



**TELANGANA STATE BOARD OF
INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
(CIVICS)
FIRST YEAR
(English Medium)**

BASIC LEARNING MATERIAL

**ACADEMIC YEAR
2021-2022**

Coordinating Committee

Sri Syed Omer Jaleel, IAS

Commissioner, Intermediate Education &
Secretary, Telangana State Board of Intermediate Education
Hyderabad

Dr. Md. Abdul Khaliq

Controller of Examinations
Telangana State Board of Intermediate Education

Educational Research and Training Wing

Ramana Rao Vudithyala

Reader

Mahendar Kumar Taduri

Assistant Professor

Vasundhara Devi Kanjarla

Assistant Professor

Learning Material Contributors

Chandraiah Chilakapati

JL in Political Science, Govt. Jr. College,
Yacharam, R.R. Dist.

M. Vijaya Lakshmi

JL in Political Science, Govt. Jr. College,
B.H.E.L, R.R. Dist.

K. Venkanna

JL in Political Science, Govt. Jr. College,
Rayadurgam, R. R. Dist.

Dr. G. Prabhakar Reddy

JL in Political Science, KVR Jr. College,
Vanasthalipuram, R. R. Dist.

PREFACE

The ongoing Global Pandemic Covid-19 that has engulfed the entire world has changed every sphere of our life. Education, of course is not an exception. In the absence and disruption of Physical Classroom Teaching, Department of Intermediate Education Telangana has successfully engaged the students and imparted education through TV lessons. In the back drop of the unprecedented situation due to the pandemic TSBIE has reduced the burden of curriculum load by considering only 70% syllabus for class room instruction as well as for the forthcoming Intermediate Examinations. It has also increased the choice of questions in the examination pattern for the convenience of the students.

To cope up with exam fear and stress and to prepare the students for annual exams in such a short span of time , TSBIE has prepared “Basic Learning Material” that serves as a primer for the students to face the examinations confidently. It must be noted here that, the Learning Material is not comprehensive and can never substitute the Textbook. At most it gives guidance as to how the students should include the essential steps in their answers and build upon them. I wish you to utilize the Basic Learning Material after you have thoroughly gone through the Text Book so that it may enable you to reinforce the concepts that you have learnt from the Textbook and Teachers. I appreciate ERTW Team, Subject Experts, who have involved day in and out to come out with the Basic Learning Material in such a short span of time.

I would appreciate the feedback from all the stake holders for enriching the learning material and making it cent percent error free in all aspects.

The material can also be accessed through our website www.tsbie.cgg.gov.in.

Commissioner & Secretary
Intermediate Education, Telangana.

CONTENTS

UNIT - I	Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Science	1
UNIT - II	State and Sovereignty	4
UNIT - III	--	--
UNIT - IV	Political Concepts	9
UNIT - V	Political Ideologies	13
UNIT - VI	Rights and Duties	16
UNIT - VII	--	--
UNIT - VIII	Democracy	21
UNIT - IX	Secularism	25
UNIT - X	Constitution	27
UNIT - XI	Organs of Government	29
UNIT - XII	--	--

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Science

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. Define Political Science.

Ans. **J.W. Garner:** "Political Science begins and ends with the State."

Paul James: "Political Science is part of the social science which treats the foundations of the state and the principles of the government".

2. Behaviouralism

Ans. One of the methods of study of political science is Behaviouralism. It is the method to study political science based on the perceptions of the individuals towards their own political system and their political behaviour. David Easton, Gabriel Almond, Charles Marriam are some of the prominent popularisers of this method.

3. Post- Behaviouralism

Ans. Post-Behaviouralism has emerged as a method of studying political science in response to Behaviouralism. While Behaviouralism gives importance to scientific facts and methods, Post Behaviourialism gives equal importance ethics and values in addition to scientific facts and methods.

4. Father of Political Science

Ans. The study of Political science has started with the Greeks. The Greek Philosopher, Aristotle who has laid the solid foundation in studying politics scientifically is regarded as the father of the Political science. Aristotle is the author of the famous book "Politics".

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Write a brief note on Evolution of Political Science.

A: The study of Political science has begun with the Greeks. The Greek Philosophers- Socrates, Plato and Aristotle have played a key role in studying Political Science scientifically. As Aristotle studied 158 governments comparatively and rationally and classified them scientifically for the first time in ancient times, he is regarded as the father of Political

Science. The Greeks have viewed the Political Science as a comprehensive concept.

Owing to the changes that have taken place in the process of Sociological Evolution, Political Science studies/ (investigates) the institutions like State and Government and their structure and function.

Behaviouralism is the revolutionary change that took place in the study of Political Science after the first world war. In addition to scientifically studying the behaviour of the individuals it also studies their attitudes and perspectives towards a political system and the government. The Government policies and their implementation have become the subject matter of Political Science.

Another prominent change that has emerged as a reaction to Behaviouralism is Post-Behaviouralism. While Behaviouralism gives importance to scientific facts and methods, Post Behaviouralism gives equal importance ethics and values along with the scientific facts and methods. All these developments have made the nature and scope of Political Science more and more comprehensive.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

1. Define Political Science and explain its scope.

Ans. Aristotle described political science is master science of all the social sciences. Political Science is a subject studies about state, Government society and various institutions and its relations with each other which were established by human beings for the better life and regulated life. Political science also studies scientifically the government, policies, acts and day to day political affairs.

Meaning

Politics is a word which is derived from the two Greek words i.e., 'polis' and "politeia". Polis means city state and politeia which means government and constitution.

Definition

- **J.W. Garner** : "political science begins with the state and ends with the state."
- **Paul Janet** : "Political Science is the part of social science which treats of the foundations of the state and the principles of government."
- **Robert Dahl** : "Political Science is the scientific study of importance of power, authority and influence.

Scope of Political Science

1. **Study of state** : Political Science explains the origin evolution and purpose of the state, nature of the state and main functions of the state. The relation between the state and citizen are basic study of political science.

