

**Political Science**  
**Paper-II (Organization And Institutions)**  
**(1st B.A.LL.B., 5years II sem)**  
**SYNOPSIS**

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**Unit-I**

**1)Define constitution. Explain briefly the types of constitution**

**Constitution**

**Meaning :-** The constitution is basic document of a state it is the

fundamental rules which regulate the distribution of powers in the state or which determines the form of government.

The word constitution derives from Latin word , 'constitute' which means 'to establish' or 'to form'.

**Aristotle:-** The constitution as the way of life which state has chosen for itself.

**Dicey:-** constitution is the product of all those rules which affect the Sovereignty of a state.

**Lord Bryce:-** The constitution of a government is the aggregate of laws and customs under which the life of the state goes in.

**Classification:-**

1. Written
2. Unwritten
3. Flexible
4. Rigid constitution

**The conditions for the good constitution:-**

- Definiteness or written
- Comprehensiveness
- Stability and flexibility
- Suitability
- Provisions for rights and duties
- Independent
- Judiciary
- Protection of territories

**2) Explain the meaning and importance of convention.**

## **Conventions:-**

**Meaning;-** A large and important part of the politics tradition being an unwritten and evolutionary of constitution.

**Ogg & Zink:-** England is the classical land of the convention. No one can understand the government without convention.

**Arson:-** Customs of the constitution.

**Dicey:-** Convention of the constitution, unwritten rules of political behavior or the political customs of Britain.

## **Nature of convention:-**

- a) It is an unwritten the formal practice
- b) Not made or enacted
- c) It originate as a mode of doing authority smoothly and efficiently
- d) Long usage of the acceptance that if bound to be used future

## **Importance:-**

1. Less pressure of parliament
2. Lesser the rigidity of law
3. Essential changing the constitution depends the circumstances
4. Natural and essential products of social and political evolution

**3)What do you mean by unitary government? Explain the features.**

## **Forms of Government**

### **Unitary form of government:-**

Prof. Finer :- A unitary government is one in which all the authority and powers are vested in a single center, whose will and agents are legally competent over the whole are in.

**Willoughby:-** They are conferred by the constitution upon a single central organ the local government authority working under unitary authority.

**Garner:-** where the whole power of government is conferred by the constitution upon a single central area.

### **Characteristics;-**

1. Existence of single government
2. Absence of provincial government with autonomy
3. Constitution may be written or unwritten
4. Flexible constitution
5. Single citizenship
6. No need for independent judiciary
7. Absence of divisions of power.

### **4) Explain the main features of federal form of government.**

### **Federal form of government:-**

“The word Federal is derived from Latin word ‘Foedus’ means treaty is agreement.

**Montesquieu:-** A constitution by which several similar states agree to become members of a large one is a federal court.

**Harittom:-** Federation is an association of states that form a new one.

**C.F.Strong:-** A Federal state is one in which a number of co-ordinate states with common purpose.

## **Characteristics or features:-**

1. Supremacy of the constitution
2. Written and rigid constitution
3. Two types of government
4. Division of powers
5. Independent judiciary
6. Bicameral legislation
7. Dual citizenship

## **Unit – II**

### **1) Explain the meaning and functions of legislatures.**

#### **Legislative**

There are three branches of the government

- 1) Legislative
- 2) Executive
- 3) Judiciary

**Gilchrist:-** The legislature major part than executive & Judiciary. The legislature in every modern democratic state is elected by and is responsible to people.

The legislature is law making branch it Express the will of the state and the basis that it makes serve as a vehicle to the sovereign state earliest known as the assembly in England. It is used to be a council of wisemen.

The king consulting assembly only on necessary to heavy taxes. The king was all in All.

#### **Later two Houses was existence in England**

1. The house of common
2. The house of Lords

**The functions:-**

1. Law making functions
2. Deliberative control
3. The financial
4. The administrative
5. The Judicial
6. The constitutional
7. Electoral
8. Miscellaneous

## **2) Explain the power and functions of executive.**

### **The Executive**

Among the three organs of the government. The executive is regarded as the most important one. The term refers to that branch of government which executes or enforces or carries out the will of state expressed by the legislature and the constituent assembly and as interpreted by the courts. Thus the executive includes. In a broad sense two parts 1) political 2) Administrative.

The political Executive includes the president shall ministers headed by prime ministers. Administrative includes secretaries, police, military etc.

