Table of Contents

Unit	Contents	Page.no.	Month			
	HISTORY					
1	Advent of the Europeans	01	June			
2	From Trade to Territory	11	June			
3	Rural Life and Society	26	July			
4	People's Revolt	35	August			
5	Educational Development in India	47	October			
6	Development of Industries in India	58	November			
7	Urban changes during the British period	67	November			
8	Status of Women in India through the ages	76	January			
	GEOGRAPHY					
1	Rocks and Soils	85	June			
2	Weather and Climate	95	July			
3	Hydrologic Cycle	104	July			
4	Migration and Urbanisation	112	August			
5	Hazards	122	October			
6	Industries	132	October			
7	Exploring Continents Africa, Australia and Antarctica	139	November & December			
8	Map Reading	156	January			







How the State Government Works



(3) Learning Objectives

Students acquire knowledge in

- ► The State executive.
- ▶ Powers and functions of the Governor.
- ▶ Powers and functions of the Chief Minister.
- ► Legislative Assembly and Council.
- ► State Judiciary.



Introduction

There are two sets of government in our country - the central government and the state government. There are 28 state governments in our country; every State has a government to run its own administration. The States have their own executive, legislature and Judiciary. The state executive consists of the Governor and the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. The Governor is an integral part of the State legislature.

The State Executive

The Governor

Constitution The provides for the post of the Governor as the Head of a State in India. He is appointed by the President of



India. He is the constitutional Head of a State. The Governor is appointed for a term of five years. But before the expiry of his full term, the President can dismiss him from office. The Governor may also resign on his own interest. His term of office may be extended and he may be transferred to another State. However, the State Government cannot remove the Governor from his post. To be the Governor, a person must be a citizen of India and should have completed 35 years of age. And he cannot be a member of the Parliament or the State legislature. He should not hold any office of profit.



While appointing the Governor, the President acts as per the advice of the Union Cabinet. The State Government is also consulted when the appoint-

ment is to be made. Generally, a person is not appointed Governor in his own State.

Powers and functions

■ The Governor is the Nominal Executive in a State. All the executive powers of the State are

vested upon him and decisions are taken in his name. He appoints the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers.

- He makes some important appointments of the State Government, such as, the Advocate general, Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission and others.
- The President imposes emergency in a State under Article 356 on the basis of the report of the Governor.
- The Governor also acts as the Chancellor of State Universities.
- He summons and prorogues the sessions of the State legislature and he can dissolve the Legislative Assembly.
- Money bills can be introduced in the State Legislative Assembly only with the approval of the Governor. The Governor may promulgate ordinances when the Legislative Assembly or both the Houses of the legislature (when there are two Houses) are not in session.
- The Governor may nominate one member from the Anglo- India Community to the Legislative Assembly if there are Anglo- Indian people in a State and when they are not duly represented in the State legislature. He may also nominate 1/6 members of the Legislature Council from among persons who are experts in the fields of science, literature, arts, social service and co- operative movement.
- The annual budget of the State Government is laid before the legislature with the approval of the Governor. The Governor must give his assent to all the bills passed in the legislature including money bills. The Contingency fund of the State is also placed at the disposal of the Governor.

Position of the Governor

The position of the Governor of a State is compared to the President of India as a nominal executive. But the Governor is not always a nominal executive. He can exercise his powers in the real sense on some occasions. He acts as an agent of the Central Government

in a State. Therefore, he is responsible for maintaining relation between the Central Government and the State Government. The Governor may advise the Council of Ministers when faces difficult situations. The President declares emergency in a State on the basis of the report of the Governor regarding the law and order situation in the State. The Governor takes independent decisions while exercising discretionary powers. He may seek information from the Council of Ministers regarding various activities of the Government.

The Chief Minister

The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party in the State Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister. He is the head of the



State Council of Ministers. The Chief Minister has no fixed term of office. He remains in office so long as he gets support of the majority members of the Legislative Assembly. When he loses support in the legislature, he has to resign. The resignation of the Chief Minister means the resignation of the whole Council of Ministers in the State.

The Chief Minister must be a member of the State Legislature. If he is not a member of the State legislature at the time of his taking over charge, he must be so within a period of six months.

Powers and Functions

- The Chief Minister is the real executive of the State. All major decisions of the State Government are taken under his leadership.
- The Chief Minister plays an important role in the formation of the Council of Ministers. On the advice of the Chief Minister, the Governor appoints the other Ministers.
- The Chief Minister supervises the activities of different ministries and advises them accordingly. He also coordinates the activities of different ministries.
- The Chief Minister plays an important role in making policies of the State Government.

He has to ensure that the policies of the government do not go against public interest. His voice is final in policy decisions of the State Government.

He plays an important role in making higher appointments of the State Government. The Governor appoints different higher officials of the State Government on the advice of the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers

The Legislature

In India, the State Legislature consists of the Governor and one or two houses. The upper house is called the Legislative Council while the lower house is called the Legislative Assembly.

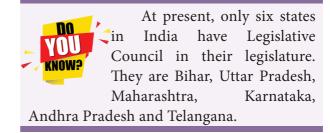
states with bicameral legislature



Legislative Council

UNIT 1 Civics.indd 171

- The Constitution provides that the total strength of the Legislative Council must not be less than 40 and not more than 1/3 of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly of the State. The members of the Legislative Council are elected indirectly.
- One third of its members are elected by the local government bodies like the District Panchayat and Municipalities.
- Another one third is elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly.
- One twelfth is elected by the graduates of the constituency and another one twelfth by the teachers of secondary schools, colleges and universities.



 One sixth of the members of the Legislative Council are nominated by the Governor of the State.

The Legislative Council is a permanent house. One-third of its members retire every two years and elections are held to fill the vacant seats. The members are elected for a term of six years. To be a member of the Legislative Council, one must be a citizen of India and should have completed 30 years of age. He cannot be a member of the Legislative Assembly or either of the houses of the Parliament. The Chairman is the presiding officer of the Legislative Council. In his absence, the Deputy Chairman presides over its meetings. They are elected from among the members of that house.

Legislative Assembly

The people who make the laws of a state government are called 'Members of the Legislative Assembly' (MLA). MLAs are chosen from different constituencies. For the election of MLAs the entire state is divided into different constituencies. These constituencies are called the legislative constituencies. One legislative constituency may have one lakh or even more people. One MLA is chosen from each legislative constituency to represent that legislative assembly.

Election to the Assembly

Different political parties compete in the elections to the legislative assembly. These parties nominate their candidates from each constituency. The candidate is that person who contests for the election and asks people to vote for him. A person has to be at least 25 years old to contest for election to the legislative assembly. One person can stand for election in more than one constituency at the same time. Even if a person does not belong to any political

How the State Government Works

party, he can contest election; such candidate is called an independent candidate. Every party has its own symbol. Independent candidates are also given election symbol. The members of legislative assembly (MLA) are elected directly by the people. All people residing in the area of a legislative constituency who are 18 years of age can cast a vote in the legislative assembly elections.

According to the Constitution, a Legislative Assembly cannot have more than 500 members and not less than 60 members. Some seats in the Legislative Assembly are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Governor can nominate one member from the Anglo-Indian community. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for a term of five years. But the Governor can dissolve the house before the expiry of its term and can call for fresh elections. The meetings of the Assembly are presided over by the Speaker who is elected from among the members of the Assembly. In his absence, the Deputy Speaker conducts its meetings.

The States Council of Ministers

The leader of the majority party in the election is chosen as Chief Minister. In Tamil Nadu there are 234 legislative constituencies. The party with more than 118 elected candidates (MLA) are invited by the governor to form the Government. The Chief Minister (who also should be an MLA) chooses his ministers from the MLAs of his party. Ministers for various departments headed by the Chief Minister is called the State Government. So it is said that the party which got majority seats in the election forms the government.

The working of the State Government

After being elected to the legislative assembly the MLAs are expected to regularly participate in its sittings. The legislative assembly meets 2 or 3 times in a year. The main duty of the Legislative Assembly is to make laws for the state. It can make law on the subjects mentioned in the state list and the concurrent

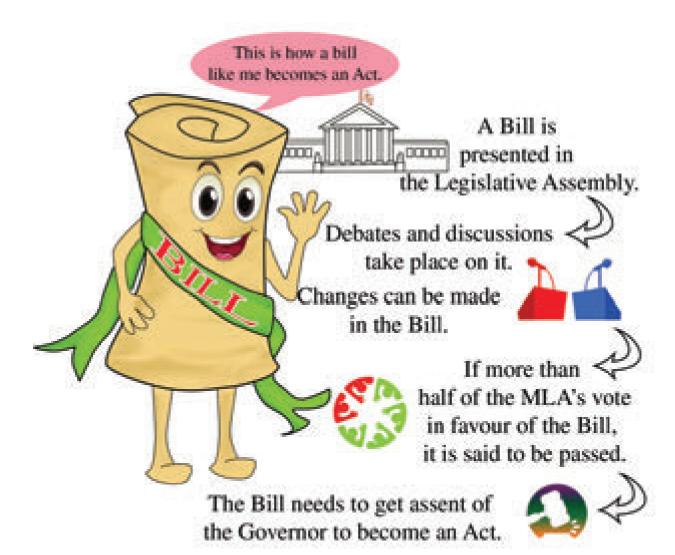
list. However, during state emergency, it cannot exercise its legislative power.

The assembly has control over the State council of Ministers. The State council of ministers are responsible or answerable to the Assembly for its activities. The Assembly may pass a no confidence motion against the council of Ministers and bring its downfall if it is not satisfied with the performance of the council of Ministers. The legislative Assembly has control over the finances of the state. A money bill can be introduced only in the Assembly. The government cannot impose, increase, lower or withdraw any tax without the approval of the Assembly. The elected members of the Legislative Assembly can take part in the election of the president of India and all members can take part in the election of the members of the Rajya Sabha from the state. The Assembly also takes part in the amendment of the Constitution on certain matters. So the government has three basic functions: making laws, executing laws and ensuring justice.

How laws are made in State Government?

Several kinds of rules and laws have been made for all people of our country. For instance, there is a law that you cannot keep a gun without having a licence for it. Or that woman cannot marry before the age of 18 years old and men cannot marry before the age of 21 years. These rules and laws have not been made just like that. People elected their government who thought carefully before making such laws. A lot of such laws are made by the state and central government.

In the legislative assembly meetings, MLAs discuss a number of topics like public works, education, law and order and various problems faced by the state. The MLAs can ask questions to know the activities of ministries, which the concern ministers have to answer. The legislative assembly makes laws on certain issues. The process of law making as follows:





UNIT 1_Civics.indd 173

The State legislature follows the same procedure for passing an ordinary or a money bill like that of the Parliament. In State legislatures also, the Legislative

Assembly which is the lower house is more powerful than the Legislative Council which is the upper house.

Executing Laws

It is the job of the state's council of ministers to execute the law. The legislative assembly of Tamilnadu is located at Chennai. The place where a state's legislative assembly is located and where its council of ministers function is called the capital of that state.

The state government has several lakhs of government employees to execute the laws

made by the legislative assembly- Collectors, Tahsildars, Block Development Officers, Revenue officers, Village Administrative Officers, Policemen, Teachers and Doctors, etc. All of them are paid salaries by the state government. They have to follow the orders of the state government.

Judiciary of State

High Court

The High court stands at the apex of the State Judiciary. As per the constitution there shall be a High Court in each state. But there may be a common High Court for two or more states and Union Territories. The State High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President may appoint from time to time it necessary. The number of judges in

How the State Government Works

the High Courts is not uniform and fixed. The President appoints the Chief Justice of High Court in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state.

A Judge of High Court must have the following qualification:

- He must be a citizen of India
- He must have at least ten years' experience as an advocate in one or more High Courts.

A Judge of High Court holds the office until he completes the age of 62 years. A Judge of the High Court can be removed from office only for proven misbehaviour or incapacity and only in the same manner in which a Judge of the Supreme Court is removed.

Power and Functions of the High Court

- The High Court has been empowered to issue writs of Habeas corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo Warranto for the enforcement of the fundamental rights and for other purposes.
- Every High Court has a general power of superintendence over all the lower courts and tribunals within its jurisdiction except military courts and tribunals.
- If a case is pending before a sub ordinate court and the High Court is satisfied that it involves a substantial question of the constitutional law, it can take up the case and decide it itself.

- The High Court controls all the subordinate courts in the State.
- Like the Supreme Court, the High Court also acts as a Court of Record.

For the purpose of judicial administration, each state is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of a district judge. The district court Judges were appointed by the Governor. In the exercise of the above mentioned powers, the High Court enjoys full powers and freedom to act within its jurisdiction. The constitutional safeguards have ensured its independent working.

Recap

- There are 28 state governments in our country. Every State has a government to run its own administration.
- The Constitution provides for the post of the Governor as the Head of a State in India.
- The Chief Minister plays an important role in making higher appointments of the State Government.
- The people who make the laws of a state government are called 'members of the Legislative Assembly' (MLA).
- The High court stands at the apex of the State Judiciary. As per the constitution there shall be a High Court in each state.

