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POLITICAL SCIENCE

N-317

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Based on

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

By : A Panel of Educationists



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

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**Sample Preview
of the
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Sample Question
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Solved Sample Paper - 1

Based on NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)

Political Science - XII

N-317

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: (i) This Question Paper consists of 54 questions in all. (ii) All questions are compulsory. (iii) Marks are given against each question. (iv) Attempt all questions either from **Optional Module-7A** or **Optional Module-7B** in all Sections. (v) Section-A consists of: (a) Q. Nos. 1 to 20-Multiple Choice Type Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. You have to attempt only *one* of the given choices in such questions. (b) Q. Nos. 21 to 35-Objective-type questions carrying 2 marks each (within 2 sub-parts of 1 mark each). Attempt these questions as per the instructions given for each of the questions. (vi) Section-B consists of (a) Q. Nos. 36 to 46-Very Short Answer-type questions carrying 2 marks each to be answered in the range of 30 to 50 words. (b) Q. Nos. 47 to 52-Short Answer-type Questions carrying 3 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 to 80 words. (c) Q. Nos. 53 and 54-Long Answer-type Questions carrying 5 marks each to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words.

SECTION-A

Q. 1. Which one of the following statements about 'State' is true?

- (a) 'State' is a social organization
- (b) 'State' is an economic organization
- (c) 'State' is a political organization
- (d) 'State' is a religious organization

Ans. (c) 'State' is a political organization.

Q. 2. Which one of the following is not a State?

- (a) Japan
- (b) Russia
- (c) Unicef
- (d) China

Ans. (c) UNICEF.

Q. 3. Which one of the following is an essential element of a State?

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Government
- (c) Political party
- (d) Leader

Ans. (b) Government.

Q. 4. Which Part of the Indian Constitution contains Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Part-I
- (b) Part-II
- (c) Part-III
- (d) Part-IV

Ans. (c) Part III.

OR

By which Constitutional Amendment was the 'Right to Property' removed from the list of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) 42nd
- (b) 43rd
- (c) 44th
- (d) 45th

Ans. (c) 44th.

Q. 5. Under the 'Right to Freedom', how many freedoms have been guaranteed by the Constitution of India?

- (a) Five
- (b) Six
- (c) Seven
- (d) Eight

Ans. (b) Six.

OR

Within how many hours of arrest, any person arrested by the police shall have to be produced before the nearest Magistrate?

- (a) 12 hours
- (b) 24 hours
- (c) 36 hours
- (d) 48 hours

Ans. (b) 24 hours.

Q. 6. Which Constitutional Amendment has given a constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj System?

- (a) 71st
- (b) 73rd
- (c) 75th
- (d) 77th

Ans. (b) 73rd.

OR

Which Constitutional Amendment added a new list of fundamental duties in the Chapter IV of the Constitution?

- (a) 40th
- (b) 41st
- (c) 42nd
- (d) 44th

Ans. (c) 42nd.

Q. 7. Under which Article of the Indian constitution can 'National Emergency' be proclaimed?

- (a) Article 350
- (b) Article 352
- (c) Article 354
- (d) Article 356

Ans. (b) Article 352.

Solved Sample Paper - 2

Based on NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)

Political Science - XII

N-317

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: (i) This Question Paper consists of 54 questions in all. (ii) All questions are compulsory. (iii) Marks are given against each question. (iv) Attempt all questions either from **Optional Module-7A** or **Optional Module-7B** in all Sections. (v) Section-A consists of: (a) Q. Nos. 1 to 20-Multiple Choice Type Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. You have to attempt only *one* of the given choices in such questions. (b) Q. Nos. 21 to 35-Objective-type questions carrying 2 marks each (within 2 sub-parts of 1 mark each). Attempt these questions as per the instructions given for each of the questions. (vi) Section-B consists of (a) Q. Nos. 36 to 46-Very Short Answer-type questions carrying 2 marks each to be answered in the range of 30 to 50 words. (b) Q. Nos. 47 to 52-Short Answer-type Questions carrying 3 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 to 80 words. (c) Q. Nos. 53 and 54-Long Answer-type Questions carrying 5 marks each to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words.

SECTION-A

Q. 1. The term 'State' in its modern sense was first used by whom?

- (a) Plato (b) Machiavelli
(c) Kautilya (d) Aristotle

Ans. (b) Machiavelli.

Q. 2. The Marxists view the State as:

- (a) A natural institution for social order
(b) An organisation for economic development
(c) A class organisation for the oppression of the poor
(d) A religious institution for moral guidance

Ans. (c) A class organisation for the oppression of the poor.

Q. 3. What is the state's relationship to the other associations within its territory?

- (a) The state is subordinate to other associations
(b) The state is independent of other associations
(c) The state supervises and coordinates their activities
(d) The state abolishes all other associations

Ans. (c) The state supervises and coordinates their activities.

Q. 4. According to Marxism, revolutions are considered to be what in the course of history?

- (a) Endpoints (b) Engines
(c) Obstacles (d) Irrelevant

Ans. (b) Engines.

OR

The phrase 'unity and integrity of the nation' is mentioned in the:

- (a) Fundamental Rights
(b) Fundamental Duties
(c) Preamble

(d) Directive Principles of State Policy

Ans. (c) Preamble.

Q. 5. Which of the following Fundamental Rights is also enjoyed by foreigners?

- (a) Right to Equality before Law
(b) Right to Vote
(c) Right to Freedom of Movement within India
(d) Right to Hold Public Office

Ans. (a) Right to Equality before Law.

OR

Which amendment added the Fundamental Duty of providing opportunities for education to children between the ages of six and fourteen?

- (a) 42nd Amendment
(b) 44th Amendment
(c) 86th Amendment
(d) 91st Amendment

Ans. (c) 86th Amendment.

Q. 6. All India Services, such as the IAS and IPS, are recruited by

- (a) State Governments
(b) Union Government
(c) Parliament
(d) the President

Ans. (b) Union Government.

OR

The 44th Amendment of the Constitution restricts the suspension of which Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency?

- (a) Article 14 (Right to Equality)
(b) Article 19 (Right to Freedom)
(c) Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty)
(d) Article 25 (Right to Freedom of Religion)

Ans. (b) Article 19 (Right to Freedom).

Sample Preview of The Chapter

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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 bothandissues (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).

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- (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 thepart of Political Science (science, philosophy, political).
(c) Theview 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 yourends 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."

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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*