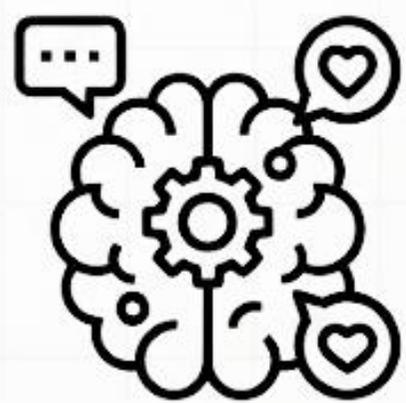




SOCIAL SCIENCE (213)

CHAPTERWISE NOTES



Social Science

Sl. No.	Module	Chapters (Public Examination)	Marks
1	Module 1: India and World through Ages	L-6: Religious and Social Awakening in Colonial India L-8: Indian National Movement	12
2	Module 2: India: Natural Environment, Resources and Development	L-9: Physiography of India L-10: Climate L-13: Transport and Communication	27
3	Module 3: Democracy at Work	L-16: Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties L-19: Governance at the State Level L-20: Governance at the Union Level L-21: Political Parties and Pressure Groups	28

Component	Details	Marks
Public Exam (Selected Modules 1,2,3)	Total Chapters : 9	67
Practical Exam	NA	0
TMA	Tutor Marked Assignment	20
Final Possible Marks		87
		Marks

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1	Religious and social awakening In Colonial India
2	Indian National Movement
3	Physiography of India
4	Climate
5	Transport and Communication
6	Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties
7	Governance at the State Level
8	Governance at the Union Level
9	Political Parties and Pressure Groups

1

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL AWAKENING IN COLONIAL INDIA

Introduction

The Indian society of the 19th century was influenced by many social evils, superstitions and inequalities. Due to lack of education and the poor condition of women, the progress of society had stopped. In this chapter, socio-religious reform movements, major reformers and their impacts have been explained.

Society in the Early 19th Century

In the 19th century, Indian society was very different from today and many social evils were prevalent.

Problems of Society

- Lack of education
- Subordinate status of women
- Superstitions
- Social inequality



Lack of Education

Education was limited to a few sections and most people were illiterate.

- Education limited to upper caste men
- Control over religious texts
- Lack of scientific education

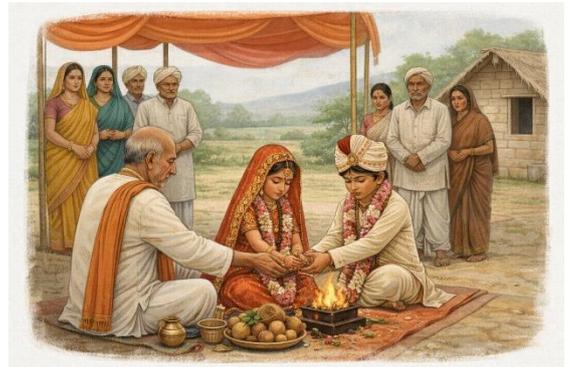
Position of Women

The life of women was difficult and many social evils were prevalent.

Major Social Evils



- Child marriage
- Sati system
- Polygamy
- Female foeticide
- Lack of education
- No property rights



The social status of women was low.

Desire for Change: Socio-Religious Awakening

Reformers started movements to bring change in society.

Causes

- Contact with Europe
- Modern education
- Criticism by missionaries
- Social inequality

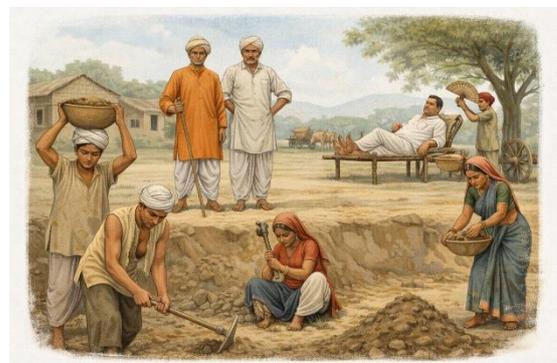
The Caste System

The caste system was initially based on occupation, later it became birth-based.

Impact

- Social inequality
- Exploitation of lower castes
- Obstacle in social progress

Reformers opposed it.



Prevalent Religious Practices

Many social evils were being practiced in the name of religion.



- Superstitions
- Rituals
- Control of priests

Reformers emphasized adopting a scientific approach.

The Educational Scenario

Lack of modern education was the cause of social backwardness.

- No education for girls
- Traditional education
- Lack of science

Reformers promoted modern education.

Socio-Religious Reforms of the 19th Century

Many reformers carried out social reform movements.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Pioneer of social reform movement.

- Founded Brahma Samaj (1828)
- Role in abolishing Sati system (1829 law)
- Opposition to child marriage
- Support for modern education



Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Major leader of widow remarriage movement.

- Widow Remarriage Act (1856)
- Opposition to child marriage
- Support for women's education



Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Founded Arya Samaj (1875).

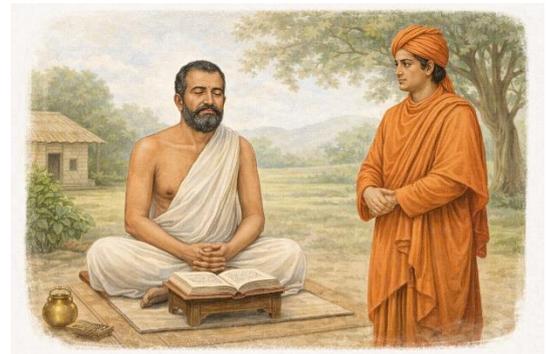
- Emphasis on the Vedas
- Opposition to caste system
- Women's reforms
- Spread of education



Ramakrishna Paramhansa and Swami Vivekananda

Emphasized religious unity and spirituality.

- Founded Ramakrishna Mission
- Opposition to caste system
- Respect and education for women



Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Leader of Muslim social reform.

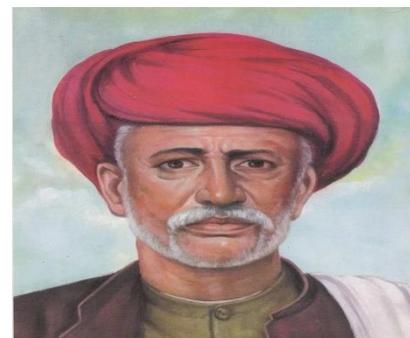
- Support for modern education
- Aligarh Movement
- Improvement of women's status



Jyotirao Phule

Worked for the rights of lower castes and women.

- Satyashodhak Samaj (1873)
- First school for girls



Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade

Social reform and women's education.

- Opposition to child marriage



- Support for widow remarriage
- Social reform institutions

Pandita Ramabai

Women's rights movement.

- Arya Mahila Samaj (1881)
- Work for widows

Annie Besant

Associated with the Theosophical Society.

