

'..All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth.'

- Aristotle

'...There is nothing more difficult to plan, more doubtful of success, more dangerous to manage than the creation of a new system. The innovator has the enmity of all who profit by the preservation of the old system and only lukewarm defenders by those who stand to gain by the new system.'

- Machiavelli

'..So the state founded on natural principles is wise as a whole in virtue of the knowledge inherent in its smallest constituent class, which exercises authority over the rest. and the smallest class is the one which naturally possesses that form of knowledge which alone of others deserves the title of wisdom.'

- Plato

IMPORTANT NOTE

This SmartSkills is based on the current NCERT textbooks in use. CBSE has incorporated changes in the layout of textbook contents, which may not have been translated into print version of the textbook. The same shall be updated during academic teaching. Any further amendments resulting out of the prevailing pandemic would be informed as and when CBSE issues official orders. Any revision in assessment pattern and curriculum shall be communicated to the students through school website, Google Classroom. You are requested to regularly browse the CBSE website for policy updates.



SANSKRITI SCHOOL
Dr S Radhakrishnan Marg
New Delhi

COURSE (CLASS XI) : INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK
COURSE CONTENT:2021-22

BOOK- 1 POLITICAL THEORY

1. Introduction to Political Theory

What is politics? Important political philosophers & their theories. Comparing various political ideologies. Relationship between political Science and other liberal arts disciplines. Need & significance of the study of Political Science.

2. Freedom

What is freedom? What are reasonable constraints on individual liberty? How are the limits defined?

3. Equality

Do all differences involve inequality? Does equality imply sameness? What are the major forms of inequality? How can equality be realized?

4. Justice

Is justice all about fairness? What is the relationship between justice and equality? What are the different forms of injustice? In which ways can justice be secured?

5. Rights: Types of rights, rights and responsibilities

6. Citizenship types, full and equal membership, citizen and nation, universal and global citizenship.

7. Nationalism

How are the boundaries of a nation defined? Must every nation have a state? What demands can a nation make on its citizens? What is the basis of the right to self-determination?

8. Secularism

What is secularism? Which domains of life does it relate to? What is a secular state? Why do we need secular state in modern times? Is secularism suitable for India?

9. Development

Cost of development and types of development models.

Presentations & Project work over the year

1. Summer Project - Any topic of contemporary issues related to the discipline.
2. Project topic may also be selected from the Grd XII textbook in Political Science.
3. Guidelines & framework at the end of Syllabus. It will also be shared on Google Classroom.

IT IS DESIRABLE TO REGULARLY REFER TO THE CBSE WEB SITE TO STAY UPDATED WITH CHANGES IN THE FORMAT OF QUESTION PAPER.

BOOK-2 INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK**1. Constitution**

Constitution: The Philosophy and Making of the Constitution - Why do we need a constitution? What does a constitution do? Who made our Constitution? How did the country's partition affect the working of the Constituent Assembly? What were the sources of the constitution?

Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy - Why do we need for bill of rights in a constitution? What are the fundamental rights provided by the constitution? Why was the right to property removed from Fundamental rights? How have the interpretations by the courts influenced Fundamental rights? How has provision of fundamental rights provided the basis for civil liberties movement in India? What are the fundamental duties?

Constitutional Amendments - How has the constitution changed since its inception? What further changes are being debated? What has the working of democracy done to the constitution?

2. Election and Representation - System of representational democracy, Elections and Democracy, Election System in India, Electoral Reforms. What are the different methods of elections? How do these methods affect parties and politics? Why was the first past the post system chosen in India? What have been the effects of this system?**3. Legislature at the central and state level:**

Why does the parliament of India have two Houses? How are the parliament and the state assemblies constituted? What are the powers of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha? How are the laws passed? How is the executive made accountable? What are the constitutional means to prevent defection? Why do we need a Parliament? Unicameral/Bicameral Legislature, Functions and Power of the Parliament, Parliamentary Committees, Parliamentary Officials: Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Parliamentary Secretary.

4. Executive in a parliamentary system:

Parliamentary Executive in India: the President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. Permanent Executive: Bureaucracy.

Why was the parliamentary system chosen over other forms of government? Why does the parliamentary system need a constitutional head? How are the prime minister and the chief ministers elected? What are the formal and real powers of the President of India? What are the powers of the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister and the council of ministers? What are the powers of the governor?

5. Judiciary

Why do we need an Independent Judiciary? Structure and Jurisdiction of the Judiciary, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Over-reach. What is Rule of law? Why do we need an independent judiciary? What are the provisions that ensure the independence of judiciary in India? How are judges appointed? What are the powers of the Supreme and the High Courts? How do they use their powers for public interest?

6. Federalism

Meaning of Federalism, Evolution & Growth of Indian Federalism: Quasi Federalism, Cooperative Federalism, Competitive Federalism.

7. Local Governments

Need for Local Governments, Evolution & Growth of Local Governments in India, 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, Working and Challenges of Local Governments.



The weightage of marks over the different paper shall be as follows:-

Part A: Indian Constitution at Work

Units	Contents	Marks
1	Constitution	12
2	Election and Representation	10
3	The Legislature	
4	The Executive	08
5	The Judiciary	
6	Federalism	10
7	Local Governments	
	Total	40

Part B: Political Theory

Units	Contents	Marks
8	Political Theory: An Introduction	06
9	Liberty	08
10	Equality	
11	Justice	08
12	Rights	
13	Citizenship	10
14	Nationalism	
15	Secularism	08
16	Development	
	Total	40

Prescribed Books:

1. Indian Constitution at Work, Class XI, Published by NCERT
2. Political Theory, Class XI, Published by NCERT
3. Uploaded Additional Study Material (See end of this SmartSkills)

HOLIDAY HOME WORK FOR GRADE XI (2021-22) IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

TOPIC : EACH STUDENT SELECTS ONE TOPIC OF HIS/HER INTEREST FROM ANY 1 OF THE TWO POLITICAL SCIENCE TEXT BOOKS OF GRADE 12.

PLEASE SEE REVISED CBSE SYLLABUS BEFORE SELECTING A TOPIC.

Use this link to download 12 NCERT Political Science Text Books :

<http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?leps1=0-9>

<http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?leps2=0-9>

Project instructions:

1. Once you have selected the topic, **share it on Google classroom.**
2. It is desirable that topics are not repeated. The teacher may reserve right to decline in case many others have already opted for it beforehand.
3. Whatever topic is chosen will have to be researched on the following parameters:
 - a) Introduction to the topic/ Background to the topic
 - b) Research findings of the topic
 - c) The fallout/consequences, pro & cons (whichever applicable) of the topic
 - d) Critical analysis of the topic
 - e) Student analysis/perspective to the topic (suggestions, solutions, wherever applicable)
 - f) Other Notable information or Updates related to the topic.
4. **PLEASE ADHERE** to the following norms, strictly:
 - i) Research should be presented as a soft copy (Font Book Antiqua size 11 NORMAL margin)
 - ii) **File to be should be named with student name,firstletterofsurname,sectionin capitals in .pdf format. Eg AadyaKH.pdf for Aadya Kumar of 11H**
 - iii) Research must **BE MINIMUM 12 PGS & not exceeding 15 pages of ONLY TEXT in the prescribed font & size. NO IMAGES or PICTURES TO BE PART OF THESE 12 PAGES..**
 - iv) In addition to the above, prepare a list of 15 possible Qs with Ans (short) which relate to your research topic.
 - v) Ensure you have adequate clipart, pictures, illustrations, facts & figures to support every aspect of your research.
 - vi) Mail the .pdf file to concerned subject teacher by **31 Aug 2021.**

HAVE A GREAT SUMMER BREAK!!

CHAPTER 1

Introduction to Political Theory (Handout)

Learning Outcome:

- ☐ Students would be able to understand the various political thoughts and philosophies across the globe.
- ☐ They would be able to analyze the scope & significance of studying political science in relation to other social sciences.

MEANING OF POLITICS

In ancient times the word 'Politics' was used in place of Political Science. The word 'Politics' is derived from Greek word 'Politika' meaning affairs of the City-State. Hence, it was the science of City-State. Unlike ancient Greece, today's City-States have vast territories, therefore the organization, management and working of modern day societies evolved as a science – Political Science.

The modern word 'political' derives from the Greek politikos, 'of, or pertaining to, the polis'. (The Greek term polis will be translated here as 'city-state'. It is also translated as 'city' or 'polis', or simply anglicized as 'polis'.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POLITICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Politics refers to the current problems of government. It is the practical aspect of Political Science. Political Science on the other hand is the academic aspect of politics. Political activities are laboratories of Political Science experiments.

Politics is an art, while Political Science is more a science, which imparts knowledge of the State and Governments. The political thinkers study situations, draw conclusions and formulate principles. How effectively these principles are implemented depends on politics. Hence Politics is an art.

POLITICAL THEORIES

You may have come across terminologies like, Socialism, Capitalism, Communism, Fascism, Liberalism, Democracy, Autocratic, Authoritarian, Dictatorship etc. These words can be used to define different forms of government or principles driving the working of the government. Sometimes, this approach to governance may be forced upon polity, at other times, these could be by choice. History has been a witness to the fact that democracy is the best form of government. While many countries would like to call themselves democratic, there are variations of democracy too. For example, India has a representative democracy with Prime Minister as the head while USA is also a democracy but with President as the head of the State.

It is interesting to note that all these terminologies have different meaning, depending upon the context, they are used in opaque, relative, contrasting ways. Another factor that implies its usage is the period. For example, the 20th C communism of the U.S.S.R. was characterized by an authoritarian government, whereas the democracy of the 20th-century U.S. was characterized by a representative government.

Let us try and understand the basic philosophy behind these forms of government.



SOCIALISM -

Socialism is an economic system where everyone in society equally owns the factors of production. The ownership is acquired through a democratically elected government. It could also be a cooperative or a public corporation where everyone owns shares. The four factors of production are labour, entrepreneurship, capital goods, and natural resources.

Socialism's mantra is, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his contribution." Everyone in society receives a share of the production based on how much each has contributed.

Advantages : Under socialism, workers are no longer exploited, since they own the means of production. All profits are spread equitably among all workers, according to his or her contribution. The cooperative system realizes that even those who can't work must have their basic needs met, for the good of the whole.

The system eliminates poverty. Everyone has equal access to health care and education. No one is discriminated against.

Everyone works at what one is best at and what one enjoys. If society needs jobs to be done that no one wants, it offers higher compensation to make it worthwhile.

Natural resources are preserved for the good of the whole.

Disadvantages : The biggest disadvantage of socialism is that it relies on the cooperative nature of humans to work. It negates those within society who are competitive, not cooperative. Competitive people tend to seek ways to overthrow and disrupt society for their own gain.

A second related criticism is that it doesn't reward people for being entrepreneurial and competitive. As such, it won't be as innovative as a capitalistic society.

A third possibility is that the government set up to represent the masses may abuse its position and claim power for itself.

CAPITALISM -

Capitalism is an economic system where private entities own the factors of production. Government interference is minimal. In other words, it's driven by free market. It also provides them with the incentive to maximize profit.

Laissez-faire economic theory says the government should take a "hands-off" approach to capitalism. It should intervene only to maintain a level playing field. The government role is to protect the free market. It should prevent the unfair advantages obtained by monopolies, to prevent manipulation of information, making sure it is distributed equitably. In summary, a policy of laissez-faire entails liberty to individual or groups, in any way they choose, always provided that they did not infringe these same rights of others.

Advantages : Capitalism results in the best products for the best prices. Competition being the basis, prices are kept low by competition among businesses. They make their products as efficient as possible to maximize profit.

Disadvantages : Capitalism doesn't provide for those who lack competitive skills. This includes the elderly, children, the developmentally disabled, and caretakers.

Despite the idea of a "level playing field," capitalism does not promote equality of opportunity. Those

without the proper nutrition, support, and education may never make it to the playing field. There skills would remain unexplored.

Power is vested in the hands of the rich, wealthy and elite. They may also use their power to "rig the system" by creating barriers for new entrants to minimize competition. For example, they will elect officials who sponsor laws that benefit their industry. They could send their children to private schools while supporting lower taxes for public schools.

Capitalism ignores external costs, such as pollution and climate change. This makes goods cheaper and more accessible in the short run. But over time, it depletes natural resources, lowers the quality of life in the affected areas, and increases costs for everyone.

America's Founding Fathers included promotion of the general welfare in the Constitution to balance these flaws. It instructed the government to protect the rights of all to pursue their idea of happiness as outlined in the American Dream. It's the government's role to create a level playing field to allow that to happen.

COMMUNISM -

Communism is a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. In other words, a system of social organization in which all economic and social activity is controlled by a totalitarian state dominated by a single and self-perpetuating political party (the principles and practices of the Communist Party). As a system of government, communism tends to centre on a one-party state that bans most forms of political dissent.

Communism traces its roots to "The Communist Manifesto," an 1848 pamphlet by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. The document laid out a theory of history as a struggle between economic classes, which will inevitably come to a head through a violent overthrow of capitalist society.

Following the communist revolution, Marx argued, workers (the proletariat) would take control of the means of production. After a period of transition, the government would fade away, as workers build a classless society and an economy based on common ownership. Production and consumption would reach an equilibrium: "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need." Religion and the family, institutions of social control that were used to subjugate the working class, would go the way of the government and private ownership.

FASCISM -

In fascism, the national interests supersede all other societal needs. It seeks to restore the nation to a former pure and vigorous existence. Fascism uses this nationalism to override individual self-interest. It subjugates the welfare of the general population to achieve imperative social goals. It works with existing social structures, instead of destroying them. It focuses on "internal cleansing and external expansion,". This can justify the use of violence to rid the society of minorities and opponents.

Fascist movements and regimes are different from military dictatorship and authoritarian regimes. They seek to enlist rather than exclude the masses. They often collapse the distinction between the public and private sphere. It eliminates private sector interests by absorbing them into the public good.

