

SAMPLE CONTENT

Perfect

Political Science

STD. XI ARTS

As per the new textbook prescribed
by Maharashtra State Board

In a democracy, all citizens have certain rights and duties. These are specified by the constitutions of respective countries and laws made by the government.



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PERFECT Political Science

Std. XI Arts

Salient Features

- Based on the new textbook
- Exhaustive content coverage in Question and Answer type
- Wide variety of questions in each chapter (including map based questions)
- 'Chapter Overview' enables quick revision of key points
- Includes 'Gyan Guru' (GG) that offers a practical touch to theory
- 'For your understanding' section aids conceptual clarity
- Includes 'QR codes' to refer relevant content
- Includes 'Smart Codes' to enable easy answer recall
- Coverage of the 'Apply your Knowledge' and 'Activity' section
- Chapter assessment at the end of every chapter for self evaluation with answer key

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PREFACE

Perfect Political Science Std. XI aims to provide information about the processes, principles, structure of government and political institutions. It cites Indian and global examples and discusses real-life applications of these theories to make the concepts relatable and approachable. It is based on the latest curriculum developed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. It covers a precise, analytical and critical account of the fundamentals of political theory and major concepts used in its analysis.

The book offers a compact overview of the concepts of state, society, civil society, justice, law, freedom, equality along with critical discussions on various other subjects. It is designed to understand one's rights and responsibilities as a citizen. The key features of the book include *Chapter Overview, Gyan Guru, For your understanding, Map based question, Smart Codes, QR Codes and Chapter Assessment*. With a special focus on Indian political theory and the course of its development, it would not only help the students remember and understand the fundamentals but also encourage them to ponder and debate further.

The latest education policy recommends that children's life at the educational institution must be linked to their life outside it. Therefore, a practical perspective has been presented by contextualizing the theories within real-life situations. The syllabus of a textbook developed on the basis of the new education policy signify an attempt to enhance a student's learning experience.

We hope that the students as well as teachers find this book useful and purposeful.

- Publisher
Edition : First

The journey to create a complete book is replete with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you. Please write to us at info@tarangpublications.org

Disclaimer

This reference book is transformative work based on textbook 'Political Science': Reprint Oct: 2019 published by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. We, the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

This work is purely inspired upon the course work as prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

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FEATURES

Chapter Overview

Nation

1. A nation is a group of people who identify socially, culturally, politically and want to establish a separate identity for themselves.
2. The term 'Nation' originates from the Latin word *Nasci* meaning 'to be born'.

Chapter Overview

After reading a chapter from textbook, students may want to revise all the points quickly before attempting questions based on the chapter. 'Chapter overview' gives a bird's eye-view of the entire chapter.

Map based question


Map based questions are included as per the necessity of the chapter.

Observe the given map and answer the following questions

- *1. See map of division of Europe after World War II.
(Refer to the first map given on textbook pg no. 79)
 - i. Name the East European countries under the influence of Soviet Union.

Ans: i. East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Soviet Union

GG - Gyan Guru



NITI Aayog launched NITI lectures: Transforming India with the aim of building knowledge systems for the States and Centre in 2016. Through these lectures, NITI Aayog aims to bring policy makers, experts and administrators from across the world to India for the benefit of policy makers.

GG – Gyan Guru

Gyan Guru, our very own mascot, keeps popping up throughout the book. He offers real-life example or an interesting fact associated with the topic.

For your understanding

Certain concepts are tricky and difficult to understand. In such cases, 'For your understanding' offers better conceptual clarity.

For your understanding

1. Habeas Corpus is derived from the Latin word meaning 'Let us have the body'. This order means to produce the arrested person before the court.
2. Mandamus is a Latin word meaning 'We Command'.
3. Quo-Warranto means 'By what warrants'.
4. Certiorari means to be certified.