GLOSSARY				
Constituency	the body of voters who elect a representative for their area	தொகுதி		
Jurisdiction	power or authority to interpret and apply the law	அதிகார வரம்பு		
Legislature	an organized body having the authority to make laws for a political unit	சட்டமன்றம்		
Promulgate	announce widely known	பிரகடனம்		
Prorogues	to suspend or end a legislative session	தள்ளிவை		



Evaluation

I Choose the correct answer

- 1. The Governor of a state is appointed by
 - a) President
 - b) Vice President
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) Chief Minister
- 2. The State Council Minsters is headed by
 - a) The Governor
- b) Chief Minister
- c) Speaker
- d) Home Minister
- 3. Who can summon and prorogue the sessions of the State legislature?
 - a) Home Minister
- b) President
- c) Speaker
- d) The Governor
- 4. Who does not participate in the appointment of the High Court Judge?
 - a) Governor
 - b) Chief Minister
 - c) Chief Justice of the High Court
 - d) President of India
- 5. The age of retirement of the Judges of the High Court is
 - a) 62

UNIT 1 Civics.indd 175

- b) 64
- c) 65

States are there in India at present

d) 58

II Fill in the blanks

т.			accs	arc t	nere mi ma	ıa a	t present.
2.	The	tenure	of	the	Governor	is	normally
		ye	ars.				
3.	The	District)	ludg	ges ar	e appointed	by	
4.	The	Govern	or i	s the	·	He	ead of the
	0						

5. Minimum age to become an MLA is _____ years.

III Match the following

1.	Governor	Lower House
2.	Chief Minister	Nominal Head
3.	Legislative Assembly	Upper House
4.	Legislative Council	Real Head

IV State true or false

- 1. Chief Minister is the chief administrator of the State.
- 2. The Governor nominates two members of the Anglo- Indian Community to Legislative Assembly.
- 3. The number of judges in the High Courts is not uniform and fixed.

V Choose the correct statement

- 1. The State Legislative Assembly participates in the election of
 - i) President
 - ii) Vice President
 - iii) Rajya Sabha members
 - iv) Members of the Legislative Council of the State
 - a) i, ii & iii are Correct
 - b) i & iii are Correct
 - c) i, iii & iv are correct
 - d) i, ii, iii & iv are correct

VI Answer the following in one or two sentences

- 1. Name the two houses of the State legislature.
- 2. Write the qualifications of the members of the Legislative Assembly.
- 3. How is the Chief Minister appointed?
- 4. How is the Council of Ministers formed?

VII Answer the following in detail

- 1. Discuss the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.
- 2. Discuss the powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly.
- 3. Write about the powers and functions of the High Court.

VIII Project and Activity

- 1. List out the name of the Tamil Nadu Governor and Chief Minister, Ministers and Governors and Chief Ministers of the neighbouring states.
- 2. List out the names of the Tamil Nadu Ministers and their Ministries.

How the State Government Works

175







- 1. The Constitution of India, Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2011
- 2. Om Prakash Aggarawala, S.K. Aiyar The Constitution of India, Metropolitan Book Company Ltd., Delhi 1950



- www.tnrajbhavan.gov.in/
- www.tn.gov.in/
- indiancourts.nic.in/



ICT CORNER

How the State Government Works

Through this activity students will explore the Indian Parliament Virtually



Steps

- Enter the following URL or scan the QR code to land in Lok Sabha official website. Select "Members" tab to explore the sitting members of the parliament.
- Scroll the middle section of the page to know the cabinet members of different departments that governs India.
- Hover the mouse over the "pie chart" to know the strength of the different parties that constitutes the central government.
- Click "Virtual tour" from the lower section of the page and view the structure of the parliament.

Website URL:

How the State Government Works

https://indiancitizenshiponline.nic.in/Home.aspx

B360_8_S0CIAL_







Citizens and Citizenship



Objectives

Students acquire knowledge in

- ▶ Meaning, definition of citizens and citizenship
- ▶ The Constitutional Provisions of India
- ► Acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship
- ▶ Nature of overseas citizenship of India
- ▶ Rights and responsibility of a citizen



Introduction

Civics is the study of government. The word 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin word 'Civis' which means resident of a City State of Ancient Rome. After the disappearance of City-State system, it has been used to mean a member of the State. The citizens of a state enjoy full civil and political rights.

Citizen and Citizenship

Citizen is a person of a country who is entitled to enjoy all the legal rights and privileges granted by a state and is obligated to obey its laws and to fulfill his duties.

Citizenship is the status given to the citizens which provide them the right to legally live in a country as long as they want.

Types of Citizen

There are two types of citizens, Natural and Naturalised citizens.

- 1. Natural citizens: are the citizens by birth.
- 2. Naturalised citizens: are the one who acquires citizenship.



Indian Citizenship Act, 1955

This act is to provide for the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship.

Acquisition of citizenship

The citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship. They are by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory.

1) By Birth

 A person born in India on or after 26th January 1950 but before 1st July 1987 is a citizen of India by birth irrespective of the nationality of his Parents.



■ A person born in India on or after1st July 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.



177

Those born in India on or after 3rd December 2004 are considered citizens of India or one of whose parents is a citizen of India and the other is not an illegal migrant at the time of their birth.

2) By Descent

- A Person born outside India on or after 26th January 1950 but before 10th December 1992 is a citizen of India by descent, if his father was a citizen of India at the time of his birth.
- A person born outside India on or after 10th December 1992 is considered as a citizen of India if either of his parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth.
- From 3rd December 2004 onwards, a person born outside India 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.

3) By Registration

- A Person of Indian origin who is ordinarily resident in any country or place outside undivided India.
- A Person of Indian origin who is ordinarily resident in India for seven years before making an application for registration.
- A Person who is married to a citizen of India and is ordinarily resident in India for seven years before making an application for registration

4) By Naturalisation

The Central Government may, on an application, grant a certificate of naturalization to any person

- if he is not a citizen of any country where citizens of India are Prevented from becoming subjects or citizens of that country
- a citizen of any country, renounce the citizenship of that country
- he has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government in India or throughout the period of twelve months

he is a good character and has an adequate knowledge of a language specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. (presently 22 languages)

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 citizens of India. Such persons become the citizens of India from the notified date. For example, when Pondicherry became a part of India, the Government of India issued the citizenship (Pondicherry) order, 1962.

Loss of Indian Citizenship

Part II of the Constitution of India (Article 5-11) prescribes three ways of losing citizenship.

Renunciation: (is a voluntary act) when a person after acquiring the citizenship of another country gives up his/her Indian citizenship.

Termination: (takes place by operation of law) When an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country; he/she automatically ceases to be an Indian citizen.

Deprivation: (is a compulsory termination) The citizenship is deprived on the basis of an order of the Government of India in cases involving acquisition of Indian citizenship by fraud, false representation or being disloyal to the Constitution.

Nationality and citizenship

Nationality is the status of belonging to a particular nation by origin, birth basically, it's an ethnic and racial concept.

Nationality of a person cannot be changed.

Citizenship is granted to an individual by the government of the country when he/she complies with the legal formalities. Citizenship can be changed.

Single citizenship

Our Indian Constitution provides for only Single citizenship, that is, the Indian citizenship. But federal states like USA and Switzerland has dual citizenship. (National citizenship and the State citizenship). 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.



As per the order precedence President is the first citizen of our country.

Rights and Duties of Citizen

Our Constitution confers the following rights for the citizen of India.

- Fundamental Rights
- Right to vote in the election to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislature
- Right to hold certain public offices
- Right to become the Member of Parliament and State Legislature.

According to 42nd Amendment of our Constitution, a set of Fundamental Duties are prescribed for all citizens of India. (For e.g. paying taxes honestly, respecting the rights, beliefs and opinions of others, defending the country, respect and obey state and local laws and so on)

Alien and **immigrant** are two terms that are used to refer to non-nationals of a country.

Alien refers to all non-citizens or nonnationals residing in a country.eg. tourists, foreign students

Immigrant refers to alien who has been granted the right to reside and work permanently without restriction in a particular country.

Qualities of a good citizen

- Loyalty to the Constitution.
- Obeys laws.
- Contributes to society and community and performs civic duty.
- Quality of goodness and justice.
- Respecting diversity.

Global Citizenship

Global citizenship is an idea that everyone, no matter where they live is part of a worldwide community rather than as the citizen of particular nation or place. All people have

rights and civic responsibilities. It is fundamental in enabling young people to access and participate in shaping modern society.



Overseas Citizenship of India

Non - Resident Indian

An Indian citizen who is residing outside India and holds an Indian passport.

Person of Indian Origin

A person whose any ancestors was an Indian nationals and who is presently holding another country's citizenship.(other than Pakistan, Bangaladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Afghanistan. China and Nepal). The PIO scheme was rescinded w.e.f. 09-01-2015

Overseas Citizen of India Card Holder

It is an immigration status permitting a foreign citizen of Indian origin to live and work in the Republic of India indefinitely. (Except the citizen of Pakistan and Bangladesh). There are no voting rights for an OCI card holder.

Citizens and Citizenship







179



Overseas Indians' Day

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) Sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs of Government of India is celebrated once in

every two years, to "mark the contributions of Overseas Indian Community in the development of India". The day (January 9) commemorates the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi in India from South Africa.

Conclusion

Our Constitution of India has introduced Single citizenship and provides uniform rights for the people of India to promote the feeling of fraternity and unity among them to build an integrated Indian nation.

Recap

- Citizen is a person of a country who is entitled to enjoy all the legal rights and privileges granted by a State.
- Part II of the constitution of India, Articles
 5 11 deals with the Citizenship of India.
- Indian Citizenship Act of 1955 provides for the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship.
- Our Indian Constitution provides for Single Citizenship.

Glossary				
acquisition	act of acquiring	முயன்று அடைதல்		
amendment	a minor change	திருத்தம்		
Constitutional law	Law determining the fundamental political principles of a government	அரசியலமைப்பு சட்டம்		
fraternity	brotherhood	சகோதரத்துவம்		
Resident	inhabitant	குடியிருப்பவர்		



Evaluation

I Choose the correct answer

- 1. Which of the following is not a condition for becoming the citizen of India?
 - a) Birth
- b) acquiring property
- c) descent
- d) naturalization
- 2. _____of the Constitution of India deals with the Citizenship.
 - a) Part II
- b) Part II Article 5-11
- c) Part II Article 5-6
- d) Part I Article 5-11

- 3. Who is called the first citizen of India?
 - a) The Prime Minister
 - b) The President
 - c) The Chief Minister
 - d) The Chief Justice of India

II Fill in the blanks

- 1. _____ of a state enjoy full civil and political rights.
- 2. Our Indian Constitution provides for only _____citizenship.
- 3. An Indian citizen who is residing outside India and holds an Indian passport are called______.
- 4. Allhaveright and ______responsibility citizens.
- 5. _____ is an idea enabling young peopel to access and participate in shaping modern society.

80 Citizens and Citizenship

III State true or false

- 1. USA has single citizenship.
- 2. OCI card holder has voting rights in India.
- 3. Citizen of India can enjoy Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our constitution.
- 4. Nationality can be change and citizenship can not be changed.

IV Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer

- Indian Citizen of a person can be terminated if
 - I. a person voluntarily acquires the citizenship of some other country.
 - II. a person who has become a citizen through registration.
 - III. the Government of India is satisfied that citizenship was obtained by fraud.
 - IV. a citizen who is by birth indulges in trade with an enemy country during war.
 - a) I and II are correct.
 - b) I and III are correct
 - c) I, III, IV are correct.
 - d) I, II, III are correct.
- Assertion (A): When Pondicherry becomes the part of India in 1962, the people lived there became Indian citizens. Reason (R): It was done by one of the provisions of the Act of 1955 - by incorporation of Territory.

- a) R is the correct explanation of A
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is wrong but R is correct.
- d) Both A and R are wrong.

V Answer the following in one or two sentences

- 1. Name the types of citizens.
- 2. What are the Rights that a citizen can enjoy in our country?
- 3. Mention any three qualities of a good
- 4. Name the five ways of acquiring citizenship.
- 5. What do you know about the citizenship Act of 1955?

VI Answer the following in detail

1. On what grounds that the citizenship of a person is cancelled?

VII Student Activity

- 1. Tabulate: How will you be a good citizen inside the classroom and outside the classroom.
- 2. My responsibility as a Good Citizen (write any three points)

At Home	At School
To myself	To the Environment



ICT CORNER

Citizens and Citizenship

Steps

- Enter the following URL or scan the QR code to land in Ministry of Home Affairs official website.
- Select "Act/Rules/Regulations" tab to explore constitutional procedures to become an Indian
- Select "Required Documents" tab from bottom section to know about important documents.
- Click "Sample Forms" and explore the format to apply for citizenship.

Website URL:

https://indiancitizenshiponline.nic.in/Home.aspx



Citizens and Citizenship





Ø Learning Objectives

- ► To understand the meaning of secularism
- ► To know the importance of secularism
- ► To develop the appreciation of the rights guaranteed in the Constitution
- ▶ To analyse the importance of secular education
- ► To discuss the constitutional provisions related to secularism



India will be a land of many faiths, equally honoured and respected, but of one national outlook.
- Jawaharlal Nehru

Introduction

India is a land of multi-religious faith and multi-cultural beliefs. It is the birth place of four major religions; Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism. In our country people of diverse religions and beliefs have been living peacefully for a long time. Modern nation-states are multi-religious states, hence there is a need for tolerance of all religions. The concept of secularism is aimed at creating a society in which people of religious beliefs or people who do not belong to any religion can live together in harmony and peace.

