

**NEERAJ®**

# POLITICAL SCIENCE

**N-317**

**Chapter wise Reference Book  
Including Many Solved Sample Papers**

*Based on*

**N.I.O.S. Class – XII**  
National Institute of Open Schooling

*By : A Panel of Educationists*



**NEERAJ  
PUBLICATIONS**

*(Publishers of Educational Books)*

---

Mob.: 8510009872, 8510009878 E-mail: [info@neerajbooks.com](mailto:info@neerajbooks.com)

Website: [www.neerajbooks.com](http://www.neerajbooks.com)

---

**MRP ₹ 350/-**

# CONTENTS

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

*Based on:* **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OPEN SCHOOLING - XII**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapters</i>	<i>Page</i>
	Solved Sample Paper - 1 .....	1-3
	Solved Sample Paper - 2 .....	1-4
	Solved Sample Paper - 3 .....	1-3
	Solved Sample Paper - 4 .....	1-4
	Solved Sample Paper - 5 .....	1-5
<b>INDIVIDUAL AND THE STATE</b>		
1.	Meaning and Scope of Political Science	1
2.	Nation and State	9
3.	Distinction Between Society, Nation, State and Government	15
4.	Major Political Theories	22
<b>ASPECTS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA</b>		
5.	Preamble and the Salient Features of the Constitution of India	27
6.	Fundamental Rights	35
7.	Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties	44

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
8.	Indian Federal System	50
9.	Emergency Provisions	58
<b>STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT</b>		
10.	Union Executive	62
11.	Parliament of India	70
12.	Supreme Court of India	79
13.	The Executive in the States	84
14.	The State Legislature	90
15.	High Courts and Subordinate Courts	95
16.	Local Government: Urban and Rural	101
<b>DEMOCRACY AT WORK</b>		
17.	Universal Adult Franchise and the Methods of Representation	109
18.	Electoral System in India	116
19.	National Political Parties	123
20.	Regionalism and Regional Parties	127
21.	Public Opinion and Pressure Groups	131
<b>MAJOR CONTEMPORARY ISSUES</b>		
22.	Communalism, Caste and Reservations	137

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
23.	Environmental Awareness	141
24.	Good Governance	145
25.	Human Rights	149
<b>INDIA AND THE WORLD</b>		
26.	India's Foreign Policy	153
27.	India's Relations with USA and Russia	163
28.	India and Its Neighbours: China, Pakistan and Sri Lanka	171
<b>OPTIONAL MODULE I: WORLD ORDER AND THE UNITED NATIONS</b>		
29.	Contemporary World Order	177
30.	The United Nations	183
31.	United Nations Peace Activities	190
32.	United Nations and Economic and Social Development	196
<b>OPTIONAL MODULE II: ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM IN INDIA</b>		
33.	Public Service Commission	201
34.	Administrative Machinery at the Centre, States and District Levels	205
35.	Political Executive and Bureaucracy	212
36.	Public Grievances and Redressal Machinery	218
■ ■		

**Sample Preview  
of the  
Solved  
Sample Question  
Papers**

*Published by:*



**NEERAJ  
PUBLICATIONS**

[www.neerajbooks.com](http://www.neerajbooks.com)

# Solved Sample Papers - 1

Based on NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)

## Political Science - XII

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

- Note :** (i) This Question Paper consists of two Sections, viz., 'A' and 'B'  
(ii) All questions from Section 'A' are to be attempted.  
(iii) Section 'B' has two options. Candidates are required to attempt questions from one option only.  
(iv) Marks of each question are indicated against it.

### SECTION-A

#### Q. 1. Distinguish between Political Science and Politics.

**Ans.** In practical politics a study is made of the actual form of government, the working of government, administration, laws and legislation besides international politics including such matters as peace and war, international trade and economic order, protection of human rights, etc.

We acquire the knowledge of Political Science as a discipline through educational programmes, the skill of practical politics is acquired through manipulations and playing games like exploitation of caste and regional loyalties and religious sentiments.

#### Q. 2. Mention four essential elements of the State.

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-2, Page No. 12, Q. No. 3.

#### Q. 3. Point out any two distinctions between State and other Associations.

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-3, Page No. 19, Q. No. 3.

#### Q. 4. Highlight India as a Parliamentary Democracy.

**Ans.** India is a democratic republic with a parliamentary form of government. The government at the Central level is called 'Union Government' and at the State level it is known as 'State Government'. The Union Government has three organs – the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. The President, the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers collectively constitute the Union Executive.

#### Q. 5. What is meant by individual responsibility?

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-10, Page No. 69, 'Individual Responsibility'.

