of politics, often focusing on practical applications. Political theory, on the other hand, is more concerned with the “what” and “why” of fundamental political concepts and values, such as, equality and democracy.

CHAPTER - 12

FREEDOM / LIBERTY



Main Points :-

- The idea of Liberty.
- What is Liberty?
- Source of restrictions.
- Why need restrictions?
- Harm 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 IDEAL OF (LIBERTY) Freedom

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 Freedom?

- 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 FREEDOM (LIBERTY)

Natural Freedom (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 Freedom (Liberty) :-

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

Political Freedom (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 (Liberty) :-

- (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

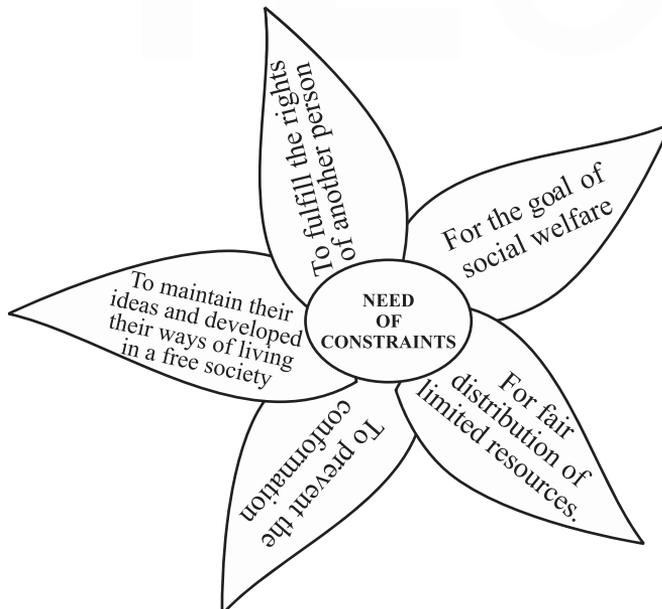
- Historically, liberalism has favored free market and state minimization. However, they now accept the role of the welfare state and believe that measures to reduce social and economic inequality are needed.
- Positive liberals support that the law protects the freedom of individuals. Supporting appropriate 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.

The Sources of Constraints

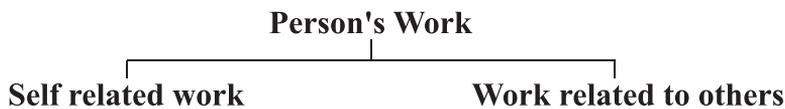


Why do we need Constraints



Harm Principle

- "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



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 'State of free will'.

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.

Negative and Positive Liberty

(1) Negative Liberty (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: Isaiah Berlin, John Locke, J.S. Mill, Jeremy Bentham.

(2) Positive Liberty (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 Harold Laski and L.T. Hobhouse.

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.
 - Freedom lies in the power and ability to make choices.

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

2. The origin of the word Liberty is derived 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 Positive Freedom ?
 - 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?
- The state of independent will.
 - Decision making power
 - Independent from anyone
 - 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

- Why does independence require restrictions?
- What is the source of the restrictions?
- What do you understand by negative freedom?
- Why is freedom necessary for a person?
- How many parts has John Stuart Mill divided a person's work into?
- Nelson Mandela's autobiography is titled.....
- Aung San Suu Kyi.....Struggled for freedom in the country.
- Write the meaning of freedom according to liberal litigants.
- What is the synonymous concept of freedom in Indian political thought?
- "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?
- 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. JS 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? Which freedom 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 'Harm Principle' 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. Citizen's 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.
5. Four Marks Answers (1+1+1+1)
- 5.1 - A - Having restrictions
 - 5.2 - D - Absence of restrictions
 - 5.3 - A - Yes
 - 5.4 - C - In the society.

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.

Main Points:-

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

Why Does Equality Matters?

Equality is a very important right among fundamental rights. 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. Equality is a widely accepted ideal.

What is Equality?

To treat everyone equally means to behave the same without any discrimination

- Despite the inclusion of equality in the laws of many countries, there is a huge inequality of wealth opportunities, 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.

Equality of Opportunities

All human beings are entitled. to equal rights and opportunities to develop their skills and talents to fulfill their goals and aspirations.

Natural and Social Inequalities

- Natural inequalities arise in people due to their different abilities, and talents and socially generated inequalities arise due to inequality of opportunities and exploitation.
- Natural inequalities are considered to be the result of the inborn characteristics and abilities of the people. Most of all believe that they cannot be changed.
- Social inequalities are those which have been created by the society, they can be changed.

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) **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.
- (iii) **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.

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 inequality by government and law. inequality
- The formal system of special rights will also have to be abolished
- The legal system and customs establishing social, economic and political inequality around the world have to be abolished. Inequality
- 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 ®: 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 of equality ?
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-Social enquality
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 behavior 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?
7. 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.

7.1. What does feminism mean?

- (A) Emphasizing on women Rights
- (B) Gender equality
- (C) women empowerment
- (D) All of the above."

7.2. Why did Women need special rights despite having equal rights with men

A- Because of the neglected position of women.

B- Due to less female participation in Political and Economic field.

C- 'A' and 'B' both D-Neither at the above.

7.3. Giving privilege to women is against the Principle of equality or not?

(A) Yes (B) No

7.4. Above passage related with which subject ?

A-Related to women.

B-Related to men

C-Related to children.

D-Related to & Whole society.

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. Gender equality or caste system
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 4 (✓)
 3. Correct 4 (✓)
 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
7. **Paragraph Based Answers (1+1+1+1)**
 - 7.1. The principle favoring equal rights of men & women (Gender Equality)
 - 7.2. C- 'A' and 'B' both
 - 7.3. B- No (it is not against the principle of equality because it is a natural imperative)
 - 7.4. A- Related to women.

Six Marks Answers

1. Political Equality (Including interpretation), Social equality (Including interpretation), Economic Equality (Including interpretation) it
2. No, the concept of reservation is not opposed to equality, but it 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.

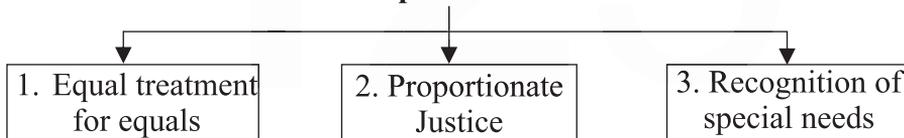
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CHAPTER - 14

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>
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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 veil 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/ what is Justice.
- Different dimensions of Justice
- Three Principles for Establishing Social Justice-
 - (I) Equal treatment towards common people
 - (ii) Proportional Justice
 - (iii) Special needs have special care.
- 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 German 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 for equals:-** 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. **Proportionate 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. **Recognition of special needs:-** 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' 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 responsible for the disabled people without facilities, because they cannot compete in accordance with the free market.

