

CHAPTER - XI

POLITICAL THEORY: AN INTRODUCTION

Why do we studying Political Theory?

- To study about state and government
- About human
- To study about international relation.
- Encourages us to examine our ideas and feelings.
- To polish out opinion and arguments.
- Make aware about adult franchise



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CHAPTER - XII

FREEDOM

Harm Principle

- Harm principle was developed by John Stuart Mill.
- 'On liberty' is the book written by J.S. Mill.
- He distinguished human activities as two '**self regarding action**' and '**others regarding action**'.

Self Regarding Action :The consequences of an action done by a person affect that person itself is called self regarding action.

Other Regarding Action :The consequences of an action done by a person, which also affect other person in the society is called other regarding action.

Positive and Negative Liberty

Negative Liberty

This is an area in which no external authority can interfere and non-interference in which the individual can express himself or herself.

Positive Liberty

It is the freedom of an individual to develop his or her capabilities and talent.

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CHAPTER - XIII

EQUALITY

TYPES OF EQUALITY

- Political equality
- Social equality
- Economic equality

Political Equality

It means granting citizenship to all the members of the state. They have equal right to vote, right to contest election, right to criticise the government.

Economic Equality

It means equitable enjoyment of economic resources by all individual the state.

E.g. Equal pay for equal work, right to work.

Social Equality

It means to ensure equal status for everyone in the society.

How can we promote Equality?

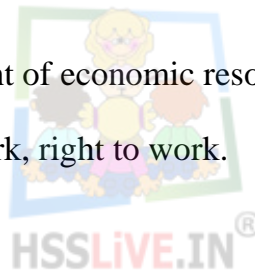
We can achieve equality through three different ways, establishing formal equality, equality through different treatment, affirmative action.

Official Establishment of Equality

We can achieve equality by ending the formal system of inequality and privileges.

Equality through Different Treatment

It is necessary to treat people differently in order to ensure that they can enjoy equal rights.



Affirmative Action

- Inequalities are some times deeply rooted in our system.
- Therefore to minimise and eliminated all such social evils.
- It is necessary to have some positive measure.
- Most of the affirmative activities are aimed at correcting the cumulative effect of past inequalities.
- Provide facilities for disadvantaged communities.
- Scholarship and hostel facilities for backward class.
- Provide reservation in the educational institution.

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CHAPTER - XIV

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Three Principles of Justice

- Equal treatment for equal
- Proportionate justice
- Recognition of special needs

Equal Treatment for Equal

- This concept is introduced by Jermy Bentham. This also called democratic justice or numerical justice.
- The resources of a country, rights, freedom, should be equally divided between its members and no one should not be discriminated on the basis of caste, class, gender and race.

Proportionate Justice

This principle conveys that equally should be treated as equal and unequal should be treated unequal and each person should give justice according to their work.

Recognition of Special Needs

Our constitution allowed for reservation of government jobs and admission to educational institution for peoples belongings to SC/ST to maintain equal justice

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CHAPTER - XV

RIGHTS

DIFFERENT TYPES OF RIGHTS

1. Moral right
2. Legal right
3. Natural right

Moral Right

If a person behave in the society according to his conscious and behave well in society is called moral right.

E.g. Respecting elders

Legal Right

State enforces the law which are accepted by the society is called legal rights, we can classify legal rights into three:

E.g. Civil right, political right, economic right

Civil Right

The rights ensured by the state for its citizen like freedom of life and property, etc.

Political Right

The different type of political rights given by the state to its citizens to ensure their participation is called political right.

E.g. Right to vote, right to participate in election, right to criticise the government, right to give petition

Economic Right

The right that is enjoyed a citizen by consuming his livelihood.



E.g. Right to work, equal wages for equal work, abolition of poverty and unemployment.

Natural Right

The right which a person got from the natural is called natural right.

E.g. Sunshine, rain

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CHAPTER - XVI

CITIZENSHIP

Global Citizenship :Today we are living in a world, where communication has made a revolution. Now we, have interconnectivity world over, which is made possible through internet, TV, Cell phone and other communications. We can watch live telecast of disasters and was on our TV sets. This has helped to sympathies and sometimes hated towards the people who are involved in them.

Universal Citizenship

- It is a problem of refugees.
- Refugees are formed by famine. Refugees are stateless people's who don't have any asset or property and they cannot ensure education to their children.
- Some countries are not really accept them because of the fear of security threat and political problem.
- To solve this problem UNO is appointed a high commissioner for refugees protection. Even though every countries are not ready to accept refugees.
- One of the main problem faced by world nations is the refuge problems. The concept universal citizenship says that we should protect and accept refugees.