Rajaram Mohan Roy, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar were some of the noted individuals held high in public regards who contributed towards the spread of secularism in the various spheres of Indian society. Secularism is invaluable for a society like India which is characterised by religious diversity.



- NOM5 KNOM5
- The term secularism is derived from the Latin word 'saeculum' meaning 'an age' or 'the spirit of an age'.
- George Jacob Holyoake a British newspaper editor coined the term secularism.





What does Secularism mean?

Secularism means an attitude of tolerance towards other religions and peaceful co-existence of citizens belonging to different faiths. It is a policy of neutrality and equality by the states towards all religious communities.

Secularism is the principle of separation of state and religion or more broadly no interference of the state in the matters of religion and vice-versa. This means that every citizen is free to propagate, practice, and profess their faith, change it or not have one, according to their conscience.

Atheism - is a lack of belief in god and gods. **Secularism** - is non – interference of the state in religious affairs and vice-versa.

Objectives of Secularism

- One religious group does not dominate another.
- Some members don't dominate other members of the same religious community.
- The state does not enforce any specific religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.

A simple statement by poet Iqbal illustrates the secular view "Religion does not teach us animosity; We are Indians and India is our home!"

12th Rock Edict, Ashoka



Emperor Ashoka was the first great emperor to announce as early as 3rd century BC (BCE) that the state would not prosecute any religious sect. In his 12th Rock Edict, Ashoka made an appeal not only for the tolerance of all religious sects but also to develop a spirit of great respect towards them.

The Characteristic Features of a Secular State

Principle of Liberty – the state permits the practice of any religion.

Principle of Equality – the state does not give preference to any religion over another.

Principle of Neutrality – the state remains neutral in religious matter.

A secular state is the one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the country's official religion and every religion is treated equally. It gives to every citizen not only the equal right to freedom of conscience but also the right to profess, practice and propagate any faith of their own choice. The state observes an attitude of neutrally and impartiality towards all religions. In a secular state no one is given preferential treatment and the State does not discriminate any person on the basis of their religious practices and beliefs. All citizens are eligible to enter government service irrespective of their faith. There should be absolutely no religious instructions in educational institutions and no taxes to support any particular religion.

Importance of Secularism

The concept of secularism evolved in India as equal treatment of all religions. We need secular state to maintain peace and harmony between people of various religious ideologies. It is a part of democracy, which grants equal rights



The Mughal emperor Akbar followed the policy of religious toleration. His propagation of Din-i-Illahi (Divine Faith) and Sulh-e-Kul (Peace and harmony among religions) were advocated for religious toleration.

Constitution and Secularism

Secularism is the part of Indian Constitution. The makers of the Indian Constitution were

Understanding Secularism

aware that a strong and united nation could be built only when all sections of people had the freedom to practice their religion. So secularism was accepted as one of the fundamental tenets for the development of democracy in India.

The word secularism was not mentioned in our Constitution when it was adopted in 1950. Later on in 1976, the word secular was incorporated in the Preamble through the 42nd Amendment of the Indian Constitution. (India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic) The basic aim of our Constitution is to promote unity and integrity of the nation along with individual dignity.

There is no state religion in India. The state will neither establish a religion of its own nor confer any special patronage upon any particular religion. The freedom of religion guaranteed under the Indian Constitution is not confined to its citizen alone but extends to aliens also. This was pointed out by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case Ratilal Panchand V State of Bombay in 1954.



A 19th century Hindu temple in Khajuraho, India incorporates a Hindu spire, a Jain cupola, a Buddhist stupa and Muslim style dome in place of usual shikara.

The Constitution of India has the following distinguishing features

- a. The state will not identify itself with or be controlled by any religion
- b. The state guarantees to everyone the right to profess any religion of their own.

- c. The state will not accord any preferential treatment any of them.
- d. No discrimination will be shown by the state against any person on account of his religious faith.
- e. It creates fraternity of the Indian people and gives assurance the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation.

The secular Indian state declares public holidays to mark the festivals of all religions.

Mosaic of Constitutional Provisions

Article 15 – prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, caste, sex or place of birth etc.,

Article 16 – equality of opportunity in public employment.

Article 25(1) – guarantees the freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practice and propagate religion individually.

Article 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs

Article 27 – The state shall not compel any citizen to pay any taxes for the promotion of any particular religion.

Article 28 – on religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institution.

Article 29(2) – A ban on discrimination in state-aided educational institution .

Why do we need secular education?

Secularism in education means making public education free from any religious dominance. Children as future citizens must get education which should aim at their development of character and moral behavior irrespective of religious affiliation.

Secular education is needed

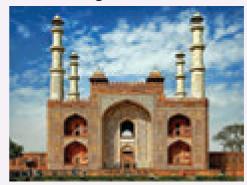
- to remove narrow mindedness and makes dynamic and enlightened view;
- to develop moral and humanistic outlook;

- to train the youth to be good citizen;
- to strengthen democratic values like liberty, equality, and fraternity and co-operative living;
- to give wider vision towards life;
- to develop an attitude of appreciation and understanding of others point of view;
- to develop the spirit of love, tolerance, co-operation, equality and sympathy;
- to synthesise materialism and spiritualism.

Conclusion

The Indian State is secular and works in various ways to prevent religious domination. Secularism undoubtedly helps and aspires to enable every citizen to enjoy fully blessings of life, liberty and happiness. The Indian Constitution guarantees fundamental rights that are based on secular principles. It is one of the glowing achievement on Indian democracy. Secularism

Akbar's tomb at Sikandara near Agra, India



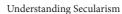
Akbar's instruction for his mausoleum was that it would incorporate elements from different religions including Islam and Hinduism

allows us to live in civility. It compels people to respect other religion. It grants equal rights to the people in respect of their religious faith. It is desirable for a country like India.









Recap

- India is the land of multi religious country. Hence there is a need for tolerance of all religions.
- Secularism is the belief that no one should be discriminated on the basis of religion.
- Secularism is very essential for the smooth functioning of a democratic country.
- A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as state religion.
- The Indian Constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs and practices.
- The Indian state works in various ways to prevent religious domination.

Glossary			
diversity	the state of being diverse	பன்முகத்தன்மை	
propagate	spread and promote widely	பரவச்செய்	
liberty	freedom	சுதந்திரம்	
equality	fairness	சமத்துவம்	
neutrality	impartially	நடுநிலைமை	
ideology	doctrine	சித்தாந்தம்	



I Choose the correct answer

- 1. Secularism means
 - a) State is against to all religions
 - b) State accepts only one religion
 - c) An attitude of tolerance and peaceful co-existence on the part of citizen belonging any religion
 - d) None of these
- 2. India is a land of _____
 - a) multi religious faith
 - b) multi cultural beliefs
 - c) Both (1) & (2)
 - d) None of these

- 3. The Preamble of the Constitution was amended in_____.
 - a) 1951
- b) 1976
- c) 1974
- d) 1967
- 4. Which one of the following describes India as a secular state?
 - a) Fundamental Rights
 - b) Fundamental Duty
 - c) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - d) Preamble of the Constitution
- 5. Right to freedom of religion is related to
 - a) Judiciary
 - b) Parliament
 - c) Directive principles of State Policy
 - d) Fundamental rights
- 6. According to Article 28, which type of education is restricted in state aided educational institutions?
 - a) Religious instruction
 - b) Moral education
 - c) Physical education
 - d) None above these

186 Understanding Secularism



www.supersmart2k19.com

- 7. The country will be considered as a secular country, if it _____
 - a) gives importance to a particular religion
 - b) bans religious instructions in the state aided educational institutions.
 - c) does not give importance to a particular religion
 - d) bans the propagation of any religious belief.

II Fill in the blanks

- 1. Religion does not teach us _____.
- 2. Secularism is a part of democracy which grants ______.
- 3. _____ is a lack of belief in god and gods.
- 4. The basic aim of our constitution is to promote _____and ____.
- 5. Article 15 prohibits ______on the grounds of religion, caste, sex or place of birth.

III Match the following

- 1. Atheism coined the word secularism
- 2. Children social reformer
- 3. Din-i-Illahi lack of belief in god
- 4. Constitution future citizen
- 5. Holyoake Divine faith
- 6. Rajaram Mohan Roy 1950

IV State true or false

- 1. There is state religion in India
- 2. The term secularism has been derived from the Greek word.
- 3. The Mughal emperor Akbar followed the policy of religious toleration.
- 4. Jainism originated in China.
- 5. Government of India declares holidays for all religious festivals.
- V Consider the following statements and tick (√) the appropriate answer
- 1. i) Secularism is invaluable for a society like India which is characterized by religious diversity.

- ii) The word secularism was not mentioned in the Constitution when it was adopted in 1950.
- iii) Article 26 deals with payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion.
- iv) Akbar's tomb situated at Sikandara near Agra.
- a) i, ii only
- b) ii, iii only
- c) iv only
- d) i, ii and iv only
- 2. **Assertion** (A): A foreigner can practice his own religious faith in India.

Reason (R): The freedom of religion is guaranteed by the constitution not only for Indians but also for the aliens also.

- a) A is true but R is false.
- b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is false but R is true.
- d) Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A.
- 3. **Assertion (A):** Secularism is invaluable in India

Reason (R): India is a multi- religious and multi- cultural country.

- a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- d) Both are wrong.

4. Find out the wrong pair.

- a) Din-i-Illahi A book
- b) Khajuraho Hindu temple
- c) Ashoka Rock Edict
- d) Iqbal Poet

VI Answer the following in one or two sentences

- 1. Name some of the Indians who contributed to spread of secularism.
- 2. What does secularism mean?
- 3. State the objectives of secularism.

Understanding Secularism

www.supersmart2k19.com

- 4. Why is it important to separate religion from the state?
- 5. What are the characteristic features of a secular state?
- 6. Mention any three Constitutional provisions related to secularism.

VII Answer the following in detail

- 1. Why we need secular education?
- 2. Secularism is necessary for a country like India. Justify.

VIII Hots

1. Will the Government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice human sacrifice?

IX Project and Activity

1. Look at the holidays of your school calendar. How many of them pertain to different religions? List them based on religions. What does it indicate?

2. How can you develop religious tolerance?

At home	At school
In your locality	At National level



REFERENCE BOOKS

- The Consitution of India, Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice, New Delhi.
- 2. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay., and Aloka Parasher Sen., *Religion and Modernity in India*, Oxford Publication, 2017

INTERNET RESOURCES

- http://legislative.gov.in contitution-of-india
- http://legislative.gov.in/ sites/ default/files/ part1.pdf





188



Human Rights and UNO



${rac{\circ}{\circ}}$ Learning Objectives

- ► Understand what human rights are
- ▶ Understand the relationship between rights and responsibilities
- ▶ Know the importance of Human rights
- ▶ Understand that human rights belong to everybody
- ▶ Appreciate the meaning and significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948



Introduction

Everybody is born equal. Each individual in the world has the right to lead a dignified life of his or her own choice. Human rights are related to individuals and society. Human rights denotes all those rights that are inherent and ensure that we live as free people and exercise our choices. The state's role is to ensure that people have equal rights.

What are Human Rights?

Human Rights are rights inherent to all human beings regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language and religion. Human rights include freedom from



slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression and fair trial, the right to life work and education.

Where do Human Rights come from?

A set of basic rights and freedoms has deep roots in European and American countries.

a. Written Precursors of Human Rights Documents

The Magna Carta of 1215(England) – gave people new rights and made the king subject to the law.

The Petition of Right 1628(England) – set out the rights of the people.

The Habeas Corpus Act of 1679(England) – an act for the better securing liberty of the subject.

The English Bill of Rights of 1689 – set out certain basic civil rights.

The French Declaration on the Rights of Man and Citizen 1789 – a document of France, stating that all citizens are equal under the law.

The US Constitution and Bill of Rights 1791

- safeguards the rights of the citizens.

b. The Birth of United Nations

The idea of human rights emerged stronger after the Second World War. This War led to





unimaginable violation of human rights. During the times of war, human lives lost its value and those affected by war had to struggle till the end of their life. Atrocities during the Second World War made clear that previous efforts to protect individual rights from government violations were inadequate. The rights of man were prevented or eliminated in several parts of the world due to several factors. It is proved that the government of some countries alone could not protect human rights. People wanted to ensure that never again would anyone be unjustly denied life, freedom, food, shelter, and nationality. These voices played a critical role in the San Francisco meeting in which the United Nations Charter was drafted in 1945. At this juncture, an International body, the United Nations Organisation (UNO) which was established on 24th October 1945 took up the issue. Human Rights is an important theme in all UN policies and programmes in the areas of peace and security, development, humanitarian assistance and economic and social affairs.

c. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

One of the greatest achievements of United Nations is the creation of human rights law. To advance this goal, the UN established a Commission on Human Rights. Commission guided by Eleanor Roosevelt's (wife of former US president Franklin D Roosevelt) forceful leadership captured the world's attention. Finally, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948. It is a milestone document in the history of Human rights. The Declaration was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in Paris, France on 10th December 1948(General Assembly resolution 217A). In remembrance of every year 10th December is observed as the Human Rights Day and its

Preamble of UDHR

All men are born free and all are equal in status and rights. They are endowed with intelligence and conscience and obliged to promote the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all men.

regular observance commenced from 1950. It is also known as modern International Magna Carta of Human Rights. Its principles have been incorporated into the Constitutions of most of the (more than 185) nations. UDHR has been translated into more than 500 languages. It is the most translated document in the world.

