



SPACE FOR ANSWERING QUESTION NO. -1

- Q1 (a) class struggle is not a basis of democracy ✓
- (b) Article 17 ✓
- (c) Ireland ✓
- (d) oppose each other ✓
- (e) Independent Judiciary ✓
- (f) A.I.A.D.M.K. ✓
- (g) Local self government bodies ✓
- (h) Marxism ✓
- (i) Supreme Court ✓
- (j) Three ✓
- (k) B.D.O. ✓
- (l) A.O. Hume ✓
- (m) A body of voters ✓
- (n) Totalitarianism ✓
- (o) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment ✓
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- Q2 (a) eternal vigilance is the price of liberty ✓
- (b) 77<sup>th</sup> amendment of the constitution relates to reservation of 33% of seats for women in
- (c) 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment of the constitution relates to reservation of 33% of seats for women in rural local bodies
- (c) Karl Marx borrowed the theory of dialect from Hegel ✓

Ans.



- (d) Lilla parishad is the top most tier of panchayati
- (e) panchashheel was signed between India and china
- (f) K.C Wheare described India as a 'Quasi-federal' state.
- (g) Article 19 remains automatically suspended during proclamation of National emergency.
- (h) Telugu Desam party is a regional party.
- (i) Press is an agency of public opinion.
- (j) Feminism believes in women empowerment.
- (k) Gandhi was the advocate of Gram swaraj.
- (l) Rajyasabha has exclusive power to create new India Services.
- (m) Article 34 makes provision for equal justice and free legal aid.
- (n) Regionalism is a challenge to national integrity.
- (o) According to our constitution, Directive principles are fundamental in governance of the country.
- 3-(a) Economic development basically refers to material and humane development. Material development means scientific, economic, political etc development and humane development means basic needs of all should be fulfilled.



- (b) Article 14 of the constitution grants equality before law. It refers to 2 things such as - equality before law and equal protection of law.
- (c) In our multi party system no single party is able to keep majority. So a number of political parties together forms the government which is called Coalition government. Here stability of govt is assured.
- (d) When all adult citizens of a country irrespective of caste, creed, religion, sex enjoy the right to vote is called universal adult suffrage. In India people 18 years above has right to vote.
- (e) Truth is the corner stone and absolute and permanent thing of Gandhi's life. So he called his program as Satyagraha.
- (f) Feminism is a modern political ideology and movement for right, equality and justice of women. Word feminism has been derived from French 'femme' which means activity in support of women.
- (i) Authoritarianism in which a fascist party captures the power and rule the state is called fascist authoritarianism. Mussolini's rule in Italy is a proper example of it.



- (J) ~~Heabos corpus is a writ type of writ issued by Supreme court. The latin word Heabus corpus mean 'you may have the body.'~~
- (K) ~~the federation in which the centre is more powerful than states is called centripetal federation. India is a perfect example of centripetal federation.~~
- (L) ~~The power which is not vested with any of the three list is called residuary power. In India residuary power belongs to centre.~~
- (M) ~~Due to monopoly of Burgas on business, there will be war between Burgas and proletariat where proletariat will win. It will establish the dictatorship of proletariat.~~
- (N) ~~The word 'secularism' is added in constitution by 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment of 1976 to keep harmony between various religion. Our nation state is secular because it has no any particular state religion and it is a strategy for national integration.~~



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4.(a)

Democracy is a liberal form of govt by people. The word democracy has been derived from Greek 'demos' and 'kratia' which means people and rule. Hence people are regarded as ultimate sovereign. In democracy people are end and state is means. Hence people enjoys various types of rights, liberty, equality, justice etc. Hence ruler rule the state according to law of the constitution and accountable near people. It's every act of omission and commission. Hence public opinion reign supreme.

2(b)

Class antagonism is a feature of every society. Hence oppressor and oppressed always stand in constant opposition to each other. The monopoly of rich over business enrages the workers against them. They are their own grave digger. Atlast there will be war between rich and proletariat. In this war proletariat will win and it will establish the dictatorship of proletariat. It is a feature of Marxism.

2(c)

The powers and functions of election commission lays down in article 324 and 325. Its various functions are -

- ① It prepares electoral roll and revise it from time to time.



to time.

- (ii) go conduct election for parliament and state legislative councils and assemblies.
- (iii) go allocate party symbol to political parties.
- (iv) go give recognition to political parties as national and regional.
- (v) go can declare the candidature of candidates as null and void if they did not file nomination time.

(e)

Fundamental duties are certain duties of the individuals towards their nation. Fundamental duties were incorporated in Indian Constitution according to 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment of 1976 by advice of Swarajya Singh Committee. The Idea of fundamental duties was borrowed from Russian Constitution. It is positive in character and non-obligatory in nature. There are 11 types of fundamental duties. It is in part IV C of the constitution and article 51(A) of the Constitution.