Steps taken to Establish Social Justice in India :-

- Free and compulsory primary education
- Five Year Plans
- Antyodaya schemes
- Economic social security to the underprivileged
- Provisions in Fundamental Rights
- Efforts in Directive Principles of State Policy

QUESTIONNAIRE

Objective type questions (One marks)

1. The whole society should get equal importance and what is the condition of getting equal opportunities for the development of talent called?
(a) Equality (b) Freedom
(c) Religion (d) Justice
2. In ancient Indian society, who was seen in association with justice?
(a) Education (b) Religion
(c) Culture (d) Community
3. Whose primary duty was considered to be the maintenance of a just social order in ancient Indian society?
(a) Court (b) King
(c) Minister (d) Army

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 for equals
 - (b) Right to equality
 - (c) Recognition of 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 (b)
 - (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

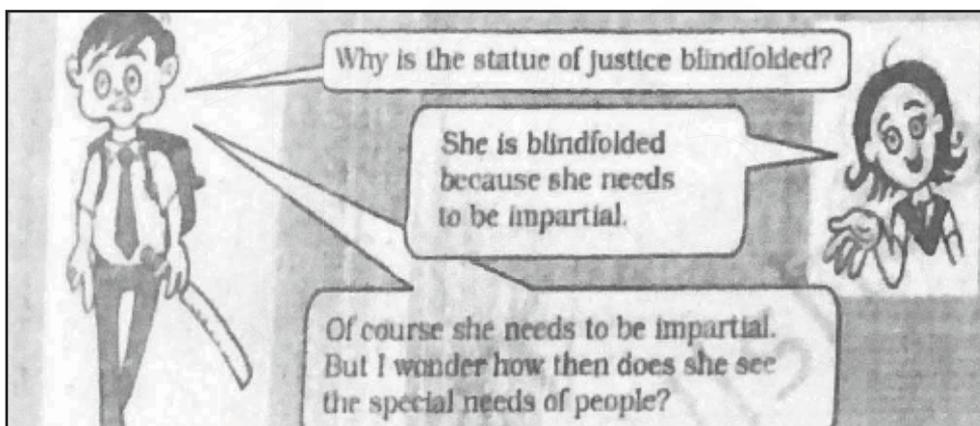
1. Justice _____ and _____ are harmonized.
2. Explain the meaning of "veil of ignorance" of Rawls.
3. Explain the relation between equality and social justice. What is meant by Just Distribution? 4.
4. What is expected from the concept of a just society?
5. What facilities have UN units calculated to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

Four Marks Questions (Cartoon Based)

1. Answer the following questions based on the cartoon.



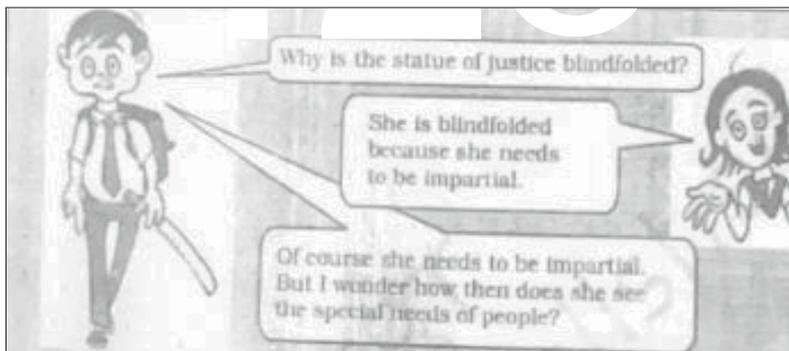
(Note: Cartoon Based Four Marks Question)

- 1.1 What is meant by justice?
 - (A) Everyone gets his fair share.
 - (B) Giving gifts to everyone
 - (C) Providing free accommodation to everyone
 - (D) Providing free water, electricity to every person.

- 1.2 What is meant by special needs?
- (A) People who are equal in some important respect should be treated differently.
- (B) People who are not equal in some important respect should be treated differently.
- (C) People who are important in some important context should be respected.
- (D) None of the above
- 1.3 Does the principle of special needs create obstruction in the path of justice?
- (A) yes
- (B) No
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) none of the above
- 1.4 The part of government related to the Goddess of Justice in India is:-
- (A) Executive
- (B) Judiciary
- © Legislature

Six Marks Questions:-

- (1) Highlight there principles to be applied by the government for the establishment of social justice.
- (2) Explain Rawls's theory of jusice.
- (3) What does free market verious state intervention mean ? Explain in detail.
- (4) Descsibe in detail the verious 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. © 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.
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 do 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.

Answers :- (Cartoon Based four marks questions answers)

- 1.1 (A) Everyone gets his fair share.
- 1.2 (B) People who are not equal in some important respect should be treated differently.
- 1.3 (B) No
- 1.4 (B) Judiciary

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 (proportionate justice) various efforts while deciding benefits.
 - (iii) Recognition of 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.

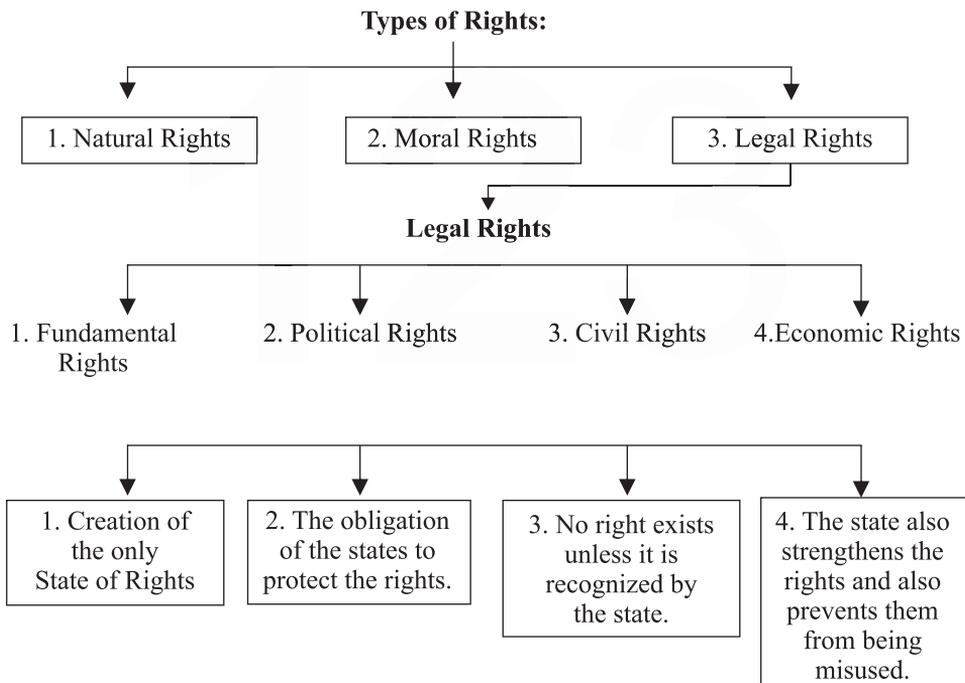
CHAPTER - 15

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.



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 :-

1. Meaning of Right / What are Rights?
2. Worldwide Declaration of Human Rights.
3. Why rights are necessary?
4. Origin of Rights./ Where do Rights come from?
5. Legal Rights and the state.
6. Kinds of Rights
7. Claims of Rights.
8. Rights and Responsibilities.
9. Rights and Duties
10. Types of Duties.
11. Human Rights

1. **Meaning of Right/ What are Rights?**

- 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.

2. **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 (Celebrated every year)

3. **Why rights are necessary?**

- For the freedom of the person and protection of dignity.

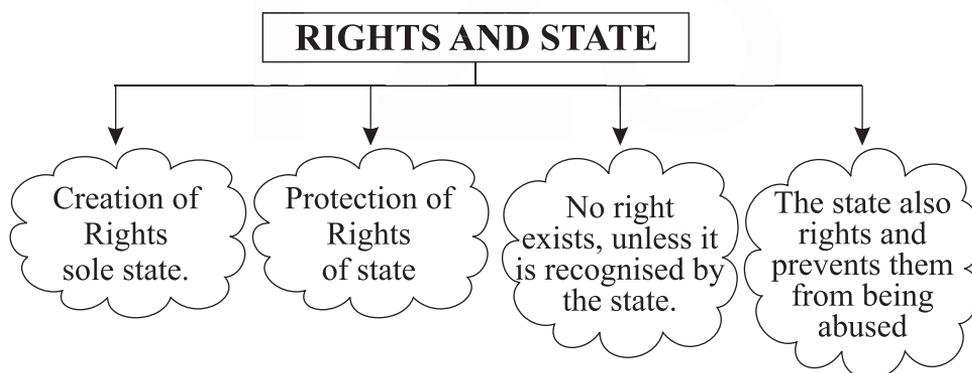
- To run a democratic government smoothly
- To develop the talent and ability of the person.
- For the overall development of the person.
- A person without rights is like a bird in a closed cage.

