

Workbook For

INTERMEDIATE

FIRST YEAR

CIVICS

By

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PREFACE

I hear and I forget; I see and I remember;

I do and I understand; I think and I learn;

The Board of Intermediate Education, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada made an attempt to provide work books for the first time to Intermediate students with relevant and authentic material with an aim to engage them in academic activity and to motivate them for self-learning and self-assessment. These work books are tailored based on the concepts of “*learning by doing*” and “*activity-oriented approach*” to sharpen the students in four core skills of learning – *Understanding, Interpretation, Analysis and Application*.

The endeavor is to provide ample scope to the students to understand the underlying concepts in each topic. The workbooks enable the students to practice more and acquire the skills to apply the learned concept in any related context with critical and creative thinking. The inner motive is that the students should shift from the existing route learning mechanism to the conceptual learning mechanism of the core concepts.

I am sure that these compendia are perfect tools in the hands of the students to face not only the Intermediate Public Examinations but also the other competitive Examinations.

My due appreciation to all the course writers who put in all their efforts in bringing out these work books in the desired modus.

V. RAMAKRISHNA, I.R.S.

SECRETARY

B.I.E, A.P., VIJAYAWDA.

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CHAPTER-1: POLITICAL SCIENCE SCOPE AND SIGNIFICANCE

ONE LINE ANSWERS:

1. Political Science as a study of state and government originated in

Ans: Greece

2. In which century political Science developed

Ans: 4th century BC

3. Who said, "without state individual can't live"

Ans: Aristotle

4. Who wrote the book The Politics

Ans: Aristotle

5. Political Science is the study of

Ans: State and Government

6. Who defined Political Science as, "Political Science begins and ends with state"

Ans: Garner

7. Political Science is concerned with defining and distribution of power according to

Ans: Herald Lasswell

8. Who separated Political Science from Ethics and Religion

Ans: Machiavelli, Bodin

9. Political Science studies the relationship between

Ans: Individual and state

10. Political Science studies the relationship between

Ans: the authority of state and individual freedom

Multiple choice questions:

1.political Science includes:

- a.the study of state and government**
- b.political theories**
- c.political organisations**
- d.all the above**

2.comparative politics means

- a.comparing Political systems**
- b.comparing the problems and how they were tackled**
- c.comparing the functioning of different administrative structures.**
- d.All the above**

3.Study of international organisations come under

- a.the scope of Political Science**
- b.study of international Political activities**
- c.International relations**
- d.all the above**

4.political behaviouralism includes

- a.to forecast Political outcomes**
- b.individual behaviour**
- c.study of elections**
- d.all the above**

5.The importance of the study of Political Science increased with

- a.emergence of global village**

b.emergence of the concepts of inclusive, sustainable development

c.social justice and welfare state

d.all the above

6.According to Dorothy Pixels, the study of Political Science helps us to

a.awareness of national and international affairs

b.to deal effectively with national and international problems

c.streamlines our way of life

d.all the above

7.The study of Political Science contributes a responsible government according to

a.Aristotle

b.Lasswell

c.Hobbes

d.Robert A Dahl

Ans:d

8.City states means

a.larger cities

b.City within the state

c.states having very less population

d.states without freedom

Ans:c

9.City states existed in

a.India

b.Britain

c.USA

d.Ancient Greece

Ans:d

10. Athens, Sparta, Milan,Gorinth are

a.examples of ancient city states

b.political thinkers

c.major cities in the world

d.names of persons

Ans:a.

11.Alexander of Macedonia was a student of

a.Socrates

b.Plato

c.Aristotle

d.None of the above

Ans:C

12.The long march began the ascent of power of

a.Mao Zedong

b.Chiang Kai Shek

c.Hochi Munch

d.None of the above

Ans:a

13.Prestroika means

a.to speak openly and honestly

b.restructuring

c.workers

d.none of the above

Ans:a

14.The Art of War is written by

a.Mao

b.Machiavelli

c.Lenin

d.n9ne of the above

Ans:b

15.Powe tends to corruption and absolute power corrupts absolutely is the famous quotation by

a.Lord Curzon

b.Winston Churchill

c.Lord Acton

none of the above

Ans:c

16.As per Karl Marx in the state of communism the governing principle will be

a.everyone is equal, but some are more equal than others.

b.From each according to his ability to each according to his work.

c.from each according to his ability to each according to his needs.

d.none of the above.

Ans:c

17.The founder of Communism is

a.Plato

b.Karl Marx

c.Mao-Tse-TUNG

d.none of the above

Ans:a

18.According to Plato the population of an ideal state should be

a.5040

b.50400

c50040

D1 lakh

Ans:a

19.Single transferable vote system was suggested for proportional representation by

a.Thomas Hare

b.Lord Courtney

c.JS Mill

d.none of the above

Ans:c

20.The term POLITY is originally applied to

a.Roman city states

b.Greek city states

c.United states of America

d.none of the above

Ans:b

21.Benito Mussolini was the originator of

a.national socialism

b.guild socialism

c.fascism

d.individualism

Ans:c

22.Which one of the following pairs 8s correctly matched

a.Nazism-Italy

b.guild socialism-France

c.Fascism-Germany

d.Fabianism-Britain

Ans:d

23.Who among the following pairs of thinkers are regarded as the founders of scientific socialism

a.Charles Fourier and Saint

b.Sidney Webb and Beatrice Webb

c.Marx and Engels

d.RH Tawney and William Ebenstein

Ans:c

24.War is to man what maternity is to women according to

a.Mussolini

b.Napoleon

c.Matternick

d.Bismarck

Ans:a

25.The spirit of laws was written by

- a.Hegel
- b.Hobbes
- c.Montesquieu
- d.Mussolini

Ans:c

Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.Socrates | a.Political thinker |
| 2.Plato. | b.author of the
Republic |
| 3.Aristotle. | c.author of Politics |
| 4.Machiavelli. | d.author of The
Prince |

Ans: 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1.city states. | a.Aristotle |
| 2.4th century BC. | b.less populated |
| 3.study of state
and Government. | c.origin of the study
Of Political
Science |
| 4.Father of Political
Science | d.political Science |

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

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1.political Science as
study of state | a.Easton |
|--|----------|

- 2.political Science as. b.Lasswell,
Study of Government. Kaplan
- 3.study of power. c.Garner
- 4.study of allocation. d.Stephen
of values. Peacock

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

Fill in the Blanks:

- 1.Citizens, aliens, slaves were the three types of residents in ancient city states.
- 2.The term Politics is derived from Polis,Politicus.
- 3.Man is a social animal according to Aristotle.
- 4.state is the only organization through which individual can develop his fullest personality according to Aristotle.
- 5.Political Science studies the conditions necessary for sustenance and development of state according to RG.Gettle.
- 6.There are no universal principles in Political Science so it is not a Science.
- 7.political science studies man in relation to the society and state.
- 8.There is no state without government.
- 9.Comparative studies started by Aristotle.
- 10.Qualities of good citizenship can be acquired through the study of Political Science.

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CHAPTER – 2: STATE

SECTION-I

Answer the following questions in one word.

1. Which institution is the most dominant among all social institutions?
2. Who Stated that blood relationship (kinship) created society and in turn led to the State?
3. Who is the Italian political scientist that used the term State, for the first time, in the modern context?
4. How many essential elements of the State are there?
5. According to Plato, what is the population of an ideal State?
6. To what extent, territorial waters of a State extend?
7. What is the machinery that expresses and implements the will of the State?
8. How many organs of government are there?
9. What is the most important essential elements of the State?
10. Who is the French emperor that Stated “I am the king and I am the State”?

SECTION-II

Choose the right answer from the given options for the following questions.

1. Which is the most important, powerful and sovereign institution?
A. Society B. Association C. State D. Government
2. Who is the author of the book, “Prince”?
A. Machiavelli B. Garner C. Laski D. Willoughby
3. Who defined “State is a politically organized people of a definite territory”?
A. Aristotle B. Bluntschli C. Bodin D. Burgess
4. Who considered the State as a class structure?
A. Idealists B. Communists C. Socialists D. None of the above
5. What is the supreme and ultimate authority of the State?
A. Population B. Territory C. Government D. Sovereignty
6. According to Rousseau, the ideal population of the State is?
A. 5040 B. 10,000 C. 1,00,000 D. 6040
7. Who said, “Good citizens make a good State”?
A. Socrates B. Plato C. Aristotle D. Gettle
8. The supreme authority of the State over all individuals and associations within its geographical sphere is?
A. Internal Sovereignty B. External Sovereignty C. Both A&B D. None
9. Which of the following is not the other element of the State?
A. Permanence B. General Obedience C. Popular Will D. Government

10. Which of the following is NOT CORRECT?

- A. State is permanent
- B. State possesses the power of punishment
- C. State alone has sovereignty
- D. State is a natural organization

SECTION-III

Identify the following Statements whether True or False.

- 1. Society is a collection of individuals held together by certain enduring relationships in pursuit of common ends. (True / False)
- 2. State and society are not complementary. (True / False)
- 3. Society is wider than State. (True / False)
- 4. Man is not only social animal but also political animal. (True / False)
- 5. Both State and government are permanent. (True / False)
- 6. Government possesses sovereignty. (True / False)
- 7. Membership of State is optional. (True / False)
- 8. Government is the servant of the State. (True / False)
- 9. State does not have a well defined territory of its own. (True / False)
- 10. Associations can interfere in the affairs of the State. (True / False)

SECTION-IV

1. Match the following

- | | | |
|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| 1. Legislature | () | A. Implementation of Laws |
| 2. Executive | () | B. Making Laws |
| 3. Judiciary | () | C. Fourth Estate |
| 4. Press | () | D. Adjudication of Laws |

2. Match the following

- | | | |
|----------------|--------|---|
| 1. Population | () | A. Supreme authority of the State |
| 2. Territory | () | B. All individuals who inhabit the territory on permanent basis |
| 3. Government | () | C. Geographical area of the State |
| 4. Sovereignty | () | D. Brain of the State |

3. Match the following

- | | | |
|----------------|--------|--|
| 1. State | () | A. A group of people united for a specific purpose |
| 2. Society | () | B. Main agent of the State |
| 3. Government | () | C. Natural |
| 4. Association | () | D. Sovereignty |

4. Match the following

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------|------------------------|
| 1. Ancient Greeks | () | A. Police / City State |
| 2. Ancient Romans | () | B. Civitas |
| 3. Machiavelli | () | C. La Stato |
| 4. Bodin | () | D. Republic |

5. Match the following

- | | | |
|------------------|---------|------------|
| 1. Rousseau | () | A. England |
| 2. Plato | () | B. France |
| 3. Thomas Hobbes | () | C. Greek |
| 4. Machiavelli | () | D. Italy |

SECTION-V

Fill in the Blanks.

1. _____ is an indispensable and inevitable organization in our social life.
2. _____ is the first essential element of the State.
3. The executive branch of the State is _____ .
4. _____ distinguishes the State from other associations.
5. The recognition of the sovereign status of a State by other States is _____ .
6. According to _____ , popular will is an important element of the State.
7. _____ is a web of social relationships.
8. The membership in associations is _____ .
9. State is a political organization. But. society is a _____ organization.
10. Laski Stated that "every act of the State is the _____ act."

SECTION-I ANSWERS

1. State 2. Maciver 3. Machiavelli 4. Four 5. 5040
6. 12 7. Government 8. Three 9. Sovereignty 10. Louis XIV

SECTION-II ANSWERS

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. D

SECTION-III ANSWERS

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. False
7. False 8. True 9. False 10. False

SECTION-IV ANSWERS

1. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C 2. 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A 3. 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A
4. 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D 5. 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D

SECTION-V ANSWERS

1. State 2. Population 3. Government 4. Sovereignty
5. International Recognition 6. Willoughby 7. Society
8. Voluntary 9. Social 10. Governmental

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Chapter 3

Section-I

⇒ Given One word Answers to the following questions

1. The words Nation and nationality are derived from which language
2. Which revolution inspired the rise of nationalism among people?
3. What is the inherent content of the word nation?
4. Define nationality?
5. What define the difference between nation and nationality?
6. Define nation?
7. Who are the first to use the word nation?
8. who defined nationalism as a concept of spiritualism?
9. Who defined language is the soul of nation and nationality?
10. When the theory of “one race one nation” did became popular?

⇒ Section- II

1. _____ is a group of people with a feeling of Oneness.
2. Nation is a _____ feeling and Nationalism is a _____ feeling.
3. Nationality doesn't exist without _____
4. The diverse cultures of India led to the growth of _____ among people.
5. Expand P.L.O. _____

Section III

⇒ Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who said that nation is a political entity with self governance or in search of it.
1. Burges 2. J.W.Garner 3. Lord Bryce 4. Gettle
2. Nation is a community of people united by common descendants and Languages is said by
1. Jimenarin 2. J.H.Rose 3. Gettle 4. Stephen
3. Which of the following is not a basic principal of nationalism
1. Pure Race 2. Common Language 3. Common History
4. Common Laws
4. Who wrote the Books “ International Laws”
1. Barker 2. Calvo 3. Lord Bryce 4. Burges
5. Who defined the Several stages of Nationalism
1. J.W.Garner 2. Hayes 3. Stephen Leacock 4. Richard Snyder

Section IV

⇒ True or False Statements

1. Nation is a mental feeling _____
2. There are 5 stages in Nationalism _____
3. Nationalism as an ideology started in the 16th century Cultural revolution in Europe _____
4. Nation state feeling should be included as an implicit tenet in the basic structures of social institutions _____
5. The idea of nation-states became prominent in the politics of Europe _____

Section I

1. Latin
2. French
3. Independent Political Freedom
4. Feeling of Oneness
5. State and Political freedom

Section I I

1. Nation
2. Political, Mental
3. Nation
4. National Sentiments
5. Palestine liberation Organization

Section I I I

1. 3
2. 4
3. 4
4. 2
5. 4

Section I V

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. True

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Chapter 4: Law

SECTION : A

I. Answer to the following questions in one word.

1. Which is necessary to control the external behavior of individuals ?
2. Which word derived from the word log in the Titanic language ?
3. The word law is derived from which two words in Latin ?
4. What laws represent the good and bad in the behavior of individuals ?
5. Yajnavalkya is a writer from which country ?
6. What are the first evidence of law ?
7. Rituals were closely related to religion at which time ?
8. The ancient city-states continued to rule on which basis ?
9. What is the basis of Mohammedan law ?
10. Synonyms for the word samata ?
11. Assembly that passes laws in a democracy ?
12. Jurmy bentham is the judiciary of which country ?
13. Ancient social habits are derived from experience of ?
14. The person is related to the whole life ?
15. It's main purpose is to be a government mediator

SECTION : B

II. Choose the correct answer from the alternative

1. Titanic means to be a consistent with which word in the language. ()
 - a) Log
 - b) Jus
 - c) Jungery
 - d) None
2. The word 'jus' , 'jungery' means in Latin ()
 - a) Bonding
 - b) Constant
 - c) Stability
 - d) None
3. How much evidence for the law , according to professor Holland ()
 - a) Five
 - b) Six
 - c) Four
 - d) None

4. Violation of customs is considered as a crime in which country ()

- a) Britain
- b) America
- c) India
- d) Germany

5. What is the basis of Hindu justice in India ()

- a) Ramayana
- b) Mahabharata
- c) Manusmruthi
- d) None

6. Those who gave priority to equality in law grounds ()

- a) Gilchrist
- b) Henry main
- c) Stephen leacock
- d) None

7. Who is responsible for law enforcement in democracies ()

- a) Legislative
- b) Executive
- c) Judicial
- d) Journal

8. Author of the book “ Neethisara ” ()

- a) Yajnavalkya
- b) Koutilya
- c) Manu
- d) Buddha

9. Hallbrook, Blackstone lawyers in which country ? ()

- a) America
- b) U.S.S.R
- c) U.K.
- d) India

10. Who are the lawyers in America ()

- a) Jeremy bentham
- b) J.S. Mill
- c) Kent
- d) None

11. Types of law classification according to Mecivar ()

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 3
- d) 6

12. As civilization evolved what are elements that were separated

- a) Law /justice
- b) Rich/poor
- c) Law/morality
- d) None

13. In ancient times the law referred to morality in this way

- a) Justice
- b) Virtue
- c) Truth
- d) None

14. There is no constitutional guarantee of the rights of individual in which country

- a) Britain
- b) India
- c) America
- d) None

15. Who proposed the rule of equality to protect fundamental rights

- a) Adam smith
- b) AV. Dicey
- c) Marshall
- d) None

SECTION : C

III. Match the following:

(A).