Indian Citizenship Act (1955)

Parliament passed Indian Citizenship Act in 1955.

1. Citizenship by Birth
2. Citizenship by Descent (Hereditary)
3. Citizenship by Naturalization (Long term residence)
4. Citizenship by Incorporation of Territory (By annexation of a region)

5. Citizenship by Registration

1. Citizenship by Birth

A child born to an Indian citizen after on 26th January 1950, considered as an Indian.

2. Citizenship by Descent (Hereditary)

A child born after on 26th January 1950 will be an Indian Citizen if, his or her father is an Indian at the time of birth.

3. Citizenship by Naturalisation (By long term residence)

Any person of full age can become Indian citizen by naturalization on certain condition. (A foreigner can get Indian citizenship through long period of residence)

4. Citizenship by Incorporation of Territory (By annexation of a region)

If any new territory become a part of India shall specify the person of the territory to be citizen of India.

5. Citizenship by Registration

A person can acquire Indian citizenship by registration for the following categories of person.

- I. Wife of Indian Citizen
- II. Persons of Indian origin who are originally settled outside India.
- III. Persons of Indian who settled here for 5 years can get citizenship through registration.

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CHAPTER - XVII

NATIONALISM

FACTORS AFFECTING NATIONALISM

- 1) History
- 2) Territory
- 3) Common Belief (Shared belief)
- 4) Common Political Ideas (Shared political ideas)
- 5) Common Political Identity

History

- Each country have its own historical background. The people who see themselves as a state embody a sense of historical identity.
- It means that the state looks at past also as it looks of future.

Territory

- Territory is another important factor of state. The state should have a particular territorial area.
- Living together on a territory for several years and owing a past gives people a sense of collective identity. It help them to think that they are one.

Common Belief (Shared Belief)

It is also another factor which also provide a sense of unity to the people. The common belief, customs, tradition, law make sense of oneness among the people.

Common Political Ideas (Shared Political Ideas)

The major political ideas like democracy, secularism, parliamentary system were recognized by the people. These ideas make them together and attain identity in the nation.

Common Political Identity

- Common language helps to make communication easy among the people.
- As well as the religion also helps to make the oneness among the people.
- Common religion provides belief and customs that make the participant of the people in the religious celebrations.

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CHAPTER - XVIII

SECULARISM

MODELS OF SECULARISM

Western Model	Indian Model
▪ State and Religion withdraw from interference (Keep Distance)	▪ State Interference on religion based on some principle
▪ Give importance to individual and individual right	▪ Protect the individual and the religion communities
▪ Give important for the equality with the religious group	▪ Importance of equality between the religions
▪ No more important to community based right	▪ More important for minority based rights
▪ State not support for religious reformation	▪ State support for the religious reformation
▪ State never provide financial assistance to the religious institution	▪ State provide financial assistance for religious institution

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CHAPTER - XIX

PEACE

STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE

The suppressed class questioned the existing system while there is arise conflict and quarrels. It is called structural violence.

TYPE OF STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE OR FORMS OF STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE

1. Caste System

- Lower caste were untouchables.
- They were not included in the main stream of society.
- They were denied the educational, social mobility.
- In 1955 Article - 17 deals with untouchability.

2. Patriarchy (Gender Discrimination)

- All type of exploitation towards women.
 - Sexual Harassment
 - Child marriage
 - Dowry system
 - Denial of education
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3. Colonialism

Some countries try to control over other countries for getting natural resources, but now it is ended. But now there is a new phase of colonialism. It is called 'globalization'.

4. Racism

One racist group hunted and exploiting another racist.

E.g. Racial discrimination in South Africa and Slavery system in USA.

5. Communalism

- The different community problem leads to conflict.
- Most victim comes from the minority.

CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES OF PEACE

Terrorism

Racism

Role of big powers like USA

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CHAPTER - XX

DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL COSTS OF DEVELOPMENT

- Social costs of development means how the developmental process affect the people.
- Displacement of people from their living places.
- Loss of livelihood
- Loss of traditional skill
- Movement of displaced people to urban areas leading to growth of slums
- Adverse impact on culture

ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS OF DEVELOPMENT

- It means that how the developmental process affect the environment.
- Air Pollution
- Water Pollution
- Global warming
- Soil Pollution
- Destruction of birds and animal
- Deforestation and its impact

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