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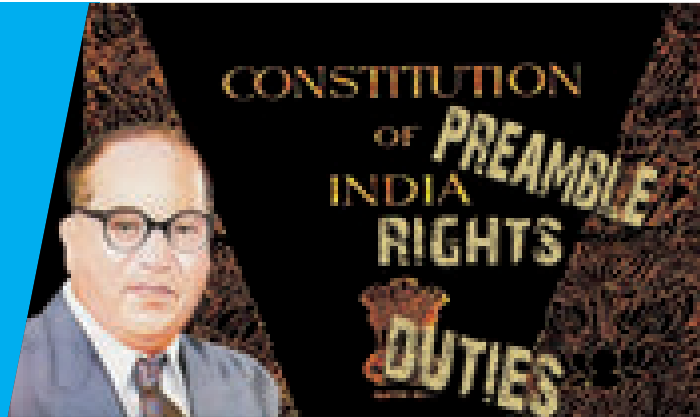
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Unit - 1

Indian Constitution



Learning Objectives

- To know about the making of Indian Constitution
- To know the Salient features of Indian Constitution
- To understand the Fundamental Rights and Duties
- To know the Directive Principles of State Policy
- To understand the Centre-State relations and the Emergency Provisions



Introduction

The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based. It is the vehicle of a Nation's progress. The concept of constitution was first originated in U.S.A.

1.1 The Need for a Constitution

All Democratic countries have a constitution that governs them. A constitution puts down certain principles that form the basis of any kind of a state that we as citizens, desire to live in. A constitution tells us the fundamental nature of our society.

1.2 Making of Indian Constitution

The Constitution of India was framed by a Constituent Assembly setup under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946. The Assembly consisted of 389 members representing Provinces (292), States (93), the Chief Commissioner's provinces (3) and Baluchistan (1). The Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946.

Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly. While the work was in progress, Dr. Sahchidananda Sinha died. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly. Similarly, both H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari were elected as the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. The Assembly met for 11 sessions along with 166 days of meetings. During the discussion, 2473 amendments were presented. Some of them were accepted. The Assembly worked through various committees and the draft of the Constitution was prepared by the Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. He is recognised as the 'Father of the Constitution of India.'



Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

I. RIGHT TO EQUALITY



- Art. 14 - Equality before law.
- Art. 15 - Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Art. 16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Art. 17 - Abolition of Untouchability.
- Art. 18 - Abolition of titles except military and academic.

II. RIGHT TO FREEDOM



- Art. 19 - Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.
- Art. 20 - Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- Art. 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty.
- Art. 21A - Right to elementary education.
- Art. 22 - Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

III. RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION



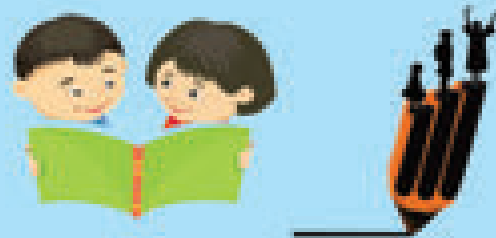
- Art. 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- Art. 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

IV. RIGHT TO RELIGION



- Art. 25 - Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- Art. 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Art. 27 - Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.
- Art. 28 - Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.

V. CULTURAL & EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS



- Art. 29 - Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.
- Art. 30 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

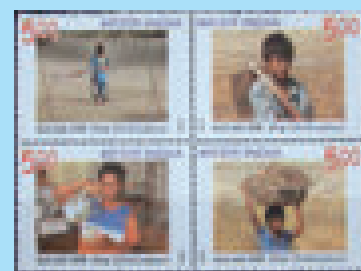
VI. RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES



- Art. 32 - It allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.



Right to Property (Art. 31) was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978. It is made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution.



Violation of which Fundamental right is associated with the theme depicted in the stamps?

5. By Incorporation of Territory: In the event of a certain territory being added to the territory of India, the Government of India shall specify the persons of that territory who shall be citizen of India.

Loss of Citizenship

The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution, viz, renunciation, termination and deprivation.