- | | | |
|------------------|-----|-------------------|
| 1 . Natural law | () | a . Customary law |
| 2 . Positive law | () | b . Divine law |
| 3 . National law | () | c . Political law |
| 4 . Common law | () | d . Municipal law |

(B).

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1. Morality | () | a . Related to external behavior |
| 2. Proudhon | () | b. Related to the whole life |
| 3. State | () | c . Individual libertarians |
| 4. Adam smith | () | d . Anarchists |

5. Law () e . A necessary evil

(C) .

1. Rule of law () a. AV. Dicey

2. Law of the constitution () b. 3rd part 14-21 article

3. Rule of law in India () c. All are equal before the law

4. Restrictions on rule od law () d. Socio-economic consequences

(D) .

1. Statutory law () a. Government staff discipline

2. General law () b. Law enacted by the parliament in India

3. Public law () c. Marriage , divorce ,agreement

4. Administrative law () d. Kingdom is a relationship between people

SECTION : D

IV. True or false

1 . Law is about the conscience of individuals ()

2 . Ethical principles are universal in nature ()

3 . Law falls within the scope of ethics ()

4. There is no special mechanism for enforcing ethical principles ()

5. One of the features of the British constitution was the rule of law ()

6. The constitution of India recognize the rule of law as a fundamental feature ()

7 . The sovereign authority allows by law ()

8 . Constitutional law , General law , are the parts of National law ()

9. The Rule of law Indicates that there should be no separate laws for different ()

-sections of the society .

SECTION : E

V. Fill in the blanks below with suitable answers.

1 . _____law is made by no one .

2 . _____Law created by human organization.

3 . _____ law is limited to the geographical location of the state.

4 . _____ law ,that regulates relationship between individuals.

- 5 . _____ law that promotes the discipline of Public servants
- 6 . This is the kind of law that congress makes in America _____.
- 7 . _____ law designed with a specific purpose.
- 8 . Violation of the law leads to _____.
- 9 . The law covers _____ subject.

Key

SECTION : A

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| I). | 8. Divine law |
| 1. Law | 9. Shaviyath |
| 2. Law | 10. Impartiality, justice |
| 3. Jus, jungery | 11. Legislative |
| 4. Customary law | 12. England |
| 5. India | 13. Law, morality |

6. Customs

14. Morality

7. Ancient period

15 . Rule of law

SECTION : B

II).

- 1) A
- 2) A
- 3) B
- 4) A
- 5) C
- 6) B
- 7) B
- 8) A
- 9) C
- 10) C
- 11) A
- 12) C
- 13) B
- 14) A
- 15) B

SECTION : C

III). (A):

- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) D
- 4) A

(B):

- 1) B
- 2) D
- 3) E
- 4) C
- 5) A

(C) .

- 1) C
- 2) A
- 3) B
- 4) D

(D) .

- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) D
- 4) A

SECTION : D

IV) .

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. T
7. T
8. T
9. T

SECTION : E

V).

1. Natural law
2. Positive law
3. National law
4. Private law
5. Administrative law
6. Statutory law
7. Law
8. Punishment
9. Political science.

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Chapter -5. Liberty and Equality

Section – 1

I. Write suitable answers to the following questions with one line.

1. The success of the political system depends on what?
2. What is Liberty in a Negative Aspect?
3. What is Liberty in a Positive Aspect?
4. What is Liberty?
5. Who recognized Natural Liberty?
6. Without which liberty, the civil and political liberties are meaningless?
7. Which determines a state's national liberty?
8. Who would have thought that 'the state was a necessary evil'?
9. What is Equality in a Positive Aspect?
10. What is Equality in a Negative Aspect?
11. Political equality is not found in other forms of government like monarchy and aristocracy. Why?

Section – 2

II. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who opined that liberty is a constitutional freedom given to the individual to express his opinions frankly
[]
A) Herbert Spencer
B) J.S. Mill
C) H.J. Laski
D) J.R. Seeley
2. Who propounded positive aspect of liberty? []
] A) J.S. Mill
B) H.J. Laski
C) T.H. Green
D) R.G. Gettle
3. Which of the following is correct regarding Natural Liberty? []
] A) Prevailing unrestrained freedom
B) There can be no true liberty when there is natural liberty
C) Natural liberty existed prior to the origin of state and society
D) It gives no scope for interference or restraint of any type.

1) A, B, C, D 2) A only 3) A and C 4) A, C and D

4. Which of the following Liberty allows everyone to maintain cordial relations with his neighbours in the society?
[]
A) Natural liberty
B) Civil liberty
C) Economic liberty
D) Political liberty
5. Which ensures everyone freedom from want and fear, hunger and starvation, unemployment and insufficiency.
[]
A) Natural liberty
B) Civil liberty
C) Economic liberty
D) National liberty
6. Which of the following liberties makes political liberty meaningful and real.
A) Natural liberty []
]]
B) Civil liberty
C) Economic liberty
D) National liberty
7. Who considered as political liberty is synonymous with democracy - []
]]
A) Stephen Leacock
B) R.G. Gettle
C) Montesquieu
D) R.N. Gilchrist
8. Which of the following indicates the sovereignty of the state? []
]]
A) Civil liberty
B) Economic liberty
C) Political liberty
D) National liberty
9. Which of the following is not a safeguard of liberty []
]]
A) Economic equality
B) Decentralization of powers
C) Strong opposition
D) Enhancement of state authority
10. Who wrote the book 'on liberty'? []
]]
A) Henry maine
B) J.S. Mill

- C) T.H. Green
D) H.J. Laski
11. The term 'liberty' has been drawn from the Latin term []
A) Libel
B) Lingua
C) Labour
D) Liber
12. Who said 'political liberty without economic equality is a myth' []
A) T.H. Green
B) J.S. Mill
C) G.D.H. Cole
D) H.J. Laski
13. Liberty and equality are []
A) Complementary to each other
B) Contradictory to each other
C) Unrelated to each other
D) None of the above
14. Who among the following was the chief exponent of natural liberty? []
A) Rousseau
B) H.J. Laski
C) Plato
D) Herbert spencer
15. Which one of the following statements is not correct? []
A) Civil liberty is basic to other kinds of liberties
B) Civil liberty is granted only to the citizens
C) Civil liberty is available to both citizens and non-citizens
D) Civil liberty exists only in civil society
16. Which of the following factors are helpful in achieving social equality []
A) Special privileges should not be allowed by the state to any citizen
B) Citizen should maintain harmonious relations with their fellow citizens
C) People should not use name of their caste, sect or religion at the time of forwarding petitions.
D) Inter caste marriages should be encouraged by the government
1) A,B,C,D 2) A,B,D 3) C and D 4) A,C and D
17. Which of the following is considered as the basis of social and political equalities []
A) Natural equality
B) Economic equality
C) International equality

- D) A and C
18. Who of the following advanced the notion of affinity between Liberty and Equality []
- A) Lord Mathew Arnold
 B) H.J. Laski
 C) G.D.H. Cole
 D) Rousseau
- 1) A,B,C,D 2) A and B 3) B,C and D 4) A,C and D
19. Who of the following considered that Liberty and Equality are incompatible to each other? []
- A) Lord Acton
 B) Lord Mathew Arnold
 C) Tawney
 D) De Tocquaville
- 1) A,B,C,D 2) A,C and D 3) B,C and D 4) A,B and D
20. Who said that the desire to have equality destroyed the possibility of full liberty
- A) Lord Acton
 B) De Tocquaville
 C) H.J. Laski
 D) Tawney

Section – 3

III. True or False

1. Liberty enables the individual to exhibit his talents for improving the social Standards ()
2. Interpretation of Liberty varies according to time, place and popular wishes ()
3. Liberty does not mean license to do whatever a person wants. It is always Subject to some limitations ()
4. Natural liberty is not found in the present day society ()
5. Political freedom applies to citizens as well as foreigners ()
6. Equality is absolute ()
7. Equality is given by nature ()
8. Political equality prevails only in democratic states ()
9. Political equality is enjoyed by the citizens as well as aliens and foreign nationals living in a state ()

Section – 4

IV. Match the following

- | <u>Political Philosophers</u> | <u>Definitions</u> |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mahatma Gandhi () | A. Liberty means absence of coercion |
| 2. F.A. Hayek () | B. Liberty is the opposite of over government |
| 3. J.R. Seeley () | C. Liberty is the eager maintenance of that atmosphere in which men have the opportunities to be their best selves. |
| 4. H.J. Laski () | D. Liberty does not mean absence of restraints but it lies in the development of one's personality. |
- 2.
- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Patrick Henry () | A. Economic liberty means the security and opportunity to find reasonable significance in earning one's daily bread. |
| 2. R.G. Gettle () | B. "Give me liberty or give me death." |
| 3. H.J. Laski () | C. "Civil liberty is the group of rights recognized and implemented by the state." |
| 4. Rousseau () | D. "Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains" |

Section – 5

V. Fill in the blanks

- _____ is an essential condition without which man cannot develop his personality.
- The term Liberty is derived from the Latin word _____.
- The propounder of social contract theory is _____.
- _____ revolution led to capitalism which is characterised by free and cutthroat competition.
- In Latin language 'Liber' means _____.

6. Who said equality implies “equal rights for all and abolition of special rights and privileges.” _____.
7. According to _____ equality does not mean identical treatment. It means equal treatment under equal conditions.
8. Russians under the dynamic leadership of _____ revolted against the despotic Czar rulers for achieving equalitarian society.

ANSWERS

Section – I

1. The success of a political system depends on the enjoyment of liberty and equality by the individuals.
2. Liberty in its negative aspect, implies absence of restrictions.
3. In positive aspect liberty is the power which should not cause harm to others.
4. Liberty is the freedom that an individual enjoys in a way that does not infringe on the rights of others.
5. Roman political philosophers.
6. Economic liberty
7. Sovereignty
8. Individual Libertarians
9. According to positive aspect equality means provision of adequate opportunities for all.
10. No discrimination on some artificial grounds based on caste, colour creed etc.
11. Because those governments do not allow equal opportunities to their subjects in political affairs.

Section – 2

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. 1 | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. D | 9. D | 10. B |
| 11. D | 12. C | 13. A | 14. A | 15. B |
| 16. 1 | 17. B | 18. 3 | 19. 4 | 20. A |

Section – 3

- | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. T | 3.T | 4.T | 5. F |
| 6. F | 7. F | 8.T | 9. F | |

Section – 4

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C | 2. 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|

Section – 5

1. Liberty
2. Liber
3. Thomas Hobbes
4. Industrial
5. Free from restrictions
6. Ernest Barker
7. Justice Pathanjali Shastri
8. V.I. Lenin

Work Book Activities for
Intermediate First Year - Civics

Chapter 6: Rights and Responsibilities

by

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CIVICS WORK SHEET

Topics Covered

1. Features of Rights
2. Classification of Rights
3. Important Civil Rights
4. Important Political Rights
5. Important Economic Rights
6. Fundamental Rights
7. National Human Rights Commission
8. Types of Responsibilities

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Classification of Rights	...	1
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One word answer questions	...	3
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True or False	...	5
Match the following	...	5 & 6
Fill in the Blanks	...	6
Odd one out	...	7
Short answers questions	...	7 & 8
Key Sheet	...	9 & 10

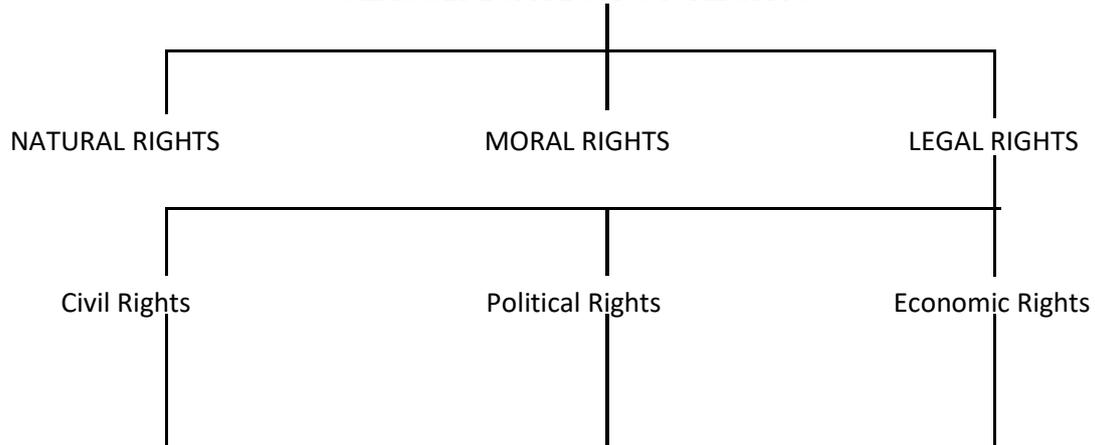
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I YEAR CIVICS

CHAPTER - VI

RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES

CLASSIFICATION OF RIGHTS



- 1) Right to life
- 2) Right to Liberty
- 3) Right to Equality
- 4) Right to Property
- 5) Right to Family

- 1) Right to Vote
- 2) Right to contest in Elections
- 3) Right to hold public offices
- 4) Right to Petition
- 5) Right to Criticism

- 1) Right to work
- 2) Right to adequate wages
- 3) Right to reasonable hours of work
- 4) Right to compensation
- 5) Right to Self Government in Industry

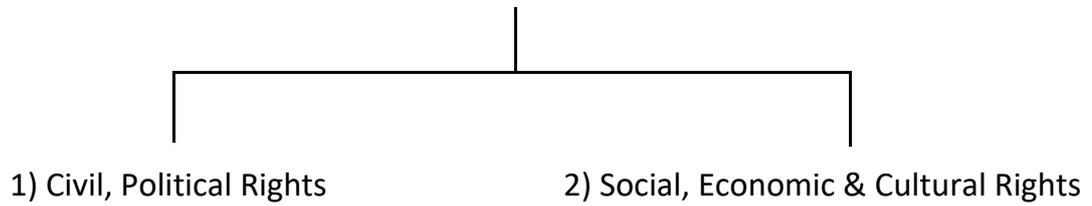
- 6) Right to Religion
- 7) Right to Contract
- 8) Right to Education
- 9) Right to Form Associations & Unions
- 10) Right to Constitutional Remedies

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

- 1) Right to Equality
- 2) Right to Freedom
- 3) Right to against Exploitation
- 4) Right to Religion
- 5) Right to Cultural & Educational