4. **Origin of Rights: Where do Rights come from?**

- (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. The assumption behind human rights is that all persons are entitled to certain things simply because they are human beings.

5. **Legal Rights and the state:-** Legal Rights, which the State has given legal recognition. The legal endorsement certainly gives our rights a special status in society. Rights ensure that the authority of the state is exercised without violating the sanctity of individual life and liberty.



6. **KINDS 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

vii. To develop the talent and ability of the person.

viii. For the overall development of the person.

ix. A person without rights is like a bird in a closed cage.

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.

7. **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.

8. Rights and Responsibilities: -

1. (i) Rights: obligations upon the state to act in a certain only place for way instance, to ensure sustainable development-but they also place obligations upon each of us.
(ii) They require that one should respect the rights of others.
(iii) We must balance our rights when they Come into conflict.
(iv) Citizens must be vigilant about limitations which be placed on their rights.

2. Independent Judiciary, Guardian of Rights

3. Federal Government and Division of Powers

4. The State should not interfere in the infernal affairs of the citizens

5. Public awareness

6. Independent Press

9. Rights and Duties:.

- 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.

10. **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.

11. **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.

Value 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 awhich 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. Right to be elected comes under which category?
(a) Natural Right (b) Social Right
(c) Political Right (d) Cultural Right
9. The right to "work" is :-
(a) Social (b) Economic
(c) Political (d) Moral (a) (b) © (d)
10. 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
11. 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
12. Which rights of man were marked by political theorists in the 17th and 18th centuries-
(a) Right to life (b) Right to liberty
© Right to property (d) All of the above

13. "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
14. Who has played the most important role in the abolition of slavery?
- (a) Natural Rights (b) Social Rights.
(c) Human Rights (d) Political Rights
15. 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
16. 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
17. 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
18. Who builds the foundation of a democratic society?
- (a) Duty (b) Right
(c) Claim (d) None of the above

19. 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
20. 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.
21. 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.

22. 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.
23. 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.
24. 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

25. What is a right?
26. Why are rights important?
27. Where did political theorists state the origins of rights in the 17th and 18th centuries?
28. In recent years, which "right-world" is being used more than the word natural rights?
29. What is the "core belief" behind human rights?
30. Who has created the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
31. When is World Human Rights Day celebrated?
32. What is the importance of rights in human life?
33. Why is the right to education called a universal right of an individual?
34. What do you understand by duty?
35. Write a distinction between fundamental rights and natural rights.
36. What are the types of duties? Write the name
37. Name two moral duties?
38. "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
39. 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.

40. What is the support of nature rights :-
 (a) Karl Marx (b) Locke
 (c) Aristotle (d) Machiavelli
41. Right to life
 (a) Social Rights
 (b) Economic Rights:
 (c) Political Rights.
 (d) Cultural Rights
42. "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
43. The right to vote is -
 (a) Social Rights (b) Political Rights
 (c) Economic Rights (d) Moral Rights

Fill the blanks:-

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

49. 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) UNICEF (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

50. 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

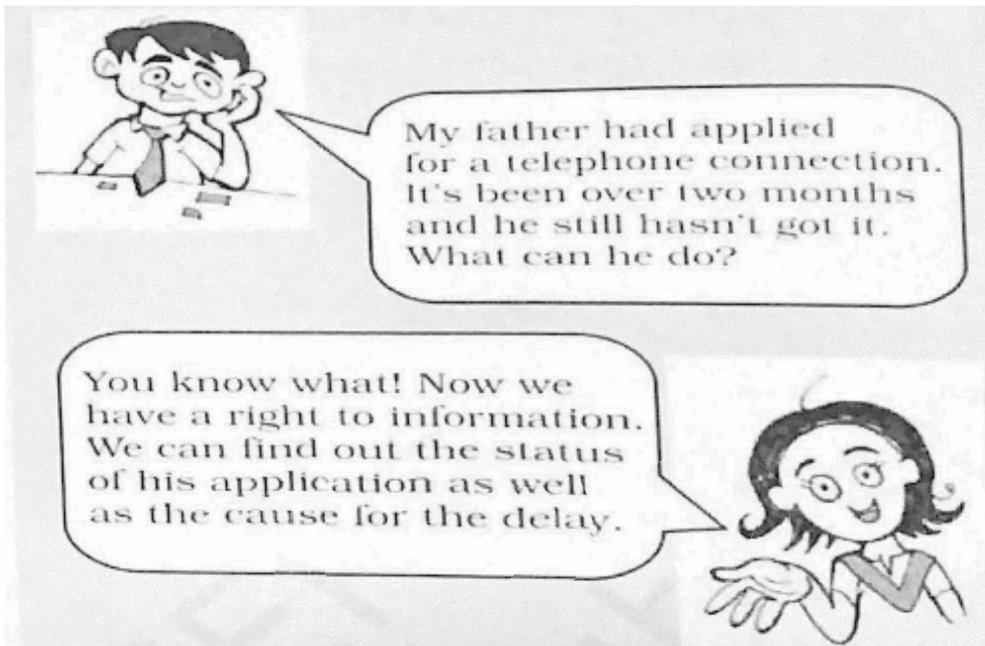
- 1. What rights are included in political rights?
- 2. Explain any two measures for protection of rights.
- 3. Write any two duties of the citizen towards the state.
- 4. What are the economic rights of a citizen?
- 5. Match the following:-
 - (a) Economic right = right to vote
 - (b) Civil rights or 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.

Picture Based Questions: (Four Marks Questions) :-

1. Look at the following picture and read the conversation the questions given below:-



1. (I) What kind of rights is the above picture claiming?
- (a) right to freedom
 - (b) Right to equality
 - (c) Right to education
 - (d) Right to Information
1. (ii) Who gives relief to the person by delay in any work in the society?
- (a) Legislature
 - (b) Executive
 - (c) Judiciary
 - (d) none of the above

1. (iii) What is Right to Information?
 - (a) Gathering information on any subject
 - (b) Data collation on any topic
 - (c) Obtaining information on any subject, in case of doubt
 - (d) None of these

1. (iv) What does a person hurt by delay in any work in the society feel?
 - (a) unsafe
 - (b) safe
 - (C) Relief
 - (d) none of the above

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?
- 1.2 What is meant by special needs?
 - (A) People who are equal in some important respect should be treated differently.
 - (B) People who are not equal in some important respect should be treated differently.
 - (C) People who are important in some important context should be respected.
 - (D) None of the above
 - 1.3 Does the principle of special needs create obstruction in the path of justice?
 - (A) yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) none of the above
 - 1.4 The part of government related to the Goddess of Justice in India is-
 - (A) Executive
 - (B) Judiciary
 - © Legislature
 - (D) all of the above

ANSWERS

Objective Type Questions

1. (b) Demand
2. (c) by nature or by God

3. (d) Human
4. (b) Political
5. © 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.

One Mark Answers

25. 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'.
26. Right signifies those things and others consider it important and necessary to live a life of honor and dignity.
27. In the 17th and 18th centuries, political theory used to argue that for us rights are nature or God.
28. In recent years, the term 'human rights' is being used more than the word natural rights.
29. 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
30. The United Nations has created the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
31. Every year on 10th December.
32. Rights are very important for all round development of human being.
33. Because education helps in the development of all areas of the person, this right is called universal right.