1. It can be voluntarily renounced by a citizen.
2. It can be terminated if a person acquires the citizenship of some other country.
3. The central government can deprive a naturalized citizen, if it satisfied that the citizenship was acquired by fraud, false representation or concealment of material facts or indulges in trade with enemy countries or if the person has been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 2 years.

1.6 Fundamental Rights

The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Articles 12 to 35. In this regard, the framers of the Constitution derived inspiration from the Constitution of USA. Originally, the Constitution provided for seven Fundamental Rights. At present, there are only six Fundamental Rights. Part III of the Constitution is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India. While Fundamental Rights are available to all persons, certain Fundamental Rights are available only to Indian Citizens.

Right to constitutional remedies (Articles - 32)

A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal. It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the court. Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to issue five kinds of writs. That is why the Supreme Court is called

the “Guardian of the Constitution”. According to Dr. Ambedkar, Article 32 is “the heart and soul of the Constitution”.

(a) Habeas Corpus:

Safeguards people from illegal arrests.

(b) Mandamus:

It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.

(c) Prohibition:

It prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.

(d) Certiorari:

It quashes an order issued by a subordinate court by overstepping its jurisdiction.

(e) Quo Warranto:

It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.

Suspension of Fundamental Rights

When the President makes a Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352, the freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 are automatically suspended. The President can suspend other fundamental rights through specific orders. These orders must be approved by the Parliament.

Differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy

Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
It was derived from the Constitution of the USA.	It was drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	These are mere instructions to the Government.
These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court.
These have legal sanctions.	These have moral and political sanctions.
These rights strengthen political democracy in the country.	The implementation of these principles ensures social and economic democracy.

SUMMARY

- The Constitution of India was framed by a Constituent Assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946.
- The Preamble of our Constitution states that India is a **Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic**.
- The word 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin term 'Civis'. It means resident of a City State.
- According to Dr. Ambedkar, Article 32 is "the heart and soul of the whole Constitution".
- In 2004, the Government of India decided to create new category of languages called as "classical languages".

A-Z GLOSSARY

Preamble	the introduction to the constitution of India	முகவுரை
Secular state	A state which protects all religions equally	சமயச் சார்பற்ற அரசு
Discrimination	unfair treatment of a person or group	பாகுபாடு
Writ	written command of court	நீதிப்பேராணை
Sovereignty	supreme power or authority	இறையாண்மை
Heritage	something handed down from one's ancestors	பாரம்பரியம்
Autonomy	independence in one's thoughts or actions	தன்னாட்சி
Proclamation	an announcement	பிரகடனம்



EVALUATION



I Choose the Correct Answer

- Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble?
 - Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
 - Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
 - Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic
 - Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
- How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?
 - Once
 - Twice
 - Thrice
 - Never
- A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through
 - Descent
 - Registration
 - Naturalisation
 - All of the above
- Find the odd one out.
 - Right to Equality
 - Right against Exploitation
 - Right to Property
 - Cultural and Educational Rights
- One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?
 - Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
 - Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools
 - Men and Women government employees got the same salary.
 - Parents property is inherited by their children
- Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?
 - Right to freedom of religion
 - Right to equality