The Cyrus Cylinder 539 BC (BCE)



Cyrus the Great, the first king of ancient Persia, freed the slaves and declared that all people had the right to choose their own religion and established racial equality. These and other decrees were recorded on a baked-clay cylinder in the Akkadian language in cuneiform script. It is translated into all six official languages of the United Nations and its provisions parallel the first four Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Human Rights are based on the values of

- a. Dignity The right to life, the right to integrity, the prohibition of enforced labour, slavery and degrading punishment.
- b. Justice The right to fair trial, proportional punishment to crime, the right not to be trialed more than once for the same crime
- c. Equality Equality before law. No discrimination on race, religion, gender, age, ability/disability etc.

Basic Characteristics of Human Rights

Inherent – they are not granted by any person or authority.

Fundamental - they are fundamental rights because without them, the life and dignity of man will be meaningless

Human Rights and UNO

www.supersmart2k19.com

Inalienable they cannot be taken away from the individual. **Indivisible** they can't be denied even when other rights have already been enjoyed. Universal they are universal. They apply irrespective of one's origin or status. are enforceable without national border. Interdependent they are interdependent because the fulfillment or exercise of one human right cannot be had

Human Rights Day is celebrated annually on 10th December every year. It is to honour the United Nations General Assembly for declaring the human rights universally.

without the realization

of the other.

Kinds of Human Rights

There are 30 Articles incorporated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

These rights are broadly classified into Five primary categories. They are as follows

a. Civil Rights

The term civil rights refers to the basic rights afforded by laws of the government to every person. This is the right to be treated as an equal to anyone else. It includes the rights to life, liberty, freedom from slavery and arbitrary arrest.

b. Political Rights

Political rights are exercised in the formation and administration of a government. The Civil and Political rights are directly related to modern democracy. They protect the individual from the misuse of political power and recognise every individual's right to participate in their country's political process. It includes the freedom of expression, and peaceful assembly, the right to take part in the government of one's country, the right to vote, the freedom of speech and obtain information.

c. Social Rights

It is necessary for an individual to fully participate in the society. Social rights are those rights necessary for an adequate standard of living including the right to education, health care, food, clothing, shelter and social security.

d. Economic Rights

The right to participate in an economy that benefits all and to desirable work. Economic rights guarantee every person to have condition under which they are able to meet their needs. This includes the rights to employment and fair wage, the reasonable limitation of working hours, shelter, education and adequate standard of living, and the right to property.

e. Cultural Rights

The right to freedom of religion and to speak the language and to practice the cultural life of the community, the right to share in scientific advancement, and right to the protection of moral and material interest.

The Difference between Human Rights and Civil Rights

Human Rights	Civil Rights
Human rights belong to everyone, everywhere,	Civil rights are those rights that one enjoys by
regardless of nationality, sexuality, gender, race,	virtue of citizenship in a particular nation or
religion or age.	state.
Human rights are considered universal to all human beings and universal in all countries.	Civil rights vary greatly from country to the country's or government to government. It is related to the Constitution.
No nation may rightfully deprive human rights	Different nations can grant or deny different
to an individual.	civil rights and liberties.
Human rights are basic rights inherent with birth.	Civil rights are creation of the society.

Human Rights Commission

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), a principal organ of the United Nations was empowered to setup a commission for the promotion of human rights. National level and State level human rights commissions were established to ensure the protection of human rights.

a. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

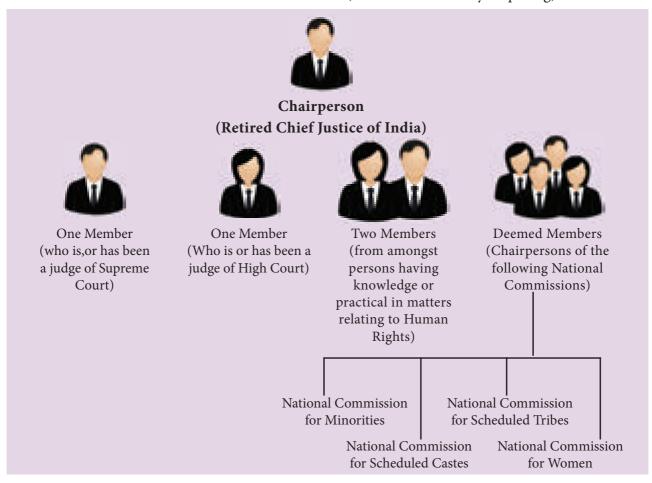
The National Human
Rights Commission
(NHRC) of India was
established on 12th
October, 1993. It is an
independent statutory,
and non-constitutional
body. Its headquarter



is located in New Delhi. NHRC is a multimember body which consists of a Chairperson and other members. The President appoints the Chairperson and other members. They are appointed for 5 years or till the age of 70 years whichever is earlier. NHRC has five divisions. Law Division, Investigation Division, Policy Research & Programmes Division, Training Division and Administrative Division. The National Human Rights Commission is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights in India.

b. State Human Rights Commission (SHRC)

The State Human Rights Commission of Tamil Nadu was formed on 17th April, 1997.It functions at the state level. It consists of three members including a Chairperson. A state Human Rights Commission can inquire into violation of human rights related to subjects covered under State list and Concurrent list in the seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution. (not if NHRC already enquiring)



192

Human Rights Organisations

Many organisations around the world have taken their efforts to protect human rights and for ending human rights abuses. These Nongovernmental organisations



monitor the actions of governments and pressure them to act according to human right principles. Some of these organaisations are Amnesty International, Children's Defense Fund, Human Rights Watch.

Indian Constitution Article

24 - prohibits child labour.

39(f) - provides for children to develop in healthy manner.

45 – provides that the state shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

Child Rights

According to Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, 'a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years'. The Convention



on the Rights of the Child was proclaimed by UN on 20th November 1989.

The child is considered as an important national asset. The future of a nation depends on how its children mature and develop. So protection of children from all kinds of exploitation and abuses has become the main objective of our society. There are laws in India protecting the rights of the children.

UNO has declared

1978 as International year of women. 1979 as the International year of children.

a. Right to Education Act

Article 21A provides that the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all



children aged six to fourteen years.

b. The Child Labour Act (Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986)

It provides no child who has not completed 15 years of age can be employed

c. The Juvenile Justice Act 2000 (Care and Protection of Children)

This Act tries to protect children deprived of adequate care and to reform the children by adopting child friendly approach.

d. POCSO Act 2012

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act regards the best interest of the child as being paramount importance in every state.



1098 Child Line

This is India's first 24 hours' free emergency phone service for children in need of assistance. Special care



is given for vulnerable children those affected by child labour, child marriage and children affected by any abuse.

Human Rights and UNO

Women Rights

Women and girl's rights are human rights. Women are entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of all of their human rights and to be free from all forms of discrimination. This is fundamental to achieve human rights, peace and security and sustainable development. The Charter of the United Nations guarantees equal rights to both women and men.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is described as an International bill of rights for women.

In 1995 the Fourth World Conference of Women, held in Beijing, developed a Platform for Action to recognise women's rights and improve women's livelihood worldwide, and follow-up meetings monitored progress towards meeting these goals. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), has worked since

1995 to implement the Beijing Platform for Action. Only when women and girls have full access to their rights will true equality exist.

Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act 2007

This Act makes it legal obligation for children and heirs to provide maintenance to senior citizens and parents. Protection and support

Conclusion

Human rights are about equality and fairness for everyone and it ensures that everyone is treated with dignity and respect. The protection of human right is everyone's responsibility. An understanding and respect for human rights provides the foundation for peace, harmony, security and freedom in our community.

during old age are envisaged as human rights.

Legislations	Provisions
The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act 1856	Legalised widow remarriage.
The Hindu Marriage Act 1955	States that the marriageable age for women is 21.
The Hindu Succession Act 1956	Ensures the right to women to inherit their parental property.
The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961	Provides drastic punishments for those ill-treating the bride in the name of dowry.
The Eve Teasing Act 1997	Gives relief to women.
Indecent Representation Act 1999	Prohibits the indecent representation of women in magazine, newspapers etc.
The Factory Act 1948, The Plantation Labour Act 1951, The Mines Act 1952 The Maternity benefit Act 1961	Protects the women workers.
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005	Protects women from harassment by husband and family members.

Recap

- Human rights are freedoms that all human beings are entitled to enjoy. They include civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.
- Human rights are inherent, inalienable, interdependent and indivisible.
- One of the greatest achievements of the United Nations is the creation of comprehensive body of human rights law.
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948.

www.supersmart2k19.com

- Human rights are based on dignity, justice and equality.
- National level and State Level Human Rights Commissions were established to ensure the protection of human rights.
- The protection of human rights is everyone's responsibility.

GLOSSARY			
Nationality	People having common origin	தேசிய இனம்	
humanitarian	seeking to promote human welfare	மனிதாபிமானம்	
brotherhood	state of being brothers	சகோதரத்துவம்	
fair trial	justify with legal	நியாயமான விசாரணை	
harmony	agreement of opinions	இசைவு	
heir	a person legally entitled to the property	வாரிசு/வழித்தோன்றல்	



I Choose the correct answer

1. After the Second World War
_____ has taken
several measures to protect
the human rights.



- a) UNO
- b) Supreme Court
- c) International Court of Justice
- d) none
- 2. In 1995 women from all over the world gathered at _____.
 - a) Beijing
- b) New York
- c) Delhi
- d) none
- 3. The National Human Rights Commission was constituted in _____.
 - a) 1990
- b) 1993
- c) 1978
- d) 1979
- 4. The UNO declared 1979 as the International year of ______.
 - a) Girl Child
- b) Children
- c) women
- d) none
- 5. When is Human Rights Day observed?
 - a) 9th December
- b) 10th December
- c) 11th December
- d) 12th December

- 6. Which one is known as modern International Magna Carta of Human rights?
 - a) UDHRC b) NHRC
 - c) SHRC
- d) International year for women
- 7. Who can be appointed as the chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?
 - a) Retired judge of high court
 - b) Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
 - c) Any person appointed by the president.
 - d) Retired Chief Judge of any court.
- 8. How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?
 - a) 20
- b) 30
- c) 40
- d) 50
- 9. What is the tenure of the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?
 - a) 5 years or upto 62 years of age
 - b) 5 years or upto 65 years of age
 - c) 6 years or upto 65 years of age
 - d) 5 years or upto 70 years of age
- 10. Where is the headquarters of the National Human Rights Commission?
 - a) New Delhi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Ahmedabad
- d) Kolkata

Human Rights and UNO

II Fill in the blanks

- 1. Each individual has ______to lead a dignified life.
- 2. Human Rights are _____rights.
- 3. The State Human Rights commission was formed on .
- 4. Article 24 of Indian Constitution prohibits
- 5. United Nations Organisation was established in the year_____.

III Match the following

- 1. Eleanor Roosevelt world's first charter of human rights
- 2. The Cyrus Cylinder 1997
- 3. Eve Teasing Act freedom from slavery
- 4. Child help line Human Rights
 Commission
- 5. Civil right right to vote
- 6. Political right 1098

IV State true or false

- 1. Human rights and civil rights are the same.
- 2. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was proclaimed in India.
- 3. The Human Right Act of 1993 provides the creation of National Human Rights Commission.
- 4. National Human Rights Commission has empowered to give punishment to the victims.
- 5. Human Rights Commission was empowered to setup commission for the promotion of Human rights at National and State level.

V Consider the following statements and tick (√) the appropriate answer

- 1. Find the wrong statement
 - a) National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body.
 - b) National Human Rights Commission is a constitutional body.
 - c) National Human Rights Commission is an independent body.
 - d) National Human Rights Commission is a multilateral institution.

- 2. Which of the following statement is not correct about the National Human Rights Commission?
 - a) It was established in 1993.
 - b) In the cases of human rights violation, the Commission has no rights to punish the culprit.
 - c) The Chairperson and members are of this Commission are appointed by the Supreme Court of India.
 - d) The Commission sends its annual report to the Central Government and State Governments.
- 3. **Assertion :** Human Rights day is observed on 10th December

Reason : It commemorates Eleanor Roosevel's birthday.

- a) A is correct but R does not explain A
- b) A is correct but R explains A
- c) A and R are correct
- d) A and R are Wrong
- 4. Consider the following statements
 - 1. The State Human Rights commission is a multi-member body.
 - 2. The State Human Rights Commission consists of a chairperson and three members.

Which of the statements given above is /are correct?

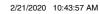
- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

VI Answer the following in one or two sentences

- 1. What are Human Rights?
- 2. Bring out the importance of UDHR.
- 3. What does Article 45 of Indian Constitution provide?
- 4. Write about Right to Education Act.
- 5. State any three legislations passed to safeguard the welfare of women.