34. Responsibilities played in lieu of obtaining rights are called duties.
35. Fundamental rights are conferred by the constitution while natural rights are derived from birth.
36. The duties are mainly of two types: (i) moral duty, (ii) legal duty
37. Moral duties are:- (i) obeying social norms, (ii) caring for the elderly
38. (b) Aristotle
39. (c) Rights that nature has given to a person
40. (b) Locke
41. (a) Social rights
42. (d) Laski
43. (b) Political rights

Fill the blanks:-

44. Rights
45. Economic Rights-
46. 18 years of age
47. Political authority
48. 10th December 1948
49. i) (b) 1945
ii) (d) General Assembly
iii) (c) by education
iv) (c) among the members of the member countries.
50. (i) TRUE
(ii) FALSE
(iii) FALSE
(iv) TRUE
(v) TRUE

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 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.

Picture based questions: Answers to four marks questions:-

1.(I) (d) Right to Information

1.(ii) (c) Judiciary

1.(iii) (c) Obtaining information on any subject, in case of doubt

1.(iv) (a) unsafe

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.

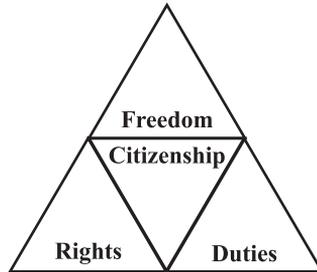
Fundamental rights Guaranteed by the constitution of the state.

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CHAPTER - 16

CITIZENSHIP

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



Full and equal membership:



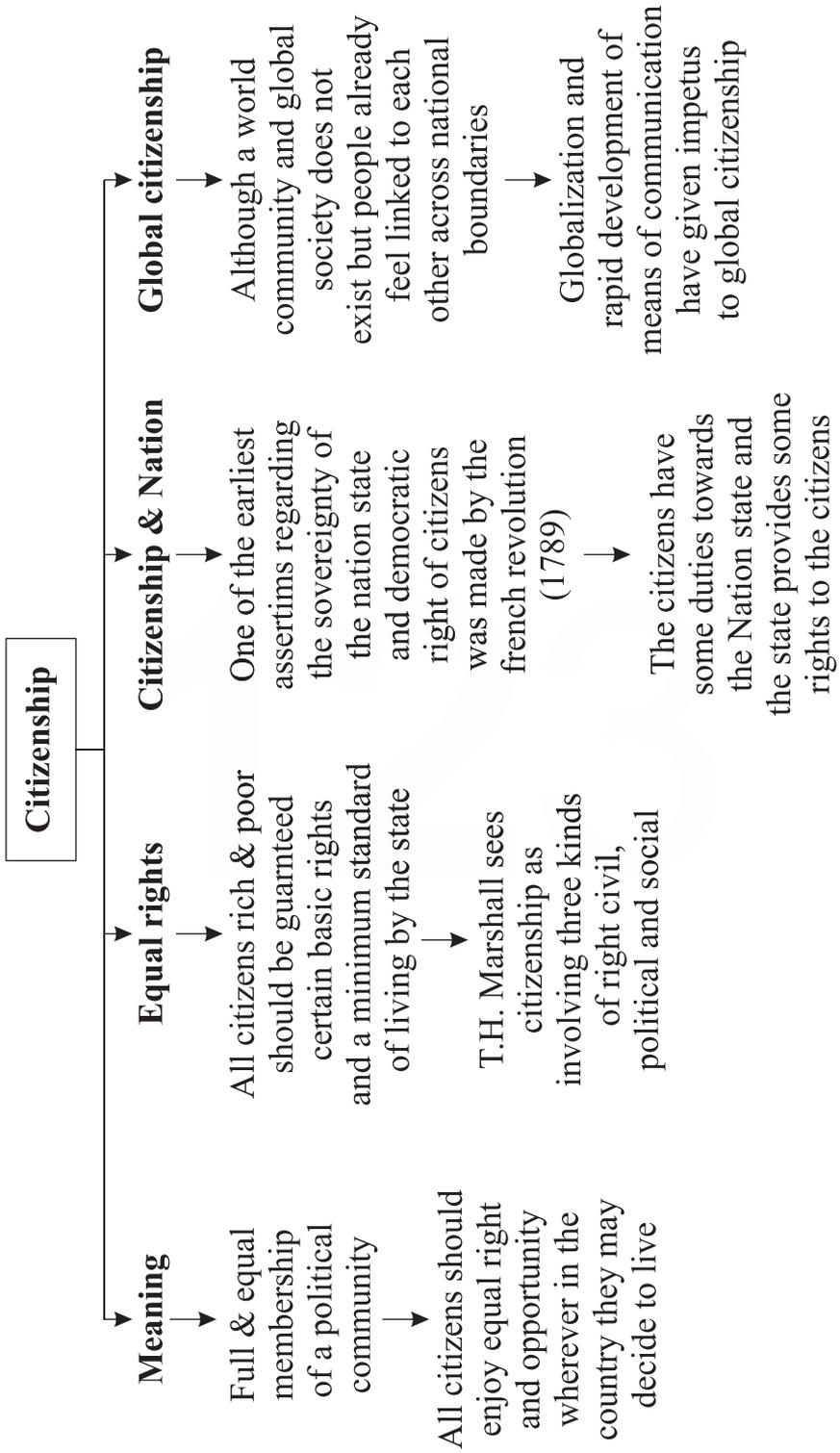
Methods of official citizenship

1. Registration,
2. Domesnification,
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. Deshikaran (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.

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) Ghori..... 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 indifferent 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 and poor?

Four Marks Questions (For Exercise)

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?
- 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) © 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. 7. Students should answer this question at their discretion. 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.

Four 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 in disrepair. 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 participation 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.

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CHAPTER - 17

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 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 Were people were 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 cultural 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?

Four marks Question (Passages Based)

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.

7.1. Who said above mentioned statement?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Tagore
- (c) Pandit Nehru
- (d) Sardar

7.2 Write is taking about which kind of diversity?

- (a) Religion, language, caste
- (b) State, Country
- (c) Forest, Land
- (d) Neighbourhood Country

7.3 What is political unfortunate?

- (a) Dominance
- (b) Freedom
- (c) Nationalism
- (d) Global village

7.4 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?

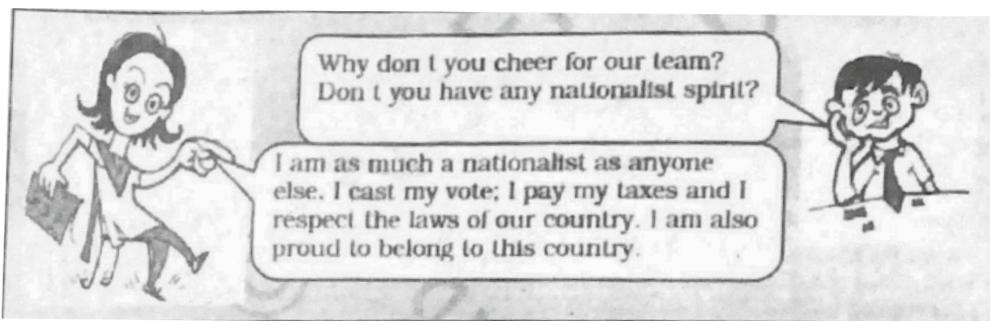
- (a) patriotism has destroyed countries
- (b) patriotism makes corrupt
- (c) patriotism makes human aggressive
- (d) patriotism is not necessary

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.



1. Generally what people understand by nationalism?
 (a) National anthem (b) Fighting
 (c) Corruption (d) to stole

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.
7. (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) The auther 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.

8. (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.
9. (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

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 EUROPEAN 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 :-

- What is Secularism
- Inter Religious Domination
- Intra Religious Domination
- Secular State
- The Western Model of Secularism
- The 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. It is called a secular state.
- India is a country of various diversities, 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 among 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 among religions is bigger because we consider our own religion superior and other's inferior.

Domination inside Religion:-

There are differences and hierarchy within the religions which be comes a reason of religious disputes.