- Spread of education
- Promotion of Indian culture
- Political awakening

Muslim Reform Movement

Education and social reform in Muslim society.

- Aligarh Movement
- Modern education

Akali Reform Movement

Movement for the reform of Gurudwaras.

Parsi Reform Movement

Emphasis on education and religious reform.

Impact of Reform Movements on Indian Society

Reform movements brought significant changes in society.

Impact

- Reduction in social evils



- Improvement in women's status
- Spread of education
- Impact on caste system
- Inspiration to national movement

TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. Why was there a need for socio-religious reform movements?

Answer - In the 19th century, social evils like Sati system, child marriage, caste discrimination and superstitions were prevalent in society. Lack of education and the poor condition of women had stopped the progress of society. Therefore, reformers started socio-religious reform movements.

Q-2. Write the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Answer - Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the pioneer of the social reform movement. He founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 and played an important role in abolishing the Sati system. He opposed child marriage and supported modern education and women's rights.

Q-3. Write the works of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

Answer - Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar supported widow remarriage and played an important role in the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856. He opposed child marriage and promoted women's education, which helped in improving the condition of women in society.

Q-4. What was the contribution of Jyotirao Phule?

Answer - Jyotirao Phule worked for the rights of lower castes and women. He founded the Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873 and promoted girls' education. His objective was to establish social equality and eliminate caste-based discrimination.

Q-5. What was the impact of reform movements on Indian society?

Answer - Reform movements reduced social evils like Sati system, child marriage and caste discrimination. Women's education and rights were promoted. Equality, modern education and scientific outlook developed in society and it also inspired the national movement.



2

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Introduction

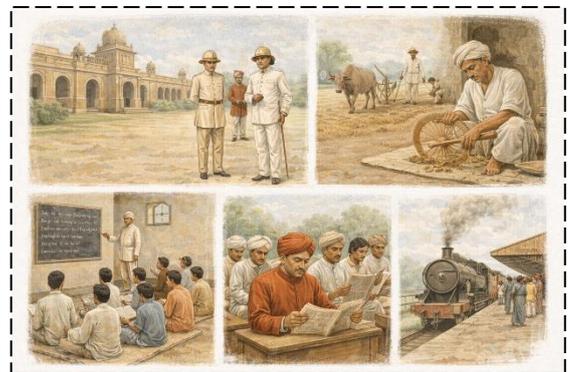
India's National Movement was a long struggle carried out for the attainment of independence in which various leaders, organizations and mass movements played an important role. In this chapter, the rise of nationalism, the establishment of Congress, the Gandhian era, major movements and the events up to independence have been explained.

Origin of Nationalism

Nationalism is the feeling of love, unity and identity towards one's country.

Causes of Nationalism in India

- Colonial exploitation
- Socio-religious reform movements
- Modern education
- Development of press
- Economic exploitation



After 1857, the feeling of nationalism became stronger.

Emergence of Indian National Congress (1885)

Indian National Congress became the major political organization of India.

Establishment

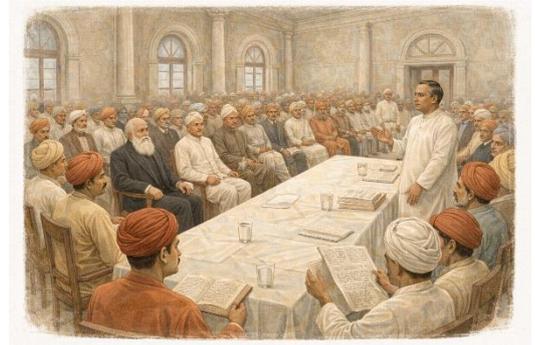
- Establishment: 1885
- Founder: A.O. Hume



- First President: W.C. Banerjee

Early Objectives

- To convey grievances to the government
- Administrative reforms
- Indian representation



Early leaders → Moderates

Early Phase of Congress

Moderate leaders demanded reforms through peaceful methods.

Demands:

- Representation
- Indianization of services
- Reduction in taxes
- Civil rights

Achievement: Development of national consciousness

Partition of Bengal (1905)

Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal.

Causes

- Excuse of administrative reform
- Divide and rule policy

Results

- Swadeshi movement



- Boycott movement
- Strengthened national feeling

Partition annulled: 1911

Major Leaders

- Lala Lajpat Rai
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Bipin Chandra Pal (Lal-Bal-Pal)



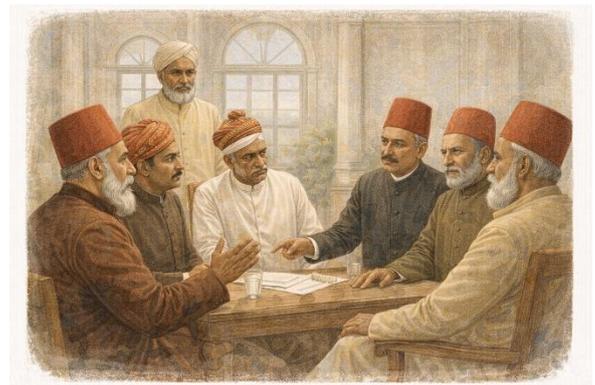
Features

- Mass movement
- Boycott
- Swadeshi
- Freedom is birthright

Formation of Muslim League (1906)

Formed to protect Muslim interests.

- Establishment: 1906, Dhaka
- Objective: Protection of Muslim interests
- Separate electorate → Communalism



Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)

Legislature was expanded.

Features

- Number of members increased



- Separate electorate
- Limited powers

Divide and rule strengthened

The National Movement During The First World War

British demanded Indian cooperation.

Impact

- Tax increase
- Recruitment
- Inflation
- Dissatisfaction

Beginning of Gandhian Era

Emergence of Gandhi

Movement based on Satyagraha and non-violence.

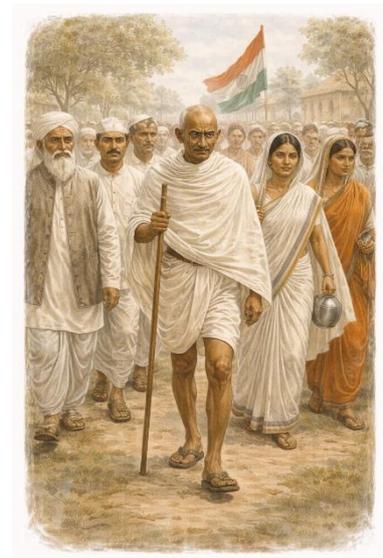
Early Movements

- Champaran (1917)
- Kheda
- Ahmedabad

Gandhi became a mass leader.

The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)

Call to end cooperation with the British government.



Programme

- Surrender of titles
- Boycott of foreign cloth
- Boycott of education
- Swadeshi

End: Chauri-Chaura (1922)

Dandi March (1930)

Opposition to salt law.