#### Q. 6. How is the Rajya Sabha constituted?

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-11, Page No. 72, Q. No. 1 (Terminal Exercise).

#### Q. 7. Explain the simple majority system.

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-17, Page No. 113, Q. No. 2.

#### Q. 8. What is meant by good governance?

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-24, Page No. 146, Q. No. 1 (Terminal Exercise).

#### Q. 9. State the concept of Panchsheel as a component of Foreign Policy of India.

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-26, Page No. 161, Q. No. 5 (a).

#### Q. 10. What are the consequences of the imposition of constitutional emergency in a State?

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-9, Page No. 60, 'Constitutional Effect' (Q. No. 2).

#### Q. 11. What are the powers of State Governor?

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-13, Page No. 85, Q. No. 2 (Terminal Exercise).

#### Q. 12. Explain the composition of the Election Commission of India, its tenure and method of removal of its members.

##### **Ans. Composition of the Election Commission in India:**

The Election Commission consists of the Chief Election Commissioner and such other Election Commissioners as may be decided by the President from time to time. The Chief Election Commissioner was assisted by a larger number of officials. When the President appointed two more Election Commissioners. The senior of the two Election Commissioners is appointed as the Chief Election Commissioner.

##### **Tenure and Removal:**

Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners are appointed for a term of six years, or till the age of 65 whichever is earlier. The Chief Election Commissioner cannot be removed from office, except on the grounds and in the manner on which the Supreme Court judges can be removed. However, since the other Election Commissioners and the Regional

Election Commissioners work under the Chief Commissioner, they may be removed by the President on his recommendations.

**Q. 13. Explain the meaning and characteristics of public opinion.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-21, Page No. 133, Q. No. 1 and Page No. 134, Q. No. 2.

**Q. 14. Discuss the role of Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs).**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-25, Page No. 151-152, Q. No. 4 (c).

**Q. 15. Discuss India's contribution to the efforts of UN for disarmament.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-31, Page No. 194, Q. No. 6.

**Q. 16. Explain briefly Indo-Pakistan relations.**

**Ans.** Relations between India and Pakistan have been complex and largely hostile due to a number of historical and political events. Relations between the two states have been defined by the violent partition of British India in 1947, the Kashmir conflict, and the numerous military conflicts fought between the two nations. Consequently, their relationship has been plagued by hostility and suspicion. Relations between the two states have been defined by the violent partition of British India in 1947, the Kashmir conflict, and the numerous military conflicts fought between the two nations. Consequently, their relationship has been plagued by hostility and suspicion. There have been numerous attempts to improve the relationship – notably, the Shimla summit, the Agra summit and the Lahore summit. Since the early 1980s, relations between the two nations soured particularly after the Siachen conflict, the intensification of Kashmir insurgency in 1989, Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests in 1998 and the 1999 Kargil war. Certain confidence-building measures – such as the 2003 ceasefire agreement and the Delhi – Lahore Bus service – were successful in de-escalating tensions. However, these efforts have been impeded by periodic terrorist attacks. The extreme bitterness and tension between India and Pakistan in the aftermath of the nuclear tests of May 1998 did bring with it an increasing realisation on both sides that things could not continue in the same manner indefinitely.

**Q. 17. Explain Marxism. Describe its main postulates.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-4, Page No. 22, 'Marxism'.

**OR**

**Highlight the distinction between nation and nationality.**

**Ans.** It is commonly believed that nations are constituted by a group who share certain features such as descent, or language, or religion or ethnicity. But there is in fact no common set of characteristics which is present in all nations. A nation is to a great extent an

'imagined' community, held together by the collective beliefs, aspirations and imaginations of its members. It is based on certain assumptions which people make about the collective whole with which they identify. First, a nation is constituted by belief. A nation exists when its members believe that they belong together. Second, people who see themselves as a nation also embody a sense of continuing historical identity. That is, nations perceive themselves as stretching back into the past as well as reaching into the future. Third, nations identify with a particular territory. Sharing a common past and living together on a particular territory over a long period of time gives people a sense of their collective identity. It helps them to imagine themselves as one people. Fourth, while territory and shared historical identity play an important role in creating a sense of oneness, it is a shared vision of the future and the collective aspiration to have an independent political existence that distinguishes groups from nations. Members of a nation share a vision of the kind of state they want to build. They affirm among other things a set of values and principles such as democracy, secularism and liberalism. These ideals represent the terms under which they come together and are willing to live together. It represents, in other words, their political identity as a nation.