Secular State:-

- A State where no religion has been given official (legal) recognition by the government.
- Importance to the concept of equality of all religions.
- Stopping the domination of the religious group.
- There should be a clear distinction between religious institutions and institutions of state, Then only peace, freedom and equality will be established.
- Avoiding any kind of religious association.
- In such symptoms, one should be committed to such principles and aims which give importance to freedom from religious oppression, discrimination and taboo, along with establishing peace and religious freedom.

The Western Model of Secularism: -

- American Model of Religion and the separation of state power is considered as mutual prohibition. Religion does not interfere in matters of state power.
- This concept describes freedom and equality in an individualistic manner.
- There is no space for pro-state religious reforms in secularism.

The Indian Model of Secularism:-

- The 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

- Article 25** • Every person living in India can follow any religion.
- Can believe in any religion
 - Can promote own religion
- Article 26** • Freedom to manage religious affairs is provided
- Article 27** • No person will be forced to pay any tax which is useful for the promotion of any religion.
- Article 28** • Religious education has been banned in government educational institutions.

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 rights. Accusations of minoritism 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 the 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

One Mark Questions

1. What is Secularism?
2. What is a secular state?
3. Is India a secular state?
4. What does “Ataturk” mean?
5. What was the new name of “Mustafa Kamal Pasha”?
6. When was the term secular (Panth Nirpeksh) added to the Indian Constitution?
7. Under which articles religious freedom is given in Indian constitution?
8. Write a feature of the secular state.
9. What does “communalism” mean?
10. What is the danger of communalism to Indian democracy?
11. What type of state is India?
 - (a) Hindu state
 - (b) Muslim state
 - (c) Christian State
 - (d) Secular State.
12. 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.
13. In independent India “equal protection by the state to all religions”. whoes statement is this?
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Dr. BR Ambedkar
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
14. Which of the following 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.

15. Which of the following is an obstacle in the path of secularism?
- (a) Anarchist elements
 - (b) Communalism
 - (c) Religious hatred
 - (d) All of the above
16. Correct and rewrite the underline in the following statement.
“Right to religious freedom belongs to Part Four underline of the Indian Constitution”.

(Paragraph/Map / Cartoon based Question)

17. 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 He was also not in favor of severing ties according to his 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. Nehru himself played an important role in providing legal rights and social freedom to women.

- (i) 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 of the above.
- (ii) Which religion did Nehru follow?
- (a) Hinduism.
 - (b) Buddhism.
 - (c) Christianity.
 - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru did not follow any religion himself
- (iii) 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) was classmate of Ataturk.

- (iv) What were Nehru's views on the relationship between religion and the state-
- (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 in the blanks:-

18. A secular state is called that which is not based on
19. All people in a secular state receive..... of Religion.
20. According to Article of the Indian Constitution, all citizens are free to follow any religion.
21. In 1976, by amendment India was declared as a secular state in clear terms by adding the word secular in to the Preamble of the Constitution.
22. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the of Indian secularism.
23. Write true or false in front of each of the following statements –
- (a) India is a theocratic state.
 - (b) Pakistan is a theocratic religion.
 - (c) Different behavior 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 the society.
24. Which articles of the Indian Constitution provide religious freedom to the Indian citizens?
- (a) 29 to 38
 - (b) 25 to 28
 - (c) 19 to 22
 - (d) 14 to 18

25. What does a secular state mean?
- (a) A state which is not based on religion.
 - (b) A state which is based on a religion.
 - (c) state which is based on the religion of majority.
 - (d) None of the above.
26. By which Constitutional amendment the word “secular” was added in the Indian Constitution?
- (a) 44th
 - (b) 46th
 - (c) 42nd
 - (d) 52nd
27. **Assertion:** Article 25 says that all have a right to Practice and promote any religious belief.
- Reason:** State can not control or ban economic financial, Political or any other religion effected of secular activity.
- A) Both are correct and the reason, is the Correct explanation of the assertion.
 - B) Both are correct but the reason is not the Correct explanation of assertion.
 - C) Assertion is right but reason is wrong.
 - D) Assertion is wrong but reason is right.

Two Marks Questions (Answer in 50-60 words)

1. What does the word ‘Dharma’ mean?
2. Give two ways to maintain secularism.
3. What is the specialty of the Indian secularism?
4. What do you understand by the theoretical distance of the state from the religion?
5. Write any two shortcomings of secularism.
6. How did Turkey adopt secularism in the twentieth century?
7. Explain the meaning of inter 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 are the reason for adopting secularism in India?
4. Why is the secular state criticized?

Paragraph/ Map/ Cartoon Based Question

Study the give picture carefully and answer the following question.



- 1.1 What did the French government ban on educational institutions?
 - (a) Ban on wearing kurta pajama in educational institutions
 - (b) People wearing red clothes in educational institutions
 - (c) Ban on wearing turban, wearing burqa, religious symbols.
 - (d) Rock on wearing caps in educational institutions

- 1.2 Is France a secular state?
- (a) France is the Indian model of secularism.
 - (b) France is the European (WesteRn) model of secularism.
 - (c) France is the African model of secularism.
 - (d) France is the Asian model of secularism.
- 1.3 What is the difference between France and India in the idea of secularism?
- (a) In France there is freedom to wear all religious symbols while in India it is not.
 - (b) Religious education is given in educational institutions of France while not in India
 - (c) France bans symbols of religion while India does not.
 - (d) France is a religious (Christian) country while India is secular.
- 1.4 Which religious educational institutions are supported by the state power in Indian secularism?
- (a) Religious minorities can open their own educational institutions, but they may get help from the state authority.
 - (b) on opening the educational institutions of majority religion, help can be received from the state government.
 - (c) In Indian secularism, the state authority does not provide support to educational institutions of any religion.
 - (d) None of the above

Six Mark Questions

1. Explain the main causes of the criticism of the 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. 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.
2. A 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 establish a particular religion.
3. Yes, India is a 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.
4. 'Ataturk' means "father of Turks".
5. Mustafa Kamal Pasha changed his name to 'Kamal Ataturk'.
6. The term secular was added to the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional of Amendment in 1976.
7. Freedom to practice, and propagate religion is given under Articles 25 to 28 in the Indian Constitution.
8. The secular state has no religion. It does not protect any particular religion nor does it make laws based on religion.
9. Using one religious community against another community and nation is called communalism.
10. Communal riots are carried out by anarchist elements in India, then democracy of India is affected and this hinders social progress.
11. (d) Secular State
12. (d) All of the above
13. (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
14. (c) Advocates for the rights of minorities
15. (d) All of the above
16. Right to religious freedom belongs to Part Three of the Indian Constitution.
17. (b) All religions will be equally protected by the state.
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru did not follow any religion himself.
(c) Differed from Ataturk's views.

- (b) Nehru Ji was not in favor of severing complete relation between religion and state.

Fill in the blanks:-

18. Religion
19. Freedom
20. Article 25
21. 42nd Constitutional Amendment
22. Philosopher
23. (a) False (b) True (c) False (d) True (e) True
24. b) 25 to 28.
25. a) A state which is not based on religion
26. c) 42nd
27. A) Both are correct and the reason is the Correct explanation of the assertion.

Two Marks Answers

1. To perform duty
There are many cause included in religion.
2. (i) The state should not inclined towards any religion.
(ii) Not favoring any religion.
3. The right to equality in the constitution without any religious discrimination, All have freedom to practice 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 for wearing a special cap.
 - ii) Emphasis on wearing western dress.
7.
 - i) To get to be dominated or arbitrary of a particular community within a particular religion.
 - ii) Exploitation and discrimination of women and Dalit.
8.
 - i) Seperating religion from state power (Raj Satta).
 - ii) Both do not interfere in each others matters.
 - iii) The use of the internet, wearing western clothing, consuming McDonald's food and drinks, the prevalence of millions such things is called dominationism.
9. Yes, because according to Article 29, minorities have the right to retain their special, script or culture. Article 31: Minorities and all others can get education of their interest.