(g)

India is a democratic country and a democratic polity can't be possible without political parties. India follows a multi-party system.



System: communal orientation of politics, leader centered politics, etc are the common features of politics. Defection, split, coalition etc are the basic features of our party system. Political parties open uses both money and muscle power. As political parties are key actors of democracy they must of constructive out look beyond their party interest.

(h) According to Mahatmagandhi swaraj means self govt and rule of Indians by themselves and not by the foreigners. Swaraj means freedom from all kind of bondage. Swaraj in which there will be no poverty, illiteracy, penic etc. There will be only peace where all are equal in the society where everyone must have opportunity for his self development and even a poorest will feel himself as integrated part of mainstream of development. Here all will be ready to sacrifice their desire for welfare of others.

(5) Directive principle of state policy are certain directives to the govt to follow and adopt while formulating policy for the state. It is socio-economic and political rights of the people. The idea of directive principles of state poli-

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has been borrowed from Irish constitution. It is in part IV of the Constitution. It deals with articles 36 to 51. It is positive in character and non-justiciable in nature. It provides socio-economic justice. It has 3 types such as social, liberal and Gandhian principles.

### Socialist principles

Article - 38- To protect and secure a social order which stands for the welfare of all.

This article states that India is a welfare state and our government concern will be all section of society.

Article - 39- protection of youth and women against exploitation.

India is a welfare state and it's duty to eliminate hindrances on the way of its youth generation and women.

Article - 41- To provide governmental assistance to needy in case of undeserve wants such as oldage, unemployment, sickness etc.

This article states that financial assistance should be provided to needy people.

Ques.



Article 42 → To protect humane condition of work and maternity relief.

No one should be forced to work against the environment and working women should be pre and post pregnancy relief.

Article 43 → To secure a decent standard of life, leisure, cultural and social opportunity and in particular to promote cottage industries.

This article emphasizes in peaceful life and development of cottage industries to give boost to indigenous industries.

### Gandhian principles

Article 40 → To organise village panchayat unit of self govt and right to work and education.

This article aims to decentralise of power and convert democracy upto the grassroots level. It wants to enforce right to work and education by citizen's right.

Article - 43 → It aims to establish a peaceful life.

Ques

Article - 46

To promote with special care the economic and educational interest of weaker section of specially of SC and ST.

This article aims to establish a equalitarian society.

Article - 47 - To secure the improvement of public health and prohibition of antoninating drugs and drug. This article aims to establish a healthy society.

Article - 48 To organise agriculture and animal husbandry in scientific guideline and to preserve and promotion of breeds and prohibition of slaughter of cows.

Liberal principles

Article - 44 To secure an uniform civil code applicable in entire country.

If all men are equal there must be a uniform civil code for all irrespective of caste, creed religion etc.

Article - 45 To provide free and compulsory education to the children upto age of 14.

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This article aims to secure & full life Article 49 to protect the monuments of national importance and historical interest.

The monuments like Taj Mahal, Ajanta, Ellora bears the <sup>heritage</sup> testimony of our culture & should be preserved and protected by govt.

Article 50 separation of executive from judiciary power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. So there must be separation of power between executive and judiciary.

Article 51 - It deals with our Indian foreign policy. Our foreign policy is basically based upon Panchashheel and non-alignment.

### Conclusion

(\*) According to critics CDPSP are like manifesto of a political party as it is non-justiciable. But it is not true. Because it socio-economic rights of the people and in ~~years of~~ <sup>by</sup> parliamentary govt almost all principles have been applied. One or two have not been applied not due to the attitude of govt but



there are some practical problems behind it.

(8)

Democracy is a liberal form of government. The word democracy has been derived from Greek word *demos* and *krateia* which mean people and rule. So it is a govt ruled by public in general. According to Abraham Lincoln - democracy is a govt of the people, by the people and for the people. According to Seely, democracy is a govt where everyone has a share.

certain conditions are necessary for successful working of democracy they are as follows-

(i) Longing desire of self govt -

As democracy is a govt of the people, by the people and for the people, the interest of people for democracy is most. They must have love and faith in democratic principle. They should feel they are the main organ of development. Such type of desire of people will strengthen the democracy.



### (ii) Eternal vigilance-

It is said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. People in democracy must be aware of their right and liberty first they should do their duty and then demand for their right.

### (iii) Universal education

As democracy is a govt of the people, by the people and for the people, the people must have knowledge about politics. They should know about political institution and other politics related things in general. It will help them to choose a right representative and check corruption. As ballot is more powerful than bullet, they must have knowledge.

### (iv) Economic condition

In democracy the basic minimum need of all should be fulfilled. The capitalism has to be checked and socialism must be introduced. The people from below, poverty line should be uplifted and gap between rich and poor should be minimised. Every individual must have a source of living. The govt which assures economic development is popular among people.