The civil service known as the permanent executive.

### **Powers & Functions of the Executive:-**

The functions of executive differ from country to country depends upon the nature of government.

1. Administrative functions
2. Diplomatical unitary external administration conducting foreign relation
3. Military Functions (protection territorial integrity)
4. Legislative functions
5. Financial functions

6. Judicial functions

7. Miscellaneous functions

**3)What is meant by judiciary?Discuss the functions of judiciary.**

## **Judiciary**

The term judiciary is used to designate those officers of government whose function is to apply the existing law to individual cases by keeping view of standards of fairness and reasonableness while applying the laws to individual cases.

**Lord Byrce :-** says, “No better test of the excellence of a government than the efficiency of its judicial separation. The judiciary has been rightly called ‘The shield of innocence and safe guardian of civil rights.’

## **Functions :-**

1)Render Justice 2 )3) Protects law 4) Safeguards the constitution  
5)Protects the federation 6)Advices the government 7)Creates law 7)Act as court of records 8)Punishes for content of the court.

## **Unit-III**

**1)Define citizenship.Explain the method of acquiring and losing citizenship.**

## **CITIZENSHIP**

**Meaning:-** Citizenship is the status of a person recognized under the customs or law as being a legal member of a sovereign state or belonging to a nation. The idea of citizenship has been defined as the capacity of individuals to defend their rights in front of the governmental authority. Individual states & nations recognize citizenship of a person

according to their policies, regulations & criteria as to who is entitled to this citizenship.

### **Acquiring & by losing citizenship**

#### **Acquiring:-**

1)By birth 2) By marriage 3) By Domicile 4) By Application 5) By Appointed 6) By choice.

#### **By losing:-**

1)Accepting foreign citizenship 2) Enter Foreign service 3) Accepting foreign Titles 4) Marriage 5) Prolonged absence 6) Crime.

#### **Features:-**

1)All Inclusive 2) Equality 3) Compulsory .

## **2) What is a political party? Explain the kinds and functions of a political party.**

### **Political parties**

**Meaning :-** Political parties form an essential part of the mechanism of democratic government. They are the vital force which keeps the wheels of government moving.

**Bryce:-** Parties are inevitable no free large country has been without them. Political party provide the dynamics of political process. Political parties has been determined as under.

**Herman finer:-** Political parties are organized bodies with voluntary membership their concerned energy being expressed in pursuit of political power.

**Dr.Leacock :-** A political party more or less organized group of citizens who act together as a political unit.



## **Functions:-**

1) Prepare manifesto release their set of programmes 2) it is need political knowledge among public 3) choose or select their candidate 4) Link between government and public 5) To formation of government 6) Working as opposition & public realism 7) Propaganda.

## **Types of party system**

1. One party system
2. Two party system
3. Multi party system

**one party system;**-- May nation when only one party is recognized and no other party is allowed to exist or promote

Eg:- Egypt, Kenya , Burma ( merits and demerits)

**Two party system :-** When there are two major parties strong enough to win the major portion of the electoral votes and exercise political control.

Eg:- UK & USA.

**Multi party system:-** There are more than two parties operating on the state. Eg :- France , Indian.

## **3) Define public opinion. Explain the agencies for making public opinion.**

**Public opinion:-** Public opinion is an importance device of popular control. Public opinion is the opinion consisting of views on matters that are open to divisions. It shows what the people in general think about the political events imposing them.

**Lord Bryce:-** Public opinion commonly used denote the aggregate of the views men held regarding matters that effect or interprets the connectivity it is a mixture of all sets of different nations, beliefs, fancies, prejudicial as

promotions.

### **Importance & Role of public opinion:-**

1. Controls the government
2. Influences government policies
3. Makes laws successfully
4. Perfect liberty
5. Reflect the needs of the people.

### **Different agencies for making public opinion;-**

The following are the important agencies of public opinion :-

1. Political parties and associations
2. Public platforms
3. The press
4. The Radio , TV , &cinema
5. Legislation
6. Libraries and literature

### **4)Discuss the features and techniques of pressure groups.**

#### **The pressure groups :-**

The pressure groups or interest groups are private associations formed to influence public policy .The aim of these groups is to uphold their interests by forming to influence the government. They do not intend to capture power or non promote candidates for election they are distinct from political parties.