FEATURES



Smart Code M A T E B

- i. **Meaning:** Equality is an important value in human society. Equality does not mean uniformity. It means that everyone has to be treated equally.
- ii. **A rational concept:** Equality is the basis on which the concepts of liberty and justice are judged. Hence, equality is a rational concept.
- iii. **Types of equality:** There are five types of equality, viz. natural, civil, political, economic and social equality.
There are also various types of inequalities. Natural inequalities arise due to differences in colour, height, talent, physical strength, genetics while manmade inequalities arise on the basis of caste, money, religion.

Smart Code

At times, answers are lengthy and it is difficult to remember all the points. Hence, we have created Smart Codes for a few questions to aid you in remembering and recollecting the points.

QR Code

QR codes given throughout the book enable students to access relevant content for the given topic.

[Note:

Scan QR code to watch videos related to MGNREGA and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.]



Chapter Assessment

Time: 1.30 Hr. Total Marks: 25

Q.1. State the appropriate concept for the given statements. [3]

1. Father of the French Revolution
2. A central theme of liberalism is based on this idea.
3. Fundamental right introduced in Constitution of India by 86th Amendment

Answers

- Q.1.
1. Jean Jacques Rousseau
 2. Individualism
 3. Right to Education

Chapter Assessment

Chapter assessment at the end of every chapter enables students to evaluate themselves. This evaluation becomes more effective with the help of the answer key.

CONTENTS

No.	Topic Name	Page No.
Section I: Political Concepts		
1.	The State	1
2.	Liberty and Rights	1
3.	Equality and Justice	2
Section II: Comparative Government and Politics		
4.	Constitutional Government	35
5.	Concept of Representation	52
6.	Role of the Judiciary	65
Section III: Public Administration		
7.	Public Administration	77
8.	Development Administration	91
Section IV: International Relations		
9.	The world since 1945 – I	104
10.	The world since 1945 – II	117

- Note:**
1. All textual questions are represented by * mark.
 2. All questions based on intext content are represented by # mark.

The State

Chapter Overview

<p>Nation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A nation is a group of people who identify socially, culturally, politically and want to establish a separate identity for themselves. 2. The term 'Nation' originates from the Latin word Nasci meaning 'to be born'. 3. The term has a sense of oneness that is psychological in nature. 4. Features of nation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Population: A nation must have a population. The population has some similarities which unite them as a group. ii. Feeling of community: The similarities must translate into a psychological feeling of a community. iii. Desire to be politically separate: People living in a particular geographic area having some commonalities give rise to the urge for self-determination and desire to be politically independent.
<p>Nationalism</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nationalism is a sense of political identity and love for one's nation. 2. It is force which holds the people to a sense of political loyalty to the country. 3. Features of nationalism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Nationalism has been a force that has been both, a builder and a destroyer. It has been described as progressive and aggressive nationalism. ii. Nationalism discourages imperialism or colonialism. It encourages self-determination. iii. Nationalism can promote diversity. 4. Forms of nationalism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Liberal nationalism: It links the idea of a nation to sovereignty. ii. Conservative nationalism: It gives importance to patriotism. iii. Expansionist nationalism: It is an aggressive form of nationalism. iv. Anticolonial nationalism: It refers to freedom struggles.
<p>State</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State is political organisation created for the satisfaction of the common needs of the people. 2. The urge for political self-determination leads a nation in the direction of statehood. 3. A nation becomes a State when it has certain characteristics as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sovereignty: Independent authority of the country ii. Independent government: Sovereign government iii. Specific territory: Specific geographical boundaries iv. Population: Existence of people who are diverse
<p>State and Government</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The terms 'State' and 'Government' are different from each other. 2. State is a political organisation while a government is an agent of the State through which the will of the State is formulated, expressed and realised. 3. Government is the main wing of State. 4. A government has three parts: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. 5. State is an abstract concept while government is a concrete reality. 6. A State is permanent in nature while a government exists for a specific time period. 7. The State is politically neutral while the government has an ideological agenda. 8. Government is the means through which the authority of the State is exercised.