(v) Good leaders

In democracy the attitude of leaders should be positive. They should rule the state in larger interest of the society. The feelings of communalism, regionalism, linguism should be suppressed by them.

(vi) good constitution

only a good constitution can establish a good democracy. The law of the constitution must be based on rule of law and majority will. It partially should not support any caste, religion, community etc.

(vii) well organised party politics

political party is the life breath of democracy. In democracy parties should be well organised. The leader based politics (communal oriented politics) should be replaced. Parties should give more importance to public interest instead of party interest. They must have constructive outlook for nation building.

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state many kinds of people dwells. everyone must have spirit of tolerance others religion language festivals etc go with pure way for unity.

(xii) For th High moral character -

For the successful work of democracy high moral character, devotion, tradition, brotherhood, unity, feeling of solidarity etc are required.

### Conclusion

we have completed the growth of parliamentary govt since then face all the challenges in it's way we are developing. we are democrats by birth we live in democracy and will die in democracy. we are democrats by blood it is the life breath of all Indian. it represents largest democratic polity in the world.

①

Isolation is a outdated policy in 21<sup>st</sup> century world. Develop international relation is the crave

Lec



the time. Each and every state is trying its best to develop its foreign policy. The 2 types of factors mostly influence the foreign policy of a state i.e. internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are population and size of the state, geographic condition, Economic condition, native capacity, technology etc. External factors are - role of U.N., world public opinion, various international alliances and organisation and behaviour of neighbour states.

All states have its own foreign policy. So also India has its own. The features of Indian foreign policy is as follows:

### (I) Anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism policy -

India in its international relation always opposed colonialism, imperialism and authoritarianism. It has played a vital role in decolonisation. It supported the cause of Indonesia, Libya, Tونس, Algeria, Morocco and so forth. It also opposed the economic imperialism of recent time.



## (ii) Non alignment -

Right after the second world war the world became bipolar. It divided into two broad ideologies; the cold war started between USSR and America. Both tried to trap states into their respective sides. In such a tensionic period India did not join any of them and adopted NAM as its foreign policy.

## (iii) Panchashheel.

Panchashheel is a basic feature of Indian foreign policy. It emphasizes upon good relationship with others. 5 principles of panchashheel is -

- (a) mutual respect for each other territory, unity and integrity.
- (b) Non-aggression.
- (c) Non-intervention in each others domestic affairs.
- (d) peaceful co-existence.
- (e) mutual benefits and equality.

Lec



## (iv) Support of U.N.

India has shown a great faith for U.N. It have provided personal and military help to UN to implement it's decisions for world peace. India have criticised colonialism and imperialism through U.N.

## (v) Relation with neighbour state.

India has always maintained a good relation with it's neighbour states. It have organised many conferences. It has tried to solve it's bilateral problems with Pakistan, China, Sri Lanka in peaceful manner. It is always committed for socio-economic and political relation.

## (vi) oppose to discriminatory policies -

India always opposes discriminatory policies. So it did not sign CTBT and NPT as unjust treaty. However it supports the total nuclear disarmament and arms regulation without any discrimination. It has played a vital role in formation of Saarc.

Lec.



### (vii) Solution to new problems

India has committed some new problems which have spread all over the world as wild fire. These are - poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition, diseases, nuclear holocaust, terrorism etc.

### Conclusion

These are the basic features of Indian foreign policy. It has faced changes in many time under different prime ministers. Prime minister being the director of foreign policy adds some new principles. In other words the personal liking and disliking of prime minister influences it. But the basic objectives of our foreign policy is unchangeable for all the time to come.

⑥

Liberalism is a modern political ideology. It is a positive and democratic principle. The word liberalism has been derived from Latin word liber which means liberty or freedom.

Ques.



liberalism is two type such as negative liberalism and positive liberalism.

### Negative liberalism

It came into being in 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. It's other name is traditional classical liberalism or laissez faire. It's supporters are - Montesquieu, Spencer, John Locke, Adam Smith and as such it gives importance to individual individuality and rationality. According to this state is a necessary evil. It is necessary only for two reason. External to protect the state and internally to make law and order.

### positive liberalism

It came to being in later part of 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is also called modern liberalism. The supporters of this liberalism are Bentham, J.S. Mill and Green. It held state as a positive institution which bring about control in economic, political and social crisis.

Ques



### Characteristics

- ① gt gives more importance to individual.
- ② gt is based on individuals' individuality, rationality and conscience.
- ③ gt gives less importance to state.
- ④ gt is a democratic principle.
- ⑤ gt is a positive principle.

⑥

✓

Conclusion → Liberalism a great political ideology. Now it is being accepted by almost all states. gt is spreading like wild fire all over the world. gt is a positive principle because it laid emphasis on development of individual.

Lec.