Unit - 2

Central Government



Learning Objectives

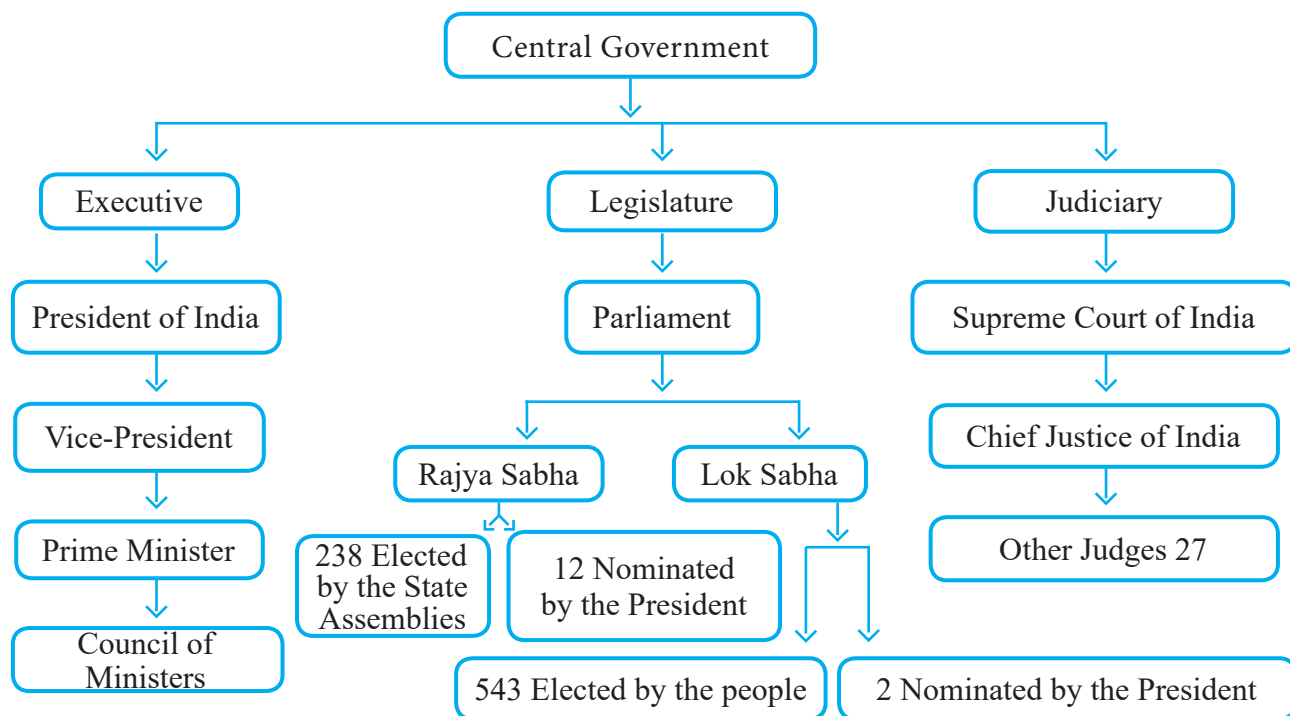
- To know the powers of the President and Vice President
- To Know the about the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- To understand the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- To know about Supreme Court



Introduction

The Central Government is the supreme government in our country. The head quarter of the Central Government is at New Delhi. Articles 52 to 78 in part V of Indian Constitution deals with the Union Executive. The makers of the Indian constitution, by giving due recognition to the vastness and plural

character of our nation, have provided a federal arrangement for her governance. The Central Government consists of three organs, namely, Union Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. The Union Executive consists of the President of India, the Vice-President, and the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, and the Attorney General of India. The Legislature is known as the Parliament. It consists of two



(b) Appellate Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the country. As regard the Appellate jurisdiction, the Supreme Court hears appeals against the decisions of High Court in “civil, criminal and Constitutional” cases with a certificate from the High Court that it is fit to appeal in the Supreme Court. Such a case can be brought before the Supreme Court only if the High Court certifies that the case invites a substantial of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution.

(c) Advisory Jurisdiction

The Constitution confers on the President the power to refer to the Supreme Court any question of law or fact which in his opinion is of public importance.

(d) Miscellaneous Jurisdiction

- The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.

- The Supreme Court is authorized to make rules for regulating, generally the practice and procedure of the court with the approval of the President.

(e) Judicial Review

The power of the judiciary to declare a law as unconstitutional is known as “Judicial Review”. The Supreme Court enjoys this power. The Supreme Court of India has Individual Review Power with regard to

1. Dispute between the Centre and the States
2. To interpret and clarify a provision of the constitution about which there are some doubts and differences of opinion.
3. Protecting the fundamental rights,
4. Those laws passed by the legislatures which are not in accordance with the Constitution.

SUMMARY

- The Central Government consists of three organs, namely, Union Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.
- President appoints the Prime Minister and the other members of the Council of Ministers.
- The Parliament of India consists of three parts they are the President, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
- The Attorney General for the India is the highest law officer in the country. He is appointed by the President of India.
- The “Supreme Court is the Guardian of the Constitution”.
- The Chief Justice of Supreme Court in India is appointed by the President of India.