Q.1. [A] Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements

1. The identity of a person as a Maharashtrian is referred to as _____.
(nationality, regional identity, cultural identity, ethnicity)
2. If a person is referred to as being an American we are talking about his _____.
(nationality, regional identity, cultural identity, ethnicity)
- #3. In Political Science, the term '_____' is used to describe an independent sovereign country.
(Nation, Country, State, Government)
- *4. The term Nation is derived from the Latin word _____.
(Nasci, Natio, Natalis, Nauto)
- #5. Nasci means _____.
(to be a nationalist, to be born, to have common ethnicity, to have common language)
6. Standing up during the national anthem is an example of _____.
(cultural values, civic duty, political oneness, nationalism)
- *7. The origin of liberal nationalism is in the _____ Revolution. (American, Russian, French, British)
8. The Fourteen Points Speech was given by _____.
(Woodrow Wilson, Aristotle, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Harold Laski)
9. _____ nationalism gives a lot of importance to patriotism.
(Liberal, Conservative, Expansionist, Anticolonial)
10. India experienced _____ nationalism during the days of freedom struggle.
(liberal, conservative, expansionist, anticolonial)
11. A demand for sovereignty means a demand for the right to _____.
(vote, nationality, self-determination, nationalism)
12. State is a/an _____ organisation created for the satisfaction of the common needs of people.
(political, social, economic, philanthropic)
13. _____ is an agent of the State through which the will of the State is formulated, expressed and realised.
(Nation, Government, State, Private institutions)
14. A government has _____ parts.
(five, four, three, six)

15. The State is politically _____.
(neutral, biased, non-sovereign, concrete)

Answers:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. regional identity | 2. nationality |
| 3. State | 4. Nasci |
| 5. to be born | 6. nationalism |
| 7. French | 8. Woodrow Wilson |
| 9. Conservative | 10. anticolonial |
| 11. self-determination | 12. political |
| 13. Government | 14. three |
| 15. neutral | |

Q.1. [B] State the appropriate concept for the given statement

1. It focuses on the State, the Government, and the Administration.
2. A group of people who identify socially, culturally, politically and want to establish a separate identity for themselves.
- *3. Force which holds the people to a sense of political loyalty to the country.
4. Such nationalism can help a society to come together and promote development.
- #5. The outline given by President Woodrow Wilson specifying his visions for a stable, long-lasting peace in the world.
6. Colonialism is a product of this type of nationalism.
7. The nationalism that refers to national liberation struggles.
8. The term which means the independent authority of a country.
- #9. He served as the 28th American President.
10. The institutions that have the legitimacy to act on behalf of the State.
11. The geographic boundaries of the State.
- *12. The area of the State within which it has the authority to govern.
- #13. It is recognised as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.
14. The main wing of the State through which it performs its functions.

Answers:

1. Political Science
2. Nation
3. Nationalism
4. Progressive nationalism
5. Fourteen Points Speech
6. Expansionist nationalism
7. Anticolonial nationalism
8. Sovereignty
9. Woodrow Wilson



10. Public institutions
11. Territory
12. Jurisdiction
13. Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)
14. Government

Q.1. [C] Find the odd word in the given set

[Note: Reasons are given only for understanding.]

1. Liberal, Anticolonial, Expansionist, Colonial
2. Sovereignty, Democracy, Government, Territory
3. Executive, Legislature, Private Business, Judiciary

Answers:

1. Colonial – Not a form of nationalism
2. Democracy – Not an element of State
3. Private Business – Not an organ of the government

Q.1. [D] Identify the incorrect pair in every set, correct it and rewrite

1.

i.	Liberal nationalism	Right to freedom and self-determination
ii.	Conservative nationalism	Importance to patriotism
iii.	Expansionist nationalism	Progressive form of nationalism
iv.	Anticolonial nationalism	Freedom struggle

*2.

