

## 1st Year Short Answers.

### Q1. Explain two essential elements of the State.

**Ans.** Government and Sovereignty are the two essential elements of the state. They are explained below:

**Government:** It is an agency through which State exercises the supreme power. It makes the laws and governs the people. It has three organs, namely, legislative, executive and judiciary. Governments are of different types like Parliamentary government, Presidential government, federal, unitary government etc.

**Sovereignty:** It is the supreme power of the state. It differentiates state from other associations. State alone has sovereign power. It enables the government to rule and make laws within the state. Sovereignty makes the state internally supreme and externally independent.

### Q2. Is India a Nation State? Explain.

**Ans.** The people living in India are called Indians. Indians have many common factors that unite them. India became a Nation State, when it got independence in 1947 from Britishers. India is one nation with sovereign power.

The following points explain that India is a nation state:

Indians have common history and culture.

People extended complete support to the government during war with Pakistan and China.

People in India identify themselves as Indians first and their regional identities come later.

Though there are various religions, cultures, languages etc in India, all Indians consider themselves as children of "Mother India".

National symbols and festivals unite Indians in achieving common goals.

As there are different groups of people living in India, critics say that India is a multi-national state.

Unity in diversity shown by Indians reflects that India is a Nation State.

### Q3. Write about three sources of laws.

**Ans.** Laws are the rules and regulations made by the state to control the external behaviour of the citizens. There are different sources of law explained below:

**Customs:** Customs are regarded as the earliest source of law. In ancient period disputes between individuals were settled in accordance with the prevailing social customs.

**Religion:** In the ancient period religion dominated the State. States were governed on the basis of divine laws. God is the ultimate source of divine law. In the present society also theocratic states like Pakistan, Iran etc, follow religious laws as constitutional laws.

**Equity:** The term "Equity" stands for the principles of fairness and justice. When the existing laws are inadequate, judges use their common sense and fair understanding to deliver justice. It is viewed as judge made laws.

#### **Q4. What do you mean by Liberty? What are the safeguards of Liberty?**

**Ans.** Liberty is the essential condition for the development of the man. Liberty means freedom. The word Liberty is derived from the Latin word "Liber" which means free from restrictions.

Following are the safeguards of Liberty:

**Democratic Rule:** Liberty flourishes only in a democratic state. It creates an atmosphere in which people can enjoy liberty freely and impartially.

**Written and Rigid Constitution:** It clearly mentions the rights, liberties and freedoms of the people. It also gives various measures to protect them. Political parties cannot amend it with their partisan interest.

**Independent Judiciary:** Independent Judiciary protects the fundamental rights of the people. It delivers justice to people on fair, free and impartial manner.

#### **Q5. Explain the various qualities of a good citizen.**

**Ans.** According to Aristotle good citizens make good state. Because they have good qualities. They are explained below:

**Good character:** Good character is essential for a good citizen. He or she shall be just, kindhearted, courageous, patriotic etc.

**Sound Health:** Healthy citizen helps in faster development of the state.

**Intelligence and Education:** Intelligent and educated citizens have proper awareness of rights and responsibilities and understand the socio- political problems better. This enables them to play a proper role.

**Self control:** Self control makes him lead a disciplined life and prevent inhuman activities.

**Public spirit:** A good citizen actively participate in public activities and offers his services for the collective welfare of the society.

**Self sacrifice:** A good citizen sacrifices his interest for the interest of community.

#### **Q6. How is naturalized citizenship acquired?**

**Ans.** A citizen of one state can obtain citizenship of other states after fulfilling certain conditions. That is called naturalized citizenship. The conditions differ from state to state. They are explained below:

**Residence:** An alien who resides in a state for a particular period automatically becomes the citizen.

**Choice:** The children of alien parents could obtain citizenship by choice (according to the principle of place of birth).

**Marriage:** An alien woman acquires citizenship of a state when she marries the citizen of that state.

**Application:** Citizen of one state can apply for the citizenship of other country.

**Fixed Assets:** An alien who buys some portion of land or acquires some fixed property can acquire citizenship in a state.

**Service:** An alien who serves in government or private firm could become the citizen of that state.

The alien who receives the citizenship of new state, will have to forgo his native citizenship.

### **Q7. Explain about Direct Democratic Devices.**

**Ans.** In Direct democracy people directly participate in the legislative process through four devices. They are explained below:

**Referendum :** Referendum is a device through which people's approval is taken to the bills passed by the legislature. It is of two types i.e. compulsory incase of constitutional law and optional incase of ordinary law.

