

Important snaps
by Team PIS
Class- xi

SUBJECT:ECONOMICS

CHAPTER:

TEACHER: DR.PRATYUSHA
DASGUPTA

Highlights from chapter 1

- ▶ Which of these is not a function of the constitution?
 - (a) It gives a guarantee of the rights of the citizen.
 - (b) It marks out different spheres of power for different branches of government.
 - (c) It ensures that good people come to power. id) It gives expression to some shared values.

Answer:

(c) It ensures that good people come to power.

- ▶ What is the Constitution?

Answer:

The Constitution of a country is a written document which prescribes it to be a supreme law of the country to decide the structure of the government along with the rights and duties of citizens. The Constitution speaks of who would play a vital role in decision-making powers.

Highlights from chapter 1

- ▶ What are the features of the Constitution?

Answer:

- ▶ It is the Supreme Law of Country.
- ▶ It maintains a relationship between the government and the citizens of country.
- ▶ It constitutes the structure of the government.
- ▶ It tells who would play an important role in decision-making powers.

- ▶ What is the nature of India as per the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

India is a Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic and Republic state.

- ▶ Mention the function of Constitution which set some limits on our government but on the other hand it favors the citizens.

The Constitution sets some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass them.

Highlights from chapter 2

- ▶ An activist working among the poor says that the poor don't need Fundamental Rights. What they need are Directive Principles to be made legally binding. Do you agree with this? Give your reasons.

Answer:

The most basic necessities of poor people are food, cloth and shelter. Hence, we can say that the activist is partly correct in saying that the poor don't need Fundamental Right.

Directive principles contain various non-justiciable rights on which livelihood of poor depends:

- ▶ Right to adequate livelihood.
- ▶ Equal pay for equal work.
- ▶ Right against economic exploitation.
- ▶ Right to work.
- ▶ But, we cannot ignore Fundamental Rights which are important to guarantee the Right to Life, Employment and Right against Exploitation.

Highlights from chapter 2

- ▶ Several reports show that caste groups previously associated with scavenging are forced to continue in this job. Those in positions of authority refuse to give them any other job. Their children are discouraged from pursuing education. Which of their Fundamental Rights are being violated in this instance?
- ▶ In this instance, the following Fundamental Rights are being violated:
- ▶ Right to Freedom: Under the situation given here the Right to freedom of profession of an Indian citizen has been violated due to force to continue in their jobs and to be refused the other jobs.
- ▶ Culture and Educational Rights: The cultural and educational rights are also violated due to discourage of their children from pursuing education because every child has the right to get admission to any government or government aided educational institution.
- ▶ Right to Equality: The Untouchability has also been abolished and everyone has the right to equal opportunities in employment because all the citizens are equal before law. Hence, right to equality is also violated.

Highlights from chapter 2

- ▶ Read the statement by Somnath Lahiri in the Constituent Assembly quoted in this chapter. Do you agree with him? If yes, give instances to prove it. If not, give arguments against his position.
- ▶ After reading Somnath Lahiri's statement (on page 36 NCERT Textbook). We agree with Lahiri's views because a police constable vigil over unlawful activities to maintain law and order into the society. Maximum fundamental rights work under this framework only as if, these are violated and requires remedial order by the court later on. These rights do not include:
 - ▶ Right to adequate livelihood
 - ▶ Equal pay for equal work
 - ▶ Right to work
 - ▶ Right against Economic Exploitation
- ▶ These are substantive to human life and should be incorporated as fundamental rights of people.

Highlights from chapter 3

- ▶ What is the difference between the system of reservation of constituencies and the system of separate electorate? Why did the Constitution makers reject the latter?
- ▶ There is much difference between the system of reservation of constituencies and system of separate electorate:
Separate electorate system:
- ▶ It has been a curse to India.
- ▶ The British started this system to divide votes between the Sikhs, the Muslims, and some other minorities.
- ▶ These groups elected their own representatives by separate vote.
- ▶ In separate electorate system, the candidates are elected by those voters, who belong to that particular community.