196

UNIT 4_Civics.indd 196







- 6. Mention some of the political rights.
- 7. Name the five primary categories of Human Rights.

VII Answer the following in detail

- 1. Distinguish between Human rights and Civil rights.
- 2. Describe any five basic characteristics of Human rights.
- 3. What are the measures taken by the government to protect the children?

VIII HOTs

1. To whom does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights apply? Why is it important to you?

IX Project and Activity

1. Make a list of 10 rights that you enjoy, and the responsibilities that you have.



- 1. NCERT India and the World, 2004
- 2. Arun Ray., *National Human Rights Commissionof India*, Khama Publisher, New Delhi,2004
- 3. Parikshith K. Naik., and Mehrabudin wakman., *Human Rights & International Organisations*, Trinity Publication, 2013



- www.shrc.tn.gov.in
- www.nhrc.nic.in
- www.un.org



ICT CORNER

Human Rights and UNO

Through this activity you will learn about pictorial Time Line events of United Nations organisation and India.



- **Step 1** Open the Browser and type the URL given below (or) Scan the QR Code.
- Step 2 Scroll down and Click on 'IN FOCUS'
- **Step 3** Select any year from the bottom time line (Ex.1948) and select the 'box' to learn more about the UNO and India.

Web URL: https://in.one.un.org/

- *Pictures are indicative only
- *If browser requires, allow Flash Player or Java Script to load the page



Human Rights and UNO



© Learning Objectives

- ▶ Understand the importance of road safety.
- ▶ Analyze the causes for the road accidents.
- ► Recognize the safety measures to be followed while driving.
- ▶ Develop skills to identify and respond to traffic hazards.
- ► Can move confidently and safely on road.



Introduction

Our entire civilization has been based upon some of our extraordinary infrastructures which give us speed and connectivity. The roads are one of the most crucial inventions of man. In today's world transport has become an integral part of every human being. Roads minimises the distance but on the other hand road accidents injures lakhs of people and results in loss of lives. Road safety is primarily meant about to protect and provide security of all those who travel on roads.

Importance of Road Safety

Every day the newspapers report of accidents of road and mishaps occurring frequently. Road accidents are undesired events that lead to injury or death. These deaths and injuries result in significant social and economic costs. The problem does not lie with roads; it is our carelessness that results in such misfortune. The loss of life results in the loss of livelihood. Our traffic is a heterogeneous mix of slow moving as well as high-speed vehicles which is the cause for the problem.



Direct Consequences of Accidents: Fatality(death), Injury, Property damage.

Reasons for the Road Accidents

Over Speeding – The higher the speed greater the risk. Most of the fatal accidents occur due to over speeding. Increase in speed multiplies the risk of accident and severity of injury during an accident. Tailgating is illegal and dangerous habit. (driving too close behind a vehicle)



Drunken Driving – Consumption of alcohol reduces concentration. It hampers vision due to dizziness. And driving under the influence of alcohol causes accidents. (Random breath test is done to detect consumption of alcohol)



Distraction to Drivers – Distraction could be outside or inside the vehicle. The Major distraction now a days is talking on mobile phones while driving. The act of talking on phone occupies a major portion of the brain's function and the smaller part handles the driving skills. Some other distractions are inattentive or lost in thought (daydreaming), adjusting mirrors while driving, stereo in vehicle, animals on road, banners and billboards etc.



Red Light Jumping – The main motive behind red light jumping is saving time. Studies have shown that traffic signals followed properly by all the drivers saves time and commuters reach

destination safely and on time.



Avoiding Safety Gears
Use of seat belt in four
wheelers and helmets
for two wheelers have

been brought under law. These two things reduce the severity of injury during accidents.

Other different factors

- **a. Drivers** over speeding, rash driving, violation of rules, failure to understand signs, fatigue and consumption of alcohol.
- **b. Pedestrian** carelessness, illiteracy, crossing at wrong places, moving on roads and jaywalkers
- **c. Passengers** projecting their body outside the vehicle, by talking to drivers, travelling on footboards, catching a running bus etc.
- **d. Vehicles** failure of brakes or steering, tyre burst, insufficient headlights, overloading and projecting loads.
- **e. Road Condition** damaged road, potholes, eroded road merging of rural road with highways, diversion and illegal speed breakers
- **f. Weather Conditions** fog, snow, heavy rainfall, wind, storms and hail storms

Safety Measures

- Always keep to the left While driving, keep to the left and allow vehicles to pass from the opposite direction.
- Slow down on bends and turn A very important thing to keep in mind is to become cautious and slow down on the bends.
- Use helmets Make it a habit of strapping the helmet before mounting the bikes.



Road Safety Rules and Regulations

- Never exceed the speed limit The speed limit is related to the traffic condition of the area. So maintain speed limit.
- Maintain the right distance Collisions occur because we do not maintain adequate distance from the vehicle in the front. So maintain a safe distance from the bigger vehicles. Keep out of their blind spot (an area not seen through the rear view and wing mirror)
- Park the vehicles only along the designated parking bays/zones not on the sides of the high ways. Use parking lights and caution triangle while attending breakdown.
- Follow the road signs Road signs are mostly pictorial so it is not hard to comprehend.
- Some other safety tips are Never ever drive

- when drunk, never use cell phone while driving, avoid listening to too loud music, check your mirrors before changing lanes, always wear seat belts, always remain calm while driving and never yell or shout at pedestrian or other drivers.
- For pedestrians Cross only at zebra crossing. The two minutes' time that you waste for the signals are worth your life. Never cross on red and yellow light. Take a sidewalk and avoid walking on the roads.

The 108 Emergency Response Service

It is a free emergency service providing integrated medical (ambulance), police and fire services. If you find any victims



on road don't panic. Call 108 for help and 103 for traffic accidents.



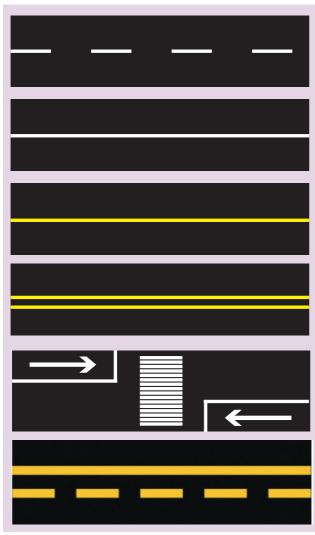
Solid white line – seen on areas of strategic importance. These implies that you are not allowed to overtake and to stay within the lane.

Single solid Yellow lines – used in areas where visibility is low. It implies that you can overtake And should drive on your side.

Double solid yellow lines - used on dangerous roads or for two-way traffic. It strictly prohibits anybody from crossing over into the lane. You can overtake inside your own lane.

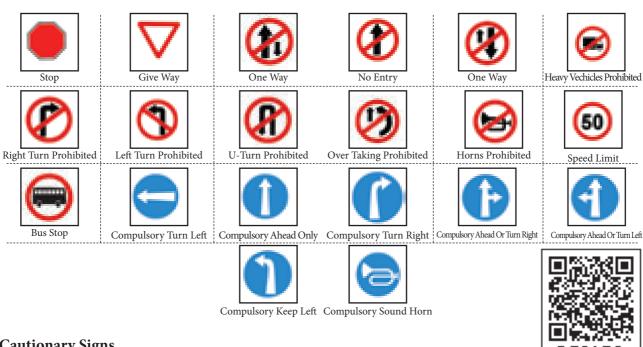
Stop line - This is marked before the pedestrian crossing and sets the deadline where car shoud stop before traffic signal.

Solid and Broken lines - if you are driving on the side with the broken line you are allowed to overtake and if you are driving on the side of the solid line you are not.



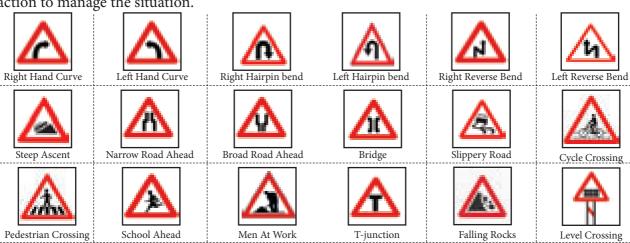
Mandatory Signs

The first category of traffic signs is mandatory signs. Violation of any mandatory traffic sign is an offence punishable by law by the Roadways and Transport Department.



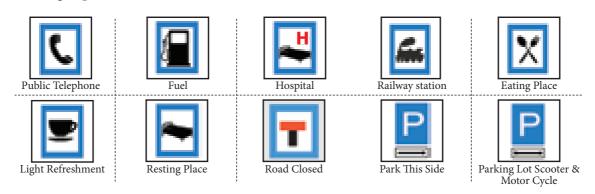
Cautionary Signs

A total of 40 cautionary traffic signs have been added by the Roadways and Transport Department. The main function of cautionary signs is to warn the driver to take necessary action to manage the situation.



Informatory Signs

These signs provide information to the drivers via boards.



Road Safety Rules and Regulations



2/21/2020 10:44:49 AM

Traffic Signs

Traffic signs are there to regulate traffic, warn about hazards and to guide the road users. Understanding traffic signs is essential. We should have a proper knowledge of traffic signs. The government has made it mandatory for a person who wants to obtain driving license to be well versed with the traffic signs. Traffic signs prevent the undesirable risks posed on the road to drivers and passengers in the vehicle.

There are three types of traffic signs.

Mandatory Signs – give order and need to be followed strictly. They are generally in circular in shape.

Cautionary Signs – warn the user regarding road situation ahead. They are generally, in triangular shape.

Informatory signs – give information regarding directions, destinations, etc., They are generally in rectangular shape.

Traffic Signals

Traffic lights is a signalling device that is positioned at a road intersection, pedestrian crossing to indicate when it is safe to drive, ride or walk using a universal colour code.

Red – this signal indicates to stop behind the stop line.

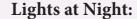
Amber (Yellow) – this signal indicates stop. Do not pass through or start until green shows. If, by mistake, you are caught in yellow signal in the middle of a large road crossing, continue with care and do not accelerate in panic.

Green – this signal indicates you may go if the way is clear.

Steady Green Arrow Signal – this signal may be provided in addition to the full green signal. This indicates to proceed with caution in the direction the arrow points.

Flashing Red Signal - it means to come to complete stop. Proceed only when the way is clear.

Flashing Yellow Signal – it indicates to slow down and proceed with caution.





STOP, LOOK, PROCEED SLOW, LOOK, PROCEED

At night, when traffic has dwindled, the traffic police might switch off the signals in many intersections which means proceed with caution but no need to stop.

Traffic Rules in India

The Motor Vehicle Act 1988 passed by the Parliament which came into force in 1989 is applicable to the whole of India.

- On one-way road the driver should allow the overtaking vehicle through the right. Never park the vehicle in reverse on a one-way street.
- On a two-way road, the driver must drive on the left side of the road.
- It is mandatory for the driver to slow down at all inter junctions and pedestrian crossing.
- Drivers should not use the horns in prohibited areas like hospital zones, school zones etc.,
- It is our responsibility to give way to emergency vehicles such as Army convoy fire engine and ambulance.
- Driver should use high beam only when necessary. It is important to dim the lights when there are oncoming vehicles or when driving closely behind another.
- When the driver is slowing down his vehicle, he has to raise the right arm and swing it up and down gently.
- When the driver stopping his vehicle he has to raise the arm vertically for the indication to the other vehicles behind it.



- If the driver is turning right, he has to extend the arm straight out with the palm facing front.
- If the driver is turning left, he has to rotate the hand in the anti-clockwise direction.
- In case of emergency, the hazard indicator should be used, which will switch on both the indicators.
- On a two-wheeler only one pillion rider is allowed.
- The horn should not sound really shrill irritating or loud. Electronic horn is permitted.
- Parking vehicles in front of rescue vehicles such as an ambulance, fire engine or a police vehicle is punishable by law and the individual doing so has to pay fine.

304 A of the Indian Penal Code

The police will file a criminal case under this section, which deals with offences relating to death due to rashness and negligence of the driver.

Different colour Number Plates



is used in the vehicle forthe President of India and Governor of States.



is given to a vehicle that is
used by foreign delegates/
ambassadors.



it means that the car belongs to a common citizen.



is for commercial vehicle.

Essential Documents – A driver should possess the following documents while driving the vehicle: -

Driving License, Registration Certificate of the Vehicle, Taxation Certificate, Insurance Certificate, Fitness Certificate, and Permit.

Steps taken by the Government to prevent Road Accidents

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent road accidents and road accident fatalities.

These include:-

A multi – pronged strategy has been adopted based on four Es – Engineering, Enforcement, Education and Emergency care for ensuring road safety. They are meant to provide better and safer road engineering, improved vehicular safety standards, training of drivers, improved trauma care and creating public awareness.

Improving Vehicular Safety Standards - Trucks are prohibited from carrying protruding rods. Anti – locking Brake System (ABS) has been made mandatory on heavy vehicles. Induction of ABS/CBS for two wheelers are made mandatory. AHO (Automatic Headlight On) made mandatory for two-wheelers to make them more conspicuous.