Advantages : Fascism is good as it wholly transforms societies to conform to the planner's vision. They have many of the same benefits of any centrally planned economies. It can mobilize economic resources on a large scale. It executes massive projects and creates industrial power. For example, Russia's centrally planned economy built up its military power to defeat the Nazis. It then quickly rebuilt its economy after World War II.

Disadvantages : Unlike in capitalist free market State, the central planning authority cannot get accurate, detailed, and timely information about consumers' needs. They draw set wages and prices. They lose the valuable feedback these indicators provide about supply and demand. As a result, there are often shortages of consumer goods. All production is geared toward those that serve the national interest, like military equipment and public works.

Fascism either ignores or attacks those who don't aid attainment of the national values. They may also achieve their objective using power through laws, educational attainment & capital. In the long term, this can limit diversity and the innovation it creates.

To compensate, citizens create a black market to trade the things that the fascist economy doesn't provide. This erodes public trust in the government and creates cynicism and rebellion in the long run.

Difference Between Socialism, Capitalism, Communism, and Fascism

Attribute	Socialism	Capitalism	Communism	Facism
Factors of production are owned by	Everyone	Individuals	Everyone	Individuals
Factors of production are valued for	Usefulness to people	Profit	Usefulness to people	Nation building
Allocation decided by	Central plan	Law of demand and supply	Central plan	Central plan
From each according to his	Ability	Market decides	Ability	Value to the nation
To each according to his	Contribution	Wealth	Need	Value to the nation

LIBERALISM -

Liberalism, political doctrine that takes protecting and enhancing the freedom of the individual to be the central problem of politics. Liberals typically believe that government is necessary to protect individuals from being harmed by others, but they also recognize that government itself can pose a threat to liberty.

This school of thought emphasizes factors that encourage more dialogue, cooperation and less conflict among states. Seeking intervention of international institutions, such as the United Nations who provide a forum to resolve disputes in a non-violent way, interconnecting through international trade also minimizes possibility of engaging in war are some of the means practiced by liberal governments.

DEMOCRACY -

Democracy is a system of government that bases its legitimacy on the participation of the people. While democratic governments come in many varieties, they are uniformly characterized by

- (1) competitive elections,
- (2) the principle of political and legal equality, and
- (3) a high degree of individual freedom, or civil liberties.

Due to reliance on elections, democracies have as their default principle the concept of majority rule.

Advantages :

Democracy is fairer because it lets the people living in a country decide who is going to rule them.

Voting is an excellent way to establish legitimacy for a leader, or government in the modern world. This is because he or she can argue the right to being leader, on the grounds of being chosen by the people via an election. This promotes political stability.

Democracy is an effective way to ensure a smooth transition, when governments and leaders change. Where there is an absolute monarch, or dictator, arguments can often develop as to who is the rightful successor, leading to political strife and even civil war in some cases.

Democratic systems are good at ensuring openness and keeping a check on corruption. This is because rival political groups are constantly attempting to expose government mistakes and crimes. This level of accountability does not exist in most one-party/autocratic systems, where criticism of the government is often made very difficult.

The democratic system can act as a safety valve for the discontented. Citizens know that they have a vote and that the leader/government may well change at the next election, so they are less likely to resort to rioting, general strikes, or violent rebellion.

Democratic governments are less likely to go to war. This is because they generally need the will of the people behind them, whereas an autocrat can often take his/her country to war on a whim.

Democracy encourages a sense of belonging for its citizens. They can participate fully in the political processes and feel a sense of ownership.

Disadvantages :

There is a tendency towards short-termism. This is because leaders/governments are generally elected to serve over a specific length of time (typically around 4 or 5 years) and concerns over getting re-elected often mean that they often don't look beyond the next election. Some social, environmental and economic problems require much more long term solutions, however.

The tyranny of the majority is a constant threat to minority groups, as a leader or government may only serve the interests of the largest social groups and ignore, or even repress the rights of others.

Democracy can result in unwieldy coalitions, or endless squabbling and political deadlock. Other

political systems can find it easier to proceed in a unified direction.

A fully functioning democracy relies upon an educated and informed public. The political process can be manipulated and distorted by powerful, wealthy individuals, a biased or poor quality media, and special interest groups.

Democracy panders too much to the needs of the individual and encourages people to vote selfishly, thinking purely in their own interests, rather than for what is best for the country as a whole.

A conflict of interest can sometimes occur, where a politician, or government has to decide between acting in the best interests of the country, and increasing their chances of re-election. Often, they will choose the latter.

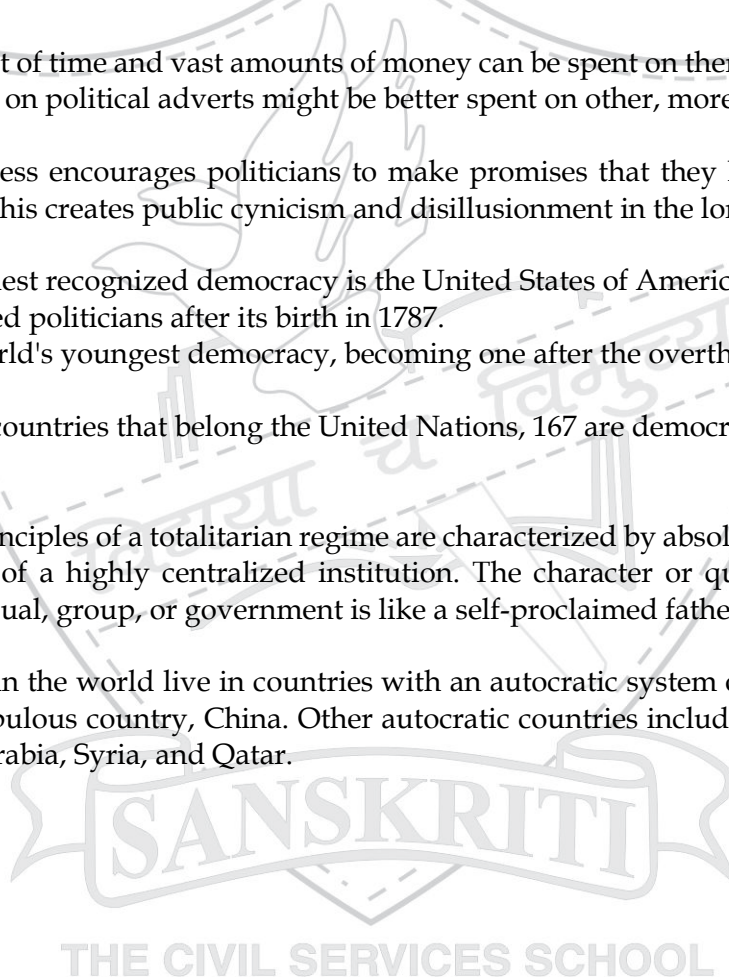
Elections take up a lot of time and vast amounts of money can be spent on them. It could be argued that all the millions spent on political adverts might be better spent on other, more beneficial things.

The democratic process encourages politicians to make promises that they know they can't keep, in order to be elected. This creates public cynicism and disillusionment in the long run.

- The world's oldest recognized democracy is the United States of America, which adopted the system of elected politicians after its birth in 1787.
- Libya is the world's youngest democracy, becoming one after the overthrow of Colonel Gaddafi in 2012.
- Out of the 193 countries that belong the United Nations, 167 are democracies, which translates as 87%!

The practices and principles of a totalitarian regime are characterized by absolute control by the state or a governing branch of a highly centralized institution. The character or quality of an autocratic or authoritarian individual, group, or government is like a self-proclaimed father of the nation.

One third of people in the world live in countries with an autocratic system of government, including the world's most populous country, China. Other autocratic countries include: North Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Qatar.



POLITICAL PHILOSOPHERS

1. **SOCRATES** –In his use of critical reasoning, by his unwavering commitment to truth, 5th C Athenian Socrates set the standard of western philosophy through examples from his own life experiences. Socrates tried to determine whether or not virtue can be taught. Although he felt otherwise, he confirmed that we are in the possession of knowledge in these matters. According to Socrates, knowledge and virtue are closely related, that no human knowingly does evil – they do what they believe is the best for the given situation.

Soon after Socrates' death, several members of his circle preserved and praised his memory by writing works that represent him in his most characteristic activity—conversation. His interlocutors in these (typically adversarial) exchanges included people he happened to meet, devoted followers, prominent political figures, and leading thinkers of the day. Many of these "Socratic discourses,"

2. **PLATO** – He was the son of wealthy Athenian parents. Plato began his philosophical career as a student of Socrates. Plato's political philosophy has been the subject of much criticism. In Plato's 'Republic', Socrates is highly critical of democracy and proposes an aristocracy ruled by philosopher-kings. Plato's political philosophy has thus often been considered totalitarian.

In the Republic, Plato's Socrates raises a number of objections to democracy. He claims that democracy is a danger due to excessive freedom. He also argues that in a system in which everyone has a right to rule, all sorts of selfish people who care nothing for the people but are only motivated by their own personal desires are able to attain power. He concludes that democracy risks bringing dictators, tyrants, and demagogues to power. He also claims that democracies have leaders without proper skills or morals and that it is quite unlikely that the best equipped to rule will come to power.

3. **ARISTOTLE** - Aristotle (b. 384 – d. 322 BCE), was a Greek philosopher, logician, and scientist. Along with his teacher Plato, Aristotle is generally regarded as one of the most influential ancient thinkers in a number of philosophical fields, including political theory. Aristotle's life seems to have influenced his political thought in various ways: his interest in biology seems to be expressed in the naturalism of his politics; his interest in comparative politics and his sympathies for democracy as well as monarchy may have been encouraged by his travels and experience of diverse political systems; he criticizes harshly, while borrowing extensively, from Plato's Republic, Statesman, and Laws; and his own Politics is intended to guide rulers and statesmen, reflecting the high political circles in which he moved.
4. **JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU** - Jean-Jacques Rousseau (28 June 1712 – 2 July 1778) was a Genevan philosopher, writer, and composer of the 18th C, mainly active in France. His political philosophy influenced the Enlightenment across Europe, as well as aspects of the French Revolution (1789). His 'Discourse on Inequality' and 'The Social Contract' are cornerstones in modern political and social thought. 'The Social Contract' outlines the basis for a legitimate political order within a framework of classical republicanism. Rousseau's political philosophy is founded on the assertion that humans originally lived in a state of peaceful equality, from which happy status they eventually fell because of ill advised innovations like tool making and property rights.

Rousseau stressed the collective rights and freedoms of the community. In his view, the people-not the state- are the sovereign. Together they form an organic body politic on the basis of a general will, which is the common good. For each individual to be free from tyranny, the community as a whole must be free.. The liberty of each depends on the liberty of all, a notion that requires each individual to conform to the general will.

5. **KARL MARX** - Karl Marx was the founder of communism. Politics to Marx was wrapped up in economics and social conditions. Politics to Marx, like religion, is a manifestation of economics and the material world. All of history and the governance of humanity was a struggle between the "bourgeoisie" (middle class) and the "proletariat" (daily wage worker). In the beginning, people bartered and traded and lived in collective communities. Then, with farms came personal property. With currency came capitalism and the exploitation of workers for the profit of the property owners. Workers unjustly sold pieces of their lives (hours worked) for less than it was worth, creating surplus value which equates to profits for owners.

This horrible injustice was the basis for Marx's revolutionary philosophy. He called for real, violent action against owners and the political systems that supported them. What would come after the revolution, according to Marx, is a government, society, and economy ruled completely by the workers themselves. They would create an economic utopia where all labor was exchanged for equal value, where no-one and everyone owned all property, and humanity would reach its full potential as a single, cooperative unit. It didn't really work out.

Marx's theories about society, economics and politics—collectively understood as Marxism—hold that human societies develop through class struggle. In capitalism, this manifests itself in the conflict between the ruling classes (known as the bourgeoisie) that control the means of production and working classes (known as the proletariat) that enable these means by selling their labour power in return for wages.[8] Employing a critical approach known as historical materialism, Marx predicted that, like previous socioeconomic systems, capitalism produced internal tensions which would lead to its self-destruction and replacement by a new system: socialism.

TRADITIONAL DEFINITIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

- a) According to Paul Janet, "Political Science is the part of social science which treats of the foundations of the State and the principles of Government."
- b) Garris, famous German author is of the opinion that "Political Science deals with the origin, development, purpose, and all political problems of the State."
- c) Gettell says, "It is, thus, a study in the past, present and future, of political organisations and political theories."
- d) Dr.JW Garner believes that "Political Science begins and ends with the State."

MODERN POLITICAL CONCEPTS

These new political theories have exercised tremendous influence not only in the U.S.A. but also in India. Almond, Powell and other modern American writers have studied Political Science by sociological, anthropological and psychological methods and criticized the traditional theory of Political Science on grounds of parochialism and formalism.

These writers maintain that the political theorists in the past concentrated mainly on the state,

government, institutions and their legal norms, rules and regulations or on political ideas and ideologies. They did not concern themselves with the performance of institutions, their interaction and political behavior of man.

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

KAUTILYA -

The contribution of Kautilya to the subject is immense. His Arthashastra proved to be a vast storehouse of information and contained all the available data on almost all the branches of politics.

A king should observe all the dictates of Dharma and morality in his dealing with his subjects and also with States under ordinary circumstances, but Kautilya permits him to violate them in crisis or if the interest of the States so require. Kautilya knew that the pursuit of politics requires compromise with the principles of justice and morality. He realised the necessity of wielding the rod of chastisement and. at the same time, cautioned the king against the undesirable consequences of unduly severe punishment.

In all spheres of state-activity one finds that Kautilya avoids the extreme and adopts the middle-of-the-road policy. Masking Arthashastra a manual for the king and his ministers/administrators, Kautilya perceived their problems with such clarity of vision that his solutions became a veritable storehouse of learning.

The essence of Kautilya's teaching was the promotion of a more scientific statecraft, best illustrated in his pronouncements on diplomacy and inter-state relations which have enduring value still.