Highlights from chapter 3

- ▶ Indian electoral system aims at ensuring representation of socially disadvantaged sections. However, we are yet to have even 10 per cent women members in our legislatures. What measures would you suggest to improve the situation?
- ▶ The Indian Constitution provides the reservation for SC's and ST's in our legislative's. But it lacks the similar reservation for disadvantaged groups. As there should be some more reservation for women through the constitutional amendment, which should not only be a proposal, but also be passed.
- ▶ What is Democracy?
Answer:
Democracy is a type of government of the people, for the people and by the people.
- ▶ What is meant by a direct democracy?
Answer:
In direct democracy, the citizens directly participate in day-to-day decision making and in the running of the government. Example – Greece.

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Highlights from chapter 4

- ▶ Why do you think is the advice of the Council of Ministers binding on the President? Give your answer in not more than 100 words.
- ▶ The advice of the Council of Ministers is binding on the President because:
- ▶ The President is the formal head of the government in a parliamentary system.
- ▶ Article 74(1) states that there will be a council of ministers as a head to aid and advise the President.
- ▶ President will act in accordance with such advice by the council.
- ▶ After reconsideration, the President will act in accordance with the advice.

Highlights from chapter 4

- ▶ The parliamentary system of executive vests many powers in the legislature for controlling the executive. Why, do you think, is it so necessary to control the executive?
Answer:
- ▶ In a parliamentary system, the Prime Minister is the head of the government alongwith the President as a nominal head of the government
- ▶ The executive is responsible to the parliament and holds powers till it enjoys the confidence of the parliament.
- ▶ It is necessary to ensure the sensitivity towards public expectations and accountability to the needs and aspirations of the people.

Highlights from chapter 4

► Write an essay of two hundred words on the proposal to have an elected administration instead of an appointed administration.

Answer:

An elected administration in place of an appointed administration would be harmful because an elected administration will have instability to implement the different policies whereas the appointed administration is selected on the basis of merit to handle the welfare policies of the government in an effective manner alongwith full knowledge and practical approach of their concerned departments. Hence, the appointed administration is more efficient and capable to implement and perform the developmental functions. An appointed administration will also be able to perform the functions of planning and social welfare.

Highlights from chapter 5

- ▶ Alok thinks that a country needs an efficient government that looks after the welfare of the people. So, if we simply elected our Prime Minister and Ministers and left to them the task of government, we will not need a legislature. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer:

Alok's thinking is ignorant because a simple election of the Prime Minister and minister will create only a dictatorship and a true representative democracy cannot be materialised:

- ▶ A legislature frames the laws and the executives run the government or administration.
- ▶ The legislature helps people to hold the council of ministers accountable.
- ▶ In the absence of legislature, council of ministers would become unresponsive to the people's hopes and aspiration.

Highlights from chapter 5

- ▶ Rather than effective control of the executive, the Lok Sabha is a platform for the expression of popular sentiments and people's expectations. Do you agree? Give reasons.

Answer:

Yes, I agree to this view that rather than effective control of the executive, the Lok Sabha is a platform for the expression of popular sentiments and people's expectations. Its reasons are:

- ▶ The members of the Lok Sabha express their views on the bill during discussion.
- ▶ These members carry sentiments and expectations of their constituencies' people to the parliament.
- ▶ A debate on a particular bill takes place and opens the path for its modifications, etc. if required.
- ▶ Money Bills have to be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.
- ▶ The Parliament enjoys the powers to frame laws on the subjects given in the union list and concurrent list if required.



Highlights from chapter 5

- ▶ How is the Lok Sabha formed?

Answer:

The Lok Sabha is the Lower House of the Parliament having 545 members:

- ▶ Its members are elected by the people who enjoy the right to vote.
- ▶ To conduct its elections, the country is divided into constituencies, and members are elected from here.
- ▶ Two Anglo-Indians are nominated to it by the President.