Pilot Projects for Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims - This project has already done in the stretch of NH 8 and NH 33. Now it is proposed to implement this scheme along the Golden Quadrilateral, North South and East West Corridors.

Quick response ambulances are parked in every 50 kms on the National Highways by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). 24 x 7 call centre to receive calls for ambulances has been created and training has been given for providing first aid to road safety volunteers.

Setu Bharatam - a program was launched in 2016 for building bridges for safe and seamless travel on National Highways. It aims to make all National Highways free of railway level crossing by 2019.

Speed Governors – This device has a series of sensors that can detect how fast a vehicle is going and if this crosses the limit set by it,



it restricts the flow of air and fuel to the engine. This automatically slows down and stops the vehicle from crossing the pre-determined speed. **Variable Message Signs** – These are LED boards which can display im portant information that needs to be communicated to commuters. These can be used to update road users the traffic conditions in case of major breakdowns, congestions and so on.



Brasilia Declaration on Road Safety

It is the Second Global High level Conference on Road Safety co–sponsored by the WHO. Taking road safety as a serious issue, India signed Brasilia Declaration in 2015 through which the participants across the world are committed to improve road safety and ways to reduce the traffic deaths by the end of this decade.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has released a set of comic books on road safety called *Swachha Safer* and *Suvarshit Yatra* with the aim of creating awareness among children.

Save LIFE Foundation is an independent, non-profit, non-governmental and public charitable trust that is working to improve road safety and emergency medical care across India.

Road Safety Week

Road safety week is a national event aimed at raising public awareness about traffic rules and ultimately to reduce casualties due to road accidents. It is also intented to reinforce road safety behaviour among road users. Celebrating the road safety campaign was initiated by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. National Road Safety Week in India is organised by the National Safety Council of India (NSC). It is an autonomous body set up by the Indian government to engage the public on safety, health and environment issues. National Road Safety Week is observed in the month of January every year.

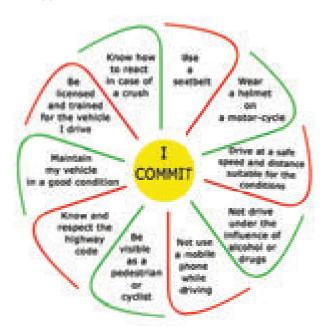
Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011 - 2020

Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011 -2020, officially proclaimed by the UN General Assembly. The decade seeks to save millions of lives by improving the safety of roads and vehicles, enhancing the behavior of road users and improving emergency services.



The international Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Suggested 10 points as follows



Road Safety Rules and Regulations

204

Conclusion

Road traffic accident are predictable and therefore preventable. So everyone should strictly follow the road safety rules and signs.

Start early! Drive slowly!! Reach safely!!!

Recap

- Road safety is primarily meant about the protection and security of all road users.
- Road accidents are undesired events. The loss of life or serious injury results in the loss of livelihood.
- Traffic signs are to regulate traffic, warn about hazards and to guide the road user.
- There are three types of traffic signs such as mandatory signs, cautionary signs, and informatory signs.
- The rule of the road regulation was brought into effect from July 1, 1989.
- The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent road accidents.
- To strengthen the awareness on road safety systems, rules and regulations, Ministry of Transport and Highways Road Safety Week every year.

GLOSSARY				
Commuters	passengers	பயணிகள்		
Billboard	a hoarding	விளம்பரபலகை		
Panic	anxiety	பதட்டம்		
Hazard	danger/risk	ஆபத்து		
Mandatory	compulsory	கட்டாயம்		
Pillion	a seat for a passenger behind a motorcyclist	இரு சக்கர வாகனத்தின் பின்னிருக்கை		
congestion	overcrowding	நெரிசல்		



Evaluation

I Choose the correct answer

- 1. At a red light
 - a) You can keep going if the path looks clear.



- b) You must stop and wait for it turn green.
- c) Quickly you can reply your friend's text message.
- d) You can attend call.

- a) at anywhere
- b) near the signals
- c) at Zebra crossing
- d) none
- 3. Road Safety Week is celebrated in the month of ______ every year.
 - a) December
- b) January
- c) March
- d) May
- 4. For emergency, call ______for ambulance service.
 - a) 108
- b) 100
- c) 106
- d) 101

- 5. What are the causes for the road accidents? a) Over Speeding b) Drunken Driving c) Distraction to Drivers d) All of these 6. The first category of traffic signs is_____ a) Mandatory Signs b) Cautionary Signs c) Informatory Signs d) None of these 7. 'Setu Bharatam', a program was launched in_ a) 2014 b) 2015 c) 2016 d) 2017 8. Expand ABS: a) Anti Brake start
- b) Annual Base System
 - c) Anti locking Brake System
 - d) None of these
- 9. Overtaking when approaching a bend is a) permissible
- b) not permissible
- c) permissible with care d) our wish
- 10. When the ambulance is approaching
 - a) allow passage if there are no vehicles from front side
 - b) no preference need be given
 - c) allow free passage by drawing to the side of the road
 - d) drive behind the ambulance with great speed

II Fill in the blanks

1. Always keep _ while driving. exhibited 2. Mandatory are signs shape. __controls the speed of the vehicle. 4. Higher the speed; __ _in four wheelers and for two wheelers has been brought under law.

III Match the following

- 1. Pollution under control certificate Zebra crossing
- 2. One-time

tax for new car Comic book on road safety

- 3. Pedestrian 6 months
- 4. Brasilia Declaration 15 years
- 5. Swachha safer Global conference

IV State true or false

- 1. The problem of accidents lies with roads only.
- 2. Check mirrors before changing lanes.
- 3. Flashing yellow signal indicates to slow down and proceed with caution.
- 4. On a two wheeler only one pillion rider is allowed.
- 5. The roads are one of the worst invention of man.

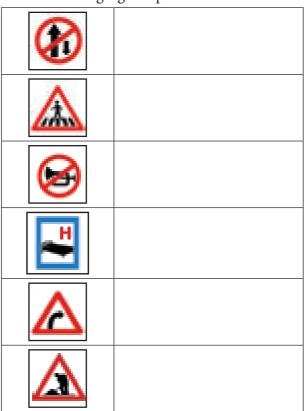
V Consider following statements and tick (/) the appropriate answer

- 1. Which of the following statement is/are not correct?
 - i) Maintain the right distance to the vehicle in the front.
 - ii) Maintain speed limit, never exceed the speed limit
 - iii) Wearing seat belt is not necessary while driving.
 - iv) Don't slow down on bend and turn in the road.
 - a) i, iii only
- b) ii, iv only
- c) i, ii only
- d) iii, iv only
- **2. Assertion (A)**: Drunken driving causes accidents.
 - Reason (R): It hampers vision due to dizziness.
 - a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A

- c) A is wrong and R is Correct
- d) Both are wrong
- 3. **Assertion** (**A**): Road signs are easy to comprehend.

Reason (R): They are mostly pictorial

- a) A is true but R is false.
- b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- c) A is false but R is true.
- d) Both A and R are true. R is not the correct explanation of A
- 4. Find the odd one out (road safety rules)
 - a) Slow down on the bends
 - b) Maintain speed limit
 - c) Use cell phone while driving
 - d) Avoid walking on roads
- 5. The following signs represent.



VI Answer the following in one or two sentences

- 1. How do you ensure road safety?
- 2. Why road safety is very important to us?
- 3. What are the direct consequences of road accidents?

- 4. Draw traffic lights signals and indicates the meaning.
- 5. Write a note on Brasilia Declaration on road safety.
- 6. what is the aim of observing Road Safety Week?
- 7. Write any four traffic rules.
- 8. How does alcohol affect driving?

VII Answer the following in detail

- 1. Explain the factors contributed for road accidents.
- 2. Describe the steps taken by the Government of India to prevent Road accidents.
- 3. What are the preventive measures of road accidents?

VIII HOTs

- 1. What is the requirement for a two wheeler rider during night?
- 2. Tabulate tips for avoiding driver fatigue.

IX Project and Activity

- 1. Tabulate a few basic road safety rules for children.
- 2. Demonstrate road safety techniques.
- 3. Prepare Road Safety Awareness pocket guide and circulate in school.



- 1. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
- 2. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989
- 3. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India
- 4. இருசக்கர வாகன ஓட்டிகளுக்கான சாலைப் பாதுகாப்பு விழிப்புணர்வு கையேடு, போக்குவரத்து துறை, தமிழ்நாடு அரசு



- http://tnsta.gov.in
- http://parivahan.gov.in
- www.tn.gov.in>tnmvr1989







© Learning Objectives

Students acquire knowledge about

- The Indian Armed Forces
- Paramilitary Defence Forces
- ► Foreign Policy of India
- ► India's relation with neighbouring countries



I. Defence

Introduction

India is a peace loving country. India has always maintained cordial relationship with all the other countries in general and with its neighbours in particular. At the same time, it has to strengthen its security to defend its border from any foreign aggression. So the Government of India has given higher priorities to the defence sector. Let us understand the various defence forces of our country.

Need for Defence System

National Security is very essential for the political, social and economic development of any country. It is also important for the growth of a country's peace and prosperity.

Indian Defence Services

The President of India being the head of the State occupies the highest position in our defence organisation. He is the supreme commander of the Armed forces in India.

Security Forces in India can be divided into

Indian Armed Forces – They are primary forces consist of country's Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast guard. They serve under the Ministry of Defence.

Paramilitary Forces – They are Assam Rifles and Special Frontier Force.

Central Armed Police Forces – They are BSF, CRPF, ITBP, CISF and SSB. They serve under the authority of Ministry of Home Affairs. CAPF work along with both Army and Police in different roles assigned to them.

Indian Armed Forces

Army

The Indian Army is the land-based branch and it the largest volunteer army in the world. It is commanded by the Chief of Army Staff



208 Defence & Foreign Policy

The National War Memorial is a monument built by the Government of India to honour the Indian Armed Forces. The memorial is spread over 40 acres of land and is built around the existing chhatri (canopy) near India Gate, New Delhi. The names of armed forces personnel martyred during the conflicts are inscribed on the memorial walls.



(COAS), who is a four-star general. The primary mission of the Indian Army is to ensure national security, national unity, defending the nation from external aggression, internal threats and maintaining peace and security within its borders. It conducts humanitarian rescue operations during natural disaster and calamities. The Indian Army has a regimental system. It is operationally and geographically divided into seven commands.

Navy

The primary objective of the navy is to safeguard the nation's maritime borders, and in conjunction with other Armed Forces of the union, act to deter or defeat any threats or aggression against the territory, people or maritime interests of India. The Chief of Naval Staff, a four-star Admiral, commands the navy. It has three Naval Commands.

Air Force

The Indian Air Force is the air arm of the Indian armed forces. Its primary



mission is to secure Indian airspace and to conduct aerial warfare during armed conflict. The Chief of Air Staff, an air chief marshal, is a four-star officer and is responsible for the bulk of operational command of the Air Force. It has seven commands.

Indian Coast Guard (ICG)

The Indian Coast Guard was established in 1978 by the Coast Guard Act, 1978 of the Parliament of India as an independent Armed force of India. It operates under the Ministry of Defence. The Coast Guard works in close cooperation with the Indian Navy, the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Revenue (Customs) and the Central and State police forces.

Paramilitary Defence Forces

The Forces which help in maintaining internal security, protecting the coastline and assisting the army are known as "Paramilitary Forces". The responsibility is the security of important places like Railway stations, Oil fields and refineries, water reservoirs lines. They also participate in the management of natural or

Field Marshal – is a Five Star General officer rank and the highest attainable rank in the Indian Army.



Sam Manekshaw was the first Field Marshal of India and the second Field Marshal was K. M. Cariappa.





Arjan Singh was the first and the only office of the Indian Air Force to be promoted to Five Star Rank as Marshal.

Defence & Foreign Policy

The Madras Regiment is one of the oldest infantry regiment of the Indian Army, originating in the year 1758. The Regimental Centre is at wellington, Udhagamandalam, Tamil Nadu.





In 1962, after the Sino-Indian War, the need to expand the number of officers was felt. Two Officers Training Schools (OTS) were established in Pune and Chennai to train officers for Emergency

Commission into the Army. On 1st January 1988, the school was renamed as the Officers Training Academy (OTA).

man-made disasters. During peace time, the paramilitary forces also have the responsibility of protecting the international borders.

- a) Assam Rifles (AR)
- b) Special Frontier Force (SFF)

Assam Rifles (AR)

The Assam Rifles came into being in 1835 which was established by the British in the Assam region, as a militia called the 'Cachar Levy'. There are currently 46 battalions of Assam Rifles. It is under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

Special Frontier Force (SFF)

The Special Frontier Force (SFF) is a paramilitary special force of India created in 1962. This force was put under the direct supervision of the Intelligence Bureau, and later, under the Research and Analysis Wing, India's external intelligence agency.

Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF)

Following five forces which come under Ministry of Home Affairs were earlier considered paramilitary forces, but from March' 2011, They have been reclassifled as Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) to avoid confusion.

In 1025 AD (CE), Rajendra Chola I, the Chola king from Tamil Nadu launched naval on the city-state of expedition Srivijaya in maritime Southeast Asia, and conquered

Kadaram (modern Kedah). Rajendra's overseas expedition against Srivijaya was a unique event in India's history.