MAHATMA GANDHI -

Gandhi was not a system builder in an academic sense. He was not a political philosopher. For all his sayings were pouring from his deep feelings and sincere realization of the truth. He was not committed to any exclusive school of thought. His speech and pen had generally come from responses from particular situation. Gandhi never ceased to grow and therefore, he had been learning from "Experiment with Truth", as he named his autobiography. Thus Gandhi had revised his opinions from time to time though his conceptual framework remained the same. He had not altered from his basics.

Gandhi's political thought stems from different traditions, Eastern and Western. Gandhi did never claim to be an original thinker. Moreover, when we find that his theoretical formulations and practical pursuits are identical, we have every reason to accept him as a philosopher in the Indian sense. But unlike other philosophers and political scientists of both the East and the West, only he could emerge not only as the man of destiny of the nation but also as the man of the millennium.

When we go into the depth of Gandhi's Philosophy, we feel that there is no dichotomy in Gandhi's perception. It can be said that Gandhi considered politics as an instrument for the uplift of mankind in social, economic, moral and spiritual spheres. Gandhi himself admitted to his South African friend that his bent of mind was religious and not political. Romain Rolland in his biography of Gandhi written in 1924, had remarked that if Tilak would not have died Gandhi might have chosen a religious life rather than a political. To Gandhi politics itself was his religion. He was opposed to politicizing religion. He was for spiritualizing religion but he was essentially a worldly man and never sought this own salvation secluded from the world. For him politics had encircled him like the coil of a snake. He must

wrestle with the snake, there is no respite. He could have thought of avoiding politics, if without politics food and work could be provided to the hungry unemployed people of India. He strongly felt that without involving himself in politics it is not possible to remove socio-economic exploitation and political subjugation and thereby moral degradation of the people of India unless he involved himself in politics.

Dr B R AMBEDKAR -

Ambedkar's political philosophy was closely related to the most immediate and accumulated issues of human life and essentially in accordance with the fact of society. Thus, in order to understand political ideas of Ambedkar, it would be necessary to understand his thoughts about interrelations of State, Government, Society and Individuals.

Ambedkar was a great admirer of Parliamentary system of Government. According to him, there are three inherent characteristics of the system. Firstly, free and fair elections from time to time. Secondly, in the form of government no single individual can presume the authority that he knows everything and that he can make the laws and carry the government. The laws are to be made by the representatives of the people. Finally, the elected representatives, the legislatures and ministers must have the confidence of the people renewed in themselves at given periodically.

He was aware of the pitfalls of the Parliamentary democracy. However, Ambedkar saw no alternative to political democracy and firmly believed in it as an appropriate form of political organization, but at the same time he emphasised the need to strengthen the social and economic foundation for a smooth functioning of democracy. He wanted people to develop democracy as a state of mind, a style of social life which assured them work and security, proper facility for education and human rights for all. The state should not have any control on every aspect of human life. He said that no law should be made abridging the freedom of speech, of the press, of association and of assembly except for consideration of public order and morality. He stressed upon the need of all kinds of freedom so that people may keep themselves in larger liberty.

SCOPE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Modern scholars include in addition to the State – the govt, the study of all political activities, concepts, social, economic and political organizations. Relations and behaviour of the people, power, authority etc..thus making the scope of political science vast and includes in it the study of entire political system.

Scope of political science can be described under following heads.

1. Study of the State – According to Prof Garner, the study of political science begins and ends with the state. We study the state in its totality – the past, present and future. From the study of the past & present we also try to shape the future to achieve a perfect state.
2. Ends of the State – Man is a political animal. He lives in a state throughout his life. The State and the individual are inseparable. The state has a complete control of the individual's life and his good is possible only within the State. Hence the state forms an essential means of his development.
3. Study of the government – The State is abstract, it is an idea. It is the govt through which ends of the state are achieved. Govt is the element of the State which formulates, expresses and fulfils the will of the State. All acts of the State are done by the govt and that is why it is very difficult to differentiate between the state and the govt.

4. Study Of Man – It is important because the state is nothing without the individual. State is for the welfare of the man and as such laws that are made and enforced are considered good for the man. A good govt. is one which takes into consideration the likes and dislikes of attitudes, behavior, needs of the people before making law.
5. Study Of Organizations and Associations – Man forms organization and associations to fulfil his various needs. State is one such organization of supreme importance.
6. Study of Political Concepts – Without the study of political ideology, a student of political science cannot have the complete knowledge of the state. Ideologies like socialism, individualism, idealism, Marxism etc have influenced the policies and activities of govt. from time to time.
7. Study of Political Behavior of Man – Political system is shaped according to the political behavior of the people. Political organizations come into existence, work and then fade away according to political behavior. Peoples struggles and movements often shape the policies of the state.
8. Study of Power and Influence – Political science is the study of holding and controlling power. Politics is nothing but struggle for power. Thus, in its study, we have to study power & its influence from various perspectives.
9. Study of Political Parties and Pressure Groups – These have to be studied minutely to have the knowledge of the state and political system. Method of election, voting behavior are also factors that influence the working of the govt.
10. Study of International Relations and Organizations – State has to depend upon other states for development. This is achieved through cooperation, treaties and negotiations. This is the reason why this age is also called the age of internationalism (globalization)
11. Knowledge of State, Govt., and Political Institutions – Since all these bodies help man to develop to his full potential, study of these is a must. Without the knowledge of these, man will not be able to contribute to the society and the state.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

The importance of Political Science is enhancing every day. Given below are some reasons to justify the importance of studying Political Science.

1. True knowledge of Political terminologies - In order to accurately understand the terms State, government, Society, nation, Nationalism it is necessary to study Political Science. It helps polity to understand the meaning of freedom and equality & other political concepts.
2. Knowledge of the State and the Government – The main subject of Political Science is State and Government. Each individual is a member of a State and can progress only in the State. A welfare State influences every aspect of the individual. Through this study we understand the origin, aim & objective of State.
3. It shows the relationship between the man and State.
4. Knowledge of Rights and duties – The study of Political Science gives us knowledge about our rights and duties essential for becoming a good citizen. When citizen is able to develop to his full potential, he is able to contribute effectively to the State.
5. Success of Democracy – With the advent of modern democracy, study of Political Science has become indispensable. In a democratic State government is run not by experts but by ordinary citizens. Citizens choose their representatives as legislatures and administrators. This gives people political knowledge about right and wrong and they can control through electoral process.
6. Selection of Political Ideas – Study of political science helps us to select good ideas. Different

philosophers at different times have advocated different philosophies. By studying Political Science, we know the merits and demerits of various political ideals. We can judge the effect of political movements over political conditions of a country.

7. Formation of Healthy political parties – Several political groups are formed. Some with a selfish motive, some on the basis of religion, some may not promote national interest etc. An ordinary citizen cannot properly understand the nature of these groups without the study of Political Science.
8. Understand the knowledge of other systems of governments – International relations are mandatory in the rapid age of globalization. Some countries have Monarchy, Dictatorship, Unitary, Federal type, parliamentary and presidential democracies and so on. Political Science helps us understand the advantages and disadvantages of various forms of government.
9. Tolerance – Since mutual respect and co-existence is necessary aspect of growth and progress, Nations must develop tolerance towards each other. Maintaining cordial relations is necessary to maintain harmony. It would automatically develop spirit of tolerance amongst the citizens.
6. 10. Efficiency in administration – Study of political science gives an insight into the various organs of the government to the individual. If he chances to work in the government, he will be able to work efficiently, knowing the system of working of the organs. Thus, it would help make an individual a good man, a good citizen, a good administrator and a good legislator.

The above indicates that the study of Political science is of utmost importance for the citizens of a State. All individualism having gained this knowledge contribute his best to the development and progress of the country and thereby his own.

IS POLITICAL SCIENCE REALLY A SCIENCE?

According to Professor Garner, 'science is a mass of knowledge relating to a particular subject acquired by systematic study, observation and experience of the facts which have been coordinated and classified.'

According to this definition, political science, is a science. Its knowledge has been gained after systematic study, observation and experience and not in a hap-hazard manner.

The following arguments are put forth calling it a science.

1. It is a systemized knowledge of the state under many heads and subheads. The govt. has different organs, the organs have different organizations and agencies. There are also subheads for further study.
2. Experiments are possible. Every new legislation is an experiment, if it proves good it is continued. If it is harmful it is repealed. Thus, the state legislatures and the local bodies are like laboratories for political science experiments.
3. Cause & effect relationship exists – in political science this principle is not as certainly found as in physics or chemistry, but many principles of political science show this relationship. For eg economic inequalities bring revolution, power corrupts & absolute power corrupts absolutely. These come true in all countries, sooner or later.
4. Observation is possible- Aristotle observed the working of over 150 constitutions during his time & derived certain conclusions. Chanakya also used this method and derived

conclusions that though there is no laboratory to make such observations as in other sciences, political philosophers are of the opinion That the whole world is a laboratory and the method of observation can be used.

5. Forecast is possible- though it cannot be done with accuracy, it can largely be predicted on the basis of principle of study. For eg economic inequality is the root cause of revolutions. At the same time tyranny and misuse of power also invite revolution. In political science, the matter is human mind, upon which there is no control. When it moves into another direction, the forecast proves otherwise.
6. Uniformity of views – it is wrong to say that the principles of political science are not fixed and permanent and scholars have more unanimity among them. Many principles of political science are fixed. For eg all scholars have the uniform opinion on the utility of the rule of law (Law is same for every individual). Almost all agree, that inequality is the root of revolution and democracy is the best form of government.
From the above it can be concluded that political science has all the qualities, which make it a science. The principles of pol science may not be exact in their outcomes due to the human nature.

POLITICAL SCIENCE IS NOT A SCIENCE

1. Experiments are not possible- There are no physical laboratories in political science, where people can form a govt of their choice and await for the results. No person can determine and decide the socio-economic condition of his country at his own will. Also, the results of the experiments can be realised only after a considerable length of time.
2. Predictions do not always come true – for eg coalition and power sharing may not always work effectively for the larger interest of the State.
3. Systemization of political science is not uniform & differs with each state according to their needs, resources, ideas and aspirations of the people of the country.
4. Observation is not possible as human beings can't be confined in specific conditions. Human institution change differently in different places even in similar conditions.
5. Principles of political science are not fixed as political thinkers do not necessarily agree on all issues. We have seen that many forecast in pol science may come true but are not constant. Karl Marx had predicted that industrialization would give rise to communism, but it was found more in industrially backward nations. For some political thinkers, democracy may be the best form of govt, while it may not be so for others.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AS AN ART

Art is application of knowledge to political life. It means any subject knowledge through which development can be achieved. Art is self-expression, it creates self-knowledge in the individual and the society, which leads to self- development. According to this meaning of art, political science is an art. According to Prof. Gettle, the main aim of political science as an art is to determine those principles and rules of activities of man necessary for smooth and efficient working of political institutions. Its knowledge helps establish, good governance, essential for a good & a happy political life. Values of economic equality, individual liberty, independent judiciary, decentralizing power, participation of people helps achieve this objective and makes human life free of fear and violence, thus promoting

universal brotherhood.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICAL SCIENCE AND OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES

Relationship between History and Political Science

Pol science and history are closely related to each other. According to Prof Seeley “ History without political science has no fruit, Political Science without history has no roots”

Freeman also endorses the view point when he says that ‘History is past Politics and Politics is present History’

Contribution of History to political Science

Both subjects complement and supplement each other:

1. History supplies useful knowledge and material to Political science with regard to the Nature, development, growth and decay of the State and other Political Institutions.
2. History is the laboratory for Political Science where conclusions are drawn and principles are determined, after experimenting the principles of politics. History provides such facts from which the writers construct the principles of Political Science.
3. History provides us with the causes and events of revolutions which occurred in the past and by studying them we can take measures to prevent occurrence of revolutions in the present and the future.
4. In the absence of history, the study of Political Science will only be imaginative and theoretical.

CONTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE TO HISTORY

1. While studying history one cannot ignore the political events which influence social, economic, cultural, political, religious and moral aspects of the polity. Political ideals like nationalism, imperialism, individualism have been responsible for revolutions like Russian revolution, French revolutions and movements like Swaraj, non-cooperation, Quit India.
2. It is important for historians to comprehend the political implications of historical events. Political Science elucidates the facts of History.
3. History depends on political science for understanding historical facts fully and thoroughly. As Seeley puts it ‘ History fades into mere literature when it loses sight of Political Science’

History & Pol Science though march together, they separate as independent studies because :

- Scope of history is wider than Pol Science.
- Pol Science is concerned with past, present and the future but history is only concerned with the past.
- History is descriptive while Pol Science is analytical.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

In the beginning Economics was considered part of Political Science. The Greek philosophers called Economics as Political Economy and they considered it as an art of making money for the State. Chanakya, a famous writer of ancient India has made reference of relationship between Political Science and Economics in his book, ‘Arthashastra’. as does Adam Smith, the father of Economics in his book ‘Wealth of Nations’.

Contribution of Economics to Political Science

1. Economics deals with the economic needs of man. A man can never be happy and comfortable if his economic condition is not good. Good economic condition satisfied the needs to make man happy and serve as a good citizen. Economics, therefore fulfills this void.
2. The economic organization of a State profoundly influences its power. Those who control the economy, control the government by exerting pressures of various kinds. According to Karl Marx, human history has material basis. To Marx, Politics, law and all else that determine the condition of life of man has roots in the material condition of human life. The sum-total of production relation forms the economic structure of society, which serves as the foundation on which legal and political system arise and which Marx characterizes as 'superstructure'.
3. Political ideologies are influenced by economic conditions. Individualism, communism, socialism and colonialism are some such examples.
4. Systems of production and distribution also influence the policies of the government.
5. Economic condition determines foreign policy of a country. After WW2, the west European countries sought economic support from America to improve their economic condition. Hence, these countries became members of the American bloc (NATO). Similarly, many east European countries depended on Soviet Russia and so their foreign policy was influenced by Russian politics.

Contribution of Political Science to Economics

1. Good governance can help any state come out of its adverse economic condition and prosper. An economic activity is carried out within the State on the basis of conditions laid down by the State through laws.
2. Political movements on the other hand are profoundly influenced by economic causes. Some of the important questions of present day politics vitally concern economics, for eg tariff laws, labor legislation, national planning and government ownership. All political principles have economic aspect also. This is why the political parties put forth their economic programme to the public as part of their political manifesto. The stock market speculation and instability during elections is also a clear example of this.