- ▶ What is a Money Bill?

Answer:

- ▶ A Money Bill contains the matters like imposing, reducing, expenditure, loan, payments, etc.
- ▶ A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha by a minister and not in the Rajya Sabha



Highlights from chapter 6

- ▶ Does independence of the judiciary mean that the judiciary is not accountable to any one? Write your answer in not more than 100 words.

Answer:

The independence of judiciary does not mean that judiciary is not accountable to any one. But it means:

- ▶ No other organ of the government would restrain the functioning of judiciary.
- ▶ The judges can perform their functions without any fear or favoritism.
- ▶ Judiciary is accountable to the constitution of India, to the people of India and to the democratic traditions.

Highlights from chapter 6

What do you mean by judiciary?

Answer:

Judiciary is an important organ of the government to punish those who violate the laws passed by legislature.

Mention the age of retirement of a judge of high court.

Answer:

The age of retirement of a judge is 62 years or he can resign also before completion of his retirement age.

In how many categories, can the court cases be divided?

Answer:

Civil cases, i.e. matters related to money, property, inheritance, marriage disputes, etc. Criminal cases, i.e. theft, robbery, murder, etc.

Highlights from chapter 9

If amending power is with the elected representatives, judiciary should NOT have the power to decide the validity of amendments. Do you agree? Give your reasons in 100 words.

Answer:

No, I don't agree on the view because:

- ▶ During the period of 1970-1980, whatsoever amendments were made, these created a legal and political controversy, only interference of judiciary tackled them.
- ▶ During the period 1971-1976, the ruling party attempted to subvert the constitution by 42nd amendment Act. Again, judiciary intervened and protected the basic structure of the constitution.
- ▶ A constitutional legal issue raises the question on the supremacy of parliament but the constitution has given the powers to every organ of government, hence, judiciary enjoys the power to decide the validity of amendments.

Highlights from chapter 9

- ▶ What is the objective of constitution of India as embodied in the Preamble?
Answer.
- ▶ Justice-Social, Political, Economic.
- ▶ Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.
- ▶ Equality of status and opportunity.
- ▶ Fraternity assuring the dignity of individual and unity of nation.

In which countries, people initiate amendments to the constitution?

Answer:

Russia, Switzerland, Italy, etc.

Highlights from chapter 10

- ▶ Which rights are considered as a part of individual freedom?

Answer:

- ▶ Right to life
- ▶ Equal access to public places
- ▶ Freedom of speech and expressions
- ▶ Freedom of religion and faith

- ▶ What are the main two streams of liberalism of India?

Answer:

- ▶ Raja Ram Mohan Roy emphasized on individual rights especially for women.
- ▶ Swami Vivekanand emphasized on social justice.

Highlights from chapter 10

- ▶ What is meant by 'mutual exclusion' in secularism?

Answer:

Mutual exclusion in secularism means that religion and state must be strictly separated.

- ▶ Why do we need constitution?

Answer:

- ▶ To provide a framework, within which the government has to work.
- ▶ It demarcates between the powers of different organs of government to minimise the disputes.
- ▶ It controls the misuse of power by government.
- ▶ To safeguard Fundamental Rights of citizens.

Highlights from chapter 10

- ▶ Write the main features of Constitution of India.

Answer:

- ▶ It establishes a sovereign, democratic, republic in India.
- ▶ It establishes a parliamentary form of government (Bi-cameral legislatures).
- ▶ It provides fundamental rights and fundamental duties of the citizens.
- ▶ It establishes a secular state.
- ▶ 'India is a union of states'. Justify the statement.

Answer:

India is a union of states in the following sense:

- ▶ Through the various lists union, state and concurrent lists, the powers have been distributed between the central and state government.
- ▶ The Constitution of India is a written document consisting the details concerning the union government and state government.