- Date: 6 April 1930
- Sabarmati → Dandi
- Broke salt law

Civil Disobedience Movement



The Revolutionary Movement

Some youths adopted the violent path.

Major Revolutionaries

- Bhagat Singh
- Rajguru
- Sukhdev
- Chandrashekhar Azad

Chandrashekhar Azad



The Development of Socialist Ideas

Workers and peasants movements.

- Demand for land reforms
- Trade unions
- Socialist leaders

Nehru influenced by socialist ideas.

Attainment of Independence (1935-47)

Movement of the final phase.

Movement of the final phase.

- Government of India Act 1935
- Second World War
- Cripps Mission (1942)
- Azad Hind Fauj
- Quit India Movement (1942)



Slogan: Do or Die

Partition and Independence

India-Pakistan partition.

- Cabinet Mission
- Direct Action Day
- Mountbatten Plan
- **Independence:** 15 August 1947



TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. Write the causes of the rise of nationalism in India.

Answer - The rise of nationalism in India occurred due to British economic exploitation, modern education, socio-religious reform movements and the development of the press. These factors developed national consciousness among the people and inspired them to unite and struggle for independence.

Q-2. Why was the Indian National Congress established?

Answer - The Indian National Congress was established in 1885 to convey the grievances of Indians to the government, increase political awareness and demand administrative reforms. It provided a platform to Indians and gave an organized direction to the national movement.

Q-3. Write the results of the Partition of Bengal.

Answer - The Partition of Bengal led to the beginning of the Swadeshi and Boycott movements. People boycotted foreign goods and adopted Swadeshi goods. This strengthened national feeling and the national movement received mass support.

Q-4. Write the importance of Gandhi's movements.

Answer - Gandhi made the national movement a mass movement through Satyagraha and non-violence. He connected peasants, workers and women with the movement. His leadership gave a new direction to the freedom struggle and made the movement widespread.

Q-5. What was the importance of the Quit India Movement?

Answer - The Quit India Movement started in 1942 and became the final mass movement for independence. Gandhi's slogan 'Do or Die' inspired people. This movement weakened the foundation of British rule and paved the way for independence.



3

PHYSIOGRAPHY OF INDIA

Introduction

India is not only a country but a vast geographical unit rich in diverse landforms, climate, rivers and natural resources. Its geographical location, mountains, plains, plateau, desert, coastal areas and islands form the natural identity of India. In this chapter, the location of India, physical divisions and drainage system are understood, which affect natural resources, agriculture, climate and human life.

Location – Meaning and Definition

- Location indicates the position of a country on the earth.
- It is understood through absolute location (latitude-longitude) and relative location (in reference to neighbouring countries).

Absolute Location of India

- **Latitude:** 8°4' North to 37°6' North
- **Longitude:** 68°7' East to 97°25' East
- The Tropic of Cancer (23°30' North) passes through the middle of India.
- India is located in the Northern and Eastern hemispheres.

Relative Location of India

- **North-West:** Pakistan, Afghanistan
- **North:** China, Nepal, Bhutan
- **East:** Bangladesh, Myanmar
- **South:** Sri Lanka, Maldives

82°30' East longitude → Standard Time of India



- Acts as a natural barrier
- Source region of rivers

Ranges of Himalaya

- **Greater Himalaya (Himadri) — highest**
- **Middle Himalaya (Himachal) — valleys, hill stations**
- **Shivalik — lowest height**

Northern Plains

- Formed by Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra
- Very fertile region
- Main agricultural region

Division

- Western Plains
- Ganga-Brahmaputra Plains

Important Terms

Doab — land between two rivers

Khadar — new alluvial soil

Bangar — old alluvial soil

Peninsular Plateau

- Oldest landmass of India
- Rich in mineral resources

Division

- Central Highlands
- Deccan Plateau

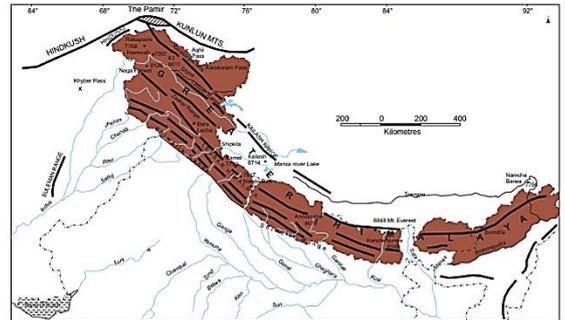


Figure 9.5 The Himalayan Mountains

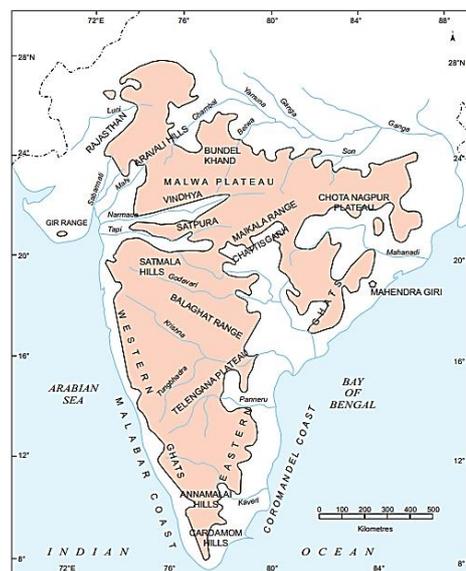


Figure 9.6 The Peninsular plateau of India



Black soil suitable for cotton

Western Ghats vs Eastern Ghats

Basis	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
Continuity	Continuous	Discontinuous
Height	Higher	Lower
Rivers	Small	Large rivers form deltas

Indian Desert

- Thar Desert
- West of Aravalli
- Less rainfall
- Main river: Luni



Coastal Plains

- Plains located along the sea
- Important for trade and fishing

Western Coast

- Narrow
- Konkan, Karnataka, Malabar

Eastern Coast

- Wide
- Delta region

Chilka Lake → Largest salt water lake



Islands

India has two major groups of islands:

- Andaman-Nicobar (Bay of Bengal)
- Lakshadweep (Arabian Sea)

An active volcano is found in Andaman.

Drainage System – Meaning

The network of rivers and their tributaries is called drainage system.

Important Definitions

- **Tributary** — river that joins a larger river
- **Delta** — triangular land at the mouth of a river
- **Estuary** — mixing zone of river and sea

Main Drainage System

Himalayan River System

- Perennial
- Water from glacier + rainfall
- **Examples:** Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra

Peninsular River System

- Dependent on rainfall
- More eastward flow
- More eastward flow
- More eastward flow

Keep Rivers Clean — Importance

- Fresh water on earth is very limited.
- Rivers are lifelines.