Points of difference:

Though closely related they cannot be merged due to some fundamental differences between the studies of the two.

APPROACH

1. Economics is concerned with commodities whereas Political Science is concerned with human beings.
2. Economics is concerned with the study of prices while Political Science is concerned with the study of moral values.
3. Economics studies man in relation to production, distribution and consumption of wealth while Political Science studies man in relation to his moral, material and spiritual advancement.

METHOD OF STUDY

1. Economics can be studied in more scientific way, as conclusions in Economics are more accurate and correct. Main reason for this is because Economics is concerned with man's needs, while Political Science deals with man's aspirations, which are difficult to quantify.

1. Economics fixes prices of commodities, Political Science determines the moral values. It is said 'An Economist is the one who knows the price of everything but the value of nothing'.
2. Economics is descriptive whereas Political Science is normative (i.e relating to evaluative standard). Like Political Science, no ideal is put forward by Economics.
3. In spite of differences the two subjects are closely interlinked. Welfare state and planning have brought about rapprochement between political science and economics to the mutual benefit of both. According to Prof. Garner the solution of many economic problems must come through political action, while on the other hand some of the fundamental problems of the government have their origin in economic condition.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SOCIOLOGY

Sociology is the science which deals with the origin, development, nature and form of the society. In Sociology all aspects of man's life social, political, religious, economic etc are studied.

CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIOLOGY TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

Sociology serves as the foundation of Political Science and its principles. 'Man is a social and political animal.' The state came into existence due to the social nature of man. Therefore, to understand the State we need to understand the social nature of man. Political organizations cannot come into existence in isolation because its development is influenced by social forces. Political Sociology is emerging as a branch of Political Science to understand the formation of political opinion and political parties in the State. Sociology investigates the customs and traditions of the society from where laws evolve. Sociology thus supplies to Political Science, the valuable material and guidance in judging the worth of laws, traditions & customs.

CONTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE TO SOCIOLOGY

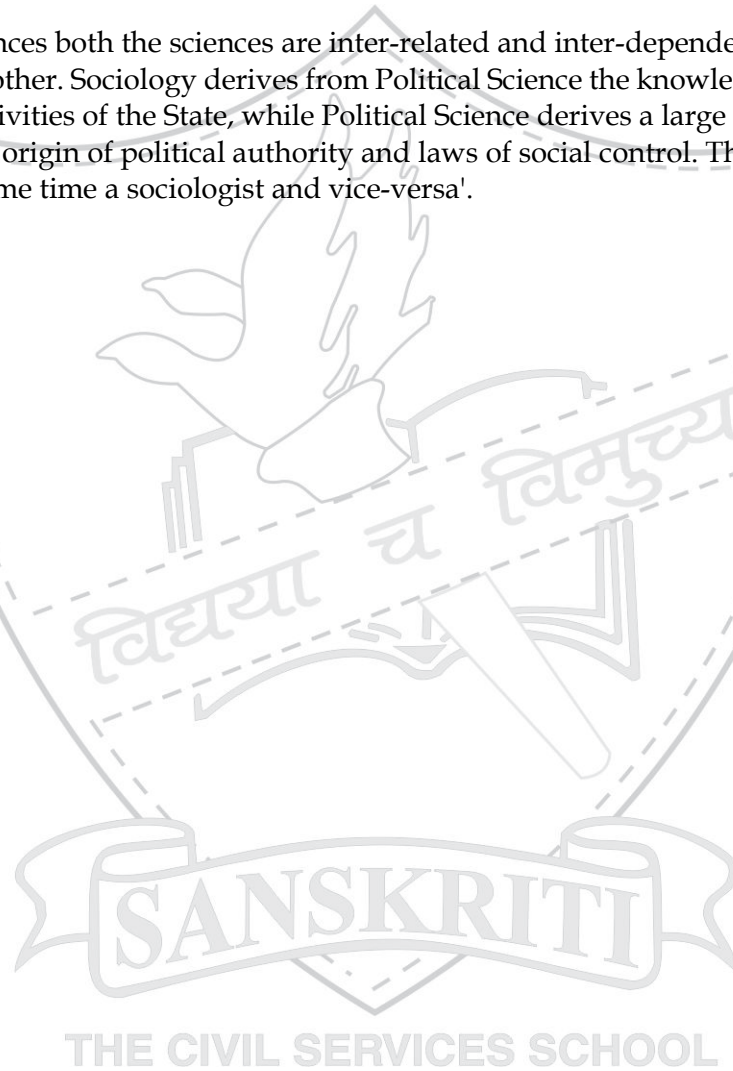
Political life of the society is indispensable for the complete study of the society as a whole. While living in a society man cannot escape influences of existing political organization. It is most essential to understand the political system in order to study social phenomena, social events and social institutions politically. Sociology will not be able to make through its subject matter without the help of Political Science. Esp in modern times as all countries aspire to establish a welfare state. Now-a-days social life of man is fully controlled by the State. State intervention in the social life of man is increasing day-by-day making knowledge of Political Science more essential than ever before.

Points of difference:

1. Different subject matter - Sociology is a science of society. Political Science sees man as a social being in a politically organized state. Hence, Political Science is more specialized science than Sociology.
2. Scope of Sociology is vast as Political Science is only concerned with political relations of man. Sociology studies all social institutions, while Political Science studies the State and the government.
3. Sociology studies man even before political consciousness. Sociology dwells into the time before man began to live in politically organized life.
4. Sociology is the study of both organized as well as unorganized communities in the society,

- while Political Science is concerned only with organized groups.
5. Sociology is concerned with past & present, while Political Science is concerned with past, present and future of man.
 6. Sociology deals with conscious and unconscious activities of man whereas Political Science deals only with conscious activities of man.
 7. Sociology does not lay down ideals and principles hence is descriptive. It is an impersonal study of human institutions as they had been and as they are. It is only concerned with what has happened and not with what ought to happen. Political Science is normative to some extent. It studies the State as it is and as it ought to be.

Despite their differences both the sciences are inter-related and inter-dependent. They mutually contribute to one another. Sociology derives from Political Science the knowledge of facts regarding the organization and activities of the State, while Political Science derives a large measure from Sociology its knowledge of the origin of political authority and laws of social control. The Political scientists ought to be at the same time a sociologist and vice-versa'.



CHAPTER 1

Introduction to Political Theory

Short Answers

1. Why is Political Theory intertwined with other social sciences?
2. Discuss whether Political science is a science or not.
3. Politics is a study of class struggle. Comment
4. Politics is a study of power. Comment
5. Explain relationship between:
 - i) Political Science and Sociology
 - ii) Political Science and Economics
 - iii) Political Science and History
6. Is Political Science is an art?
7. Outline the political philosophy of the following political philosophers:
Kautilya, Aristotle, Plato, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Karl Marx

Long Answers

1. Critically compare the Communist and the Socialist theories. Which according to you would be more successful in present context?
2. What do we study in Political theory? Identify some ways in which political theory is relevant for us.
3. What is the need and significance of political theory?

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CHAPTER 2

FREEDOM

Learning Outcome:

- ☐ Students differentiate between Positive and Negative liberty.
- ☐ Students critically evaluate J. S. Mill's Harm Principle.
- ☐ Enable students to assess the efficacy of self-regarding and other regarding actions.

Freedom and liberty are often used interchangeably in English and many other languages. However, there tends to be a little difference between the two. Freedom word is used to describe one's ability to act according to his or her own wish without any type of external pressure. Liberty, on the other hand, is most often used in context of being free but guarded by law.

Freedom, itself defines as a state in which one is capable of doing according to his or her own wishes without any external obligations. Liberty is mostly used in context to the freedom which is granted to a person or people.

So, do Freedom and Liberty mean Independence??

No. Freedom is the condition to be free with the ability to do whatever you wish and whatever you have the power and capability of doing without any restraints or limitations. Liberty on the other hand, is the freedom of choice or action where restraints are absent but limited by the rights of others.

INDEPENDENCE means there is no higher authority with the power to restrain or limit your rights.

Comparison between Freedom and Liberty:

	Freedom	Liberty
Definition	It is described by absence of any kind of outside pressure.	It can be defined as right to do whatever pleases one.
Example	"Freedom is not worth having if it does not include the freedom to make mistakes."	"Where Liberty dwells, there is my country."
Quotes	— Mahatma Gandhi	— Benjamin Franklin

Meaning	Not dependent on another's will	Opposite of tyranny
Challenge	Freedoms may get a setback after encountering a contradictory freedom.	No such challenge occurs with the liberty
General Form	Extracted from government	Granted by the authority to people in common

Laissez-Faire Concept

Modern democracies are not identical. They also vary, among other features, the economic character they chose to engage in. The new world economies are characterized by three kinds of policy outlooks. The first – Socialism wherein the government owns the means of production. The second is marked by substantial government regulation, or interventionism, where the government leaves production to the private sector, but exercises control through processes like taxes, licensing, price and quantity restrictions, standards of quality, safety, and health, nonwaivable worker and consumer rights, and other measures. The third is the free market, or laissez-faire, without any State control. Most agree, with the view that laissez-faire economy is the benchmark of a free society.

There can be little doubt that a commitment to laissez-faire is the most distinctive and controversial aspect of the liberal democracies. Although laissez-faire has often been equated with disorder and even lawlessness, this equivalence is, in fact, a caricature put forward by its critics. Even in the United States, with a political culture that has traditionally been most market- friendly, laissez-faire economic policy has few adherents. The politicians, though critical of state ownership and regulation are neither proponents of the radical privatization measures a true laissez-faire system would require.

Laissez-faire is as much defined by what it forbids as by what it allows. Under laissez-faire, it would at once be legally permissible to use one's own property however one desires and legally forbidden to use that property to harm others or to employ the property of others without their consent. In summary, a policy of laissez-faire entails liberty to individual or groups, in any way they choose, always provided that they did not infringe these same rights of others.

Short Answers

1. Why do we need constraints to enjoy liberty?
2. What is liberalism? Analyze its influence on the Indian constitution.
3. What are self and other regarding actions?
4. Analyze the 'Harm Principle'.
5. Differentiate between freedom for the individual and freedom for the nation.
6. What is negative liberty?
7. Who is Aung San Suu Kyi? What is her idea of freedom?
8. Discuss the characteristics of liberty?
9. Mention two ways of safeguarding freedom?

Long Answers

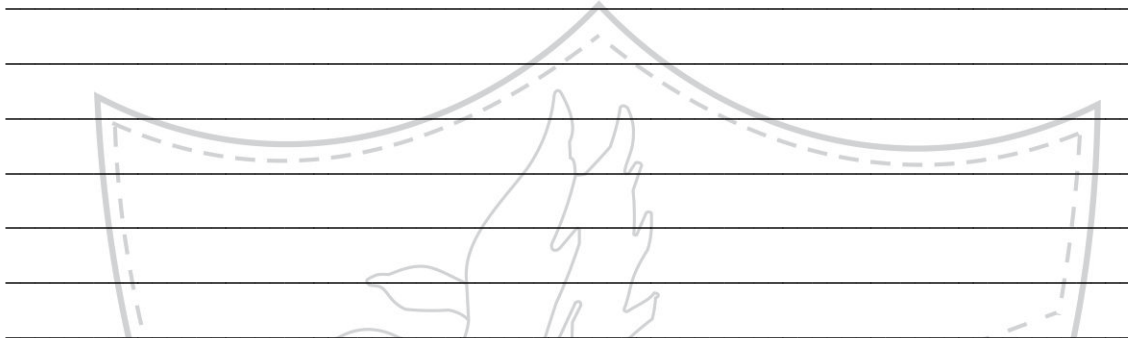
1. Discuss the relationship between liberty and authority?
2. What is Freedom of expression? What in your view would be a reasonable restriction on this freedom? Give examples.
3. Discuss Political, Economic and Moral liberty?
4. Explain the relationship between Political and Economic liberty?



Worksheet 2.1

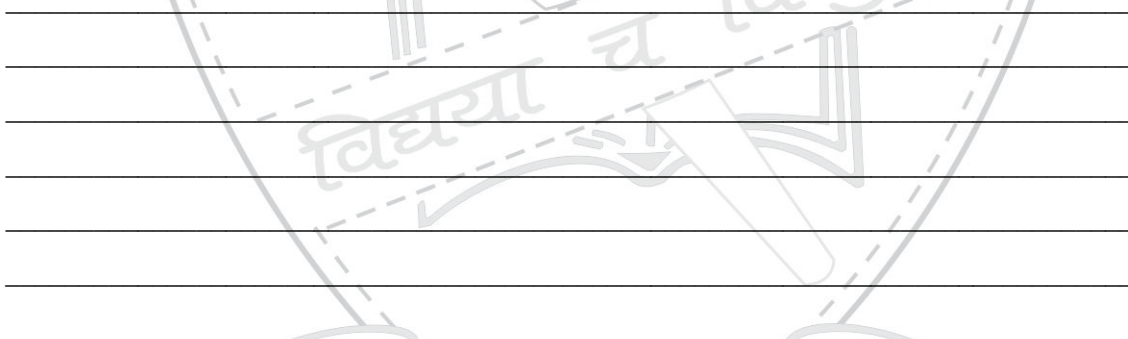
1. Who was Nelson Mandela? What is the title of his autobiography?

2mk



2. List the segregation policies of the white regime in South Africa?

2mk



3. Mandela paid a very high personal price for the freedom of his people. Elaborate.

3mk



4. Define 'laissez faire' approach? Give one example.

2mk



CHAPTER 3

EQUALITY

Learning Outcome:

- ☐ Students understand the concept of Social equality.
- ☐ Students establish the relationship between Equality and Affirmative Action.
- ☐ Students assimilate different dimensions of equality.

Short Answers

1. What is Civil Equality?
2. Define the term Equality?
3. What are the different forms of social inequality seen in India?
4. Mention any 4 constitutional safeguards that ensure socio-political equality to the masses.
5. Is Equality the same as Uniformity?
6. Define affirmative action.