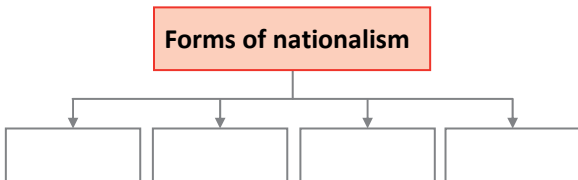
i.	Aristotle	German thinker
ii.	Jean Bodin	French thinker
iii.	Woodrow Wilson	American thinker
iv.	Harold Laski	British thinker

Answers:

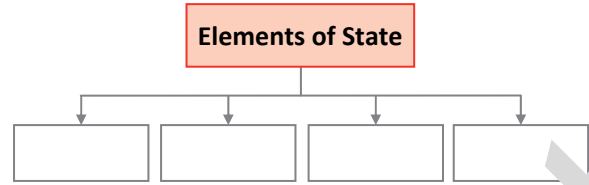
1. **Incorrect pair:** Expansionist nationalism – Progressive form of nationalism
Corrected pair: Expansionist nationalism – Aggressive form of nationalism
- Incorrect pair:** Aristotle – German thinker
Corrected pair: Aristotle – Greek philosopher/thinker

Q.2. Complete the concept map

1. Forms of nationalism



2. Elements of State



Answers:

1. i. Liberal ii. Conservatism
 iii. Expansionist iv. Anticolonial
2. i. Sovereignty ii. Government
 iii. Territory iv. Population

Q.3. State whether the following statements are true or false with reasons

- #1. The terms ‘Nation’ and the ‘State’ have the exact same meaning.**

Ans: False

Reasons:

- i. The term ‘nation’ is used to refer to the sense of oneness that is psychological and born out of commonness of culture, ethnicity, race, religion, language, history, etc.
- ii. A ‘nation’ becomes a ‘state’ when it has certain characteristics such as sovereignty, independent government, specific territory and population.

Hence, the terms ‘Nation’ and the ‘State’ have different meanings.

- *2. Progressive nationalism can create differences amongst people.**

Ans: False

Reasons:

- i. Nationalism is a force that can either build or destroy a nation. It can be progressive or aggressive in nature.
- ii. Progressive nationalism can help a society to come together and promote development.
- iii. Aggressive nationalism creates differences amongst people and can destroy the nation. Hence, it is aggressive nationalism that divides people.

- *3. Expansionist nationalism is a type of aggressive nationalism.**

Ans: True

Reasons:

- i. In expansionist nationalism, countries start to become aggressive and create empires for ‘national glory’.



- ii. Colonialism is a result of the expansionist policy whereby the country aggressively tries to extend its authority over other nations or territories. e.g. establishment of the British colony in India.
Hence, expansionist nationalism is an aggressive form of nationalism.

***4. Sovereignty means State has the freedom to take its own decision.**

Ans: True

Reasons:

- i. Sovereignty means the independent authority of the country. It signifies that a country is not dependent on any other country for taking decisions.
- ii. A sovereign country is independent to take its own decisions, formulate its laws and govern.
- iii. The people of a sovereign country have the right to self-determination.

Hence, sovereignty means State has the freedom to take its own decision.

5. Both public and private institutions have the legitimacy to act on behalf of the State.

Ans: False

Reasons:

- i. Public institutions include various organs of the government such as executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Bureaucracy etc. They are responsible for making policies, laws, taking decisions and implementing them.
- ii. On the other hand private institutions belong to the civil society. They consist of private business, clubs etc.
- iii. The public institutions have the legitimacy to carry out public administration and act on behalf of the state.

#6. The State is the legitimate authority to take decisions.

Ans: True

Reasons:

- i. State is a political organisation created to satisfy the common needs of people. All citizens are members of the State.
- ii. The functions of the State are performed through the government.
- iii. The decisions are taken in public interest by the government of the State. This authority to take decisions is called legitimacy.

Hence, the State has the legitimacy to take decisions in the interest of the people.

***7. Palestine is a State.**

Ans: False

Reasons:

- i. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has been granted the recognition as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.
- ii. The PLO has identified Gaza and West Bank as the territory under the State of Palestine.
- iii. However, Palestine does not have a sovereign government. Its territory is under the jurisdiction of Israelis.

Hence, Palestine is a nation and not a state.

[Note: Palestine has been a 'Non member Observer' State of the UN since 2012 and more than a 100 members of the UN have given recognition to Palestine as a State.]

