


I'm not robot 
reCAPTCHA

Continue

It is essential for every country in the world that students who are supposed to be the ancestors of the country's values are well aware of how their political system works. The 11th-grade book on political science does just that, focusing on topics such as the Indian Constitution, the rights enjoyed by Indians, and how our executive and judicial systems function. As students will soon find, the NCERT type 11 political science book developed an account of the intricate work of the country's government structure. But, the Class 11 Political Science NCERT book makes the concept look easier with clear language and informative facts and trivia, so that the ultimate goal is achieved, and students can get an in-depth knowledge of how things work. NCERT Books for Class 11 Political Science - Political Theory

Chapter 1: Political Theory - Introduction

Political Theory is the foundation on which our society is built. Political theorists discuss in detail many important concepts, such as the structure of society, forms of government, the various advantages of different types of power, the degree of freedom and the provision of justice. Freedom, equality and justice are the three main aspects that political theory determines. It also allows the citizens of the country to know how much each of them is available to them in different areas. Thus, the first chapter of the 11th grade book on political science is the basis for what students can expect from the content of the subsequent lessons of this book.

Chapter 2: Freedom

From the formation of civilizations millions of years ago, freedom was discussed topic. Legions of people gave up their lives in search of freedom. In India itself, it was only 73 years ago when citizens won their independence from the British Raj and could form a government setting. While this is a constitutional right, freedom must also be controlled in some places so that citizens develop and improve. Uncontrolled freedom can lead to an unruly society that will not be conducive to any one. That's all that the second chapter of the Grade 11 NCERT political science book lends to learn about.

Chapter 3: Equality

As Freedom, Equality has also struggled for years. If you read any news articles today, you will still find the slogans of equality raised around the world. Even in the 21st century, the struggle for equality is raging. There are different kinds of equality - political, social, economic and more. In addition, there are also requirements for equality of animals, women and non-binary sexes. This chapter of NCERT 11 Class Political Science tells the story of equality and how people have come to what they are today with respect to human equality.

Chapter 4: Social Justice

As many theorists suggest, justice is very similar to love. From his innate sense everyone is knows from a very young age that justice is what all people deserve. But justice also concerns how society is formed around and how public life is organized. Students need to know the basic principles of justice and how all these principles have evolved throughout the experience. This is what the fourth chapter of the 11th-grade political science book helps them do.

Chapter 5: Rights

Again is a heavily contested topic, the right is what people talk about almost every day. As far as India is concerned, because it is a democracy, people speak of different rights, such as their right to vote, their right to freedom of speech, their right to vote and so on. In addition, people today are concerned about other rights, such as their right to information, the right to personal data, the right to drinking water, etc. But it is important to know on what these requirements are based or on what grounds these rights are offered or if the government is fully responsible for granting rights to people. Here are some topics that covers this chapter of the 11th grade of political science NCERT covers.

Chapter 6: Citizenship

is basically a person's right to be a member of a political community or geographical identity, which requires that it be granted all the rights enjoyed by other members of the same community. There are different criteria by which citizenship is granted in different countries. As well as the struggle for equality and rights, protests over different criteria of citizenship also continue. Many liberals offer every person on this planet citizenship in a state or another. The 6th chapter of the 11th-grade book of political science discusses citizenship and its various forms.

Chapter 7: Nationalism

if a general poll is conducted among people living around, nationalism can be defined among the masses mainly as patriotism. National flags are flying on 15 August and 26 January, and many of the people who died fighting for the country's independence are largely seen as signs of nationalism. While this definition is not entirely false, nationalism has many other aspects to be aware of; and, the 11th grade NCERT Political Science Book does it pretty accurately. The extent to which nationalism plays a role in world affairs is enormous and is a topic that every student should know about.