2. **Study of the government :** The aims and objectives of the state realised through the government. Political science studies about the structure of the government i.e., main organs of the government and also kinds of the government.
3. **Study of man in relation to the society :** Father of political science stated that “man is a social animal”. Society plays an important role in the life of human beings, political science studies about the relation between the state and government as well as state and society.
4. **Study of associations and institutions :** Political science studies various associations, institutions and their relationship with the state because these institutions are helping in the betterment of human life. Political science explains structure, nature and functions of various associations.
5. **Study of rights and duties :** Rights and duties are very essential for the citizens to lead good life in a political society. Political science studies the importance of civil rights and human rights in a civil society.
6. **Studies of national and international issues :** After emergence of national states and sovereign states the relation between the nations has become an important topic in the study of political science subject. The relation between the nation and state with the international organisations is also matter of the subject.
7. **Study of political concepts :** Political science studies about the political concepts like law, liberty, equality, power, justice and sovereignty because these concepts will play an important role in governmental affairs.
8. **Study of comparative Government and politics :** Political science studies about various kinds of government their structures and functions. Comparative study of government and politics is essential because every nation can choose which will be the best government.



State and Sovereignty

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. What is State ?

Ans. State is considered to be a necessary and universal institution. The state is people organized for law within a definite territory

2. What is Society?

Ans. Aristotle said that ‘man is a social animal’, society is a term which includes many kinds of relationship and many groups and associations, which meant for a common good.

3. What is Government?

Ans. Government is an essential element of the state through which the aims and objectives of the state is realized. Government is political organization, which is the agency and mechanism which formulates policies and execute for the welfare of the people.

4. Monistic theory of Sovereignty

Ans. Monistic theory of sovereignty was profounded by John Austin. Law is a command given by the sovereign power. It is the supreme power of the state sovereign power is absolute and indivisible.

5. Pluralistic theory of Sovereignty

Ans. Society is of a federal institution. State is one of the many organizations in society so power must be distributed to these many institutions pluralistic theory of sovereignty was advocated by von gierke which was supported by HJ Laski, Barker and others.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Explain the difference between State and Government?

Ans. The terms state and government are used interchangeably in political science, according to HJ. Laski “The state means in reality government only because all the aims and objectives of the state are realises through government only. But there are some differences between state and government.

State	Government
1. The state consists of all the people	1. Government is a body of few people
2. The state is permanent	2. Government keeps on changing according to time being
3. State has sovereign power	3. Government exercises the sovereign power on behalf of state
4. Membership in state is compulsory	4. Membership in government is optional
5. State is an abstract one	5. Government is concrete one
6. All the states in the world are one and same	6. Government differs from country to country.

2. What are the differences between State and Society?

Ans. The terms state and society are used sometimes synonymously. Though there is indivisible relationship between the state and society but they are quite different.

State	Society
1. State is a political organisation	1. Society is a social organization
2. The state has its own territorial limits	2. Society does not have definite territorial boundaries
3. The state has a definite government	3. Society does not have any legal and prescribed organisation
4. State possesses the power of its laws these are bound by the people	4. Society does not enjoy the power of laws
5. State alone has sovereignty	5. Society does not possess sovereignty
6. State conducts and carries only political activities	6. Society is centre for social, economic, political and cultural activities
7. State is a developed form of social organization	7. Society is a voluntary and natural organization

3. Explain Any four kinds of Sovereignty.

Ans. Sovereignty is classified into several kinds as mentioned below.

1. Nominal Sovereignty
2. Real Sovereignty
3. Legal Sovereignty
4. Political Sovereignty

1. **Nominal Sovereignty** : Nominal Sovereignty implies possession of sovereign powers only in name but utilised by other authority king/queen of the Britain and president of India are the example for nominal Sovereignty.

2. **Real Sovereignty** : The real Sovereign actually discharges authority on behalf of the nominal sovereign head. The prime ministers of India and England are the example for real Sovereignty.
3. **Legal Sovereignty** : The sovereign power who is competent to issue the highest orders are making the laws to the people and institutions is called as legal sovereign power. The president of India in parliament is the best example for legal sovereignty.
4. **Political Sovereignty** : Political sovereignty plays an important role in every democratic countries. Political Sovereignty influences the political institutions. Political Sovereignty locates in the factor that shape the public opinion.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

1. Define State and discuss its Essential features.

Ans. State is considered as the most prominent institution among all social institutions established by human beings because it has Sovereign power. State is established for regulating and improving life of the individuals. State is meant for avoiding dissent, conflicts and tensions in human society. From the ancient Greek city states to present nation states the state has changed its shape to reach the present comprehensive one.

Meaning

Italian political thinker Niccolò Machiavelli used the Italian word “La Stato” in his famous book ‘The Prince’. Thereafter, the word appeared in the English language and also got prominence.

Definitions

Woodrow Wilson: “The State is a people organised for Law within a definite territory.”

H.J. Laski: “The State is a territorial society divided into government and subjects claiming within its allocated physical area, a supremacy over all other institutions.”

Essential Elements of the State

State is primarily a institution of human beings and it must have population. We can imagine a state without having population. There are different opinions among political philosophers on the size of the population of a State. Plato opined that the state must have population of 5040 in his ideal state. According to Aristotle, the population of state should be neither too large nor too small.

Territory

Territory is essential element for the state because without territory human existence will be problematic. Territory denotes geographical area of the state and also its borders with other states. Territory of a state comprises its land, mountains, mines, rivers, territorial space and also territorial waters of 12 nautical miles.

Government

State came into force to fulfill the basic needs of the people and continues to provide good life to the people. The Aims and Objectives of the State are realised through Government. The main function of the government is to protect the law and order among the people and also by enacting laws, it will strive for the development and welfare of the people.

Sovereignty

Sovereignty is the most important element of the State. It is the soul of the State. The supreme power of the State distinguishes it from other institutions. Sovereignty implies the independence of the State from external control and supreme power over all the individuals and institutions within internal affairs of the State.

International Recognition

The present world is an interdependent world. Co-operation between the countries is very essential for development; that's why international recognition has become one of the main elements of the State in recent times. Recognition by the UNO and other international organisations is necessary for every State.

2. What is Sovereignty and explain its characteristic features?

Ans. Sovereignty is the most important characteristic feature of the modern state. Without sovereignty, a state cannot exist. The state is distinguished from other associations or institutions only by sovereign power. The state derives its power to make laws, execute and even inflict punishment on those who disobey its laws from the sovereign power only.

Definitions

- **Jean Bodin** : Sovereignty is the supreme power of the state over citizens and subjects unrestrained by law
- **Willoughby** : Sovereignty is the supreme will of the state
- **Jenks** : Sovereignty is an authority which in the last resort controls absolutely beyond appeal the actions of every individual member of the community.