**Initiative:** This device empowers people to propose new laws. It is of two types i.e. formulative initiative and unformulative initiative.

**Recall:** Recall allows the voters to call back any elected officer or representative when he fails to carry out his obligations properly. This makes representative more responsible and prevents corruption.

**Plebiscite:** Plebiscite is conducted to know the opinion of the people on matters of national importance. The decisions expressed by people are final and no alteration can be made upon them.

### **Q8. What are the features of Democracy ?**

**Ans.** The features of democracy may be explained as follows:

**Popular government:** Democracy is basically a government by the people. In democracy people act as the rulers and the ruled. Both the voters and their representatives play a decisive role in public affairs.

**Popular control:** In democracy, citizens will have control over the political affairs. Citizens regulate the affairs of government by expressing their opinion on various policies and programmes of the latter. They support the wise, honest and welfare oriented programmes.

**Individual's dignity:** In democracy individual's dignities are honoured by the government. Even the ordinary person living in distant and remote places are given various opportunities to express their opinions.

**Elections:** Democracy and elections are closely related. Democracy gives scope for holding elections at regular intervals as per constitutional norms.

**Public accountability:** Democracy is characterized by public accountability. The various governments functioning in democracy owe accountability immediately to the legislators and ultimately to the voters at large.

### **Q9. Explain any four merits of Secularism.**

**Ans.** Following are the merits of Secularism:

**Equality:** There will be no man made inequalities based on religion, caste etc. in a secular state. This creates a society based on equality.

**Religious freedom:** Secular state gives total religious freedom to citizens. It will not interfere in the religious matters. People are given freedom to practice and promote any religion of their choice.

**Law and order:** Secularism promotes religious harmony among the people. This reduces communal clashes and promotes law and order.

**Rule of law:** Secular state does not make law on the basis of any particular religion. Same laws are applicable to all. Thus, it establishes rule of law or equality before law.

**Q10. Define Constitution. Explain its features.**

**Ans.** Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It specifies power of the government and rights and duties of the citizen.

Definition: According to K.C. Wheare “Constitution is that body of rules which regulate the ends for which governmental power is exercised”.

Features :

**Preamble:** Every constitution will have a preamble. The preamble denotes the aims and aspirations of the constitution.

**Clarity:** All the provisions of the constitution are clearly explained. It is written in simple and clear language.

**Incorporation of Fundamental rights:** Every constitution includes some fundamental rights. They provide various freedoms to citizens.

**Brevity:** Constitutions are precise and brief. Unnecessary elements are not included in the constitution.

**Flexibility:** Constitution must be flexible. That means, it should be easy to change as per the changing needs of the people.

**Permanence:** Permanence is one important feature of Constitution. The Constitution must have everlasting values for the welfare of the people.

**Q11. What are the features of Unitary Government?**

**Ans.** Single government holds all the executive powers in an Unitary government.

The features of unitary government are explained below :

Features:

**Single and supreme central government:** There will be only one government in unitary form. It exercises all the legislative, executive and judicial powers.

**Provincial government:** Provincial government or regional government may or may not exist. Even if regional governments exist, they are not independent. They derive their powers from the central government.

**Flexible constitution:** Unitary governments, generally have flexible constitutions. It may or may not have written constitution.

**Single citizenship:** Unitary government confers single citizenship to its citizens.

This promotes unity.

**Single legislature:** Single legislature at the centre makes laws for the entire country. There will be uniformity in laws.

**Q12. Discuss the features of Federal government.**

**Ans.** Federal government means having two types of governments i.e. union government and state government. Features of federal government are explained below :

**Written Constitution:** Constitution is supreme in a federation. It clearly gives the division of powers between central and state governments. So, it is necessary to have written constitution in a federation.

**Dual citizenship:** Citizens will have membership of both centre and state simultaneously. They possess dual citizenship.

**Division of powers:** The administrative powers are divided between the centre and the states by the constitution.

**Bicameralism:** Federation will have bicameral legislature at the central level. Lower house represents the people where as upper house represents the states.

**Rigidity:** Neither the central government nor the state government shall amend constitution independently. So, it is essential to have rigid constitution in a federation.  
**Independent Judiciary:** Independent judiciary settles the disputes between centre and the states.