- i) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
- ii) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
- iii) Border Security Force (BSF)
- iv) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)
- v) Special Service Bureau (SSB)

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)



The mission of Central Reserve Police force shall be to enable the government to maintain Rule of law, public order and internal security effectively and efficiently, to preserve national integrity and promote social harmony and development by upholding supremacy of the Constitution.

The Rapid Action Force is a specialised wing of the CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force) to deal with riot, crowd control, rescue and relief operations, and related unrest situations.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)



It is a border guarding police force. This force is specialized in high altitude operations. It is deployed for border guarding duties from Ladakh to Arunachal Pradesh (India – China border).

Border Security Force (BSF)



The border security force is a Border Guarding Force of India. BSF is charged with guarding India's land border during peace time and preventing transnational crimes.

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

National Cadet Corps is a Tri-Services Organization, comprising the Army, Navy and Air Force, engaged in grooming the youth of the country into disciplined and patriotic citizens. The National Cadet Corps in India is a voluntary organization which recruits cadets from high schools, colleges and universities all over India. The Cadets are given basic military training in small arms and parades.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

The Central Industrial Security Force was set up under an Act of the Parliament of India on 10th March 1969. Its duties are guarding sensitive governmental buildings, the Delhi Metro, and providing airport security.

Sashastra Seema Bal/ Special Service Bureau (SSB)

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), in English the Armed Border Force is the border guardening force for Nepal and Bhutan border.

Home Guard

The Indian Home Guard is a voluntary force, tasked as an auxiliary to the Indian Police.

15th January - Army Day

1st February - Coast Guard Day

10th March - Central Industrial Security

Force Day

7th October - Rapid Action Force Day

8th October - Air Force Day

4th December - Navy Day

7th December - Armed Forces Flag Day

Home Guards are recruited from various cross sections of the civil society such as professionals, college students, agricultural and industrial workers, etc. who give their spare time for betterment of the community. All citizens of India, in the age group of 18–50, are eligible. Normal tenure of membership in Home Guards is three to five years.

To protect and guard our nation, our armed forces are always kept ready. Youth should come forward to service and save the nation by joining the armed forces. Recruitment to the Defence services is open to all Indians. It is the duty of every citizen to have an opportunity to serve the country.

II. Foreign Policy of India

A foreign policy is a set of political goals that define how a sovereign country will interact with other countries in the world. It seeks to secure the best interest of the people, territory and economy of the country. Our country's external relation is based on certain principles and policies. India's foreign policy was evolved with the background of her colonial sufferings.

Basic Principles of Foreign Policy

- > Preservation of national interest
- ➤ Achievement of world peace
- ➤ Disarmament
- ➤ Abolition of Colonialism, Racism and Imperialism
- ➤ Incresing the number of friendly nations
- > Economic development

Panchsheel

Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India was the chief architect of India's foreign policy. Nehru was a supporter of world peace. Hence he gave utmost importance to world peace in his policy planning. He declared the five principles of peace, known as Panchsheel.

These principles included

- 1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
- 2. Mutual non-aggression
- 3. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
- 4. Equality and mutual benefit
- 5. Peaceful co-existence.

Non-Alignment

The word Non-Alignment was coined by V.K. Krishna Menon. Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy. Non-alignment aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance formed by the USA or Soviet Union in the aftermath of the Second World War. Non-alignment was neither neutrality nor non-involvement nor isolationism. It was a dynamic concept which meant not committing to any military bloc but taking an independent stand on international issues.

The founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement: Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Kwame Nkumarah of Ghana.



Nelson Mandela – Leader of the African National Council of South Africa. A determined fighter

against apartheid. Apartheid is the worst form of racial discrimination. It is against humanism and democracy. India fought against Apartheid and opposed all types of racial discrimination. The end of racialism in South Africa in 1990 was a great success for India's policy.

India's Relation with Neighbouring Countries

India's position is unique in its neighbourhood. India has always favoured international and regional cooperation, because she believes that through cooperation all disputes and problems among nations can be sorted out peacefully. India's foreign policy is based on the principle of developing friendly relations and cooperation with her neighbours.

India shares a common land border with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Burma. It also shares a common sea border with Sri Lanka. India is a vast country with

- Pakistan and Afghanistan to the north-west
- > China, Nepal, Bhutan to the north
- > Bangladesh to the east
- Myanmar to the far east
- > Sri Lanka (south-east) and
- ➤ Maldives (south-west)



Neighbourhood First policy

It is part of India's foreign policy that actively focuses on improving ties with India's immediate neighbours. India provides neighbours with support as needed in the form of resources, equipment and training. Greater connectivity and integration is provided so as to improve the free flow of goods, people, energy, capital and information.

Act East Policy

South East Asia begins with North East India. Myanmar is our land bridge to the countries of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The purpose is to ensure a stable and multipolar balance of power in the Indo-Pacific and to become an integral part of Asia.

India is actively engaged in general economic diplomacy with its neighbouring countries as below.

SAARC

India believes in regional co-operation. To foster the bonds of brotherhood, co-operation and peaceful co-existence SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) was established. India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Afghanistan are the eight members of the SAARC.

BCIM

This Bangladesh – China – India - Myanmar Economic corridor envisages the formation of a thriving economic belt, focusing on cross-border transport, energy and telecommunication networks.

BIMSTEC

It refers Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation.

Its main objectives are to strengthen and improve the technological economic cooperation, international trade and foreign direct investment cooperation. The member countries are Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal.

BBIN

Bangladesh – Bhutan - India – Nepal has signed a framework to enable movement of passengers, cargo vehicles and for energy development.

To summarise, India is a huge country with manifold cultures. It has high status in the South East Asia. India's foreign policy is to maintain peace, freedom and mutual co-operation among the nations. Though India is not in any major military alliance, our relations with the major powers have acquired a strategic depth.

Recap

- National security is very essential not only for peace but also for the economic development.
- Indian defence forces consist of the Army, Navy, Air force, various paramilitary organisations and various inter service institutions.
- The president is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces.
- India has maintained cordial relationship with all the countries.
- India gives highest priority to her neighbours. A peaceful periphery is essential for India to achieve her multifarious developmental goals.
- India has been implementing a policy of asymmetric engagement to strengthen bridges of friendship and create new opportunities for the growth and security.

GLOSSARY				
National	Safety of nation	நாட்டின் பாதுகாப்பு		
Security				
Defence	Force with arms for the safety of a	நாட்டின் பாதுகாப்பிற்கான		
forces	country	படைகள்		
Neutrality	the state of not supporting or helping	எப்பக்கமும் ஆதரவளிக்காமல்		
	either side in a conflict	இருத்தல்		
Racialism	A practice of discrimination on the basis	இன அடிப்படையில் வேறுபாடு		
	of racial origin	காணுதல்		
Frontier	a border separating two countries	எல்லை		



Evaluation

I Choose the correct answer

- 1. The Supreme Commander of the Armed forces is our
 - a) President
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Governor
 - d) Chief Minister
- 2. The primary mission of Indian Army is to ensure
 - a) National Security
 - b) National Unity
 - c) Defending the nation from external aggression
 - d) All the above
- 3. The Army day is
 - a) 15th January
 - b) 1st February
 - c) 10th March
 - d) 7th October
- 4. Assam Rifles is under the control of
 - a) Ministry of Defence
 - b) National Security Advisor
 - c) PMO
 - d) Ministry of Home Affairs
- 5. Indian Coast Guard was established in
 - a) 1976
- b) 1977
- c) 1978
- d) 1979
- 6. India's foreign policy is based on several principles. One of which is
 - a) Satyameva Jayate
 - b) Panchasheel
 - c) both of these
 - d) None of these

- 7. Which of the following islands belong to India?
 - a) Andaman and Maldives
 - b) Andaman and Lakshadweep Island
 - c) Sri Lanka and Maldives
 - d) Maldives and Lakshadweep Island

II Fill in the blanks

- 1. The Madras Regimental Army centre is at
- 2. The Indian Navy Chief is _____
- 3. ______ is first and only officer of Indian Air Force to be promoted to Five Star rank Marshal of Indian Air Force.
- 4. The chief architect of India's foreign policy was ______.
- 5. The Word Non Alignment was coined by _____.

III Match the following

- 1. Nelson Mandela 8 members
- National war Field Marshal Memorial
- 3. Manekshaw Energy development
- 4. SAARC Apartheid
- 5. BCIM New Delhi

IV State true or false

- 1. Central Armed Police Force serve under the Ministry of Defence.
- 2. The Madras Regiment is one of the oldest infantry regiment.
- 3. The Rapid Action Force is a specialised wing of the CRPF.
- 4. NCC Cadets are given basic military training.
- 5. Bangladesh is a part of India.
- 6. Myanmar is land bridge to ASEAN nations.

V Choose the correct statement

- 1. Consider the following statement related to Armed forces.
 - i) The Indian Army is the land based branch of Armed forces.
 - ii) The mission of Indian Army is not only ensure the national security but also conducts humanisation rescue operations.
 - a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii
- 2. **Assertion** (A): The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed forces of India.

Reason (R): The President is the head of the State and occupies the highest position.

- a) A is correct and R explains A
- b) A is correct and R does not explain A
- c) A is correct and R is wrong
- d) Both A and R are wrong
- 3. **Assertion** (A): India has favoured international co-operation.

Reason (R): She believes that all disputes among nations can be solved through friendly co-operation.

- a) A is correct and R is wrong
- b) Both A and R are wrong
- c) A is correct and R explains A
- d) A is correct and R does not explain A
- 4. Which of the following statements is not true about "Apartheid?"
 - i) Apartheid is a policy of racial discrimination.
 - ii) It is against humanism.
 - iii) The policy of racialism is practiced in India.

- a) i and ii
- b) ii and iii
- c) ii only
- d) iii only
- 5. Find the odd one out
 - a) Maldives
- b) Sri Lanka
- c) Myanmar
- d) Lakshadweep

VI Answer the following in one or two sentences

- 1. Why national security is very essential?
- 2. What does the following abbreviation stand for?
 - a) SFF
- b) ICG
- c) BSF
- d) NCC
- 3. Write a short note on CRPF
- 4. Name the founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement
- 5. Write the basic principles of India's Foreign Policy.
- 6. Name the member countries of the SAARC.

VII Answer the following in detail

- 1. Describe the structure and administration of Indian Army.
- 2. Write about Paramilitary Defence Forces.
- 3. Write five principles of Panchasheel
- 4. India focuses on improving ties with its neighbours. How?

VIII HOTs

1. A career in defence forces promises one of the most prestigious and respected position in the country. State the importance.

IX Project and Activity

- 1. Prepare an album about our Defence System
- 2. Collect information about awards in the Indian Army (for Example: Param Vir Chakra)

Defence & Foreign Policy

- 3. Divide the whole class into eight groups, each representing one SAARC countries. Each group should Display the name of the country and its national flag. Hold group discussion or quizzes and the Following topics
 - i) Land and people
 - ii) Form of Government
 - iii) Capital
 - iv) Currency
 - v) Points of agreement with India



REFERENCE BOOKS

- 1. Annual Report (2017 2018), Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi
- 2. Deshpande, Anirudh., (Ed), The First Line of Defence Glorious 50 Years of the Border Security Force, Shipra Publications, Delhi, 2015.
- 3. Baatcheet (Monthly Magazine- An Indian Army Publication), Additional Directorate General, Public Information, IHQ of MoD, New Delhi.
- 4. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Foreign Policy, Selected Speeches 1946-April 1961, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi, 1961.

- 5. V.P. Dutt, India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1999.
- Robert Bradnock, India's Foreign Policy Since 1971, Council on Foreign Relations Press, New York, 1990.



- www.indianarmy.nic.in
- www.indiannavy.nic.in
- www.indianairforce.nic.in
- www.assamrifles.gov.in
- www.crpf.gov.in
- www.bsf.nic.in
- www.itbpolice.nic.in
- www.cisf.gov.in
- www.ssb.nic.in
- www.indiancoastguard.gov.in
- www.nccindia.nic.in
- www.dgfscdhg.gov.in
- www.mod.gov.in
- www.madrasregiment.org
- www.nationalwarmemorial.gov.in



ICT CORNER

Defence & Foreign Policy

- Step 1 Open the Browser and type the URL given below (or) Scan the QR Code.
- Step 2 Scroll down, Click on Army from "Important organisation"
- Step 3 Go to Explore army in main menu and select 'War Memorial'

Web URL: https://mod.gov.in/

- *Pictures are indicatives only.
- *If browser requires, allow Flash Player or Java Script to load the pag



Defence & Foreign Policy

216

UNIT 6 Civics.indd 216





Ø Learning Objectives

- ▶ To trace the evolution of the Judicial system
- ► To understand the hierarchical structure of the Indian judiciary
- ▶ To explain the Jurisdiction of Supreme court, High Court and Subordinate Courts
- ▶ To understand the need for the independent Judiciary
- ▶ To know the differences between Civil Law and Criminal Law



"The excellence of the judiciary is a measure of the excellence of the government."

Introduction

The judicial system of a country needs to be efficient in order to ensure proper justice to all. India has a single unified and integrated judicial system. Judiciary plays an important role as an organ of the government. It administers justice, settles disputes, interprets laws, protects fundamental rights and acts as guardian of the Constitution.