Long Answers

1. What is Equality? Discuss the relationship between the two concepts of Liberty and Equality.
2. "It is argued by some that inequality is natural, while some feel it is created by society" which view do you support, give reasons.
3. Discuss the three dimensions of equality?
4. What are the element characteristics of Equality?
5. What steps has the Government taken to eradicate economic/social and gender inequality in India?

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CHAPTER 4

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Learning Outcome:

- ☐ Students differentiate between the concepts of Patriarchy and Feminism.
- ☐ Students would be able to evaluate Ambedkar views on Social Justice.
- ☐ Students relate to models of State controlled and Free Market Economy.

Short Answers

1. Discuss John Rawls theory of justice?
2. Explain the geometrical concept of justice.
3. Differentiate between 'liberalists' and 'Marxists' views of justice?
4. Define free market? Give one argument in its favor?
5. Is State Intervention a good option for newly independent countries give reasons for your answer.
6. How is recognition of special needs justice?
7. Why is justice a blindfolded figure?
8. What is proportionate justice?

Long Answers

1. What is a Market Economy, giving any advantage of the same?
2. How does Rawls use the idea of a veil of ignorance to argue that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds?
3. What is social justice? How far has it been implemented in India?
4. What does "giving each his/her due mean"? How has the meaning changed over time?
6. Briefly discuss the 3 principles of justice outlined in the chapter? Give examples.

CHAPTER 5

RIGHTS

Learning Outcome:

- ☐ Students would be able to understand the need for Rights and the state.
- ☐ Students would be able to explain the scope of different dimensions of rights.
- ☐ Students would be able to understand the link between Legal rights and the state.

Short Answers

1. How are rights different to claims?
2. How are rights social in nature?
3. What are natural rights?
4. Are Rights absolute?
5. Explain the meaning of claim.
6. Give examples of political rights.
7. Rights operate within a world of duties." Explain

Long Answers

1. What do rights mean? Why are they important? Discuss the various kinds of rights available today, giving illustrations from the Indian constitution
2. Differentiate between political, economic and cultural rights. Give examples of each kind of right.
3. Explain the relationship between Rights and Responsibilities.
4. 'The state enable and obstructs rights' Discuss with reference to limits on the authority of the state?
5. "Democracies are known by the kinds of rights they give its citizens". Discuss.

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Worksheet 5.1

1. What is meant by 'Bill of Rights'?

2mk

2. What makes Fundamental rights the most important and valued rights for the citizens?

3mk

3. How can we say that Right to Equality upholds human values and dignity?

3mk

4. What aspects of fundamental rights help in establishing India as a secular country?

4mk

5. Which fundamental right can be referred to as the essence of Indian Constitution? Explain why?

2+3

6. Differentiate between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle of the State Policy.

5mk

7. How are DPSP helping create a vision for our country?

3mk

CHAPTER 6

CITIZENSHIP

Learning Outcome:

- ☐ Students differentiate between migrant, immigrant, refugee, asylum seeker, citizen.
- ☐ Understand the criteria for grant of citizenship.
- ☐ Analyse the relation between nationalism and citizenship.
- ☐ Critically assess emerging concept of Universal or Global citizenship.
- ☐ Evaluate the problem of refugees and migrants in the world today.

Short Answers

1. Define citizenship?
2. What were the reasons for Martin Luther King's struggle?
3. What do you understand by the term Natural and Naturalized citizenship?
4. What is universal citizenship?
5. Define Global citizenship?

Long Answers

1. Write a short note on any two struggles for the full enjoyment of citizen rights which have taken place in India in the recent year. Which rights were being claimed in each case.
2. Democratic citizenship is a project rather than an accomplished fact even in countries like India which grant equal citizenship" Discuss some of the issues regarding citizenship being raised in India today.
3. All citizens may be granted equal rights but all may not be able to exercise them. Explain.
4. What are the problems faced by the refugees? In what way could the concept of global citizenship benefit them?

CHAPTER 7

NATIONALISM

Learning Outcome:

- ☐ Students would be able to understand the need for constituents of a nation.
- ☐ Students would be able to explain Tagore on nationalism.
- ☐ Students would be able to understand the link between nationalism and National Self-determination.

Short Answers

1. Write a short note on self-determination seen in Basque.
2. Give the distinction between State and Nation?
3. Define a nation?
4. What are the four elements that make up a state?
5. Is UNO a State? Give reasons.
6. Mention any four areas in the world where separatist movements are visible?
7. What were Tagore's view of nationalism?
8. Write a note on national self-determination.
9. Mention the various struggles that we are witnessing today?

Long Answers

1. What are the features of a nation, when does a nationality become a nation?
2. It is believed that a nation is a imagined community held together by shared beliefs, history, shared political ideals and common Political identity. Identify the features that make India a nation.
3. How is a democracy more effective than authoritarian governments in dealing with conflicting nationalist aspirations?

Short Answers

1. Define a theocratic state; give an example of such a state.
2. What were Kemal Ataturk's views on Secularism?
3. How did the concept of secularism emerge?
4. How far is it correct to say that India is a secular state? Examine the dangers to secularism in India. How can we promote secularism?
5. Do you agree with the following statements? Give reasons for supporting or opposing any of them.
 - (a) Secularism does not allow us to have a religious identity.
 - (b) Secularism is against inequality within a religious group or between different religious groups.
 - (c) Secularism has a western-Christian origin. It's not suitable for India
6. Who laid foundations of a secular state in India? Why do we need a secular state? Give two reasons. How does secularism guarantee freedom of religion? Is secularism based on morality
7. Indian secularism focuses on more than the religion-state separation. Explain. Explain the concept of principled distance
8. What is communalism?
How can we promote communal harmony in India,?
9. Mention two ways of promoting secularism in India. Mention any two weaknesses of secularism.
10. How does secularism oppose dictatorship?
11. In what way does secularism promote democracy?
12. Briefly discuss Nehru's views on Secularism?
13. Indian secularism has been accused of being "interventionist" and "creating vote bank politics." Explain and give your views

Long Answers

1. How is inter-religious domination different to intra religious domination?
2. Indian secularism has been accused of being "interventionist" and "creating vote bank politics." Explain and give your views

3. Does secularism give religious liberty to people? How does secularism promote the cult of co-existence? What are the fundamental principles of secularism? Define a secularist
4. Who laid foundations of a secular state in India? Why do we need a secular state? Give two reasons. How does secularism guarantee freedom of religion? Is secularism based on morality
5. What do you understand by secularism? Can it be equated with religious tolerance.



Worksheet 8.1

1. What kind of secularism was imposed in Turkey after WW1? 2mk

2. Briefly explain aspects which make Indian secularism distinct? 3mk

3. What is meant by 'principled state intervention' in all religions? 3mk

4. When and how can religious groups interfere and influence political activities? 3mk

5. 'Minority Rights are special privileges which come with some cost to the others'. Do you agree? Give reasons to your answer. 3mk

CHAPTER 10

DEVELOPMENT

Learning Outcome:

- ☐ Students differentiate growth and development.
- ☐ Students critically evaluate the cost of development.
- ☐ Enable students to assess the efficacy of different models of development.

Short Answers

- 1 What is development?
- 2 Mention any two features of development.
Is there a universally acclaimed model of development?
- 3 What are the main features of development?
- 4 Describe the Gandhian model of development?
- 5 10. How can we balance the claims of present generation with those of the future generations What are some of the new claims for rights which the process of development has
- 6 India's planned development started in the 1950's. Comment
- 7 What is the role of democratic participation in development?
- 8 What do you understand by environmental costs of development?
- 9 Write a short note on t Ken Saro wiwa.
- 10 What are some of the new claims for rights which the process of development has generates.(NCERT)
- 11 Describe the Gandhian model of development.

Long Answers

- 1 What are the alternative models of development?
- 2 What have been the criticisms of the development models adopted by various countries?
- 3 What would be the advantages of democracy over other forms of government for ensuring that decisions regarding development are made to promote the common good? (NCERT)

- 4 In your view how successful have popular struggles like been in making the state responsive to the social and environmental costs of development? Discuss with examples. (NCERT)
- 5 Discuss some of the social and ecological costs of the kind of development which has'. been pursued in most countries? (NCERT)



BOOK 2
CHAPTER 1**Constitution : Why and How?****Learning Outcome:**

- ☐ Students would be able to understand the need for a constitution.
- ☐ Students would be able to explain the authority of a Constitution.
- ☐ Students differentiate between rights and claims.
- ☐ Students learn about the evolution & significance of Rights,
- ☐ Students understand the procedure & need to amend the Constitution.
- ☐ Students understand the Basic Structure of the Constitution.
- ☐ Enable students to reflect on the Philosophy of the Constitution.

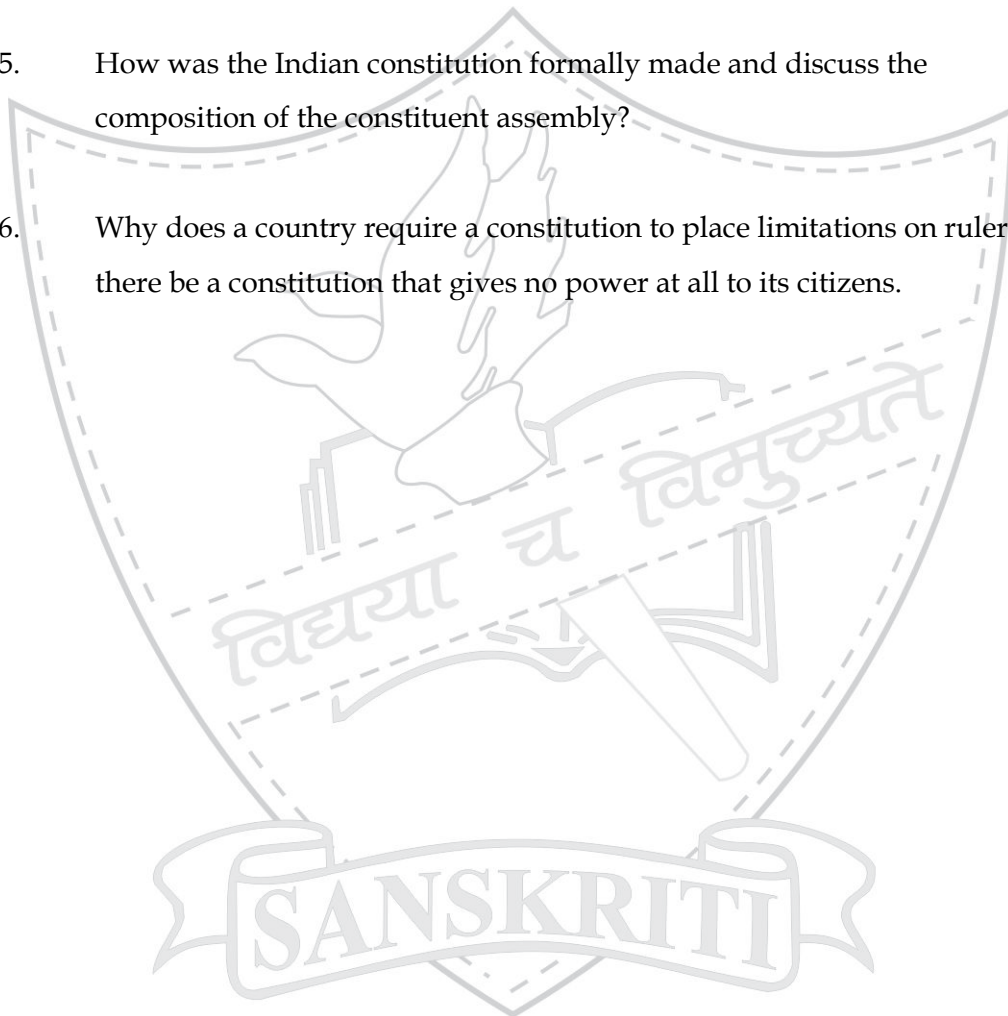
Short Answers

1. Define the term Constitution?
2. How does the Indian Constitution limit the powers of the government.
3. What is the importance of the preamble?
4. "Our constitution is neither perfect nor flawless " mention 2 limitations seen in our constitution.
5. What has been the debate in Nepal over making of the constitution?
6. What was the ideological divide in our constitution?
7. What is the mode of promulgation of a constitution?
8. What features did India adopt from the Canadian constitution?
9. Describe the main points of the Objective resolution?
10. Name one feature that has been borrowed from the Irish constitution.

Long Answers

1. "Do you think we are a third class democracy with a first class constitution " Give your views looking at incidents happening in the last two decades?
2. What were the main objectives of the Indian National movement, how did they influence the Indian Constitution?
3. Making a constitution effective depends on factors like " balanced institutional design and also institutional arrangements" How far has this proved true where the success of the Indian constitution is concerned

4. Give examples to support the following conclusions:
 1. The constitution was made by credible leaders who commanded the people's respect.
 2. The constitution has distributed power in such as to make it difficult to subvert it.
 3. The constitution is the focus on the hopes and aspiration of the people
5. How was the Indian constitution formally made and discuss the composition of the constituent assembly?
6. Why does a country require a constitution to place limitations on rulers? Can there be a constitution that gives no power at all to its citizens.



THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

CHAPTER 1.2

Rights in the Indian Constitution

Short Answers

1. Why do we need rights in a constitution?
2. What are the rights of a person accused for an offence?
3. What is mandamus?
4. What is the NHRC, why is it called a body without teeth?
5. Why the right to property was deleted I the Indian constitution?
6. What is the court's opinion on minority rights?
7. What are Articles 23 and 24 about?
8. Mention the six freedoms enshrined under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.
9. When can our fundamental rights be suspended?
10. What are fundamental duties why are they important?
Why do we need to have vigilant citizens in a democracy?
11. Do you see any use in incorporating directive principles in our constitution? Give two reasons
12. What is the meaning and importance of the Uniform civil code?
13. How is Prohibition different from Certiorari?

