

A STUDY MATERIAL FOR THE STUDENTS OF
GOVT. HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL MOOTHEDATH

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

**GOVT. HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
MOOTHEDATH**

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SUMAYYA U

CHAPTER: 1

CONSTITUTION: WHY? HOW?

Objective Questions:-

1. President of Constituent Assembly?
Dr. Rajendra Prasad
2. Chairman of Drafting Committee?
Dr. B.R Ambedkar
3. Who had presented Objective Resolution in Constituent Assembly?
Jawahar Lal Nehru
4. Constitution was enacted and adopted by the Constituent Assembly on?
1949 November 26
5. Constitution came in to force on?
1950 January 26

FUNCTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Important

- ★ Constitution allows coordination and assurances.
- ★ Specification of decision making powers.
- ★ Limitation on the powers of the government.
- ★ Aspirations and goal of the society.
- ★ Fundamental identity of the people.

BORROWING PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Important

Country	Provisions
British Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rule of Law• First Past the Post System - FPTP• Parliamentary Government• Speaker: Functions and Powers
French Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fundamental Rights• Judicial Review• Independence of the Judiciary
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Directive Principles
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Federation with Strong centre
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concurrent List

CHAPTER: 2

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Important

PART III

Art – 12-34

CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES SIX FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

SIX
CATEGORIES

- Right to Equality – Article 14 to 18
- Right to Freedom - Article 19 to 22
- Right against exploitation - Article 23 & 24
- Right to freedom of religion - Article 25 to 28
- Cultural and Educational rights- Article 29 & 30
- Right to Constitutional remedies - Article 32

Article 19	Freedom of Speech and Expression
	Freedom of Assembly
	Freedom of Association
	Freedom of Movement
	Freedom of Residence
	Freedom of Profession, trade, Commerce & Industry

- Which right deleted from the Fundamental Rights?
Right to Property
- Constitutional Amendment which deleted right to property from Fundamental rights?
44
- Writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
Article 32
- Writ jurisdiction of the High Courts
Article 226
- Constitutional amendment which inserted Fundamental Duty?
42

Right to Property
Legal Right
Article 300A

Important Fundamental Rights and Articles	
Equality of Opportunity	Article 16
Abolition of Untouchability	Article 17
Right to Education	Article 21A
Abolition of Child Labour	Article 24

WRITS

Habeas Corpus	An order for release of illegally detained person
Mandamus	Order to perform an act which falls within its duty
Certiorari	Issued to transfer a case to a higher Court
Prohibition	Forbidding performing an act outside its jurisdiction
Quo Warranto	Restrain a person from acting in public office

CHAPTER: 3

ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION

First Election
Commission
Sukumar Sen

Present Chief
Election
Commissioner?
Sushil Chandra

Article related to the
Election Commission?
Article 324

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ELECTION COMMISSION

- Conduct free and fair election.
- Prepare Electoral Roll.
- Conduct Election to Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures.
- Conduct election to the office of the President and Vice President.
- Recognition of the Political parties * Allotment of Election symbols
- Issue the Model code of conduct.
- Settle election disputes * Setting limit of election expenses
- Notification of election dates.
- Appointing polling officers for conducting election.
- Giving advice on disqualification of a elected representative.
- Counting and Announce result. * Custody of ballot machines.

Important

ELECTION REFORMS

- Introduce Proportional Representation.
- Ensure Women Reservation * Political Education should be given.
- Control Money Power.
- Criminals should be barred from contesting elections.
- Complete ban on the use of caste and religious appeal in the campaign.
- Independent candidate should be barred from contesting Election.
- Election expense should be paid from a special fund.
- Compulsory Voting. * President's rule during election.
- Introduce Multi Member Constituency
- Linking Electoral roll with Bio metric details of the voter.

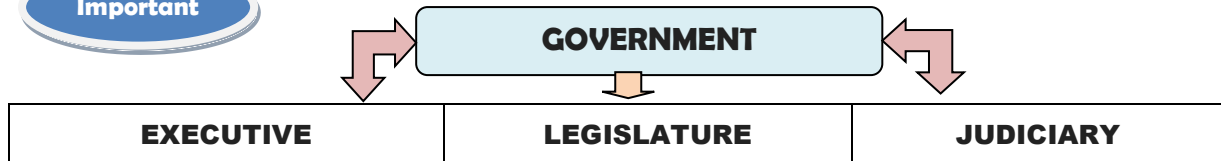
Important

Important

FPTP	PR
Vote for the Candidate	Vote for the Party
Electing One Representative only	More than One representative
Majority votes may not required	Candidate who wins gets majority
No proportion with Votes and Seats	Proportion with Votes and Seats
Prevailing in India, Britain	Prevailing in Denmark , Israel

CHAPTER: 4

Important



UNION EXECUTIVE	PRESIDENT
<p>PRESIDENT + VICE PRESIDENT + COUNCIL OF MINISTERS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Head of the State.• Head of the Executive.• Elected by the Electoral College.• Elected for 5 Years.• Impeachment procedure for removal from office.