Law: It is a system of rules imposed

through a government or institution to govern people.

Judiciary: In law, the Judiciary or Judicial

system is the system of courts which administers Justice in the

name of the State.

Evolution of Indian Judiciary

a. Judiciary during ancient period

During ancient times, the concept of justice was linked with religion. The king was regarded as the fountain head of Justice. Most

of the Kings' courts dispensed justice according to 'dharma', (righteousness and duty) a set of conventional laws, Dharmic laws governed not only the individual but also the society.

Smiritis

In ancient India Smiritis defined the social duties for the individual. There are Manusmiriti, Naradasmiriti, Yajnavalkya smiriti etc.

The rebublics of Ganas had their own system of law. We find the existence of Kulika court. Amongst the Vajjis, there was a board of eight Kulikas for the investigation of Criminal cases. Appeal proceeded from Kula courts to Gana Courts.

b. Judiciary during Medieval period

The Tughlaq period saw the compilation of the code of civil procedure. It was called Fiqha-e-Feroze Shahi. The code prescribed details of the procedure and the law in several matters. It was written in Arabic and was

translated into Persian. This was followed till the reign of Aurangazeb when it was replaced by Fatawa-i-Alamgiri written in 1670.

c. Judiciary during Modern period

The Indian judicial system and laws we have today was formed by the British during the colonial rule in the country. The beginning of Indian codified common law is traced back to 1727 (Under the Charter of 1726) when the Mayor's court in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were established by the East India Company. Regulating Act of 1773 made provision for the formation of Supreme Court. A Supreme Court was established for the first time at Fort Williams in Calcutta. Sir Elijah Imphey was appointed as chief justice of that court. In 1801 and 1824 Supreme Courts were established in Madras and Bombay. These Supreme Courts functioned until 1862 when they were replaced by the High Courts at all the three places.

Warren Hasting, established Mofussil Diwani Adalat to resolve civil disputes and Mofussil Fauzdari Adalat to resolve criminal disputes. The appeals from these courts could be taken to Sadar Diwani Adalat (civil court of appeal) and Sadar Nizamat Adalat (criminal court of appeal). Lord Cornwallis reorganised the civil and criminal judicial system. Under Cornwallis, the District Fauzdari court was abolished and Circuit Court was setup at Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad and Patna. During the period of William Bentinck four Circuit courts were abolished.

The Calcutta High Court is the oldest High court in the country, established in 1862, whereas the Allahabad High Court is the largest Court.

Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were established at Allahabad. A law commission was setup by Macaulay, which codified the Indian Laws. On the basis of this Commission, A Civil Procedure Code of 1859, An Indian Penal Code of 1860, and a Criminal Procedure Code 1861 were prepared. The Government of India Act 1935 created Federal Court. It was not the highest court as appeals could lie in certain situation to the Privy Council in England. The Jurisdiction of Privy council was abolished by the Abolition of the Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949. The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on 28 January 1950.

Judiciary and constitution

India framed its own Constitution. Among the noble aims and objectives of the Constitution, the founding fathers accorded the highest place to 'Justice'. During British period, Indian had neither law nor courts of their own and both the law and courts had been designed for the Colonial Power. The Constituent Assembly members therefore tried to ensure the independence of the Courts with full power of Judicial review. Supreme Court Rules, 1966 are framed under Article 145 of the Constitution to regulate the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of India is the highest court of the land as established by Part V ('The Union') under Chapter IV titled 'The Union Judiciary' and Part VI ('The State') under Chapter VI titled 'Subordinate Courts' of the Constitution of India. Articles 124 to 147 of the Constitution of India lay down the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

The first political philosopher, who propounded idea the independent an judiciary, Montesquieu, the famous philosopher. French He believed in the theory of separation of powers of the three branches of



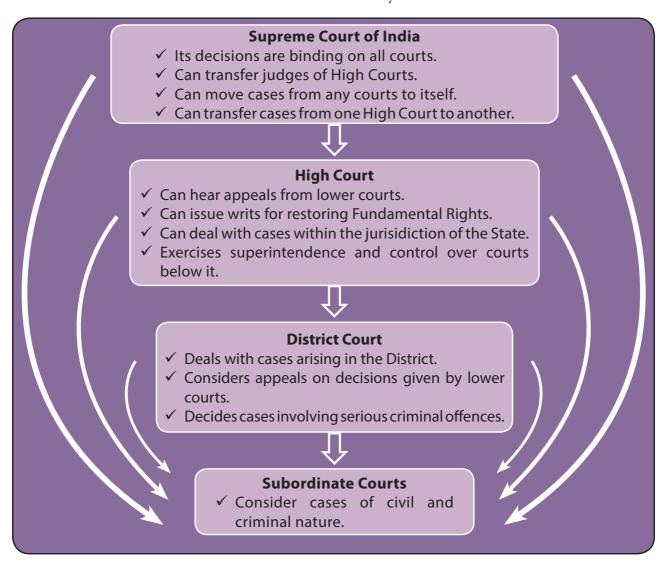
the Government - Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

The Judiciary

218

Structure of courts in India

There are three different levels of courts in our country.



District Courts: The Courts that hear civil cases at the district level are called District Courts

Sessions Court: The Courts that hear criminal cases are called the Sessions Court.

The Panchayat Courts: The Panchayat Courts deal with Civil and Criminal cases at the village level.

The Revenue courts: The Revenue courts deal with the cases of land records. It also assesses and collects land revenue from the land holders.

Lok Adalat: Lok Adalat was set up to provide speedy justice. It hears and settles the disputes in the language of the people in the public presence. A Lok Adalat is presided over by a retired judge along with a lawyer and a social worker. Cases are put forward without advocates. These cases are solved through mutual consent. The first Lok Adalat was held on 1982 at Junagadh of Gujarat.

Fast Track courts: These courts were established in the year 2000 with an aim to clear the long pending Sessions and other lower judicial cases.

Tele Law Initiative: To provide legal aid and service to the people in rural areas, the Tele Law Initiative was launched by the Ministry of Law and Justice in collaboration with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. People can seek legal advice from the lawyers through video conferencing available at the common service centre on the 'Tele Law' Portal – a technology enabled platform.

The Judiciary

Family Courts: Family courts specifically handle family law matters. They are civil courts and are utilised for various family related claims such as Child custody, Divorce, Adoption, Juvenile issues etc.,

Mobile courts: Mobile courts will be of great relief to the rural people. It would create greater awareness about the judicial system among the rural masses, cut costs for them and render justice as their doorstep.

E-Courts: The E-Courts project was established in 2005. According to the project all the courts will get computerised. Judicial service centre is the part of e-court. The public as well as the advocates can ask directly the case status and next hearing dates with free of cost.

NALSA – The National Legal Service Authority has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free Legal Services to the weaker sections of the society and to organise Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes.

Role of the Judiciary

Role of Judiciary can be classified as,

Supreme Court of India



Supreme Court of India, New Delhi

This is the highest court of India and is located in New Delhi. According to the Constitution of India, the Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution and the highest Court of appeal.



Jurisdiction of Supreme Court

a. Original Jurisdiction: The Supreme Court can hear dispute for the first time in that court only. It is mainly concerned disputes between the Union and one or more states and between two or more states.

Dispute Resolution	The Judicial system provides a mechanis for resolving disputes between Citizen Citizens and the government Two State governments The centre and the State governments	
Judicial Review	The Judicial has the power to declare a law unconstitutional if it believes that the law passed by the Parliament is violating the basic structure of the Constitution.	
Upholding the Law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights	Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or High Court if they believe that their fundamental rights have been violated.	

- **b. Appellate Jurisdiction:** It can hear appeals against the decisions made by the High Court on the granting of certificate by the High Court.
- **c. Advisory Jurisdiction:** The Court can report to the President its opinion about a question of the public importance referred to it by the President.
- **d. Writs Jurisdiction:** The Writs are issued by the Supreme Court under Article 32 and by the High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution of India.
- **e. Court of Record:** It maintains records of the court proceedings and its decisions are finding upon the lower courts.
- **f. Special Powers:** It supervises the functioning of the lower courts.

High Court



High Court of Madras

This is the highest court in the states. Every state in India has a High Court. Two or three states may have a common High Court. For example Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh is having one High Court. It has original, Appellate and Writs Jurisdiction. Below the High Court there are a Subordinate courts in the States.

Independent and impartial function of Judiciary

The framers of the Constitution established independent and impartial judiciary in India. Independence of judiciary is important for the purpose of fair justice. Democratic country like India, judiciary is the custodian of rights of citizens. Therefore, the framers of the Indian Constitution at the time of framing of our constitution were concerned about the kind of judiciary our country should have. This concern of the members of the constituent assembly was responded by Dr. *B.R. Ambedkar* in the following words:

"There can be no difference of opinion in the House that our judiciary must be both independent of the executive and must also be competent in it. And the question is how these two objects can be secured."

An effective judiciary should be independent as well as accountable. The independence of the judiciary is the independence of the exercise of the functions by the judges in an unbiased manner i.e. free from any external influence.

The Litigation Process

There are two different types of legal sections in India: Civil and Criminal

Civil Law	Criminal Law	
• It deals with disputes over money property and	• It deals with conducts or acts that the law	
social matters.	defines as offences.	
Eg. Disputes relating to land, rent, marriage	Eg. Theft, murder, women harassment etc.,	
dispute etc.,	• It usually begins with lodging of an FIR (First	
• A petition has to be filed before the relevant	Information Report) with police investigation	
court by the affected parties.	after which a case is filed in the court.	
• Sentences awarded in the form of money	• Punishment is awarded if proven guilty, the	
remuneration and as per the petitioner's claim.	accused is sent to jail.	

Public Interest Litigation (PIL): PIL is a litigation filed in a court of law for the protection of "public interest". The Supreme court introduced this system which allows a person to approach the court with his case. PIL can be filed for the following reasons such as violation of basic human rights, religious rights, pollution, and road safety. This could be done by a written letter stating the case. This concept is unique to the Indian Judiciary.

Conclusion

Judiciary plays a crucial role in a democratic state. Judiciary is the custodian of the Constitution and guardian of fundamental rights. India, the largest representative democracy of the world possesses a well-structured and independent judicial system.

Recap

- Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were established at Allahabad.
- Lok Adalat was set up to provide speedy justice.
- The E–Courts project was established in 2005.
- According to the Constitution of India, the Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution

Glossary			
Litigation	the process of taking legal action	வழக்கு	
Writ	a form of written command in the name of legal authority	நீதிப்பேராணை	
Lok Adalat	peoples court	மக்கள் நீதிமன்றம்	
Judicial Review	receiving the laws by the court	நீதிபுனராய்வு	



Evaluation

I Choose the correct answer

- 1 The highest and final judicial tribunal of India is
 - a) President
 - b) Parliament
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) Prime Minister
- 2 Judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between
 - a) Citizen
 - b) Citizen and the government

- c) Two State governments
- d) all the above
- 3. Dispute between States of India comes to the Supreme Court under
 - a) Original jurisdiction
 - b) Appellate jurisdiction
 - c) Advisory jurisdiction
 - d) none of these
- 4. Which of the following state/ Union territories have a common High Court?
 - a) Punjab and Jammu Kashmir
 - b) Assam and Bengal

2 2 2 The Judiciary

www.supersmart2k19.com

- c) Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh
- d) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- 5. The System of Public Interest Litigation has been introduced in India by
 - a) Supreme Court
 - b) Parliament
 - c) Political parties
 - d) Constitutional amendments
- 6. How many courts are there in apex level in India?
 - a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four
- 7. Supreme court is located at
 - a) Chandigarh
- b) Bombay
- c) Calcutta
- d) New Delhi
- 8. FIR means
 - a) First Information Report
 - b) First information Result
 - c) First Incident Report
 - d) None of these
- 9. The court that hear criminal cases are called
 - a) District court
- b) Sessions court
- c) Family court
- d) Revenue court

II Fill in the blanks

- 1. The _____ High Court is the oldest High Court in India.
- 2. The framers of the Constitution established _____ and ____ judiciary in India.
- 3. ______, a famous French philosopher propounded the idea of an independent judiciary.
- 4. _____ deals with disputes over money, property and social matters.
- 5. During ancient times, most of the Kings' courts dispensed justice according to

III Match the following

- 1. Supreme Court social duties
- 2. High Court speedy justice
- 3. Lok Adalat highest court of appeal
- 4. Sir Elijah Impey highest court in the States
 - 5. Smiritis chief justice

IV State true or false

- 1. The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on 28th January 1951.
- 2. During the Tughlaq period, the code of procedure was written in Arabic.
- 3. The Regulating Act of 1773 made provision for the formation of Supreme Court.
- 4. Sadar Diwani Adalat was a Criminal court of appeal.
- 5. The Allahabad High Court is the largest court in India.
- 6. The Constitution of India secures justice to all its citizen.

V Choose the correct statement

- 1. Consider the following statements.
 - i) A law commission was setup by Macaulay.
 - ii) It codified the Indian Laws.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii
- 2. Consider the following statements.
 - i) An Indian Penal Code was prepared in 1860.
 - ii) The Calcutta High Court was established in 1862.

The Judiciary