Characteristics of Sovereignty

The following are the main characteristics of sovereignty

1. Absoluteness
2. Universality
3. Permanence
4. Inalienability
5. Indivisibility

1. **Absoluteness** : Sovereignty is the absolute power of the state : it means unlimited power of the state. No other individual or any other institution can command the sovereign power and also nobody can issue the orders to the sovereign power. Maitland questioned and raised some objections over this characteristic feature of the sovereignty. But in reality sovereignty is nothing but an independent power.
2. **Universality** : The sovereign power of the state is applicable to all persons and organizations within the periphery of the state. The sovereign powers makes no exceptions and no exemptions to any individual or associations. Only diplomats and high commissioners of other countries will be given some exemptions.
3. **Permanence** : Sovereignty is the permanent feature of a state. State continues as long as the sovereignty continues in existence. There is no existence for the state when it loses sovereignty. Governments may change by the time but sovereignty does not change because state is permanent and sovereignty is also permanence.
4. **Inalienability** : Sovereignty is inalienable, it cannot be transferred to any individual, association or any other state. The soul of the individual can not be transferred to any other individual in the same way sovereignty also can not be transferred. Sovereignty can not be alienated from the state.
5. **Indivisibility** : Sovereignty can not be divided because it is indivisible. Division of sovereignty amounts to destruction of sovereignty. In a federal form of government distribution of powers between center and state governments will be there but we can divide sovereign power.



Political Concepts

LAW

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. What do you mean by the word equity?

Ans. **Equity:** Equity means fairness and justice it is judge made law it is derived from the principle of natural justice. It is an informal method of making a new law or altering an old law to new condition. In equity judge is adding to the law what is missing there in and creating a new one.

2. Define the concept of “Rule of Law”.

Ans: i) All are equal before law
ii) Punishment is given only when an existing law is violated
iii) No individuals is above law and law does not recognize any.

3. Explain the origin of the word ‘Law’.

Ans: The term 'Law' is derived from the German word "Lag" which means "to lay" "to set" or something fixed.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Write about any three sources of Law?

Ans. Law is the command of the state, recognized by various organs of the state and enforced by it. The term law is derived from the Teutonic [German] word ‘Lag’ which means “To lay” “To set” or something fixed.

1. Sources of Law

i) **Customs:** Customs are regarded as the earliest source of Law. In ancient period disputes between individuals were settled in accordance with the prevailing social customs these customs and traditions in course of time become a basis for law. Britain is the best example for the customs as the source of Laws.

- ii) **Religion:** In ancient period customs and religion were closely related to each other. In ancient period religion played a key role in making of the laws religion served as the basis of laws in many states. The Hindu and the Islamic laws are made based on their respective religions.
- iii) **Judicial Decisions:** The judgments of the judges also serve as a source of law. Generally Judges interpret laws apply them to particular cases and deliver judgments. Their judgments become precedents and are usually followed by other judges in similar cases. In course of time such judgments acquire the status of law. In this way judges add to the law of the country.

2. Discuss any four kind of Law.

- Ans: i) **National Law:** National Law is made and enforced by the state. Its jurisdiction is over all the people within the state. It regulates the mutual relations among the individuals on one side and the relations between the state and the individuals on the other side.
- ii) **International Law:** International Law is a body of rules applicable to the relations of states among themselves. These rules are not created by any sovereign law - making world authority. International law is born and applicable only to the extent to which it is recognized and voluntarily accepted by the different states of the world.
- iii) **Public Law:** Public Law regulates the relations between state and individuals. It explains the basic structure and functions of the state. It must be followed by the citizens. Its violation leads to punishment.
- iv) **Private Law:** It regulates the relations among the individuals. It protects the rights of citizens. It is also called Civil Law.

LIBERTY

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. What is Civil Liberty?

Ans: Civil Liberty means freedom of individual to act freely with the legal framework of the state.

Ex: Right to life, Right to work.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Define liberty and describe any three types of liberty?

Ans. Liberty and freedom are synonymous. Thus the term liberty is a form of freedom 'Liberty' comes from the Latin word 'Libertatem' which means condition of a freeman, while freedom comes from in English word 'Freedom' which means state of free will.

Definitions of Liberty:

1. “Liberty is freedom from constraint, captivity or tyranny, freedom to do as one pleases for the unrestrained enjoyment of natural right. **R.N. Gilchrist**
2. “Liberty is opposite of over government” **JR. Seeley**

Types of Liberty:

1. **Natural Liberty:** Natural liberty is understood as uncontrolled freedom or absolute freedom. It is believed that liberty existed in the pre - social and pre - state human life. All persons were tried to do anything according to their will and capacity. But this type of liberty is not possible in modern society
2. **Civil Liberty:** Civil Liberty means freedom of individuals to act freely with the legal framework of the state. It is the opposite of natural liberty civil liberty is manifested in several rights. These include (i) Right to life (ii) Right to work (iii) Right to property (iv) Right to religion etc.
3. **Political Liberty:** Political liberty facilitates the citizens to take part in the political affairs of the state. Laski regarded political liberty as the power to be active in the affairs of the state. These include (i) Right to vote (ii) Right to contest as candidates in elections (iii) Right to hold public office (iv) Right to criticism etc.

JUSTICE

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Describe any three types of justice.

Ans. The word ‘Justice’ is derived from the Latin word ‘Jus’ which means ‘to bind’ justice represents a synthesis of law, liberty and equality.

Types of Justice

1. **Social justice:** The term social justice implies a just social order it seeks to eliminate all kinds of discriminations and abolition of privileges based on birth, race, caste, creed and sex. It ensures eradication of social evils like poverty, unemployment, starvation etc.
2. **Economic justice:** Economic justice refers to the absence of economic discrimination between individuals on irrational and unnatural ground. It stands for the equal treatment of individuals irrespective of differences in the income, money, wealth, property etc. It supports the principle from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs.
3. **Political Justice:** Political justice symbolizes political equality and establishment of a democratic order without any discrimination. It implies provision of political right to all the adult citizens in a state. It facilitates free and fair participation of the citizens in the governance of the country. It is manifested to the full extent in times of election.