Long Answers

1. What do rights mean? Why are they important? Discuss the various kinds of rights available today, giving illustrations from the Indian constitution
2. Examine the right to freedom of religion?
3. How does the judiciary protect the fundamental rights in India?
4. Critically discuss the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive principles?
5. Which Fundamental right is in your opinion the most important right?

Summarize its provisions and give reasons why you consider it as most important.

6. Mention briefly the limitations of the Indian constitution? Why were right to work and some other socio –eco rights placed under D.P.S.P's rather than

Fundamental rights?

7. What are the **rights** of a person arrested in/ for (2x3)

- a. Ordinary circumstances
- b. Accused of committing an offence
- c. Not having committed a crime but prevent him from doing so,

8. Discuss the significance of incorporating the DPSP'S in the Indian constitution. How are they different to Fundamental rights?

9. "The constitution respects cultural diversity". How has it been accommodated in our constitution.



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CHAPTER 1.3

The Philosophy of the Constitution

Short Answers

1. What do they contain and why are articles 370, 371 a relevant?
2. What is Universal adult Franchise?
3. What is National Identity?
4. What are the rights of religious groups?
5. Briefly mention the state's power of intervention?
6. Can you mention any limitations of the constitution?
7. Write a short note on the preamble?
8. What was the Rowlett act?
9. What do the terms SC,ST,OBC stand for?
10. Write a short note on the "Peace Constitution".

Long Answers

1. Explain the procedural achievements of the Indian Constitution?
2. How has the concept of secularism been accommodated in the philosophy of our constitution?
3. Explain the nature of Parliamentary government in India?



CHAPTER 1.4

Constitution as a Living Document

Short Answers

1. Discuss some controversial amendments in our constitution.
2. Define the "basic structure" of the Indian constitution.
3. What is the 93rd Amendment?
4. What is the significance of 73 and 74 amendment?
5. Discuss the 42nd Amendment Act
6. What is amendment by special and simple majority?
7. What are the controversial amendments, why did they stir up controversies?
8. What does article 368 contain?
9. What has been the role of the Judiciary in ensuring our constitution has stood the test of time?
10. Discuss the 42nd Amendment Act.

Long Answers

1. Which of the following are involved with the amendment of the constitution and how?
1. Voters 2. President of India 3. Judiciary 4. Parliament
5. State Legislatures
2. Many amendments to the Constitution of India have been due to different interpretations upheld by the judiciary and the Parliament. Explain with examples
3. Do you think our Constitution is a living document? Give reasons for your answer.
4. Making a constitution effective depends on factors like "balanced institutional design and also institutional arrangements" How far has this proved true where the Indian constitution is concerned.

CHAPTER 2

Election and Representation

Learning Outcome:

- ☐ Students understand the significance of Elections in a Democracy.
- ☐ Students assess the policy of Reserved Constituencies.
- ☐ Students critically evaluate the features of Free and Fair Elections.
- ☐ Understand the role, appointment, and powers of the Election Commission.
- ☐ Students review the scope of Electoral Reforms.

Short Answers

1. Why are elections important in a democracy?
2. Why do you think our voting age has been lowered from 21 to 18?
3. What is a coalition govt.?
4. Define the terms elector, electorate and universal adult franchise?
5. Name any two well-known Election commissioners of India?
6. Who is eligible to vote?
7. How is the independence of the Election commission maintained.
8. Write the correct answer: 1. The duration of the Rajya Sabha is five years and he/she, should be over 25 years to be eligible to be elected.
9. Mention any two points that the model code of conduct prohibits you from doing as a Lok Sabha candidate.
10. Define direct democracy?

Long Answers

1. Give the functions of the Election Commission of India.
2. Why has India opted for the FPTP system? What are the defects of this system?
3. What is Single transferable Vote System? How are the members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha elected?
4. Why do we need to bring reforms into our electoral system? Discuss a few major proposals concerning Electoral reforms.
5. How has reservation of constituencies been a controversial issue in India?

ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION

Political Science Activity

1. Study the picture and give an advisory slogan for the voter:

2. Do you feel the voter has come prepared? Justify your answer.

3. Who are the people in the crowd? What are they saying?

4. What is the crowd pointing at? What aspect of it could prove useful for the voter in this dilemma?

5. Who is responsible for making all these arrangements? List two main functions of this body.

6. What is Article 324? Why is it important?

CHAPTER 3 Legislature

Learning Outcome:

- ☐ Students assess the need for a strong Parliament.
- ☐ Students understand the composition of the two houses of parliament.
- ☐ Students identify the financial, legislative, emergency functions and powers of the Parliament.
- ☐ Students analyze legislative control over executive.

Short Answers

1. Define the legislature?
2. What is a" bicameral legislature give an example of one?
3. What are the instruments of Parliamentary control?
4. What are starred and un starred questions.
5. What are the difference bill and an act?
6. Rewrite correctly: The Cabinet Ministers are directly responsible to the Rajya Sabha.
7. Mention the maximum numbers that the President can nominate to the Rajya Sabha. What type of persons should the nominated members be?
8. It is said that the Rajya Sabha is a weak house, why is it not been abolished? Give one reason.
9. What is the role/ position of the Leader of the Opposition?
10. What is a no confidence motion, give examples when such a motion has been moved?
11. In a tabular format compare the Lok Sabha to the Rajya Sabha you can use the following heading: composition, officers, terms, emoluments, powers.
12. Why is the Political Executive accountable vis a vis the Permanent executive who works under certain amount of anonymity?
13. What are censure motion, adjournment motion, and anti-defection bill?

Long Answers

1. Why do we need a Parliament? What are the merits of having a bicameral legislature? Why has India opted for the bicameral legislature?
2. What are the functions/powers of the Parliament?
3. How does a bill become a law?
4. Compare the powers of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, which is more powerful and why?
5. How has there been a decline in the authority of Indian Parliament? Explain.
6. Mention in brief:
 1. Any two functions-of the speaker.
 2. What is anti-defection law?

3. How's a money bill different from a non-money bill?

CHAPTER 4

Executive

Learning Outcome:

- ☐ Students would be able to examine the different types of Executive.
- ☐ Students would be able to understand the role and functions Prime Ministers and Council of Ministers.
- ☐ Students would be able to highlight the role of Permanent Executive : Bureaucracy.

Short Answers

1. Define the Executive?
2. What is a "Real executive" give an example of one?
3. Give distinction between a Political and Permanent Executive?
4. What types of Military functions does the Executive perform?
5. Under what conditions can there be a vacancy in the office of the President?
6. Give two legislative powers of the President?
7. Give two Executive powers of the President?
8. Why do you think the advice of the council of ministers is binding on the President?
9. Why have the powers of Indian Prime Minister been reduced in the era of coalition?
10. Distinguish between the Cabinet and Council of Ministers
11. What are the checks on the authority of the Prime Minister? What is the new amendment regarding the size of Council of Ministers?
12. Define the following 1. Collective responsibility 2. Individual responsibility
13. How is the Prime Minister selected/ Have there been any unique instances about his elections to the upper chamber? Do you think this allows for a powerful Prime Minister?

Long Answers

1. "The PM is first amongst equals". Explain
2. Can the Indian President turn into a dictator? Give reasons.
3. How is the Indian President elected? Explain.
4. Give the distinction between the Political Executive and the Permanent Executive.
5. Critically discuss the importance of the Bureaucracy.
6. Compare and contrast the Prime ministerial form of Government vis a vis a Presidential form of Government
7. Describe the relation between Prime Minister and the Cabinet, Council of Ministers and President?
8. What are the features of bureaucracy in India? Should bureaucrats be neutral? Is the bureaucracy efficient in India? How can bureaucracy be made more responsive to the needs of people?

CHAPTER 5

Judiciary

Learning Outcome:

- ☐ Students would be able to explain the need for an Independent Judiciary.
- ☐ Gain knowledge about the structure of integrated Judiciary in India.
- ☐ Students deliberate upon the conflict of Judiciary with the executive and the legislature.
- ☐ Students would be able to analyze Judicial Activism from the late 1980s

Short Answers

1. Why do we need the Judiciary?
2. What is the rule of law?
3. What is advisory jurisdiction?
4. Define judicial activism?
5. Describe the term judicial activism?
6. What are the levels of the judiciary in India?
7. What is special leave to appeal?
8. How are the judges of the Supreme Court judges removed?
9. What is the salary of a Supreme Court judge, can a Supreme Court judge continue to practice after retirement?
10. Describe any two functions of the State High Court.
11. "Justice delayed is Justice denied". Comment.
12. Write a Yes or No, and give reasons for your answer:
 1. The Supreme Court of India alone has the power to issue writs.
 2. Right to Property is a fundamental Right of India.
13. What is PIL?
14. How is Supreme Court a custodian of fundamental rights?

Long Answers

1. How has the independence and impartiality of the judiciary in India been ensured?
2. "The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution". Explain
3. i) What is Judicial Activism, how has Public Interest Litigation helped the poor?
 - ii) Give two instances related to promotion of judicial activism.
 - iii) On what grounds is judicial activism criticized?
 - iv) How has judicial activism promoted promotion of Public welfare
4. What is judicial review? How has judiciary served as the interpreter of the constitution?
5. What are the powers, composition, and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

CHAPTER 7

Federalism

Learning Outcome:

- ☐ Students understand the meaning of Federalism.
- ☐ Students evaluate the evolution & growth of Indian Federalism.
- ☐ Understand the concept of Quasi Federalism, Cooperative Federalism, Competitive Federalism.
- ☐ Students would be able to critically evaluate Federalism with a strong Central Government.
- ☐ Students would be able to develop a comprehensive understanding of conflicts in India's federal system.

Short Answers

1. What is federalism? How does federalism accommodate diversities?
2. Write a short name on the Union Central and
3. What are residuary powers?
4. Mention any 3 Unitary features?
5. What are the 3 Federal features seen in our constitution?
6. Mention if they are on the Central State or Concurrent list: Agriculture, Police, Trade Unions, Education, Airways and Ports
7. What are the demands raised by States in their quest for greater autonomy?
8. List 4 features of our Constitution that give greater power to the Central Government than the state governments.

Long Answers

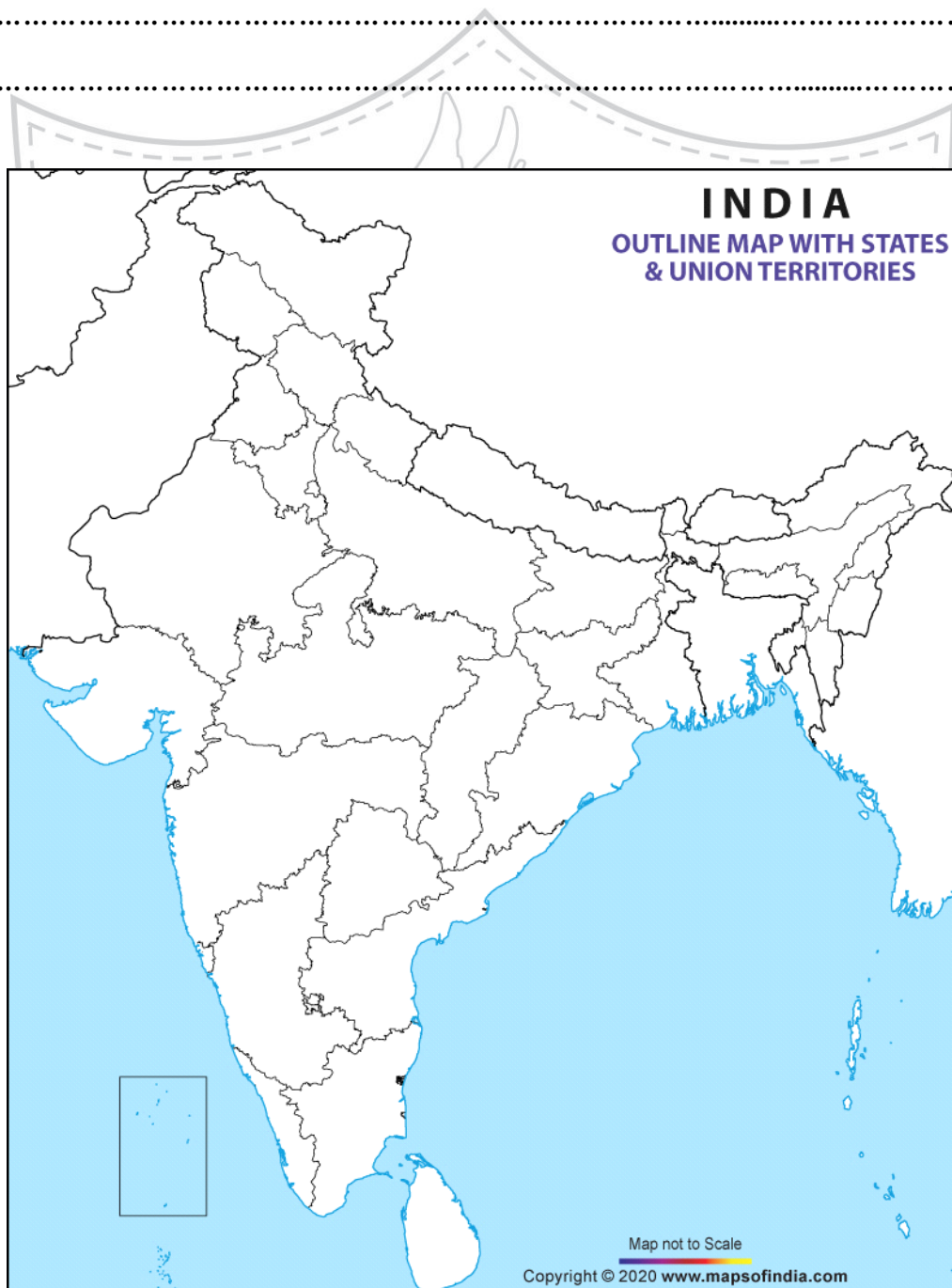
1. Suggest and evaluate the conflict areas surrounding Indian federation.
2. Write an essay on the working of centre-state relations in India.
3. Which of the following should be the basis for the formation of the state give reasons.:
 - a. Common Language
 - b. Common Economic Interest
 - c. Common Religion
 - d. Administrative convenience
4. President's rule can be imposed in a State if the government is not being run according to the provisions of the Constitution. State the conditions where President's rule can be imposed.
5. What are the major irritants in centre-state relations in India? Give some recommendations to solve the issue.