- 6) Right to Property
- 7) Right to Constitutional Remedies

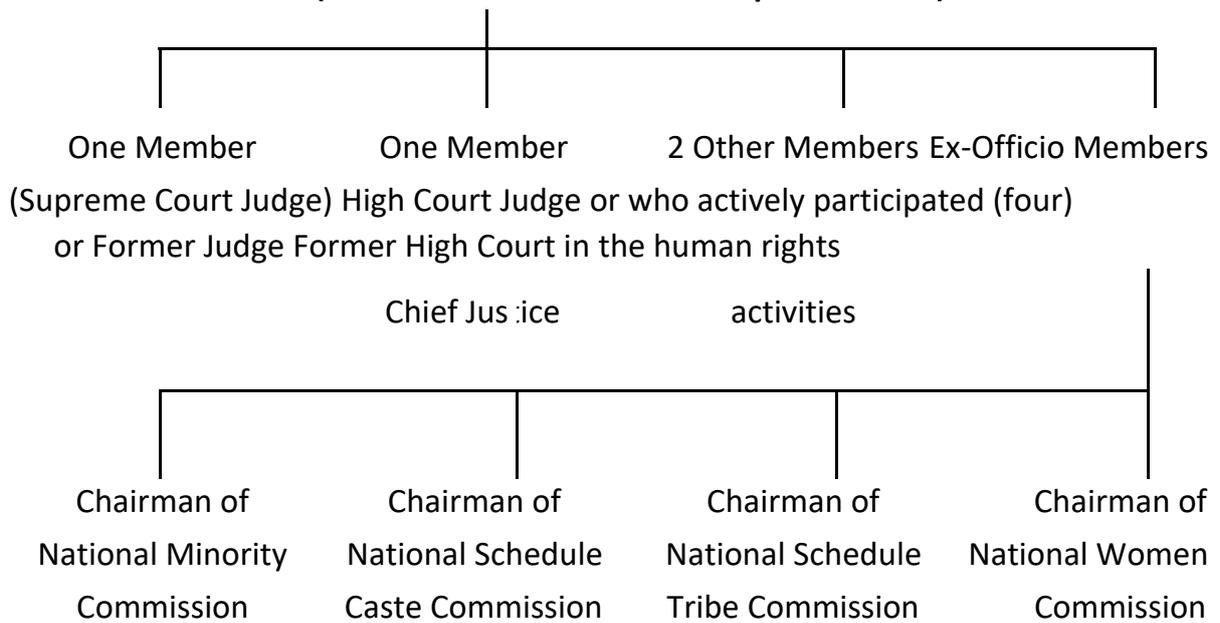
HUMAN RIGHTS

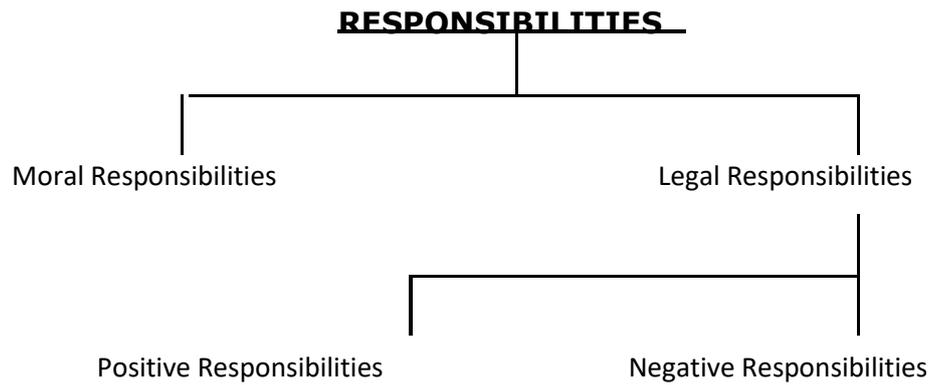


NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

1) National Human Rights Commission is a multi member body 2) It comprises 4 members.

Chairman (Former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court)





SECTION-I

Answer the following in one word for each question:

- 1) What are to be used in the state to develop the personality?
- 2) Who pointed out that every state is known by the rights it maintenance?
- 3) Which theory stated that everyone should have the rights to lead respectable life?
- 4) Who said that the people would have the natural rights before the emergence of society and state.
- 5) How many kinds of rights primarily will be classified?
- 6) What is called the human being enjoying the birth rights?
- 7) Which rights are based on the moral conscience of the people?
- 8) What are the rights that the state recognized the rights implemented by the act of law?
- 9) By which power that the State protect the legal rights?
- 10) What are the right to be described as the gift of democracy?
- 11) What are the rights citizens only enjoying in the state?
- 12) What are the right that provide the opportunity to earn legally?
- 13) In which right the self-defence is included?

- 14) Who was the political philosopher stated that every individual is sovereign over himself, his body and mind?
- 15) Every year in which date the World's Human Rights Day is celebrated?
- 16) Which was the organization that declared the Universal Human Rights Day on 10th December in the year 1948.
- 17) Who was the author of utilitarianism theory?

SECTION-II

Find the correct answer of the following and Write in the brackets.

- 1) Who was the political philosopher stated along the citizens of rights, right to live if the most important one. ()
a) H.J. Laski b) T.H. Green c) Earnest Barker d) Bosanquet
- 2) In which rights the right to movement is included ()
a) Right to equality b) Right to property c) Right to liberty d) Right to religion
- 3) Which is the right that helps to understand the social problems in the society ()
a) Right to Education b) Right to Family c) Right to Religion d) Right to Equality
- 4) According to which right that the court give the orders of Habeas Corpus and Mandamus ()
a) Right to Equality b) Right to property
c) Right to liberty d) Right to constitutional remedies
- 5) How many types of political rights can be classified ()
a) 5 b) 4 c) 3 d) 6
- 6) Which is the right that brings the peoples problems to the notice of Government ()
a) Right to Vote b) Right to Petition c) Right to Contest d) Right to Criticism
- 7) Which is the right that is not there in the Natural Rights ()
a) Right to life b) Right to Liberty
c) Right to property d) Right to equality

- 8) What are the rights that have no support of law to strengthen the society ()
 a) Natural Rights b) Moral Rights c) Legal Rights d) Political Rights
- 9) In which rights "Equal work and Equal pay" is included ()
 a) Natural Rights b) Moral Rights c) Political Rights d) Economic Rights
- 10) Which one indicates the meaning of all individuals are equal before the law ()
 a) Administrative Law b) Rule of Law
 c) Civil Rights d) Economic Justice
- 11) Who was the Scientist considered that the Human Rights are helpful as the protective cells for the persons ()
 a) Ronald Darvin b) John Dowski c) John locke d) Hobbes
- 12) Which event that the historians consdiered as a first attempt to achieve in he struggle of human rights ()
 a) Bloodless Revolution b) America Declaration of Independence
 c) French Revolution d) Magna Carta

SECTION-III

Read the following sentences with comprehension and find out the Write or Wrong

- 1) People's eternal vigilance is the most important thing in safeguard of rights of individuals. ()
- 2) Human Rights are amenities required for the basic existence of human life. ()
- 3) Historian considered bloodless revolution is the first attempt in achieving the struggle of human rights ()
- 4) Historians described Magnacarta in England as the British Constitutional Bible ()
- 5) Indian Parliament passed by human rights protection bill in the year 2006 ()
- 6) Showing obedience for the state laws and paying the taxes are the law binding duties ()

- 7) Rights & Duties are considered as the two sides of a same coin ()
- 8) The law binding responsibilities are that the people should be away from the programmes which are prohibited by the law ()
- 9) Moral values are formed on the basis of following the customs and traditions that are in the society ()
- 10) As per article 21 of Indian Constitution one can obtain the right to speech ()

SECTION-4

Match the following

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | 1) Article 19 () | a) Banned the Employment of Children |
| | 2) Article 23 () | b) Religious Freedom |
| | 3) Article 25 () | c) Prohibits bonded labour |
| | 4) Article 24 () | d) Freedom of Speech |
| 2. | 1) Civil Right () | a) Right to vote |
| | 2) Political Right () | b) Traditions |
| | 3) Economic Right () | c) Right to life |
| | 4) Moral Right () | d) Right to work |
| 3. | 1) Natural Rights () | a) 5 |
| | 2) Political Rights () | b) 10 |
| | 3) Civil Rights () | c) 6 |
| | 4) Fundamental Rights () | d) 3 |
| 4. | 1) Magna Carta () | a) 1948 |
| | 2) Bloodless Revolution () | b) 1215 |
| | 3) French Revolution () | c) 1688 |
| | 4) Universal declaration of Human Rights () | d) 1789 |
| 5. | 1) American Declaration of Independence () | a) 1917 |
| | 2) Soviet Revolution () | b) 1945 |
| | 3) Establishment of the UNO () | c) 1993 |
| | 4) Human Right preservation act () | d) 1776 |

6. 1) Theory of Natural Rights() a) Bentham
 2) Individualism () b) John Lock
 3) Utilitarianism () d) A.V. Daicy
 4) Rule of Law () d) J.S. Mill

SECTION-5

Fill in the blanks:

- 1) The human rights preservation act is amended in the year _____
- 2) The tenure of the Human Rights Commission and its Members are _____ years
- 3) The Human Rights Commission Chairman and its members are appointed by _____
- 4) _____ formed on the basis of following the customs and traditions that are in the society.
- 5) _____ duties into force with the support of courts and laws.
- 6) _____ constitution decided that the responsibility of Military Services should be provided to its citizens compulsory.
- 7) The law binding duties will change the people to become as _____ 8) The United Nations General Assembly declared _____ decade as the International Human Rights decade.
- 9) J.S. Mill, the political philosopher proposed _____
- 10) _____ declared that man is born free but everywhere he is in chains.

SECTION-6

Identify the ODD one out:

- 1) a) Thomas Hobbes b) John Locke c) Rousseau d) H.J. Laski ()
- 2) a) Right to Life b) Right to Liberty c) Right to property d) Right to work ()
- 3) a) Right to Education b) Right to Family c) Right to Religion d) Right to Vote ()
- 4) a) Right to Vote b) Right to Contest c) Right to Petition d) Right to property ()
- 5) a) Right to work b) Right to reasonable hours of work
 c) Right to adequate Wages d) Right to Education ()

- 6) a) Right to Freedom of Movement
c) Right to residence

- b) Right to Speech
d) Right to petition

()

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5) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C

6) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C

Section-5

- 1) 2006
- 2) 5 Years
- 3) President of India
- 4) Moral responsibilities
- 5) Legal
- 6) Soviet Union
- 7) Slaves
- 8) 1995 - 2005
- 9) Individulism
- 10) Rousseau

Section-6

- 1) D
- 2) D
- 3) D
- 4) D
- 5) D
- 6) D

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**CIVICS – First Year Work
Book**

Chapter-7 – Justice

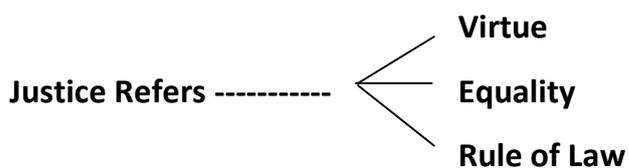
Justice – Introduction:

- Justice is an old concept in political theories.
- The word 'Justice' is derived from a Latin word 'Jus' which means 'To bind'.
- It refers to the formulation and implementation of rules and regulations endorsed by the constitution and the judicial organizations.
- It also stands for good conduct.

Justice – Definitions:

Some of the important definitions of justice:

- 1) "Justice is giving to every man his due. It is a combination of reason, courage, appetite and will in terms of the state" --- Plato.
- 2) "Justice is no other than each and every individual in society discharging his moral duties" --- Aristotle.
- 3) "Justice Means speaking the truth and paying one's debts" --- Caphalous.
- 4) "Justice means to help friends and harm enemies" --- Polymarchus.
- 5) "Justice means a combination and co-ordination of political values" --- Barker.



Major Concepts of Justice:

There are two major concepts of justice. They are

- 1) Numerical concept --- Bentham.
- 2) Geometrical concept --- Plato, Aristotle.

Connotations of Justice:

The concept of Justice has different connotations. They are

Justice refers --- virtue and righteousness

--- Truth, morality

--- Moral conduct

--- Synthesizing various values

--- Justice implies establishment of statuesque. It seeks to protect the life, liberty and property of the individuals. This is known as conservative Justice.

Aspects of Justice:

Plato mentioned two aspects of justice. They are

- 1) Distributive justice.
- 2) Corrective justice.

Evolution of Justice:

- In ancient India, Justice, being associated with Dharma as enunciated in Hindu scriptures, was considered to be the duty of the king.
- According to Confucius (the famous Chinese philosopher), it was the primary duty of the king to maintain justice by punishing the wrong doers and rewarding the virtuous persons.
- According to Immanuel Kant (German philosopher), justice demands that each individual should be given equal consideration.
- Thomas Aquinas was considered as the first political philosopher who separated justice from religion.
- By 16th century, the concept of justice got completely secularized.

- Hobbes identified justice with the order of the sovereign.
- Locke, Rousseau regarded justice as a synthesis of Liberty and Equality.
- The Socialists conceived justice from economic point of view.
- While the conventionalists explained the concept of justice from individual perspective, the modernists viewed it from social perspective.
- There is no single precise definition to the concept of justice. It is considered as the some total of the principles and beliefs advanced for the survival of the society.

Sources of justice:

Barker gives four sources of justice. They are ---

- 1) Nature.
- 2) Ethics.
- 3) Religion.
- 4) Economic Elements.

Types of justice:

There are different types of justice. They are ----

- 1) Natural justice.
- 2) Social Justice.
- 3) Political justice.
- 4) Economic justice. 5) Legal justice.

Achievement of social justice:

- Social justice is generally equated with the notion of equality.
- Social justice enforces the principle of equality before law.
- In brief, it aims at achieving a just society by eliminating injustice.
- Modern political scientists like John Rawls and David Miller give two prominent theories about Social justice.
- Modern Governments will strive to provide basic necessities to the people in achieving social justice.

Questions – Answers

Section-1

Analytical Questions – Answers:

I

A) It implies the distribution of goods and wealth of citizens by the state on merit basis.

B) Aristotle stated that type of justice is a sort of proportion.

The above justice is called as _____

Ans: Distributive Justice

II

A) It comprises restoring each person the lost rights due to the infringement of his rights by others.

B) Aristotle viewed this justice as essentially negative.

The above justice is called as _____

Ans: Corrective Justice

III

A) These elements are one of the sources of justice.

B) These are attained significance with the advent of industrial revolution.

C) Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Malthus and other classical economists, later revolutionary thinkers like Karl Marx and Engles analyzed justice in terms of these factors.

The above elements are _____

Ans: Economic Elements

IV

A) This justice symbolizes political equality.

B) It implies provision of political rights to all the adult citizens and facilitates free and fair participation of the citizens in the governance of the country.

The above justice refers to _____

Ans: Political Justice

V

A) It is generally equated with the notion of equality.

B) It enforces the principle of equality before law. In brief, it aims at achieving a just society by eliminating injustice.

The above lines refers to _____

Ans: Social Justice

VI

A) It is manifested in the laws of the state.

B) It is supplemented by customs of the society.

- C) It is embodied in the constitution and legislative enactments in a state.
- D) It determines the legal contours of justice.

The above sentences deals with

_____ **Ans: Legal Justice VII**

- A) He advanced the theory of social justice commonly known as “Justice or Fairness”.
- B) To him, social justice implies equal access to the liberties, rights and opportunities as well as taking care of the interests of the deprived and disadvantaged sections of the society.

The above statements by whom

_____ **Ans: John Rawls VIII**

- A) He believed that the church is the manifestation of religion.
- B) According to him, the king must exercise his authority in compliance to the church authority.