EQUALITY

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. **What is economic equality?**

Ans: Economic equality means the elimination of vast inequalities in income, property and wealth. It stands for equal opportunity to work and earn one's livelihood to improve one's economic status.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. **Explain any three kinds of equality.**

Ans. The concept of equality and in equality has figured in political theories since the time of Aristotle. Aristotle discovered that inequality was one of the causes of revolution. In modern times and particularly since the American and French revolutions, equality gained prominence. According to Barker, equality implies “equal rights for all people and abolition of all special rights and privileges”.

1. **Natural equality:** Human beings are not equal in their physical or mental capacities, beauty and talents. But their physical, emotional and intellectual needs are similar. Human beings are rational animals as distinct from other animals. Philosophers held that all men were equal according to the law of nature.
2. **Social equality:** Social equality stands for equality of status and absence of class distinctions and other discrimination. It exists when no individual is made to suffer on account of his caste, class, colour, creed, race etc. and all citizens enjoy social equality, these will be no discrimination against any one on the above grounds.
3. **Political equality:** Political equality implies that the all citizens should have equal political rights and equal access to all offices of authority. All citizens enjoy the same political rights like right to vote, the right to contest in the elections, the right to hold public office and the right to criticize the government.



Political Ideologies**VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)****1. Non-Cooperation**

Ans. Non-cooperation is one of the forms of satyagraha mentioned by Gandhiji. Non-Cooperation is an indirect and very small protest.

It was a great event in the Indian independence struggle against the British.

2. Civil-disobedience

Ans. Civil disobedience was one of the forms of satyagraha proposed by Gandhiji. It was a serious civil disobedience that the British did to protect ourselves from their injustices.

This can be done individually or collectively.

3. Marxism

Ans: The Marxism called as a 'scientific socialism' as it is principally based upon a belief that historical forces as economic determinism and class struggle determine, usually by violent means, the achievement of socialist goals.

4. Non - violence

Ans: The literal meaning of Non violence is "not doing violence" In a nutshell it means "Not to kill" "Not to do harm" Gandhi used non-violence a potent weapon in national movement.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)**1. Explain the concept of Satyagraha**

In Gandhian sense satyagraha means the pressure of love. Gandhi used the word satyagraha when he was in south Africa.

Gandhi's opinion that Satyagraha was not about torturing those who have done wrong, it is about upsetting ourselves and bringing about change in others.

Gandhi wanted to end British rule and achieve socio-economic justice through Satyagraha.

Principles of Satyagraha

1. Truth means not using lies
2. Non-violence means living with love, not violence
3. Satyagrahi should practice celibacy for the rest of his life
4. Do not eat more than necessary
5. Should not be stolen.
6. One has to live on his labour
7. Untouchability should not be practiced

Methods of Satyagraha:

These methods are to be used by a satyagrahi according to the necessity to fight against foreign rule and all types of injustice. This can be done individually or collectively.

Methods of Satyagraha

1. Civil - disobedience
2. None - cooperation
3. Hunger - strike
4. Hartal
5. Hizrat

By practicing these things we can protect ourselves from all kinds of injustices.

2. Gandhiji's view on Religion and Politics.

Ans: In Gandhiji's view politics without morals create a degenerated state and government in a human society indulged in material pleasures.

We cannot segregate politics from life, most importantly from religion.

Gandhi believed that religion was not a blind belief in religion but religion with moral values. Gandhi always gave high priority to moral values.

He said that religion should be the eliminator of evil in the society. He said that politics raises the social moral standards of individuals only when it is accompanied by moral values. But Gandhiji never said that the state should have a religion.

He said that religion should enhance the moral values, humanity, and self confidence in the individuals.

Gandhiji's opinion that power and morality should be parallel in politics.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)**1. Write an essay on basic Ideas of Gandhism?**

Ans. The father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi, achieved independence for India by using non-violent, Satyagraha He practiced what he taught himself.

Basic ideas of Gandhism

1. **Meta physical Idealism:** Gandhiji's Meta physical idealism is fraught with theological concerns. His meta physical idealism was a unique combination of the values based on nonviolence, ethics, Vedanta, spiritual, meta physical, Jain, Buddhist and Vaishnava.
2. **Ethical absolutism:** Gandhiji placed a high priority on moral values. We can see Gandhiji's Ethical absolutes in philosophy. Moral values that people practice make people obedient to God.
3. **Doctrine of Non-Violence:** Gandhiji used the concept of non - violence as an irreversible weapon in politics. Non - violence means "Not to Kill". "Not to do Harm". Truth, lack of fear are desirable factors for nonviolence.

Gandhi regarded and equated nonviolence on par with self-torture to the soul, mercy, love, fearlessness, innocence, soul force, kindness, and non-indulgence, Gandhiji said that independence could not be achieved through violence.

4. **Doctrine of Satyagraha:** Gandhiji intended satyagraha to mean the pressure of love, Gandhiji's opinion that satyagraha was not about torturing those who have done wrong, it is about upsetting ourselves and bringing about change in others.

Principles of Satyagraha

1. Not to lie
 2. Non - Violence
 3. Practicing celibacy
 4. Should not be stolen
5. **Political faith of Satyagraha:** In Gandhiji's view, secular politics reduces the level of government. Religion does not mean believing blindly that there should be religious beliefs with moral values. But Gandhiji never said that the kingdom should have religion. Gandhi said that religion is supposed to be the eliminator of evil in society.
 6. **Ends and Means:** In Gandhiji's view the means must be such as to achieve the intended goals. He said tools like love, compassion should be used to achieve socio - political goals. Means is like a seed, the end is like a tree, as the seed so the tree.
 7. **Trusteeship:** The society of Gandhian dreams was like the state of Rama Rajya in which the welfare of all will bloom. Trusteeship means that each person is the sole trustee of their property keep as much as you want and give the rest to others.



Rights and Duties

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

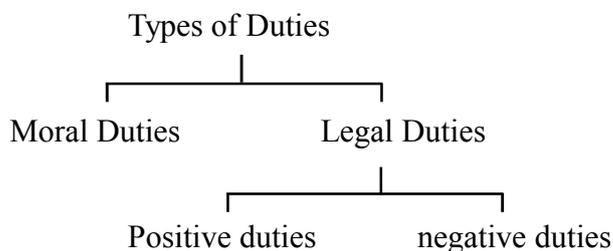
1. What are the objectives of Human Rights?

Ans. Human rights promote the economic, political and social rights of citizens.

Human rights contribute to the establishment of free justice and peace in the world.