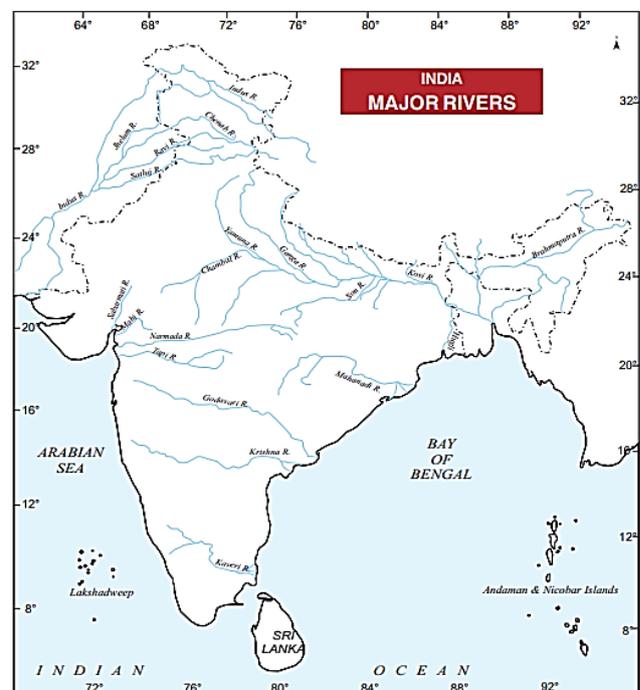


Figure 9.8 Major Rivers of India



- Water crisis is increasing due to pollution.
- Water conservation is necessary.

TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. What is the absolute location of India?

Answer - The absolute location of India is determined on the basis of latitude and longitude. India lies between 8°4' North to 37°6' North latitudes and 68°7' East to 97°25' East longitudes. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of India and India is located in the Northern and Eastern hemispheres.

Q-2. What are the physical divisions of India?

Answer - India has been divided into six physical parts on the basis of landforms –

1. Northern Mountains
2. Northern Plains
3. Peninsular Plateau
4. Indian Desert
5. Coastal Plains
6. Islands

These divisions show the geographical diversity of India.

Q-3. Write the major ranges of the Himalaya.

Answer - The Himalaya is divided into three major ranges -

- **Greater Himalaya (Himadri)** - highest and snow covered
- **Middle Himalaya (Himachal)** - valleys and hill stations
- **Shiwalik** - outermost and lowest height range



Q-4. Write the difference between Himalayan and Peninsular river system.

Answer -

Basis	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
Water Source	Glacier + rainfall	Dependent on rainfall
Flow	Perennial	Seasonal
Valleys	Form deep valleys	Comparatively less erosion
Examples	Ganga, Indus	Godavari, Krishna

Q-5. Write the importance of coastal plains.

Answer - Coastal plains are important for trade, fishing and agriculture. Ports are located here through which international trade takes place. Delta regions on the eastern coast are fertile and coastal areas are also important for tourism.



4

CLIMATE

Introduction

India's climate is determined by its geographical location, landforms, sea, winds and monsoon system. The cycle of seasons in India not only affects temperature and rainfall but also affects agriculture, economy, culture and daily life. In this chapter, the factors of India's climate, the process of monsoon, the cycle of seasons, the distribution of rainfall and the impacts of climate change have been explained.

Factors Affecting the Climate of India

Major factors

- **Location:** The Tropic of Cancer divides India into tropical and subtropical parts.
- **Distance from sea:** Climate is moderate near the sea, extreme climate in distant areas.
- **Altitude:** Temperature decreases with increase in altitude (for example Shimla cold, plains hot).
- **Mountain ranges:** Himalaya stops cold winds and helps in monsoon rainfall.
- **Wind system:** Land and sea winds and monsoon affect climate.
- **Jet stream (upper air currents):** Affect the direction of monsoon and rainfall.

Mechanism of Monsoon

Meaning of Monsoon

- The word "**Monsoon**" is derived from the Arabic word "Mausam".
- Seasonal change in the direction of winds is called monsoon.

Causes of Monsoon formation

- In summer land heats up → low pressure
- Sea relatively cool → high pressure
- Winds blow from sea to land → rainfall



80–90% of India’s rainfall occurs from June–September.

Characteristics of Monsoon

- Monsoon is irregular (may arrive early or late).
- Rainfall is not evenly distributed.
- On bursting of monsoon continuous heavy rainfall occurs.
- Monsoon first reaches Kerala coast.

Cycle of Seasons

Four seasons of India

1. **Winter season (December–February)**
2. **Summer season (March–May)**
3. **South-West monsoon season (June–September)**
4. **Retreating monsoon (October–November)**



(a) Winter season

- Temperature increases from north to south.
- More cold in North India.
- Light rainfall due to western disturbances.
- Rainfall occurs in Tamil Nadu during this time.

Important for Rabi crop.

(b) Summer season

- Temperature very high.
- Low pressure area forms.
- Loo blows (hot dry winds).
- Thunderstorms and Kalbaisakhi.
- Mango showers (help in ripening mango).



(c) South-West monsoon season

- Entry from Kerala in June.
- Two branches — Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.
- Majority of India's rainfall during this time.
- Both flood and drought possible.

(d) Retreating monsoon

- October–November
- Temperature gradually decreases.
- Cyclones in Bay of Bengal.
- Rainfall in Tamil Nadu.

Distribution of Rainfall

Rainfall in India is unevenly distributed.

Rainfall regions

Rainfall	Region
More than 200 cm	Western coast, North-East
100–200 cm	Eastern India
60–100 cm	Central India
Less than 60 cm	Rajasthan, Ladakh

The places of highest and lowest rainfall in the world are in India.

Impact on Social and Cultural Life

Seasons affect life, agriculture and festivals.



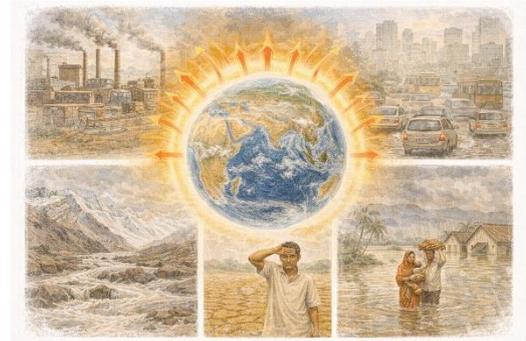
- India is an agricultural country → dependent on seasons.
- Kharif crop → monsoon
- Rabi crop → winter season
- Festivals linked with seasons (Lohri, Pongal, Baisakhi, Diwali).

Global Environmental Changes and Impact

Climate change is affecting India's climate.

Causes

- Industrialization
- Pollution
- Greenhouse gases (CO₂, CFC)



Effects

- Temperature rise
- Impact on agriculture
- Uncertainty of weather
- Flood and drought

TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. Write the difference between climate and weather.