Highlights from chapter 11

- ▶ Politics is more than what politicians do. Do you agree with this statement? Give examples.

Answer:

The various arguments have been raised on this issue:

- ▶ Politics is associated with the manipulation and pursue ambitions and satisfy wants.
- ▶ Political leaders and persons who contest elections and hold public office, are argued to after a public service.
- ▶ A few people argue that politics is what politicians do-who sometimes practices floor-crossing (Aya Ram or Gaya Ram), commit false promises, pursue an individual interest in place of nation as a whole or having a criminal background sometimes, what about this notion?

Highlights from chapter 11

- ▶ Vigilant citizens are a must for the successful working of a democracy. Comment.
Answer:
Vigilant citizens are a must for the successful working of a democracy for the following reasons:
- ▶ Vigilant citizens encounter the corrupt actions of their representatives and democratic government due to be aware in politics.
- ▶ Vigilant citizens form a public opinion by forming associations, public meetings, etc. against the malpractices done by the politicians, i.e. defection, false commitments to people, to look after only their own individual or family members' interest, etc.
- ▶ Vigilant citizens keep a check on wrong policies issued by the government and corruption which endanger people's lives and security as well.
- ▶ Vigilant citizens can organise the campaign also to negotiate the interests of particular groups and demonstrations to persuade the government to change the laws if required.
- ▶ Vigilant citizens aspire to create a better society by debating the actions of their representatives.

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Highlights from chapter 11

- ▶ Do you think that a good/ convincing argument can compel others to listen to you?

Answer:

Yes, I agree that a good argument can compel others to listen to me, because:

- ▶ Everyone who is rationale always takes interest in debates, conversation or interactions to reach at a better conclusion.
- ▶ Every individual is impressed with the logic and rational points to be agreed/ convinced upon.
- ▶ In a positive manner, if I make the efforts to convince others, they listen to me very carefully.
- ▶ In a discussion or debate, even people participate to make their doubts clear and get convinced.

Highlights from chapter 12

- ▶ What is meant by freedom? Is there a relationship between freedom for the individual and freedom for the nation?
Answer:
Freedom refers to do all those things which do not harm to others and, are essential for a person's own development. There is a close relationship between the freedom for individual and for the nation because:
- ▶ If a nation is free, every individual of it, will be free to enhance their creativities and capabilities.
- ▶ Development of a nation depends on cooperation, creativity and capabilities of individuals, which can be exercised in the absence of external constraints.
- ▶ A free society enables all its members to develop their potentials with the minimum of social constraints
- ▶ Though, no society can be imagined without the absence of constraints but it is necessary to determine whether it is acceptable or justified.
- ▶ Social constraints are necessary to be examined through debates, discussions between individual and the society.

Highlights from chapter 12

- ▶ What is the difference between the negative and positive conception of liberty?

Answer:

Negative conception of liberty:

- ▶ It implies the absence of restraints and rights to do whatever one likes.
- ▶ This conception may make the powerful person more powerful to keep the weaker ones on their mercy.
- ▶ This conception of liberty faces the following drawbacks:
 - ▶ (a) Liberty is concerned with the area control, not with its source, hence, this is not necessary to have democracy to enjoy freedom.
 - ▶ (b) The state should control the liberty of an individual only up to the limit where he interferes in other's such liberty.

Positive conception of liberty:

Highlights from chapter 12

- ▶ What is meant by social constraints? Are constraints of any kind necessary for enjoying freedom?
Answer:
Social constraints refer to the restrictions imposed by the society whosoever is unauthorized for the same.
Necessity of constraints:
- ▶ There are various sections who demand a ban on films, books, articles, journals, etc.
- ▶ Though banning is an easy solution for the short term to meet the demand immediately, but it is very harmful for long term prospects due to development of this habit only.
- ▶ If we willingly accept restrictions to pursue our goals or ambitions our freedom is not limited. In any case if we are not coerced into accepting the conditions we cannot claim to be curtailed freedom.