2. Classification of Duties.

Ans: Duties are two types (1) Moral duties (2) Legal Duties. Legal duties again two types.
i) Positive duties ii) Negative Duties.



3. Classify Rights

Ans: Rights are broadly classified into three categories namely 1) Natural Rights 2) Moral Rights 3) Legal Rights

Legal Rights are further classified into three Sub-categories a) Civil Rights b) Political Rights c) Economic Rights.

4. Moral Rights

Ans: They are based on human conscience. They are supported by moral force of human mind the ethical or moral principles in the society act as the basis of the moral rights.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Explain Political Rights.

Ans. These rights provide opportunities for citizens to participate in government affairs in politics. The success of democracy depends on the exercise of these rights.

Citizens enjoy these rights only in a democracy. These rights play a vital role in the formation of a political society.

1. **Right to Vote:** All adult citizens have these rights regardless of caste, creed or gender. But this right does not apply to foreigners and minors. Citizens exercise these rights to elect their representatives in the legislature.
 2. **Right to contest elections:** This right gives citizens the opportunity to contest for the legislature. This right allows citizens with an interest in politics to take an active part in politics.
 3. **Right to hold public offices:** This right allows citizens to hold a variety of government positions. This right will help the citizens to manage the government soberly.
 4. **Right to appeal:** This right helps citizens to bring their needs and problems to the attention of the government through appeal.
 5. **Right to criticize the government:** This right allows one to criticize the many manipulations that the government makes. This makes it possible for the government to be careful.
2. **Write a brief note on Human Rights.**

- Ans:
1. The United Nations issued the universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, 1948. The day has since been observed as world Human Rights day.
 2. Human rights play a key role in establishing free justice and peace in the world.
 3. Human rights are protected by treaties of national and international law.
 4. The United Nations has worked to ensure that human rights apply to all sections of society.
 5. All member states have declared full confidence in human rights.

The constitution of India is about human rights:

1. Many of the rights enshrined in the United Nations declaration of Human rights are enshrined in the constitution of India.
2. Articles 19 to 28 of the constitution of India are primarily concerned with the human rights of the individual.
3. These are related to individual liberty freedom equality.

Ex : 19th Article freedom of speech, 20th Article life saving, 23rd Article prohibition of vettichakiri etc.

Human Rights in India:

1. India is at the forefront of providing Human Rights to its citizens.
2. In 1993, parliament passed the Human Rights protection Act.
3. The law established the National Human Rights Commission.

3. Explain the fundamental Duties.

Ans : The 42nd Amendment to the constitution of India in 1976 added basic functions to the constitution.

These are enshrined in part 4(A) of the constitution.

1. Every citizen should respect the constitution, the national flag and the national anthem
2. Every citizen should work towards the goal of the independence movement.
3. To up hold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
4. To defend the country and render national service when required.
5. There should be a sense of brotherhood among the people and women should be respected.
6. Every citizen should contribute to the preservation of Indian culture.
7. Preserve the beauty of nature and be kind to the animal.
8. Adopt a scientific, humanitarian perspective
9. Government property must be protected and violence must be stopped.
10. Participate in collective service activities.
11. Parents are responsible for sending their children to school between the aged of 6 and 14.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

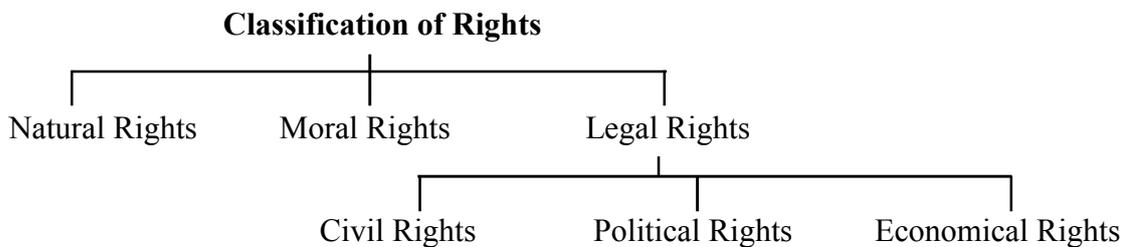
1. Define Rights and describe the classification of the Rights.

Ans. **Definitions of Rights:**

- 1) "A Rights is a claim recognized by the society and enforced by the state." - Bosanquet
- 2) "Right are those powers claimed and recognized as contributory to the common good." - T.H. Green.

Classification of Rights:

Rights are broadly classified into three categories 1) Natural Rights 2) Moral Rights 3) Legal Rights



- 1) **Natural Rights:** Natural Rights are those rights which are enjoyed by men by birth. Men enjoyed these rights even before the origin of civilized society. The Society and the state recognized and respected these rights.

2) **Moral Rights:** Moral Rights are based on human conscience they are supported by moral force of human mind. The ethical or moral principles in the society act as the basis of the moral rights. these rights are based on the moral conscience of the people Moral rights are indefinite and vague. But they are popular in nature.

3) **Legal Rights:** Legal rights are accepted and enforced by the state. Courts of law of the state enforce legal rights. They are applicable to all sections of society without any discrimination on the basis of the caste, religion, race etc.

Legal rights are further classified into three sub-categories namely 1) Civil Rights 2) Political Rights and 3) Economic Rights.

i) **Civil Rights:** Civil rights aim at providing basic conditions for individuals to lead a happy social life. These rights are considered vital for a civilized society. These rights fulfil basic needs of human life in society. Civil rights are protected by the state.

Ex: Right to life, Liberty, Equality etc.

ii) **Political Rights:** Political rights provide several opportunities to the citizens in the political affairs of the government. In fact the working and success of democracy depends to a great extent upon the proper exercise of rights. These rights are enjoyed to their full extent by the citizens of democratic states only.

Ex: Right to vote, Right to contest as candidates in elections, Right to hold public offices, Right to Petition etc.

(iii) **Economic Rights:** Economic rights enable men to have a reasonable and legal source of livelihood. They provide economic security to the individual.

Ex: Right to work, Right to adequate wages, Right to leisure and rest etc.

2. Identity the safeguards of rights.

Ans. Citizens enjoy their rights only when they were fully protected or safeguarded by the state. The following elements act as the safeguards of the rights.

1) **Democratic Rule:** People can enjoy their rights perfectly in democratic stations only. Democratic rule safeguards the rights of the people to a great extent.