A-Z GLOSSARY

Terminate	bring to an untimely end.	முடிவுக்கு கொண்டு வருதல்
Contingency fund	an amount of money that can be used to pay for problems that might happen.	எதிர்பாரா செலவு நிதி
Pardon	Absolving the convict of all guilt and punishment.	பொதுமன்னிப்பு
Remission	Quantitative reduction of punishment without affecting Nature of punishment.	தண்டனை குறைப்பு
Precedence	priority of importance.	முன்னுரிமை
Ex-officio	because of an office.	பதவியின் நிமித்தமாக

Unit - 3

State Government



Learning Objectives

- Students acquire knowledge about the structure of the State Government
- To understand the powers and functions of the Governor, Chief Minister, Ministers and Speaker
- To know about the State Legislature
- Student understand the functioning of the judicial system in the State



Introduction

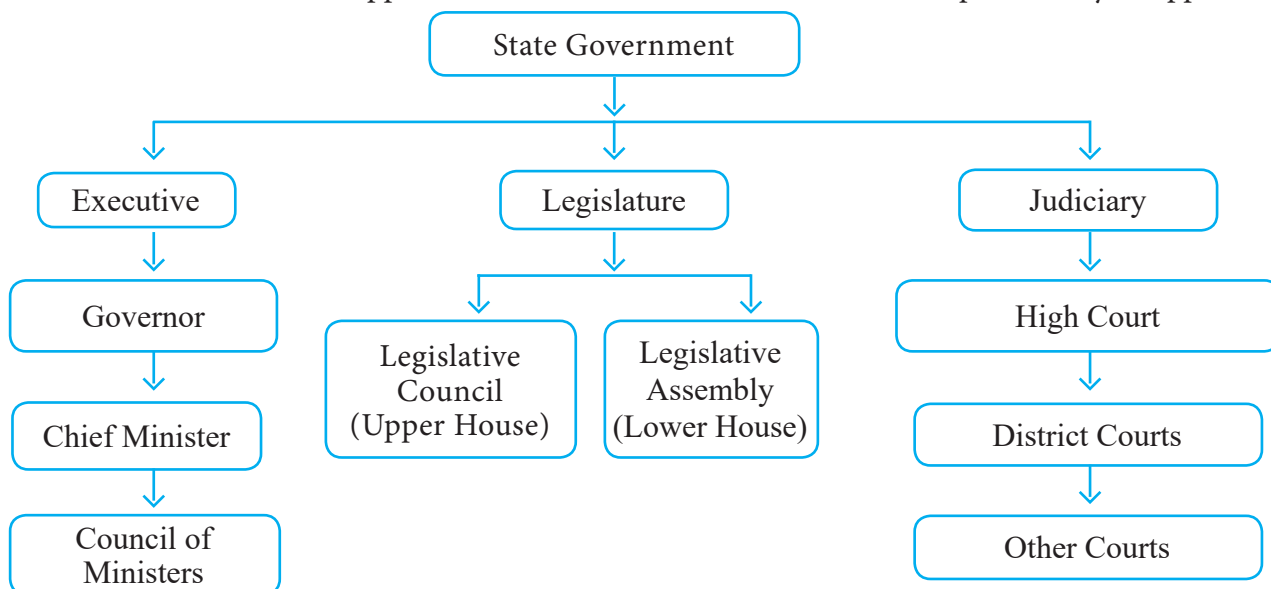
The Constitution of India envisages for a federal government, having separate systems of administration for the union and the states. There are 28 states, 9 union territories and one national capital territory known as Delhi in India. The constitution contains provisions for the governance of both the union and the states. It lays down a uniform structure for the State Government, in part VI of the constitution from Article 152 to 237, which is applicable to all the

states, The structure of the State Government, as formed in the Centre, consists of three branches. These are the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary.

3.1 The Executive

The Governor

The Governor is the constitutional head of the state executive. Generally, there is a separate Governor in each State but if the situation warrants so, the same person may be appointed



cases, but also where an ordinary legal right has been infringed. It has the power to issue the five kinds of Writs like Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, Certiorari.