The above Statements related to

_____ **Ans: Thomas Aquinas**

Section-2

Given one word answers to the following questions:

- 1) What is the meaning of the Latin word ‘Jus’?
- 2) Who defined justice as “to help friends and harm enemies”?
- 3) The numerical concept of justice advocated by whom, the famous British political philosopher?
- 4) Who favored the Geometrical concept of justice?
- 5) Who argued that it was the primary duty of the king to maintain justice by punishing the wrong doers and rewarding the virtuous persons?
- 6) Who was considered as the first political philosopher separated justice from religion?
- 7) Who were the prominent Idealist thinkers?
- 8) Who were the popular classical economists?
- 9) Who were the famous revolutionary thinkers?
- 10) Who advanced the theory of social justice?

Section-3

Choose the correct answers to the following questions.

- 1) The word ‘justice’ is derived from a Word.

- A) Greek B) Latin C) Arabic D) Tutanic
- 2) Who defined justice as “speaking the truth and paying one’s debts”?
A) Plato B) Aristotle C) Cephalous D) Barker
- 3) Who stated that “If flutes are to be distributed, they should be distributed only among those who have the capacity of flute playing”?
A) Bentham B) Kant C) Plato D) Aristotle
- 4) In ancient India, justice, being associated with
- A) Dharma B) Truth C) Liberty D) Equality
- 5) Who perceived nature to be a source of Justice?
A) Greek Stoics B) Idealists C) Liberalists D) Socialists 6)
..... Justice is manifested in the laws of the state.
A) Political justice B) Economic Justice C) Social justice D) Legal justice
- 7) John Rawls, theory of social justice commonly known as
- A) Ethics B) Honesty C) Fairness D) Commitment

Section-4

Identify true/false in the following sentences.

- 1) Barker defined "justice as a combination and co-ordination of political values".
- 2) Thomas Aquinas was a Philosopher turned saint.
- 3) Social justice enforces the principle of equality before law.
- 4) Aristotle regarded justice is the most powerful instrument against revolutions.
- 5) Justice was not considered to be the duty of the king.
- 6) Free market mechanism, not refers to the quality of services.
- 7) Both state and private involvement are necessary for achieving social justice in a state.

Section-5

Fill in the blanks.

- 1) justice is based on the notion that every person in the world possesses some rights for availing the natural resources.
- 2) Revolution led to glaring economic disparities between different sections of society.
- 3) According to, the king must exercise his authority in compliance to the church authority.
- 4) By th century, the concept of justice got completely secularized.
- 5) Pointed out that in equalities are inherent in the society.
- 6) The conceived justice from economic point of view.
- 7) Political justice symbolizes Equality.
- 8) pointed out that social justice is concerned with the distribution of good and bad in society.

Section-6

1) Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Plato | A) China |
| 2. Kant | B) Britain |
| 3. Bentham | C) Germany |
| 4. Confucius | D) Greek |

2) Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. T.H. Green | A) Classical Economist |
| 2. Bentham | B) Revolutionary Socialist |

3. Karl Marx C) Liberalist
4. Adam Smith D) Idealist

3) Match the following.

1. Social Contract A) Facilitator
2. Ancient city states B) Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau
3. Greek C) John Rawls, David Miller
4. Social Justice D) Stoics
5. Modern State E) Greek

Section – 2 Answers

- 1) To bind 2) Polymarchus 3) Bentham 4) Plato, Aristotle
5) Confucius 6) Thomas Aquinas 7) Plato, Kant, Green, Barker
8) Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Malthus
9) Karl Marx, Frederich Engles 10) John Rawls.

Section – 3 Answers

- 1) B 2) C 3) D 4) A 5) A 6) D 7) C

Section – 4 Answers

- 1) True 2) True 3) True 4) True 5) False 6) False 6) True

Section – 5 Answers

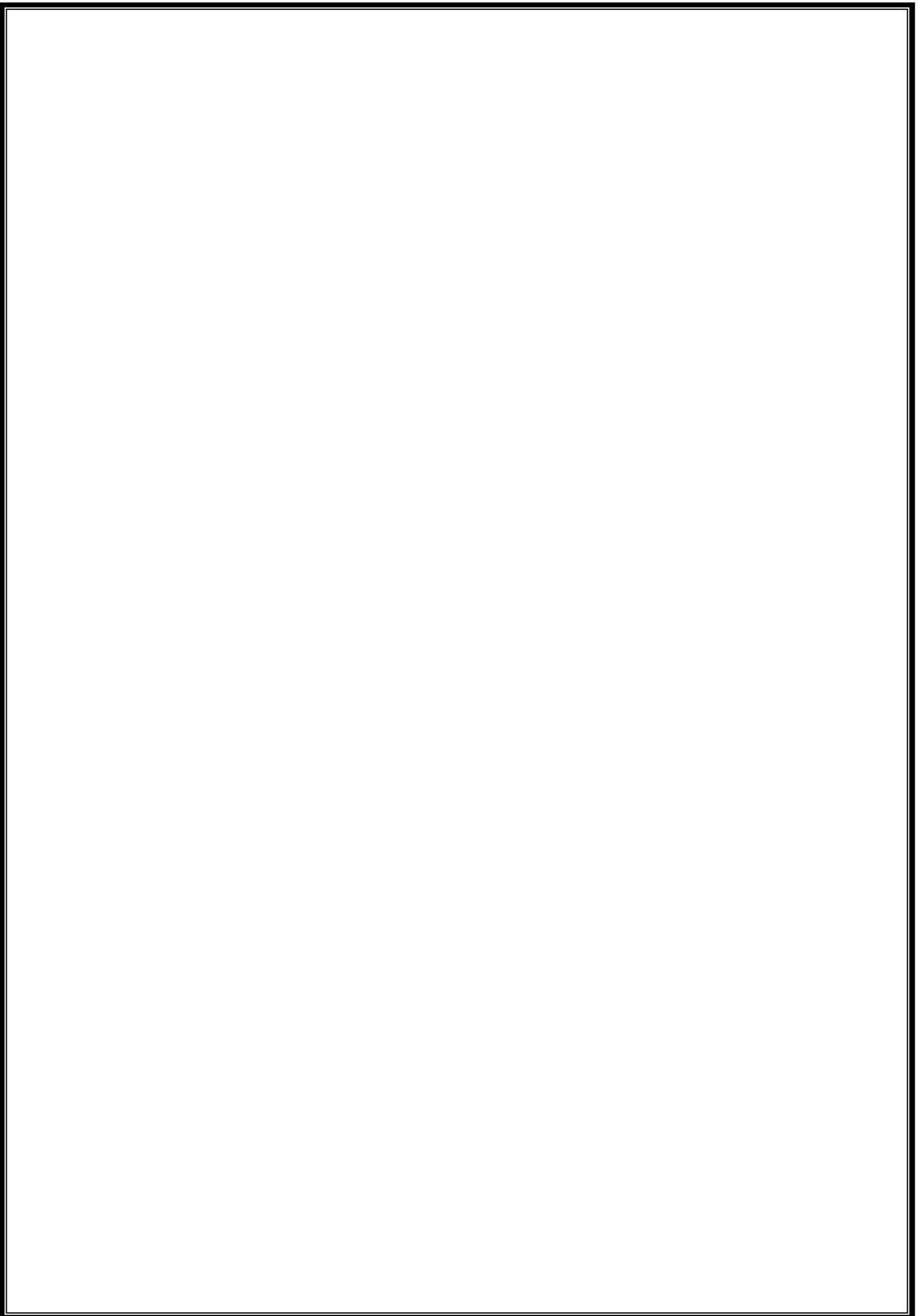
- 1) Natural 2) Industrial 3) Thomas Aquinas 4) 16 5) John Rawls 6)
Socialists 7) Political 8) David Miller

Section – 6 Answers

- 1) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A
2) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A
3) 1-B, 2-E, 3-D, 4-C, 5-A



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**BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION-ANDHRA PRADESH.
FIRST YEAR-CIVICS.
WORK BOOK
CHAPTER-8: CITIZENSHIP.**

The word Citizenship is derived from the Latin words, CIVIS, and CIVITOS. CIVIS means CITIZENS, CIVITOS means CITY. The concept of citizenship first appeared in the ancient Greek city-states. It has gained importance in the context of the nation-states formed after the World Wars.

Like other modern state, India has two kinds of people.

- 1. Citizens**
- 2. Aliens**

Citizens are full members of the Indian State and owe allegiance to it. They enjoy all Civil and Political Rights. On other hand Aliens don't enjoy all the Civil and Political Rights. They enjoy only Civil Rights.

Aliens are classified into two categories:

- 1. Friendly Aliens**
- 2. Enemy Aliens.**

Enemy Aliens enjoy lesser rights than the friendly Aliens Eg:-They do not enjoy protection against arrest and detention (Article 22)

The Constitution confers the following rights and privileges on the Citizens of India (and denies the same to Aliens).

- Right against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15)
- Right to Equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment (Article 16).
- Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession (Article 19).
- Cultural and Educational rights (Article 29 and 30).
- Right to vote in the elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative assembly.
- Right to contest for membership of the Parliament and the State Legislature.

- Eligibility to hold the certain public offices, that is President of India, Vice-President of India, Judges of Supreme Court and the High Court, Governor of the states, Attorney General of India and Advocate General of India.

Along with the above rights, the Citizens also owe certain duties towards the Indian State, as for example, paying taxes, respecting the National flag and National Anthem, defending the Country and so on.

In India both a Citizen by birth as well as a naturalised citizen are eligible for the office of the President while in USA, only a citizen by birth and not a naturalised citizen is eligible for the office of the President.

The Constitution of India grants the following rights equally to the Foreigners and Citizens

- All are equal before Law Article 14
- No person shall be convicted against Law Article 20
- Right to life Article 21
- Right to Education Article 21A
- Protection against illegal arrest Article 22
- Right against exploitation Article 23
- Prohibition of Child Labour Article 24
- Right to religion Article 25
- No person shall be compelled to pay the Taxes for promoting religion Article 27
- No religious instruction shall be provided in government educational institutions Article 28

Constitutional Provisions

- The Constitution deals with the Citizenship from Article 5 to 11 under part II.
- It only identifies the persons who became Citizens of India at its commencement i.e on 26 January 1950.
- It does not deal with the Problem of acquisition or loss of Citizenship subsequent to its commencement.
- It empowers the Parliament to enact a law to provide for such matters and any other matters relating to citizenship.

According to the Constitution, the following four categories of persons became the citizens of India at its commencement i.e on 26 January, 1950.

Article: 5 (Persons domiciled in India)

A person who had his domicile in India and also fulfilled any one of the three conditions.

- ❖ If he was born in India
- ❖ If either of his parents was born in India
- ❖ If he has been ordinarily resident in India for five years immediately before the commencement of Constitution.

Article: 6 (Persons migrated from Pakistan to India)

He or either of his parents or any of his grandparents was born in undivided India and also fulfilled any one of the two conditions.

- I. In case he migrated to India before July 19, 1948, he had been ordinarily resident in India since the date of his migration.
- II. In case he migrated to India on or after July 19, 1948 he had been registered as a citizen of India. But a person could be so registered only if he had been resident in India for six months preceding the date of his application for registration.

Article: 7 (Persons migrated to Pakistan but later returned)

- ❖ A person who migrated to Pakistan from India after March 1, 1947, but later returned to India for resettlement could become an Indian citizen.
- ❖ For this, he had to be resident in India for six months preceding the date of his application for registration.

Article: 8 (Persons of Indian origin residing outside India)

- ❖ A person who or any of whose parents or grandparents was born in undivided India but who is ordinarily residing outside India shall become an Indian citizen.
- ❖ If he has been registered as a citizen of India by the diplomatic or consular representative of India in the country of his residence, whether before or after the commencement of the Constitution.
- ❖ Thus, this provision covers the overseas Indians who may want to acquire Indian Citizenship.

Article 9

- ❖ No person shall be a citizen of India or be deemed to be a citizen of India, if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign state.

Article 10

- ❖ Every person who is or is deemed to be a citizen of India shall continue to be such citizen, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament.

Article 11

- ❖ Parliament shall have the power to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to citizenship.

Citizenship Act-1955

The Parliament has enacted the Citizenship Act-1955, which has been amended from time to time i.e. 1986, 1992, 2003, 2005, 2015 and 2019. The Citizenship Act-1955 provides for acquisition and loss of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution. The Citizenship Act-1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship.

1. By Birth:

- ❖ A person born in India on after January 26, 1950 but before July 1, 1987 is a citizen of India by birth irrespective of the nationality of his parent. This is called JUS-SOLI in Latin language.
- ❖ A person born in India on or after July 1, 1987 is considered as a citizen of India only. If either of his parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth.
- ❖ Further, those born in India on or after December 3, 2004 are considered citizens of India only. If both of their parents are citizens of India or one of whose parents is citizen of India and the other is not an illegal migrant at the time of their birth.
- ❖ The children of foreign diplomats posted in India and enemy Aliens cannot acquire Indian citizenship by birth.

2. By Descent.

- ❖ A person born outside India on or after January 26, 1950 But before December 10, 1992 is a citizen of India by descent. If his father was citizen of India at the time of his birth.

- ❖ A person born outside India on or after December 10,1992 is considered as a citizen of India, If either of his parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth.
- ❖ A person born outside India on or after December 3, 2004 shall not be a citizen of India by descent. Unless his birth is registered at an Indian consulate within one year of the date of birth or with the permission of the central Government.

3. By Registration

The Central Government may, on a application, register as a citizen of India any person (not being an illegal migrant) if he belongs to any of the following categories, namely:-

- ❖ A person of Indian origin who is ordinarily resident in India for 7 years before making an application for registration.
- ❖ A person of Indian origin who is ordinarily resident in any Country or place outside undivided India.
- ❖ A person who is married to a citizen of India and is ordinarily resident in India for 7 years before making an application for registration.
- ❖ Minor children of persons who are citizens of India.
- ❖ All the above categories of persons must take an oath of allegiance before they are registered as citizen of India.

4. By Naturalisation.

The Central Government may, on a application, grant certificate of Naturalisation to any person (not being an illegal migrant) if he possesses the following qualifications:-

- a) That he is not a subject or citizen of any country where citizen of India are prevented from becoming subjects or citizens of that country by naturalisation.
- b) That, if he is citizen of any country, he undertakes to renounce the citizenship of that country in the event of his application for Indian citizenship being accepted.
- c) That he has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government in India or partly the one and partly the other, throughout the period to 12 months immediately preceding the date of the application.
- d) That during the 14 years immediately preceding the said period of the 12 months, he has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government in India, or partly the one and partly the other, for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 11 years.

- e) That he is good character.
- f) That he has an adequate knowledge of a language specified in the XVIII schedule to the constitution.

However, the Government of India may waive all or any of the above conditions for naturalisation in the case of a person who has rendered distinguished service to the Science, Philosophy, Art, and Literature, World peace or human progress. Every naturalised citizen must take oath of allegiance to the constitution of India.

5. By Incorporation of Territory

- ❖ If any foreign territory becomes a part of India, the Government of India specifies the persons who among the people of the territory shall be the citizen of India.
- ❖ Ex:- The Government of India issued the citizenship to the Pondicherry - 1962 under the Citizenship Act-1955.

LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP

The citizenship Act -1955 prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the act or prior to it under the Constitution.

1:- By renunciation

- Any citizen of India of full age and capacity can make a declaration, renouncing his Indian citizenship.
- Further, when a person renounces his Indian citizenship, every minor child of that person also loses Indian citizenship.

2. By termination

- When an Indian citizen voluntarily (consciously, knowingly and without duress, undue influence or compulsion) acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates. This provision, however, doesn't apply during a war in which India is engaged.

3. By Deprivation

It is a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the Central Government, if...