2) **Written constitution:** In order to protect the rights of the people, the constitution must be written in such a way that the constitution guarantees the rights of the people.

3) **Constitutional incorporation:** Incorporation of fundamental rights in the constitution will prevent the encroachment of individual rights by the government. Such an arrangement protects the rights of the individuals to a great extent.

4) **Separation of Powers:** The powers of the government should be separated among the three organs of the government. Such a measure would act as a check against other organ.

- 5) **Decentralization of powers:** Citizens rights can only be protected if powers are decentralized at the local, regional and national levels.
- 6) **Rule of Law:** Rule of law implies equality before law. It also denotes equal application of laws to the citizens. It gives no space for discrimination between citizens on the grounds of region, religion, caste, color, community etc.
- 7) **Independent and Impartial Judiciary:** The department of Justice must be impartially independent in order to protect the rights of the people. Rights are protected only when judges make bold and independent judgments.
- 8) **Independent Press:** Rights are protected only when newspapers are able to deliver news to the public without fear freedom of the press is an important element in the protection of rights.
- 9) **Social and Economic Equalities:** Individuals can achieve their rights only when they enjoy the rights of social and economic equality in the state.
- 10) **Eternal Vigilance:** People must always be careful about government policies. Rights must be protected only when there is awareness among the people. People must be constantly vigilant.



Democracy

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. Define Democracy

Ans: i) "Democracy is a government of the people and for the people." - **Abraham Lincoln**
ii) "Democracy is a government in which everyone has a share." - **J.R seeley**

2. What is indirect democracy?

A Indirect democracy is also known as representative democracy. The legislature which consists of the elected representatives of the people formulates and expresses the will of the state.

3. What is direct democracy?

A Direct democracy is systems of government in which people directly participate in the activities of the state and government. The people directly express their views on the government policies.

4. What is recall?

A Recall means to call back the representatives will be called back by the people in case they are inefficient. Hence, this method helps the representatives in discharging their responsibilities properly for fear of being called back on the ground of inefficiency.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. What is direct democracy and mention its devices?

Ans: When the people themselves directly express their will on public affairs this type of government is called direct democracy.

- 1. Referendum:** it is one of the direct democracy devices literally it means, must be referred to the people. It is a device where by the electorate may veto a proposed legislation or bill which the legislature has already passed. In other words bills passed by the legislature are the voters for their approval or disapproval.

2. **Initiative:** It is another device of direct democracy. It is a method by means of the people proposes legislation i.e they can ask the legislature to pass a particular law. For instance, in Switzerland, if 50,000 voters request the legislature to pass a law, when the proposal it submitted to the consideration of the people. It majority of the people (30,000) approve it, and then it becomes an act.
3. **Re-call:** it is another device of direct democracy. According to this methods a specific number of voters may call back on dismiss an elected officer or a member of the legislature before the expiry of his term, if he is irresponsible.
4. **Plebiscite:** Plebiscite means ascertaining public opinion on certain important issues. This is not applicable to the laws and the constitution. People's verdict is sought on certain public problems and policies of government.

2. What is the role of public opinion in Democracy?

Ans: The term 'public opinion' was coined by philosopher John Locke in the 17th century. However, the concept itself predates Locke. Vox populi or 'voice of the people' is a similar Latin concept. Today, public opinion is defined in the following way: collective evaluations expressed by people on political issues, policies, institutions and individuals.

It is important to understand the factors that shape public opinion as a whole. These include social class, education, region, age, gender and ethnic group. Society is not a homogenous whole. It is made of components. Each component faces different challenges in its functioning therefore, members of each component view the world differently.

A state is built upon the consent of the members of society. A constitution is drafted by the collective will of the people. Just as the state and the constitution are vital organic constructs, so is the primary method of information them public opinion.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

1. What is Democracy? Explain its merits and Demerits?

Ans. Democracy is an important and most significant form of government. The term democracy is derived from two Greek words namely 'Demos' and 'Kratio. In Greek Language, the word 'Demos' means 'the people' and other word 'Kratio' means 'power'. Hence democracy means the power of the people.

Merits of Democracy

1. **Efficient form of Government:** In democracy, the representatives of the people will run the administration on efficient lines. As they are responsible and responsive to the people they always make laws and implement them by consulting various administrative experts and eminent leaders. They also try to minimize the expenditure of the government by following.
2. **Upholds individual liberties:** It is only in democracy that the liberties of individuals can be guaranteed to a great extent citizens living in democracy enjoy a great amount of liberty.

Their rights, liberties and freedoms are incorporated in and guaranteed by a written constitution.

3. **Political awareness:** Democracy is a large scale experiment in public education or political awareness election campaigns give education to the masses. At the time election the canvassing through press and plat form enlightens the minds of the electorate.
4. **Promotes patriotism:** Democracy promotes patriotic feelings among the people. People get several opportunities in selecting and electing their representatives to various bodies. They feel conscious and proud in participating in the working of the democratic institutions in a perfect manner.
5. **It reduces the danger of revolution:** Democracy is a government by discussion and persuasion. Democracy gives every individual and every group of people a chance to express their views on public matters. They have a right to change the government by their vote. So, there is no chance for the people to opt revolutionary methods.

Demerits of Democracy

1. **Expensive Government:** Democracy is the most expensive type of government. A lot of money is spent on election propaganda. Millions of money is spent on the sessions of the national and provincial legislatures. Carlyle said “The parliament as a talking shop”. Italian dictator Mussolini correctly said that “Democracy is not suited to poor country”.
2. **Weak and instable Government:** Democracy is a weak and instable type of government. In those countries where there are multiple party systems, the coalitions fall frequently and bring instability in the government.

For Ex : In India 1977 to 79 ; 1980 to 1991 ; 1996 to 1999 coalition governments failed to rule the government with stable.

3. **Government by the minority:** In practical democracy does not represent majority opinion actually democracy is said to be government by the majority. This claim on behalf of democracy is not sustainable. In every state a large number of people never exercise their vote. Besides, in most democratic states the first - past - the - post electoral system prevails (majority vote system). Under this system it often happens that the party securing a minority vote is returned to power.
4. **Discouragement to culture, civilization and intellectual development:** Democracy is the government by masses and always have conservative outlook. They show no interest in the development of literature art and architecture. In democracy intellectuals always keeps distance from elections. So many examples are in history defeat of intellectuals in direct elections.
5. **Slow decision making:** Democracy is slow decision making government. Because it takes lot of time to take decision. Legislature process, party system, opposition parties, coalition politics plays key role in decision making in democratic governments.