Interest groups are formed on the basis of functional approach, Tradition ,

business or professional or organization are the examples of the interests groups.

### **Features of pressure groups**

1. A group of individuals with common interest which tries to fight for the interest of the members.
2. It has no alignment with politics it has political complex. It is due to expediency.
3. It may be permanent or temporary

### **H.A. Borse mentions the following techniques of lobbyists:-**

1. Stimulation of gross pressure on the various branches of government.
2. Meeting with Legislature and administration
3. Making use of legislative committees
4. Logging and effectiveness alliances with and mutual assistance for other groups.
5. Influencing the elections of friends and enemies
6. Seeking the intervention of the courts if possible.

## **Unit-IV**

**1) What is meant by electorate? Explain their qualifications and disqualifications.**

### **ELECTORATE**

**Meaning:-** The right of voting is called Franchise. All persons who are qualified to vote are collectively called electorate. The electorate is a body of voters taken as a whole. The constituent comparatively small section of the whole population certain essential qualifications are laid down for franchise. Eg :- voting in no country gives the right to voting minors, to

persons of unsound mind and a license. In some countries the women are not allowed to vote. Some other states prescribe property or education qualifications. However in the most highly advanced democracies franchise is given to all the adults.

### **Qualifications:-**

1. Age
2. Citizenship
3. Residence
4. Not involving criminal offences

### **Disqualification:-**

1. Minors
2. Aliens
3. Unsound mind persons
4. Criminals

**2) Explain the kinds of constituencies. Discuss its merits and demerits.**

### **Constituencies :-**

For the purpose of holding elections. The whole area of the country is divided into a number of divisions as constituencies. These constituencies may be either single member constituencies and multi member constituencies.

### **Kinds :-**

1. Single member constituencies
2. Multi member constituencies

**Single constituencies :-** If only one representative is elected from each constituency. It is known as single constituency. This system is

adopted by a majority of countries in the world. Eg:- India, USA , UK, etc.

If more than one representative are elected from the some constituency. Eg :- Belgium , Denmark , Sweden.

**Merits:-**

1. The interests of the locality are properly represented.
2. A continuous contact between the voters and the representative.
3. The election of best candidates is ensured
4. It is very easy & single to operate.

**Demerits :-**

1. It restricts the choice of voters in choosing the representatives .
2. The local interest given important national interest.
3. It tempts majorities to over whole the minorities.

**Merits of multi member constituencies:-**

1. It gives greater freedom to the voters in selection candidates.
2. It promotes general interest of the states
3. It make the legislature an exact minor of the nation.

**Demerits of multi member constituencies:-**

1. It leads to the multi application of political parties and that confuses the electorate.
2. It difficult for the voters to elect the right type of representative
3. It doesn't not give scope for holding by elections.

**3) Explain the meaning, merits and de-merits of Universal Adult Franchise system.**

## **Universal Adult Franchise or Universal suffrage .**

**Meaning :-** Universal Adult Franchise means the extension of the right to vote for every adult citizen who has reached majority. Eg :- maturity without discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, sex.

In the beginning the suffrage was granted to a limited fraction of the citizens in the society. Those few people belong.

Propertical nobility clergy :- But at present those citizens who affairs the age without irrespective of their caste , cried allowed to vote there own choice.

### **Merits or arguments in favour of universal adult franchise**

1. As democracy implies popular Sovereignty suffrage must be universal.
2. It is enabled individuals to develop their personality
3. It promotes political education and political consciousness among the voters.
4. It as a necessity condition for safe against ruling the rights and

liberties. **Demerits :-**

### **Lord Bryce & others provided out the following demerits of the universal adult franchise.**

1. It leads to the rule of ignorance as unworthy persons who popular are elected.
2. It obstructs the scientific progress of the country as it results in the government of incapable and ignorant masses.
3. It provides scope for unethical methods such as purchase of voters by giving them money.

### **Franchise for women :-**

In modern democratic countries. Providing external opportunity vote men & women. But some state has refuge voting power to women even today.

But in favour of the voting power to women a) maintaining equality in the society b) women also able to working in equivalent to now c) avoiding gender discrimination.

## Unit -V

### 1)Discuss the meaning and methods of representation.

## **REPRESENTATION**

**Meaning** :- Democracy means government by the people, and for the people. In modern state people do not directly participate in the process of government. Direct participation of citizens become impossible due to the vastness of the territory. Huge population hence modern states have to be indirect democracy run by the representative chosen by people.