Answer - Weather indicates the short term atmospheric condition of a place, such as daily change in temperature, rainfall and wind. Climate is the average of weather of a region over a long period (about 30 years). Climate is permanent whereas weather keeps changing continuously.

Q-2. Write the factors affecting the climate of India.

Answer - India's climate is affected by **location, distance from sea, altitude, mountain ranges, wind system and jet stream**. Himalaya stops cold winds, whereas the sea balances the climate. Due to all these factors climatic diversity is found in India.



Q-3. What is monsoon? Explain the cause of its formation.

Answer - Monsoon occurs when the direction of winds changes at different times of the year. In summer land heats up quickly and creates low pressure and the sea remains cool. Therefore winds blow from sea to land and bring rainfall to India.

Q-4. Briefly describe the four seasons of India.

Answer - India has four main seasons - **winter season (December–February), summer season (March–May), South-West monsoon (June–September) and retreating monsoon (October–November).** These seasons bring changes in temperature, rainfall and winds and affect agriculture and life.

Q-5. Why is the distribution of rainfall uneven in India?

Answer - The distribution of rainfall in India depends on landforms, mountains, distance from sea and direction of winds. Western Ghats and North-East receive more rainfall whereas Rajasthan and interior regions receive less rainfall. Therefore rainfall is uneven.



5

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Introduction

Transport and communication are the lifelines of modern life. They accelerate the socio-economic development of the country by carrying people, goods and information from one place to another. In this chapter, various means of transport and communication and their importance have been explained.

Transport and Communication – Lifelines of a Country

Transport carries goods and people from one place to another, whereas communication exchanges information.

Role of Transport and Communication

Transport of goods from production to consumption

- Help in trade and economic development
- Makes education, employment and travel possible
- Improvement in people's standard of living



Means of Transport

The country's development depends on the major means of transport.

Main Types

- Land transport
- Water transport
- Air transport



Land Transport

Transport taking place on land — mainly road and rail.

1. Roadways

Most common and flexible means of transport.

Importance of Roadways

- Door to door service
- Low construction cost
- Cheap for short distance
- Connects rural and urban areas
- Useful for perishable goods



Classification of Roads

(a) On the basis of construction material

Type	Description
Kachcha road	Made of soil etc.
Pakka road	Cement, concrete, tar

(b) On the basis of administration

- Rural roads
- District roads
- State roads
- National highways

Major Road Projects

- Golden Quadrilateral (Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata)
- North-South Corridor



- East-West Corridor

2. Rail Transport

Cheap and major means of heavy goods transport.

Importance

1. Transport of large number of passengers
2. Transport of heavy goods
3. Helpful in industry and trade
4. Contribution to economic development



Railways in India

- Start: 1853 (Mumbai-Thane)
- Large rail network of Asia

Factors Affecting Rail Development

- Landforms
- Industry and minerals
- Population density
- Economic development

Water Transport

Cheapest means of transport, suitable for heavy goods.

Types

1. Inland waterways
2. Sea routes



Importance

- Low cost
- Heavy goods transport
- Fuel saving
- Help in international trade

Air Transport

Fastest means of transport.

Importance

- Access to remote areas
- Disaster relief
- Useful for high value goods
- Important in national defence



Limitation: Expensive transport

Communication and its Importance

Communication is the process of sending ideas, information and messages.

Importance

- Connects people
- Provides information
- Helps in social and economic development



Types of Communication

1. Personal means of communication

- Postal service
- Telephone

2. Mass means of communication

- Radio
- Television
- Newspaper
- Internet



New Communication Technology

Modern technology has made communication faster.

- Internet
- Video conferencing
- E-commerce
- E-mail
- Telemedicine



TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. Why is transport called the lifeline of a country?

Answer - Transport carries people and goods from one place to another. It makes trade, industry, education and employment possible. Without it economic development is not possible, therefore transport is called the lifeline of a country.

Q-2. Write two advantages of road transport.

Answer - Road transport provides door to door service and is cheap for short distances. It connects rural areas with cities and helps in quick delivery of perishable goods. Therefore it is the most used means of transport.

Q-3. Write the importance of rail transport in India.

Answer - Rail transport carries a large number of passengers and heavy goods to long distances at low cost. It plays an important role in industry, trade and national unity. Therefore rail is a major means of economic development of the country.

Q-4. Why is water transport considered the cheapest?

Answer - In water transport construction and maintenance cost is low and heavy quantity of goods can be carried at once. Fuel is also saved. Therefore it is considered the cheapest means of transport for heavy goods and international trade.

Q-5. What are mass means of communication? Give examples.

Answer - The means of communication through which information is delivered to a large number of people at the same time are called mass means of communication. Examples - radio, television, newspaper and internet. These provide education, information and entertainment.



6

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

Introduction

In a democratic system, both the rights and duties of citizens are equally important. Rights guarantee the development and freedom of the individual, whereas duties teach responsibility towards society and nation. In this chapter, fundamental rights, their types, importance and fundamental duties have been explained.

Meaning and Importance of Rights and Duties

Rights are those facilities which are necessary for the development of the individual and which are recognized by society and the State. Duties are those tasks which an individual should perform towards others and society.

Importance

- Help in the development of the individual
- Maintain social order
- Rights and duties complement each other
- Strengthen democracy



Fundamental Rights

Important rights given by the Constitution which can be protected by the courts.

6 Fundamental Rights of India

1. Right to Equality



2. Right to Freedom
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right to Freedom of Religion
5. Cultural and Educational Rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

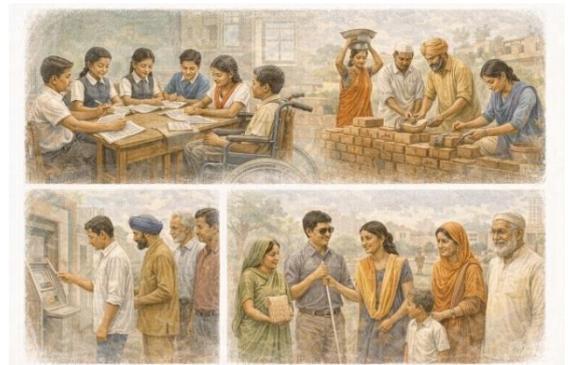
1978 (44th Amendment) → Right to Property removed from Fundamental Rights.

Right to Equality

All citizens are equal before law.

Major Provisions

- Equality before law
- Prohibition of discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, gender etc.
- Equal opportunity in public employment
- Abolition of untouchability
- Abolition of titles



Right to Freedom

Provides various types of freedom to citizens.

6 Freedoms

- Freedom of thought and expression
- Freedom of peaceful assembly
- Freedom to form associations



- Freedom to move in the country
- Freedom to reside anywhere
- Freedom to practise profession

Reasonable **restrictions** can be imposed.

Right against Exploitation

Prohibition of human trafficking, bonded labour and child labour.