2. Discuss the essential condition for the success of democracy.

- Ans. **1. Independent and impartial press:** An independent and impartial press acts as an important requisite of democracy. Independent press keeps the people in touch with the problems of the nation and government. It makes rational constructive and impartial criticism on various policies and programmes adopted by the government. It formulates and consolidates public opinion on several issues of national importance. It acts as a bridge between the people and the government.
- 2. Written constitution:** written constitution also the essential condition for the success of democracy. Because written constitution gives knowledge to citizens about political rights and duties and they feel confident about their citizenship.
- 3. Urge and thirst for democracy:** Democracy can be successful in states in which the vast majority of the people have a genuine urge and thirst for democracy as a form of government and a way of life desire to have the principles of liberty and equality
- 4. Eternal vigilance and will to act:** citizens should be active and should not remain as mere silent spectators. Peoples should always present their vigilance on political leaders and government activities. Eternal vigilance of the people most important to success of democracy.
- 5. Independence of Judiciary:** In democracy judiciary must be independent honest and fearless. Judiciary should not be committed. It must decide the cases on merit independent judiciary gives courage confidence and hope on justice to people in democracy.
- 6. Strong opposition:** the success of parliamentary democracy depends to a great extent on the strong and effective opposition. Such an opposition will act as a check against the government by pointing out its place. In this regard the role of opposition in some advanced states like Australia, Britain and United States is liable.
- 7. Regular elections:** Conducting the regular elections promotes the faith citizens in democracy. Elections act as an important means for the people express their opinion and to give their judgment upon the functioning of the party in power.
- 8. Active part of local self government:** In democracy local self government play active role. Local self government give training to people on political awareness and participation of government activities. So, for the success of democracy need to encourage local self government.
- 9. Division of powers:** In democracy division of powers in government organs is compulsory to success of democracy. Central government, state governments and local governments also share powers to rule the people. So here is no chance to government become dictator government.
- 10. Political Economical social justice:** In democracy freedom of political liberty economical equality and social justice is compulsory condition to success of the democracy.



Secularism

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. Any one definitions Secularism.

Ans. **Definitions of Secularism:**

G.J. Holyoake : “Secularism is an idea of promoting a social order as separate from religion without actively dismissing or criticising religious belief”.

G.G. Hackman: “Secularism signifies the kind of life that is lived in complete indifference to god and to religious values”.

2. What is theocratic state?

Ans. Theocratic state an old type of Government. In a theocratic state politics mixed with religion. Where in religion dominate politics. The laws of one major religion are laws of the land (usually called the state religion).

Ex: Saudi Arabia

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. What are the features of Secular state?

Ans. **Features of Secular State:**

1. The state will not have any official religion.
2. Secular state government gives equal status to its people. It does not discriminate on the basis of religion.
3. It grants every individual the freedom to follow any religion, or no religion in his personal life.
4. If the individual decides to resource his own religion and embrace another one.
5. A secular state means not an irreligious state rather if means that in the matters of religion, it will remain neutral.

2. What is Indian Secularism?

Ans. Indian way of using the word “Secularism” is different from the way it is used western-countries. But India is a land of many religions and cultures. Historically secular values are inherent in the cultural ethos of India.

The cultural coexistence in India is historically a very important Phenomena. It is present in India since long time. It started from the invasions of muslims in the early medieval period, the latter past the Britishers introduced christianity in India the British Government Initiated several reforms in India. At the same time the seeds of communalism among the two major sections Hindus and Muslim by allocating special seats to muslims in legislative bodies.

After independence of India provide for secularism as the basic philosophy of Indian republic. According the constitution of India declared India as secular state, the government of India adopt secularism in theory and practice the Indian state will be neither irreligious, nor anti-religious. Insteat it adopt a neutral policy in religious matters.



Constitution

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. What do you mean by Constitution?

Ans. 1) “Constitution is a system of fundamental political institutions” - **S.E. Finer**

2) “Constitution is the arrangement of offices in a state, especially the highest of all”
- **Aristotle**

2. What is flexible constitution?

Ans. Flexible constitution is one whose provisions can be amended easily. It requires no special procedure for changing its provisions. It can be amended by the authorities by adopting the same procedure of ordinary laws. Ex: Britain

3. What is Rigid Constitution?

Ans. Rigid constitution is one whose provisions cannot be changed easily. In this system the constitutional amendment methods are different from those of ordinary laws. There will be a special procedure for amending the provisions of the Rigid constitution. Ex: America

4. What is Preamble?

Ans. Every constitution will have a preamble. The preamble denotes the aims and aspirations of the constitution. It is the soul of the constitution. Hence, Preamble is considered as one of the important features of the constitution.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. What are the merit and demerits of a written constitution?

Ans. Many of the rules and principles of the government are written, it is called a written constitution. The written constitution is obtained by the constituent Assembly.

The American and Indian constitution is an example of a written constitution.

Merits:

1. A Written constitution carries more simplicity

2. Being in written form means political stability
- 3) Protects the fundamental rights of citizens
- 4) Consistent with the aspirations of the people
- 5) It ensures independent judiciary.

Demerits:

- 1) It rigid nature is not helpful to the development of the state.
- 2) its provisions cannot be easily changed according to the needs and wishes of the people.
- 3) It gives scope for conflicts among the organs of the government.

2. Explain the merits and demerits of an unwritten constitution?

Ans. Unwritten constitution is one whose provisions are not written in a single document. It includes several customs and traditions which are manifested in the form of the laws.

Merits:

- 1) the unwritten constitution can be changed to suit the needs of the people.
- 2) Revolutions in the unwritten constitution are not prone to conflict.
- 3) It always under goes the process of evolution as it aims at bettering the best.

Demerits:

- 1) It is subject to frequent changes.
- 2) It is nto suitable for federation.
- 3) It fails to protect the rights and freedoms of people.
- 4) It is more informal in nature.

3. Distinguish between written and unwritten constitution.

Written Constitution	Unwritten constitution
1) Many government rules and regulations are written	1) The rules and regulations pertaining to government are not embodied in writing
2) All the basic principles of the state are clearly written	2) All the basic principles of the state exist in the term of customers and traditions.
3) It cannot be easily amended	3) It can easily be amended.
4) It is formulated at a particular time	4) It is evolutionary in nature
5) It is useful to federal states	5) It is not useful for a federation
6) It is rigid	6) It is flexible



Organs of Government

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. How many organs of government are there? What are they?