PRESIDENT – POWERS

- Administrative Powers
- Executive Powers
- Legislative Powers
- Judicial Powers
- Financial Powers
- Emergency Powers
- Military Powers

Important

DISCRETIONARY POWERS

- Sent back the advice given by the Council of Ministers.
- With hold or refuse to give assent (Pocket veto).
- Appointing Prime Minister when no leader has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha

Ex-Officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
Vice President

PRIME MINISTER

Prime Minister and other Ministers are appointed by the President.

PRIME MINISTER - POWERS

- Chairman of the Cabinet.
- Decides the size of the Ministry
- Distributes Portfolios to Ministers.
- Leader of the Party in power.
- Chairman of the NITI Aayog.
- Decides and Clarifies the govt. policy
- Link between President and Council of Ministers

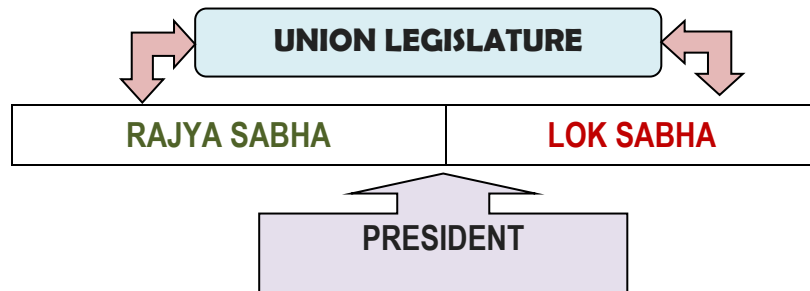
Important

Important

SERVICES

Central Service	State Service	All India Service
Indian Postal Service	Sale Tax	Indian Police Service
Railway	Health Services	Indian Administrative Service

CHAPTER : 5



RAJYA SABHA	LOK SABHA
Permanent House	5 Years term
Elected by the MLAs of the States	Elected by the People
6 Years term for representative	Can dissolve by the President
Total 250 Members	Total 545 Members
12 Members nominated by the President	2 Members nominated by the President

POWERS

RAJYA SABHA	LOK SABHA
Law Making	Law Making
Control over Executive	Control over Executive
Elect President and Vice President	Elect President and Vice President
Constituent Function	Constituent Function
Impeachment	Impeachment
	No Confidence Motion
	Money bill

Government formed according to the Majority in the Lok Sabha.

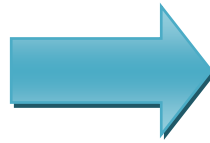
TECHNIQUES OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL

- Deliberation and Discussion
- Approval and ratification of laws
- Financial Control
- No Confidence Motion

Important



BILL



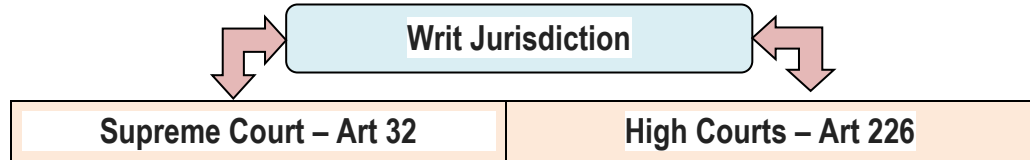
LAW

LAW MAKING PROCEDURE

First Reading	Introduction
Second Reading	Basic Principles
Committee Stage	Detailed examination
Report Stage	Clause by clause discussion – Drastic change in the Bill
Third Reading	Final Stage
Put to Vote in the House	
Same procedure in the other House, If needed, President summon joint sitting	
Assent by the President	

CHAPTER: 6

JUDICIARY



Measures for ensuring independence of the Judiciary

Mode of Appointment

- Judges are appointed by the President.

Fixed Term

- Retirement age is 65 years.

Handsome Salary

Salaries are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

No criticism allowed against the Judges

- Proceedings for Contempt of court will initiate.