PRACTICE MAP 1

Hints :

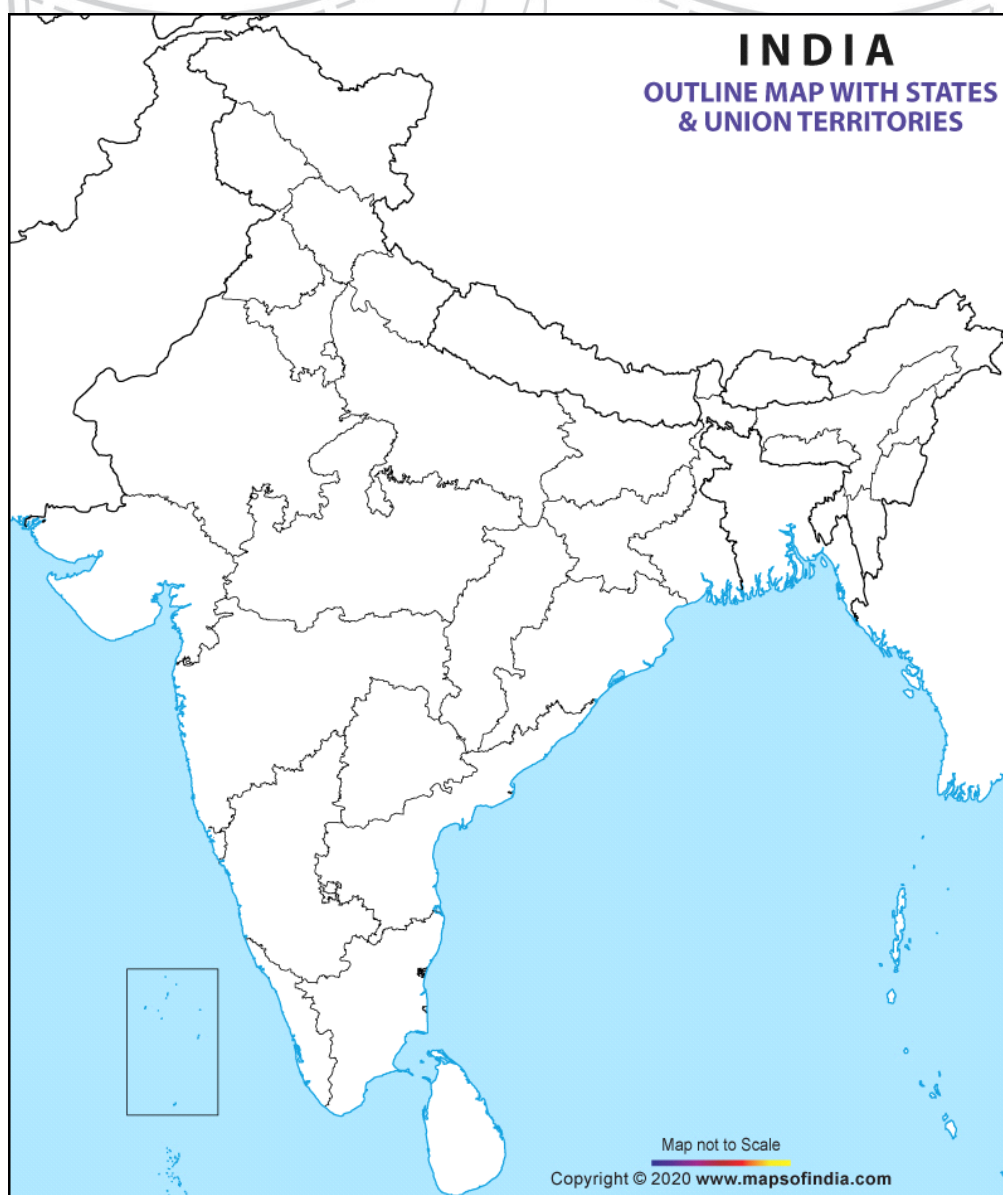
1.
2.
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PRACTICE MAP 2

Hints :

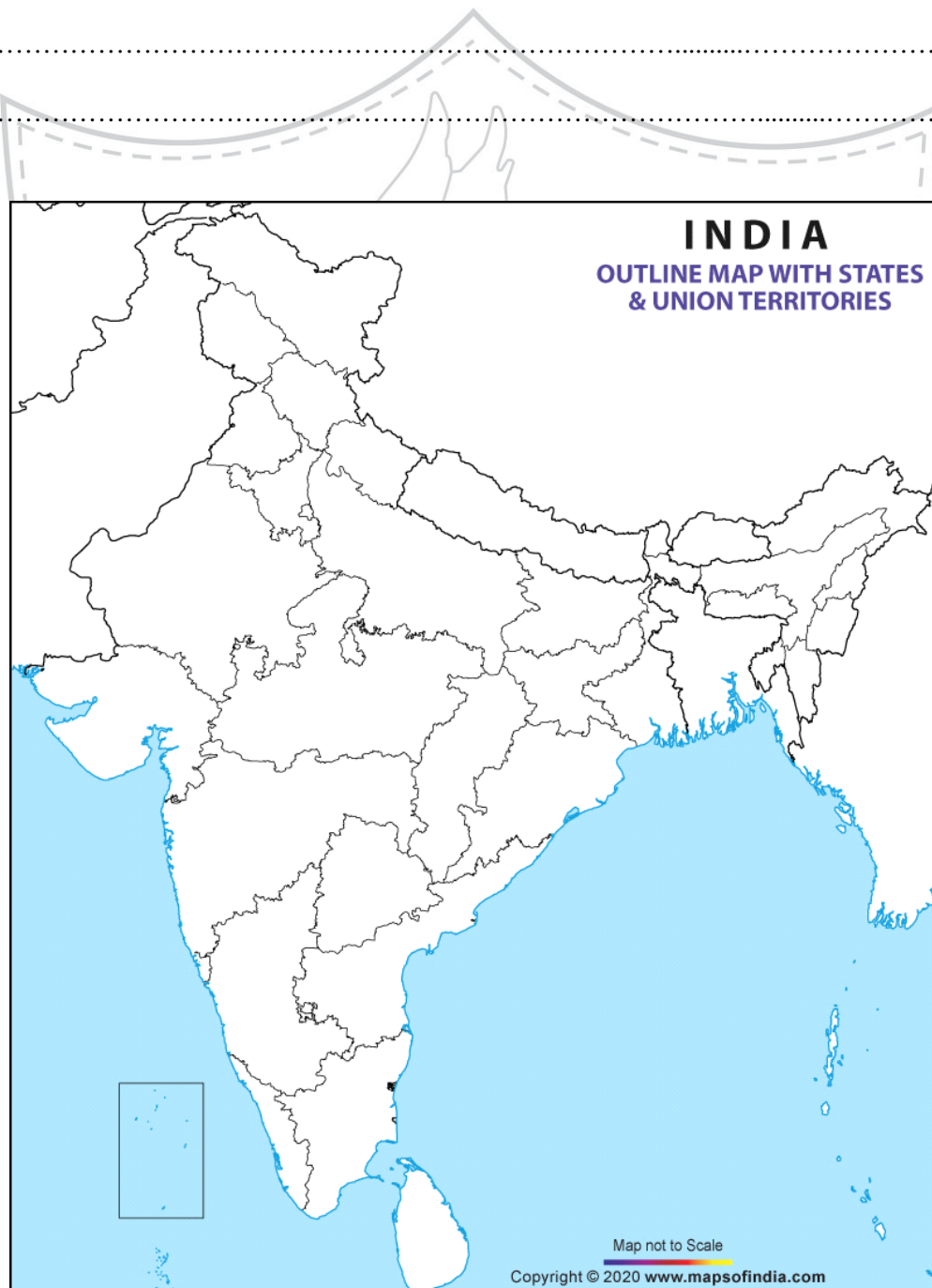
1.
2.
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PRACTICE MAP 3

Hints :

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.



CHAPTER 8

Local Governments

Learning Outcome:

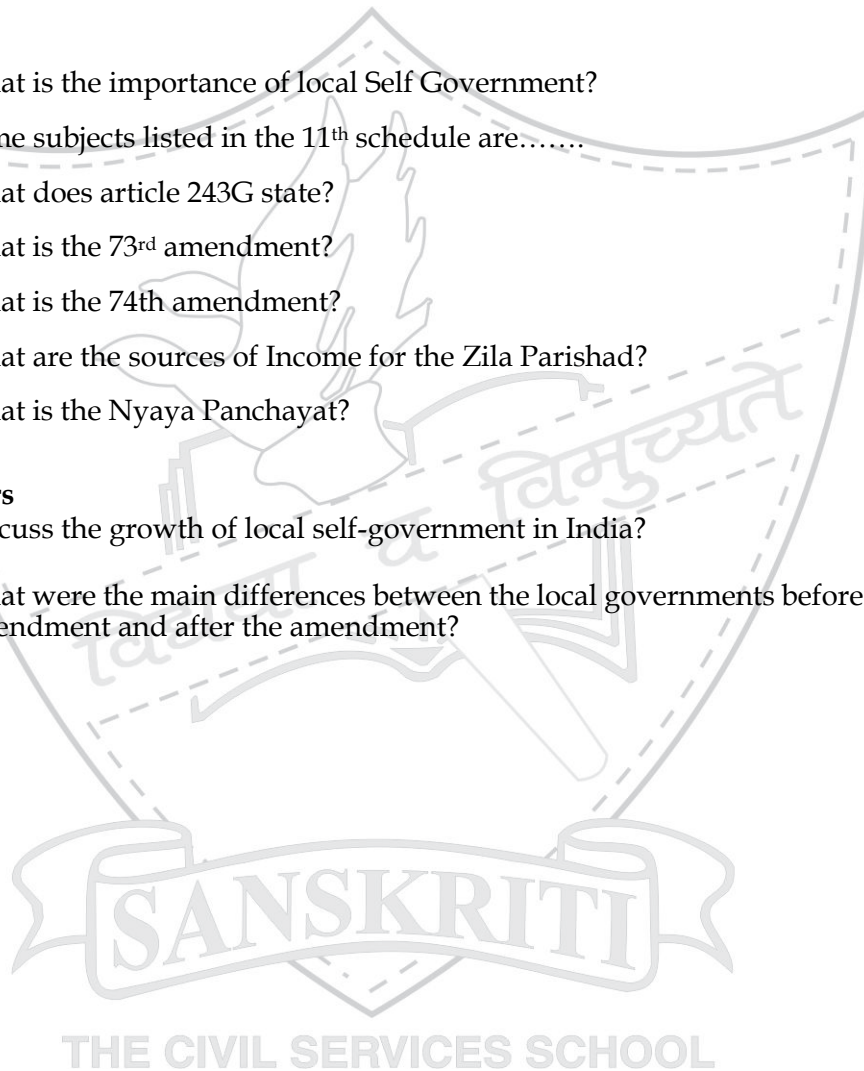
- ☐ Students would be able to trace the growth of Local Government in India.
- ☐ Students would be able to understand decentralization via 73rd and 74th Amendments.
- ☐ Students would be able to assess problems related to implementation of 73rd and 74th Amendments.

Short Answers

1. What is the importance of local Self Government?
2. Some subjects listed in the 11th schedule are.....
3. What does article 243G state?
4. What is the 73rd amendment?
5. What is the 74th amendment?
6. What are the sources of Income for the Zila Parishad?
7. What is the Nyaya Panchayat?

Long Answers

1. Discuss the growth of local self-government in India?
2. What were the main differences between the local governments before 73rd amendment and after the amendment?



SAMPLE PRACTICE PAPER (ONLINE PATTERN)

UNIT TEST

Time: 40 mins

Max marks:20 mks

General Instructions

The writing time is from 7:40 am- 8:20 am

- By 8:30 am, the PDF file of the answer sheets have to be created, attached and submitted. ONCE SUBMITTED it CANNOT be RESUBMITTED.
- NO EMAIL to the teacher, please attach it to the document.
- Students who avail of extra time, you may submit the answer sheets by 8:55 am. Following the same stages as above.
- All questions are compulsory and must be done in the correct sequence.
- The answer sheets need to be scanned and uploaded as a pdf file in PORTRAIT mode ONLY.
- Please ensure you submit in the time frame assigned.
- NO IMAGE to be uploaded
- The paper has 10 questions and 2 (TWO) printed pages.
- The word limit is as follows:-
 - 5 questions of 1 mark each with an approximate word limit of 15-30 words.
 - 3 questions of 2 marks each, have an approximate word limit of 30-60 words.
 - 1 question of 4 marks, has a word limit of 75-100 words.
 - 1 question of 5 marks has an approximate word limit of 100-150 words.