1. The citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud.
2. The citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India.
3. The citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during the war.
4. The citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned in any country for two years and
5. The citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for 7 years continuously.

SINGLE CITIZENSHIP.

- Though the Indian Constitution is federal and envisages a dual polity (Centre and State), it provides for only a single citizenship, that is, the Indian citizenship. The citizens in India owe allegiance only to the Union. There is no separate state citizenship. The other federal states like USA and Switzerland, on the other hand, adopted the system of double citizenship.
- In USA, each person is not only a citizen of USA but also of the particular state to which he belongs. Thus, he owes allegiance to both and enjoys dual sets of rights- one set conferred by the national government and another by the State government. This system creates the problem of discrimination, that is, a State may discriminate in favour of its citizens in matters like Right to Vote, Right to hold public offices, Right to practice professions and so on. This problem is avoided in the system of single citizenship prevalent in India.
- In India, all citizens irrespective of the State in which they are born or reside enjoy the same Political and Civil rights of citizenship all over the country and no discrimination is made between them.

However, this general rule of absence of discrimination is subject to some exceptions.

1. The Constitution (under Article 15) prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth and not on the ground of residence.
 - This means that the State can provide special benefits or give preference to its residents in matters that do not come within the purview of the rights given by the Constitution to the Indian citizens. Ex:- A state may offer concession in fees for education to its residents.

The Constitution of India, like that of Canada has introduced the system of single citizenship and provided uniform rights (except in few cases) for the people of India to promote the feeling of fraternity and Unity among them and to build an integrated Indian Nation.

Dual Citizenship

- Dual Citizenship refers to a person who is legally recognised as a citizen in two countries at the same time.

Non Resident Indians – NRI

- An Indian citizen who is ordinarily residing outside India more than 182 days a year and holds an Indian passport .

Persons of Indian Origin-PIO

- A person who or who's any of ancestors was an Indian national and who is presently holding another country's citizenship and he/she is holding foreign passport.

Overseas Citizens of India-OCI

- A person registered as Overseas Citizen of India cardholder under the Citizenship Act-1955.

Surrogacy Citizenship

- Surrogacy is an arrangement, often supported by a legal agreement; where by a woman (the surrogate mother) agrees to bear a child for another person or persons, who will become the child's parent after birth.
- According to Indian Surrogacy Law, Commercial Surrogacy is an illegal. Only allows altruistic surrogacy for needy, infertile Indian couples.

Emigre

- Citizens who have left their homeland for political reasons.

Expatriate

- Citizens who left homeland voluntarily.

Refugee

- People who have migrated from one country to another country on political reasons. They are not interested to come back their own country on the reasons of political, religion and race etc.

Greencard

- Green card is a permit which is issued by the U.S. government to formally establish permanent residence in the United States.

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD)

- Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is celebrated on 9th January every year to mark the contribution of Overseas Indian Community in the development of India.
- January 9 was chosen as the day to celebrate this occasion since it was on this day in 1915 that Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest Pravasi, returned to India from South Africa,
- PBD conventions are being held every year since 2003.

Assam Accord

- Assam Accord was a Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed between representatives of the Government of India and the leaders of the Assam

Movement. It was signed in the presence of the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi on 15 August 1985.

- Later Citizenship Act was amended for the first time in the next year 1986.
- It followed a six-year agitation that started in 1979. Led by the All Assam Students' Union (AASU), the protestors demanded the identification and deportation of all illegal foreigners – predominantly Bangladeshi immigrants.
- The Assam Accord agreed to protect Assamese cultural, economic and political rights. The leaders of the Assam Movement agreed to accept all migrants who had entered into Assam prior to January 1 1966.
- As per the Assam Accord the Government of India agreed to revise the electoral database based on that date. Further, the government agreed to identify and deport any and all refugees and migrants after March 25 1971.
- In 1971, millions of citizens of Bangladesh – then called East Pakistan – fled the abuses of a civil war and associated genocide between East Pakistan and West Pakistan triggering mass illegal migration into Assam, West Bengal, various other nearby states of India as well as Myanmar.
- At last the supporter of the Assam Movement stated that the government has failed to implement the Assam Accord.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019

- The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 was passed by the Parliament of India on 11 December 2019.
- The Parliament amended the Citizenship Act, 1955 by providing a pathway to Indian citizenship for illegal migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who are Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis or Christians, and arrived in India before the end of December 2014.
- The law does not grant such eligibility to Muslims from those three countries, all of which are Muslim-majority countries.
- The act was the first time that religion had been overtly used as a criterion for citizenship under Indian law.
- Under the 2019 amendment, migrants who had entered India by 31 December 2014, and had suffered "religious persecution or fear of religious persecution" in their country of origin, were made eligible for citizenship.
- The amendment also relaxed the residence requirement for naturalisation of these migrants from twelve years to six years.

The National Register of Citizens (NRC)

- The National Register of Citizens (NRC) is a register of all Indian citizens whose creation is mandated by the 2003 amendment of the Citizenship Act, 1955.
- Its purpose is to document all the legal citizens of India so that the illegal immigrants can be identified and deported.
- It has been implemented for the state of Assam starting in 2013–2014. The Government of India plans to implement it for the rest of the country in 2021.

BIT BANK

SECTION-1

Identify the suitable answer of the following questions.

1. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals the Citizenship?

A) II

B)

IV

C) VI

D) III

2. Which Articles of the Indian Constitution deals the Citizenship of India?

A) 1-4

B)

12-35

C) 5-11

D) 36-51

3. The Citizenship of India has been borrowed from which Country Constitution?

A) America

B)

French

C) England

D)

South Africa

4. When did come into force of Citizenship in India?

A) 1950, January 26

B) 1950,

November 26

C) 1949, January 26

D) 1949,

November 26

5. Who was appointed the Chairman of Ad-hoc Committee on Citizenship of India?

A) Alladi Krishna swami Ayyar

B) S. Varada

chari

C) Dr.K.M Munshi

D) J.B.

Kripalani

6. Who shall have the power to make the provisions relating to Citizenship of India?

A) President of India

B) Prime

Minister

C) Parliament

D)

Supreme Court

7. How many ways are prescribed for losing of Citizenship, as for the Citizenship of India Act -1955?

A) 5

B) 3

- C) 4
- D) 2

8. How many ways are prescribed for acquiring of Citizenship, as for the Citizenship of India Act-1955?

- A) 6
- B) 5
- C) 4
- D) 8

9. Which of the following provision is not correct to acquiring the Citizenship in India?

- A) Birth
- B) Descent

C) Registration
Property D)

10. Which of the following provision is correct to loss of the Citizenship in India?

- A) Renunciation B)

Termination

- C) Deprivation D)

All the above

11. Which of the following right is not applicable to the Aliens?

- A) All are equal before law B) Right to life

- C) Right to religion D)

Political Rights

12. Which of the following country provides the Dual Citizenship to their Citizens?

- A) USA
- B) Australia
- C) Switzerland
- D) All the above

13. Which method of citizenship is controversial in India in recent times?

- A) Surrogacy
- B) Jus Sanguinis
- C) Jus soli
- D) none of the above

14. Which of the following articles of Indian Constitution are conferred to the Foreigners and Citizens equally?

- A) 14, 20, 21, 21A, 22
- B) 23, 24
- C) 25, 27, 28
- D) All the above

15. Which of the following articles and privileges of Indian Constitution are conferred to the Citizens of India only?

- A) Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, 30
- B) Right of vote in the elections of Lok Sabha, and Legislative Assembly
- C) Right to contest for the membership of Parliament and State Legislature
- D) All the above

SECTION-2

Write suitable answer of the following answers with one word.

1. Which day is celebrated as the Pravasi Bharathiya Divas in India?
2. When did amend the Citizenship of India Act -1955 in recent times?
3. Which religion followers are entitled to the citizenship of India, as per the Citizenship Amendment Act 2019?
4. What is the Citizenship in force in India?

5. The Assam Agreement was signed between whom?
6. What is the purpose of National Register of Citizens?

SECTION-3

Fill in the blanks with suitable word.

1. ----- Citizenship denotes for acquiring citizenship by kinship or blood relationship.
2. ----- Citizenship denotes for acquiring citizenship by land od place of birth.
3. Citizens who have left their homeland for political reasons are called-----
-
4. Citizens who left their homeland voluntarily are called-----
5. Peoples who have migrated from their country to another country and not interested to come back their own country on the reasons of political, religion and race etc. are called-----

SECTION-4

Write suitable answer of the following questions with True/False

1. Enemy Aliens enjoy lesser rights than the friendly Aliens.
2. According to the Indian Constitution, Aliens have no right to hold the Public offices like President of India and Vice-President of India etc.
3. According to the USA Constitution, who is the citizen of USA by birth is eligible only for the office of the President of USA
4. The Citizenship Amendment Act-2019 also relaxed the residence requirement for naturalisation of migrants from twelve years to ten years.

SECTION-5

1. Match the following list with suitable answers

- 1) Persons domiciled in India
A) Article 6
- 2) Persons migrated from Pakistan
Article 5
- 3) Persons migrated to Pakistan but later returned
C) Article 8
- 4) Persons of Indian origin residing outside India
D) Article 7

ANSWERS TO THE BIT BANK

SECTION-1

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| 1-A | 2-C | 3-C | 4-D | 5-B | 6-C |
| | 7-B | 8-B | | | |
| 9-D | 10-D | 11-D | 12-D | 13-A | 14-D 15-D |

SECTION-2

1. January-9
2. 2019
3. Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, Christians and Parsees.
4. Single Citizenship
5. The Government of India and the leaders of the Assam Movement.
6. The illegal immigrants can be identified and deported.

SECTION-3

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Jus Sanguinis
Refugee | 2. Jus Soli | 3. Emigré | 4. Expatriate5. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|

SECTION-4

1. True

2. True

3. True

4. False

SECTION-5

1. 1-B 2-A 3-D 4-C

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Andhra Pradesh

Civics – Workbook – First Year

Chapter – 9 – Democracy

Section – I

I Write suitable answers to the following questions one line ?

- 1) Who told “ Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people”?
- 2) The word “demos” meaning?
- 3) Direct democracy was found in which country?
- 4) The word democracy first time used in ancient period ?
- 5) Who called democracy it’s a rule of ignorants ?
- 6) Who define “ democracy is a government in which everyone has a share” ?
- 7) Modern times first used by “plebiscite” ?
- 8) Present which country followed by Directive democracy ?
- 9) How many essential devices of direct democracy ?
- 10) Which bill curtailed the absolute power of the kings ?

Section - II – Multiple choice Questions

1) Which country followed Direct Democracy ?

- a) India b) Canada c) Australia d) Switzerland

2) Democracy normally means ?

- a) power vested in the people b) power vested in the kings
c) powers vested in the president d) power vested in the religious priests

3) Who called democracy as a perverted form of government ?

- a) Rousseau b) John Locke c) J.S. Mill d) Aristotle

4) Which is not a feature of democracy ?

- a) popular control b) elections c) Independent judiciary d) restrictions on press

5) Democracy mainly classified in to ?

a) Two types b) Three types c) Four types d) Five types

6) Direct or pure democracy existed in ancient period ?

a) Greek b) jermany c) swedan d) Denmark

7) Which is not a merit of democracy ?

a) Assumes equality b) ensures stability
c) Favours the rich d) Makes people responsible

8) Which is not a demerit of democracy ?

a) Rule by ignorants b) Lacks ethical values
c) Expensive one d) A rational government

9) The term “peblicite” origin in ?

(a) Greek word b) French word c) latin word d) jerman word

10) Which year Napolean was used plebiscite ?

(a) 1805 b) 1804 c) 1811 d)1904

11) Who called democracy as “ tranny of the majority”?

(a) John lock b) Madision c) Rosseau d) john dunnings

12) Which is not direct democratic device ?

a) Initiative b) Recall C) Plebiscite d) Gerrymandering

13) Which century began democratic Institutions ?

a) 17th century b) 18th century c)16th century d) 19th century

14) Which is not a merit of Rferendum ?

(a) lepholds sovereignty of the people
(b) it acts as a guarantee against unpopular laws
(c) it safeguards the political system against the despotirsm of majority

party

(d) Referendum undetermines the positions and authority of the
legislators

15) Which of the country followed direct democracy ?

a) Canada b) Switezerland c) India d)Italy

16) Which writer described democracy as an efficient and effective government ?

- a) prof garner b) laski c) Gettel d) john lock

17) Which are the essential elements of success democracy ?

- a) sound system of education b) Independent press
c) strong opposition d) All of the above

18) Which one of rights is vital for the successful working democracy ?

- a) Right to education b) Right to stand for elections
c) Right to equality d) Right to criticise and express opinion

19) Ordinary people also make laws which type of democracy ?

- a) socialist democracy b) Indirect democracy
c) Direct democracy d) parliamentary democracy

20) Which system is most clearly form of representative democracy ?

- a) Interest groups b) self help groups c) political parties d) student organizations

Section – III

Section – III – TRUE OR FALSE

- 1) Democracy is not only a form of government but also a way of life
[]
- 2) Democracy guarantees freedom, equality, and fraternity
[]
- 3) Democracy mainly classified in to two types
[]
- 4) Democracy is the only government which upholds individual liberties
[]
- 5) Direct democratic devices prevailed and practiced in some ancient greek city states []
- 6) The term plebiscite has French origin
[]
- 7) Enlightened citizens are an asset to the democratic state
[]
- 8) Democracy and elections are closely related
[]

- 9) Plato viewed democracy as a rule of ignorant
[]
- 10) Independent judiciary is not a essential feature of democracy
[]
- 11) Democracy gives scope for civil,political,economic,cultural freedoms
[]
- 12) Direct democracy is suitable to small states
[]
- 13) The term “referendum” literally means refer to
[]
- 14) Recall enables the people to enjoy sovereignty for removing their
representations []
- 15) The noble principle of democracy is that power is innate in the people
[]

SECTION – IV

IV Fill in the blanks

- (1) Modern Governments have been classified in to _____ types
- (2) The term democracy has originated from two _____ words
- (3) Modern states are generally huge in size and _____
- (4) Aristotle considered democracy as a _____ from of government
- (5) Democracy is based upon the principle of _____
- (6) Recall means _____
- (7) Who told “Democracy is a way of determining who shall rule and how”

- (8) Renaissance and _____ movements paved the way for the present
form of democracy
- (9) Who told “Iron law oligarchy” _____
- (10) India followed which type of democracy _____

SECTION –V

Section – V Match the following

(1) Direct democracy Device		Meaning
(1) Recall	A	refers to
(2) Referendum	B	Call back
(3) Initiative	C	opinion of
the people		
(4) Plebiscite	D	People to
propose legislation		

(2) Political Philosopher		Definition
(1) A.V Dicey	A	Democracy is a way of
determining		who shall rule and
how		
(2) J.R Seeley	B	Democracy is a
government in which		everyone has a share
(3) Abram Lincoln	C	Democracy is a form of
government		in which the governing
body is		
comparatively a large fraction of		
entire nation		
(4) Maciver	D	Democracy is a
government of the		People,by the people
		and for the people

(3) Political terminology

		Meaning
(1) Demos	A	Power
(2) Kratos	B	People
(3) Scitum	C	People
(4) Plebis	D	Decree

(4) Political phosphor

		Method
(1) G.D.H Cole representation	A	Fundamental
(2) Thomas Hare representation	B	Proportional
(3) J.Bentham voting right	C	Multiple
(4) J.s Mill vote	D	One man one

Section – VI

Wrongly matched / rightly matched

(1) Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched

- (A) Pluralist theory of democracy - Karl manheim
- (B) Liberal theory of democracy - Henri Ielbvre
- (C) Democratic centralism - Lenin
- (D) Participatory theory of democracy - Schumpeter