Security of Office

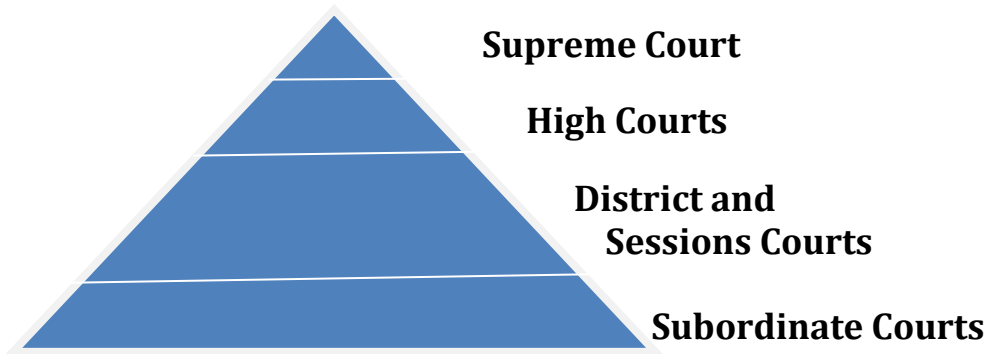
Impeachment is the only procedure for removal.

Restriction of practice after retirement

Practice after retirement not allowed.

Important

STRUCTURE OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN INDIA





JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT

Original Jurisdiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Federal Cases.• Disputes related to the Election of President and Vice President.• Enforcement of Fundamental rights under Art 32.
Appeal Jurisdiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supreme Court is the Highest Court of appeal• Civil, Criminal and Constitutional appeals from the lower Court.
Advisory Jurisdiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advice the President on matters referred to it.
Writ Jurisdiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under Art 32• As appeal from High Court.
Court of Record	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Supreme Court records are of immense legal and constitutional importance. The Supreme Court is a Court of Record.

CHAPTER: 7

FEDERALISM

INDIAN FEDERAL SYSTEM – FEATURES OF FEDERATION

- Double Government
- Division of Powers
- Written Constitution
- Independent Federal Court

Indian Federation
'Unitarian Federation'
Canadian Model

UNITARY FEATURES

- Single Constitution.
- Single Citizenship.
- Creation of new State.
- Alter the Name and Boundaries of any state.
- Office of the Governor.
- Emergency Provision.
- Division of powers favoured the Centre.
- Centralized Federal resources.
- The phrase Union of States, instead of Federation.
- All India Service

Important

LISTS

LISTS	
Union List	Exclusive powers to the Centre
State List	Exclusive powers to the States
Concurrent List	Both Centre and States have powers
Residuary Powers	Powers to the Centre

RESIDUARY POWERS: CYBER LAWS

Important

UNION LIST	STATE LIST	CONCURRENT LIST
Foreign Affairs	Police	Criminal Law
Citizenship	Public Health	Education
Nuclear Energy	Local Self Governemnt	Forest

CHAPTER: 8

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENTS

73

Amendment

Father of Local Self Government

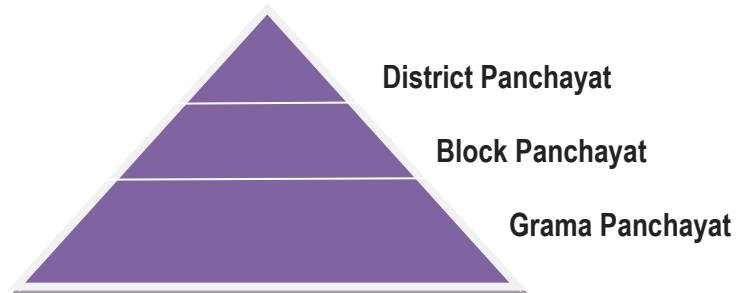
Lord Ripon

FEATURES OF THE AMENDMENT

- Three tier Panchayat Raj system.
- Grama Sabha
- Direct election to Local bodies.
- 5 years term.
- 50% Seats are reserved for women.
- Some seats are reserved for SC/ST.
- 29 Subjects transferred to Panchayat Raj insitutions.
- State Election Commission came into force.
- State Finance Commission came into force.

Important

THREE TIER PANCHAYAT SYSTEM



Three tier Panchayat Raj
Recommended by
BALWANT RAI MEHTA COMMITTEE

Constitutional Status to Panchayat
Raj Institutions recommended by
PK THUNGAN COMMIITTE

Important

CHAPTER: 9

CONSTITUTION AS A LIVING DOCUMENT

Article related to the Constitutional Amendment
– Art 368

3 TYPES OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Important

- By Simple majority
- By Special majority.
- By Special majority + Ratification of half of the States.

