



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

NATIONALISM

Ncert Textbook Questions With Answers

1. How is a nation different from other forms of collective belonging?



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2. What do you understand by the right to national self-determination? How has this idea resulted in both formation of and challenges to nation-states?



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3. We have seen that nationalism can unite people as well as divide them, liberate them as

well generate bitterness and conflict. Illustrate your answer with examples.



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4. Neither descent, nor language, nor religion or ethnicity can claim to be a common factor in nationalisms all over the world.



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5. Illustrate with suitable examples the factors that lead to the emergence of nationalist feelings.



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6. How is a democracy more effective than authoritarian government in dealing with conflicting nationalist aspirations?



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7. What do you think are the limitations of nationalism?



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Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Nationalist struggles have contributed to the drawing and redrawing of the Of states and empires.



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2. Nationalism has passed through many phases. For instance, in the nineteenth century Europe, it led to the unification of a number of small kingdoms into larger.....



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3. Since 1960, even apparently stable nation-states have been confronted by nationalist demands put forward by groups or regions

and these may include demands for separate

.....



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4. Identify the Philosopher who said " 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. "



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5. identify the country.

Basque is a hilly and prosperous region in



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6. Identify the leader .

In the twentieth century, the Spanish dictator further cut down this autononmy.



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7. Select the correct option

Quebecois people live in the country :

A. Canada

B. Brazil

C. China

D. India

Answer: A::C::D



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8. Select the correct option

The present day German and Italian states were formed through such a process of

A. unification

B. Consolidation

C. Unification and consolidation

D. Disintegration

Answer: A::C::D



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9. Select the correct option.

The Republic Day parade in Delhi is a striking symbol of Indian

A. Culture

B. Nationalism

C. Religion

D. Freedom

Answer: A



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10. Correct and rewrite the statement. Nations are constituted by a group who have different features such as descent, or language, or religion or ethnicity.



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11. Correct and rewrite the statement. Canada includes Dutch speaking as well as French speaking people.



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12. Correct and rewrite the statement.

Speaking the same language makes it difficult for us to communicate with each other and sharing the same religion gives us a set of common beliefs and social practices.



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13. Identify the treaty.

The Treaty established a number of small, newly independent states, but it proved

virtually impossible to satisfy all the demands for self-determination which were made at the time in Europe.



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14. Identify the author of the book - The discovery of India.



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15. Identify the country.

Separatist movements like the Kurds struggle to divide existing states.



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16. Define "Nation" .



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17. What makes a citizen to be nationalist?



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18. What assumptions, do the people make about a nation?



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19. What is Besque ?



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20. Mention the idea of Rabindranath Tagore about colonial rule and freedom of the country?



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21. Why did Rabindranath Tagore prefer humanity than patriotism?



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22. What is a state ?



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Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you mean by sub-nationalism?



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2. Is United Nations a state?



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3. May we call Pakistan a state?



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4. May we call Uttar Pradesh a country?



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5. Prove from the contemporary world situation that the process of redrawing state boundaries is continued even since after the beginning of seventh decade of 20th century.



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6. What is the importance of nation building in India?



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Additional Questions With Answers Iii Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you mean by states? Why is it necessary?



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2. What are the main elements of nationalism?



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3. What are the main elements of the state?



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4. What are the main differences between the state and nation?



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5. You are a common man. Being in that position suggest how territory and shared

historical identity play an important role in creating a sense of oneness. Support your answer with appropriate arguments.



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Additional Questions With Answers | Long Answer Type Questions | Passage Based Questions

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

People who see themselves as a nation also

embody a sense of continuing historical identity. That is, nations perceive themselves as stretching back into the past as well as reaching into the future. They articulate for themselves a sense of their own history by drawing on collective memories, legends, historical records, to outline the continuing identity of the nation. Thus nationalists in India invoked its ancient civilisation and cultural heritage and other achievements to claim that India has had a long and continuing history as a civilisation and that this civilisational continuity and unity is the basis

of the Indian nation. Jawaharlal Nehru, for instance, wrote in his book *The Discovery of India*, "Though outwardly there was diversity and infinite variety among the people, everywhere there was that tremendous impress of oneness, which held all of us together in ages past, whatever political fate or misfortune had befallen us".

How do people articulate a sense of their own history?



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2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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What is known as the basis of unity of India?

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3. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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or misfortune had befall en us".

Who wrote 'Discovery of India'?



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4. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The kinds of group rights which have been granted in different countries include constitutional protection for the language, cultures and religion, of minority groups and their members. In some cases identified

communities also have the right to representation as a group in legislative bodies and other state institutions. Such rights may be justified on the grounds that they provide equal treatment and protection of the law for members of these groups as well as protection for the cultural identity of the group. Different groups need to be granted recognition as a part of the national community. This means that the national identity has to be defined in an inclusive manner which can recognise the importance and unique contribution of all the cultural

communities within the state.

What different rights have been given to different groups?



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and unique contribution of all the cultural communities within the state.

Can the rights of identified communities be justified?



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6. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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cultures and religion, of minority groups and their members. In some cases identified communities also have the right to representation as a group in legislative bodies and other state institutions. Such rights may be justified on the grounds that they provide equal treatment and protection of the law for members of these groups as well as protection for the cultural identity of the group. Different groups need to be granted recognition as a part of the national community. This means that the national identity has to be defined in an inclusive

manner which can recognise the importance and unique contribution of all the cultural communities within the state.

What do you mean to grant recognition as a part of national community?



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7. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

"It is commonly believed that nations are constituted by a group who share certain

features such as descent, or language, or religion or ethnicity. But there is in fact no common set of characteristics which is present in all nations. Many nations do not have a common language, Canada is an example here. Canada includes English speaking as well as French speaking peoples. India also has a large number of languages which are spoken in different regions and by different communities. Nor do many nations have a common religion to unite them. The same could be said of other characteristics

such as race or descent."

What does a nation constitute?



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Additional Questions With Answers V Long Answer Type Questions li

1. What is nationalism? Mention its merits and demerits also.



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Resource Material I Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. When did multiculturalism originate?



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2. What does multiculturalism comprise?



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1. How can you say that multiculturalism expects all countries to give equal expectance and reverence to the cultural groups?



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