(2) Which pair is correctly matched

- (A) Direct democracy - Switzerland
- (B) Indirect democracy origin which century - 18th Century
- (C) Direct democracy origin - U.S.A
- (D) Indirect democracy origin - India

(3) Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched

- (A) Dicey - Legislation based on public opinion
- (B) Aristotle - Democracy is a rule of many
- (C) Bryce - People experiencing sovereignty through votes
- (D) Rousseau - Preference to Individual than community

Section – VII

Fill up the boxes using the following words

- (1) Popular government
- (2) Popular control
- (3) Efficient government
- (4) Uphold individual liberties
- (5) Ensures stability
- (6) Public accountability
- 8) Rule by ignorants
- 9) Favours the rich
- 10) Abuse equality principle
- 11) Independent judiciary
- 12) Fundamental freedoms
- 13) Individuals dignity

Features of democracy	Merits of democracy	Demerits of democracy

--	--	--

(7) Electrons

14) Majority rule a myth

15) Educates the masses

M

Answers

Section – I One word answers

- 1) Abraham Lincoln 2) People 3) Greek 4) Herodotus 5) Plato
6) J.R Seeley
7) Napoleon 8)Switzerland 9)Four 10) Bill of rights

Section – II Multiple choice questions

- 1) A 2) B 3) D 4) D 5) A 6) A 7) C 8) D 9) B 10) B 11) B
12) D
13) A 14) D 15) B 16) A 17) D 18) D 19) C 20) C

Section – III True or False

- 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) T 6) T 7) T 8) T 9) T
10) F 11) T
12) T 13) T 14) T 15) T

Section – IV Fill in the blanks

- 1) Two types 2) Greek 3) Population 4) Perverted 5) Territorial representation
6) Call back 7) Maciver 8) Reformation 9) Michel 10) Indirect democracy
7)

Section – V Match the following

- 1) 1-A, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A 2) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
2) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C 4) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C

Section – VI Wrongly matched / rightly matched

- 1) B 2) A 3) D

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CIVICS WORK BOOK : 1st YEAR

ONE WORD ANSWERS

Secularism

1. What is the meaning of the English word Secular in Latin ?
Ans : **Ihalokam**
2. Who coined the term secular in modern times in 1851?
Ans : **British author George Jacob Hollyok**
3. What is the meaning of Religious Ownership ?
Ans : **Which means the rule of god**
4. Plitics felt that separation was the separation of religion ?
Ans : **Makiyavelli**
5. Who said, religion is inseparable from politics ?
Ans : **Gandhi**
6. That being said, Morallay bad can never be good politically ?
Ans : **Gandhi**
7. What is the Secularism ?
Ans : **It means that the kingdom doesnot mention religious matters**
8. The Secular state is a Constitutional feature of which country ?
Ans : **India**
9. Give me some examples of Theocratis state ?
Ans : **Pakistan, Iran, Iraq**
10. What is the main purpose of the right to freedom of religion ?
Ans : **Declaring India a Secular state**

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The term Socialist, Secular in the constitution was included by 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976.

2. Articles 25 to 28 of the constitution are about [Right to Freedom Of Religion](#) informed you.
3. The right is available not only to Indian citizens but also to foreigners residing in India. [Right to Freedom of Religion .](#)
4. Which provision should not be used to teaching religious in fully government – funded (or) Government – aided Schools [28th Article.](#)
5. Which book was written by Makiyavalli ? [The price](#)

1. Which one of the following is fundamental right ?

[a]

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Right to freedom of religion | b) Right to property |
| c) Right to work | d) All of these |

2. The right provided by constitution are called

[d]

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Governmental Right | b) Optional Right |
| c) Economic Right | d) Fundamental Right |

3. How many languages are accepted in Indian Constitution

[a]

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 22 | b) 28 |
| c) 15 | d) 20 |

4. after 42th Amendment the first line of Indian Preamble is “ we people of india “

[d]

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Sovereign | b) Secularism |
| c) Democratic | d) All of these |

5. Secularism means.

[c]

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| a) State is against the religions one religion | b) State accept only |
| c) State will not give any special Concern with any religion | d) None of these |

6. On the basis of right to freedom of religion can be resisted

[d]

a) Public arrangement

b) Morality

c) Health

d) All of these

7. The most important aspect of secularism is its of religion from state.

[c]

a) Include

b) Separation

c) Both a & b

d) None of these

8. Which of the following one included in right to freedom of religion ?.

[d]

a) Right to freedom of Conscience
religious institutions

c) Freedom against forced

b) Practice & Propagation of religion

d) All of these

9. Most children in govt schools have to begin their school day reciting the “ Pledge of Allegiance”? [a]

a) USA

b) Brazil

c) New Zealand

d) None of these

10. France passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous signs or symbols in year [a]

a) 2004

b) 2007

c) 2006

d) 2009

11. Our unity lives in our

[a]

a) Diversity

b) Castism

c) Religious

d) None of these

12. It is said that religion is like a drug

[a]

a) J.S.Mill

b) Hegal

c) Kazal Marx

d) Habes

13. Who said, Religion cannot be excluded from politics

[b]

a) Rajaji

c) Nehru

14. Who said, Politics is different from Religion

[d]

a) Rajaji

c) Nehru

b) Gandhi

d) Makiyavalli

b) Gandhi

d) Makiyavalli

TRUE OR FLASE

1. The Constitution does not guarantee the protection of minorities by the majority. [False]
2. Secularism does not mean that every citizen ha the freedom to follow his own religion. [False]
3. Is there provision of Indian Secularism in Constitution. [True]
4. Indian constitution grants the right to freedom of religion communities to set up their own school & colleges [True]

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BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION – ANDHRA PRADESH

I-YEAR CIVICS WORK BOOK

TOPIC 11: CONSTITUTION

SECTION – 1

Answer the following questions in a word or a phrase.

1. From which language is the word 'constitution' derived?
2. Who said, "Constitution is the arrangement of offices in a state, especially the highest of all"?
3. Which part denotes the aims and aspirations of the Constitution?
4. Which is the first constituent assembly in the world?
5. Which constitution is formed based on the customs and traditions?
6. Along with America, in which countries is the 'Rigid Constitution' in force?
7. To which states is the 'Written Constitution' suitable?
8. What is the symbol of the Constituent assembly of India?
9. In which year did the Constitution of France come into effect?
10. Which Constitution evolves according to the consequences of time?

SECTION –2

I. Match the following

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 1. Japan | A. 1787 |
| 2. India | B. 1791 |
| 3. America | C. 1947 |
| 4. France | D. 1949 |

II. Match the following

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1. John Madison | A. India |
| 2. A.V. Daisy | B. America |
| 3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | C. China |
| 4. Sun Yat Sen | D. Britain |

III. Match the following

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Flexible Constitution | A. Rigid type |
| 2. Enacted Constitution | B. Customs, Traditions |
| 3. Rigid Constitution | C. Discussions |
| 4. Written Constitution | D. Flexible Type |

SECTION-3

Choose the right answer from the given options for the following questions.

1. What is meant by 'Constitutional Government'?
A. Representative Government B. Limited Government
C. Government run according to the Constitution
D. People's consultative Government
2. Which is the first Written Constitution in the world?
A. France B. Russia C. India D. U.S.A.
3. Which is the mirror to the Indian Constitution?
A. Fundamental Rights B. Directive principles
C. Preamble D. Constitutional amendments
4. Which is the biggest Written Constitution in the World?
A. India B. America C. Britain D. France
5. Who described the preamble of the Indian Constitution as 'the soul, heart and an ornament'?
A. Mahatma Gandhi B. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
C. Vallabhai Patel D. Takurdas Bhargav
6. What is meant by 'Flexible Constitution'?
A. That which can be changed easily
B. That which cannot be changed easily
C. That which plays traditions as the main role
D. That which is changed with a special majority
7. What type of constitutional amendment is in America?
A. Liberal amendment B. Rigid amendment

C. Liberal and Rigid amendment D. None of the above

8. Which word is not in the 'preamble'?

A. Integrity B. Sovereignty C. Justice D. Federal

SECTION IV

Identify the following statements as True or False

1. Indian constitution is a blend of Flexible and Rigid type
2. The state assemblies have the power to amend the constitution
3. The constitution of America is not rigid
4. The Indian Constitution came into force on 26th November 1949
5. The preamble reflects the root of the Constitution
6. The Constitution of Britain is a rigid one
7. Written Constitution is suitable for Federal Governments
8. The Constituent Assembly is formed to draft the Constitution for the New Indian State

SECTION –V

Fill in the blanks

1. When did the Indian Constitution come into effect?_____
2. Examples of Flexible Constitution_____.
3. Who played a key role in the drafting of American Constitution?
4. Enacted Constitution is also called as _____.
5. Constitutions are divided into ____types based on the nature of Constitutions.
6. Who introduced the 'aims and objectives' resolution in the Constituent assembly?
7. The Constitutional aspects are amended in____ways.
8. What is the meaning of Latin 'Constitutio'?

KEY

SECTION-1

1. Latin 2. Aristotle 3. Preamble 4. Philadelphia Convention
5. Britain 6. Australia, Switzerland 7. To Federal states 8. Elephant
9. 1791 10. Unwritten Constitution

SECTION – 2

- I) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B II) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C, III) 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

SECTION-3

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. D

SECTION-4

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True 6. False
7. True 8. True

SECTION-5

1. 1950 January 26 2. Britain 3. Thomas Jefferson 4. Traditional
5. Two 6. Jawaharlal Nehru 7. Three 8. 'Establish'

**Workbook Activities for
Intermediate 1st year**

in

Government

By

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Government

1. Introduction
2. Meaning of the government
3. Classification of government
4. Unitary government
5. Federal government
6. Distinction between unitary and Federal government
7. Parliamentary government
8. Presidential government
9. Press between parliamentary and presidential government
10. Theory of separation of powers
11. Organs of the government
12. Legislature
13. Executive
14. Judiciary

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Fill in the blanks

1. There are _____ organs in government. They are _____, _____, _____.
2. The governments are classified into _____ basing on elements of tradition and modernity.
3. Traditional classification of government was made by the ancient Greek political philosopher _____.
4. Marriott classmate government into _____ types.
5. Based on the nature of the constitution, Marriott classified the constitutions into _____ and _____.
6. Based on the centralization and decentralization of the powers Marriott classified the government into _____ and _____.
7. Leacock classified the governments into _____ and _____ on the basis of the nature and exercise of powers.
8. Leacock subdivided Democracies into _____, _____, and _____.
9. _____ is the best example for Limited monarchy.
10. Democracy is a government in which everyone has a share - Defined by _____.
11. Aristocracy existed in _____.
12. Aristocracy means _____.
13. The term democracy is originated from the two Greek words Demos and kratos. Demos means _____ and kratos means _____.
14. The word democracy was first used by the Greek political philosopher _____.
15. Unitary government is one in which one Central power habit which exercise the supreme legislative authority. the definition is given by _____.
16. Unitary government normally will have _____ constitution
17. Two features of unitary government _____, _____.
18. Unitary government confirms _____ citizenship on all its citizens.

19. Unitary Government is a suitable for _____ countries.
20. The word unitary consists of two words. Uni and tary. Uni means _____, tary means _____.
21. The term Federation denotes _____
22. The first Federation came into being in _____ in 1789.
23. The Swiss Federation came into existence in _____
24. Federation is an association of states that forms a new one. the definition is given by _____.
25. The term Federation is derived from the Latin word _____ which means _____ or _____.
26. Two features of Federal government are _____, _____.
27. Federal state provides _____ citizenship to the citizens.
28. Bicameralism is another important feature of Federal government. It means existence of two houses. The lower house represents _____, and Upper house represents _____.
29. Federal government will have _____ constitution.
30. In a Federation, the disputes between the centre and states will be settled by the _____.
31. Federal government is suitable for _____ countries.
32. _____ is the best example for federal government.
33. In a federal system powers are distributed among _____ and _____.
34. The book federal government is written by _____.
35. In a federal system, the provincial government enjoys _____.
36. The disintegrated federations in 20th century _____.
37. Parliamentary system comprises two types of Executive _____ and _____.
38. In a Parliamentary system, ministers are collectively responsible to _____ house.
39. _____ is a real executive in a parliamentary system.

40. Cabinet meetings are presided over by the _____.
41. In a parliamentary system, ministers must be members of _____.
42. Parliamentary system is based on _____ and _____ responsibility.
43. Mother of parliamentary government is _____.
44. Presidential government confers both the _____ and _____ executive powers in a single person namely the president.
45. Presidential government was based on the theory of _____.
46. _____ means every organ of the government enjoys autonomous.
Every organ acts as a check against the excessive Authority of The Other organ.
47. In a presidential system, the president can be removed by the legislature through _____ procedure.
48. Presidential government is also known as the _____, _____, and _____.
49. In a _____, the legislature enjoys the second position.
50. The word presidential government was first used by _____.
51. The tenure of the American president is _____.
52. Legislature may be _____ or _____ legislature.
53. In bicameralism, there are two houses namely _____ house and _____ house.
54. The main function of Legislature is to _____.
55. The legislature regulates the actions of the executive by moving _____ against the Council of Ministers.
56. In India, the Lok Sabha enjoys more powers than Rajya Sabha regarding _____ bills.
57. In India, the Rajya Sabha has no powers for the rejection of _____ bills.
58. The theory of checks and balances is the future of _____.
59. All the executive powers exercised by the single person it is known as the _____.

60. All the executive powers enjoyed by the group of persons it is known as the _____.
61. Unicameral legislature means existence of _____ house in legislature.
62. Bicameralism means existence of _____ houses in legislature.
63. _____ called parliamentary government as cabinet government.
64. In the opinion of the Finer, the permanent executive is _____.
65. In a Limited monarchy the head of the state came to power through the _____ principle.
66. Implementation of laws and maintenance of the law and order are the main functions of the _____.
67. Preparation of the annual financial statement is the financial function of the _____.
68. When the Legislature is not in session executive has the power for making _____.
69. Two judicial functions of Executive _____, _____.
70. Delegated legislation means _____.
71. In India, the President who enjoys the nominal powers is elected through _____.
72. In Indian judicial system _____ occupies the highest position
73. As per the articles of _____ and _____ of Indian Constitution, the supreme court and high court protects the fundamental rights of the people.
74. In India _____ has the power to remove the judges of supreme court and high court.
75. If the laws passed by the legislature, is against to the provisions of the constitution, the judiciary can declare it as unconstitutional. this power of judiciary is known as _____.
76. The Judicial review is originated in _____.
77. _____ formulates and implements the bill of the state.
78. In America, the bill may not become act unless it is approved by _____.

Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the following is correct?
 - a. Legislature - law making
 - b. Executive - law implementation
 - c. Judiciary - law adjudication
 - d. All the above

2. Who classified the governments as normal form of Government and perverted form of government?
 - a. Plateau
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Leacock
 - d. J.W. Garner

3. Parliamentary government is also known as
 - a. Responsible Government
 - b. Cabinet government
 - c. Prime Minister government
 - d. All the above

4. Which of the following is the feature of the presidential government?
 - a. checks and balances
 - b. Collective responsibility
 - c. Prime Minister leadership
 - d. All the above

5. The book the spirit of laws published in the year
 - a. 1745
 - b. 1746
 - c. 1747
 - d. 1748

6. In the opinion of the Aristotle, which of the following government is good government?
 - a. Monarchy
 - b. Oligarchy
 - c. polity
 - d. Democracy

7. On the basis of the distribution of powers between centre and state governments can be divided into
 - a. Parliamentary and presidential government.
 - b. Unitary and Federal government
 - c. A and B
 - d. none of the above

8. Based on the relation between the legislature and executive the governments are classified into

- a. Parliamentary and presidential government
- b. unitary and Federal government
- c. Union government and state government
- d. None of the above

9. Democracy is a

- a. Elected government
- b. Hereditary government
- c. Nominated government
- d. None of the above

10. Functions of judiciary

- a. Interpretation of laws
- b. Custodian of the constitution
- c. Guardian of civil liberties
- d. All the above

11. In India the nominal executive

- a. Prime Minister
- b. President
- c. Council of Ministers
- d. Vice president

12. In Britain the real executive is

- a. Queen
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Parliament
- d. none of the above.