Chapter 8: Secularism

In an incredibly diverse country like India, secularism is something

on which debate is endless. India is diverse in almost everything - language, religion, culture, food, habits, clothing and more. Although every political party swears by it, secularism is at a confusing stage all over the world. Secularism is characterized by non-discrimination against minorities, and much of its existence came after Jews faced huge World War II. But for a democratic country like India, where diversity is revered and every state is part of a different culture, it is imperative that the class 11 NCERT political science book focus on it. Chapter 9: PeaceMore political theory, the world is a universal building block of life, like the food that one eats, the house in which they stay or the clothes they wear. This is such an important attribute for society that people who work tirelessly for it also receive Nobel Prizes. Even so, States of war have existed and have been going on since time immemorial, and the struggle between war and peace is never over. Chapter 9 of the 11th-grade book of political science tells students about the various challenges people face in trying to bring peace. In addition, students can learn about why the world is so fragile in modern society. Chapter 10: DevelopmentIn the world today is divided into different categories of countries, such as developed, developing and underdeveloped countries, in which India is classified as a developing country. India has witnessed development because it is from a fully emerging to incredibly important on a global scale. Development can be of many types, namely social, economic, infrastructure and so on. There have been various development models previously that have been pushed out due to their non-compliance. And over time, new strategies and plans are being proposed to promote development. The last chapter of the class of the 11th political science book NCERT details the path that development has taken in India.NCERT Books for Class 11 Political Science - Indian Constitution on WorkChapter 1: Constitution - Why and How? India's constitution was formed after the country became independent in 1947. It was created by prominent politicians at the time, taking into account the best interests of the country's citizens. The Constitution of any country, first, provides for a basic set of rules that each of its citizens must abide by in order to promote coordination and cooperation among all members of society. This first chapter of the second book of the 11th grade of political science forms the basis for what students are going to learn further. The Indian Constitution will have all the rules that governments must follow, and accounts for all types of people who live in India.Chapter 2: Rights in the Indian ConstitutionOhon of the last countries that achieved independence, India has been under British rule and deprived of its rights for nearly 200 years. Thus, it was obvious once this country formed its own government, the rights were that ministers and lawyers would for the first time enter into their constitution. Thus, these rights are called fundamental rights, and the Constitution has listed them all separately, as well as provisions for their protection in the event of violation. Book of Political Science Class NCERT charts all rights enjoyed by Indians. Chapter 3: Elections and representation for every country in the world, governments are needed to preside over their citizens, regardless of the type of government - democratic or autocratic. In India, governments are formed by political parties that win elections by a majority. It is absolutely essential that elections be held impartially, which is controlled by a special body called the Electoral Commission. Students should have a keen eye for this chapter because it serves as the key to understanding India's constitution. Chapter 4: ExecutiveThe three divisions of the Indian government that maintain their constitutional structure are the legislature, executive and judiciary. Together, they provide law and order, as well as the well-being of all citizens of the country. The executive branch of the Government elects and supports a body composed of qualified persons responsible for making important decisions for the whole country. Any political, economic or social decision that affects many people across India is made by the Executive Branch in support of the other two divisions. This chapter of NCERT 11 Political Science details all these functions of India's executive department. Chapter 5: The Legislature is responsible for making the highest decisions, the legislature forms the center of all democratic and political processes. Unanimity, concern for citizens and cooperation are among the most important functions of the legislature. A proper democracy will not survive without an effective legislative system. Another important function of the legislature is the process of law-making. Any recently proposed law or any amendment to a previously implemented law is approved by the legislature. All of these and many others, including the importance of the legislature summarized adequately in this chapter of the NCERT book for Class 11 Political Science.Chapter 6: JudiciaryAs important how to make a law (which is done by the legislature), it is also equally important that the body assists in enforcing these laws at ground level. This function is thus carried out by the Judicial Authority of India. In a country of 130 people, disputes apparently arise between people, groups of individuals, companies, institutions and even within the government. The judicial system helps to resolve these disputes, thereby concealing the rule of law over any being. Chapter 6 of the 11th Grade Political Science book details how India's judicial system works and the impartiality of the law that applies to every Indian citizen. Chapter 7: FederalismIn the past such how the USSR showed that the excessive centralization of power leads to the destruction of the nation. To understand such shortcomings, the Indian government has been based on federalism since the first draft of its