Four Marks Answers

- (i) There is religious tolerance in India which is not in Western countries.
- ii) Protection of minorities, no discrimination with diversity, not in the west,
2. To give more importance to your religion, consider other religion to be inferior.
 - i) De recognition of discriminatory political parties.
 - ii) Punishing the culprit officials.
 - iii) Changes in Contractual educational materials.
 - iv) Prohibition of the news that creates discrimination.
 - (v) Avoiding rumors and stop their spread.

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.

Answers to four marks questions:- (Cartoon/Picture Based)

- 1.1. (c) Prohibition on wearing turban, wearing burqa, religious symbols.
- 1.2. (b) France is the European (western) model of secularism.
- 1.3. (c) France prohibits symbols of religion while India does not.
- 1.4. (a) Religious minorities may open their own educational institutions but may get help from the state authority.

Six Marks Answer

1. Anti-religion, imported from the west Promoting minorityism, interventionist, vote bank politics and is an impossible project..
2. To instill a feeling of love, fraternity, unity in people, to preserve integrity, and to develop cultural and 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.

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
SAMPLE PAPER
CLASS XI (2025-26)

Time allotted: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them:

1. This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E
3. **Section A** questions number 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions.
Each question carries I mark.
4. **Section B** questions number 13 to 18 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Write answer to each question in 50 to 60 words.
5. **Section C** questions number 19 to 23 are Long Answer Type-1 question. Each question carries 4 marks. Write answer to each question in 100 to 120 words.
6. **Section D** questions number 24 to 26 are Passage, Cartoon and Map-based questions. Answer each question accordingly
7. **Section E** questions number 27 to 30 are Long Answer type-II questions. Each question carries 6 marks. Write answer to each question in 170 to 180 words.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

SECTION-A (12x1=12 MARKS)

1. Arrange the following milestones in the development of Fundamental Rights in India in Chronological order: 1

(I) Adoption of the Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution
(II) Introduction of Fundamental Rights in the Nehru Report
(III) Removal of Rights to Property from the 44th Constitutional list of Fundamentals Rights.

(IV) Inclusion of the Fundamental Rights in the Objectives Resolution Options:

(A) II, IV, I, III

(B) IV, II, I, III

(C) II, I, IV, III

(D) I, II, IV, III

2. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer: 1

Assertion (A): The Constitution of India establishes India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic.

Reason (R): The Preamble of the Indian Constitution reflects the fundamental values and guiding principles of the nation.

Options:

(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.

3. Match the terms given in column 'A' correctly with their meaning given in column 'B' 1 and choose the appropriate code as the correct answer: 1

	Column 'A'	Column 'B'
I	President of India	Advisory body to the President
II	Vice-President of India	Leader of the Council of Ministers
III	Prime Minister	Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
IV	Council of Ministers	Head of the Union Executive

Codes:

(A) I-(ii), II-(iv), III-(iii), IV-(i)

(B) I-(ii), II-(i), III-(iii), IV-(iv)

(C) I-(ii), II-(i), III-(iv), IV-(iii)

(D) I-(iv), II-(iii), III-(ii), IV-(i)

4. Name the autobiography of Aung San Suu Kyi. 1
(A) The Voice of Hope
(B) Freedom from Fear
(C) The Lady of Myanmar
(D) Aung San Suu Kyi: A Biography
5. Given below are two statements, choose the correct option: 1
Statement 1: The Harm principle asserts that all forms of personal behaviour should be subject to societal approval.
Statement 2: The government should restrict any behaviour that society finds morally unacceptable.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
6. Which of the following is NOT a key feature of the Indian Constitution's commitment to Democracy ? 1
(A) Universal adult suffrage
(B) Fundamental rights
(C) Rule of law
(D) Hereditary monarchy
7. Political theory can be best described as: 1
(A) A set of guidelines for government policy
(B) The philosophical study of politics and governance
(C) A practical guide for political leaders
(D) The study of political parties and their leaders
8. Identify and write the Incorrect pair: 1
(A) Basic Structure Doctrine-Kesavananda Bharati Case
(B) Amendment Procedure -Article 356
(C) 42nd Amendment-Added "Socialist" and "Secular" to the Preamble
(D) Living Document-Envolves with societal and legal changes
9. A Constitution needs to be amended from time to time because 1
(A) Circumstances change and require suitable changes in the constitution.
(B) A document written at one point of time becomes outdated after sometime.
(C) Every generation should have a constitution of its own liking.
(D) It must reflect the philosophy of the existing government.

10. Which of the following statements about the Indian legislature is correct? 1
Options:
- (A) The Indian legislature consists of only the Lok Sabha.
 - (B) The Rajya Sabha is the lower house of the Indian Parliament.
 - (C) The Indian Parliament is a bicameral legislature consisting of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - (D) Members of the Lok Sabha are nominated by the President of India.
11. Highlight the main function of National Human Rights Commission of India. 1
- (A) To legislate human rights laws in India
 - (B) To promote and protect human rights through investigations and recommendations
 - (C) To conduct elections related to human rights violations
 - (D) To monitor and regulate human rights NGOs across the country
12. What is the primary reason that refugees flee their home countries? 1
- (A) To find better jobs
 - (B) To escape persecution based on race, religion, nationality, or membership in a particular social group
 - (C) For educational opportunities
 - (D) To join family members already abroad

SECTION-B (6x2=12 MARKS)

13. State any two fundamental duties provided for citizens in our Constitution. 2
14. Elaborate Mahatma Gandhi's views on Swaraj. (Any Two points) 2
15. Write two principles of 'Social Justice'. 2
16. Highlight two rights that are given only to citizens 2
17. Elaborate two values of the Indian constitution that establish political philosophy. 2
18. Identify two provisions of Indian constitution that establish independent judiciary. 2

SECTION-C (5x4=20 MARKS)

19. How does the concept of "global citizenship" challenge traditional views of nationality and identity? 4
20. Explain four factors that build the feelings of nationalism. 4

21. (A) Highlight the measures provided in the Indian Constitution to ensure free and fair elections in India. 4
- OR
- (B) Write a few major proposals concerning Electoral Reforms in India. 4
22. (A) 'Political theory generates a spirit of reasoning.' Discuss the scope of political theory concerning this statement. 4
- OR
- (B) What do you mean by Political theory? Why is it important for a political science student? 4
23. Suppose you are entrusted to evolve a local government plan of a state, what powers would you endow to the Village Panchayats to function as units of self-government? Mention any four powers and the justification for them. 4

SECTION-D (3x4=12 MARKS)

24. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: 1+1+1+1=4



1. What does this cartoon depict?
- (A) The Prime Minister not agree with the council of ministers
 - (B) The council of ministers debating a policy
 - (C) The Prime Minister leading the council of ministers
 - (D) The council of ministers opposing the Prime Minister
2. Why does the council of ministers depend on the Prime Minister?
- (A) The Prime Minister controls all legislative decisions
 - (B) The Prime Minister is the head of the government and coordinates the activities of the council
 - (C) The Prime Minister holds the majority of the political power in the country
 - (D) The Prime Minister handles the finances of the government

3. What is the meaning of collective responsibility?
- (A) The government is only responsible for its own actions
 - (B) Ministers are individually responsible for their actions but collectively support decisions
 - (C) The entire government is responsible for the decisions of the Prime Minister
 - (D) The council of ministers is responsible to the President for its actions
4. Why is the concept of collective responsibility essential in a parliamentary system?
- (A) It ensures that the opposition cannot challenge the government
 - (B) It holds the entire government accountable for its actions, not just individual ministers
 - (C) It allows ministers to act independently without oversight
 - (D) It gives the Prime Minister full control over every ministry

Note: Following questions are for the Visually Challenged Candidates in lieu of question number 24.