13. The disputes between the centre and state government is decided by the

- a. President
- b. Constitution
- c. Judiciary
- d. Prime Minister

14. Political homogeneity - which is the feature of the parliamentary government means

- a. Ministers belongs to the same political party
- b. Ministers belongs to all political parties.
- c. A and b
- d. None of the above

15. Which of the following is not the feature of the parliamentary form of government?

- a. Coordination between the legislature and executive
- b. Nominal executive
- c. Collective responsibility
- d. Fixed tenure

16. Federal government means

- a. Fusion of powers
- b. Separation of powers
- c. Distribution of powers
- d. all the above

17. All are equal before the law originated in

- a. Japan
- b. France
- c. Spain
- d. Britain

18. Indian federation is based on

- a. America
- b. Canada
- c. Nigeria
- d. Nigeria

19. Oldest form of government

- a. Monarchy
- b. Aristocracy
- c. Polity
- d. Democracy

20. In which form of the government the state governments should not enjoy independence.

- a. Federal government
- b. Parliamentary government
- c. Unitary government
- d. Presidential government

21. Which of the following is the guardian of the constitution?

- a. Legislature
- b. Executive
- c. Judiciary
- d. None of the above

22. The Power of Judicial review does not exist in which of the following countries?

- a. India
- b. Britain
- c. America
- d. All the above

23. In India who seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact of public importance.

- a. Prime Minister
- b. President
- c. Council of Ministers
- d. All of the above

24. Which of the following statement is not correct regarding the supreme court?

- a. Supreme Court judges are appointed by the president
- b. Supreme Court acts as the court of record
- c. The retirement age of Supreme Court Judges 60
- d. Supreme Court has an independent identity

25. Who proposed the theory of Judicial review in America?

- a. John Adams
- b. Thomas Jefferson
- c. John Marshall
- d. None of the above

26. The main purpose of the Judicial review is

- a. Protection of fundamental rights
- b. Protection of constitution
- c. Protection of federal system
- d. All the above

27. The present chief Justice of India

- a. Chandrachud
- b. S.A. Babde
- c. Ranjan Gogoi
- d. TS Thakur

28. Independent Judiciary is an essential feature of

- a. Unitary government
- b. Federal government
- c. A and B
- d. none of the above

29. In which of the following country the Judiciary is the part of the government

- a. America
- b. India
- c. Switzerland
- d. All the above

30. In India the power of Judicial review is enjoyed by

- a. Supreme Court
- b. The High Court
- c. District courts
- d. A and B

31. Modern classification of governments is made by the

- a. Marriott
- b. Leacock
- c. Aristotle
- d. A and B

32. Example for dictatorship

- a. Hitler in Germany
- b. Mussolini in Italy
- c. A and b
- d. None of the above

33. Democracy is a government of the people by the people and for the people - this definition is given by

- a. A.V. Dicey
- b. J.S Mill
- c. Abraham Lincoln
- d. J.R Seele

34. Most popular form of government in modern time

- a. Limited Monarchy
- b. Tyrannical government
- c. Democratic government
- d. None of the above

35. In a republican form of government, the executive is

- a. elected
- b. Appointed
- c. Nominated
- d. None of the above

36. Which of the following is not the feature of unitary government?

- a. Single government
- b. Flexible Constitution
- c. Division of powers
- d. Single legislature

37. Demerits of unitary government.

- a. More burden on central government
- b. Scope for despotism
- c. Not suitable for large countries
- d. All the above

38. In Olden days Direct Democracy existed in

- a. Switzerland
- b. America
- c. Greek city States
- d. None of the above

39. Nowadays direct democracy existed in

- a. Britain
- b. India
- c. Switzerland
- d. France

40. Basic principle of democracy

- a. Liberty
- b. Equality
- c. Fraternity
- d. All the above

41. In a parliamentary form of Government, the head of the state enjoys

- a. Absolute powers
- b. Nominal powers
- c. Majority powers
- d. None of the above

42. The real executive in Parliamentary form of Government

- a. Head of the state
- b. Cabinet
- c. Supreme Court
- d. Parliament

43. The main function of prime minister of India

- a. Leader of the cabinet
- b. Leader of the Parliament
- c. Leader of the Union government
- d. All the above

44. In a Parliamentary form of Government Council of Ministers are responsible to the

- a. Head of the state
- b. Upper house of the Parliament
- c. Lower house of the Parliament
- d. None of the above

45. In India who asked to dissolve the legislature.

- a. The speaker
- b. The president
- c. The prime Minister
- d. The vice president

46. In India the representatives of Lok Sabha are

- a. Directly elected by the people
- b. Indirectly elected by the people
- c. Nominated by the executive
- d. A and C

47. In India the members of the Rajya Sabha are

- a. Directly elected by the people
- b. Indirectly elected
- c. Nominated by the executive
- d. B and C

48. In India Parliament means

- a. Lok Sabha
- b. Rajya Sabha
- c. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- d. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President.

49. Functions of Legislature

- a. Maintain the income and expenditure of the government
- b. Making laws
- c. A and B
- d. None of the above

50. In India who presided over the sessions of the Parliament

- a. Chairman
- b. Speaker
- c. A and B
- d. None of the above

51. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the Parliament of India?

- a. Normal term of Lok Sabha is 5 years
- b. Rajya Sabha is a permanent house
- c. Financial bills are introduced first in Lok Sabha
- d. All the above

52. How many members are nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha in India?

- a. Two
- b. Twelve
- c. Six
- d. Sixteen

53. Functions of the Executive

- a. Administrative functions
- b. Diplomatic functions
- c. Military functions
- d. All the above

54. Example for the single executive.

- a. President of India
- b. President of America
- c. Queen of England
- d. All the above

55. Example for plural executive

- a. America
- b. Switzerland
- c. A and B
- d. None of the above

56. Which of the following is not correct regarding the president of India.

- a. The term of the president is 5 years.
- b. The president of India can be removed from the office by the process of impeachment
- c. The president is Integral part of the parliament
- d. The president is the real executive

57. Parliamentary government cannot operate without

- a. Written constitution.
- b. Independent Judiciary
- c. Political parties.
- d. None of the above

58. In a presidential form of Government, the head of the government

- a. Is elected by the Legislature
- b. Remain aloof from the Legislature
- c. Take part in the discussion of the Legislature
- d. All the above

59. The successful working of the parliamentary government depends on

- a. One party system
- b. Bi party system
- c. Multi-party system
- d. None of the above

60. Fusion of presidential and Parliamentary form of Government existed in

- a. Canada
- b. France
- c. Germany
- d. America

61. Parliamentary Supremacy is the definite feature of political system in

- a. United Kingdom
- b. America
- c. Australia
- d. Nigeria

62. The parliamentary government in Britain depends upon

- a. Constitution
- b. conventions
- c. Queen
- d. None of the above

63. Parliamentary form of Government exists in Britain in

- a 16th century
- b.17th century
- c 18th century
- d.19th century

64. In France the regional governments are known as

- a. States
- b. Department
- c. Provinces
- d. None of the above

65. The Swiss constitution has the features of

- a. Federal
- b. Unitary
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

66. Which one of the following is a feature of Presidential government?

- a. Instability
- b. Responsibility
- c. Stability
- d. None of the above

67. Who criticized the Bicameral legislature?

- a. Laski
- b. Bentham
- c. Adams
- d. None of the above

True are false

1. In a unitary system there will be only one set up of government.
2. Presidential government works on the basis of theory of separation of power.
3. Federal government has a flexible constitution.
4. Parliamentary government works against the theory of separation of power.
5. Montesquieu was an eminent English Political philosopher.
6. Legislature in America is known as parliament.
7. In a federal system judiciary acts as the custodian of the constitution.
8. American president is the example of single executive.
9. The president of America is directly elected by the people.
10. Switzerland is an example for the plural executive.
11. The Judicial review is originated in America.
12. Cabinet government is against the theory of separation of power.
13. British judicial system has not enjoyed the power of Judicial review.
14. The supreme court and High Court in India enjoy the power of Judicial review
15. The theory of checks and balances existed in America.
16. The queen in Britain, the president in India are real executives.
17. Aristotle considered the democracy as a best form of government.
18. Article 50 of Indian constitution deals with the separate powers.
19. In Indian constitution, there is no mention about the word Judicial review.
20. Article 13 of Indian constitution deals with the judicial review.

Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Despotic government | a. Elected government |
| 2. Democratic government | b. Non responsible government |
| 3. Limited monarchy | c. Dual Government |
| 4. Republican government | d. Real and nominal executive |
| 5. Parliamentary government | e. Single government |
| 6. Presidential government | f. Monarch as the constitutional head |
| 7. Unitary government | g. Elected head of the state. |
| 8. Federal government | h. Concentration of sovereign authority |

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Aristotle | a. Law of Constitution |
| 2. Rousse | b. Politics |
| 3. Kautilya | c. Social contract |
| 4. K.C. Where | d. Arthashastra |
| 5. Montesquieu | e. India's democracy |
| 6. J.S mill | f. Two treatises on civil government |
| 7. John Lock | g. The spirit of law |
| 8. A.V. Dicey | h. Federal government |
| 9. Atul Kohli | i. representative government |

Odd one out

- America:** Senate, house of representatives, president, parliament.
- India:** Supreme Court, prime Minister, president, queen
- Britain:** House of Lords, house of commons, cabinet, president
- Switzerland:** National Council, council of States, federal Council, Lok Sabha
- Parliamentary Government:** Real and nominal executive, America, Prime Minister, India
- Presidential government:** Separation of powers, Checks and balances, President, Cabinet government.
- Federal Government:** Division of powers, Single government, Bicameralism, Rigid constitution.
- Unitary government:** Dual government, single citizenship, flexible constitution, single legislature
- Democracy:** India, Elections, Popular bill, Hereditary.
- Republic:** France, India, Britain, America.

Comprehension

Montesquieu an Eminent French political philosopher is regarded as the chief architect of the theory of separation of powers. He elaborated this theory in his book the spirit of laws published in 1748. He propagated this theory of separation of power for upholding the individual liberties. He stated that government powers must be separated among the three organs of the government in a clear manner. Each organ must be assigned with specific powers and functions. No organ shall enter into the jurisdiction of other organ. Then only the liberty of the individuals will be promoted in real sense.

1. Who proposed the theory of separation of powers?
2. Montesquieu belongs to which country?
3. In which book Montesquieu elaborated his theory of separation of powers?
4. The book spirit of laws published in which year?
5. Why he proposed the theory of separation of powers?
6. What are the three organs of the government?

Fill the boxes with the suitable words for the given topic

Differences between Unitary and Federal government.

1. Not easy to amend
2. One Government
3. Rigid constitution
4. Supremacy of Judiciary
5. Single citizenship
6. Flexible Constitution
7. Two sets of Government
8. Easy to amend constitution
9. The role of judiciary is limited
10. Less burden on central government.
11. Useful for small states
12. Dual citizenship
13. Scope for dictatorship
14. Two constitutions
15. More burden on central government
16. Useful for large countries
17. One constitution
18. One legislature
19. separate legislatures
20. Least scope for dictatorship.

Unitary	Federal

Differences between parliamentary and presidential government.

1. Scope for conflicts between legislature and executive
2. Two types of Executive
3. Stable government
4. Fixed tenure
5. Political homogeneity
6. Single executive
7. Head of the state and government are different
8. No fixed Tenure
9. Against to the Theory of Separation of powers.
10. Suitable to emergencies
11. Unstable government
12. Head of the state and government are one and the same
13. based on theory of separation of powers.
14. Not suitable for emergency
15. No political homogeneity
16. Executive is not part of Legislature.
17. Executive is a part of legislature
18. Less scope for disputes between legislature and executive

Parliamentary	Presidential

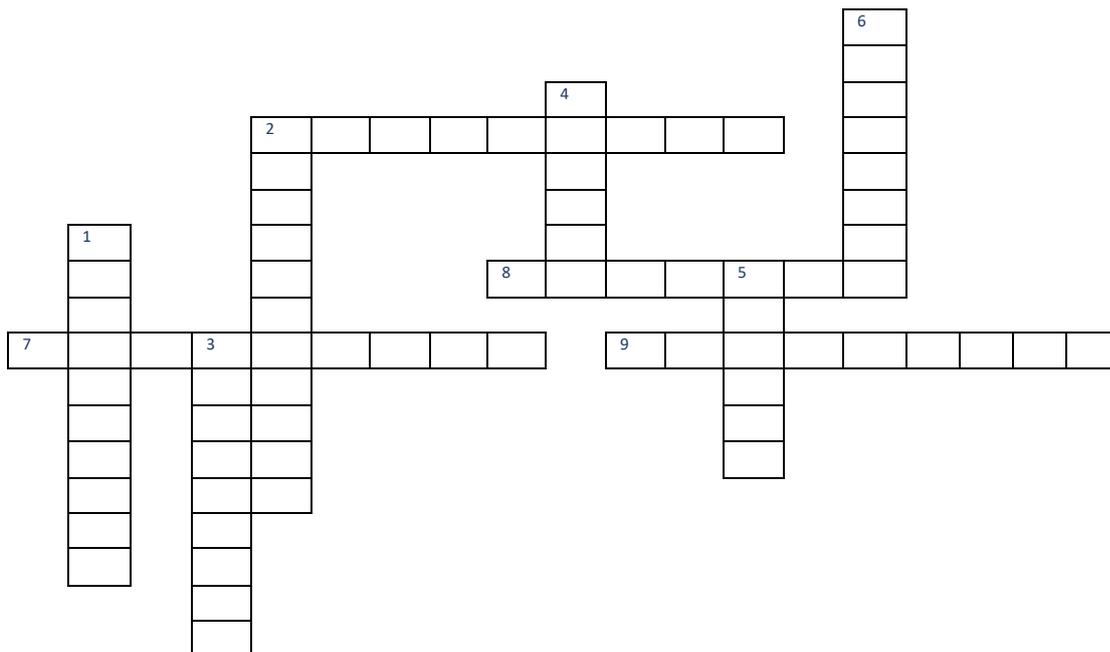
Crossword

Vertical

1. on the basis of the two elements
 - a. Number of persons holding the power
 - b. End of the State, Aristotle classified the _____.
2. _____ is rule by few persons
3. When the few persons exercise the power with the self-motivation such government is known as __
4. __ government is the best government in the opinion of the Aristotle.
5. Monarchy, aristocracy and polity are _____ forms of government.
6. _____ is a rule by one person.