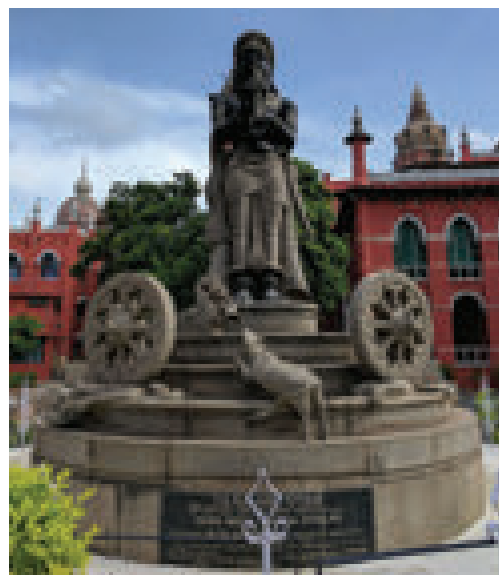
Supervisory Jurisdiction

High court has the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals functioning in its territorial jurisdiction (except military courts or tribunals) Thus, it may

- Call for returns from them;
- Make an issue, general rules and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and proceedings of them.
- Prescribe forms in which books, entries and accounts are to be kept by them; and
- Settle the fees payable to the sheriff, clerks, officers and legal practitioners of them.

Court of Record

All the decisions and decrees issued by the High Court are printed and are kept as a record for future references by the Court as well as by the lawyers, is such a need arises. Thus, it also acts as a Court of Record.



Statue of Sama Neethi Kanda Cholan at Madras High Court

SUMMARY

- The Governor is the constitutional head of the state executive.
- The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor of the State.
- The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the State Legislature.
- The Legislative Assembly is the real centre of power in the State.
- At present there are 25 High Courts for 28 States and nine Union Territories.

A-Z GLOSSARY

Constitution	It has been defined as the fundamental law of a State.	அரசியலமைப்பு
Cabinet	It is an inner body within the Council of Ministers which is responsible for formulating the policy of the Government.	அமைச்சரவை
Legislature	the group of people in a country or part of a country who have the power to make and change laws	சட்டமன்றம்
Tribunal	a special court chosen, especially by the government, to examine particular problem	தீர்ப்பாயம்
Resolution	an official decision that is made after a group or organisation has voted	தீர்மானம்

Unit - 4

India's Foreign Policy



Learning Objectives

After studying this lesson, students will be able to

- Identify the basic principles of India's foreign policy
- Explain the meaning and significance of non-alignment
- Analyse the stages of our foreign policy
- Explain the importance of foreign policy
- Recognise the difference between domestic policy and foreign policy



Introduction

Foreign policy can be defined as a country's policy that is conceived, designed and formulated to safeguard and promote her national interests in her external affairs, in the conduct of relationships with other countries, both bilaterally and multilaterally. It seeks to secure the best interests of the people, territory and economy of the country. It is a direct reflection of country's traditional values and overall national policies, her aspirations and self-perception. Nations have also been interdependent. Interdependence has been an incontrovertible fact of international relations. The main tools of foreign policy are treaties and executive agreements, appointing ambassadors, foreign aid, international trade and armed forces.

The Ministry of External Affairs of India also known as Foreign Ministry comes under Government of India is responsible for the conduct of foreign relations of India. The foreign Service Training Institute, New Delhi established in 1986 provides training for officers of Indian Foreign Services (IFS).

The Constitution of India 1950

Article 51

Lays down Directive Principles of India's foreign policy.

The state shall endeavour to

- Promote International peace and security
- Maintain just and honourable relations between nations
- Foster respect for international law and international organisation
- Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration

4.1 Main Objectives of Our Foreign Policy

- National security
- National prosperity
- Increasing the number of friendly nations
- Achieving world peace and enable every nation to peacefully co-exist
- Economic development

Conclusion

Today India has formal diplomatic relations with most of the nations, besides being the world's second most populous country, largest democracy and one of the fastest growing country. Though India is not in any major military alliance, our relations with the major powers have acquired a strategic depth. Our common fight against terrorism is a particular element of strength. India has sought to achieve

its security and socio-economic advancement while at the same time working for peace, freedom, progress and justice to all nations and peoples. Thus India adheres to the foreign policy principle that '**in international relations there is no permanent friend and no permanent foe, only the interests are permanent**'. New challenges forced India to adjust to new realities. Even then, basic framework of its foreign policy remained more or less the same.