The Ruling by the Supreme Court in Kesavananda Barati case
Evolved the doctrine of 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution.

CHAPTER: 10

PHILOSOPHY OF THE CONSTITUTION

LIMITATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

- The Constitution has a Centralized idea of National Unity.
- The Constitution has conveniently glossed over issues connected with Gender Justice.
- The Constitution has included socio-economic rights in the directive principles, not giving priority.

Important

CRITICISM AGAINST INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- Unwieldy and not Compact.
- Unrepresentative.
- Western Import.
- Sometimes, not suitable for Indian Condition.

CHAPTER: 11

POLITICAL THEORY: AN INTRODUCTION

Father of Political Science - Aristotle

Book: Hind Swaraj – Mahatma Gandhi

Important

“Politics envelops us a like the coils of a snake and there is no other ways but to wrestle with it ”

Who observed it??

Gandhiji

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Important

- To choose a preferred profession.
- To develop civil consciousness.
- To aware about Political phenomenon.
- To Know Political Concepts.
- To know about State and Government.
- To know International Politics and Organization.
- To know the principles, such as Liberty, Equality, Justice, Law etc
- To know the various Political Ideologies, such as Democracy, Socialism, Secularism, etc..
- To know various types of Constitutions.

CHAPTER: 12

Important

LIBERTY

Harm Principle – JS MILL

Self regarding Actions



Affected the Person Only



Individual is Sovereign

Other regarding Actions



Affected the Society



Impose Positive Restrictions

NEGATIVE LIBERTY

No external Restrictions

POSITIVE LIBERTY

Liberty with positive Restrictions

Important

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Long Walk to Freedom	Nelson Mandela
Freedom from Fear	Aung San Suki
On Liberty	J S Mill
Ramayana Retold	Aubrey Manon
The satanic verses	Salman Rushdie
Water	Deepa Mehtha
Unto this Last	John Ruskin
Hind Swaraj	Mahatma Gandhiji
Politics	Aristotle
Republic	Plato
The prince	Machiavelly

CHAPTER: 13

EQUALITY

Three Dimensions of Equality

- Political Equality
- Economics Equality
- Social Equality

Important

Important

HOW CAN WE PROMOTE EQUALITY??

FORMAL EQUALITY

Legal and Constitutional Measures

Example

Abolition of Untouchability,
Dowry Prohibition Act

THROUGH DIFFERENT TREATMENT

Example

Vehicles for Disabled Person,
Old age Pension

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Example

Scholarship
Hostel

CHAPTER: 14

SOCIAL JUSTICE

THREE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE

**EQUAL TREATMENT
FOR EQUALS**

**Consider everyone in
Society as Equal**

Idea: JERMY BENTHAM

**PROPOTIONATE
JUSTICE**

**Consider Equals Equally,
Unequal Unequally.**

Idea: ARISTOTLE

RECOGNITION OF SPECIAL NEEDS

**Physical disabilities, Old age, Lack of access to education,
Backwardness etc should be considered for Special Treatment**