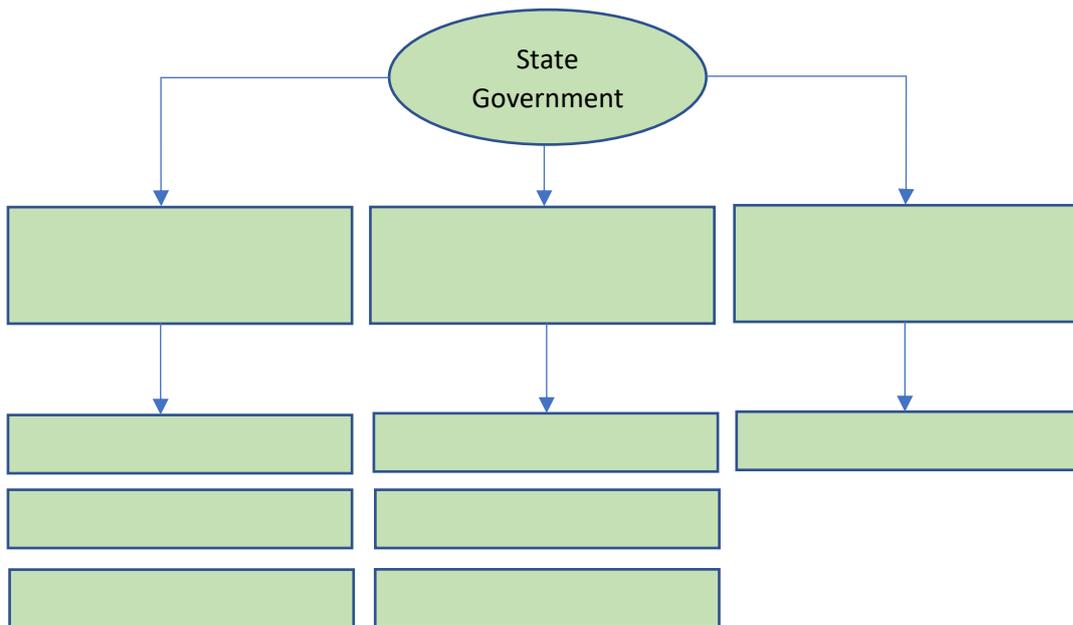
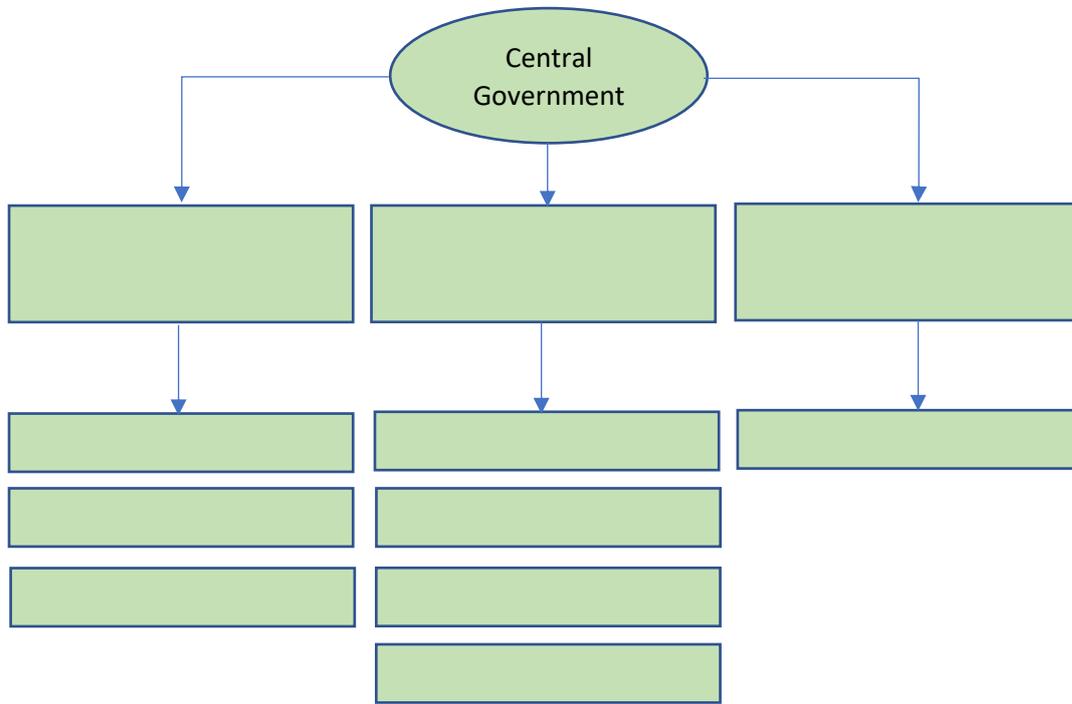
Horizontal

2. _____ classified the government as normal form of Government and perverted form of government.
7. Aristotle Considered the _____ as the rule of mob.
8. When one person rules the state with selfish ends that government is known as _
9. Tyranny, Oligarchy, and Democracy are _____ forms of government



Fill in the boxes with the given clues below

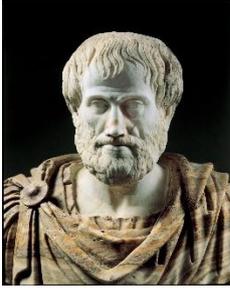
India – Organs of the government.



Clues:

1. Legislature
2. Governor
3. High Court
4. Lok Sabha
5. Council of Ministers
6. Prime Minister
7. Supreme Court
8. President
09. Vidhana Parishad or Legislative Council
10. Vice president
11. Executive
- 12 Chief Minister
13. Judiciary
14. Legislative Assembly or Vidhana Sabha.
15. Rajya Sabha

Identify the below pictures



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____

Answers

Fill in the blanks

1. Three. Legislature, executive, judiciary
2. two
3. Aristotle
4. Three
5. Rigid, flexible
6. Unitary, federal
7. Despotic, democratic
8. Limited, monarchy, republic
9. Britain
10. Seely
11. Ancient Greek city-states
12. Form of government in which the power is held by nobility
13. People, power
14. Herodotus
15. A.V. Dicey
16. Flexible
17. Single citizenship, single legislature
18. Single
19. Small
20. One, rule
21. Association of States
22. America
23. 1848
24. Hamilton
25. Foedus, treaty or agreement
26. Written constitution, division of powers.
27. dual
28. Interest of the people, Interest of the states.
29. Rigid
30. Independent judiciary
31. big
32. America
33. Centre, states
34. K.C. Wheare
35. Independence
36. USSR, Yugoslavia
37. Nominal, real
38. Lower
39. Prime Minister
40. Prime Minister
41. Parliament
42. Individual responsible, collective responsible.
43. Britain
44. Nominal, real
45. Separation of powers
46. Checks and balances
47. Impeachment
48. Single Executive government, fixed tenure government, non-responsible government.
49. Presidential system
50. Walter Bagehot
51. 4 years
52. Unicameral, bicameral
53. Lower, Upper
54. Make the laws
55. No confidence motion
56. Money
57. Money
58. Presidential system
59. Single executive
60. plural executive

61. one
63. Ivor Jennings
65. Hereditary
67. Executive
69. Appointment of judges, transfer of judges
71. Proportional representation
73. 32, 226
75. Judicial review
77. Government

62. two
64. Bureaucrats
66. Executive
68. ordinance
70. Powers given by the legislature to the executive to enact certain laws
72. Supreme Court
74. Parliament
76. America.
78. Senate

Choose the correct answers

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. D
11. B 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. D 16. C 17. D 18. B 19. A 20. C
21. C 22. B 23. B 24. C 25. C 26. D 27. B 28. B 29. C 30. D
31. D 32. C 33. C 34. C 35. A 36. C 37. D 38. C 39. C 40. D
41. B 42. B 43. D 44. C 45. C 46. D 47. D 48. D 49. C 50. C
51. D 52. B 53. D 54. B 55. B 56. D 57. C 58. B 59. B 60. B
61. A 62. B 63. C 64. B 65. C 66. C 67. B

True or False

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. T 9. T 10. T
11. T 12. T 13. T 14. T 15. T 16. F 17. F 18. T 19. T 20. T

Match the following

1. h 2. a 3. f 4. g 5. d 6. b 7. e 8. c
1. b 2. c 3. d 4. h 5. g 6. i 7. f 8. a 9. c

Odd one out

- America:** Senate, house of representatives, president, parliament.
- India:** Supreme Court, prime Minister, president, queen
- Britain:** House of Lords, house of commons, cabinet, president
- Switzerland:** National Council, council of States, federal Council, Lok Sabha

5. Parliamentary Government: Real and nominal executive, America, Prime Minister, India

6. Presidential government: Separation of powers, Checks and balances, President, Cabinet government.

7. Federal Government: Division of powers, Single government, Bicameralism, Rigid constitution.

8. Unitary government: Dual government, single citizenship, flexible constitution, single legislature

9. Democracy: India, Elections, Popular bill, Hereditary.

10. Republic: France, India, Britain, America.

Comprehension

1. Montesquieu
2. France
3. Spirit of laws
4. 1748
5. To uphold the individual liberties
6. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary

Fill the boxes with the suitable words for the given topic

Unitary	Federal
1. One government	1. Two sets of government
2. Single citizenship	2. Dual citizenship
3. Flexible constitution	3. Rigid constitution
4. More burden on central government.	4. Less burden on central government
5. Useful for small states	5. Useful for large countries
6. One constitution	6. Two constitutions
7. One legislature	7. Separate legislature
8. Easy to amend	8. Not easy to amend the constitution
9. Scope for Dictatorship	9. least scope of a dictatorship
10. The role of Judiciary is limited	10. Supremacy of the judiciary

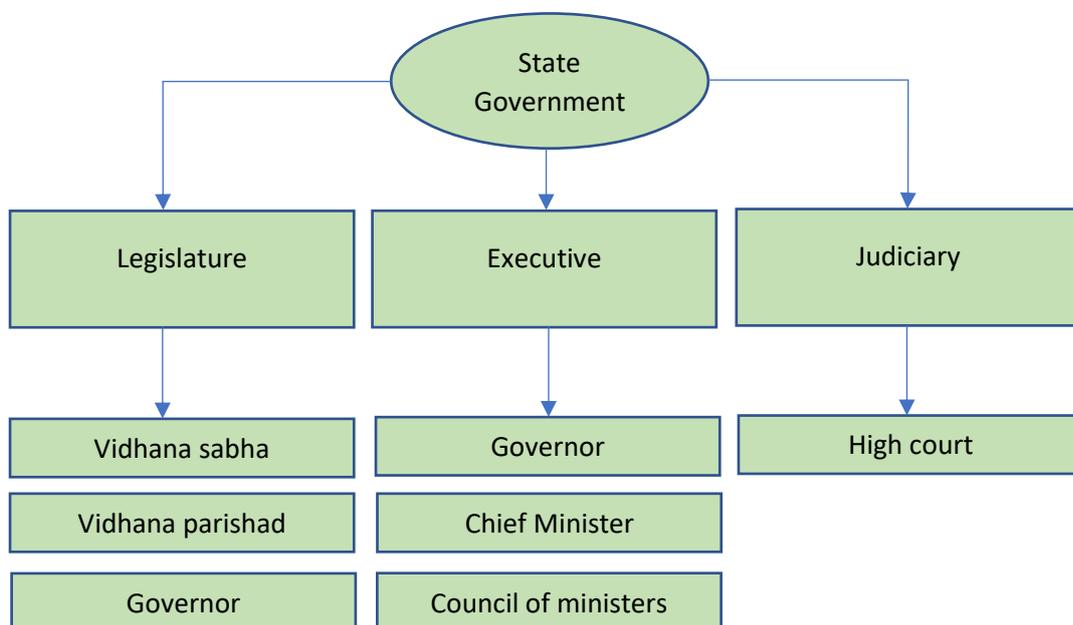
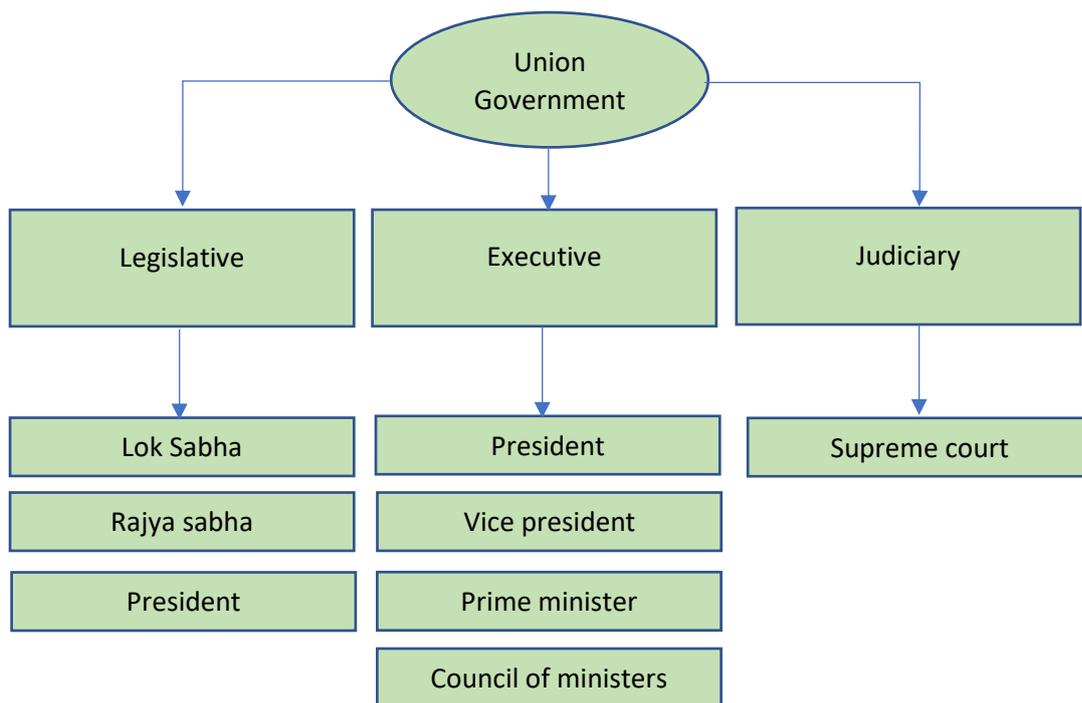
Parliamentary	Presidential
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two types of Executive 2. Unstable government 3. Political homogeneity 4. No fixed tenure 5. Against the theory of separation of powers 6. Not suitable for emergencies 7. Executive is the part of Legislature 8. Head of the state and government are different 9. Less scope for disputes between legislature and executive. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Single executive 2. Stable government 3. No political homogeneity 4. Fixed tenure 5. Based on the theory of Separation of powers 6. Suitable for emergencies 7. Executive is not a part of Legislature. 8. Head of the state and government are same and one 9. Scope for conflicts between the legislature and executive

Crossword

The crossword puzzle grid is as follows:

- Vertical words:**
 - 1G: O, V, R, N, M, E, N, T
 - 2A: R, I, S, T, O, T, L, E
 - 3O: C, R, A, C, Y
 - 4p: L, I, T
 - 5N: O, M, A, L
 - 6M: O, N, A, R, C, H, Y
 - 7D: E, M, C, R, A, C, Y
 - 8T: Y, R, A, N, N, Y
 - 9P: E, R, V, E, R, T, E, D
- Horizontal words:**
 - 1G: O, V, R, N, M, E, N, T
 - 2A: R, I, S, T, O, T, L, E
 - 3O: C, R, A, C, Y
 - 4p: L, I, T
 - 5N: O, M, A, L
 - 6M: O, N, A, R, C, H, Y
 - 7D: E, M, C, R, A, C, Y
 - 8T: Y, R, A, N, N, Y
 - 9P: E, R, V, E, R, T, E, D

Fill the boxes with the given clues below



Identify the below pictures

1. Aristotle

3. Parliament

5. Rashtrapathi bhavan

7. Supreme court

9. Ram Nath Kovind

2. White house

4. Plato

6. SA Babde

8. Narendra Modi

10. Venkaiah Naidu