8. Government is permanent in nature.

Ans: False

Reasons:

- i. Government is an agent of the State through which the will of the State is formulated, expressed and realised.
- ii. Government exists for a specific period of time. The systems of government can be changed.
- iii. Governments come and go, i.e. after the specific time period, new governments can be elected.

Hence, government is not permanent in nature.

Q.4. Explain the co-relation between the following

1. Nation and Nationalism

- Ans:**
- i. A nation is a group of people who identify socially, culturally, politically and want to establish a separate identity for themselves.
 - ii. Nationalism is a sense of political identity. It is the love of people for their nation. The people become sentimentally attached to and are motivated to help their homeland. It is a force which holds the people to a sense of political loyalty to their nation.
 - iii. In short, nation is a group of people with a sense of oneness while nationalism is a sense of identity and self-esteem obtained through identification with one's homeland.

2. State and Territory

- Ans:**
- i. State is a political organisation created for the satisfaction of the common needs of people. The functions of the State are performed through the government. The State grants rights, provides justice, ensures equality and guarantees liberty.



- ii. Territory refers to the geographic boundaries of the State. It has three aspects: the actual land within the national boundaries, the territorial waters along the coastline which extend to 12 nautical miles along the coastline and the air space above its territory.
- iii. A State must have a specific territory. It has the legal power and authority to govern within its territory.

3. State and Government

- Ans:**
- i. A State is a political organisation which includes all the public institutions and citizens. It is an abstract concept. On the other hand, government is a part of the State. It is a concrete reality.
 - ii. A State is permanent in nature while government exists for a specific time period. The State is an impersonal authority which is politically neutral. On the other hand, the government has an ideological agenda and wants to implement policies to achieve that agenda.
 - iii. The State is a sovereign entity while government is the means through which the authority of the State is exercised.

Q.5. Express your opinion on the following

*1. India is a State.

- Ans:**
- i. The preamble of the Indian constitution uses the words 'Sovereign Democratic Republic'.
 - ii. It means that India has an independent authority, i.e. it is not dependent on any other country for taking decisions.
 - iii. India can take its decisions independently, formulate its own laws and govern the country independently.
 - iv. India is a politically self-determined nation. It displays all the characteristics of a State i.e. sovereignty, independent government, territory and population. Hence, India is a State.

GG - Gyan Guru

South Sudan, officially known as the Republic of South Sudan, gained independence from the Republic of Sudan in 2011, making it the most recent sovereign State to come into existence. Its capital is Juba. It voted for independence through a referendum.

2. Population is one of the elements of a State.

- Ans:**
- i. A State is a political community which cannot exist without its people.
 - ii. The presence of State can be felt in almost all human activities like education, defence, social welfare, law and order etc.
 - iii. People of a State can have any amount of diversity in terms of language, religion, culture, ethnicity, etc.
 - iv. A State can comprise of people from many nations. e.g. the Soviet Union had people of many nationalities like Russians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Ukrainians, etc.

3. State and government are different concepts.

- Ans:**
- i. State is a political organisation created to satisfy the common needs of people while government is the main wing of state which performs the functions of the State.
 - ii. In other words, government is an agent of the State through which the will of the State is formulated, expressed and realised.
 - iii. A government has three parts: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary through which administration of the State is conducted.
 - iv. Hence, State and government are different concepts.

Q.6. Answer the following questions

*1. What are the features of nation?

- Ans:** The features of nation are as follows:
- i. **Population:** A Nation must have a population. The population has some similarities. These similarities might be related to language, race and religion. They may also share a common cultural or historical experience. The population identifies itself as being a part of single nation on the basis of ethnic, historical and cultural oneness shared by them.
 - ii. **Feeling of community:** The similarities of demography and culture must translate into a psychological feeling of a community. It is an emotional dimension. It is a matter of perception held by the people of that community.
 - iii. **Desire to be politically separate:** People living in a particular geographic area (having common socio-cultural, religious or linguistic commonality) can lead to a feeling of being a nation. Such a feeling is a product of the urge for self-determination. This can lead to a demand for self-governance at a political level.