Nationality is a group of people who feel their uniqueness and oneness which they are keen to maintain; if this group of people happens to organize themselves on a particular territory and desire independence or are independent they form a nation state. The important elements responsible are community of language, geographical contiguity, common economic ties and common history and traditions. Prof. **Maclver** has pointed out that there are scarcely any two nations which find their positive support in the same factors.

Nationality is in fact a psychological or sentiment.

**A.E Zimmern** writes nationality like religion is subjective; psychological a condition of mind a spiritual possession a way of feeling, thinking and living. Nationality is an instinct. **Renon and Mill** write: there must be a consciousness of a heroic past, true glory experiences and sacrifices, feelings of pride and shame, joy and grief connected with the past. **Maclver** defines nationality as a type of community sentiment created by historical circumstances and supported by common psychological factors to such an extent and so strong that those who feel it desire to have a common government peculiarly or exclusively their own.

**Q. 18. Discuss the Right to Equality.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-6, Page No. 37, Q. No. 2.

**OR**

**Explain the legislative and administrative relations between the Union and the States.**

**Ans. Ref.:** See Chapter-8, Page No. 53, Q. No. 2.

# Sample Preview of The Chapter

*Published by:*



**NEERAJ  
PUBLICATIONS**

[www.neerajbooks.com](http://www.neerajbooks.com)



# POLITICAL SCIENCE

## MODULE I: INDIVIDUAL AND THE STATE

1

### Meaning and Scope of Political Science

#### SUMMARY

Political science is an academic discipline concerned with the study of government.

The study of Political Science is of great significance and importance in the present day. Political Science is the study of the state. According to **Garner** Political science begins and ends with the state. It may be defined as the study of man in the process of governing himself. According to **R.N. Gilchrist**, political science deals with general problems of the state and government. The great Greek political philosopher, **Aristotle** (384-322 B.C.) was the first thinker to use the term 'politics'. In the words of the French scholar, **Paul Janet**, political science is that part of social science which treats the foundations of the state and principles of government.

**Scope of Political Science:** The term 'scope' refers to the subject-matter or the boundaries of political science. The international Political Science Association at its Paris Conference in 1984 discussed, the scope of the subject political science and marked out the subject matter as follows:

Present Form, Historical Form, Ideal Form of the state. In political science, we study the present form of the state. Its aims and objectives and the means adopted by the state to achieve its objectives. This aspect of the study of political science has been termed by **Gettell** as the analytical study of the state. The present form of

the state is the result of its historical development. Political science makes a historical analysis of the origin of the state and the theories of the state. The study of political science has to predict the future of the state that is how it ought to be. According to **Gettell** political science is a historical investigation of what the state has been, an analytical study of what the state is and a political-ethical discussion of what the state should be.

The citizens have their civil, political and economic rights. These rights have to be preserved and protected by the state for the welfare of its citizens.

**Stephen Leacock** said that, political science deals with government. A state cannot exist without government. Government is the working agency of the state. The different forms of government, various organs of government, political parties, local self-government, judiciary and internationalism are covered by the political science.

#### INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.1

##### Fill in the blanks:

- Political Science deals with both .....and .....issues (empirical, normative, formal).
- Political Science studies....and.....(society, state, nation, power, class).
- The term Politics is derived from the word .....(polis, police, state).
- ..... said Politics begins and ends with the state (Gettel, Garner, Lasswell).

2/NEERAJ : POLITICAL SCIENCE ( N.O.S.–XII)

- (e) ..... defined Political Science as the study of shaping and sharing of power. (Kaplan, Easton, Garner).

**Ans.** (a) empirical, normative (b) state, power (c) polis (d) Garner (e) Kaplan.

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.2**

**Fill in the blanks:**

- (a) .....called Political Science a 'master science' (Plato, Aristotle, Laski).  
(b) Behaviouralism stressed on the .....part of Political Science (science, philosophy, political).  
(c) The .....view Political as a conflict between two classes of the haves and the have-nots (Greeks, Romans, Marxists).  
(d) Skill of practical politics is acquired through.....(honesty, morality, craftiness).

**Ans.** (a) Aristotle (b) science (c) Marxists (d) craftiness.

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.3**

**Fill in the blanks:**

- (a) The term 'State' was first used by.....(Plato, Machiavelli, Kautilya).  
(b) The term Liberty is derived from the .... word Liber (Greek, Roman, Latin).  
(c) .....liberalism advocated negative liberty (Early, Modern, Libertarian).  
(d) Your liberty to swing your .....ends there where my nose begins (nose, arm, head).  
(e) The freedom of many may require restraints of law on the freedom of .....(all, some, none).  
(f) Eternal.....is the price of liberty (vigilance, liberty, freedom).