SUMMARY

- The foreign policy of the government concerns the policy initiatives made towards other States.
- The Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for carrying out the foreign policy of India.
- A goal – oriented foreign policy has the potential to achieve improved relations with other nations.
- After independence joined the Commonwealth Nations and strongly supported independence movement in other countries.
- During cold war adopted the policy of Non-Aligning itself with any major power blocs.
- Foreign policy is currently focused on improving relations with neighbouring countries and major global powers.

A-Z GLOSSARY

External affairs	matters having with international relations	வெளியுறவு
multilateral	involving more than two countries	பலதரப்பு
procurement	process of buying	கொள்முதல்
pluralism	the practice of holding more than one benefice at a time	பன்மைக்கோட்பாடு
pandemics	an epidemic disease	பெருங்கொள்ளை நோய்
ethos	the characteristic spirit of culture	பண்பாடு

Unit - 5

India's International Relations



Learning Objectives

After studying this lesson, students will be able to

- become familiar with our policies with the neighbouring countries
- understand the importance of India's policy towards developed nations
- gain knowledge about India's relationships with international organisations
- recognise the achievement of BRICS and OPEC
- imbibe the value of India's position among world countries



A bad neighbour is a misfortune, as much as a good one is a great blessing.

– Hesiod

Introduction

Independent India has been consistently fostering world peace and international co-operation. India abjured military alliances, but has been active in cooperating and co-ordinating with other nations for peace and economic development. As the first Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru stated “We can neither be absolutely dependent or independent, but we live in a world of interdependence.”

India would prefer a peaceful, wealthy neighbourhood responsive to its own needs and wishes. India has always been known as a peace-loving country and has strived hard to champion the cause of peace in the world. For the country to progress in an adequate manner, the maintenance of international relations has been regarded as an important area. Being a country with a huge population, India is surrounded by many neighbouring countries with whom she has tried to maintain friendly and good neighbourly relations.



5.1 India and Its Neighbours

India's position is unique in its neighbourhood. India's neighbours had been a part of a homogenous culture prevailing in the Indian subcontinent for last five thousand years.

SUMMARY

- India has always been known as a peace – loving country and has strived hard to champion the cause of peace in the world.
- India has cordial, historical, religious, economic, ethnic and linguistic relationship with all its neighbouring countries.
- India supports its neighbours to improve public health, small scale industries, tele communication, education and in the construction of roads and bridges,
- Government of India provides grant assistance for the construction of buildings, laboratories, dispensaries and deep tube wells to its neighbours.
- India is contributing proactively to the development of its neighbours in the form of monetary aids and funds.
- India has good relationship with the superpowers and tries to reap the maximum benefit for its domestic development.
- India extend it support to the UNO in all her efforts.
- India is an active member of BRICS and it paves way for India to build its global profile.

A-Z GLOSSARY

homogenous	of the same kind/alike	ஒரினத்தைச் சேர்ந்த
bilateral trade	trading between two countries	இருதரப்பு வர்த்தகம்
hydroelectric project	producing electricity by using the power of fast moving water	நீர் மின்சார திட்டம்
infrastructure	the basic organisational facilities	உள்கட்டமைப்பு
antiquity	the ancient past	தொன்மை
bifurcation	to divide into two parts	இரண்டாகப் பிரித்தல்
surveillance	Close observation	கண்காணிப்பு



EXERCISE

I Choose the correct answer

1. Mc Mahon Line is a border between
 - a) Burma and India
 - b) India and Nepal
 - c) India and China
 - d) India and Bhutan



WGSCP 2

2. India is not a member of which of the following
 - 1) G20
 - 2) ASEAN
 - 3) SAARC
 - 4) BRICS
 - a) 2 only
 - b) 2 and 4
 - c) 2, 4 and 1
 - d) 1, 2 and 3