For your understanding

Here, self-determination refers to a process by which countries choose their sovereignty and international political status without external interference.

*2. What is nationalism? Explain its types.

- Ans:**
- Nationalism is a sense of political identity. It is the love for one's nation. e.g. India's fight for its independence against the British colonial rule was an expression of India's nationalism.
 - Nationalism is a feeling that leads to sentimental attachment of people to their homeland.
 - Nationalism can be seen when people cheer for the national cricket team, stand up during the National Anthem or show support to the armed forces during a war.
 - Types of nationalism**
 - Liberal nationalism:** The origins of liberal nationalism are in the French Revolution. It can also be seen in President Woodrow Wilson's 'Fourteen Points' speech. It links the idea of a nation to sovereignty. It accords that every nation has the right to freedom and self-determination.
 - Conservative nationalism:** Conservative nationalism is inward looking. It looks at the nation as a society that is closely linked. It gives a lot of importance to patriotism.
 - Expansionist nationalism:** In expansionist nationalism, countries start to become aggressive and create empires for 'national glory'. Colonialism is a product of such aggressive nationalism.
 - Anti-colonial nationalism:** It refers to national liberation struggles or freedom struggles. It leads to freedom struggles. Countries like India experienced this form of nationalism during the days of the freedom struggle.

3. What are the features of nationalism?

- Ans:** The features of nationalism are as follows:
- A force that builds or destroys:** Nationalism is a force that can build as well as destroy a nation. It can be progressive or aggressive in nature. Progressive nationalism can help a

society to come together and promote development. Aggressive nationalism can create differences among people.

- Encourages self-determination:** Nationalism discourages imperialism or colonialism. The resistance to any form of occupation is one of the features of nationalism. National liberation struggles or freedom struggles across the world are a product of nationalism. It thus encourages self-determination.
- Promotes diversity:** Nationalism can promote diversity. A large amount of diversity exists in India's society based on religion, ethnicity, language, regions etc. However, in spite of this diversity, there is a feeling of oneness among the Indian population. The idea of 'unity in diversity' is the core of Indian nationalism.

4. Explain the meaning, definitions and role of the State.

- Ans:**
- Meaning:** A 'nation' becomes a 'state' when it has certain characteristics such as sovereignty, independent government, specific territory and population. The urge for political self-determination leads a nation in the direction of statehood.

Definitions

- Aristotle: "The state is a union of families and villages and having for its ends a perfect and self-sufficing life by which we mean a happy and honourable life".
- Jean Bodin: "A state is an association of families and their possession governed by supreme power and by reason".
- Woodrow Wilson: "State is a people organised for law within a definite territory".
- Harold Laski: "State is a territorial society divided into government and subjects claiming within its allotted physical area, a supremacy over all other institutions".

Role

- The presence of State can be felt in almost all human activities like education, defence, social welfare, law and order etc.
- The role of State can be seen even in personal matters like registration of birth, getting a PAN card or Aadhaar card, registration of marriage etc.
- The State grants rights, provides justice, ensures equality and guarantees liberty.



Q.7. Answer the following question in detail with reference to the given points

***1. Explain the following elements of the State.**

- i. Sovereignty ii. Government**
iii. Population iv. Territory

- Ans:** i. Sovereignty means the independent authority of the country. A legally sovereign country has its own independent constitution. Although the term 'sovereignty' is used interchangeably with the term 'independence', sovereignty is a legal term while independence is a political term. e.g. India became politically independent in 1947 but it became a sovereign State in 1950 after the constitution came into effect.
- ii. Every sovereign nation state must have sovereign and independent government. e.g. when India was a British colony, there was a Government of India. But it was not a sovereign independent government. Therefore, prior to independence India was not a State. Institutions of the State are 'Public' institutions and include organs of the government like Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Bureaucracy, etc. These organs are responsible for making policies, laws, taking decisions and implementing them.
- iii. People are the most important feature of a State. The population can be diverse in terms of language, religion, culture, ethnicity etc. Thus, a State can consist of many 'nations' e.g. the United Kingdom consists of people from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- iv. Territory refers to the geographic boundaries of a state. A state must have a specific territory. The areas of the State with which the State has the authority to govern is called jurisdiction. Jurisdiction is the legal power that the State has to take decisions. Territory consists of the actual land within the national boundaries, the territorial waters along the coastline as well as the air space above its territory.

