## S.S: I CHAPTER : 09 <u>THE STATE AND POLITICAL SCIENCE</u> <u>STUDY MATERIAL</u>

01. Define state ?

A group of people residing permanently within a particular territory with a sovereign Government. The term 'State' was first coined by the Western Philosopher Nicolo Machiavelli.

- 02. What are the basic factors of state ? Expand each of them ?
  - Population ----- Territory ----- Government ----- Sovereignty POPULATION: There is no state without people. For the existence of a state, the people should live together with mutual understanding, inter dependence and common public interest. Population which is too much or too less is not good for a state. Too much population result in unemployment and poverty, while too less population leads to migration
  - TERRITORY: It doesn't mean land area alone. The land area, water bodies, coastal area etc within the boundaries are part of the territory
  - GOVERNMENT: It makes and executes law, ensures justice and security,, makes available different services to the people. The government may change but the state remains permanent. Monarchy, despotic rule, democracy etc. are different forms of government.
  - SOVEREIGNTY: It is the right to take decisions on national and international affairs independently without any external control. It is the absolute, unlimited and indivisible power of a state. It should not be divided at any cost
- 03. What are the responsibilities of a government ?
  - (a) Maintain law and order (d) Increase employment opportunities
    - (b) Implement developmental projects.
    - (c) The government makes and executes law and ensures justice to the people
- (d) It ensures security and makes available different services to the people 04. What are two dimensions of sovereignty ?
- 4. What are two dimensions of sovereignty ?
  - (1) Internal sovereignty (2) External sovereignty
  - (1) Internal sovereignty : The right to take decisions on all matters which come within its territory.
  - (2) External sovereignty : The right to take independent decisions on international issues.
- 05. Analyse the statement "welfare of the people is the functions of all states" ? Greek philosophers like Plato and Aristotle considered the primary duty of a state is to provide better life to its citizens. The vision of the western political thinker Jeremy Bentham is that ' the goal of state is the maximum happiness of the maximum number'. To provide welfare state have numerous functions such as obligatory and discretionary functions.
- 06. What are the Obligatory and Discretionary functions of state ? <u>Obligatory functions</u>: Functions which have to be implemented by the state at all times at any cost. State cannot abstain from it's obligatory functions. <u>Discretionary functions</u>: Function which have to be implemented as per the economic condition of a state.

## 07. Give examples for Obligatory and Discretionary functions of state ?

Obligatory Functions

- (a) Protection of boundary
- (b) Maintain internal peace
- (c) Protection of rights
- (d) Implementation of justice

Discretionary Functions (i) Protection of health

- (ii) Provide educational facilities
- (iii) Implement welfare programmes
- (iv) Provide transportation facilities

- 08. What are the different theories on the origin of state ? Explain each of them ?
  - (A) <u>Divine right theory</u>: State is the creation of God. King is the representative of God. King is answerable only to God.
  - (B) Evolution theory : State is the product of history. It was formed by social evolution
  - (C) Social contract theory: State came into existence as a result of a contract by the people. State was constituted for the fulfilment of human needs.
  - (D) Power theory: State came into existence as a result of the establishment of power by the strong over the weak.
- 09. Which is the most acceptable theory of the revolution of the earth ? Why ?
  - The most acceptable among them is the theory of evolution. This theory tells us that state was formed as a result of several social circumstances and it reached its present form through the process of evolution. State started as tribe, tribal administration and later developed as city state, empire state and feudal state.
- 10. Today states are commonly known as Nation States. Why ? Nation states are formed on the basis of a feeling of nationalism.
- 11. List rights which are available in India exclusively to its citizens ?
  Right to context election Right to religious freedom Right to equality
- 12. Define citizenship ? List two types of citizenship ?

Citizenship is the full and equal membership in a nation. Citizenship enables a person to experience political and civil rights.

- (1) Natural citizenship (2) Acquired citizenship
- (1) Natural citizenship:

Citizenship by birth is natural citizenship.

- (2) Acquired citizenship:When a person acquires citizenship on the basis of the legal procedure of a nation, it is acquired citizenship. One can acquire citizenship, if the criteria of citizenship are fulfilled.
- 13. Why Aristotle was consider the father of political science ?
  - The book 'Politics' written by Aristotle is the first book which makes a comprehensive analysis of state. Hence he is known as the Father of Political Science.
- 14. Define political science ?

Political Science is the study of state and Government ....Aristotle

- 15. Name different branches of study of political science?
- Political theories Public administration International politics Comparative politics 16. Who told the following ?
  - The result of your political inactivity is that you will be ruled by people inferior to you -Plato
  - The goal of the state is the maximum happiness of the maximum number Jeremy Bentham
  - A person who has the right to participate in the law making procedure and the implementation of law is called the citizen of the state. ANS: Aristotle
- 17. Modern states are formed on the basis of a common nationality is known as ..... - Nation states
- 18. Why study political science ?

The merit of the society in which we live is based on how much we involve in the political process of that society. We need to logically analyse and creatively intervene in all public issues. Political Science helps you in this.

19. Match the following

a. Nicholo Machiavelli	-	Concept of welfare state
b. Aristotle	-	Coined the term state
c. Jeremy Bentham	-	Importance of involving in politics
d. Plato	-	Father of political science