- Q1. Complete the sentence: 1
Mid-term elections are held on account of _____.
- Q2. The article of Indian Constitution that gives unlimited power to the CEC is : 1
a) 286 b) 324 c) 326 d) 386
- Q3. What is the purpose of parliamentary privilege? 1
- Q4. Suggest any two reforms in our election process (outside of the text). 1
- Q5. Why does the reserved constituency for SC get rotated each time the Delimitation exercise is undertaken? 1
- Q6. In which way did the 91st amendment improvise upon the 52nd amendment with respect to defection? 2
- Q7. Elicit the functions of Election Commission of India.(Any four) 2
- Q8. State two advantages & disadvantages each of bicameral legislatures. 2
- Q9. Why is the FPTP method more suited for India? 4
- Q10. What is Parliamentary control? Discuss various instruments of parliamentary control. 5

SAMPLE PRACTICE PAPER (OFFLINE PATTERN)

UNIT TEST

Time: 1hour 30min

Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions:

- a) All 12 questions to be done in serial order
 b) 2 mark questions have a limit of 40 words
 c) 4/5 mark questions have a limit of 100 words
 d) 6 mark questions have a limit of 150 words

Q1.	Match the following (Write complete 4 correct pairs in your answer sheet)	2												
	<table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th></tr><tr><td>Karl Marx</td><td>Wealth of Nations</td></tr><tr><td>Adam Smith</td><td>Hind Swaraj</td></tr><tr><td>Aung San Su Kyi</td><td>Satanic Verses</td></tr><tr><td>Mahatma Gandhi</td><td>Communist Manifesto</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Freedom From Fear</td></tr></table>	A	B	Karl Marx	Wealth of Nations	Adam Smith	Hind Swaraj	Aung San Su Kyi	Satanic Verses	Mahatma Gandhi	Communist Manifesto		Freedom From Fear	
A	B													
Karl Marx	Wealth of Nations													
Adam Smith	Hind Swaraj													
Aung San Su Kyi	Satanic Verses													
Mahatma Gandhi	Communist Manifesto													
	Freedom From Fear													
Q2.	Highlight any two demerits of Capitalism.	2												
Q3.	Why is democratic government considered as an important means of protecting the freedom of the people?	2												
Q4.	How are fascist movements different from military dictatorships?	2												
Q5.	Differentiate between Capitalism and Socialism as political ideologies.	2												
Q6.	State the 'harm principle'.	2												
Q7.	<p>`....This is an ideal that may appear Utopian to hard-headed men and women, but this ideal alone can appease the hunger in the soul.'</p> <p>i) When and where were these words spoken by Subhash Chandra Bose?</p> <p>ii) Briefly explain the author's views on freedom.</p>	4												
Q8.	Enumerate ways in which History contributes to the study of Political Science.	4												
Q9.	Assess the characteristics of liberty that necessitates a role for the State.	4												
Q10	Explain the arguments put forth to justify Political Science as a Science.	5												
Q11	Elucidate the fundamental difference between the study of Economics and Political Science with special focus on approach and methods of study.	5												
Q12	Discuss the significance of the study of Political Science.	6												

SAMPLE PRACTICE PAPER (ONLINE/OFFLINE PATTERN)
TERM EXAM

Max Marks : 80

Time : 3 hrs

General Instructions:-

- a) All questions are compulsory and to be done in order. There are four pages and a map.
 b) Questions 1-20 are of 1 mark each. Answers should not exceed 20 words.

- c) Question nos. 21 to 23 carry 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 40 words each.
- d) Question nos. 24 to 27 carry 4 marks each. Answers should not exceed 100 words each.
- e) Question nos. 28 to 30 carry 5 marks each. Long Answer and passage/ map based questions and one picture based. Answers should not exceed 120 words each.
- f) Question nos. 31 to 34 carry 6 marks each. Answers should not exceed 150 words each.

SECTION A - ONE MARK

- Q1. What is meant by 'justifiable constraints'? 1
- Q2. Who did Vilfredo Pareto describe as 'lions'? 1
- Q3. State the outline proposal of the Citizenship Amendment Bill proposed in Lok Sabha on 19 July 2016. 1
- Q4. Separatist movements like the _____ in Canada and the _____ in northern Spain are examples of nationalist struggles. 1
- Q5. Define the term disarmament. 1
- Q6. Feminism is (complete the statement) 1
- Q7. The _____ documents the theory of struggle between economic classes. 1
- Q8. List any two measures taken by Kemal Ataturk to secularise Turkey. 1
- Q9. Name the author of 'Freedom from Fear'. 1
- Q10. Who was Confucius? 1
- Q11. What is meant by 'veto power' in context of UN membership? 1
- Q12. Martin Luther King Jr was a black leader of movement against _____. 1
- Q13. State two means of establishing formal equality. 1
- Q14. What is 'pluralism'? 1
- Q15. Differentiate between a migrant and a refugee. 1
- Q16. Give two examples of a theocratic state. 1
- Q17. Name two political philosophers who glorified war. 1
- Q18. UNO was founded on 24 October 1945 through the signing of the _____ by _____ states. 1
- Q19. Elicit Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's views about 'just society'? 1
- Q20. MOSOP stands for 1

Contd/-----

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SECTION B - TWO MARKS

- Q21. What are the attractions to the notion of global citizenship? 2
- Q22. What was the Cuban Missile Crisis? 2
- Q23. Answer the following in context of the United Nations : 2
- a) Name the present UN secretary general
- b) Write the full form of i) GATT ii) UNHCR

SECTION C - FOUR MARKS

- Q24. Briefly explain the different conditions under which Indian citizenship can be acquired by an individual. 4
- Q25. Justify India's candidature for permanent membership to the UN. 4

OR

- Highlight major changes in global politics since the establishment of UNO.
- Q26. Explain arguments put forth by John Stuart Mill in defence of freedom of expression in his book '*On Liberty*'. 4
- Q27. Write a short note on Ken Saro-Wiwa. 4

SECTION D - FIVE MARKS

- Q28. '*Patriotism cannot be our final spiritual shelter: my refuge is humanity. I will not buy glass for the price of diamonds, and I will never allow patriotism to triumph over humanity as long as I live.*' 5
- a) Who said these words?
- b) What was the persistent theme of the author's writings? Why?
- c) The author opposed colonialism but not the British. Elaborate.
- Q29. Elicit the three principles of Justice. Does the principle of special needs contradict the principle of equal treatment? Justify. 5
- Q30. Examine the relationship between Political Science and History. 5
- Q31. What are the different approaches to Peace? Analyse contemporary challenges to peace. 5

SECTION E - SIX MARKS

- Q32. Define Peace. How can we promote peace? 6
- Q33. Critically examine Indian Secularism. 6
- Q34. '*A nation is based on shared beliefs, history, territory, shared ideals and identity.*' Discuss this with relevance to India. 6



THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL PROVIDED BY CBSE

(As on 05 May 2021)

Book : Indian Constitution at Work

Unit -1: ConstitutionSub-Unit: Constitutional Amendments

As of 2019, there have been total 103 amendments of the Constitution of India.

Unit - 2: Election and Representation Sub-Unit: 'Electoral Reforms in Indian Politics'

Electoral Reforms in the 21st Century include use of EVM [Electronic Voting Machine], VVPAT [Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail] and NOTA [None of the Above]. Restriction on exit polls, ceiling on election expenditure (Rs.50- 70 Lakhs for the Lok Sabha election and Rs. 20-28 Lakhs for the Assembly election) and the use electoral bonds in election funding are some of the major reforms initiated by the Election Commission of India that have sought to bring about revolutionary changes in the electoral process and the voter behavior in contemporary India.

Unit- 5: Judiciary

Sub-Unit: 'Judicial Over reach'

When judiciary assumes the roles and functions of the legislature and executive, thus diluting the concept of separation of powers, it becomes judicial overreach. Unrestrained activism on the part of judiciary often leads to its overreach.

We all know that Article 142 and judicial review have been put to many constructive uses but some actions like declaring the NJAC (National Judicial Appointment Commission) unconstitutional as it tried to apply checks on judicial power highlight the need for judicial restraints in the exercise of judicial review.

Unit- 6: Federalism

Sub-Unit: 'Quasi Federalism', 'Cooperative Federalism', 'Competitive Federalism'

Quasi Federalism: In the context of special features and provisions of Indian federalism we use the phrase, 'Quasi Federalism', a concept given by K. C. Wheare. Quasi federalism represents a strong centre with comparatively less stronger units. Wheare describes the Indian case in its formative phase as a 'quasi federation – A unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal state with subsidiary unitary features'.

Cooperative Federalism: Cooperative federalism is the concept which reflects the relationship between the Union and the States where both come together and resolve the common problems with each other's cooperation in amicable manner thus contributing towards the growth of a strong federation. It shows the horizontal relationship between the Union and the States where none is placed over and above on the other. To ensure this strong relationship between the two, the Indian constitution has evolved and incorporated certain instruments and agencies like the Inter-State Councils, Zonal Councils, the 7th Schedule, etc.

Competitive Federalism: Competitive federalism places all states vis a vis the Union on equal and competing footing where the best performing states can take the maximum benefits of the resources, services and taxes. It ensures a healthy competition among states leading towards better performance and delivery which constitute important part of governance. The post- liberalization era reflects the trend of competitive federalism where states are more autonomous, accountable and efficient in their functioning.



ADDITIONAL MATERIAL PROVIDED BY CBSE

(As on 05 May 2021)

Book : Political Theory

Unit-2: Liberty

Sub-Unit: 'Liberty vs Freedom'

We hear a lot around us that people appear to use the word liberty and freedom as synonyms of each other. But there are some fundamental differences between these two concepts that must be understood. Liberty comes from the Latin word "libertatem" which means "condition of a freeman". While freedom comes from the English word "freedom" which means "state of free will". Liberty is power to act and express oneself according to one's will while freedom is the power to decide one's action. Freedom is more concrete concept than liberty which is more associated with an individual's connection with the state rather than with other individuals and circumstances. State guarantees freedom through the liberty it grants to its citizens.

The difference between these two concepts can briefly be outlined as follows:

Liberty	Freedom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition of a free man Power to act Free to do something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of free will Power to decide Free from something

The common feature between these two concepts is that both remain unconstrained, which means that their realization is free from any constrain. Further, both follow rightful or ethical conformity in terms of their realization.

Unit-4: Justice

Sub-Unit: 'Different Dimensions of Justice'

Till now we have tried to understand what the term justice means. After considering this, we need to know different dimensions of justice which may help us in establishing a just society. Legal, social, political and economic justice are the key dimensions of justice. Here, we will try to understand these dimensions in some details.

1. Legal Justice: It is a narrow concept of justice which is associated with the legal system and legal procedure existing in a society. The court of law interprets the law and applies it after hearing the partners involved in a dispute. Here, justice is what administered by the court of law and the interpretation of the judge is considered to be an embodiment of justice.
2. Political Justice: In any democratic society political justice means providing equal political

rights. Political justice stands for a free and fair participation of people in the political sphere. Universal adult franchise is the expression of political justice. Equality of opportunity in getting elected and in holding public offices, freedom of expression and association are important pillars of political justice.

3. Social Justice: It means to end all types of social inequalities and to provide proper opportunity to every citizen in every sphere of life, to develop her/his personality to ensure equality of law, prohibition of discrimination, social security, provision of equal political rights, etc. The concept of social justice is based on the belief that all human beings are equal and no discrimination should be made on the ground of race, religion, caste, gender and place of birth.

4. Economic Justice: It means to provide equal opportunities to everyone to earn her/his livelihood. It also means to help such people who are not able to work and earn their livelihood. The basic need of every person such as food, cloth, shelter and education should be fulfilled. It stands for by assuring adequate means of livelihood to all, by making provisions for equal pay for equal work, fair distribution of resources, equal economic opportunity to all, etc.

While the concept of political justice is closely linked with the ideal of “liberty”, economic and legal justice with “equality” and social justice with “fraternity”, a just combination of all these four dimensions will help in achieving justice in life.

Unit-5: Rights

Sub-Unit: ‘Human Rights’

Human rights are those rights which all human beings are entitled by virtue of being human. It is based on the principle of respect for the individual. The fundamental assumption behind the concept of human rights is that every person is amoral and rational being who deserves to be treated with dignity. Human rights are both universal and fundamental; these are universal in the sense that they belong to all human beings irrespective of race, nationality, community, religion, gender, etc; these are also fundamental because once given, these cannot be taken back.

Although the presence of human rights can be traced to the ancient Indian philosophy and culture, the concept formally originated at the international level in 1948 with the UN Declaration of Human Rights listing 30 rights for all people across the globe.

Unit-7: Nationalism Sub-Unit: ‘Multiculturalism’

Multiculturalism in the general sense is the coexistence of people of different religions, cultural groups and communities in all countries of the globe. Originated in the 1970s with a counter-culturalism and human rights movement in opposition to the homogenization of other cultures in favor of the white culture of America and Europe, multiculturalism broadly comprises the

principles of both 'acceptance' and 'reverence'. It expects all countries of the globe to give equal acceptance and reverence to the cultural groups. In the India context, the concept of multiculturalism is identified with the notion of "Salad Bowl", advocated by social scientist, Ashish Nandy. It shows that different cultural groups within a nation maintain their identity with their respective distinct forms.

Unit-9: Development

Sub-Unit: 'Growth vs Development'

However, many people accept growth and development to be the same, but there is a remarkable difference between the two. Growth includes measures of economic performance in terms of value of income, expenditure and output, seen in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, measures of economic growth can give distorted pictures of the level of income in a country because a small proportion of the population can own a large amount of the wealth in a country whereas the rest live with bear minimum levels of income and resources. Economic growth refers to just one aspect of the development.

Development, on the other hand, refers to securing of socio-economic and political growth by changing the conditions of underdevelopment through organised and planned efforts which seek to address the issue of poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy and economic and industrial underdevelopment. When we try to understand the broader meaning of development then it can be linked with holistic welfare of humans in society which includes freedom, leading a healthy and productive life and participation in decision making process.

Sub-Unit: 'Different Models of Development'

1. Market Model:

In this model, it is held that all societies undergo changes from traditional, transitional and modern stages of development. Some of its features include: It regards political development as the condition of economic development. It supports the autonomy, rights and self-interest of the individual as the basis of all development.

It stands for rapid industrialization, technological advancement, modernization, full employment and continuous process of liberalization of society, economy and polity.

The goods of development are to be achieved on the basis of free market economy, competitiveness and all-round individual development. It believes in the principle of leaving the economy under the competitive policy of non- intervention and demand supply chain.

2. Welfare State Model:

The welfare model of development accepts and strongly advocates the role of state in economic sphere for promoting the socio-economic welfare and common interest of the society. It conceptualises the state as a welfare state and advocates the state planning and organised efforts as essential conditions for rapid industrialisation, economic growth, and socio- economic development. The welfare state can provide various types of social services for the people like education, health, employment, social security and public distribution system.

Under this model, the State acts as the key agency for promoting desired social change and development. It takes special steps for protecting the weaker sections of the society. Welfare State protects all social, economic and political rights of all the people and in turn the people are expected to act in a socially responsible way.