Apply Your Knowledge

[Note: The answers of activities will be very subjective. The answers provided are for reference. Students are expected to perform these activities on their own.]

1. Discuss in the Classroom:

Read the sections titled: 'Bharat Mata' and 'The Variety and Unity of India', in Jawaharlal Nehru, 'The Discovery of India'.

Discuss the concept of Indian nationalism on the basis of Nehru's writings on India in these two sections. (Textbook pg. no 4)

Ans: (Students are expected to perform this activity on their own.)

2. Do this: Prepare a comparative chart showing the similarities and differences in the features of a Nation and a State. (Textbook pg. no 6)

Ans: Differences

- A nation is a group of people who identify socially, culturally, politically and want to establish a separate identity for themselves.
- A state is a political organisation created for the satisfaction of the common needs of the people.

Similarities

- The urge to political self-determination is a common feature between both, the nation and a state.
- Like a nation, people living in a particular geographic area having some commonalities give rise to the urge for self-determination and desire to be politically independent.
- A nation becomes a state when it characteristics such as sovereignty, independent government, specific territory and population.

Activity

***1. Identify the states with smallest territory and largest territory on the world map.**

- Ans:** i. States with the smallest territory: Vatican City, Principality of Monaco, Republic of Nauru, Tuvalu, Republic of San Marino, etc.
- ii. States with the Largest Territory: Russia, Canada, China, United States, Brazil, etc.

[Note: Students can refer the map World-Political (Major countries) given in the textbook.]



Chapter Assessment

Time: 1.30 Hrs.

Total Marks: 25

Q.1. Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements. **[3]**

1. A demand for sovereignty means a demand for the right to _____.
(vote, nationality, self-determination, nationalism)
2. The Fourteen Points Speech was given by _____.
(Woodrow Wilson, Aristotle, Jean Bodin, Harold Laski)
3. The term Nation is derived from the Latin word _____. (Nasci, Natio, Natalis, Nauto)

Q.2. State the appropriate concept for the given statement. **[2]**

1. Force which holds the people to a sense of political loyalty to the country.
2. It is recognised as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Q.3. Express your opinion on the following. (Any One) **[4]**

1. State and government are different concepts.
2. India is a State.

Q.4. Explain the co-relation between the following. (Any Two) **[6]**

1. State and Government
2. Nation and Nationalism
3. State and Territory

Q.5. Answer the following questions. (Any Two) **[10]**

1. What is nationalism? Explain its types.
2. What are the features of nation?
3. What are the features of nationalism?

Answers

Q.1. 1. self-determination 2. Woodrow Wilson 3. Nasci

Q.2. 1. Nationalism
2. Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)

Q.3. 1. i. State is a political organisation created to satisfy the common needs of people while government is the main wing of state which performs the functions of the State.
ii. In other words, government is an agent of the State through which the will of the State is formulated, expressed and realised.
iii. A government has three parts: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary through which administration of the State is conducted.
iv. Hence, State and government are different concepts.

2. i. The preamble of the Indian Constitution uses the words 'Sovereign Democratic Republic'.
ii. It means that India has an independent authority, i.e. it is not dependent on any other country for taking decisions.
iii. India can take its decisions independently, formulate its own laws and govern the country independently.
iv. India is a politically self-determined nation. It displays all the characteristics of a State i.e. sovereignty, independent government, territory and population. Hence, India is a State.

Q.4. 1. i. A State is a political organisation which includes all the public institutions and citizens. It is an abstract concept. On the other hand, government is a part of the State. It is a concrete reality.
ii. A State is permanent in nature while government exists for a specific time period. The State is an impersonal authority which is politically neutral. On the other hand, the government has an ideological agenda and wants to implement policies to achieve that agenda.
iii. The State is a sovereign entity while government is the means through which the authority of the State is exercised.