Ans. A modern government composed of three organs, they are: 1. Legislature, 2. Executive, 3. Judiciary.

2. What is meant by the theory of separation of powers?

Ans. "Montesquies" a famous French political philosopher, wrote a book called 'the spirit of laws' in 1748. In that book he had categorically stated the division of functions of government organs, and how they are interrelated. Later Blackstone and English Jurists explained theory of separation of powers.

3. What meant by Plural Executive?

Ans. Plural Executive: All the powers are vested with more than one person called plural executive. For Ex:- Federal council in Switzerland, and former USSR.

4. What is Bi-cameralism?

Ans: The legislature is divided into two houses called, Bi-cameralism. Most of the countries have bi-cameral legislature. Ex: India, Britain, USA etc.

5. Senate

Ans: The upper house of the America, Canada is called by Senate.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. What are the reasons for the decline of the significance of Legislature?

Ans. The political thinkers opines that the legislature is losing its significance gradually in the democratic countries, there are many reasons for this.

1. The executive acquired a lot of constitutional and legal powers.
2. The legislature has to depend on the executive.
3. Since the highest political officer are filled in through direct elections, the government gained importance by directly influencing the people.

4. Another reason for the reduction of the importance of the legislature is 'delegated legislation'.
5. Lack of a powerful opposition and less duration of the sessions of the legislature.
6. The irresponsible behaviour of the ruling party.

2. Discuss Judicial Review.

A: Judicial review means reviewing the laws made by the legislatures. The laws of the legislatures. The laws of the legislatures (parliament, assembly, councils, etc.) must not be unconstitutional. The court of law can nullify all laws which are unconstitutional. This is judicial review the judicial review is not limited only to laws. It is applicable to all the activities of the executives.

The Judicial review first originated in United States of America in the context of the judgement given by the Supreme Court in the "Marbury Vs. Madison case in the beginning of the 19th century" the courts of law follow different theories, principles and views in revising the constitutional viability of the laws.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

1. Explain structure and the functions of the Legislature.

Ans. Of all the organs of Government, the legislature acquired most prominent place. The legislature in the democratic government provide equilibrium to thoughts, discussion and different opinions. The structure of the legislature is not uniform in all the countries. The functions of the legislature can be analysed under different heads like.

Legislature functions: To frame the laws is the basic function of the legislature to pass laws as per the will of the people. The legislature has powers to frame new laws, and also to change, revise or cancel the laws which are outdated.

Functions to control executive: In the parliamentary form of government, the council of ministers is responsible to the legislature. The legislature exercises control on the council of ministers in dealing with different resolutions and questions. It can also pull down the government through a 'no confidence motion'.

Financial functions: The financial functions of legislature are more importance in democratic countries. The legislature has to approve the budget. The legislature can decide the amount of expenditure under different heads. Levying new taxes or abolishing taxes can be taken up with the consent of the legislature.

Judicial functions: The legislature performs some judicial functions. In England the House of Lords functions as the court of justice. In U.S.A. and India, the legislature has to try impeachment cases against the judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.

Constitutional functions: The legislature has the right to amend the constitution. It can

amend the constitution as per the needs and requirements of the country which change from time to time.

Other functions: Beside the above functions, the legislature has some more functions like...

1. Accepting or rejecting the ordinance declared by the government.
2. Electing speaker and Deputy Speaker.
3. Appointing necessary Parliamentary Committees.
4. Formulate rules and procedures of the legislative business.

2. Discuss about judiciary and explain its functions.

Ans. **Judiciary:** The judiciary is the most important organ of the government. The structure of the judiciary is not similar in all the countries. In England, the House of Lords is the highest court of justice. In USA and India the judges are appointed by president.

Powers and functions of the Judiciary:

1. **Dispensing Justice:** It has to solve the disputes between the citizens and the government and different governments. It punishes the criminals after due trial.
2. **Protection of Civil Rights:** The courts of law protect fundamental rights given to the citizen by constitution. The citizen can approach the courts of law when their fundamental rights are violated. The courts issue writs for enforcement of these rights the courts of law can issue writs like. Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition etc.
3. **Constitutional protection:** The judiciary safeguards the constitution in the democratic countries. The judiciary use judicial review to protect the constitution.
4. **Protecting of Federal System:** Judiciary plays a key role in the federal system. The court of law solve the dispute between the provinces and the central government.
5. **Advisory functions:** The highest court of justice provides advice to the head of the state on request. For instance in India the president takes the advice of the Supreme Court.
6. **Appellate Jurisdiction:** The highest court of justice has to provide justice on the appeals made against the lower courts judgements.
7. **Courts of Records:** The judiciary has to preserve all the cases along with their judgements. These records will help lawyers and judges in the trials of similar cases in future.
8. **Functioning as the Head of State:** In some countries and certain conditions, the Chief Justice of highest court can function as acting head of state.

Ex: India

3. What is executive? What are its functions?

Ans: The executive is the next important organ of the government. The head of the state and the council of ministers under the leadership of prime minister is called as the executive.

Powers and functions of the Executive

- 1) **Defence and foreign affairs:** The executive takes suitable decisions and implements them in case of any threat to the national independence and sovereignty and protects the country from foreign aggression.
- 2) **Administrative functions:** The entire administration is carried in the name of the executive. In this context, its functions include appointment of the officers in highest ranks allotting their duties, providing training, giving directions to different administrative departments.
- 3) **Legislative functions:** The executive prepares the draft bills to be presented to the legislature and gets them enacted. In the parliamentary government as the members are directly associated with the legislature the minister present the draft bills to the legislature and get its acceptance.
- 4) **Financial functions:** It is the duty of the executive to prepare the annual budget containing income and expenditure of the government and gets the approval of the legislature. The legislature cannot levy new taxes without the consent of the executive.
- 5) **Judicial functions:** The executive has certain functions like - to implement the judgements of the courts of law, to reduce the punishment, to appoint the judges, to appoint the judges, to appoint special courts for the enquiry of certain special problems etc.
- 6) **Welfare functions:** It is the prime duty of the executive in the modern times to undertake welfare measures. The executive has to work for the planned development and contribute for the improvement of the standards of living.