**Q13. Point out the differences between State and Society.**

**Ans. The following are the differences between state and society.**

| <b>State</b>  | <b>Society</b>   |
|---|--|
| State is a political organisation                         | 1.State is a social organization.  |
| State has power to give physicalpunishment.               | 2.Society has no such power.   |
| Laws are followed in the state.                           | 3.Customs and traditions are followed in the society.                      |
| State has sovereign power.                                | 4.Society has no such power.   |
| State has defined territory.                              | 5.Society is not confined to particular geographical area.                 |
| Laws of state are uniform.                                | 6.Rules of society are not uniform.  |
| Government makes the laws of the state.                   | 7.Society has no such machinery.   |
| Membership in state is compulsory.                        | 8.Membership in society is voluntary.                                      |
| State regulates the external behaviour of the individual. | 9.Society controls both internal and external behaviour of the individual. |
| 10.State is an important part of the society.             | 10.Society is wider than state.  |

**Q14. Distinguish between State and Government.**

**Ans. The following are the differences between state and government.**

| <b>State</b>  | <b>Government</b>   |
|---|---|
| State has four elements, namely population,territory, government and sovereignty.                   | 1. Government is one of the elements of the state.  |
| State is a permanent organization. It continues irrespective of the political changes in the state. | 2.Government is temporary. It changes due to elections or revolutions.                          |
| State includes both the ruler and the ruled.  | 3.Government consist of only rulers.  |
| State is a natural institution.   | 4.Government is man-made.   |
| State is an abstract organization. It cannot be seen.   | 5.Government is concrete and definite. It carries on several activities on behalf of the state. |
| State is master   | 6.Government is the agent.  |
| Membership of state is compulsory.  | 7.Membership is optional.   |

**Q15. What are the differences between Nation and Nationality.**

**Ans.** The following are the differences between Nation and Nationality.

| <b>Nation</b>  | <b>Nationality</b>  |
|--|---|
| Nation is a political concept                                      | 1. Nationality is a psychological feeling.                            |
| Nation is always a politically organized state.                    | 2. Nationality is always an unorganized and flexible feeling.         |
| Nation is always independent                                       | 3. Nationality is not independent.                                    |
| There cannot be a nation without nationality.                      | 4. There can be a nationality without nation.                         |
| People who form into a nation should follow the laws of the state. | 5. There will be no constitutional laws till they form into a nation. |

**Q16. In what way do Nation and State differ from each other?**

**Ans.** The following are the differences between Nation and State,

| <b>Nation</b>   | <b>State</b>  |
|---|---|
| Nation is an independent political community or an integral part of a multi-national state.                                     | 1. State may consist of the people of the same nation or many nations.  |
| Nation precedes the state.  | 2. State follows the nation. The final form of a nation is the accomplishment of state hood.  |
| Nation is the community of people who exist together for a common goal and who were united by psychological feeling of oneness. | 3. State is a people organized by law in a definite territory.  |
| Nation is historical and cultural in its evolution.   | 4. State is a political and legal structure.  |
| Nation is the culmination of a long co-existence of the people  | 5. State need not be evolutionary in nature. It may come into existence either by unification of the small independent political communities. |

**Q17. Define Liberty. Describe three types of liberty.**

**Ans.** Liberty is an essential condition for the development of man. Liberty means freedom. The word Liberty is derived from the Latin word 'Liber' which means free from restrictions.

Definition:

**J.R. Seeley:** "Liberty is the opposite of government".

**Types of Liberty:**

- 1. Natural Liberty:** This type of liberty was enjoyed by early men in the state of nature.
- 2. Civil Liberty:** Natural liberty is replaced by civil liberty in present society. Civil liberty means freedom enjoyed by the men in their day to day life. It is also known as personal liberty.
- 3. Economic Liberty:** Economic liberty means right to earn livelihood. It ensures freedom from hunger, unemployment etc. Political liberty becomes meaningless without economic liberty.

**Q18. What is Equality? Explain three types of equality.**

**Ans.** Equality means giving equal opportunities and equal treatment in the society. The main motto of democracy is to provide equality.

**Types of Equality**

**1. Natural equality:** Greek and Roman political thinkers held that all men were equal according to law of nature. However, it is a fact that men are not equal by nature. They do not have equal capabilities. Natural inequalities can be tolerated when man-made inequalities are eliminated.

**2. Social equality:** Social equality means equality of status in the society. There shall be no discrimination in the society on the basis of caste, religion, gender etc. Social equality provides equal rights to all. It can be achieved through a positive change in the society.

**3. Economic equality:** Economic equality is considered as the basis of social and political equality. Economic equality means reducing the gap between the rich and the poor. Equal opportunities to earn livelihood shall be provided.