Highlights from chapter 13

- ▶ A government report on farmers' problems says that small and marginal farmers cannot get good prices from the market. It recommends that the government should intervene to ensure a better price but only for small and marginal farmers. Is this recommendation consistent with the principle of equality?

Answer:

Yes, this recommendation is consistent on the basis of the principle of equality:

- ▶ A democratic country should have the provisions to protect the interests of small and marginal farmers.
- ▶ The small and the marginal farmers can get assistance from government for their betterment.
- ▶ The farmers (medium and small) can get social, economic and political justice due to this arrangements.

Highlights from chapter 13

- ▶ What is equality?

Answer:

Equality refers to avail equal opportunities to one and all without any discrimination on any ground and everybody is equal before law.

- ▶ Mention the attitude of colonial masters about black people during twentieth century.

Answer:

The colonial masters followed the policy of apartheid, i.e. discrimination on the ground of colour of people. Black coloured people were considered to be of less intelligence, childlike or to be good at manual work only.

- ▶ Mention the attitude towards woman in orthodox India before independence.

Answer:

Women were considered the weaker sex than men, hence it has justified to deny her equality of rights.

- ▶ Question 4.

What is 'Feminism'?

Answer:

A political doctrine of equal rights for men and women.

Highlights from chapter 14

- ▶ Define justice

Answer:

Justice relates all individuals with each other and connect with the fact as to what type of moral, social, economic, political, legal relations are developed together between individuals.

- ▶ Whose duty was to maintain dharma in the society?

Answer:

The kings' primary duty was to maintain dharma in the society.

- ▶ Who was Glaucon?

Answer:

A friend of Socrates, famous thinker of ancient Greece.

- ▶ Who wrote Republic?

Answer:

Plato, a famous philosopher of Greece wrote 'Republic'.

Highlights from chapter 15

- ▶ On what grounds are some rights considered to be universal in nature? Identify three rights which you consider universal. Give reasons.

Answer:

Some rights are considered to be universal in nature on the ground to be equally important for all human beings who live in a society. The following three rights can be identified as universal:

- ▶ The right to livelihood.
- ▶ Right to freedom of expression
- ▶ Right to education Because:
- ▶ Economic independence is the most important dignity in one's life and considered necessary for leading a life of respect and dignity across the world.

Highlights from chapter 15

▶ What are three natural rights?

Answer:

▶ The right to life

▶ Right to liberty

▶ Right to property

▶ Mention some rights which have not been granted to people by democratic states.

Answer:

▶ The right for unborn foetus

▶ The right to safe drinking water

▶ The right to information

▶ The right to get clean air.

Highlights from chapter 15

- ▶ What are rights and why are they important? What are the bases on which claims to rights can be made?

Answer:

Rights are:

- ▶ An entitlement to do as a citizen, individual or human being.
- ▶ Something that the society must recognise as being a legitimate claim to be uphold.
- ▶ There is a distinction between what I desire to do and think that I am entitled to and what can be designated as rights.

Highlights from chapter 19

- ▶ Define peace.

Answer:

Peace is a situation of non-violence as well as to live in a society and to work smoothly is called peace.

- ▶ What is non-alignment?

Answer:

India has adopted non-alignment as its foreign policy not belonging to any block and it can take independent position on international issues.

- ▶ Why do terrorist create terror?

Answer:

- ▶ To make democracy ineffective

- ▶ To force the government to fulfill their political, social and economic demands.

Highlights from chapter 19

► What is Naxalite terrorism?

Answer:

Naxalite violence created a serious law and order problem before the nation through killings, blasts, extortions and kidnapping in West Bengal in 1967 under the leadership of Mao and also spread to Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tripura, Odisha, etc.

► What is armed race?

Answer:

After Second World War, a competition emerged among the nations to develop a stock of weapons including nuclear weapons to become more and more powerful.