2.
 - i. A nation is a group of people who identify socially, culturally, politically and want to establish a separate identity for themselves.
 - ii. Nationalism is a sense of political identity. It is the love of people for their nation. The people become sentimentally attached to and are motivated to help their homeland. It is a force which holds the people to a sense of political loyalty to their nation.
 - iii. In short, nation is a group of people with a sense of oneness while nationalism is a sense of identity and self-esteem obtained through identification with one's homeland.
3.
 - i. State is a political organisation created for the satisfaction of the common needs of people. The functions of the State are performed through the government. The State grants rights, ensures justice, ensures equality and guarantees liberty.
 - ii. Territory refers to the geographic boundaries of the State. It has three aspects: the actual land within the national boundaries, the territorial waters along the coastline which extend to 12 nautical miles along the coastline and the air space above its territory.
 - iii. A State must have a specific territory. It has the legal power and authority to govern within its territory.

- Q.5.**
 1.
 - i. Nationalism is a sense of political identity. It is the love for one's nation. e.g. India's fight for its independence against the British colonial rule was an expression of India's nationalism.
 - ii. Nationalism is a feeling that leads to sentimental attachment of people to their homeland.
 - iii. Nationalism can be seen when people cheer for the national cricket team, stand up during the National Anthem or show support to the armed forces during a war.

iv. **Types of nationalism**

- a. **Liberal nationalism:** The origins of liberal nationalism are in the French Revolution. It can also be seen in President Woodrow Wilson's 'fourteen points' speech. It links the idea of a nation to sovereignty. It accepts that every nation has the right to freedom and self-determination.
 - b. **Conservative nationalism:** Conservative nationalism is inward looking. It looks at the nation as a society that is closely linked. It gives a lot of importance to patriotism.
 - c. **Expansionist nationalism:** In expansionist nationalism, countries start to become aggressive and create empires for 'national glory'. Colonialism is a product of such aggressive nationalism.
 - d. **Anticolonial nationalism:** It refers to national liberation struggles or freedom struggles. It leads to freedom struggles. Countries like India experienced this form of nationalism during the days of the freedom struggle.
2. The features of nation are as follows:
 - i. **Population:** A Nation must have a population. The population has some similarities. These similarities might be related to language, race and religion. They may also share a common cultural or historical experience. The population identifies itself as being a part of single nation on the basis of ethnic, historical and cultural oneness shared by them.
 - ii. **Feeling of community:** The similarities of demography and culture must translate into a psychological feeling of a community. It is an emotional dimension. It is a matter of perception held by the people of that community.
 - iii. **Desire to be politically separate:** People living in a particular geographic area (having common socio-cultural, religious or linguistic commonality) can lead to a feeling of being a nation. Such a feeling is a product of the urge for self-determination. This can lead to a demand for self-governance at a political level.
 3. The features of nationalism are as follows:
 - i. **A force that builds or destroys:** Nationalism is a force that can build as well as destroy a nation. It can be progressive or aggressive in nature. Progressive nationalism can help a society to come together and promote development. Aggressive nationalism can create differences among people.
 - ii. **Encourages self-determination:** Nationalism discourages imperialism or colonialism. The resistance to any form of occupation is one of the features of nationalism. National liberation struggles or freedom struggles across the world are a product of nationalism. It thus encourages self-determination.
 - iii. **Promotes diversity:** Nationalism can promote diversity. A large amount of diversity exists in Indian society based on religion, ethnicity, language, regions etc. However, in spite of this diversity, there is a feeling of oneness among the Indian population. The idea of 'unity in diversity' is the core of Indian nationalism.



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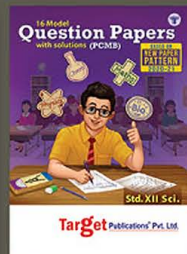
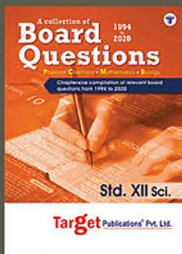
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