Provisions

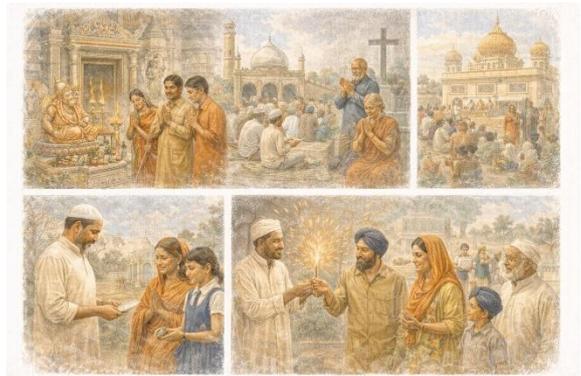
- Human trafficking prohibited
- Begar prohibited
- Children below 14 years prohibited from working in hazardous industries

Right to Freedom of Religion

Freedom to follow, practise and propagate any religion.

Features

- India is a secular state
- Freedom to change religion
- Right to establish religious institutions
- State does not promote any religion



Cultural and Educational Rights

Protection of language, culture and education of minorities.

Provisions

- Protection of culture and language



- Right to establish own educational institutions
- No discrimination in admission

Right to Constitutional Remedies

Right to approach court in case of violation of rights.

Importance

- Protection of rights
- Supreme Court and High Court issue writs
- It is called "**protector of rights**"



Right to Education

- **86th Amendment (2002)** → Free and compulsory education for children of 6-14 years.
- **Law implemented:** 2009

Fundamental Rights as Human Rights

Fundamental Rights are part of Human Rights.

Features

- Universal
- Basic
- Linked with human dignity

National Human Rights Commission: **1993**

Fundamental Duties

Responsibilities of citizens towards nation and society.

Major Duties



- Respect the Constitution
- Respect the National Flag and National Anthem
- Maintain unity of the country
- Protect environment
- Develop scientific temper
- Protect public property

TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. What are Fundamental Rights?

Answer - Fundamental Rights are those rights which are given to citizens by the Constitution and which are protected by the courts. These are necessary for the development, freedom and dignity of the individual. If they are violated, the citizen can approach the court and obtain justice.

Q-2. Write the importance of the Right to Equality.

Answer - The Right to Equality ensures that all citizens are equal before law. It prevents discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, gender or place of birth. It ensures social justice, equal opportunity and strengthening of democracy.

Q-3. Write the six freedoms of the Right to Freedom.

Answer- Under the Right to Freedom citizens are given freedom of thought and expression, peaceful assembly, forming associations, moving in the country, residing anywhere and practising profession. These freedoms are necessary for the development of the individual and democratic system.

Q-4. What is the objective of the Right against Exploitation?

Answer - The objective of the Right against Exploitation is to prevent human trafficking, bonded labour and child labour. It protects weaker sections and children and gives them the opportunity to live a dignified life. It promotes social justice.



Q-5. Why are Fundamental Duties necessary?

Answer - Fundamental Duties make citizens realize their responsibility towards the nation, society and Constitution. They help in maintaining national unity, discipline and social harmony. For proper use of rights and success of democracy, performance of duties is necessary.



7

GOVERNANCE AT THE STATE LEVEL

Introduction

India is a federal country where governance functions at two levels - centre and state. At the state level, governance directly affects citizens' daily life, schemes, education, health and administration. In this chapter, the role of the Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature and High Court has been explained.

Governor

The constitutional head of the state is the Governor.

Appointment

The Governor is appointed by the President.

Qualifications

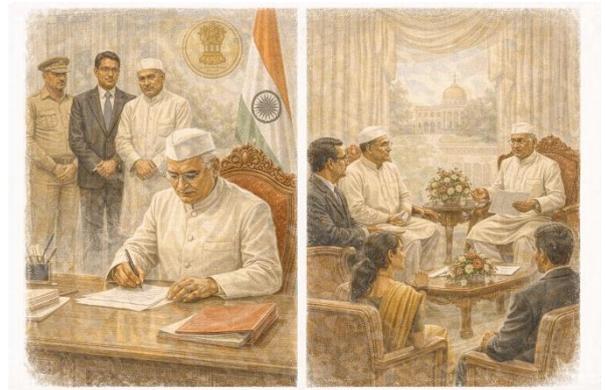
- Citizen of India
- Minimum age 35 years
- Should not hold any office of profit

Tenure

- Normally 5 years
- Holds office during the pleasure of the President

Powers of the Governor

Various types of powers are given to the Governor.



Types of powers	Types of powers
Executive	Appointment of Chief Minister and ministers
Legislative	Summoning, dissolving the Legislative Assembly
Financial	Causing the budget to be presented
Judicial	Pardon / reduction of punishment
Discretionary	Decision in special circumstances

Relationship between the Governor and Council of Ministers

The Governor is the formal head, real power lies with the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers.

- Governor works on advice
- Chief Minister informs decisions
- Discretionary power in special situation

Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

Appointment

The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and ministers are appointed on the advice of the Chief Minister.

- Tenure 5 years (dependent on majority)
- Must become MLA within 6 months

Functions of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

The real functions of the state government are performed by the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers.



Functions of the Chief Minister

- Leadership of Council of Ministers
- Making policies
- Coordination of departments
- Link between Governor and Council of Ministers



Position of the Chief Minister

The Chief Minister is the real executive head of the state.

- Most powerful post
- More power when majority
- Limited power in coalition government

State Legislature

The law-making institution in the state is the State Legislature.

- Unicameral or bicameral
- Governor is its part

Composition of Legislative Assembly

The Legislative Assembly is an elected house.

Facts

- Members: 60–500
- Tenure: 5 years
- Minimum age: 25 years
- Election through universal adult franchise



Composition of Legislative Council

The Legislative Council is the upper house.

Features

- Permanent house
- Tenure: 6 years
- Minimum age: 30 years
- Partial election + nomination



Functions of State Legislature

Main functions of the legislature:

- Making laws
- Control over executive
- Election related functions
- Participation in constitutional amendment

Impact of State Government on Citizens' Daily Life

Schemes of the state government directly affect citizens.

Examples

- Education schemes
- Mid-day meal scheme
- Health programmes
- Sanitation campaign

State schemes improve standard of living.



High Court and Subordinate Courts

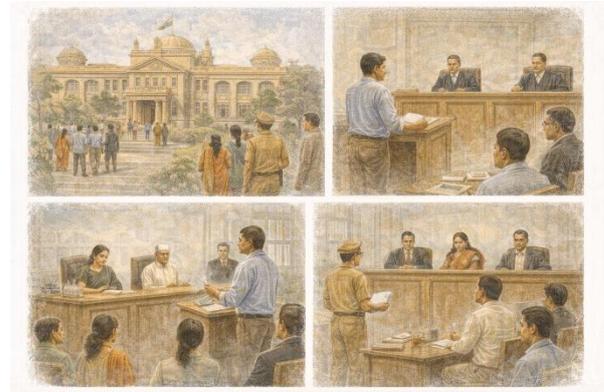
There is a High Court in every state.