**Ans.** (a) Machiavelli (b) Latin (c) Early (d) arm (e) some (f) vigilance.

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 1.4**

**Fill in the blanks:**

- (a) According to ..... Justice is the reconciler of political values (Plato, Aristotle, Barker).  
(b) Equality does not mean ..... (Identity of treatment, equality of opportunity).  
(c) Justice for Nozick meant respect for .....(entitlements, duties, need).

- (d) According to Rawls, inequality is permissible if and only if it benefits the ..... (the richest, middle class, least well-off).

- (e) Equality means .....(absence of special privileges, identity of rewards, freedom).

**Ans.** (a) Barker (b) identity of treatment (c) entitlements (d) least well-off (e) absence of special privileges.

**TERMINAL EXERCISES**

**Q. 1. Explain the meaning of Political Science.**

**Ans.** The word politics' is derived from a Greek word 'Polis' meaning 'city'. Since the Greeks lived in the city-states, to them a subject which dealt with various aspects of city-states was 'polis' or 'Political Science' in the modern sense of the term. Though, the State has changed its character and from city we are now in 'nation state' facing quite different problems, yet the term 'Political Science' continues to retain its original character and deals with State.

Political science is the study of political behaviour, and examines the acquisition and application of power. Related areas of study include political philosophy, which seeks a rationale for politics and an ethic of public behaviour, and public administration, which examines the practices of governance. Political science is a branch of social sciences that deals with the theory and practice of politics and the description and analysis of political systems and political behaviour. Political science is often described as the study of politics defined as "who gets what, when and how". Political science has several subfields, including: political theory, public policy, national politics and comparative politics.

Political science is methodologically diverse. Approaches to the discipline include classical political philosophy, interpretivism, structuralism, and behaviouralism, realism, pluralism and institutionalism. Political science, as one of the social sciences, uses methods and techniques that relate to the kinds of inquiries sought: primary sources such as historical documents and official records, secondary sources such as scholarly journal articles, survey research, statistical analysis, case studies and model building.

**Q. 2. Write a note on the growth of the Discipline of Political Science.**

**Ans.** Government and politics have been studied and commented on since the time of the ancient Greeks. However, it is only with the general systematization of

the social sciences in the last hundred years that political science has emerged as a separate definable area of study. Political science is commonly divided into a number of sub-fields, the most prominent being political theory, national government, comparative government, international relations and special areas shared with other Social Sciences such as Sociology, Psychology, and Economics. In practice, these sub-fields overlap. Political theory encompasses the following related areas: the study of the history of political thought; the examination of questions of justice and morality in the context of the relationships between individuals, society, and government; and the formulation of conceptual approaches and models in order to understand more fully political and governmental processes. The study of national government focuses on the political system of the researcher's particular country, including the legal and constitutional arrangements and institutions; the interaction of various levels of government, other social and political groups, and the individual; and proposals for improving governmental structure and policy. Comparative government covers many of the same subjects but from the perspective of parallel political behaviour in several countries, regions, or time periods. International relations deals both with the more traditional areas of study, such as international law, diplomacy, political economy, international organisations, and other forms of contact between nation states, and with the development of general, scientific models of international political systems. None of the political science subfields can be clearly separated. All of them, for example, deal with questions closely associated with political theory. Valuable and sophisticated discussions of almost all the areas of political science, including the areas now generally classified under such titles as political sociology, can be found throughout intellectual history as far back as Plato and Aristotle. Through the centuries, the questions of political science have been discussed in contexts varying with the changing perspectives of the time. During the Middle Ages, for example, the major concerns revolved around the problem of where the state stood in relation to man and his God. Karl Marx, on the other hand, viewed political questions in the context of society's economic structure. Modern political science stresses the importance of using political concepts and models that are subject to empirical validation and that may be employed in solving practical political problems.

**Q. 3. Describe the scope of Political Science in terms of role of the State and functions of government.**

**Ans.** Study of Government is important aspect of this subject. As well all know that government is an agency through which State expresses its will, no subject which is directly or indirectly concerned with the study of State can let alone the study of government. Both must go hand in hand. Political Science makes us study about the various forms of government and their respective advantages and disadvantages and so on. If a particular form of government is discarded the study of Political Science will provide us reasons for the same and alongwith its scientific analysis it will also provide suitable alternative.

Study of government *inter-alia* means study of public administration and administrative set up of the government. It also implies the study of three organs of government i.e. executive, legislature and judiciary through which the will of State is expressed.