**Q19. What are the merits and demerits of written constitution?**

**Ans.** A written constitution is prepared by a special group of people called constituent assembly. Written constitution contains all the provisions in a single document.

**Example:** India, America

**Merits:**

1. A written constitution is simple and clear, no scope for confusion
2. It protects the fundamental rights of the people.
3. It is suitable for federation
4. It puts limitations on the powers of the Government.

**Demerits:**

1. It's rigid nature is not helpful to the development of the state.
2. It cannot be changed according to the needs of the people.
3. Judiciary has predominant position.
4. It gives scope for conflicts among the organs of government.

**Q20. Explain the merits and demerits of unwritten constitution.**

**Ans.** The provision of unwritten constitution are not given in a single document. It is the oldest form of constitution.

**Example:** England

**Merits:**

1. Unwritten constitution is development oriented.
2. It can be changed according to the needs of the people.
3. It gives no scope for revolutions.

**Demerits:**

1. Frequent changes leads to instability.
2. Not suitable for federations.
3. It fails to protect the fundamental rights of the people.
4. Not suitable for democracy.

**Q21. Explain the merits and demerits of a Rigid Constitution.**

**Ans.** A constitution which cannot be changed easily is rigid constitution. It has a special procedure to change the constitution. It is a stable constitution.

**Example:** USA.

**Merits:**

1. Rigid constitution ensures political stability.
2. It is a product of political experience.
3. It avoids hasty legislations.
4. It protects the fundamental rights of the people.
5. It is suitable for federations.

**Demerits:**

1. It cannot be changed according to the needs of the people.
2. It affects the progress of the nation.
3. It is not suitable to handle emergencies.
4. It leads to revolutions.

**Q22. Distinguish between written and unwritten constitutions.**

**Ans.** The following are the differences between written and unwritten constitutions.

| <b>Written constitution</b>                                   | <b>Unwritten constitution</b>  |
|---|--|
| 1. All the basic principles of the state are clearly written. | 1. All the basic principles of state exist in the form of customs, traditions etc. |
| 2. It is prepared by constituent assembly.                    | 2. It is evolutionary in nature.   |
| 3. It cannot be easily amended.                               | 3. It can be easily amended.   |
| 4. It provides political stability.                           | 4. It cannot provide political stability.  |
| 5. It is suitable for federation.                             | 5. It is not suitable for federation.  |

**Q23. Write briefly about Representative Democracy.**

**Ans:** Representative Democracy is also known as indirect democracy. In this type of democracy, people do not directly take part in the law making process.

Representatives formulate laws. Hence, it is known as representative democracy. They make laws according to the public opinion.

This is the most popular form of government in the present society.

Example:- USA, India, England, etc

It is classified into two types.

- 1) Parliamentary government
- 2) Presidential government.

Parliamentary government consist of two types of executives i.e. nominal and real.

President is the nominal executive where as prime minister is the real executive. In presidential form of government there exist only one executive i.e. President.

It provides various rights and freedom to the people.

**Q24. Write about two methods of acquiring natural citizenship.**

**Ans. Natural Citizenship:** Natural citizenship is one which is acquired by the persons without specific application or request to the authorities. Citizenship acquired by birth is natural citizenship. It has three elements. They are:

**a). Jus Sanguinis or Kinship or Blood Relationship:** According to Jus Sanguinis a child acquires the citizenship of the parents irrespective of its place of birth. It is considered as natural or logical.

**b). Jus Soli or Place of Birth:** According to this method, citizenship is determined by place of birth and not by parentage.

**c). Mixed Principle:** Under this method, citizenship is granted by following of the two principles of Jus Sanguinis and Jus Soli. Child gets the citizenship of the parents and the state in which he/she was born. Child is given option to choose one of its citizenship after becoming a major.

**Q25. How citizenship is lost?**

**Ans.** Citizens lose their citizenship under the following conditions:

**1) Renunciation:** A person is deprived of his citizenship, if he wishes to become the citizen of another country.

**2) Marriage:** Generally, a woman loses her citizenship when she marries an alien.

**3) Accepting Foreign Service:** A person may lose his citizenship when he enters into the service of another state.

**4) Prolonged Absence:** Prolonged absence in the native state beyond a certain period may lead to the loss of citizenship.

**5) Treason or Crime:** If citizenship involvement in anti-social, anti-state activities is proved, he loses citizenship.

Obliging foreign titles, desertion from army etc are other causes for the loss of citizenship.