Composition of High Court

Judges are appointed by the President.

Qualification

- Citizen of India
- 10 years judicial office / advocacy
- Retirement age: 62 years



Jurisdiction of High Court

Two types:

- Original jurisdiction
- Appellate jurisdiction

Special

- Can issue writs
- Control over subordinate courts

Subordinate Courts

District and lower level courts.

- District Judge
- Sessions Court
- Justice at local level



TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. How is the Governor appointed?

Answer - The Governor is appointed by the President of India. To become a Governor, a person must be a citizen of India and his/her minimum age should be 35 years. The Governor normally holds office for five years and works during the pleasure of the President.

Q-2. Why is the Chief Minister called the real executive head?

Answer - The Chief Minister is the real executive head of the state government because he/she makes policies, leads the Council of Ministers and implements administrative decisions. The Governor is the formal head whereas real power lies with the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers.

Q-3. Write the main functions of the State Legislature.

Answer - The State Legislature makes laws, exercises control over the executive, performs election related functions and participates in the process of constitutional amendment. It is the main institution that gives direction to state policies and administration.

Q-4. What are the jurisdictions of the High Court?

Answer - The High Court has two main jurisdictions - original and appellate. It issues writs for protection of fundamental rights and hears appeals against the decisions of subordinate courts and exercises control over them.

Q-5. How does the state government affect citizens' daily life?

Answer - The state government affects citizens' daily life through education, health, sanitation, food and welfare schemes. These schemes improve standard of living and provide assistance to weaker sections of society.



8

GOVERNANCE AT THE UNION

Introduction

India is a federal democratic country where governance is divided between the centre and the states. At the central level, the President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Parliament and judiciary make national policies and run administration. In this chapter, the structure, powers and functioning of the Union government have been explained in a simple form.

President

The President is the constitutional head of India and all functions of the government are carried out in his/her name.

Process of election of the President

The President is elected by the Electoral College.

Included in the Electoral College –

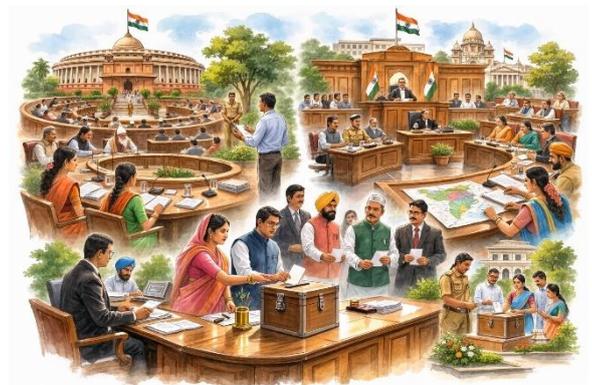
- Elected members of both Houses of Parliament
- Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies
- Delhi and Puducherry Legislative Assembly members

Main facts

- Secret ballot
- Proportional representation
- Single transferable vote system

Qualifications

- Citizen of India
- Minimum age 35 years



- Qualification to become Lok Sabha member
- Should not hold office of profit

Tenure

- 5 years
- Re-election possible
- Vacancy - death, resignation, impeachment

Powers of the President

Various types of powers are given to the President.

Types of powers	Main functions
Executive powers	Appointment of Prime Minister and ministers
Legislative powers	Summoning Parliament, dissolving, ordinance
Financial powers	Money bill permission, budget
Judicial powers	Mercy, pardon, reduction of punishment

President and emergency powers

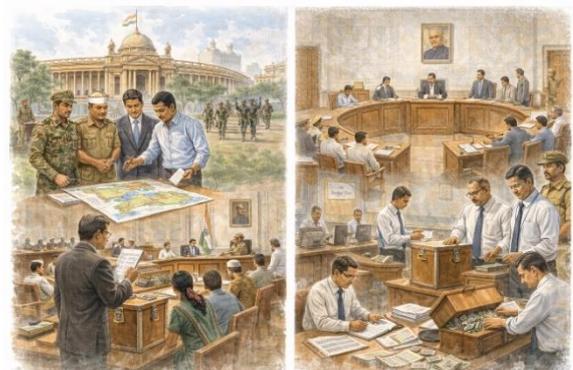
In abnormal situations the President exercises special powers.

Types of emergency

- National emergency
- State emergency (President's Rule)
- Financial emergency

Impact

- Powers of centre increase



- Powers of states may be limited
- Some rights may be suspended

Position of the President

The President is the formal head, real power lies with the Council of Ministers.

- President works on advice
- Prime Minister real executive head
- President symbol of the nation

Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

Appointment

The President appoints the Prime Minister and ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Main facts

- Leader of majority party in Lok Sabha
- Tenure 5 years (dependent on majority)
- Must become MP within 6 months

Functions of Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

The real functions of the central government are performed by the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

Functions of the Prime Minister

- Leadership of Council of Ministers
- Making policies
- Coordination of departments
- Link between President and Council of Ministers
- Advice to dissolve Lok Sabha



Position of the Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is the real executive head of the Union government.

- Most powerful post
- More power when majority
- Limited power in coalition government

Union Council of Ministers

Group of ministers under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

Types of ministers

- Cabinet Minister
- Minister of State
- Deputy Minister

Important

- Collective responsibility to Lok Sabha
- No-confidence motion passed → entire Council of Ministers resigns

Indian Parliament

Parliament is the central law-making institution and the President is its part.

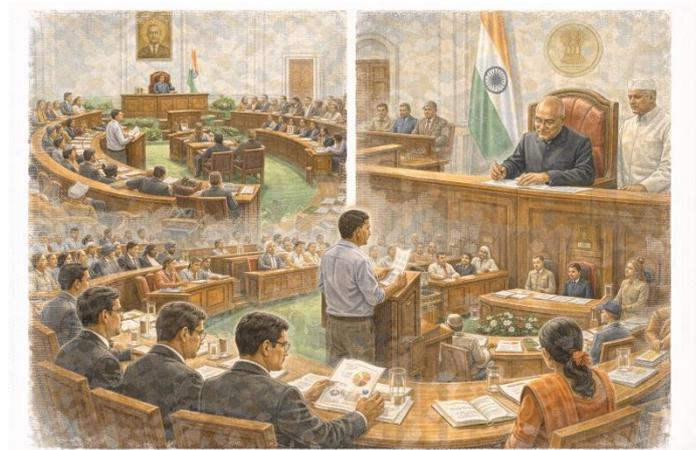
- Lok Sabha
- Rajya Sabha

Composition of Lok Sabha

Lok Sabha is the elected house of Parliament.