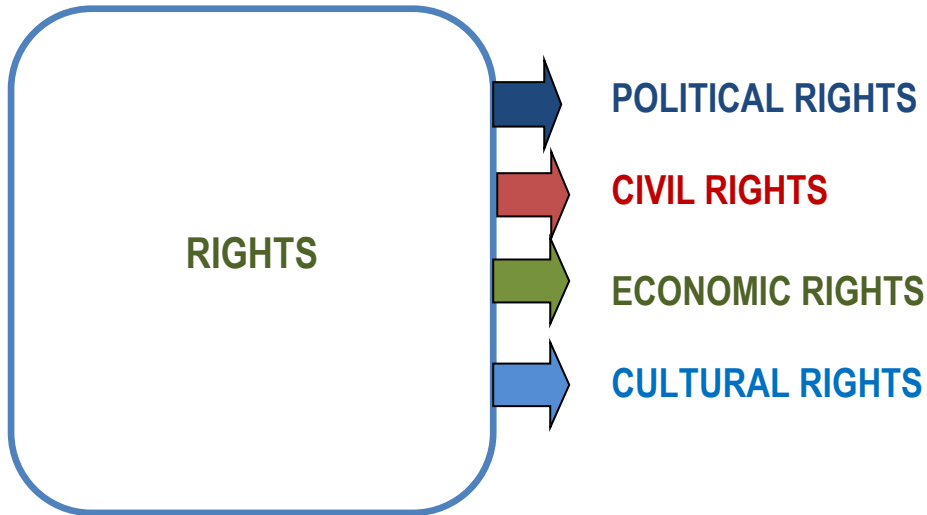
Important

**'VEIL OF IGNORENCE'
JOHN RAWLS**

CHAPTER: 15

RIGHTS

Important



POLITICAL RIGHTS	CIVIL RIGHTS
Right to Vote	Right to Speech and Expression
Right to Contest Election	Right to Movement
Right to form Political Parties	Right to Assembly
Right to Criticize Govt.	Right to Association
Right to Petition	Right to Freedom of Religion

ECONOMIC RIGHTS	CULTURAL RIGHTS
Right to work	Right to Education
Equal Pay for Equal work	Protect Language and Culture
Right to Leisure	Establish Educational Institutions
Right to form Trade Union	Right to Reform
Right to Social Security	

Important

Human Rights Day
December 10

CHAPTER: 16

CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship means **FULL** and **EQUAL** Membership
in a Political community

WAYS OF ATTAINING CITIZENSHIP



- Citizenship by Birth.
- Citizenship by Descent.
- Citizenship by Registration.
- Citizenship by Naturalization.
- Citizenship by Incorporation of Territory.

Important

UNIVERSAL CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship should be made
available to those ordinarily
Live in a country

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

Consider the whole people
in the world as
GLOBAL CITIZEN.
It is a imaginary concept

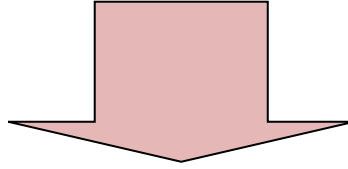
Important

Indian Citizenship Act: 1955

CHAPTER: 17

NATIONALISM

FACTORS LEADING TO NATIONALISM



**SHARED
BELIEF**

One Feeling
Brotherhood
Feeling

HISTORY

Collective Memories,
Legends, Records,
Freedom Struggles,
Heroes.

TERRITORY

Mother Land
Holy Land

Important

Important

**SHARED
POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES**

Democracy
Secularism
Socialism

**COMMON
POLITICAL IDENTITY**

National Days, Flag,
Anthem, Language,
Religion, Currency

CHAPTER: 18

SECULARISM

**WESTERN
SECULARISM**

DIFFERENCE

**INDIAN
SECULARISM**

WESTERN SECULARISM	INDIAN SECULARISM
Keep strict distance from all Religion	Interference of religion and state in each other's affairs
The individual and his freedom is most important	Consider not only the religious freedom of the individual but also religious freedom of the communities
Religion is a private matter. Not a matter of state policy	Religion has some influence in the policy of the State
No special consideration of the right of the minority community	Takes into consideration the right of the minority community
The Government does not support religious reformation	Religious reformation is allowed With Government support
Equality among different religious groups	Equality among different sections of individual religion
Religious institutions are not financially supported	Religious institutions are financially supported by the state

Important

CHAPTER: 19

PEACE

PEACE

Vs

STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE

FORMS OF STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE

Caste System

Class Polarisation

Patriarchy

- Female Foeticide
- Under Nourishment
- Child Marraige
- Denial of Education
- Dowry
- Sexual Abuse

Important

Colonialism

Racism

PEACE

Vs

CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES

CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES

Unilateral Military actions

- The American Intervention in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Terrorism

- The September 11 attack on the World Trade Centre.

Important

Genocides

- Genocide in Bosnia and Rwanda.

Supporters of
PEACE

Gandhiji
Martin Luthar
Nelson Mandela

Supporters of
War and Violence

Friederich Nietzsche
Hitler
Mussolini
Vilfredo Pareto

CHAPTER: 20

DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL COST OF DEVELOPMENT

Important

- Displacement of People
- Loss of lively hood
- Growth of Slums
- Loss of Traditional Skills
- Adverse impact on Culture

ENVIRONMENTAL COST OF DEVELOPMENT

Important

- Air Pollution
- Global Warming
- Ozone Depletion
- Soil Pollution
- Destruction of Birds, Animals and Plants
- Reckless use of Non renewable resourses
- Deforestation

**WISH YOU
ALL THE BEST**

**TEAM
MOOTHEDAM**