1+1+1+1=4

- I. Who is the head of the executive branch in a parliamentary system?
- II. Which body assists the President in decision-making in India?
- III. Which system combines the roles of head of state and head of government in one person?
- IV. What is the primary function of the executive?

25. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D), Identify these states with a bicameral legislature and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:

1+1+1+1=4

Sr. Number for the Information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
I		
II		
III		
IV		



Note: Following questions are for the Visually Challenged Candidates in lieu of question number 25.

Name the following:

- I. What is the term used for a legislature with two houses?
- II. Name two Indian states that has a bicameral legislature.
- III. How many Indian states currently have a bicameral legislature?

26. Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given

Below:

1+1+2=4

The assumption behind human rights is that all persons are entitled to certain things simply because they are human beings. As a human being each person is unique and equally valuable. This means that all persons are equal and no one is born to serve others. Each of us possesses an intrinsic value, hence we must have equal opportunities to be free and realize our full potential. This conception of a free and equal self is increasingly being used to challenge existing inequalities based on race, caste, religion and gender. Today, the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights builds upon this understanding of rights and it attempts to recognize those claims that the world community collectively sees as being important for leading a life of dignity and self-respect.

(I) Identify the core assumption behind human rights?

- (A) That all persons should serve others,
- (B) That all persons are entitled to certain things because they are human,
- (C) That some people are more valuable than others.
- (D) That only certain groups of people have human rights.

- (II) Highlight what does the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights aim to do?
- (A) It focuses only on economic rights
 - (B) It aims to recognize important claims for dignity and self-respect.
 - (C) It serves as a document for controlling global powers.
 - (D) It only considers cultural differences

(III) What is meant by 'leading a life of dignity and self-respect'?

SECTION-E (4X6=24 MARKS)

27. (A) Define freedom. Explain the negative and positive conceptions of freedom. 6
OR
(B) Describe J.S. Mill's criteria of harmful constraints on freedom regarding the 'Harm Principle' given by him. 6
28. (A) Explain the difference between original, appellate, and advisory jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India. 6
OR
(B) Explain the hierarchical structure of courts in India and describe the role of each level in the judicial system. 6
29. (A) Discuss the importance of the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List in the Indian federal system. Give examples of subjects under each list. 6
OR
(B) Discuss the three main issues of conflict among the states. Give examples. 6
30. (A) Define Secularism. I How is Indian secularism different from Western secularism? 6
OR
(B) Discuss six points of criticism of Indian Secularism. 6

Marking Scheme
Political Science (028)
Sample Question Paper (2025-26)
Class-11

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Q.S.	Answer	Marks
Section-A (12x1=12 marks)		
1	(A) ii, iv, i, iii	1
2	(A) Both A and R True and R is the Correct Explanation of A	1
3	(D) I-(iv), II-(iii), III-(ii), IV-(i)	1
4	(B) freedom from fear	1
5	(B) Both Statement I and statement II are false	1
6	(D) Hereditary Monarchy	1
7	(B) The philosophical study of politics and governance	1
8	(B) Amendments Procedure - Article 356	1
9	(A) Circumstances change and suitable changes are required in the Constitution	1
10	(C) Indian Parliament a Bicameral Legislature consisting of Lok Sabha And Rajya Sabha	1
11	(B) To Promote and protect human rights through investigations and recommendations	1
12	(B) To escape persecution based on race, religion, nationality, or membership in a particular social group	1
Section-B (6x2=12 marks)		
13	Two Fundamental Duties: (I) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions. (II) To protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife. Any Other Relevant point	2
14	13. Mahatma Gandhi's views on Swaraj (any two points): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Swaraj means self-rule at both individual and national levels. ○ True freedom comes from moral and spiritual development, not just political freedom Any Other Relevant point	2
15	Two principles of social justice: (I) Equal access to opportunities and resources. (II) Fair distribution of wealth and benefits in society. Any Other Relevant point	2
16	Two rights given only to citizens: (I) Right to vote (II) Right to hold public office.. Any other relevant point	2

17	Two values form the political philosophy of the Indian Constitution: (I) Democracy: Ensures participatory governance and equal political rights. (II) Secularism: Promotes religious neutrality of the state. Any other relevant point	2
18	Two provisions for an independent judiciary: (I) Protection of tenure of judges under Article 124. (II) Separation of the judiciary from the executive under Article 50 Any other relevant point	2
Section-C (5x4=20 marks)		
19	Global citizenship goes beyond traditional notions of nationality and identity, as it promotes the idea that the individual is part of a global community, not confined to a single nation-state. It challenges. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National loyalty: This shifts the focus from loyalty to a single country to broader responsibility for global issues such as climate change, human rights, and economic inequality. • Cultural Boundaries: It emphasises common humanity rather than national or cultural divisions and promotes inclusiveness and cooperation. • Sovereignty concerns: Some see it as undermining state sovereignty and local identity by prioritising global concerns over national interests. Any other relevant point.	4
20	Four factors that increased nationalism: (I) Shared history and heritage. (II) Shared language and culture. (III) Political independence and sovereignty. (IV) Symbols like the national flag and the national anthem.... Any Other Relevant point	4
21	(A) Measures for free and fair elections: (I) Independent Election Commission under Article 324. (II) Strict code of conduct. (III) Universal adult suffrage (IV) Right to contest elections Any other relevant point Or (B) Proposals for electoral reforms: (A) To introduce a system of state funding of elections (B) Strict rules will be made to stop criminalisation in politics. (C) Limited use of funds (D) Do not use force, fear or pressure (E) Change from FPTP to PR system Any Other Relevant point	4
22	(A)"Political theory generates a spirit of reasoning "The statement puts light on discussion about governance, justice, rights And Power of critical Thinking And rational Discourse To Boost to give of political Principle Subject matter of political theory (A) Conceptual clarification: Political theory helps clarify concepts such as democracy, freedom, and equality. By analyzing these	4

	<p>ideas, it encourages individuals to reason about their implication and applications in society</p> <p>(B) Normative analysis: It provides tools for evaluating political systems and ideologies. Political theorists discuss justice by examining the moral aspects of political decisions.</p> <p>(C) Historical contextualization: Political theory provides insight into the historical contexts of political thought. Understanding the development of ideas allows for a deeper analysis of contemporary issues, which promotes reasoned arguments based on historical examples</p> <p>(D) Encouraging dialogue: Democracy requires dialogue and debate. By engaging with different viewpoints, political theory develops a critical spirit that values reason over dogma.</p> <p>(E) Application to contemporary issues: Political theory applies its principles to current political challenges, such as global justice, environmental ethics, and human rights. This application requires reasoned arguments to understand complex socio-political scenarios.</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(B) Political Theory study fundamental theories, concepts And Thoughts Of Political systems, institutions and procedures. It is a deeper knowledge of political science because it gives them a deeper understanding of the theoretical basis of the political world.</p> <p>(I) This helps them analyse and interpret political events, evaluate the validity of political claims, and develop critical thinking skills.</p> <p>(II) By studying political theory, students can better understand historical and contemporary debates surrounding major political issues such as the role of the state, the nature of democracy, and the distribution of power.</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p>	
23	<p>Powers of Gram Panchayats:</p> <p>(A) Power to levy taxes for development projects.</p> <p>(B) Authority to manage local resources.</p> <p>(C) Jurisdiction over primary education and health facilities.</p> <p>(D) Powers to settle local disputes.</p> <p>Any Other Relevant point</p>	4
	Section-D (3x4=12 marks)	
24	<p>I. (C) The Prime Minister leading the council of ministers</p> <p>II. (B) The Prime Minister is the head of the government and coordinates the activities of the council.</p> <p>III. (B) Ministers are individually responsible for their actions but collectively support decisions</p> <p>IV. (B) It holds the entire government accountable for its actions, not just individual ministers</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates (Question 25 optional):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prime Minister. 2. Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. 3. Presidential system (e.g., in the United States). 	1+1+1+1