The term State in the modern sense even first used by **Machiavelli**. The study of the State has remained the focal point for political scientists. In the opinion of **Dr. V.B. Singh**, The '*State is the pivot round which Political Science revolves*'. The main object of Political Science and sphere of its activity is the State. It deals with the analytical and study of State, i.e. its origin and end. It also studies State as historical investigation, i.e., about the development of various political institutions, as to what they had been in the past and what were their advantages and disadvantages to the society. It also studies ethical aspect of the State as to what it ought to be. Thus, it studies State in the past, present and future. According to **Garner**, "In a general way its fundamental problem includes, first an investigation of the origin and nature of the State, second an enquiry into the nature, history and forms of political institutions: and third a deduction therefrom so far as possible, of the laws of political growth and development". **Gettell** has also expressed similar views when he says that "It is thus a study of the State in the past, present, and future; of political organisation one political function of political institutions and political theories. From this material it attempts to explain the nature of the State and to deduce the laws of its growth and development as well as to suggest needed reforms in political institutions and activities in a world that is undergoing rapid change."

4/NEERAJ : POLITICAL SCIENCE (N.O.S.–XII)

**Q. 4. Distinguish between Political Science and Politics.**

**Ans.** There is much controversy about correct nomenclature of the subject of Political Science. Though the subject is popularly known as Political Science but some call it as Politics, others as Political Philosophy and still others will like to name it as Political Theory. According to **Garner**, “The distinction between Political Science and Political Theory or Political Philosophy is generally observed by the more systematic writers on the State through a precise demarcation of the boundary lines which separate them is difficult, if not impossible.”

**Politics:** There is reasonably a strong school of thought which pleads that Political Science should be termed as ‘*Politics*’. The lead was given by **Aristotle** who named his book dealing with the administration of ‘*City States*’ or ‘*Politics*’. Since then **Jellineck**, **Janets**, **Pollock**, **Trictshke** and **Sidgwick** have adhered to this view. But today this belief is not acceptable to many because it is believed that word ‘*Politics*’ carries with it its own meaning. As **Gettel** says, “The art of politics has for its aim the determination of the principles or rules of conduct which it is necessary to observe if political institutions are to be operated efficiently.” Objection is also taken to the use of this word because it is felt that its scope is not so wide as that of Political Science. ‘*Politics*’ today is commonly understood as actual participation and detailed knowledge of day-to-day political problems of both national and international life. A politician may or may not know theory of Political Science but he is supposed to be in close contact with day-to-day political problems.

An attempt has been made to adjust this name by distinguishing ‘*Theoretical Politics*’ from ‘*Applied Politics*’. In the former category, all theories of State Government, legislation, corporations and international law whereas in the latter category, some institutions dealing with actual working of the State, government diplomacy and the allied subjects. The proposed solution has, however, not solved the problem because in actual practice distinction of this type is rather impracticable.

**Political Science:** There are some thinkers who are of the opinion that the subject should be known as ‘*Political Sciences*’ rather than Political Science as at present. They believe that the study of subject has

become so complex that each aspect of the State in itself is becoming a science e.g. diplomacy, public or civil administration, constitutional law, etc. It is argued that because of their complexities these subjects cannot be grouped under one science but should be studied under ‘*Political Sciences*’. **Dennings** and **Giddings** are those who favour this idea. But thinkers like **Seeley** and **Bluntschili** powerfully argue that the subject of study of each aspect of State is so intimate, close and interlinked that one cannot be separated from the other. They argue that any such attempt is bound to create confusion. They, therefore, hold that singular title of ‘*Science*’ is better than plural title ‘*Sciences*’.

Political scientists have distinguished between the theoretical study of politics and practical politics in real life. The theoretical study of politics is referred to as the study of Political Science, while the term ‘*Political*’ comprises the subject-matter of the study of politics. Likewise, the word *Science* refers to a systematic way of its study.

Thus the political scientists hold that in Political Science, a study is done of the theory of the State, concept of sovereign power, forms and functions of government, making and implementation of laws, elections, political parties, rights and duties of citizens, police function besides study of welfare activities of the State and government.

In practical politics a study is made of the actual form of government, the working of government, administration, laws and legislation besides international politics including such matters as peace and war, international trade and economic order, protection of human rights, etc.

We acquire the knowledge of Political Science as a discipline through educational programmes, the skill of practical politics is acquired through manipulations and playing games like exploitation of caste and regional loyalties and religious sentiments. Practical politics is often described as the ‘*dirty game*’.

However, no human groupings or societies is immune of ‘*politics*.’ There is no individual who does not know the implications of the ‘*game of politics*’.

Practical politics also has positive aspects. e.g. various measures the government, such as removal of untouchability, land reforms, release of bonded labourers, slavery and begar or forced labour, *Gharibi*