### **Basis or methods of Representation:-**

There are three basic of representation namely:-

- 1) Territorial
- 2) Functional
- 3) plural

**Territorial or Geographical:-** in their system the total electorate of the country is divided into term total units called constituencies or electoral district which elect one or more representatives , which elects one or more representatives.

### **Advantages :-**

1. It is a simple & practicable. The voter required simply to cast his vote for one representatives in a constituency.
2. It provides for stable majority in the legislature and this ensures a strange stable government.

### **Disadvantage:-**

1. It denies representatives to the majority of voters in a constituency. 2. It makes the representative a custodian of local interest. As such the representative take little case to advance the broad national interest.

## **2) Describe the various methods of minority representation.**

### **Minority Representatives:-**

In the usual system of election a representative is elected on the basis of majority votes obtain by him and the elected members naturally represented the view point of those votes for him. The minorities which supported the defeated candidates. Therefore remains unrepresented. It is said the representative assembly does not really represented people that is the whole political community.

There are different kinds of minorities. They may be grouped under Racial, Realize , cultural heads , no special or separate representation is normally made in the case of Racial , Religious linguistic minorities.

### **Under the single member :-**

Constituency there are two other methods which have been tried to ensure minority representation their through single member constitution. This called bicameral system. Under this system of there are only for the candidates. The candidates securing a simple majority is elected. When however there are more than two candidates and no body system an absolute majority the candidate security the least number of votes is eliminated and an new vote ballot takes place :- 1) But this system is expensive 2) It can also lead to political corruption as the poll candidates.

### **Under the multi member constituency :-**

This system if more instant there are three seats. He can vote only for two



candidates, there is also a further restrictions. He can't give more than one vote any single candidate. This system tried to Portugal and some of the states, in USA and it has been found that while in ensure minority representation. Its weighted secure minorities. It is less barbarous.

### **3) Explain the proportional representation system of Thomas Hare.**

#### **Proportional Representation:-**

J.S.Mil & Locke proposed their system as a safeguard against the evils of territorial representation. It is called proportional representative. Because it seeks to give representation to the minorities in more or less exact proportion to their voting strength. Under this system party each party gets representation strictly in accordance with its voting strength.

#### **Two important popular system are:-**

- 1) The Hare system
- 2) The list system

Thomas Hare was advocated this system or single transferable system. Vote said down by Thomas Hare in England in 1951 and and Denmark by cart advance in 1793. This system provide for the election representative by general ticket in multi member constituency.

**Mark preference:-** Each voter cast their vote through preferential like 1,2,3,4, against the more of candidates.

**The Quota :-** In order get elected, a candidate must secure quota. The quota is determined by dividing the total number of voters by the number of representation to be elected plus one +1. This quota is fixed drop formula.

Total number of voices / Number of seats +1 =  $5000/3+1 +1=1251$

If any candidates not secure quota who gets lowest vote. He eliminated & his vote transfer other candidates their process continuous until the end of

reached the quota.

**Merits :-**

1. It secures representation even to the smallest minority in almost exact proportion to numerical strength.
2. It makes the legislature a true mirror of public opinion.

**Demerits:-**

1. It is very complex in nature , only few voters can correctly understandings.
2. It encourages the growth of many political parties this results in coalition government which leads stability.

**The list system :-** This system operates in multi-member constituencies. It is of two types 1) The bound list 2) The free list.

According to their system each party allowed to put up as many candidates as there is the Senate to be filled. Each voter can cast his vote for any candidate he pleases. However the voter as to be treated as given to the parties to which they belong. Thus the voter for the list of his choice.

The bound list the political parties itself will determine the order. In which the names of its candidates are to be presented on the ballot. This voter whereas the free list system the voter is allowed to indicate his own preference among is parties candidates.

**The quota is determined as follows :-**

Total number is votes polled/seats to be filled up

**Results is determined like this:-**

Total number of votes polled to a party /Quota

If a seat is left vacant that party madodu which secures the highest fractional surplus votes given that seat.

For eg:- There are 3 parties (x,y,z) contesting election. Number of seats to filled in are & number of votes are 1000.

Quota=  $10,000 / 4 = 2500$  (total number of voters polled / seats to be filled)