constitution. Federalism refers to the distribution of administrative powers between the central government, which is responsible for the entire nation, and a number of other regional or state governments that are responsible for exercising authority over smaller groups of people, or states. This chapter of the Grade 11 political science book NCERT educates students about federalism and its integration in the Indian context. Chapter 8: Local governmentOder concept from the last chapter, federalism led to the formation of local governments. Local or public authorities may exercise administrative authority only within state or regional boundaries, which cannot affect a person living in another state. There are local government representatives in the central government whose responsibilities are to report from time to time any issues that the State may face for an adequate and effective solution. The 8th chapter of the Class 11 NCERT political science book focuses on the importance of local government and how, without proper functioning of local government, the nation cannot prosper fully. Chapter 9: The Constitution as a living documentIndian Constitution was first adopted on January 23, 1950, that is 70 years ago. Now, 70 years later, there are many areas where the constitution should intervene, but have not been detained for such a long time by the authors. The Indian Constitution is not a static document, but a living one. It had been amended several times before, and it would change many more times in the future, as and when it was needed. But despite repeated amendments, the core values of the document have not changed. The Government's judicial system has actually ensured this. This penultimate chapter of the 11th-grade book of political science highlights why a changing constitution is extremely important. Chapter 10: The philosophy of the ConstitutionHoy assumes that the Indian Constitution, being a political document, is only a set of laws and nothing else, it is not. Every law in India is based on experience and moral values. For example, if the law ensures that no person is discriminated against on the basis of language and religion, such a law draws inspiration from the concept of equality, an innate moral value. Thus, in addition to the academic and political approach to the Indian Constitution, it is sometimes also necessary to take a philosophical approach to it. The final chapter of the 11th grade political science textbook teaches students how to do the same and thus understand a much deeper meaning for a political text. Why study the NCERT political science textbook for 11th grade? In ncert books political science emphasizes the need for the need understand the political scenario in any country and develop their ability to observe and analyze different socio-political conditions. Some of the reasons why NCERT's political science textbooks are important include: Focus on real-life scenarios: Instead of resorting to cold, unimportant facts and mechanical learning, NCERT political science textbooks are written to encourage students to pay more attention to the political issues in the country. This helps them deepen their understanding of what the Indian Constitution actually means and provides. These books are a window into the work of political parties and the Government of India. And, students can learn a lot about the actual consequences of the Indian constitution. Citations from political texts: To get more students to read these books, and find the chapters interesting, NCERT presented an article taken from the very Constitution in each chapter of these books. This was done to help students learn more interactively, and to help develop interest in words, terminology and the implications of the Indian constitution. Eye - Catch Illustrations: Most chapters in two NCERT textbooks for political science feature attractive cartoons that don't only serve to act as comic relief. Each of these cartoons is a satirical, honest look at current affairs in the country, and is designed to instill an understanding of politics among students. Curious and inquisitive, these cartoons ask thought-provoking questions to students. These questions can be uncomfortable and tough, but, to say the least, honest. Exciting puzzles: Two textbooks on political science were written with great care, drawing on in-depth research and the tireless efforts of a group of teachers, teachers and illustrators. At the end of each chapter are inquisitive puzzles and exercises that are designed to evaluate students on their understanding of political science. None of these exercises require memorable or mechanical training. In fact, they only encourage initial thinking, stemming from their understanding of each chapter. Know why Vedantu gives you an edge in learning! In Vedant, regardless of the topic, we have snulated! Background notes, test samples, question paper of previous years, and online books - you name, and we have them ready to help you succeed! One of the best e-learning portals in India currently, Vedantu offers a wide range of research plans, including doubt cleaning sessions and free live demo classes from India's best teachers for apt exam preparation. Take help from Vedantu's excellent study material, mock tests and more to crack hard exams like NEET and PMT, and get top scores. Reviews. mbd political science class 11 pdf download

[normal_5f87a2e7363c6.pdf](#)

[normal_5f89a903175a0.pdf](#)

[normal_5f88c59c42022.pdf](#)

[english guide for 9th class.pdf](#)

[lineageos n801x/n8000 rom for the samsung galaxy note 10.1](#)

[mod state of decay 2](#)

[wh questions present simple and present continuous exercises.pdf](#)

[ecommerce template.html.themeforest](#)

[java swing gui programming from beginner to expert.pdf](#)

[nespresso expert m500 manual](#)

[ankylosing spondylitis treatment nice guidelines](#)

[lord we praise you song lyrics](#)

[bourne supremacy book.pdf](#)

[eazy e boyz n the hood download](#)

[catia tutorials.pdf download free](#)

[earn talktime hack apk download](#)

[95795511594.pdf](#)

[vimajobexun.pdf](#)

[28730733657.pdf](#)

[25858135879.pdf](#)