Facts

- Maximum members: 552
- Tenure: 5 years



- Minimum age: 25 years
- Direct election

Composition of Rajya Sabha

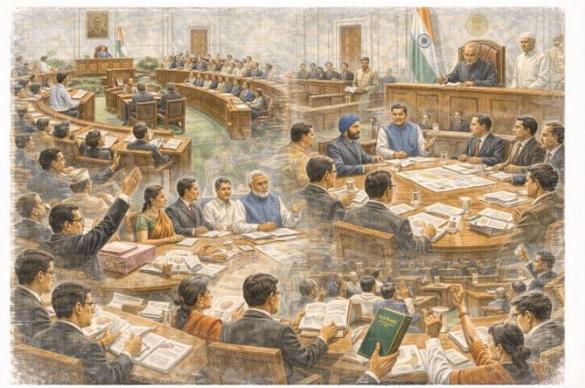
Rajya Sabha is the upper house of Parliament.

Features

- Permanent house
- Tenure: 6 years
- Minimum age: 30 years
- Indirect election

Functions of Parliament

- Making laws
- Control over executive
- Financial functions
- Constitution amendment



Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body of India.

Composition

Judges are appointed by the President.

Qualification

- Citizen of India
- Judicial experience / senior advocate
- Retirement age: 65 years

Jurisdiction

- Original jurisdiction



- Appellate jurisdiction
- Advisory jurisdiction

Special

- Protection of Constitution
- Judicial review
- Issuing writs

TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. How is the President elected?

Answer - The President is elected by the Electoral College which includes the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union Territories. The election is conducted by secret ballot, proportional representation and single transferable vote system.

Q-2 Why is the Prime Minister called the real executive head?

Answer - The Prime Minister is the real executive head of the Union government because he/she leads the Council of Ministers, makes policies, coordinates departments and implements administrative decisions. The President is the formal head whereas real governance is run by the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

Q-3. Write the main functions of Parliament.

Answer - The main function of Parliament is to make laws. In addition, it controls the executive, approves budget and financial matters, discusses national policies and provides direction to governance by participating in the constitutional amendment process.



Q-4. Write the difference between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Answer - Lok Sabha is the lower and elected house of Parliament whose tenure is five years and members are directly elected by the people. Rajya Sabha is the upper and permanent house whose members are indirectly elected and its tenure is permanent.

Q-5. Write the functions of the Supreme Court.

Answer - The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body of the country which protects the Constitution, hears appeals, performs judicial review and issues writs for the protection of fundamental rights. It exercises control over subordinate courts and provides final justice.



9

POLITICAL PARTIES AND PRESSURE GROUPS

Introduction

In democracy, formation of government, policy making and public participation take place through political parties. Political parties are the backbone of democratic system, while pressure and interest groups influence government policies. In this chapter, the role, types of political parties and the importance of pressure groups have been explained in a simple form.

Political Parties : Meaning and Characteristics

A political party is an organized group of people with similar ideology which seeks to obtain political power and implement policies.

Meaning of Political Party

A political party is an organized group of citizens that shares similar political ideas and seeks to gain power and implement its policies.

Definition

- Group of people with similar ideology
- Main objective to obtain power
- Implement policies

Characteristics

- Political party is an organized group
- Common policies and goals
- Obtaining power through elections
- Implementing policies after coming to power



Political Parties : Functions and Role

Political parties perform important functions in a democratic system.

Main functions

- Nomination of candidates
- Election campaign
- Formation of government
- Formation of government
- Educating people
- Link between people and government



Political Parties in India : Beginning and Growth

The beginning of political parties in India is considered from the Indian National Congress in 1885.

Important facts

1885 — Congress establishment

1967 till — one party dominance

1977 — two party tendency

After 1989 — coalition government

Present — multi-party system

Impact

- Democracy strengthened
- Political participation increased
- Development of coalition politics

Party System in India : Nature, Types and Policies

India has a multi-party system where many parties compete to obtain power.



Main features of Indian party system

- Multi-party system
- Coalition government
- Important role of regional parties
- No permanent ruling or opposition
- Issue based politics

Types of Indian Political Parties

In India political parties are classified by the Election Commission.

Types	Meaning
National party	Influence across the country
Regional party	Influence at state level
Registered party	Unrecognized party

Indian Political Parties and their Policies

Every political party issues a manifesto during elections which contains its policies.

Main parties and policies (brief)

Congress

- Democracy, secularism
- Liberalization
- Welfare schemes



BJP

- National unity
- Democracy



- Value based politics

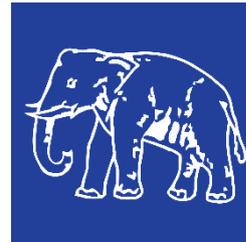
Communist parties

- Workers and farmers interests
- Socialism
- Opposition to privatization



Bahujan Samaj Party

- Development of deprived sections
- Social justice



Political Parties and Pressure/Interest Groups

Pressure and interest groups influence government policies but do not contest elections themselves.

Pressure groups and interest groups

Interest group	Pressure group
People with common interests	Put pressure on government
Can influence	Try to change policies
Not always pressure	Active pressure

Pressure Groups : Role and Techniques

Pressure groups raise the voice of people in democracy.

Techniques

1. Demonstration - Publicly showing protest or support to attract attention of government or administration on an issue.



2. **Petition** - Submitting written request to government or officials for solution of a problem.
3. **Rally** - Organized group procession in support or opposition of an issue.
4. **Media campaign** - Attempt to build public opinion through TV, newspapers and social media.
5. **Lobbying** - Attempt to influence policies or decisions in their favor by influencing government officials or leaders.
6. **Strike** - Stopping work to create pressure on government or institution to accept demands.

Difference between Political Parties and Pressure Groups

Political party	Pressure group
Obtaining power	Influencing policies
Contest elections	Do not contest elections
Ideology based	Interest based



TOP 5 QUESTIONS

Q-1. What is a political party?

Answer - A political party is an organized group of people with similar ideology which seeks to obtain political power through elections and implements its policies. It is an important medium for formation of government, policy making and representation of people in democracy.

Q-2 Why are political parties necessary in democracy?

Answer - In democracy political parties organize the election process, select candidates, form government and act as a link between people and government. They politically educate people and ensure participation in policy decisions.

Q-3. What is multi-party system in India?

Answer - Multi-party system is a system in which many political parties participate in elections and compete to obtain power. In India no single party remains permanently in power, therefore coalition governments are formed and regional parties play an important role.

Q-4. What are pressure groups?

Answer - Pressure groups are organized groups that work to influence government policies and decisions. They do not contest elections but try to fulfill their interests by creating pressure on government through demonstrations, petitions, lobbying and public opinion.

Q-5. Write the difference between political parties and pressure groups.

Answer - Political parties contest elections to obtain power and form government, whereas pressure groups do not contest elections but influence government policies. Political parties are ideology based whereas pressure groups are based on specific interests.

