

National Institute of Open Schooling
Senior Secondary Course- Political Science
Lesson 3: Distinction between Society, Nation, State and Government
Worksheet – 3

1. During elections political parties use all their might and money to gain political power. They sometimes also resort to illegal ways like threatening the voter, enticing voter with booze and gifts etc. What in your opinion is the meaning of politics for such political parties? Give any reasons in support of your opinion.
 - a. Politics as the study of the state and government.
 - b. Politics as the struggle for power.
 - c. Politics as a process to achieve their specific but conflicting goals.
 - d. Politics as a process to allocate resources authoritatively.

2. A state caters to all the needs of its citizens like education, health, employment generation, entertainment, equal opportunities for growth, empowerment of the backward classes etc. What would be the nature of such state in your views and how does it differ from a 'Police State'?

3. Karl Marx considered State as 'an instrument of oppression' whereas Gandhiji considered state as a necessary evil which justifies its existence by acting as a 'trustee of the people'. In the light of above statement, express your views on the nature and role of Indian State.

4. Rights and Duties are the two sides of same coin. If you are a law abiding citizen who pays his/her taxes on time and performs all your duties then what are your expectation from the state in terms of the rights for your overall well being?

5. A democratic state provides and protects the rights and liberties of its citizens unlike a totalitarian state. As a citizen of a democratic country, mention few safeguards to your rights/liberties provided by your Government/State.

6. 'Justice is to render to everyone his/her due'. In your opinion, which is the more appropriate way to divide ones due (Income or social condition) and why?
 - a. On the basis of Merit
 - b. On the basis of Need and Equality

7. Do you think the provision of Positive discrimination in part III of Indian constitution is against the spirit of equality? Justify your views with suitable examples.
8. The proceeds of taxes paid by the propertied class goes towards financing the programmes to ameliorate the plight of the poor, the unemployed, the needy, the handicapped and the aged. Does the above provision, suggest that too much stress on equality would lead to dilution of liberty? Express your opinion.
9. Can liberalism be equated to individualism? Explain with suitable reasons.
10. The subject matter of Political Science is state, individual and their relationship. Do you think, overemphasis on scientific study of politics and political process during behavioural revolution narrowed down the study of political reality?

Chapter II

Nation and State

Q.1 The people belonging to same nationality will share

- a. common race
- b. common blood relationship/lineage
- c. common language and history
- d. all the above

Ans. d

Q.2 Which statement is not correct

- a. Nation is a well organized entity whereas nationality is a cultural term which has strong emotional ties
- b. A nation may have many nationalities.
- c. Nation is primarily a political term whereas nationality has strong cultural and psychological overtones.
- d. Nationality is a culturally homogenous group devoid of unity

Ans. d

Q.3 How does strong nationality develop among the people occupying the same geographical area? (Give your answer with reference to ethnic minorities living in USA and Australia?)

Q.4 Explore the positive and negative impacts of implementing a uniform civilcode in India.

Q.5 Gandhiji considered state as a necessary evil. Do you think human being can live grow and prosper in a stateless society in the present world?

Q.6 Bangladesh was formed in 1971 from East Pakistan. In the light of above statement explain how a contiguous and compact territory of a state is a pre requisite for maintaining its unity and sovereignty?

Q.7 Government is one of the essential elements of the state because

- (a) It determines common policies, regulate common affairs and promote common interest.
- (b) Without government, the people will lack cohesion and means of collective action.
- (c) It enforces rules of conduct and ensure obedience.
- (d) All the above.

Ans. d.

Q.8 In a democratic country like India, who exercises the maximum power – people of India or the government? Explain your answer with suitable examples.

Q.9 Give reasons :-

- (a) A unitary form of government is good for a small state and a federal system is ideal for big state.

Q.10 Martests believe that state is a _____ organization which has been elected by the _____ class to oppress and exploite the poor.

Chapter III

Distinction Between Society, Nation, State and Government

Q.1 Which statement is not correct :

- (a) State is a political organization whereas society is a soul organization.
- (b) In terms of origin, society is prior to the state
- (c) Society is a natural and instinctive institution whereas state is artificially created institution.
- (d) Both state and society are sovereign.

Ans. d

Q.2 Give two examples of association which make up the society.

Q. 3 Identify the correct statement in respect of state and other associations.

- (a) The member of the state is compulsory that of the other association is voluntary.
- (b) A person is a member of one state at a time whereas he can be a member of numerous associations at the same time.
- (c) The state is sovereign while the associations are not
- (d) All the above

Ans. d

- Q.4 Give two examples each of the states having parliamentary form of government and presidential form of government
- (a) _____, _____
- (b) _____, _____
- Q.5 In presidential system of government, the legislative organ of the government is _____ of the executive organ.
- Q. 6 In a democracy, the criticism of the state is a revolt while the criticism of the government is not a rebellion. Explain the statement with reference to popular movements like Narmada Bachao Andolan in India.
- Q.7 Give tow reasons why India adopted a parliamentary form of democracy over the presidential one.
- Q. 8 India is a beautiful example of many/several nationalities co-existing together. Mention few national symbols which forge solidarity in the midst of diversities.
- Q. 9 A nation becomes a nation state when the nation attends _____.
- Q.10 All states have emerged from different societies. Explain.

Or

It is not the force of the state but consent of the people which gives legitimacy to its authority. Explain the statement in light of popular _____ framed by Government of India.