	4. Enforcing laws and administering governance.	
25	States with bicameral legislature: B-Uttar Pradesh C-Maharashtra, D-Bihar, A-Karnataka For visually impaired persons (I) Bicameral legislature. (II) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar. (III) Six states	1+1+1+1
26	I. (B) That all persons are entitled to certain things because they are human. II. (B) It aims to recognize important claims for dignity and self-respect. III. To be Independent And get Similar opportunity.	1+1+2
	Section-E (4x6=24 marks)	
27	(A) Freedom is the state of being free, which means having the power or right to act, speak, or think as one wishes without constraint or restriction. In political philosophy, freedom is often defined as the ability to live without oppression and to make choices that affect one's life. There are two key concepts of freedom: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative Freedom: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is freedom from interference or pressure by others, especially the government. It means the absence of external restrictions or constraints that prevent individuals from doing what they want to do. ○ Example: Freedom of speech, which allows people to express their opinions without fear of government censorship or punishment • Positive Freedom: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Positive freedom is the ability to achieve personal fulfillment or self-realization. It is not just about being free from interference, but about having the opportunity and ability to act in your own best interest and achieve meaningful goals. ○ Example: The right to education or social welfare, which empowers individuals by providing them with the means to lead a full and satisfying life. <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(B) John Stuart Mill's Harm Principle is a key concept in his book <i>On Liberty</i> (1859), According to Mill, individuals should have the freedom to act as they wish, as long as their actions do not harm others. The Harm Principle provides a clear criterion for determining when the state or society can interfere with a person's liberty.</p>	6

	<p>The harm principle states that the only justification for limiting a person's freedom is to prevent harm to others. In other words, a person should have the freedom to act as he or she pleases, as long as his or her actions do not have a negative impact on the rights or well-being of others.</p> <p>Main aspects of Mill's harm principle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-Related Versus Other-Related Tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mill distinguishes between self-regarding actions (which affect only the individual) and other-regarding actions (which affect others). ○ Society or the state should not interfere with self-regarding actions, even if they are considered harmful by others, because they affect only the individual's own life ○ However, other-regarding actions can be regulated or prevented if they harm others. • Freedom to act: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mill emphasizes that society should not interfere with personal matters such as individual lifestyle choices, preferences, or behavior unless they harm others. 2. Example: If a person decides to take drugs privately, it would be considered a self-regarding action and hence should not be banned, as it affects only the individual. • Impairment Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The harm must be direct, substantial and affect the rights or safety of others. Mill argued that social or governmental intervention is justified when the action harms public order, safety or violates the rights of others. • Limitations of Freedom: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mill's harm principle essentially places a limit on the liberty of individuals, making it clear that when a person's actions cause harm to others, the state has a right to intervene, but not just to protect that person from themselves. <p>Any other relevant point</p>	
28	<p>(A) The Supreme Court of India exercises three types of jurisdiction, which are explained as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Original jurisdiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Definition: The power of the Supreme Court to hear cases directly, without first being heard by a lower court. ○ Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disputes between the Union and the States or between two or more States (Article 131). ▪ Enforcement of Fundamental Rights (Article 32). 2. Appellate Jurisdiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Definition: The authority to hear appeals against decisions of lower courts. ○ Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appeals from High Courts in civil, criminal or constitutional matters (Articles 132-134). 	6

	<p>3. Advisory jurisdiction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Definition: Power of the Supreme Court to give legal opinion to the President of India on matters of public importance or interpretation of the Constitution ○ Example: Under Article 143 the President can seek the advice of the court, which is not binding <p>These jurisdictions ensure that the Supreme Court acts as the guardian of the Constitution and as the highest court of appeal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(B) The Judiciary operates in a three-tier hierarchical structure:</p> <p>1. Supreme Court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Role: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Supreme Court and the Court of Final Appeal. ▪ Guardian of the Constitution, with powers of judicial review. ○ Jurisdiction: Original, Appellate and Advisory Jurisdiction. <p>2. High Court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Role: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The highest judicial authority in a state or group of states. ▪ Supervisory authority over subordinate courts. ○ Jurisdiction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Original jurisdiction in certain cases (e.g., writs under Article 226) ▪ Appellate jurisdiction over decisions of district courts. <p>3. Subordinate Courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Structure: It consists of district courts (civil and criminal) and lower courts (e.g., magistrate and munsif courts). ○ Role: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Handle matters at the ground level. ▪ Civil courts deal with property disputes, contracts, etc. ▪ Criminal courts handle crimes under the Indian Penal Code and other laws. <p>Any other relevant point</p>	
29	<p>(A) The distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States is based on the three lists of the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution:</p> <p>1. Union List (List I):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensures a strong central government. ▪ Topics of national importance are covered. ○ Example of subjects: Defense, Foreign Affairs, Atomic Energy, Railways, Banking. <p>2. State List (List II):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gives states the authority to govern local and regional issues. 	6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Examples of subjects: police, public health, agriculture, water supply, local government. <p>3. Concurrent List (List III) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It enables the Union and State governments to legislate on shared concerns. ▪ In the event of a conflict, federal law will apply. ○ Examples of topics: education, marriage, forests, trade unions. <p>These lists provide a framework for cooperation and autonomy, which is essential to India's federal system.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(B) Conflicts between states arise due to competing interests. There are three main issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water Disputes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Example: Cauvery river water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. ○ Reason: Demand for equitable sharing of river water for irrigation and drinking 2. Border dispute: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Example: Assam-Meghalaya and Karnataka-Maharashtra disputes. ○ Reason: Historical claims or unclear demarcation of state boundaries. 3. Resource Sharing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Example: Disputes over allocation of natural resources like electricity or coal or oil. ○ Reason: States with resource-rich regions often feel exploited when resources are distributed to other states. <p>Any other relevant point</p>	
30	<p>(A) Secularism is the principle of separation of religion from state institutions. It promotes a society where religious beliefs do not interfere with government policies, and the state does not give preference to any religion over others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian secularism is based on the idea of equal respect for all religions. Unlike the Western model, which advocates complete separation of religion from the state, Indian secularism allows active state intervention in religious affairs to ensure that religious practices do not disrupt public order or infringe on the rights of others. It promotes a more inclusive approach, where the state plays a role in managing religious diversity. • Western secularism generally seeks to keep religion and state completely separate. It originated during the Enlightenment in the West and has been implemented in many Western countries to prevent religious interference in state affairs. <p>Key Difference: While Western secularism advocates non-interference of religion in the affairs of the state, Indian secularism promotes active intervention to ensure religious harmony and tolerance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p>	

	<p>(B) Six points of criticism of Indian secularism.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excessive state interference: Critics argue that the Indian state interferes excessively in religious affairs, leading to political manipulation of religion. 2. Protection of religious minorities: Secularism in India sometimes results in special benefits for religious minorities, which some people consider unjust. 3. Religious laws: The existence of personal laws based on religion (e.g. Hindu Marriage Act, Muslim Personal Law) contradicts the idea of secularism, as it promotes religious discrimination. 4. Secularism versus religious identity: The emphasis on secularism sometimes undermines the role of religion in Indian society, where religion plays a central role in identity and social relations. 5. Secularism and politics: Critics argue that political parties exploit religion for electoral gain, thereby reducing the effectiveness of secularism. 6. Religious violence: Despite the secular framework, there have been instances of communal violence in India, which raises questions about the implementation of true secularism. <p>Any other relevant point</p>	
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